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# THE CRITIC:

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## THE CRITIC,

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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.

A New Brunswick contemporary says:—"The common assertion that intoxicating liquor is the cause of nearly all crime, is scarcely susceptible of proof. Few, if any, of the recent murders in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and P. E. Island, are even indirectly traceable to the use of intoxicants, and some of the most brutal murders of the day are reported from the rural districts of Maine, where the liquor traffic is supposed to have been stamped out."

The Joggins affair is, it seems, a raft in spite of Mr. Robertson's assertions that it was a ship. Indeed it would appear to matter little what they call it; a compact mass of timber cannot be called a ship under any circumstances. The timber men are evidently quite unscrupulous in the matter, and apparently the wreck of a dozen ships, and the loss of their crews, would not cause them a moment's uneasiness, so long as they made profit out of their rafts. This is only one phase of the Dollar cult! This thing ought to be legislated against.

The Austrian Consul-General in London adverts to the popular notion on the continent that the United Kingdom has reached a period of commercial decline. He considers this notion erroneous. Continental people, he says, look to the success of certain countries in regions where England has been supreme, but the calculations are on a false basis. British merchants have been thoroughly aroused by the persistent representations of our consuls abroad, and have not failed in efforts to improve and regain their position in various ways with considerable success. Last year showed an increase in the export of metal manufactures and textile fabrics of about £7,000,000 stg. over the previous year. This, the Chevalier Von Kraff observes, shows anything but a state of decadence. He considers, however, that the country is on the high road to protection, and that a protective tariff is becoming a necessity. The resumption of protective duties in England would have an important bearing on Imperial Federation. England, under Free Trade, has no advantages to offer to the Colonies, with a protective tariff she would be in a position to discriminate in their favor against foreign countries.

If the Salvation Army behaves, as it is reported in a Miramichi paper to have done recently, it goes far to justify the Quebec Courts in deciding it to be a nuisance. Having frightened a horse to the extent of wrecking the carriage to which it was attached, throwing out the lady and gentleman driving in it, and seriously bruising and shaking them, the valiant Army is reported to have gone on drumming without the slightest regard to the mischief it had caused, in fact more vigorously than before the accident. Of course the injuries received might easily have been fatal.

A new and terrible era in the science of warfare is foreshadowed by a torpedo shell, which has lately been manufactured at Waterbury, Connecticut, for the dynamite gun invented by Captain Zalinski. This shell is made of seamless three-sixteenth inch brass, and has been drawn out cold by means of hydraulic pressure. It represents a cylinder nearly seven feet long, with a conical end, with an inside diameter of fourteen inches, and weighs two hundred pounds. This metal case is destined for the reception of six hundred pounds of explosive gelatine. The complete projectile will form an explosive mass of awful power, and one which no ship or fortification on shore could possibly withstand.

An article in the Philadelphia *Ledger* is headed—"How most people wrong their digestive organs in hot weather"—i. e., by eating too much, and of the wrong kind. It certainly seems doubtful whether we are to have any real hot weather this summer. Nevertheless, the mildest summer heat is a very different thing to the cold of winter, and we ought not to over-bank our internal furnaces with the solid fuel which properly counteracts the expenditure of vital heat in cold weather. Most of us probably eat more meat in hot weather than is good for us. A much more general attention to fruit as a regular article of summer food, would keep our systems more healthy, and our heads clearer, than a heavier diet. But fruit ought to be a good deal cheaper than it is.

Among other rumors concerning Stanley, is one that he is the Great White Pasha, whose arrival in the interior is agitating the Mahdi and his followers. It is feared that the first effect of disturbing the Mahdi's tranquility will be to make the lot of the unhappy Khartoum European prisoners worse than it is. Two letters (about the size of postage stamps) have been received by Dr. Junker, the great African traveller, the bearers of which risked their lives in conveying them. The cruel sufferings in which these poor people pass their miserable lives under every species of insult, should awaken the liveliest remorse in the wretched politicians who composed Mr. Gladstone's Government, caused the death of Gordon, and the misery of the survivors of the massacre. One of them is the widow of an Egyptian officer, who was killed. Four are Austrian and Italian Nuns, who have not been so badly treated beyond having been compulsorily married.

Both the Republican candidates, but especially General Harrison, are of historic family antecedents, a circumstance likely to be very much to their advantage in the Presidential campaign. Mr. Morton, the candidate for the Vice Presidency, is descended from Geo. Morton, one of the Puritan Fathers who landed at Plymouth in 1623, but General Harrison's ancestry is still more noted. He traces his descent from Major General Harrison, who, as a colleague of Cromwell, signed the death warrant of Charles 1st, and was duly hanged therefor by Charles 2nd, in the spirit of vindictiveness for the death of kings which in those days seemed the proper thing to carry out. Another ancestor was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and thrice Governor of Virginia; and his grandfather was that General Harrison, who, attaining the Presidency in March, 1841, died the following April. The present General Harrison, who served with distinction in the Civil war, has also been Governor of Indiana.

The Queen has intimated her intention of visiting Glasgow, in order to inspect the International, on her way to Balmoral in autumn. Nearly 40 years have now elapsed since the Queen paid her first and only visit to Glasgow. In the summer of 1847, along with the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal (Empress Dowager of Germany), Her Majesty made a tour round the West Coast of Scotland, and sailed up the Clyde as far as Dumbarton, where the Royal party landed and paid a visit to the Castle. Two years afterwards the Queen and Prince Albert made a second tour to the West of Scotland, having previously visited Dublin, Cork, Belfast, and the principal Irish ports, a visit never repeated, which has always impressed us as the most regrettable circumstance in H. M. reign. If the Queen had seen fit to establish a residence in Ireland, and stay there for a period every year, it might, and probably would have, made a very considerable difference to Irish feelings.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

Both the great political parties of the United States have now their respective candidates in the field, and for the next four months little but politics will engage the attention of our neighbors. Hot and bitter, no doubt, the strife will be, and every succeeding quadrennial contest impresses upon Canadians the blessing they enjoy of freedom from the like turmoil.

The unfortunate antipathy to everything British, and to Canada, unless she elect to lay herself at the feet of a relation whom she respects and admires, but whose household methods are not such as to lead her to desire to become a member of her family and establishment, together with the ostentatious parade of the insolent Monroe doctrine, which characterize the Republican party, naturally incline Canadians to desire the success of Mr. Cleveland, who, they think, deserves well of his own country, and is certainly respected by ours.

But whatever Canada may hope, it is certain that Mr. Cleveland has no easy road to travel. We, who think we have had more to concede than the States, certainly do not look upon Mr. Cleveland's action in the Fishery Treaty as in the least degree derogatory to the dignity of the Republic. But many—for election purposes, we might, we suppose, say all—Republicans choose to think otherwise, or, at all events, will proclaim loudly enough that they do. Mr. Cleveland is also charged with humiliating his country by having offered to Italy, Austria, and Chili, as Ambassadors, men so unacceptable to those powers that they met with prompt rejection.

Mr. Cleveland certainly went in by a narrow majority in 1884 with "Civil Service Reform" conspicuously emblazoned on his banners. This pledge the Republicans assert that he has repeatedly and deliberately violated. Sober and practical men of the world are agreed in thinking that Mr. Cleveland has done the best that an honest and capable Statesman can do against tremendous odds—the natural enmity of the Republicans (whose strong point, indeed, seems to be an unlimited capacity for hating) and the venom of men of his own party, bereft of the spoils they counted on. Against these inimical forces Mr. Cleveland has made a brave fight, but he has now added to his foes every man who is interested in the Protective Policy, which is the platform adopted by the Republican Convention.

"The Republican Senate alone," says an esteemed contributor of our own, "has prevented Mr. Cleveland from taking steps that would be ruinous to the nation."

This is partisan hyperbole. Fancy the Great Republic being "ruined" by the action of any one man! To ourselves it is needless to say that the action of the Republican Senate is very far from commending itself. We dislike protection, but self-defense have been compelled to adopt it, that is if we are to have manufactories of our own. The States have no need for it. Their wealth as well as their energy place them above the requirement. But all these cries against Mr. Cleveland are well considered to catch the popular vote, and they are, many of them, such as "stick," right or wrong.

Then the Republicans have undoubtedly nominated a strong and a "clean" man. General Harrison derives strength from the position of the State from which he has been chosen; his ability is good, and his "war-record," no small matter, more than good. His family tree is historical both in England and afterwards through a long ancestry in the Provinces and the States. Though the descendant of a Regicide (which, in the case of Charles 1st, is no greater blot on his escutcheon than attaches to a blunder), and thoroughly American, we are as yet unaware that he has given any demonstrations of the sinister phase of patriotism which we connect with the idea of Mr. Blaine.

Every detail of General Harrison's position is one which will tell on the election, and we doubt if a better choice could have been made. Against these strong points, there are in Mr. Cleveland's favor his general honor, integrity, capability, and straightforwardness, and the probability that he is stronger in power in 1888, than he was seeking office in 1884.

There are elements of great strength on both sides, and the issue is at present very doubtful.

## WHAT IS LUNCHEON?

This question, though it appears simple, cannot be satisfactorily solved without a considerable amount of difficulty. Some wise word-masters opine that it owes its origin to "nuncheon," the lump of bread and cheese which Hudibras kept in the basket hilt of his rapier, when "forth he rode a-colonelling," and that it is further derived from the two words "noon" and "shun," meaning the laborer's slight repast to which he withdrew when he wished to shun the heats of noon. It must be owned that this plausible etymological theory is materially helped by the circumstance that the spell of rest which is taken after dinner is termed in Lancashire the "noon-scape," and in Norfolk the "noon miss." Again, it is held that "lunch" is only another form of "lump," as "hunch" is of "hump," and "bunch" of "bump," and that it means a bit—what is termed by the Scotch a "piece"—eaten at odd times between meals. These latter grammarians say that "nuncheon" is merely a longer form of "lunch." In support of their belief they quote the poet Gay, where he says, "I sliced the luncheon from the barley loaf." The late Lord Beaconsfield, as we all know, elevated "to luncheon" to the rank of a verb, and in one of his novels speaks of "ladies luncheoning on Perigord pie." However, grammatical authorities appear to be tolerably unanimous as to "lunch" or "nuncheon" being food taken at any time except at a regular meal. But, this point being settled, the gastronomic difficulty begins. Custom, which is a weightier authority on the use of words than all the dictionary-makers put together, has long since laid down the law that an irregular meal shall be called a "snack," and that lunch should be considered as a strictly normal repast, there being only a few variations as to the hours at which it should be enjoyed. These varia-

tions depend very much upon the classes of society who take luncheon. Business men usually lunch at about 1 p.m., while in "polite society" the time is nearer 2 o'clock. In Clubland the "lunch hour" is extended to 4 p.m., as no table money is charged to a member till that hour is passed.

The subject expands, and it would be quite easy in following it up to overstep the space allotted to us by going into a discussion of the quality and the character of the entertainment itself. "A sandwich and a glass of ale" would seem to be the simplest and least expensive phase of—to use the Biblical phrase—"luncheoning," but there are luncheons hot and luncheons cold, oyster luncheons, and champagne luncheons, and other varieties without number that it would be tedious to detail.

The shorter form of the word "lunch" has long been out of favor in the fashionable world, probably because the longer form has a more euphonious sound and appearance. The disfavor may, however, have arisen from the directness of the Welsh word, from which it is derived, "llwnc," or "llwng," a gulp or swallowing, also the gullet, whence come "llynou," "llyngon," to swallow. Lunch would perhaps be a more convenient utterance on account of its brevity, but fashion will none of it, and we must needs do as she dictates till it pleases her to change her proverbially fickle mind, or whatever perception does duty for a mind with her.

## THE BOYCOTT.

*Bradstreet* (23rd June) in an article entitled "Boycotting and Intimidation before the Law," cites the decision of the Supreme Court of New York two years ago, and a recent one of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, both to the effect that "platooning" the streets in front of a man's place of business, posting placards and distributing circulars, denouncing him, were acts of intimidation forbidden by the law. These decisions are rendered by Courts of high repute. The point made is that there may be intimidation in a legal sense, amounting to an unlawful interference with individual rights, without the presence of the elements of direct threats or the uses of force. It is well that this broad principle should be emphatically affirmed by competent legal authority. Such affirmation is quite necessary, notwithstanding a natural amazement that there should ever exist a shadow of doubt that such means constitute more deadly injury than would be likely to result from the use of force. There seems to be here some analogy to the law of libel. If a man's character is aspersed in the ordinary ways of that offence, he has his remedy. The Boycott embodies both libel and intimidation, as well as more serious results to a man's pocket. Not only is his character damaged, though it may be only to the worthless boycotters, but his business runs a good chance of being ruined, and all this when most frequently he has been well within his legal rights.

Boycotting is nearly as bad as murder, to which it often enough leads, and worse than arson, for its effects are farther reaching. The idea has become, in the brains of people of muddled heads and weak morality, mixed up in a confusion of ideas as to its being a political offence, and it owes its envelopment in this convenient fog to the Irish League, but it cannot be too often impressed upon all men that it is an unmitigated iniquity, striking at the roots of all law and order, and at all the rights of individuality, accursed alike of Heaven and all good men whose goodness is not of the character which leaves them without a backbone, and as such it should be, everywhere and always, reprobated with a righteous indignation by all but knaves, fools and ruffians.

## THE STATE OF PARTIES IN ENGLAND.

Folks who are a little "too previous" have of late been inclined to fulminate the "burden" of Lord Salisbury's Government, on account of three or four *contretemps*, two of which might certainly have been evaded by a little more tact and foresight than was displayed, while the significance of three of them was much over-rated. It was a little too soon to cry "Woe to Ariel!"

