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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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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.

It does seem to us that the Dominion Government, acting through the Intercolonial Railway authorities, has made a great mistake in procuring the slating of the North Street Station to be carried out by workmen from Quebec. Surely such work in Halifax should have been placed at the disposal of Halifax workmen.

The following, taken from the St. John Sun, is an "elegant" specimen of illiberal writing:—"The Acadian Recorder is kind enough to remind us of what the New York Herald said about St. John in the year 1862. It was this:—'New Brunswick is a province of 200,000 inhabitants, who are fed by the United States, and who would starve to death in six weeks if the supplies of food from this country were cut off. The chief city, St. John, is a group of huts, many of them inhabited by rogues who have made a few pennies since the war broke out, by lending their names to illicit traders who have run the blockade.' The statement was no more true in 1862 than it would be to-day, but it was made in the spirit which has always marked the New York Herald and too many other American papers when dealing with Canadian affairs."

The arrest of Miss Tibbits is an outrage to which the Press cannot too insistently direct attention, involving as it does the extraordinary methods of French Canadian jurisprudence and Police, which seems to be characterized by precisely those evil features which are most repugnant to English thought and feeling. The most prominent is the French custom of using all means of intimidation to extort confession, instead of the strikingly fair and above-board English one of cautioning a prisoner against criminating himself. This course assumes guilt until innocence is proven instead of the reverse. To prevent an arrested person communicating with his or her friends is a course which also requires the strongest justification, of which there would seem to have been *prima facie* none in the case of Miss Tibbits. Again, the issue of a sort of open warrant to arrest anyone pointed out is most objectionable, and it is peculiarly so in this case from the evidently unreliable impressions of the accuser, who, in the person of Miss Mulcahy, gave every indication of reckless identification. This person's whole story, indeed, is of so wild and improbable a nature, that the alleged circumstances ought to have, on the face of it, inculcated extreme caution. We trust the Press will continue to investigate the matter with persistent diligence.

We observe with regret a considerable amount of the usual party cavilling at any measure of the Dominion Government on the commercial mission of the Hon. Mr. Abbott to Australia, and the air resounds with premature conclusions that the amount of trade between the lands of the North Star and the Southern Cross likely to result from "a pleasure trip at the expense of the public" will not be worth the cost. This is but a narrow and petty spirit in which to regard the matter. Without the spirit of investigation and enterprise which prompts such missions, what can be expected or hoped for Canadian extension? It is of course possible that pessimistic croaking may be justified, we have not the means of judging with certainty, but we are more than half inclined to venture the prediction that the game will be found worth the candle. At all events, we take it, no one will be found to deny that, if any satisfactory results are to be achieved the investigation of the means could be in no better hands than those of the gentlemen selected for the enquiry.

The *Chronicle*, in an article on Nova Scotia as a summer resort, points out that, although we have large numbers of American visitors, but little interest is manifested in the Province by the people of the Upper Provinces, who chiefly resort to the Thousand Islands, Cacouna and other watering places. "Visiting and intermingling," it is justly remarked, "are the surest means of promoting union and common interest, and if these do not take place it need not be a source of surprise if no real union takes place." From these premisses our contemporary is disposed to draw somewhat gloomy prognostications, but we would point out that not only did the Toronto Press Association leave with the most favorable impressions, which, from the avocation of those gentlemen, are sure to be disseminated broadcast over Ontario, but that this source of information will be re-inforced by the Toronto cricketers. The fact is, at least so it appears to us, that a long reign of apathy towards the Maritime Provinces is now being happily broken through, and that a new era is dawning, and the Carnival will doubtless enlarge and extend this new departure. It may also be taken into consideration that distance may be a factor in the situation. It is a somewhat longer trip from Ontario to Halifax than to, say Cacouna, or the other places mentioned, but we have every expectation that this consideration will lose much of its weight when attention is fairly directed to the great attractions of the Maritime Provinces.

We are so impressed with the wholesomeness of seeing "ourselves as others see us" that we feel impelled to reproduce the following gem from our good friend the St. John *Evening Gazette*, and we must certainly pay it the tribute of saying that it is clever and amusing. Whether or no the break down of the St. John car was due to a retributive interposition of Providence we cannot venture to pronounce. It is an account of two cars that took part in the carnival procession in that city the other day: "St. John—A large car, representing progressive St. John, was hauled by four horses. The representation included nearly all the leading features connected with the growth and progress of our city. On the middle of the car was a neat looking building 'Built by private pluck and enterprise' illustrating St. John's superiority in building over any other city of its size. This building was occupied by 'Quick, Smart & Co' On the rear end of the car the Winter Port was in full operation, with the steamer *Maritime Metropolis* lying at the pier ready to load or discharge the heavy freight for all points east and west. Along the side of the car were the truth telling mottoes: 'Phoenix Like We Rise From Ashes.' 'Beautiful St. John, the home of the ablest lawyers, the shrewdest business men, generous aldermen, liveliest newspapers, fastest oarsmen and champion ball tossers.' The whole was a most creditable illustrative combination, and shows the enterprising and patriotic spirit that influences all the moves of that praiseworthy organization, the Haymarket Square Polymorphian Club. Unfortunately, a wheel of this car broke on Brussel Street, and it had to be taken out of the parade. Halifax—Following St. John, or trying to keep in sight of it, came Halifax, drawn along by horses named Blue Fog, Frozen Harbor, Dangerous Navigation, and Rocky Entrance. Along the sides of the car were the mottoes, 'Little Sister Halifax,' 'Fog in Summer,' 'Harbor Skating in Winter.' On the forward part of the car was the market and representations of Halifax business places. Groceries and 'alf and 'alf, and showing the principal representatives of the population to be the marines and military. In the middle of the car was a shabby looking building admirably representing the appearance of some of the prominent buildings of the little sister city. Everything was aided by the Government, and the building was occupied by the prominent Halifax firm 'Slow, Snail & Co.' Inside a loud fog whistle kept up the most dismal kind of sounds to keep the men-of-war steamers out of danger. One man-of-war vessel on the rear end of the car hung a notice over her stern: 'We have been seven days waiting for the fog to clear up. Will go to St. John.' All who have ever visited Halifax fully appreciated the whole representation."

The work of finishing the City Hall progresses very slowly. It appears that some hitch has occurred between the Board of City Works and the parties who tendered to put the steam heating pipes into the building, and whose tender was accepted. Much of the interior work, such as plastering, carpentering, etc., cannot be proceeded with until these pipes are placed in position. The result seems probable that the opening of the building for public purposes and uses will be indefinitely postponed. The entire history of the erection of this building has been a story of bad management and disappointment.