The loss of Southampton on Sir Edmund Commerell's retirement from the representation of that constituency could scarcely have been guarded against, but it signified little more than the dislike of Prohibition to any affirmation of the principle of compensation to the liquor interests. By their abandonment of the licensing clauses of the Local Government Bill the Government wisely evaded a serious issue. The loss of the Ayr election had a much more serious import.

The nominal defeats on Mr. Morley's amendment to the Local Government Bill, and that on the frequent and costly reorganizations of the Admiralty departments, might have been avoided. They were not strictly party questions, and their worst significance lay in showing how much divergence of opinion in some matters there is between Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists, but it was unwise to court even the semblance of a defeat, which need not have occurred, had the former ascertained the temper of their allies beforehand.

But when it came to a serious question offered by a false tactical movement of Mr. Gladstone's, and promptly accepted by the Government, the Division (366 to 273) on Mr. Morley's motion of censure, showed at once the strength of the determination to continue at all risks, if possible, the exclusion of Mr. Gladstone from power.

Subsequently, the Channel Tunnel Bill was rejected by the House by 307 to 165. There would have been nothing particular about this, which turned largely on the adverse opinion of military experts, had not Mr. Gladstone so openly allied himself with Sir Edward Watkin, that the adverse decision may almost be taken as another snub to the venerable plunger. These circumstances will, if nothing new adverse to the Government occurs, do much to restore the confidence shaken by the Ayr election.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

TRUE CULTURE.

The highest culture is to speak no ill ;  
The best reformer is the man whose eyes  
Are quick to see all beauty and all worth ,  
And by his own discreet, well ordered life  
Alone reproves the erring.

When thy gaze  
Turns it on thine own soul, be most severe.  
But when it falls upon a fellow-man  
Let kindness control it ; and refrain  
From that belittling censure that springs forth  
From common lips like weeds from marshy soil.

German foot soldiers are deriving benefit from discarding stockings and keeping the feet well oiled.

"What is the best attitude for self-defence, asked a pupil of a well-known pugilist. "Keep a civil tongue in your head," was the reply.

"Little things tell" is an old aphorism. Big sisters who kiss their beaux in the presence of their little brother understand how much there is in the saying.

It is always one of the really interesting things in this world to hear a young woman express her candid opinion of the other young woman whom her husband might have married.

Froo Kirk Elder : "Figh ! Meenster, a no' like t'wee yo talkin' wi' yon Epeescopalian priest ?" Minister : "Oh—I jceat offered to swap collections wi' 'im, an', he said, 'Na, na ! I ken your flock over weel !'"

Elsie (recovering from a faint)—"Did you kiss me, Mr. Smith, when I lay helpless?" Mr. Smith—"No, Miss Elsie, I swear I did not." Elsie—"Idiot!" (Makes up her mind to accept Brown the next time he calls.)

Mr. B. Conhill (of Boston)—Ah, Miss Chandler, I see you are an admirer of Milton ! Miss Chandler (of Cincinnati)—No ; can't say I am. Why pa's young advertising man makes rhymes with a good deal pleasanter juggle :

Elderly gentleman at a family party, addressing a young lady—"How old are you, my dear?" "That depends." "How depends?" "Yes, for when I go out with papa I am eighteen, but when I go out with mamma I am only twelve."

No PROTECTION FOR HIM.—He was talking to a Kentucky audience on the subject of the tariff. Said he : "Take whiskey, for instance," when every man in the audience arose with the remark : "Thank you, don't care if I do," and the lecturer had to stand treat or die.

"Well, Johnny," said the Sunday school teacher to one of her little pupils. "I understand there's a new baby at your house. What do they call it?" "Why," said Johnny, with childish frankness, "mamma calls it a little angel, but this morning papa called it a darned nuisance."

The smallest circular saw in practical use is the tiny disc about the size of a British shilling, which is employed for cutting the slits in gold pens. These saws are about as thick as ordinary paper, and revolve some 4000 times per minute. The high velocity keeps them rigid, notwithstanding the thickness.

A good joke occurred not long ago in a New Zealand law court. The dispute was between two Maoris, one a young man and the other an old chief. The young man claimed a piece of land, which was in possession of the old fellow. The plaintiff made an impassioned oration to the judge, concluding with a demand that he should have back the land where his father, mother and ancestors were buried, etc., etc. The old chief then got up, and turning a look of supreme contempt on his opponent, exclaimed : "Your ancestors buried, indeed ! You fool, many years ago I killed your grandfather and ate him, afterwards I killed your father and mother and ate them, and"—as he gently tapped his stomach—"here, here they are buried, and if the whitemen were not here I would bury you in the same cemetery." The young fellow never referred to his ancestors afterwards, while the old gentleman now goes by the name of "the graveyard."

THE GIRL WHO HELPS MOTHER.—There is a girl, and I like to think of her and talk of her, who comes in late when they have company, who wears a pretty little air of mingled responsibility and anxiety with her youth, whom the others seem to depend on and look to for many comforts. She is the girl who helps her mother. In her own home she is a blessed little saint and comforter. She takes unfinished tasks from the tired stiff fingers that falter at their work ; her strong, young figure is a staff upon which the grey-haired, white faced mother leans and is rested. She helps mother with the spring sewing, with the week's mending, with a cheerful conversation and congenial companionship that some girls do not think worth while wasting on only mother. And when there comes a day that she must bond, as girls most often bond, over the old, worn out body of mother, lying unheeded in her coffin, rough hands folded, something very sweet will be mingled with her loss, and the girl who helped her mother will find a benediction of peace upon her head and in her heart.

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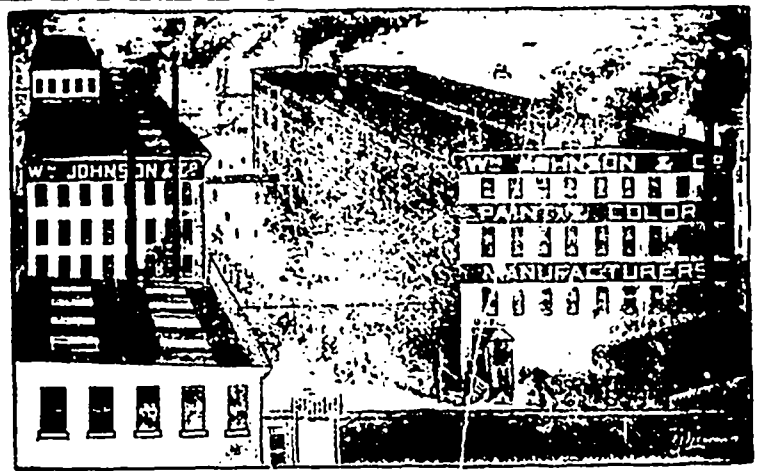
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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Subscribers remitting Money, either direct to the office, or through Agents, will find receipt for the amount inclosed 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 12. 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 with profound regret we chronicle the death, at 2 30 p.m. Wednesday, of Dr. B. D. Fraser, of Windsor. So far as we could learn by telephone and telegram, the venerable gentleman, who was deaf, in avoiding a waggon, was struck by the cars, having one leg and one arm broken, and, of course, being fearfully shaken. Dr. Fraser is so well known to the oldest living society of Nova Scotia, and so universally respected, that any lengthened comment is superfluous. Prof. Fraser, and Mr. A. M. Fraser, of THE CRITIC, left for Windsor at 4 p.m. on Wednesday. When the sad intelligence reached them about noon, they of course hoped at least to see their respected father alive; but it was not to be so. Dr. Fraser's whole family have the deep sympathy of the community. The late lamented gentleman was in his 77th year, and was in the enjoyment of excellent health. Dr. Fraser's long career as a physician in Windsor had endeared him to a large circle of friends, and he will be long remembered by visitors to the university town as one of the most hospitable, genial and kind-hearted men that has ever been numbered among its citizens. To the surviving members of his family the loss is simply irreparable, and the void which has thus been created will be carried to the grave by each of them.

The Hon. Joseph Royal has been appointed Lt.-Governor of the N. W. Territories.

The Bishop and Synod of Nova Scotia have pronounced in favor of college consolidation.

The death is announced of Mr. Geo. A. Ross, M.P.P for Lunenburg, at the early age of thirty-four.

The Church of England Synod of the Province of New Brunswick opened at St. John on Wednesday.

Chief Justice Sir Thos. Galt is administering the Government of Ontario in the absence of Sir Alex. Campbell.

The Canadian Pacific have decided to erect additional car shops at Montreal, to employ about 1,000 workmen.

The Kingston Locomotive Works are at present engaged in filling an order for sixteen locomotives for the I. C. R.

It is reported that an ocean steamship was permitted to land persons having small pox at Levis on Monday. It is to be hoped the report is not correct.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia laid the corner stone of the new Church of England Institute, with appropriate ceremonies, on Wednesday afternoon.

The Women's Temperance Union of Amherst are demonstrating their want of grasp of great issues, by an appeal to the electors of Cumberland in behalf of the third party sad.

There is, it is said, authority for stating that the Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, is about to leave the Cabinet and to be succeeded by Prof. Weldon, the member for Albert.

The Preeper case is again exciting attention. The girl Emily Dillman is now said to state that her evidence on the trial was false, and manufactured. It is very difficult to say where the lying lies.

If a steamship from Europe can finish her voyage at Chicago, as has been recently done, what is to prevent steam colliers conveying Nova Scotia coal to Toronto, Hamilton, and even to points beyond?

Another disastrous fire has occurred at Truro, by which the peg and last factory of Lewis & Sons has been consumed, together with a large carpenter shop adjoining. Loss, \$15,000 to \$20,000. Neither insured.

The Halifax Garrison Artillery beat the York and Lancaster, and the Bellerophon on Wednesday at the Bedford range by a good excess at each of the ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards. The totals stood: H. G. A., 694, Y. and L., 632, Bellerophon, 609.

For indecently assaulting his 11 year old niece, Minnie Gillespie, of Dutton, Ont., Charles Whiting was yesterday sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and to receive 50 lashes. It is always highly satisfactory to note the administration of the cat in these cases.

The many friends of Mr. Edwards, the popular conductor of the W. and A. Railroad, will sympathize with him in the sad accident which has befallen his son, who, while climbing into a waggon, caught his foot in the wheel, and fractured his leg just above the ankle.

It is understood that General Oliver will retire from his position as commandant of the Royal Military College at Kingston some time in August. The Minister of Militia is in correspondence with the War Office relative to the appointment of a successor in the position.

Hochelaga, now called Maisonneuve, will not suffer from too much commerce if the Legislature of Quebec grants it the power for which it is asking. The town asks for authority to compel every man, of whatever trade or profession he may be, to take out a license, paying not more than \$100 for it, before he can open a shop or hang out his shingle within the municipality. But why should the beautiful Indian name of Hochelaga have been changed?

negative Aubertin, who keeps a "temperance" hotel at Boucherville was fined \$20 or three months in the Montreal police court, for allowing some visitors to drink on his premises some liquor which they had brought with them. This may be law, but it is such an interference with the liberty of the subject, as to amount to a grinding tyranny.

It may be noted by militia men that Major Dunn, of the Governor-General's Body Guards, in the police court, Toronto, charged Wm. Hurst and James Iredale, two privates in that corps, with a breach of the Militia Act in not attending the week's drill. The acting magistrate said he had no option but to dispense the law as he found it. In each case he imposed a fine of five dollars and costs or ten days.

We have received from Messrs. James Hall & Co., Brockville, "Our Dominion Cities, Towns and Business Interests, Historical, Descriptive, and Biographical." It is a well got up advertising medium of at present 260 pages, containing much interesting matter and numerous illustrations, combined with a large number of taking advertisements. It opens with a short historical and physical sketch of each Province.

Mail matter posted in London on May 27th, was distributed in Vancouver, six thousand five hundred miles distant, twelve days later. From an authoritative source it is learned that the directors of the Canadian Pacific recently decided to construct a new line from Hope to Ducks in the Rockies, two stations one hundred and twenty miles apart, reducing the distance over fifty miles. When a fast fleet is put on the Atlantic, the C.P.R. hope to reduce the time between London and Vancouver to ten days and a-half.

It is to be feared there will be a miscarriage of justice in the case of the brute Stevens, who assaulted the young daughter of Mr. L. P. Fairbanks. The ruffian has been admitted to bail in his own recognizances. In ordinary circumstances this might have reflected discredit on the magistrate, but it is inferred that the young lady's examination was made so unpleasant that her father withdrew her, so that there is a failure of evidence. This was probably a trap into which Mr. Fairbanks fell, though he can scarcely be blamed, and is, indeed, rather to be sympathized with, but it is to be regretted. Where regular justice fails in these cases, a little lynch law would seem quite wholesome.

Messrs. Hesslein & Sons, the courteous and gentlemanly proprietors of the Halifax Hotel, seem determined to keep in the very first rank of hotel caterers, and make their house one of the very first in the Dominion. In addition to the many improvements already made, and elegancies added, may be instanced the complete transformation their dining room has undergone. This handsome hall, 70 feet long by 40 feet wide, is now in the hands of the decorators, and will shortly be finished. Heated by hot water radiators in winter, and cooled by large windows in summer, and by patent ventilators, this room will be as comfortable and luxurious as it is beautiful. Mr. Reardon, whose well known taste in such matters cannot be questioned, has had *carte blanche* in the work, and has excelled himself. The flooring is of Southern pitch pine, with shellac finish, and the panelling on the walls is of whitewood, with cherry mouldings and mahogany finish. The ceiling must be seen to be appreciated, for words give but an inadequate description. The design in the centre is formed of two octagons, supported by diamond ornamentation, while squares running the entire length of the ceiling give breadth and massiveness to the whole, relieved at intervals by bronze recesses, gilt heading, and silver finish. Three large plate glass windows afford ample light in the day time, and at night six chandeliers and twelve side lights give a brilliancy that will be reflected back by twelve large British plate mirrors now on their way from Glasgow. Gilt and bronze papers in tasteful patterns ornament the walls. Handsome doors and alcoves pierce the walls at intervals, whilst the main entrance is guarded by swinging doors of heavy plate glass, with fan-light of the same. Guests will be seated at tables of four and six persons respectively, affording accommodation for from 120 to 130 guests, divided into cozy little parties, and entirely new silver ware which has just arrived, will be added. Altogether it is the handsomest room of its kind we have ever seen, and will form one of the many attractions of Halifax.

Intense heat which has caused numerous deaths, is reported from New York.

Frank Byrne, accused of having taken part in the Phoenix Park murders, has had to close his liquor store on Third Avenue for want of customers.

*The Season*, a Lady's Fashion Magazine, monthly, 30 cents, the (International News Company, N.Y., and all news dealers,) is highly recommended.

The many friends of Mr. Pitblado will regret to learn that he is suffering from over-work in his new pastorate, in San Francisco, and that his health is not so good as when he was in Winnipeg.

The consumption of lead pencils in the United States is placed at 250,000 a day. If every woman who uses a lead pencil were to sharpen her own, the consumption would amount to about 250,000,000 a day.

Mr. Levi Morton, of New York, who received the Republican nomination for Vice-President, has promptly evinced his gratitude (the lively sense of favors to come) by a donation of \$10,000 to an educational institution.

The reports of Mr. Blaine's illness have lately assumed a more definite shape. He is—apparently with authority—said to be suffering from Bright's disease. He is reported to have expressed his own doubt whether he will live another year.

The *British American Citizen*, which, on the 23rd June, published a double number of sixteen pages, is still busily setting forth the advantages of Maritime Province summer resorts. Its columns of Canadian news, arranged by Provinces, are also capital.

Mr. J. N. Warren, master of the fishing schooner *Alice C. Jordan*, has positively denied, on oath, the destination attributed to him of the nets of Nova Scotia fishermen.

A Mrs. Hammersly, *neo* Little Price, of Troy, has become Duchess of Marlborough. The lady has \$100,000 a year. It is to be hoped she will not repent her bargain. The ostracism of the Duke from Court takes some of the gilt off the gingerbread to begin with.

The *Writer*, a *Monthly Magazine for Literary Workers* (Boston, Mass.) appears to be a useful work, convenient in size and attractive in appearance. Its advice and illustrative descriptions are valuable, and much to the point. Inexperienced writers will find in it many warnings of the pitfalls into which they are liable to fall.

The high license law in Philadelphia is reported to be working well. The *Ledger* says:—"To properly appreciate the real benefits which the law has conferred upon the community, it is only necessary for one to take an extended walk through those parts of the town which, a month ago, were fairly honeycombed by taverns, saloons and dives. That which is now everywhere apparent is that not only have large numbers of drinking places ceased to exist, but that, as a rule, there has been a wise and just discrimination shown by the court in granting and withholding licenses. Generally only the fittest survive."

The Austro-Hungarian Delegations have voted a war credit of nearly \$20,000,000.

The weather is favorable for the Egyptian cotton crop, which is equal to that of 1887. There are less worms than in former years.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamer *Ruapeha*, which arrived at Plymouth, on the 11th June, brought 23,657 carcasses of mutton.

So far from the irrepressible M. de Lesseps being dead, he seems to be particularly energetic in floating his new Panama loan, which is quite lively.

The Emperor William is said to have renounced the idea of crowning himself and his consort. If so, he is manifesting good sense and moderation, in that particular at least.

The Emperor William is now credited with the purpose, should he arrive at a satisfactory understanding with the Czar during his approaching visit to St. Petersburg, of recommending a general reduction of armaments.

A Mr. Samuel Osborne has performed the feat of rowing across the channel by himself in a small boat, in three hours, from Dover to Folkestone. He intended to fetch Calais, but a strong wind drifted him west to Folkestone.

The Queen will leave Windsor Castle for Osborne about July 13th, and Her Majesty intends to reside in the Isle of Wight till August 21st, when the Court removes to Scotland for the annual autumn sojourn of three months.

There seems to be a reaction in sparrows, their absence is bemoaned by Kentish (England) fruit farmers, whose plantations have suffered from an unprecedented attack of maggots, but we are not told what has caused the decrease of the omnipresent bird in Kent.

A despatch from Gibraltar says the denseness of the fog is unprecedented. Darkness prevailed here. Three British steamers, *Glendern*, *Leonel*, and *Earl of Dumfries*, have gone ashore since it set in, and another steamer, the *Resolution*, has arrived here with her bows much damaged.

The English and French Governments have agreed to work jointly on and after January 1st 1889, the submarine cables between France and England. The tariff will be 20 centimes a word. A direct cable between Liverpool and Havre will be established under the arrangement.

In London there is a new freak amongst women who go to concerts. They sit and knit. The other night a lady in a conspicuous position at the Princess Hall knitted vigorously; at all events her hands were in constant movement. The hands were white and covered with jewels!

After an agitation of nearly a quarter of a century, the London and North-Western Railway Company of England have decided to adopt the American system of checking passenger's baggage. Better late than never. The English system, or utter lack of system, has been a discredit to the country.

The courts refused to grant an application for a summons against Matthews, home secretary and the chief of police, for preventing meetings in Trafalgar square. The judge decided that no right existed for holding a public meeting which interfered with free passage through the square by the people.

The Channel Tunnel craze having received a set back by the strong adverse vote of Parliament, the Bridge cranks are to the front again with a perfected scheme. The prevailing motive seems to be the dread of seasickness in a passage of two hours at the outside. Are English people losing their hardihood and becoming a nation of sick cats?

Mr. Gladstone has excited fresh dismay among his followers by his sudden discovery of the advantage of a land frontier. Lord Randolph Churchill crushed the channel-tunnel advocates by a ludicrous description of the assembled cabinet debating who should press the button to destroy the tunnel. To what fad will the G. O. M. turn a *volte face* next?

There was laughing in England when the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot went into the hansom cab business, but it has stopped. He started a new thing in cabs, they have cost 100 guineas apiece, rubber tyres and all the improvements. They are so well patronized that not one of his drivers has joined the big cabmen's strike which is now on, and his lordship is about to sell the business for £200,000.

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By order, A. D. MILLS, Secretary.

Annapolis Royal, }  
July 2, 1893. }

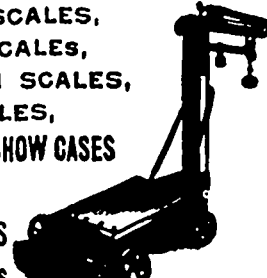
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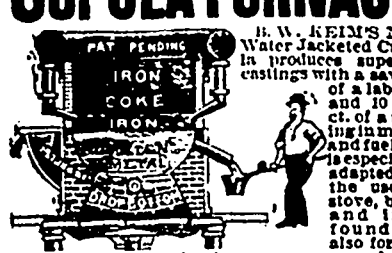
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# THE HOUSE OF HATE

Mine enemy lulled well, with the soft blue hills in sight;  
But betwixt his house and the hills I builded a house for spite,  
And the name thereto I set in the stone work over the gate,  
With a carving of bats and apes; and I called it the House of Hate.

And the front was alive with masks of malice and despair,  
Horned demons that leered in stone, and women with serpent hair;  
That whenever his glance would rest on the soft hills far and blue,  
It must fall on mine evil work, and my hatred should pierce him through.

And I said, "I will dwell herein, for beholding my heart's desire  
On my foe, and I knelt, and fain had brightened the hearth with fire;  
But the brands they would hiss and die, as with curses a strangled man,  
And the hearth was cold from the hour that the House of Hate began.

And I called with a voice of power, "Make ye merry, all friends of mine,  
In the hall of my House of Hate, where is plentiful store, and wine;  
We will drink unhealth together unto him I have foiled and fooled!"  
And they stared and they passed me by, but I scorned to be thereby schooled.

And I ordered my board for feast, and I drank in the topmost seat  
Choice grape from a curious cup, and the first it was wonder sweet;  
But the second was bitter indeed, and the third was bitter and black,  
And the gloom of the grave came on me, and I cast the cup to wrack.

Alone, I was stark alone, and the shadows were each a fear,  
And thinly I laughed, but once, for the echoes were strange to hear,  
And the wind on the stairway howled, as a green-eyed wolf might cry,  
And I heard my heart: I must look on the face of a man or die!

So I crept to my mirrored face, and I looked, and I saw it grown  
(By the light in my slinking hand) to the like of the masks of stone;  
And with horror I shrieked aloud as I flung my torch and fled;  
And a fire snake writhed where it fell, and at midnight the sky was red.

And at morn, when the House of Hate was a ruin, despoiled of flame,  
I fell at mine enemy's feet and besought him to slay my shame.  
But he looked in my eyes and smiled, and his eyes were calm and great:  
"You rave or have dreamed," he said; "I saw not your House of Hate!"  
—Lippincott's Magazine for May.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

# DON'T—IN DRESS AND PERSONAL HABITS.

Don't neglect personal cleanliness—which is more neglected than careless  
observers suppose.

Don't wear soiled linen. Be scrupulously particular on this point.

Don't be untidy in anything. Neatness is one of the most important of  
the minor morals.

Don't neglect the details of the toilet. Many persons, neat in other  
particulars, carry blackened finger-nails. This is disgusting.

Don't neglect the small hairs that project from the nostrils and grow  
about the apertures of the ears—small matters of the toilet are often over-  
looked.

Don't cleanse your ears, or your nose, or trim or clean your finger-nails  
in public. Cleanliness and neatness in all things pertaining to the person  
are indispensable, but toilet offices are proper in the privacy of one's apart-  
ment only.

Don't use hair dye. The color is not like nature, and deceives no one.  
Hair and beard dyed black produce a singular effect. They seem to coarsen  
and vulgarize the lines of the face. Anyone who has ever seen an elderly  
gentleman suddenly abandon his dye and appear with his grey locks, in all  
their natural beauty, will realize what we mean—for he has seen what  
appeared to him a rather coarse and sensuous face all at once changed into  
one of refinement and character.

Don't use hair-oil or pomades. This habit was once quite general, but  
is now considered vulgar, and is certainly not cleanly.

Don't wear apparel with decided colors, or with pronounced patterns.  
Don't—we address here the male reader—wear anything that is pretty.  
What have men to do with pretty things? Select quiet colors and unobtru-  
sive patterns, and adopt no style of cutting that belittles the figure. It is  
right enough that men's apparel should be becoming, that it should be  
graceful, and that it should lend dignity to the figure; but it should never  
be ornamental, capricious, or pretty.

Don't wear fancy-colored shirts, or embroidered shirt fronts. Spotted,  
or otherwise decorated shirts are fashionable in summer, but the taste is  
questionable. White plain linen is always in better taste.

(Colored calico shirts are very comfortable in hot weather—much more  
agreeable, indeed, to many persons than linen, which is not pleasant when  
wet with perspiration—but taste should be exercised in patterns; anything  
"loud" is, of course, an abomination.—E.)

Don't wear evening dress in the morning, or on any occasion before six  
o'clock dinner. This is the English style, and generally adopted in  
America. The French, however, wear evening dress on ceremonious occa-  
sions, at whatever hour they may occur.

Don't wear black broadcloth in the morning; or, at least, never wear  
black broadcloth trousers, except for evening dress.

Don't wear your hat cocked over your eye, or on one side, or thrust  
back upon your head. One method is rowdyish, the other rustic.

Don't go with your boots unpolished, but don't have the polishing done  
in the public highways. A gentleman perched on a high curb-stone chair,  
within view of all passers-by, while he is having executed this finishing  
touch to his toilet, presents a picture more unique than dignified.

(Nevertheless, comfort or necessity sometimes justify setting aside  
fastidiousness.—E.)

Don't wear trinkets, shirt pins, finger rings, or anything that is solely  
ornamental. One may wear shirt studs, a scarf pin, a watch chain, and a  
seal, because these articles are useful; but the plainer they are the better.

(This is in quite correct taste in the main, but our American friends are  
apt to overdo things. Their present tendency seems to be to severity of

late, which is entirely good; but there is really nothing to prevent a man wearing a ring, especially a seal ring. On the other hand, we don't much like a seal on the watch chain.—E.)

Don't be a "swell" or a "dude," or whatever the fop of the period may be called.

(Some definition of the "Dude" (a hatefully asinine word,) would not be amiss. There are idiots who think every man dressed with gentleman like particularity, however quiet his attire may be, a "dude." They are like the jackasses who used to dub a man "fop" who parted his hair in the middle, and who might fairly have been told to hook a block and tackle to one ear, and another to the tip of their nose, and bowse that organ over to port or starboard, according to their taste for top-sidedness.—E.)

Don't wear dressing gown and slippers anywhere out of your bedroom. To appear at table, or in any company in this garb, is the very soul of vulgarity.\* It is equally vulgar to sit at table, or appear in company, in one's shirt sleeves.

Don't walk with a slouching, slovenly gait. Walk erectly and firmly, not stiffly; walk with ease, but still with dignity. Don't bend out the knees, nor walk in-toed, nor drag your feet along; walk in a large, easy, simple manner, without affectation, but not negligently.

(It might have been added after the words "nor walk in-toed," "nor with the toes too much turned out," which is a more prevalent fault than the other.—E.)

Don't carry your hands in your pockets. Don't thrust your thumbs into the arm-holes of your waistcoat.

Don't chew or use your toothpick in public—or anywhere else. Don't use a toothpick, except for a moment, to remove some obstacle, and don't have the habit of sucking your teeth.

Don't chew tobacco. It is a bad and ungentlemanly habit. The neatest tobacco chewer cannot wholly prevent the odor of tobacco from affecting his breath and clinging to his apparel, and the "places that know him" are always redolent of the weed. If one *must* chew, let him be particular where he expectorates. He should not discharge tobacco juice in public vehicles, on the sidewalk, or in any place where it will be offensive.