The war in Egypt seems likely to assume larger proportions than was at first anticipated. The force recently defeated with heavy slaughter by Col. Wodehouse may have only been an advance guard, or possibly a feint. At all events the number of British troops despatched with urgency to the scene of action, and the assumption of the command by General Grenfell, indicate that the situation is looked upon as somewhat serious. At any rate it is to be hoped and seems to be the case that the government will not court discredit by the too frequent error of sending on inadequate forces in the first stages of a contest.

The sawdust question is still an open one. We observed last week a letter to a contemporary on the recent Bridgewater excursion, in which it was claimed that the ill-odors of the mud stirred up by the *Halifax* in the LaHave River were not due to sawdust, which some say does not suffer decomposition in water. This is a point on which we are not competent to pronounce, only it seems to us that as the wood itself becomes rotten with long immersion, the sawdust could hardly avoid the same ultimate fate. Be this as it may, whether the evil effluvium resulted from sawdust or mud, the universal and distinct testimony of the excursionists leaves no shadow of a doubt as to its overpowering character.

We cannot but deprecate the introduction into Nova Scotia of the agitation against the Jesuit Act. One of the highest merits of Nova Scotia is her tolerance and mutual charity in religious matters, and it would be a thousand pities that her record should be broken by a most useless and mischievous agitation. We have still, however, perfect confidence that it will die out. It is not in the least likely that the Government will veto the Act before the 8th of August, and when that date has taken its place in the past, the movement will have lost the sustenance of hope without which no sentiment can live, or if it live must be cherished in private by those who are unable in their hearts or consciences to accept philosophically an irrevocable decision. That the subject has no great hold on even the Presbyterian section of the Province is indicated by the fact that St. Matthew's failed to be filled to listen even to so able, original and popular an orator as the Rev. Mr. Macdonnell when he spoke on the subject.

If it be true as reported that slack coal is being admitted into the Dominion duty free and allowed to compete most injuriously with Nova Scotia coal, it is high time that our coal-mine owners made themselves heard in remonstrance. By simply being slack, the coal in no wise loses its bituminous character and the customs tariff clearly places a duty of 60 cents per ton on the latter article. Coal dust is scheduled at 20 per cent., and it may be that the customs authorities are levying the latter duty on slack bituminous coal, but, if so, they are certainly straining the tariff in favor of coal imported from the United States, and are placing Nova Scotian coal in an unfair position. It seems that the irrepressible Mr. Erastus Wiman is largely interested in a patent furnace which burns slack and gives astonishing results. This furnace is rapidly being put into all large manufacturing works, and as a result slack coal is largely superseding the use of the lump and round article. The admission then of slack coal duty free is a direct menace to our coal trade, and, as some one has evidently blundered in interpreting the provisions of the tariff, it would seem that it only requires a thorough ventilation of the subject to have the wrong remedied.

"The ideas of the Babylonians on religious matters," says Professor Delitzsch,—“such as the power, knowledge, and omnipresence of the gods, who see and judge everything, in whom is man's only help, and without whom man can do nothing—are of a singularly pure and lofty character. If we except certain episodes of the Nimrod epic (which bears all the marks of a popular song appealing to the imagination of the masses,) there is nothing immoral about these ideas. But above all Marduk, the god of Babylon, is one of the purest, holiest, and most attractive figures in the Babylonian pantheon. He is the god whose only occupation is to show mercy to mankind, who carries aid and healing from town to town, who delights in causing the dead to live. ‘From the days of my youth I am bound fast to the yoke of sin,’ says a Babylonian psalm. Hence come all the illness, grief, and misery of human life, from which only the merciful hands of the gods can deliver and preserve man. If any trouble distresses the Babylonian, be he in high or low station, his conscience tells him that, intentionally or unintentionally, he has offended his god. So he examines himself with questions. ‘Have I estranged father and son, brother and brother, or friend and friend? Have I not freed the captive, released the bound, and delivered him who was confined in prison? Have I resisted my god or despised my goddess? Have I taken territory not my own or entered with wrong motives the house of my fellow? Have I approached the wife of my fellow man? Have I shed man's blood or robbed anyone of his clothing?’ With many other such questions he seeks the cause of his sufferings. Reclining and sitting, eating and drinking, writing and riding, on shipboard, at sunrise and sunset, on entering and on leaving the house—everywhere and in every condition he asks why he suffers. He longs for reconciliation with the gods, and prays for the same with sighs and tears.”

We clip the following edifying bandying of contradictions of unfair ways of putting things from the *St. John Evening Gazette*:—“The *Halifax Echo* accuses the editor of the *Quebec Chronicle* of falsehood in speaking of Halifax Harbor. The *Chronicle* said that Halifax was troubled by fog and that the harbor sometimes was frozen over. The *Echo* thereupon responds:—‘The editor of the *Quebec Chronicle* being a St. John man, may naturally be expected to lie when Halifax Harbor is concerned.’ We fail to see where the lie comes in, and in order to test the question we invite the *Echo* to answer the following questions. 1st. Was not a mail steamer detained by fog off Halifax Harbor and prevented from entering it for eighty hours this spring? 2nd. Does not Halifax Harbor sometimes freeze over, and was it not closed by ice for thirteen days on one occasion?” We venture to suggest a somewhat fairer fashion of question; viz:—How many times in a given number of years have serious detentions of vessels by fog outside Halifax Harbor occurred? How many times in a given number of years has Halifax Harbor been frozen over, and how long ago was it closed by ice for thirteen days?

The discussion on Royal Grants seems likely to be productive of some sound economical reforms in the Royal Household. It is pointed out that the abolition of a number of useless and expensive offices would furnish means for providing for the eldest son of the Heir Apparent, to which the nation has no objection, and the chances are that some sweeping steps will be taken in this direction, as Mr. Labouchere is resolute in his attitude to the extent of disagreeing with Mr. Gladstone, who is under a pledge to consider some provision for the Duke of Albany when the prince shall have arrived at an age to require an establishment of his own. It has long been the idea of both parliament and people that grants for scions of royalty other than the immediate successor to the throne should cease with the Queen's children, and this will probably be that which will prevail and be definitely settled. Among the items of Her Majesty's expenditure to which attention is now directed, the very large sums expended on monuments, mausoleums, and houses, such as Frogmore, are being brought into prominence. No doubt the full discussion of these matters will produce beneficial results to the British tax-payer.