Don't expectorate. Men in good health do not need to expectorate; with them continual expectoration is simply the result of habit. Men with bronchial or lung diseases are compelled to expectorate, but no one should discharge matter of any kind in public places, except into vessels provided to receive it. Spitting upon the floor anywhere is inexcusable. One should not even spit upon the sidewalk, but go to the gutter for the purpose. One must not spit into the fireplace, nor upon the carpet, and hence the English rule is for him to spit in his handkerchief—but this is not a pleasant alternative. On some occasions no other may offer.

It is often said that the excessive expectoration in America is due to the dryness of the climate; but, if this is the case, how is it that the habit is confined to the masculine sex?

ETIQUETTE.

\* "No man," says an excellent authority, "should ever be seen outside his bedroom in a dressing gown and slippers. Nobody, not even his wife, should see him in it in the breakfast room, dining room, or drawing room."

(To be continued.)

## INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Mr. James Harris, senior partner of the firm of Messrs. James Harris & Co., St. John, N.B., car builders, iron founders, etc., died in that city, June 11, aged eighty-five years. Mr. Harris began life in St. John as a journeyman blacksmith, and sixty years ago he began a machinist and foundry business with Thomas Allan, and the partnership continued for thirty years. Since 1860 he managed the business himself until a few years ago, when his son-in-law, Mr. Robertson, became a member of the firm. Harris & Co. have paid out in wages \$3,000,000 during the last twenty-five years. Mr. Harris was greatly respected for his sterling integrity and loved for his kindness and generosity.

Messrs. Fader Bros., of this city, who recently bought a flouring mill at Vancouver, B.C., have got it in running order, and one of the firm has come east to arrange for additional machinery.

Messrs. Allan Bros., Carleton, N.B., are supplying the machinery for the new lumber mill of Mr. D. J. McLaughlin, now being built at Pollet River, N.B. This mill was recently destroyed by fire, but will soon again be in operation.

Messrs. James Hall & Co., of the Ontario glove works, foot of Broad Street, Brockville, have recently added to their other manufactures boot and shoe uppers, ready for soles by shoemakers, and cut from their own make of leather. "Our Dominion," a business work published at Toronto, speaks as follows of this well known establishment:—"The industry carried on at the Ontario Glove Works is one of the most important in Brockville, and was established in 1865, by Mr. James Hall, the head of the present firm. The ground covered by this plant extends over an area of an acre and a half, and the buildings are massive brick and stone structures, three storeys in height. The works are completely equipped with the latest and most improved machinery incident to the industry carried on, including oil mills, finishing machines, etc. Employment is given to 80 hands, and the goods that issue from the establishment are not excelled in Canada. There are 150 kinds of goods manufactured, kid, buckskin, calf, imported kid, California tanned deer skin, commonly called "Napatan buck," etc. Mr. Hall also manufactures patent moccasins. They are perfect snow excluders and fit better than any others manufactured.

They also control the manufacture of moccasins, which are covered by patents in the Dominion. They represent many important improvements, and take high rank in the market. The trade enjoyed by this firm is an immense one, extending throughout the whole Dominion, from Halifax to Vancouver. Mr. Hall is a native of Clackmannanshire, Scotland, and came to Canada when six years of age. During most of the time he has lived in Brockville and vicinity. Few men possess more energy than Mr. Hall, and few have exemplified more indomitable perseverance than he has in the perfecting of this enterprise, and all who are familiar with the products of the firm will readily grant them the palm of success."

The Lawrencetown Pump Company, manufacturers of the celebrated rubber bucket chain pump, report that they sold 100 pumps last year, and expect to sell 500 this year, as the business is steadily on the increase. Ten hands are employed in summer. There is quite a demand for water-pipe, which the company manufactures. The business extends to all the counties in Nova Scotia, and the company propose to extend their trade to New Brunswick and P. E. Island in the near future.

A BUSINESS MAN.—We have in our midst a great number of what are generally termed shrewd business men. They are enterprising, and look after the external parts of the business, and ship goods promptly, but very often have scales of the poorest quality. Some of them will take as much to turn the beam, as the profit on the goods weighed would amount to. A grocer the other day was weighing butter, and he could make the scale weigh fifty or sixty pounds, just as it suited him. It always pays a business man to have his scales properly looked after. If there is any doubt about the reliability of the scales, they can easily be exchanged for good scales by the well known firm of C. Wilson & Son, 86 Esplanade St. East, Toronto. Their scales are the true standard scales, and no person can go astray by having one in his possession in his warehouse.

LICK OBSERVATORY COMPLETED.—After thirteen years the Lick Observatory at Mount Hamilton is completed, and on the 1st inst. was formally transferred by the Lick trustees to the California State University. The original endowment was \$700,000, which with interest brings the sum expended up to nearly \$1,000,000. The observatory and instruments are valued at \$750,000. The trustees turned over with the observatory property \$90,000, all that remains of the fund. This will not bring in more than enough to pay the salary of the director. It is estimated that it will cost \$30,000 a year to carry on the observatory, so that a deficit of \$25,000 falls on the university. It is doubtful if the institution can furnish this amount, and an attempt will probably be made at the next Legislature to get the State to set aside a fund for the maintenance of the observatory.

## OUR COSY CORNER.

FOR THE TABLE.—The favorite finger bowl is of clear white glass with the monogram or crest upon it in gold. The clearness of the bowl is best brought out by placing under it a serviette of satin damask.

The plush centre-pieces and the gold-embroidered or silk-fringed serviettes no longer obtain, as it is now demanded that all napery shall at least appear to be able to stand water.

The oyster fork most in vogue is of silver; it has two prongs, and the long handle is oxidized and cut in "corkscrew" fashion.

At a formal dinner, besides the roll or slice of bread in the napkin, there should be racks of cold, dry toast at each corner of the table. The silver or plated racks are chosen in preference to china, because the latter tend, so good cooks claim, to make toast "soggy."

Fairy lamps are occasionally placed on the table, but the wise hostess prefers to exhibit her old-fashioned silver candlesticks that were inherited from her great grandmother. The shades can be chosen to match the flowers that decorate so well, or they may be of white silk overlaid with perforated gold paper so that the light is an odd mingling of silver and gold.

Salted almonds, rose-leaves and violet glacé and pistache bonbons form pretty contrasts in color; they are in low glass dishes no larger than an ordinary saucer and placed at the four corners of the center piece.

The very high or even the perfectly flat center-piece is no longer approved. The happy medium, over which one may look and yet which does not seem too low to be decorative, is *au fait*. A bed of flowers, with the candelabra standing among them and the bonbon dishes at the corners, is often noted.

Dinner cards are not considered good form, nor are favors appreciated as they were some time ago. Even the cluster of flowers for the bodice and the *boutonnieres* for the men are things of the past. The favor most appreciated at a dinner is the tact of a hostess who brings together people of congenial tastes and who understands the art of society, which is "doing unto others as you would be done by."

MARSH MALLOWS.—The following directions for these delightful confections are well recommended:

Dissolve half a pound of gum arabic in one pint of water, strain and add half a pound of fine sugar, and place over the fire, stirring constantly until the syrup is dissolved, and of the consistency of honey. Add gradually the whites of four eggs, well beaten. Stir the mixture until it becomes somewhat thin and does not adhere to the finger. Flavor to taste and pour into a tin slightly dusted with powdered starch, and when cool divide into small squares.—*Dorcas Magazine*.

Berry stains on the hands and clothing can be removed by the smoke of a burning sulphur match. Moisten the stained surface and expose it fully to the smoke, which will take effect at once.



## COMMERCIAL.

A fairly active and steady trade has prevailed in most departments during the week, but no special feature has been developed. On the whole, the situation has a healthy appearance, and as the agricultural outlook is as satisfactory as could be expected, the prospects favor a trade in the coming fall that will be at least fair, though not of as large a volume as that of the past two years. Money with which merchants can prosecute legitimate business enterprises is abundant and cheap.

Some months since, the patent medicine firm of J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, Mass., having a branch manufactory at Montreal, were pounced upon by certain customs detectives in the latter city—on information given by a discharged employee of the firm—on a charge of under-valuation of materials imported for manufacture of their "remedies." About \$30,000 worth of goods were seized, and ten times that amount was sought to be recovered in duties on goods previously imported. This case, after going through the lower courts, was finally taken before the Supreme Court of Appeal of Canada, and Chief Justice Sir William Ritchie, of that court, delivered judgment in the matter, completely exonerating the accused firm and severely censuring the customs detectives, saying that they had evidently gone into the matter, in the hope of making money. This decision leads us to hope that the much-needed reform in our customs system will soon be an accomplished fact. If our merchants in future will carry their cases into court, we feel convinced that the abuses which exist in our customs department will soon be eliminated, as their public exposure will do more to compel the Government to inaugurate the long-promised reform than anything else.

Public pressure is now being brought to bear upon the Governor of the State of New York to induce him to sign a bill passed during the last session of the Legislature, the effect of which will be to preserve City Hall Park, which is the only green place in the lower part of the city, as a park for all time. This is the beginning of a movement in favor of the creation of a system of down-town parks and squares. The land which must be taken for these proposed breathing places is of great value, and the cost of carrying out such a scheme will be tremendous, but breathing spaces are a necessity, and the cost must be faced. Not long ago, it would have been a simple and not costly matter to have provided New York with a sufficient number of squares and parks, but the favorable moment was allowed to slip by, and the result is, that there is hardly a city in the world as badly provided with public lungs as it is. The practical application, so far as we are concerned, lies in the fact that this city is about shortly to vacate the building now occupied chiefly by civic officers. Why not tear that building down, and leave on its site a large open square on which business can be done? A great mistake was committed after the Granville street fire, in allowing the "Pentagon" building to be erected, and afterwards the present post-office and custom house, further south. Both of these spots should have been reserved to the public, and trees planted therein. Halifax has now an opportunity of providing herself adequately with lungs. Will she be wiser than New York, and take advantage of it, or will she, too, wait until ten-story buildings have to be removed to let in the sunlight and give air a rest?

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in the Province during the past week.—Jos. D. Scott, genl. store, Elmsdale, assigned to Evan Thompson, D. W. McNaughton, baker, Amherst, assigned to W. F. Donkin, Brown & Webb, whol. drugs, Halifax, dissolved, Thos. A. Brown retiring, Wm. McIntosh, millinery, New Glasgow, sold out to W. A. McIntosh, who will continue as McIntosh & Co.

*Bradstreet's* report of failures for the second quarter of 1887 and 1888:

	No. Failures.		Assets.		Liabilities.	
	1888	1887	1888	1887	1888	1887
United States.....	4,199	1,916	10,291,710	9,479,992	60,878,931	22,246,740
Canada.....	186	267	1,212,908	1,566,455	4,026,938	2,792,713

*Bradstreet's* report of failures for the first six months of 1878 and 1888:

	No. Failures.		Assets.		Liabilities.	
	1888	1887	1888	1887	1888	1887
United States.....	5,219	5,072	31,831,716	25,613,108	61,987,622	52,778,829
Canada.....	914	636	4,006,950	3,677,320	8,789,795	8,331,669

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

	Week		Prev. week.		Weeks corresponding to		Failures for the year to date.	
	June 29.	June 22.	1887	1886	1888	1887	1886	1885
United States.....	204	177	176	157	181	5,252	5,102	5,435
Canada.....	25	36	21	34	20	914	637	645

**Dry Goods.**—The bulk of the business during the past week has run upon sorting-up requirements, but an improved volume of fall orders has been received. Country dealers appear to be unwilling to burthen their stocks any more than they can avoid. Many of them in 1886 and 1887—enticed by low figures—bought more than they could readily sell at a profit, and they are, consequently, very cautious in buying new goods while the old remain on their shelves. Payments during the past week, though fairly good, have not been up to expectations. Reports from England and Ireland represent the condition of the textile fabric market as being far from satisfactory. Orders are smaller than they have been for some years, and to effect sales considerable "shading" must be made.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—In iron and hardware, business has continued good at steady prices, the character and volume of the movement leaving but little room for complaint. Heavy goods have remained unchanged, pig iron being as at our last quotations, with warrants cabled at Glasgow 37s. 10d. Late London cables are:—"Spot tin £76 5s., Chili bars, spot, £91. soft Spanish lead £12 5s." Philadelphia reports that "the entire iron market is sluggish, and both buyers and sellers decline to move. A large number of mills closed down on Saturday." Our Pittsburg, Penn.,

advises say:—"The iron trade remains in an inert condition. Consumers admit that they are willing to cover future requirements on a large scale just as soon as the extreme depression is reached in the trade. The mid-summer "shut down" throughout the west will extend from two to three weeks. Bessemer iron has developed unexpected strength in consequence of recent large purchases at low prices. Steel billets are in demand. Bridge-iron orders in medium lots have been taken. Steel rails are dull. Work projected in the spring and summer track laying has been postponed. The adjournment of the proposed iron conference has increased the unsettled feeling, as manufacturers appear determined to reduce wages from \$5.50 to \$5. The workmen have always gained their point, whether in withstanding a reduction or in securing an advance." Manufacturers of nails in Canada report the works to be all running steadily, with a fair number of orders coming in. Some makers affirm that the number of sales is equal to last year, while others have large stocks on hand with sales behind those of the previous year. At the present time the feeling among manufacturers seems to be to maintain prices.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—There is no improvement in the local flour market, business having continued quiet on account of the slow demand, and only a small trade was accomplished at steady prices. Boorbohm's cable says:—"Cargoes off coast, wheat steady, corn, nothing offering; do, on passage and for prompt shipment, wheat steady, corn a turn dearer. Liverpool spot wheat and corn firmer though quiet and steady. Standard California wheat, including club white, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 7½d. August, 6s. 8½d. September. English country markets are steadier. Wheat and flour in Paris are quiet. Wheat in Paris 42s. July; flour 33s. 9d. for July." The tone of the Chicago wheat market has been stronger and prices improved a little, though trade has been quiet. Late quotations were 79½c. July, 80½c. August, 80½c. September. On the other hand corn was weak and dropped off ½c., being quoted at 48½c. July, 48½c. August, 49½c. September. Oats were firmer and improved slightly to 31½c. July, 26½c. August, 25½c. September. Wheat is low the world over, but any drawback to growing crops means a material advance in prices. Bradstreet's makes the following comments on the collection of visible supply figures:—"The methods of the New York and Chicago exchanges in making up the visible grain supply statement are those of twenty years ago. During this period there have been constructed many thousand miles of railway at the Northwest, and on these lines about one thousand grain warehouses, with elevator attachments, have been built. The report of visible stocks of grain made to Bradstreet's includes accumulations from all these depots, which, with other stocks, June 2, 1888, contained 22,384,413 bushels of wheat not reported by the New York and Chicago exchanges. This large quantity is stored where land and storage charges and insurance charges are cheap. In the course of business, purchases are daily made of grain in the interior and each day's purchases are sold against forward delivery, and much grain held at the Northwest at interior elevators has been so sold against at various commercial centres. The New York and Chicago exchanges cable each week the visible wheat, as they make it up, to Europe, where it is published in leading commercial journals and circulated among millers and wheat dealers in England and on the continent as the total stock of visible wheat in the United States and Canada, when, in fact, it is only about 57 per cent. of the quantity. The "official" visible supply report takes no account of the quantity in transit by rail, when it is well known that during the year more than one-half of all the grain transported to sea-board cities is by rail. The movement by water and by lakes and canals is given in the "official" statement, but the large movement by rail is ignored; hence the frequent increase or decrease "in the visible," due to the re-appearance of grain in transit by rail at sea-board markets which had been lost sight of.