The state of New York, after a great deal of indecisive legislating, has put on its statute book a law which embodies some very good provisions. One new departure, which may not be without its advantages, is that sentences shall be for indeterminate periods, for example, in the terms of an act, “for not less than two, nor for more than ten years,” the actual limit of incarceration to be determined by a Board with reference to the prisoner's record. Where this is satisfactory a prisoner may on application be released under surveillance on the completion of his minimum term. Such prisoner on parole, so to speak, may be finally released by the Board, or re-arrested for lapse into criminal ways or company. There are some not altogether unfair regulations for the preventing of the undue competition of prison labor with certain branches of trade, and a provision for the classification of convicts into three grades. The first comprising those who are esteemed corrigible and likely to maintain themselves honestly, with a modification in the second grade, while the labor of the third is to be directed solely “to such exercise as is necessary to preserve health or the manufacture, without machinery, of articles needed in the public institutions of the State, and will not compete with free labor.” This, says the *Nation*, “is a concession to the feelings of those who cannot bear that the worst convicts should support themselves, but insist that free laborers shall support them.” The payment of a small percentage of the value of articles manufactured in wages is also a good innovation. Altogether some of the provisions of this new law seem worthy the attention of our own Prisoner's Aid Association in its endeavors to improve the methods of dealing with criminals, which are commanding an encouraging consensus of opinion from the secular and religious press and legal authorities of Canada.

The visit of the Pressmen of the Upper Provinces to Halifax was but a chance, partly arising from want of knowledge of Maritime localities and lines of travel. It was, however, a singularly happy chance, for it served the excellent purpose of removing from amongst a most important section of her body politic very erroneous opinions of the beauties and capabilities of our Province and Capital City. The enthusiasm with which those were recognized by our visitors was in the highest degree satisfactory, and will doubtless lead to the broad dissemination of better information concerning the lands (and especially the City) by the sea. How favorably the visitants were impressed may be gathered from the pithy utterance in his speech of Dr. Dewar, Editor of the *Toronto Christian Guardian*,—“To visit such a spot is in itself a liberal education,” while of the Public Gardens he said “the only thing I ever saw approaching it was the gardens of Versailles,” and he had no idea there was such beauty of scenery and kindness of heart in Halifax. If this was the result of the visit of a limited number of gentlemen, what an extended knowledge of Halifax and its surroundings may be anticipated from the visit of the numbers who will see the good old city in her carnival dress. To all those, however numerous, Halifax will extend a welcome in accordance with her proverbial hospitality, and we feel quite sure it is superfluous to inculcate upon her citizens individually and collectively the duty to their city of lending their most energetic aid towards sending away at the close of the carnival both one and all of the visitors with impressions as favorable and enthusiastic as those carried away by the Canadian Press Association. If Halifax has sometimes been charged with slowness and want of public spirit, we rest assured that carnival time will blot out the reproach for ever. The Committees have worked with zeal, and, for the most part, with well-directed energy, and we have every belief that the results will be commensurate with their exertions.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

MAUD MULLER AND THE MOWER.

Maud Muller at the close of day
Was out in the front yard cutting hay.
Maud was a very pretty sight
Pushing the mower trim and bright.
She wasn't specially fond of work
But she lingered there where she might flirt,
In an innocent, quiet sort of a way,
With the dudes who chanced to past there stray.
And one who looked at her pretty face
Quite fell in love with its tender grace.
As the days went by the twain were wed,
And the hay's now made by the boys instead.
But whenever the children are cutting grass
She sighs a sigh and she says "Alas!
Of all sad words of pen or tongue,
The saddest are those by the mower sung."
Omaha World.

You cannot always tell the amount of gas in a poem by its motor.

Ardent lover—"Will you marry me, Helen?" Young widow—"No, George, I think not." "And why?" "Well, you see, I love you, and I want to continue to love you."

Woman is really at the bottom of the latest trouble between the United States and Great Britain. The chief subject of dispute in the Behring sea affair is the raw material for the seal skin sacque.

SEMPER PARATUS!—"But, George," said she to the handsome young Grenadier, "what would you really do if there was a sudden cry, "to arms, to arms!"

"Well," said George, "it would depend. If the cry issued from your lips I think I should come."

HAD SEEN PRAIRIES.—Fond Mother.—"Yes, the dear little fellow is just full of good impulses. Eddie, if you were rich what would you do with your money?"

Eddie (who has travelled some)—"I'd buy a billion stones, and take 'em out to Iowa for the poor little boys out there to throw at cats."

"The young man who accompanied you to church last evening Laura," said Miss Garlinghouse, has a fine intellectual face, but it seems to me that his—pardon me—his trousers were somewhat baggy at the knees." "Quite likely, Irene," replied Miss Kajones, with some hauteur, "Mr. Hankinson is, if I mistake not, one of the heaviest stockholders in the bagging trust."

Says Josh Billings.—There iz menny a person who kan set a mouse trap tew perfeckshun; but, not satisfied with sich small game, they undertake tew trap for bears, and git kitched by the bears Moral: Study yure genius, and stik tew mice.

Young man, don't marry abuv or below yure rank; not that I think there iz evry virtew in rank, but there iz custom in it, and custom often ontranks law and gospel.

GOOD MANNERS.—There is a charm in well mannered children that everybody recognizes. "Such well behaved children," everybody says. They have been taught to be respectful, polite, courteous. When you come across an ill-mannered group who make themselves generally disagreeable, you go away muttering, "What a lot of young savages! What foolish people their parents are to permit such rowdyism! These ruc young fellows who can't answer a question politely are sure to turn out ill except they mend their ways." Yes, be sure of it, they got their tone under the roof-tree; and if it is a low tone and a rude tone and an insolent tone, it maintains its harshness after they go out into the world. Manners and morals are closely allied. If home and school education have failed to mould and guide them, then, even though, as the result of six years' drilling, the much-lauded three Rs are at their tongue's end and finger tips, the result of all this minute training for life purposes is almost nil. It is culpable folly to send them adrift with boorish manners. By unwearied training and tact give them the right tone.

What is the legend as to the origin of the flower "asphodel?" When Persephone, the daughter of Demeter, was in her youthful days, she amused herself by wandering about the fields of Enna, in Sicily, in search of white daffodils to wreath into her hair. Becoming tired, she fell asleep; and while she thus lay, Pluto, the god of the infernal regions, carried her off to become his wife. The white flowers she wore were turned by his touch into a golden yellow. While passing through the meadows of Achoron, some of the flowers fell from her hair to the ground, and there grew as asphodels, the meadows afterwards abounding with

* * * * * daffodils,
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty.
The Winter's Tale, Act iv., Sc. 3.
She stepped upon Sicilian grass,
Demeter's daughter, fresh and fair,
A child of light, a radiant lass,
And gamsome as the morning air.
The daffodils were fair to see,
They nodded lightly on the lea;
Persephone, Persephone.
INGELW—Persephone.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 11. For \$1.00 in cash we undertake to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with 110 of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

The new Algonquin Hotel at St. Andrews is crowded with guests.

The cost of repairs to the Allan steamer *Polquesian* will, it is said, amount to \$90,000.

Kingston, which was one of the Suffragan Sees of Toronto, has been made an archdiocese.

G. R. Parkin, the Imperial Federation delegate, has been warmly received at Melbourne, Australia.

A man named Edmund Dillon, living at Guysboro, lost his life by being gored by a bull last Sunday.

Charlottetown has been created a port of registry under the act respecting the registration and classification of ships.

A Quebec despatch says the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre was visited on Sunday, the 21st ult., by over 3,000 pilgrims.

Donald Morrison, the Megantic murderer, is said to be permanently injured by the wound he received at his arrest.

Five thousand dollars are to be spent on St. Luke's Cathedral in modernizing the interior and repainting the outer walls.

C. B. McDougall, late of the *Pictou News*, is negotiating with the publishers for the purchase of the *Campbellton Pioneer*.

Reports from Canning, state that cholera infantum is doing deadly work among children. There were several deaths last week, and one this.

A warrant for the extradition of Burko, charged with complicity in the Cronin murder, was forwarded from Ottawa to Winnipeg on Wednesday.

The American Association for the advancement of science meets in Toronto on 27th instant, and will continue its session to the 7th September.

The Telephone Company is rebuilding its lines between Halifax, the North West Arm and Bedford. Direct connections and better service will result.

Some Italian laborers who were recently working in Nova Scotia, have gone to Albert County, N. B., having been engaged to work on the Albert Southern Railway.

Pictures representing scenes at Johnstown during the flood, have been drawing good houses in St. John, and, says a St. John paper, were much enjoyed by those present.

The streets of Truro are being improved by a coating of slag from the iron mines. The beautiful park is being liberally patronized by picnickers, and business in the town is brisk.

The Dominion Government is now paying out annuities to Indians under treaty, and the amount of trust moneys held by the Government for the benefit of Indian tribes exceeds \$4,000,000.

Rev. D. M. Gordon, now in London, has been advised by Sir Morell MacKenzie to take a long sea voyage for his health. He will sail at once for Japan, returning to Canada via Vancouver, B. C.

The buildings at the Acadia Iron Mines were partially destroyed by fire on Monday, and it was feared at one time that all the buildings would be lost. The men by superhuman efforts succeeded in saving them.

Major Carpenter writes to the *Canadian Gazette* urging that a fund be started to provide the Newfoundland fishermen with arms to defend their rights in the event of no British protection against French aggression.

Work is progressing favorably on the Chignecto Ship Railway, being carried on both day and night in some parts by the aid of the electric light. The time set for the completion of this big undertaking is September, 1890.

We are in receipt of the Regulations and Prize List of the Kings, Hants, and Annapolis Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, to be held at Kentville on the 24th 25th and 26th September next. The prizes aggregate \$2,500.

A despatch from Rome says Bishop Walsh of London, Ont., has been elected Archbishop of Toronto, to succeed the late Archbishop Lynch. The news has been received with rejoicing by the Roman Catholic clergy of Toronto.

Another Behring Sea outrage is reported. The British Schooner *Black Diamond* has been seized by the American Cutter *Rush* and sent to Alaska. Some of our sealing vessels have tough crews, excitement is high and trouble is anticipated.

Mr. Douglas Sladen, the Australian poet, and his party, who were recently in Halifax, are now in Quebec. They visited Windsor, Annapolis, St. John, Fredericton and other places en route. Mr. Sladen is writing a poem on the Loyalists.

The town of Wolfville has come into line with the "early closing" movement, the merchants of that place having decided to close their places of business on Thursday evenings, and so give their employes a chance to enjoy the beautiful summer weather.

We draw attention to the advertisement in our columns of Mr. D. B. Woodworth, Q. C., who has taken up his abode and intends to practice the profession of the law in Halifax. We believe that Mr. Woodworth will be an additional strength to the Nova Scotia Bar.

The Imperial Government is appointing a departmental committee to report on the question of the investment of trust funds in colonial securities. Sir Charles Tupper and other colonial spokesmen were hopeful of the result.

A mill at Granville Ferry, owned by the Carribean Co., was destroyed by fire on Thursday night of last week. Other buildings were also destroyed as well as a vessel in course of construction. There was no insurance on the buildings and the loss was \$12,000. The vessel was insured for \$6,000.

A sensation has been created at Kingston, Ont., by the arrest of a son of Marshal H. Switchell, U. S. Consul, on a charge of being the masked burglar who entered Mrs. Martin's residence, and it is said he has confessed. Switchell is but a mere boy, and up to the present has borne an unblemished character. He is thought to be insane.

Details of the arrangements for the two big artillery competitions to be held in September have just been issued to the Dominion Artillery Association. The Garrison Artillery meeting to be held at Orleans Island; Quebec, will open on the 9th September, and the Field Artillery meeting at Kingston will open on the 24th September; each will continue five days.

The Dominion Government have decided to withdraw the privilege of loading and repacking fish in bond, hitherto enjoyed by the French fishermen of Miquelon. It is contended that this withdrawal will be regarded as an unfriendly act by the French government, and will spoil Sir Charles Tupper's efforts to negotiate a commercial treaty with France.

Mr. O. S. Weeks, who was arraigned in the Police Court last week on the charges of firing two revolver shots at Annie Killam and assaulting his nephew, was released on bail of \$4,000. When the case was called on Thursday Mr. Weeks failed to appear, and his default was endorsed on the bail bond. On Friday, however, he was on hand, but the prosecuting attorney was absent. Mr. Weeks was allowed to leave, but of course is still liable to arrest.