**PROVISIONS.**—The demand for provisions has been slow, and the local market has, consequently, been quiet. Business has, therefore, been almost altogether of a jobbing character. There has been no change in the Liverpool provision market. Pork stood at last reports at 79s., lard at 11s. 6d., bacon at 10s. to 11s. 6d., tallow at 23s. In Chicago quotations are nominally unchanged, but the general feeling has been weaker. The Cincinnati *Price Current* says:—"The week's packing in the West has been 210,000 hogs, against 215,000 last week, and 220,000 last year, making a total of 2,615,000 since March 1 against 2,660,000 a year ago—decrease 45,000. The quality of hogs generally holds up well, but considerable proportion of quite young stock is noticeable in the current marketings. Prices of hogs have been irregular in some of the leading markets during the week, noticeably so at Chicago, the extreme prices of the week not being sustained at the close, although as compared with a week ago that market closes with an advance of 15c. per 100 lbs., other markets not showing much change. The receipts for the week at Chicago exceeded corresponding time last year, but the gain in shipments was still greater, so that the packing supply was 10,000 smaller than a year ago. In the provision market there have been further manifestations of weakness under lack of speculative interest being developed, and no essential improvement in the demand for product. The export movement was fair, about equalling in volume the corresponding time last year, in both meats and lard. It is difficult to determine what influence the persecutions in England for selling refined lard which contained mixtures, as pure lard, will have on our markets, but it is not anticipated that the effect will be important. The statistical position of lard is especially favorable, the aggregate stocks reported for June 1 in Chicago, New York, Europe, and afloat, being 128,000 tierces, against 219,000 a year ago, and an average of 245,000 for a period of five years previous to last year. The logical conclusion seems to be that the introduction of cotton oil and beef fat into lard has tended to enlargement of consumption of this article. The provision markets at the close are lacking in firmness, with no indications of essential improvement in the immediate future."

**BITTER.**—No feature of any importance has developed in the local but-

ter market, and business has continued quiet, there being only a small jobbing trade at steady prices. Mail advices from England state that the receipts of New Zealand cheese which were expected to cease nearly two months ago still continue, and that the last arrivals, consisting of 110 tons, were picked up quickly at prices ranging from 36s. to 40s. per cwt., although more or less heated. This proves that some of the Antipodean cheese even excels Canadian, as no goods from this side would have fetched 40s. two weeks ago. The bulk of the New Zealand product, as we have already pointed out, comes on the English market in February and March, just at the time when Canadian fall goods are marketed to a considerable extent, so that the prices paid next fall for Canadian cheese should be in a measure guided by this new factor in the foreign trade, as next February will no doubt see much larger imports from New Zealand than before. Our farmers and factorymen are already beginning to understand that even the home consumption will not tolerate hold and stale butter, and when they are compelled by the sheer force of circumstances to not only make perfect butter, but to market it whilst fresh and sweet, then may our export trade again develop into its former vitality and profitableness.

**CHEESE.**—The cheese market has been very strong in every direction. English orders, though reluctantly given, are in important numbers, at satisfactory prices, and it now looks as if the boom of last year in this article is to be continued this year.

**APPLES.**—Several considerable lots of American apples have been received in this market per steamers and rail in the past week, and a large trade is expected in American apples this year.

**SUGAR.**—The sugar market has continued very strong for refined sugars. Yellows are also very firm.

**MOLASSES.**—In the producing centres molasses has recently taken a sharp upward turn, owing apparently to the operations of a French firm of buyers in Montreal, who are trying to make a "corner" in this article. There does not seem to be any special reason for the recent advance in figures, and we opine that the corner will soon break, and, possibly, figures may fall down lower than they were before.

**FISH.**—The market has maintained its quiet position, and, practically, nothing is doing. The lightness of stocks in hand, supported by an absence of demand from Canada, the United States, and the West Indies, make this at present an undesirable market to either buy or sell in. Reports from Cape Breton show that the catch of codfish in that island has been smaller than it has been for many years. No herring or mackerel have been encountered in large bodies on our coast, and the catch of both of these fish has been, so far, very much below the average for the season. Our outside advices are as follows:—Boston, July 2.—"Receipts by Nova Scotia steamer this week were about 1,000 bbls. Part of these were sold to arrive at \$13 for large rimmed No. 3's. The balance are selling slowly at \$12 to \$12.50 for plain and large rimmed No. 3's. The movement in mackerel is slow, as buyers will only purchase sparingly at present prices. At the moment we do not look for any decided change in prices, as receipts at outports are light, but it is a fact that present prices have restricted trade. News from the fleet is not encouraging. The stock of old herrings is about cleaned up. Last sales were at \$4 for split Labrador. Alewives quiet at about \$5 for No. 1. New No. 1 salmon will probably open at \$23 to \$24. New large dry bank codfish about \$5.75. Fresh salmon, \$17." Gloucester, July 2.—"The mackerel season opens with a light catch for the season, and no present prospect of a favorable catch. The receipts at this port for the season aggregate only 3,775 bbls, mostly from the Cape Shore, against 6,794 bbls. to this date last year, while the receipts at all the other New England ports, outside the importations at Boston, will not probably reach 200 bbls. Prices are consequently firm. We notice last sales of Cape Shores at \$12.25 per bbl. out or pickle, while a few small lots of small fish from Block Island sold at \$8. This is a considerable advance over last year's prices at this date, when we quoted rimmed mackerel at \$8.50 to \$9, and plain at \$8.25 per bbl. Small mackerel seem widely scattered all along our coast, in small pods scarcely worth the catch. The Cape Shore catch is evidently over for the present, and nothing has yet been done in North Bay. The codfish catch shows some improvement, but up to date is very light for the season, fish having been unusually scarce upon Western, Middle, and Quere Banks during May and June. Accounts from Grand Bank indicate a light catch the early part of the season, but late advices from Newfoundland report the appearance of caplin followed by codfish all along that coast and on the off shore grounds, probably extending to the Banks. The scarcity of halibut continues on all the grounds usually resorted to by our fishermen, and the season's catch will be much below the average. The receipts for the past week have been light. Last fare sales 7 and 5 cts. per lb. for white and gray Bank, and 9 and 6 for Georges. Cured Georges codfish are firm at \$4.25 per qtl. for large and \$3.62½ for small. A few small scattering lots sold for immediate delivery a fraction less. New Western Bank are firm at \$3.75 and \$3.25 per qtl. for large and small. Large Shores, \$4. Dry Bank, \$5 and \$3.75. Cusk, \$3; pollock, \$2.25; slack-salted do., \$2.75; haddock, \$2.50, and hake, \$2.12½. 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; tacks, 18 cts.; lengthwise, 18 cts.; No. 1's, 15 cts. Bloaters, 70 cts.; canned 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 \$6; Eastport, \$3.50; pickled codfish, \$6.50; haddock, \$3.50; halibut heads, \$3.25; tongues, \$6; sounds, \$11; tongues and sounds, \$8; alewives, \$3.25; trout, \$14.50; Halifax salmon, \$20; Newfoundland do., \$18. Clambait, \$7 to \$7.50; slivers, \$7." Havana, (cable) July 3.—"Market steady. Codfish, \$7; haddock, \$6.25; hake, \$5.37½. Received from New York since 23rd instant 1,000 drums of dry fish."

### 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.

SUGAR.	
Cut Loaf	7¼
Granulated	7 10 7½
Circle A	6½
White Extra C	6¼
Extra Yellow C	5¼ to 6
Yellow C	5¼ to 5½
TEA.	
Congou Common	17 to 19
Fair	20 to 23
Good	25 to 29
Choice	31 to 33
Extra Choice	35 to 38
Oolong, Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes	32 to 33
Demerara	34 to 36
Diamond N.	42 to 43
Porto Rico	31 to 35
Cienfuegos	29 to 30
Trinidad	29 to 30
Antigua	29 to 30
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44
Bright	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Hot Bread	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family	5¼ to 6
Soda	5¼ to 5½
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7¼
Fancy	8 to 15

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

#### BREADSTUFFS.

#### PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Quotations below are our to-day's wholesale prices for car lots not cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 cents per bbl. higher than car lots. Markets quiet and steady. Breadstuffs are sold fine. Cornmeal easy and lower; Oats quiet. Flour steady and quiet.

FLOUR.	
Graham	4.60 to 5.00
Patent high grades	5.25 to 5.50
"    mediums	4.90 to 5.10
Superior Extra	4.50 to 4.60
Lower grades	3.60 to 4.00
Oatmeal, Standard	5.00
Granulated	6.33
Corn Meal—Half in ground	3.65 to 4.05
"—Impure	3.65 to 4.05
Bran, per ton—Wheat	20.00
"—Corn	18.00 to 18.00
Middlings	23.00 to 24.00
Cracked Corn	25.00 to 26.00
Oats, per ton	31.00 to 34.00
Barley	nominal
Feed Flour	3.50 to 3.60
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs., retail	49 to 55
Barley " of 48 " nominal	60
Peas " of 60 " nominal	1.60 to 1.70
White Beans, per bushel	2.40 to 2.45
Pot Barley, per barrel	6.40 to 6.50
"—of 56 lbs.	85
Hay per ton	13.00 to 14.00
Straw	9.00 to 12.00

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

#### BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	22 to 25
"—in Small Tubs	18 to 20
"—Good, in large tubs	18 to 19
Store Packed & oversalted	12 to 15
Canadian Township, new	19
Western	17
Cheese, Canadian	16

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	5
Cow Hides, No 1	5
No 3 Hides, each	4
Calf Skins	25
Deacons, each	25
Lambskins	20
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	4.25
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	none
"    per case Valencia, scarce	10.00
Lemons, per case	7.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	3.50
Onions, Egyptian, new, per lb.	2¼ to 2½
Dates, boxes, new	5
Raisins, Valencia	6¼ to 7
Figs, Elenc, 5 lb boxes per lb.	13
small boxes	11 to 14
Lunes, Stewing, boxes and bags	5¼ to 6¼
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 4.50
Fat Steers, Heifers, 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

#### PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	11.00 to 11.50
"    Am Plate	11.50 to 12.00
"    Ex. Plate	12.00 to 12.50
Pork, Mess, American	18.00 to 18.50
American, clear	10.00 to 10.50
P. E. I. Mess	17.00 to 17.50
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	17 to 18½
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily	

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

#### FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra	none
No. 1	none
"    2 large	none
"    3 large	9.25 to 9.50
"    3	9.00 to 9.25
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July	none
No 1 August	none
September	none
Round Shore	nominal
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl	nominal
Bay of Islands, Split	2.25 to 2.50
Round	2.00 to 2.25
ALEWIVES, per bbl	4.50 to 4.75
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore new	4.25
"    old	3.50 to 3.75
New Bank	4.00
Bay	none
SALMON, No. 1	14.00
HADDOCK, per qtl	2.50
HAKE	2.50
CUSK	1.75
POLLOCK	1.25
HAKK SOU'S, per lb.	30 to 35
COD OIL A.	22 to 25

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

#### LOBSTERS.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing) 4 75 to 5 40	
Tall Cans	4.00 to 5.00
Flat	6.00 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 26.00
"    Merchandise, do do.	14.00 to 17.00
"    No 2, do.	10.00 to 12.00
"    Small, per m.	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension, good, per m.	9.50 to 10.00
"    Merchandise, do. do.	8.00 to 9.00
"    Small, do. do.	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchandise	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3.00 to 3.50
"    No 2, do do.	1.00 to 1.25
"    spruce, No 1.	1.10 to 1.39
"    "    2.00	
Laths, per m	4.00 to 4.25
Hard wood, per cord	2.25 to 2.50
Soft wood	

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

# SADDLE AND SABRE.

(Concluded.)