The St. John Carnival has been, on the whole, a success. Our sister city has been treated to "pet" weather, crowds of people have flocked to the merry making, and now that it is over, many of them are coming to Halifax to enjoy another season of fun and pleasure. We extend to each and all a hearty welcome, and trust that next week will prove to them that old Halifax has lots of life, and that Halifaxians are warm hearted, and treat their guests well.

It would naturally be thought that the fact, that it is not quite safe to go over Niagara Falls in a boat, barrel or any other contrivance, would be pretty well understood by this time. Some crank, however, has been recently trying experiments with a barrel-boat in which he was cruel enough to place a dog. The boat was dashed to pieces and the dog has not been seen since. The best thing that cranks can do is to experiment on themselves and so exterminate the species.

The Dominion Illustrated Company is keeping its promise to make its journal worthy of the Dominion. Some of the grandest features of Rocky Mountain scenery are a theme for artist and writer in the last number. The Minister of the Interior, of whom a capital likeness is given, represents the progress of the North West. The Kolapore Cup reminds Canada that her sons are doing their duty in the Old World. A good number on the whole. *The Dominion Illustrated* deserves to be encouraged.

The new "Home" of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was opened last week. The building is on the corner of Grafton and Sackville Streets, and has been comfortably fitted up for the purpose. A large number of guests were present including several clergymen. Miss S. Robinson, the President of the Union, opened the meeting with an address of welcome, and invited Mr. Herbert Harris to take the chair, which he did. A letter was read from Mayor McPherson expressing his regret that he was unable to attend the meeting, enclosing \$10. The sum of \$36 was collected at the meeting.

We are in receipt of a communication from Mr. J. C. Morrison, Proprietor of the Myrtle House, Digby, enclosing a list of his guests, which is too lengthy for us to publish. Mr. M. states that Digby is full to overflowing of visitors, and that he himself has had to refuse no fewer than 52 applications for accommodation, and that additional hotel accommodation is much required. Mr. M. speaks of a Tennis Tournament which took place in his grounds on the 31st, and a schooner pic-nic on the 30th ultimo, and the first ball of the season is to be held early this month. Mr. Morrison further tells us THE CRITIC is placed on file in the Myrtle House and "duly appreciated" by his guests. Evidently there is a fair field for hotel enterprise at Digby next summer.

A battle was fought last Friday week between rival Alabama families. Five of one family and three of another were killed.

Two hundred people in Wilson County, Tenn., have banded together to drive the Mormon elders and converts from the county.

The cotton outlook in Texas was never better, indications pointing to a yield of 27 million bales, being 50,000 in excess of 1882, the biggest crop ever raised.

The *British American Citizen* is authority for the statement that the Clan-na-Gael has won in the fight against justice, and that the Cro in hwa and cry is now practically over, much to the relief of that benevolent institution.

Floods did tremendous damage in West Virginia last week. Many houses, stores, fences and crops were washed away, and several lives were lost. Hundreds are bankrupt and will have to be supported temporarily by the country.

An American who is now in Liberia writes that on one and the same Sabbath he saw one missionary and 50,000 cases of liquor landed on the African coast.

Saloon keepers in Cincinnati to the number of 1200 have resolved to defy the law and upon their places on Sunday. It remains to be seen what the effect of this will be.

A Fort Wayne treasurer refused to accept \$500 for the Johnstown sufferers, because it was collected on Sunday. This Sabbatarian crank should be given a prominent place in the church or a museum.

The Rev. Father McDermott, of the Holy Ghost College, who recently organized a congregation of colored Roman Catholics in Pittsburg, will go to Philadelphia and found a church and college for the colored race. He does so at the request of Archbishop Ryan, and Miss Kate Drexel, the wealthy Philadelphia lady who attracted much attention a few weeks ago by entering a Pittsburg convent, will furnish the money.

The Delaware Breakwater, at Lewes, which cost the United States millions of dollars, has been declared a failure. The estimated cost of a new breakwater, will be not less than \$5,000,000. Prominent shipping men think a new breakwater is demanded by the increase in the number of vessels arriving at the breakwater in the last few months for orders. The fleet there at present has cargoes from all parts of the world, valued at not less than \$10,000,000.

The woman in Jersey City, N. Y., who was recently convicted of being a common scold, has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 and costs. Since then four persons, three women and a man, in Philadelphia have been arranged on the same charge and are held in \$500 bonds to keep the peace. It must be the hot weather in the States that makes people so cantankerous, it they could come to Halifax and enjoy our delightful climate, their tempers would certainly improve.

Two French men-of-war have been ordered to proceed to the Island of Crete.

The results of the elections in France on Sunday last show that out of 1200 cantons Boulanger has been elected in only 12.

The *Great Eastern*, which has been an unfortunate craft from the beginning, is now being broken up by a firm in the Mersey.

Two-thirds of the total number of English cotton spinners have agreed to limit their production to one-half the usual amount for one month.

Lord George Hamilton, first lord of the Admiralty, has announced that the construction of 52 war ships will be begun during the current year.

Douglas Robinson, of Jordanville, N. Y., has sent to the Marchioness of Dufferin \$500 for the fund to supply female physicians for the women of India.

Thirty-two of the Berlin strikers who were arrested have been convicted; the ringleader has been sentenced to 7 years penal servitude and to be deprived of his civil rights for 7 years.

The surplus of the Parnell indemnity fund is said to exceed £40,000. The accounts show that only £20,000 have been used for legal expenses in connection with the special commission.

The launching into the air of more than 100,000 pigeons will be an interesting event, early this month, at the Paris Exhibition. They are to be let loose at a given signal at the same moment in a garden recently laid out on the site of the Tuileries Palace.

The marriage of Her Royal Highness Princess Louise of Wales to the Duke of Fife took place at noon on Saturday, in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The weather was disagreeable, rain falling. The wedding presents are a fortune in themselves, being valued at £150,000.

There is a proposition on foot for another World's Fair in London, in 1891. It will then be forty years from the first exhibition in 1851 which was the opening of a new industrial era, the world over. Since then 500,000 new houses have been built in London, and nearly 2,000 miles of new streets have been formed.

The 25th of July was the golden wedding day of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. The Queen and several members of the Royal Family telegraphed congratulatory messages or sent letters to them. They received a large number of presents, among them being a portrait of Mr. Gladstone with his grandson, painted by Millais, presented by a number of Liberal ladies. A number of distinguished people called on them during the day.

The Yellow River has again burst its banks in Shantung, China, inundating an immense extent of country. There is 12 feet of water throughout 10 large Governmental districts. The loss of life and property is immense. The Government authorities at Peking are dismayed. Owing to the incapacity of the local authorities, foreign engineering aid, in order to permanently repair the channel of the river, is considered imperative.

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BUILDERS, LUMBER DEALERS ETC.,
 MACKINTOSH & McINNIS'S WHARF,
LOWER WATER STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.,
 Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of
LUMBER, TIMBER, LATHS, SHINGLES, &c.
 Which they will sell low for Cash. CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR WOOD & BRICK BUILDINGS.

125 Granville St., Halifax.

KNIGHT & CO.

— DEALERS IN —

**BOOKS, STATIONERY, ARTISTS' MATERIALS,
 FANCY GOODS, ETC.**

VISITORS TO THE CARNIVAL CAN OBTAIN

Views of Halifax; Illustrated Guide to Halifax; Guide Book to Nova Scotia and Other Provinces; The Leading Magazines and Papers; The Latest Novels and Cheap Reading; The Newest and Most Fashionable Lines of Stationery, Etc., Etc.

HALIFAX

Summer Carnival

AUG. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Programme of Events.

Monday, August 5.

AFTERNOON.
 Regatta on Halifax Harbor.
 Harbor Excursion on steamer *Dartmouth*.
 Indoor Athletic Exhibition, at Exhibition Building.
 Cricket Match—Staten Island, N.Y., Club vs. Officers of Garrison and Navy.

EVENING.
 Promenade Concert, Public Gardens, Two Bands, Pyrotechnic Display.
 Moonlight Excursion on *Stmr. Dartmouth*.
 Continuation Indoor Athletic Exhibition, Exhibition Building.

Tuesday, August 6—(Public Holiday.)

MORNING.
 Great Military and Naval Demonstration by British Troops, Sailors and Marines from Her Majesty's Ships of War, and the several Regiments of Halifax Militia, with Bombardment by the Fleet of Warships.

AFTERNOON.
 Harbor Excursion on Steamers *Halifax* and *Dartmouth*.
 Amateur League Games, Y. M. I. A. Grounds—Standards vs. Y. M. L. A.

EVENING.
 Military Tournament at Riding Ground.
 Harbor Excursion on Steamers *Halifax* and *Dartmouth*.
 Base Ball, Royal Blues Grounds—John P. Lovell's Boston, vs. Socials, of Halifax.

EVENING.
 Continuation Military Tournament, Exhibition Building.
 Moonlight Excursion on the Harbor.

Wednesday, August 7.

AFTERNOON.
 Horse Races at Riding Grounds—Running and Trotting.
 Base Ball—John P. Lovell's, Boston, and Woven Hose, Cambridge, Mass.

EVENING.
 Illumination of Her Majesty's Ships of War, Harbor Illumination and Pyrotechnic Display; Hugo Bonfires along the water front; Illuminated Procession of Boats.
 Harbor Excursion, Steamer *Dartmouth*.

Thursday, August 8.

AFTERNOON.
 Amateur Athletic Sports.
 Base Ball—John P. Lovell's, Boston, vs. Woven Hose, Cambridge, Mass.
 Cricket—Staten Island, N. Y., vs. Wanderers and Garrison.

EVENING.
 Grand Torchlight Procession.

Friday, August 9.

MORNING.
 Base Ball Match between Stanley Base Ball Club (colored) and a visiting club of colored baseballists, at Wanderers Grounds.

AFTERNOON.
 Firemen's Tournament and Professional Sports at Riding Grounds.
 Base Ball—Woven Hose, Cambridge, Mass., vs. Socials, Halifax.

EVENING.
 Cricket Match—Staten Island, N.Y.; vs. Officers of Garrison and Wanderers.
 Citizens' Carnival Ball.
 Grand Concert, Public Gardens.
 Harbor Excursion, steamer "Dartmouth."

Saturday, August 10.

AFTERNOON.
 Harbor Excursion on steamer *Dartmouth*.
 Races of the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron.
 Cricket Match—Staten Island vs. Garrison and Wanderers.
 Amateur League Game—Standards vs. Y. M. L. A.

EVENING.
 Band H. M. West Riding Regt., Public Gardens.

EVENING.
 Moonlight Excursion with Band.

Excursion to popular resorts and historical localities will be arranged for.
 The San Francisco Minstrels will appear at the Academy of Music during the week.
 Any further information can be obtained from
W. C. BISHOP,
 Secretary.

**JERUSALEM WAREHOUSE,
 251 & 253 HOLLIS STREET.**

We cordially extend an invitation to our Customers in the Maritime Provinces, who intend visiting Halifax during **CARNIVAL WEEK**, to our **WAREHOUSE**, where they will receive a warm welcome, and where an excellent view of the city can be had.

Those who wish to combine business with pleasure will have an opportunity to inspect our stock and test the quality of our

NO. 1 BLEND
 AND OTHER BRANDS OF
TEA.
J. W. GORHAM & CO.
 SUCCESSORS TO
J. S. Maclean & Co.

"HALIFAX CARNIVAL."
Gentlemen's Furnishing Emporium.
HOLLIS STREET,
OPPOSITE HALIFAX CLUB.

FREEMAN ELLIOT
 Will be glad to see all visitors and others at the old stand, and show them round, and also to inspect the first-class Stock of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
 ALWAYS IN STOCK,
**Neck Ties, Scarfs, Braces,
 Collars, Shirts,
 Cricket Trousers and Shirts.**

LYONS' HOTEL,

Opp. Railway Depot.
KENTVILLE, N. S.

DANIEL McLEOD, - Prop'r.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
100 and 102 Granville St.,
OPPOSITE PROVINCIAL BUILDING.)

The nicest place in the City to get a lunch, dinner, or supper. Private Dining Room for Ladies. Steaks in every style. Lunches, 12 to 2.30.

W. H. MURRAY, Prop.,
Late Halifax Hotel.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.

DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor,
HALIFAX, N. S.

ICI ON PARLE FRANCOISE.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

THE BEDFORD HOTEL COMPANY, (Limited) will open the BEDFORD HOTEL on JULY 1st, under the management of Mr. George Hood, late of the Halifax Club.

The House has been newly furnished, painted, remodelled and improved, and no expense will be spared to make it a

First-Class Family Resort.

The Hotel is beautifully situated at the head of Bedford Basin, ten miles from Halifax, within a few minutes walk of the Railway Station, and will be illuminated by Electricity, and connected by Telephone and Telegraph with the city.

Halifax Hotel.

Or to the Manager at Bedford.