He was but slightly wounded, and was the far more powerful man of the two. The struggle between them, if brief, was desperate. The one was battling for his life, the other mad with the lust of revenge; but Prance's pistol-hand was powerless now. Once more, indeed, the revolver cracked harmlessly in the air, and then Furzedon succeeded in wrenching it from his antagonist's hand and throwing it away; but he stuck to his man with the pertinacity of a bulldog, and in another two or three minutes had borne him backwards, and the pair fell to the ground together, Prance undermost. All the brutal passions of Furzedon's instincts were aroused, and with his clenched fists he rained a shower of blows on the unhappy wretch's countenance, and speedily made it hardly recognisable.

"I've a great mind to kill you, you cowardly hound," he growled between his set teeth; "I've a right to do it, you did your best to murder me. Don't dare to get up till I tell you." And as he spoke Furzedon rose from the body of his prostrate foe, and, stepping two or three paces back, began to take stock of what damages he had received in the encounter.

Already a small crowd, attracted by the shots, were hurrying to the scene of the conflict. Deeming his foe disarmed, and a little distracted by the ejaculations and questions rapidly addressed to him by the new comers, Furzedon took his eyes off his assailant, who had by this raised himself to a sitting posture. Suddenly Prance sprang to his feet, and drawing a knife from his breast, threw himself upon Furzedon, exclaiming with almost a shriek, as he buried the knife twice in Furzedon's chest, "Done my best to kill you! Not yet, but I will now!" and, as Furzedon fell lifeless to the ground, he flourished his blood-stained weapon in the face of his horrified spectators, and then, with a burst of maniacal laughter buried it in his own throat.

## CONCLUSION.

The fray was over, there was nothing now but to reckon up the cost and the fruit of the victory. The dacoits had died hard, and fought like wild cats in their rocky den, and the state in which Charlie Devereaux had been found had not inclined the hearts of the soldiers to mercy. There were marvellously few prisoners, and among Slade's troopers the casualties also had been heavy. It had required all Hobson's authority to save Shere Ali's life, and the robber chieftain had good reason to feel little grateful for his preservation; he knew it was forfeited, and thought, rightly, it would have been as well to make an end of it amidst the rocks of Ruggerbund, sword in hand, as to be hanged in face of the multitude, which fate he was well aware was in store for him. The doctor's report, too, was somewhat serious, he told Hobson that many of the wounded were bad cases, and it was desirable to get them within the shelter of a regular hospital as soon as might be. "Captain Slade," he continued, "will soon be all right, his arm is broken by a pistol shot, and he has one or two slight flesh-wounds. It will be some time before he recovers the use of his sword-arm, but one can feel easy about him. I only wish I could say as much for some of the others."

"What about young Devereux?" asked Hobson, anxiously.

"Ah! that's serious," replied the doctor, "it must be a touch-and-go thing with him, he seems weak as a rat from his wound, which has never been properly attended to, and these wretches have driven him into a raging fever to wind up with. It is a question whether he will have strength to pull through that, anyway, the sooner I can get my sick back to the cantonments the better."

Hobson had accomplished his mission, and after giving his men a few hours' rest, and thoroughly ransacking the robbers' strong-hold, he started with his prisoners and wounded for the nearest cantonment, where he received much congratulation of his capture of the ferocious bandit, whom a military tribunal shortly relegated to the death he had so well deserved.

Charlie Devereaux's battle for life was long and painful. More than once the doctors thought he was gone, and nothing but the most unwearied care and attention snatched him from the very jaws of death. When at last the delirium had left him he was so weak, so utterly prostrated in mind and body, that the doctors unhesitatingly agreed that there was nothing for it but to send him home.

"Let him go round the Cape," said the medical officer who had principal charge of him. "A long sea voyage will do more to set him on his legs than anything else," and as Gilbert Slade, though doing well, was still unfit for duty, it was arranged that the two friends should proceed to England together.

"Good-bye Devereux," said Hobson, as he shook hands with his subaltern. "English air, and especially English beef, will soon put you all to rights. My dream wasn't quite accurate, which I attributed to the fact of my never having seen Shere Ali. It was, however, most unpleasantly near the truth."

"Yes," said Charlie, with a faint smile, "I was destined to be cut down by a dacoit, and whether it was Shere Ali or one of his lieutenants made little difference."

The news of Furzedon's death offered a facility for the arrangement of Charlie Devereaux's affairs, which Major Braddock at once took advantage of. Furzedon's heirs had no desire to continue the bill discounting business, and were only too glad to accept the money due to them, with a reasonable rate of interest.

Mrs. Kynaston gave free vent to her malicious tongue, and would have prevented the marriage of Gilbert Slade and Lettie had she been able, but, for all that, the two were made man and wife a few months after the former landed in England, Charlie Devereux being sufficiently recovered to act best man on the occasion.

The breakfast took place at Mrs. Connop's house; and, as that lady had consulted Major Braddock on the occasion, it was pronounced a great success; that distinguished officer having thrown himself into the affair with great energy, and been at immense pains to see that the champagne was of an exceptional brand, and "not usually kept for wedding breakfasts, my boy."

# PATIENCE.

BY RACHEL E. CHALLICE.

## CHAPTER I.

"My dear Harold, I wish you could have patience," said an elderly gentleman to his son as they sat at breakfast in the oak panelled dining-room of an old-fashioned country house.

"You can't wish it as much as I do sir," replied the young man addressed, whilst his face before moody and clouded now became bright with pleased astonishment at his father seeming to understand his wish of winning for his wife Patience, the daughter of Mr. Dacre, Vicar of the large straggling village of Hersdon, "Well, why don't you try, my boy?" returned the squire, as he laid down the knife and fork with which he had been carving the fore ham in front of him. "I have no patience with a young fellow like you giving up without a trial."

"But my dear father, how can I ask her to have a man like me without a profession and only very little money? It is no use, I can't do it." Then rising from the table, as he grew warm with his argument he continued, "It is not as if you had been able to help me about my painting, which is the only real taste I have, but lately if I have found time to use my brush a bit, you have looked at me as if I were on the road to perdition; and I daresay that Patience and her father have almost the same opinion."

"Tut, tut, tut," said the old gentleman, pushing away his plate, "is that the Patience you are talking about? When I was thinking you were getting a little sense into your head at last, and wishing for patience in learning something about our farm, on which our bread and cheese depend. But that's how it is with the young men of the present day, the father may slave and slave for the best years of his life, that the son may make daws, and fall in love with nothing to marry on."

"Why" continue the old man, as he walked to the large bow window, and pulled up the blind with a jerk, "I suppose the next object of your life will be to make ducks and drakes out of the whole concern, and bring me to the workhouse; that's about what such ideas generally bring people to. No I tell you I won't have it, you must just take to the farming or turn out."

And having worked himself into a rage, and feeling rather astonished at his own fury, the squire pulled himself up to his full height and looked straight and sternly at his son, who having now stopped his restless pacing to and fro on the shadow which the sun cast upon the faded carpet, stood with his hands in the pockets of his grey jacket, whilst an expression of dogged determination swept over his handsome features.

Then noticing that his father's shoulders seemed more bent than formerly, and that his hair looked very grey in the sunlight, the young man's face softened, and repressing the defiant words which rose to his lips, he said in a subdued tone. "I tell you what, dad, it won't do for you and me to take to quarrelling; you see we have no one else to have a breeze with, if we fall out, so let us make a compact. I'll try, I really will, to learn farming, since you have set your heart on it. I'll put myself under the bailiff and work like a nigger; but you must let me have my afternoons to myself for three months, and if by the end of that time I have not been successful with painting, I'll renounce it once for all." "That's a good lad, said the squire, holding out a well formed but rather withered hand to his son, who took it in a hearty clasp. "That's what your mother would have asked you to have done. You know if poor Charles had stayed," and here the old man's voice rather quivered, "you should have stopped in London, and painted as much as you like. But I couldn't be here quite alone, thinking that there would be nobody to take my place when I'm gone, understanding my ways and the men. For myself I should have thought a good gallop across country would have been better than painting after a long morning's work, but if you prefer trying to make a picture, I won't stand in your way for three months, as long as the farming comes first. But I can't see where you'll find here to paint, unless you care to take some of the beasts."

The squire was here interrupted in his discourse upon art, by the entrance of the quaint, white-capped figure of the house-keeper, on her morning visit to receive orders for the day.

The young man, rather glad to be free to pursue his own thoughts, went up to the attic at the top of the house, which, from the miscellaneous collection of canvases and paintings, he had dignified by the name of "studio." There, seated on an old oak chest, he was soon absorbed in contemplating the possibilities of being able to paint the picture of his heart. Only yesterday he had surprised Patience, as she pensively sat in the oriel window of the parsonage, her lap filled with fresh coloured flowers, whilst her dog with one eager paw resting on the knee of his mistress, seemed called upon to exercise the virtue which the name of the girl expressed.

To anybody else the rough sketch, hastily made in charcoal, would not have betokened much, but as Harold gazed on the few bold lines, his eyes became dark with enthusiasm, for they brought before him the face of the girl who was ever in his thoughts. If he could only re-produce on the canvas those lovely features he now saw in his imagination, his father seeing the beauty of art, must relent in his opposition to the pursuit of it. What a pity Charles had been so hot headed and gone off nobody knew where!

Then his mind reverted to those dark days, when summoned from pursuing his art in London, he had found his father broken hearted at the flight of his favorite though headstrong son.

Harold recollected how when this brother of his had seen him off the last time he went to London, he put his dark handsome head into the window of the railway carriage and said, "You can't think how dull it will be when you are gone, old fellow, and there's only me to bear the brunt of all the governor's breezes. Really sometimes when he treats me still as a child, I feel I must go to Australia, or somewhere, and have my own way a bit."

"But you know," said Harold as he laid his artistic looking hand on the brown sun-burnt one of his brother, "the governor thinks there's no one like you, and in the farming you are quite indispensable to him."

"Don't you believe it!" the elder young man had returned, "I'm sure he cares for nothing but his money, and since that scrape I got into at College, I sometimes think he is rather suspicious of me; now mark my word, if ever he casts a slur on my honesty, I bolt at once, for I won't stand it. And he tries to dictate to me whom I am to associate with."

"Well I wish," said Harold "that you would fight shy of that Davison, I know that he is no good."

"That's like your stuck up ideas," replied Charlie, "he is every bit as good as any of us. But I say, old boy, the train is off so 'ta ta,' old fellow. Paint a lot of pictures and make a mint of money," and laughingly waving his stick as the train moved out of the station, he departed from his brother not to meet for many a weary month.

Whilst Harold is thinking over these reminiscences, we will briefly state the facts which led to him being recalled from London.

From the conversation between the brothers at the station, it may be seen that Charles was wayward and headstrong, not easily giving up his own opinion where his own way was concerned.

In the question of his intimacy with Davison, the village schoolmaster's son, he showed all the obstinacy of his character, unheeding his father's advice, he made the young man his constant companion in shooting, riding, and other occupations.

This Davison was a fellow, to whom all sentiments of honor and good feeling seemed unknown. Whilst chafing at the pettiness of a village life, he made no attempt to obtain any occupation to release his father of the burthen of his maintenance. Although Charles was somewhat wild and headstrong, he would never do anything mean or underhand, as he could not be made an accomplice in any of the bad designs of his companion, but his open ways and manner of speech made him an easy prey to the wickedness of the latter.

After administering a little artfully worded sympathy as to the Squire's strict treatment of his son, Davison soon drew from Charles his grievances about the little cash allowed, the hard work imposed on him, and the early hours kept at his home.

From this there was but one step for Davison to take in order to learn where the old man kept his money, and once having obtained the knowledge of that secret, the young man put no restraint on his desire to possess some of the much coveted gold. Once provided with cash, he would be able to exchange the small pleasures of country life for the dissipations of a town career.

Then one day, the old Squire found that his cash box had been opened, and a large sum of money taken. Charlie was the only one who had known where the keys were kept, so he was summoned to explain the robbery. The father, trembling with passion, was in no humour to be conciliatory to his suspected son. Angry and bitter words were spoken on both sides, and the young man parted from the Squire determining never to pass another day under his roof.

The night brought the old man softer thoughts towards his motherless son. Would it not perhaps have been better to have reasoned with the willful youth so as to bring him to a sense of his sin, instead of letting his anger frighten him into an insolent denial of his guilt? And so the weary hours passed, and as the early light of morning broke into his room, it seemed to bring the Squire some ray of hope that perhaps his son might yet be able to exculpate himself from the dreadful charge against him.

With a heart full of yearning affection for his boy, the father went down to breakfast, trusting that there might yet be an explanation of the robbery. But hope again gave place to anxiety as the lad's place still remained vacant. Unable to eat anything, the anxious father at last went up to Charlie's bedroom. There the untouched bed, and the open drawers all testified to the young man's departure the previous night.

Feeling quite unable to meet his father's suspicious looks, and being powerless to prove his innocence, the poor fellow in his hot and hasty way left his home, to face the world with a friend, who was about to start for Australia from London.

Before sailing, however, Charles sent a letter to Davison, at Hensdon, telling him what had taken place, and begging hard of him to inform the Squire of the course he had taken, and to ask him to write if he ever had reason to relent.

This message, however, never reached the father, for Davison never received the letter, as he was in London, spending the fruits of his treacherous dishonesty, for he it was who had robbed the squire's cash-box.

Poor Charles, receiving no answer to his appeal, concluded that it was no use communicating with his father; so, without hearing a word from his home, he sailed for his life of sheep-farming in the New World.

In the meanwhile the Squire could not get over the blow of his son's departure. He seemed half dazed with sorrow and suspense as day after day went by, bringing no news of the absent one. This sudden flight and subsequent silence, confirming the old man in his suspicions, the sting of disgrace made the pain of his loneliness almost more than he could bear.

(To be continued.)

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The iron belongs to the owners of the soil, from whom leases have been obtained, extending over a period of sixty-five years. The deposit is of high grade magnetic or specular iron ore, which is present in unlimited quantities. From a shaft sunk 30 feet in depth on the range, 40 tons of ore were raised, which proved of the most superior quality.