THE DAISY FLY KILLER

Is a pretty house ornament.

Will Kill Flies by the Million.

PATENTED 1888.

Thousands being sold every day in United States and England.

DEMAND AHEAD OF THE SUPPLY.
DON'T FAIL TO GET ONE.

W. H. SCHWARTZ & SONS,

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Sent to any address on receipt of 30c

NEW GOODS

ARRIVING AT

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Ladies & Gents Tailoring Establishment,
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SOUTH OF Y. M. C. A.

Victoria Mineral Water Works

W. H. DONOVAN, Prop.

Manufacturer of

BELFAST GINGER ALE, AERATED LEMONADE,
SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE CIDER, SODA WATER
and all kinds of MINERAL WATERS.

22 GRANVILLE ST., Halifax, N. S.

1889—SPRING—1889

Inspection invited of my large and well selected Stock of

SPRING GOODS.

ROBT. STANFORD,
TAILOR,

156 HOLLIS STREET
HALIFAX, N. S.

Best Route to Boston.

CANADA ATLANTIC LINE.

ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA.

Quickest & Most Direct Route. Low Fares.

The Magnificent Clyde Built Steel S. S.

"HALIFAX,"

Is the Largest, Safest, and Best Furnished and Most Comfortable Passenger Steamship ever placed on the route between Canada and the United States.

Sails from Noble's Wharf, Halifax, every Wednesday Morning at 10 O'clock, and Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every Saturday at 12 O'clock.

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

THROUGH TICKETS to New York and all points West.

Baggage checked through from all stations.

Through Tickets For Sale by All Agents Intercolonial Railway.

CHIPMAN BROTHERS,

General Agents, Halifax.

NO TASTE!

NO SMELL!

NO NAUSEA!

PUTTNER'S EMULSION

Of Cod Liver Oil,
With Hypophosphites and Pancreatine.

Is largely prescribed by Physicians for

Nervous Prostration, Wasting
and Lung Diseases.

Puttner's Emulsion

Has especially proved efficacious in cases of WEAK and DELICATE CHILDREN, and those who are GROWING FAST. For WOMEN who are debilitated, caused by Nursing, Family Cares, Over-work, or troubles peculiar to their sex. For invalids recovering from sickness it is of the greatest benefit.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION is sold everywhere for 50 CENTS.

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Our Type } Are Second to NONE
Our Prices } in the Maritime
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HALIFAX PRINTING COY.,
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We print by hand,
Print by steam,
Print from type,
Or from blocks—by the ream.

Print in black,
Print in white,
Print in colors
Of sombre or bright.

We print for merchants,
And land agents, too;
We print for any
Who have printing to do.

We print for bankers,
Clerks, Auctioneers,
Print for druggists,
For dealers in wares

We print for drapers,
For grocers, for all,
Who want printing done,
And will come or may call.

We print pamphlets,
And bigger books, too;
In fact there are few things
But what we can do.

We print labels,
Of all colors in use, sirs,
Especially fit for
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We print forms of all sorts
With type ever set,
Legal, commercial,
Or houses to let.

Printing done quickly,
Bold, stylish and neat,
By HALIFAX PRINTING COY.,
At 161 Hollis Street.

RONDEAU.—FOR OUR LOVE'S SAKE.

For our Love's sake I bid thee stay,
Sweet, ere the hours flee away,
Beneath the old Acacia tree
That waves its blossoms quiveringly,
And think awhile of early May.
Of how the month has fled away,
And sunrise hour turned twilight gray,
While we have suffered smilingly
For our Love's sake.

It may not be—that which we pray
For tearfully—but dare not say,
And yet if, Sweet, it may not be,
We still may suffer silently,
Watching our sunlight fade away,
For our Love's sake.

Sophie M. Almon.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

LETTER TO COUSIN CARYL.

Dear Cousin Caryl:—It is very much the fashion to be healthful. It is thought to be in execrable taste for one to rehearse ailments, and bad form to have any, so the maidens and mothers as well as fathers and brothers go to the gymnasiums instead of to the sanitariums. I wrote you that I would divulge the secret of our not having aching backs after a bit of pretty hard labor—all in that at one time dismal attic,—when you were properly curious. The "gymnasium" was at the bottom of it. It is nice to go there for the enthusiasm good company and good teaching brings, but one need not go with weak muscles and a bad figure simply because she cannot get to a gymnasium. Get a pair of dumbbells, Caryl, a book of directions, and you will be literally astonished to find what regular exercise, regular bathing and hygienic diet will do to rejuvenate one. All these things are worth while from quite other standpoints than that of being physically well. Skios never seem cheerful when one is a bundle of aches, and getting rid of these through developing one's frame puts quite a rose glamor over everything. One's temper grows sweeter, one's complexion better, and one comes altogether more into harmony with the lovely world of nature and nature's children.

Dear me, no, I never wrote a line of poetry in my whole life. It is so remarkable a record in these days of "pomes." Aubrey is going to have it cut into my tombstone, so he says.

There is another first-class magazine for children on the tapis. I hope you take at least one for your little flock. There is so much wisdom as well as entertainment put into the standard publications for little people now, that they are worth a very great deal in every home.

The troublesome age? Oh, all ages are troublesome, viewed in one light. I suppose the secret of training children properly is to consider each child a unit by itself. Individuality shows itself at an early stage, and must be taken into account. The child with a nervous, keen temperament needs a wholly different hand at the helm from the sluggish little nature that takes everything with a calmness bordering on stolidness. Even in the matter of food there must often be a difference made if one has the best welfare of children at heart. One child needs brain food, another bone food, and the wise mother counts these distinctions of vastly more moment than trimming one's coat with blue and another's pinafore with feather stitching. What an all-round wise mortal a mother has to be, is it not so?

No, don't wear mits. They are considered bourgeois, my dear.