Purchasers will be furnished with full particulars on application at

The Critic Office, 161 Hollis St., Halifax.

## MINING.

**MONTAGUE GOLD DISTRICT.**—James Simmonds and Win. Skerry have leased the Symonds Kaye mine at Montague, and have made all arrangements to push mining operations with vigor. At present they are hoisting by horse power, but in a few days will have made the necessary connections to hoist by steam. They paid us a visit, and had with them a nice bar of gold weighing 42 ozs., the result of two week's work by four men. The Symonds Kaye mine is undoubtedly a most valuable property, and Mr. Skerry always gets good returns from it when he superintends the work.

It has been some time since the once famous Montague district has been heard from, and we trust that now the dead lock has been broken, we may have the pleasure of noting large returns.

**THE SILVER-LEAD ORES OF MEXICO.**—We observe that Mr. James F. Matthews, of Colorado, takes very much the same views that we advanced some months ago, with respect to the industrial advantages our people have to anticipate from a free and abundant importation of silver-lead ores from the Mexican mines. We find that gentleman writing in these words:—

"I have made a careful study of the Mexican business, having spent four out of the last six months in that country, and I think I know whereof I speak. At least 95 per cent. of the ores brought to this country are bought for their splendid fluxing qualities. The Sierra Mojada mines, in the State of Coahuila, are by far the largest shippers into the United States, and their product is smelted at El Paso and Kansas. These ores contain a large percentage of both lime and iron, and are as good as any carbonate ever produced in Leadville. As a citizen of Colorado and one who has the interests of the State at heart, I believe that it would be a great thing for our mines if we could have 500 tons per day of these ores in Denver. At least 75 per cent. of our ores are either refractory or are entirely free from lead, and if our smelters had such a product it would enable them to treat a much larger quantity of these ores, thus giving the miners a better price for their product, and also giving employment to a good many more men.

"Denver and Pueblo are to-day smelting at least 1,000 tons of ore daily. About 85 per cent., or 750 tons of this is Colorado ore. If, by getting a good fluxing ore to mix with ours, the smelters would be enabled to reduce the price of smelting \$2 per ton. Again it must be borne in mind that the importation of 15,000 tons of lead in 50,000 tons of ore paid something to our railroads, and gave employment to quite a number of men. The great bulk of this ore came through El Paso, on which our railroads received at least \$7 per ton, so that it is safe to say that at least one half of the \$600,000 was paid out for freights in this country.

"The distance from El Paso to Denver is only 785 miles, and our people, instead of advocating the placing of a duty on these ores, should see to it that the railroads give us a lower rate of freight than Kansas City, which is at least 500 miles farther from this point of shipment. When the railroad was completed to Aspen there was a great demand for these ores, but to-day, owing to some refractory matter contained in them, they are rather a drug on the market, or I should say a much higher charge is made for smelting them, simply because the smelters are short of good fluxing ores. If Aspen alone could get its ores treated in Denver for \$3 per ton less than at present, it would make a difference to that camp of at least \$150,000 per year. This is very conservative figuring. If the railroads would allow us to compete with Kansas City, and enable us to handle the Sierra Mojada ores, our smelters could easily handle all the refractory ore which might be offered, and pay good prices for them. I saw the analysis of one lot of ore—100 tons—shipped from Mexico, which, while it only contained 15 per cent. lead, the excess of iron and lime over silica was 3 per cent."

The above is important news to the proprietors of the Joe Howe mine, as the Mexican ores, so greatly in demand in the States, are almost identical with the ore at Smithfield, Nova Scotia.

Antigonish, N.S., is excited over the discovery of coal at Hallowell, near that place. The seam shows fourteen feet of surface coal of superior quality.

As will be seen, on reference to our advertising columns, the Cushing Gold Mining Company's property at Whitburn, Queens County, is for sale.

We have received from an esteemed subscriber some rich specimens of copper pyrites, taken from a lead which is reported to be five feet wide. The indications point to a valuable discovery, and the locality, Old Antigonish, is one where copper is likely to be found.

**THE WESTERN GOLD MINES.**—In speaking of the gold mines in the Western part of the Province, I find it is the opinion of a few mining men that the gold is only in spots, and will not continue to any depth. This I think, is a mistake in regard to Lunenburg and Queens. Most of the mines are young yet, and have not been developed enough to ascertain whether the gold continues to any depth or not. But the lodes at the McGuire mine, at Whitburn, contain gold very regularly, and it is one of the best paying mines in the Province. At the North Brookfield mine there has been but one lode worked yet, and that is a fissure lode, dipping north, the lode dips south, cutting down across the metals.

It is a ground up mass of slate and quartz, and has broken down the walls. Where it crosses thick hard whin belts it is nearly squeezed out, but always comes in larger when it reaches narrow, loose belts. We do not believe this mixture of slate and quartz is in its natural bed, but that it has been squeezed or thrown from some depth below, and, if so, the gold

MINING.—Continued.

carried along with it, and we would naturally expect it to continue down to the bed it was carried from. These fissure lodes have been worked to a great depth in other countries. Why not here?

But the great trouble with some of the Western mines is this. When a man takes up ground in a new district, other parties are sure to take up all around him, then they wait until he prospects his ground. If he finds something big, then those around him will do a lot of prospecting, even if their ground don't come within a half mile of a lode that carries gold, but if No. one finds he has not covered his ground, and he cannot find anything big, then those around him lack courage to prospect, although they have the gold on their property. This, for a time, has hung up several gold districts in Lunenburg and Queens. But the Malaga Lake district fell into the hands of men that have had some experience in Nova Scotia gold mines, and they adopted the wise policy of not being in too much of a hurry in putting up milk. They prospected for nearly two years, until they understood the district thoroughly. Now they have placed the machinery in such a way that they can work their lodes to advantage on the deep mining system.

Now, judging from the extent of the district, and the number and size of the leads, and the amount and evenness of the gold in them, I believe this district can be worked as deep as gold mines are generally worked in any country.

MARK ANTHONY.

**GOLD DUST.**—The value of gold dust was not known to the earliest miners in California. Marshall, and those who were with him at the saw mill race, had never seen gold in its virgin state before the discovery. The first gold sold at Coloma, it is said, only brought \$8 an ounce, but it after ward rose to \$16, at which figure it remained for some years. Sellers and buyers did not for a long time recognize any difference in the value of different dust. "What are you paying for dust to day?" was the question often asked by the miners of the dust buyers. Thus in those times no more difference was recognized in the quality of different gold dust than is to-day recognized in the quality of different sand or sawdust. Buyers mixed their dust together when they sent it to the mint, and paid an average price for it all. This was a very good thing for the miners who had poor dust, and very unfair to those who had dust of the best quality. Afterward it was found that the dust as it was taken from the earth varied greatly in value. Some of it, according to mint returns, was worth even as low as \$9 an ounce, and some was worth \$20 and more. This is on account of the fact that a greater or less amount of baser metal, silver, copper, etc., is always ofand in alloy with gold in its natural state. Gold dust also differs as much in appearance as it does in quality. Some of it is yellow and bright, and some is dull in color, dark green, and black. The bright yellow dust is not always the best in quality, as might ordinarily be supposed. Some of the purest gold ever mined has been almost black in color. There is also no uniformity in the form of the particles of gold dust. Some is fine and flour-like, some is coarse and smoothly worn, and some is rough and scraggly. Dust taken from any one locality in a mining district is always remarkably uniform in value, color and form. This fact enables buyers, after some experience, to determine immediately from what locality dust is mined, and what is its value.

Peculiarities in the form of gold taken from mining districts often gave a name to the locality. Chunk Canon, Slug Gulch, and Specimen Ravine are examples. A canon in El Dorado County is called String Canon. This is said to be on account of the very singular form of the gold dust found in that region. Much of it resembles pieces of wire, one and two inches in length, and some of it is as fine as thread.

Observations of the form of their dust often led miners to make very valuable discoveries. All gold, as is well known, originally came from quartz. In its natural state in the quartz it is very irregular in form. Every rich ravine and canon had a gold-bearing quartz vein, whose wearing away by the elements had loosened the precious metal to be washed down by the water among the gravel and sand. When gold has been washed far from its sources the attrition causes it to become fine and smooth. As the miner approaches the feeding quartz vein the gold becomes coarser and more scraggly, till suddenly the pay gives out entirely. Then it is certain that a rich quartz ledge is in the vicinity, and in this manner veins have been struck that have yielded many thousands of dollars in a few weeks.—San Francisco Post.

**CONCENTRATES.**—The newest pool that is talked of is in mica.

The estimated product of quicksilver in California for 1887 is 31,000 flasks, and the export 18,000 flasks.

The Novosti says that Russia proposes to place an export duty upon platinum of fifteen gold roubles per pood.

The amount of pig lead paying duty which was imported during the year 1887 was about 3,900 tons.

The total amount of phosphates exported from Montreal amounted to 20,349 tons, against 19,298 in 1886, a gain of 1,051 tons, though less than in some previous years.

The total production of the Leadville District for 1887 is reported to have been \$12,072,967, making a total from 1860 to 1887 of \$132,890,939.

Work at the Zelaya Mining Company's property at Guadaloupe, Honduras, is being pushed vigorously, and it is stated that large bodies of rich gold ore have been uncovered at the Colonia mine.

The importations of tin plate, on which duties were paid at the Chicago custom house, in 1887, were 300,124 boxes, weight 48,434,054 lbs. against 268,487 boxes, and 33,912,679 lbs. in 1886, an increase of 91,637 boxes and 4,521,475 lbs. The duties paid on the Chicago importations in 1887 were \$49,340.

WHAT

**WARNER'S** BACK ACHE, BLADDER TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEAD ACHE, NERVOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, **Safe Cure** **CURES.**

There is no doubt of this great remedy's potency. It is no **New Discovery unknown** and mayhap worthless, but is familiar to the public years as the only reliable remedy for diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Stomach. **To be well, your blood must be pure,** and it never can be pure if the Kidneys, (the only blood purifying organs) are diseased.

DIZZINESS, AGUE, DYSPEPSIA, FEMALE TROUBLES, BAD EYES, IMPOTENCY, DROPSY, **CURED WITH WARNER'S SAFE CURE.**

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, &c., Dalhousie, N. B.," will be received at this office until Tuesday, 10th July, 1888, for the several works required in the erection of Post Office, &c., at Dalhousie, N. B.

Specifications and drawings can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of W. S. Smith, Esq., Harbor Master, Dalhousie, N. B., on and after Friday, 22nd June, and tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with actual signatures of tenders.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. GOBEIL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 29th of June, 1888.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Barn, Stabling and Residences at Experimental Farm, Nappan, Nova Scotia," will be received at this office until Thursday, 12th July, 1888, for the several works required in the erection of Barn, Stabling and Residences at Experimental Farm, Nappan, Nova Scotia.

Specifications and drawings can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the residence of Col. W. M. Blair, Superintendent Experimental Farm, Nappan, near Amherst, N. S., on and after Wednesday, 20th June, and tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with actual signatures of tenders.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works equal to five per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. GOBEIL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 18th June, 1888.

**W. L. TEMPLE,** Wholesale Tea Importer, AND COMMISSIONS.

Excellent values in Saryunes, Padraes, &c. 223-225 HOLLIS ST. HALIFAX, N. S.

## HOME AND FARM.

## OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

It is not rare that one hears such expressions as this:—"I live for my children." Perhaps it is not the only object that the great majority have in living, but it is one of them, and one of the important objects too. As this is the case, let us look for a moment at these children and their treatment in one important particular, and see if the parents' professions are justified. The particular case to which attention is called is the district schoolhouse, its interior and its surroundings.

The presumption is fair, that if one of the important objects of our lives is to provide for our children, then we should try first to make their present life during childhood as happy as possible, and equip them as best we can for a life of usefulness in after years. With this in mind, let us enter the ground where the children are compelled to remain to play, what little time they have to meet anything nature has provided so abundantly for their pleasure, during the greater part of the day. The school grounds are usually small, bleak, stony and uninviting. Often the schoolhouse is situated in the most exposed and coldest position possible.

Let us enter the schoolhouse and see what kind of a building it is that the children occupy. Do not forget that they are compelled to remain in this building for from five to six hours each day. Examine the door and notice what a ventilator it is! If the wind blows it will be found entering at every angle, crack and window. How would you like to be compelled to sit on those hard benches hour after hour without speaking? Notice the bare walls, the dilapidated blackboard. How tidy the room! How inviting! What fine conceptions of beauty a child can obtain with such surroundings! Is it not a splendid place to send children for the greater part of their youth?

In many of the best farming districts, the schoolhouse and its surroundings are a disgrace. One of the most successful of the "B" teachers in the Province, and a general favorite in the district where he is teaching, said a short time ago that the intelligent farmers of almost any district would concede that something ought to be done to put the schoolhouse in better shape, but they were unwilling to give a cent to accomplish it. In many schools the children have to sit three in a seat, because there are not seats enough to accommodate them. Again, one teacher is often required to do the work of two. Where the school numbers over forty, an assistant should be employed, or the school be graded. The grounds should have trees on it, and be made attractive. This would, in most cases, increase the individual tax but slightly. Is it not worth while to do it?—When one considers the amount at stake, is it not worth while to make the sacrifice? Go and examine the school, and see if some of these things are not needed?

## ENSILAGE—PART V.—DOES IT PAY?

(a.) If those who have tried ensilage have found, as a rule, that it pays, it is worth while for others to try. It is not necessary that everyone should find it profitable, but simply the great majority. It is well known that with every farm operation some will be unsuccessful, while the majority succeed. It seems to fall to the lot of some to make a failure of everything they undertake. Again, a large class of these who fail are always looking for some panacea for all their troubles, and are sure to rush into everything new that comes along. The majority have found that it pays under certain circumstances. These conditions are very broad. From Europe, from England, from the United States, comes universal testimony in its favor. There have been a number of silos used in the Maritime Provinces with varying success. The most common errors with these have been, first, errors of construction in that they have not been made water tight, so that they would not leak; and second, that their use has not been confined to the preservation of Indian corn. A number of failures can be directly attributed to each of these faults.

(b.) *The Advantages of the Introduction of Ensilage.*—Probably, the greatest advantage to be derived from the introduction of ensilage more extensively into our farming is, that it means one more crop. Wherever it is possible to add another crop to those that are successfully cultivated, it is highly desirable to do so. Especially when that crop is a fodder crop, should we welcome its introduction. It not only means one more crop added to our rotation, but it means a kind of crop which we specially need. Indian corn will grow anywhere in Nova Scotia, and if the right varieties are selected, will ripen all right. The various ensilage, fodder, overgreen, and sweet corns, will mature much more rapidly, and should be cut for ensilage when in the "milk." They produce more pounds of fodder than any other crop that we can grow in the same time. The work connected with this crop comes at a time when it can be done, and in the majority of cases helps to piece out the season's work. The fact that it is a fodder crop is, however, next in importance to its being a new crop. Anything that tends to increase the raising of live stock is to be encouraged. Not only does this operate in that way, but it helps to stimulate the farmer in taking better care of his cattle. It is a common observation that hand-in-hand with the introduction of ensilage goes the mending of barns, the better feeding of the stock, and their better care.

## WASTE.

Dr. Manly Miles, in the *Popular Science Monthly*, says:—"From a careful estimate, based on the best obtainable data, for the year 1884, in which the most important elements of fertility are valued at their market price in the form of commercial fertilizers, the barn yard manure (or what should be utilized as such under a good system of management) in the State of Michi-

gan, is worth at least \$35,000,000; and in the United States this residue, under the same method of valuation, gives the astonishing aggregate of \$1,092,950,000, which is more than twice the market value of all agricultural exports for the same year."

What a commentary this is upon the present mode of farming! If this is true with our neighbors, it is true with us. Can it be possible that twice as much money runs off the farm into the waters of the ocean as leaves the farm to be exported, on the ocean? Unfortunately, it is too true. Drive anywhere through the Province, and the most wasteful systems of preservation of manure may be seen. Sometimes no effort is made to preserve the liquid manure, and it is allowed to filter through the cracks in the floor. Again, often when an effort has been made to prevent this leakage, it is thrown out in a pile for the rains to wash away. Even where there are manure pits properly constructed they are often left without sufficient litter, so a large loss occurs from evaporation. Nor is waste confined to the manure pile, on every hand it reigns. The labor upon the farm is often improperly managed or rendered unavailing through the use of improper tools. Probably this is the next great source of loss. Then there is the loss from the improper feeding of animals, from carelessness in watering, from lack of drainage, and a host of similar causes, that all show what might be done. It is not to be understood that all sources of loss can be avoided, but many can. How is this to be accomplished?

By education. Let the young, the future farmers be taught the principles upon which the various farm operations should be conducted, and let them learn the art of doing the various operations in the best known manner. How important this is! Yet it is almost universally neglected. The farmer should endeavor by all means to take his children into his confidence, and in part as much of what he has learned by experience as he can to them. If he loves farming, he can inspire them with a love for it also, then there would be less heard of the exodus to the States or the North-West. With the love of farming will come a desire to know more than just what can be learned on the farm at home, then the searcher for knowledge should be sent to some good school of agriculture. In this way the children may not only be kept at home, but by caring for the waste, there will be enough saved to educate them, and lay by some also.

## NOTES.

The Provincial School of Agriculture closes Saturday, July 7th, at 3 p.m. The exercises will be held in the Normal School building, Truro. Farmers and all interested in the school are invited to attend.

The Provincial exhibition will open at Truro, September 25th. The prize list is now in the process of publication in the local papers. Every one who has a good article should exhibit it.

Since few agricultural implements are manufactured in Nova Scotia, the short-sighted policy of restricting exhibits to articles made here practically excludes agricultural implements from our exhibitions altogether. The proof of this is evident to any who have attended the various exhibitions during the past few years. A few plows and harrows, churns and washing machines usually cover all the exhibits present. This is a pity since success in farming in these days depends so much upon the use of machinery and its advantage over hand labor. One of the most interesting parts of the exhibitions, as far as they are called west of the Maritime Provinces, is the agricultural implements exhibited. Hundreds of useful implements are in use on the continent which our farmers have never seen.

How different is this from the shows of the Royal Agricultural Society, England. One only needs to look at the list of exhibits to see how prominently machinery, has been placed. They also have trials of the different machines, as well as practical lessons in butter and cheese making. Would it not be a good plan to have some such things at our Provincial exhibitions this fall?

There is strong talk of having a minister of agriculture in the British Cabinet. The hard times there have caused a considerable agitation for aid to the farmers from the Government.

Grass should be cut when in blossom or before. Do not cut too close, as it exposes the unprotected root to the direct rays of the sun and often this way does the meadow a great amount of damage.

The abundant showers last week have insured a good hay crop. It is to be hoped that it will be as dry for gathering it as it has been wet for growth.

Contagious diseases are very common among live stock in England. The losses occasioned by these diseases are enormous, and every effort is being made to lessen them. Pleuro-pneumonia is to be eradicated by slaughtering the diseased and quarantining the exposed. But anthrax is much harder to get rid of, and it is doubtful if this is ever entirely removed, on account of the wet climate.

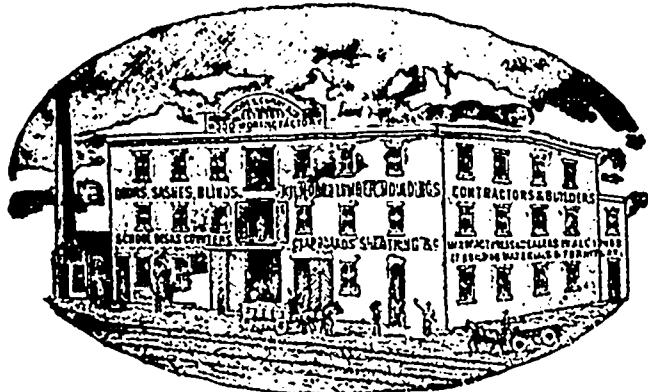
ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so, send at once a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, 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 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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As the spring season will shortly open, I am now prepared to execute all orders for PAPER HANGING, PAINTING, KALSOMINING, GLAZING, &c., &c., at LOWEST possible rates. Agent for C. & J. Potter's English Paper Hangings. Orders from the country solicited.

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Pure Liquid House Paints, in ½ and 1 gallon tins, and 5, 10, 20 and 40 gallon packages.  
Pure Linseed Oil Putty. Best English Linseed Oil.  
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HENDERSON & POTTS solicit a continuance of past favors, and hope with their much increased facilities to give, if possible, more prompt attention than formerly to all orders with which they may be intrusted.

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AVONSFORD, N. S., May 5, 1888.  
To the President and Directors of the Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia

Gentlemen,—I enclose herewith a cheque for \$2000 which was this day handed me by your agent, in full of claim for insurance by your Society on the life of my late husband, James B. Kirkpatrick. This receipt is given expecting that you will publish it, thereby making known to the public that just claims on your Society are promptly paid. Yours respectfully,  
NANCY KIRKPATRICK, Widow.

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**CHESS.**

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

Solution to Problem No. 40.—B to R4.

Correct solution to No. 39 received from "Dlxie," and to No. 40 from J. W. Wallace.

**KNIGHTLY PERIPATETICS.**

**ROUTE PROBLEM.**

ve	tan	st	lif	no	may	en	ere
laim	er	ere	ou	of	es	ecl	ch
nd	ore	de	cou	mo	tlir	ne	ens
reh	st	erla	ur	dath	ay	ras	os
ch	repo	pu	the	er	edln	dr	the
was	pe	stia	se	chil	nd	god	he
la	peac	ht	oodh	rw	veh	wr	que
her	gs	ople	er	ong	en	lifa	ga

Solutions are invited.

The correct starting-point is to be found out, and then by moving over the board in a succession of Knight's moves, the syllables will combine into a well-known slang from Tennyson.

**BLINDFOLD CHESS.**

A very interesting game, played in Dundee on 13th July, 1854, between Messrs. G. B. Fraser and C. R. Baxter—Mr. Fraser playing without seeing the board:—

(Evans Gambit.)

Blk. (Mr. Fraser.) Wh. (Mr. Baxter.)

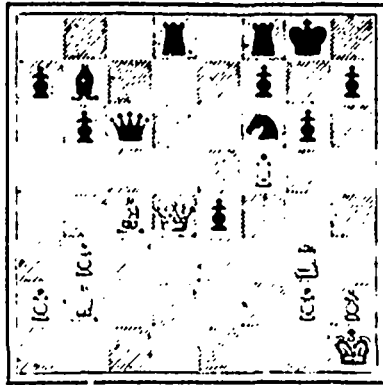
- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 P to K4         | P to K4          |
| 2 KKt to B3       | QKt to B3        |
| 3 B to QB4        | B to QB4         |
| 4 P to QKt4       | B takes P        |
| 5 P to QB3        | B to QB4         |
| 6 P to Q4         | P takes P        |
| 7 P takes P       | B to QKt5 (ch)   |
| 8 K to B sq       |                  |
| 9 Q to QKt3       | Q to K2          |
| 10 P to Q5        | Kt to K4         |
| 11 Q takes B      | Kt takes Kt      |
| 12 P takes Kt     | B to KR6 (ch)    |
| 13 K to K5        | Kt to KB3        |
| 14 B to QKt5 (ch) | Kt to Q2         |
| 15 B to QKt2      | Castles (Q side) |
| 16 P to QR4       | Kt to K4         |
| 17 B takes Kt     | Q takes B        |
| 18 Kt to QB3      | P to KB4         |
| 19 B to QB6       |                  |

(Very ingenious.)

- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 19 P takes B        | P to Q3        |
| 20 P takes QBP      | QR to K sq     |
| 21 QR to QKt sq     | K to Q sq      |
| 22 Q to QKt8 (ch)   | K to K2        |
| 23 Q takes QBP (ch) | K to B sq      |
| 24 R to QKt7        | Q to KB3       |
| 25 Kt to Q5         | R takes KP(ch) |
| 26 P takes R        | B to KKt5 (ch) |
| 27 K to K sq        | Q to QR8 (ch)  |
| 28 K to Q2          | Q to Q5 (ch)   |
| 29 K to QB2         | Q takes P (ch) |
| 30 K to QB sq       | Q takes R (ch) |
- And Black wins in a few moves.

A position which took place in a game played at the Boston Chess Club, May 18, between Messrs. Alden and Kelsey, the former giving the odds of QKt:

**BLACK.—MR. KELSEY.**



**WHITE.—MR. ALDEN.**

White to play, and Mr. Alden took a desperate chance which proved successful.

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. P x P (unsound, but brilliant!) | 1. R x Q (perfectly safe!)  |
| 2. P x B P double ch               | 2. K—R sq   |
| 3. B x R                           | 3. R—Q sq! now he should have taken pawn with rook, and if 4B x R, Q—B8 ch 5B—Kt sq, and black's game is the best.) |
| 4. R—Kt8 ch                        | 4. R x R  |
| 5. P x R claiming queen, and mate! |   |

**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

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

**TO CORRESPONDENTS**

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

**AN IMPORTANT CHECKER MATCH.**—Our readers are aware that negotiations have been in progress for some months looking to the making of a match between Messrs. Smith and Barker, respectively, champions of England and America. We are happy to learn from the *Turf* that arrangements have resulted satisfactorily, and that play will commence between the two champions on or about September 20th. The place for the meeting has not as yet been definitely fixed, but it will be somewhere in the United Kingdom. This match will be watched with interest by players on both sides of the Atlantic.

**SOLUTIONS.**

**PROBLEM 36.**—Solved by  
Position:—Black men 6, 8, 11, 12, 25; white men 13, 14, 18, 23, 24; white to play and draw.  
23 19 14 9 24 19 2 7  
25—30 26—23 11—18 17—14  
19 15 9 2 19 15 7 2  
30—26 23—14 14—17 drawn.

**PROBLEM 37.**—Solved by  
Position:—Black men 3, 7, 9, kgs. 18, 22; white men 10, 20, 25, 29, 30, kg 21; white to play and win.  
16 11 22—31 22 17 10—17  
7—16 25 22 14—18 21 30  
20 11 18—25 11 7 white  
9—14 29 22 3—10 wins.  
30 26 31—26 17 14

**GAME XI.**

By Harry Stevens, Topoka, Kansas, in *The Checkerist*, Travares, Florida.

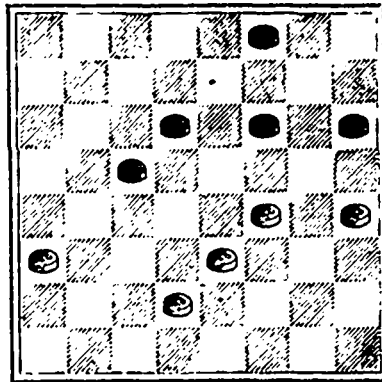
11—15	8—11	5—14	7—11
22 18(a)28	24	24 19	22 18
15—22	10—15	6—10	1—5
25 18	23 19	30 26	18 9
3—11	16—23	11—15	5 14
29 25	26 10	32 28	31 26
4—8	7—23	15—24	this forms
25 22	27 18	28 19	problem
11—16	9—14	2—7	40 below
24 20	18 9	26 23	in which

black is to play and win.

(a.) It is claimed that white cannot draw after this move. We consider this game an important lesson for students.

**PROBLEM No. 40.**

Black men—3, 10, 11, 12, 14.



White men—19, 20, 21, 23, 26.

Black to play and win.

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

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