I am going to send you one of the new nursing bottles for infants—on second thought I will send two in case you cannot duplicate them easily. They are straight glass cylinders fitted with black rubber nipples, and just back of the mouth of the bottle there is a little hole. This allows air to enter and greatly lessens the amount of exertion baby must make to draw food from the bottle. Use the bottles alternately, carefully cleansing the one not in use after each feeding. Physicians are agreed now that cholera infantum and similar complaints are held at bay by feeding infants sterilized food from sterilized bottles, that is, both have been subjected to a temperature high enough to destroy all germs. The apparatus, a kind of hot air oven, for doing this costs but about \$2, but, when one cannot get this, a double boiler answers to sterilize the food, and bottles may be practically sterilized by putting them into a kettle with cold water, letting the water boil vigorously, stoppering the bottle with a plug of sterilized cotton wool as soon as taken from the water and until used. The wool may be had at the drug shop. When these precautions are not taken the bottle not in use should be kept in clear water, in which a little baking soda is dissolved, after it has been cleansed. A bit of washing soda shaken in a bottle with warm water will remove soured particles when almost nothing else will. You will see, of course, that it is thoroughly rinsed afterward. But sterilizing food and bottle is the best preventive of sickness, and as Dr. Lowell, a friend of Aubrey's, said a day or two ago, if a child is worth anything he is certainly worth the trouble necessary to keep him from nursing harmful germs into his little system.

Yours devotedly,

DINAH STURGIS.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

"COME WHERE THE LILIES BLOOM."

I believe very few people are acquainted with the many beautiful spots that are to be found about Dartmouth, among which the First and Second Lakes are not the least charming. Many of our Nova Scotian towns and villages have been "written up," and several have had their beauties described in verse by enthusiastic admirers of a poetical turn of mind, but

Dartmouth seems to have escaped the notice of both prosa and poet for so long a time that I, one of her humble citizens, feel it to be my duty to my native town to try and rescue it from the undeserved oblivion in which it has rested so long. The First Lake is one mile from the ferry, and the walk is a pretty one, passing the Canal basin formed by the circular dam and several handsome residences with their surrounding grounds and beautiful trees. On a fine summer evening what more could one wish for than, with a congenial companion, to take a boat and go out for a quiet pull on these calm waters? That is just what I did one evening recently, and thinking that some one might like to know, you know, what it was like, I have decided to put my pen to paper, with a liberal allowance of the fluid that always makes its mark. We started about seven o'clock, and as the shadows were rapidly growing longer we made haste to be off. Now the boat is in the water, we get in, and the vigorous strokes of the oars send her forging ahead in fine style. The lake is calm, save for a few ripples which make the reflection of objects in the water seem to be reaching to meet you in a trembling way, and then again receding. How inexpressibly more fascinating reflections are than realities, no wonder the dog in the fable grasped at the shadow, but we must always remember that he lost the substance, which will undoubtedly be the case with us if we ever try to follow his example. The sun is hidden behind the hills now, though we shall probably see his genial face again when we reach the Second Lake. "Silence is golden" at a time like this, the beauty of the scene is so great that it hushes conversation for a time. "Water lilies" was the primary object of our coming out, so we steer for what is known as Red Bridge, on the other side of which there are fine ones to be found. We have now passed the narrow opening between the two lakes called the Tittle, and are in the Second Lake. Red Bridge is to our right, so I, being helmsman, "starboard my helm" according to the command of my companion, who is doing the work, while I lean lazily back on the comfortable stern seat and enjoy to the full the calmness and beauty of the scene. Red Bridge is not red now, though "once upon a time," I am told, the fence along each side of this road through the end of the lake was painted that cheerful color. A few representatives of the "noble red man" live almost alongside of it, so that may serve as a reason for the name being retained. On reaching this obstruction it becomes evident that I shall have to lend a hand, and help to carry the boat across the road. Though strongly of the opinion that I was born tired, I cannot be called a lazy person, at least, I hope not, for I made an exertion and the boat was soon in the middle of the road. Just then two kindly miners who are prospecting on the mountain (so called) just beyond, came along, and said—"You let go, Miss, we'll help," so I willingly relinquished my hold of the gunwale while they put the boat into the water on the other side. Just a few strokes, and we are in among the water weeds and lilies. It is too shallow to row, so each taking an oar we push along, stopping every moment to seize a fine looking bud, for they have all gone to sleep for the night, and we cannot tell which are the full blown ones. The water is almost hot, and is full of decaying vegetable matter; what looks so lovely on the surface is foul beneath; it is hardly safe to put your hand down in this water if it has a cut or any other injury on it; there is enough poison to make it swell and become very sore.

"On the surface, lilies white,
A painted skiff with a singing crew,
Sky reflections soft and bright,
Tremulous crimson, gold and blue.

Under the surface, life in death,
Slimy, tangle and oozy moans,
Creeping things with watery breath,
Blackening roots and whitening bones."

We are getting lots of lilies, and fine large ones too; surely they will favor us by opening their snowy petals and showing their golden hearts to the light to-morrow morning. The sun has taken his departure, and the western sky is a blaze of purple and rose blending off into the perfect blue of the rest of the heavens. The water reflects the glowing colors with added lustre, and the green leaves of the lilies, with here and there one turned over showing the rich under-colors, look perfectly beautiful. There are "snags" in this shallow water, and we have struck several of them in our course, but came off safely. After staying in this charming spot for nearly an hour, working hard too, we begin to think of turning homewards. Over there on the face of the cliff may be seen the target butt belonging to some gentlemen who have a shooting range here. It is a six hundred yard range, and fifty feet in width of the forest is cleared away for it. They only shoot in the early mornings, I believe, so there is no fear of our being startled by the sound of rifle bullets flying over our heads. A little further on may be seen the hut of the two miners before mentioned, who are searching for gold here. The brilliant colors have faded from the sky, and the stars are coming out one by one, there will be no moon, but the night is so clear and fine that it will not get dark for a long time. Another exertion, and the boat is transferred to the other side of the road—there are no assistants this time, and I am getting tired—and we turn our prow southward, for home. Well, we have a pile of lilies, and I must tie them up in bunches to take to friends to-morrow. So I set to work, while my companion bends to the oar, not too energetically, for the scene is far too lovely to wish to hurry away from it. A little further up the lake is Port Wallace, or the locks, where the youth and beauty of Dartmouth are never tired of holding picnics. Here they resort on all public holidays and often an impromptu picnic is arranged for Saturday afternoon, when husbands and brothers are free from business cares, and are quite willing to assist the young ladies in having "a good time." The place is so pretty that I must describe it as well as I can. There is a long narrow stream, with alders and other shrubs growing close to the water, up which you row until you come to the lock, here you moor your boat and land on a place which is so convenient that it must have been made on purpose. Lots of granite rocks are here, left from the con-

struction of the canal, they always serve for tables and chairs at tea-time, and a short distance away a convenient fire-place is constructed of two or three of them, where the tea and coffee is made quite as good as you can get it at home, with the difference that the fine air gives such an appetite that anything tastes good. The walk along the tow path is as pretty and as secluded as the most loving of lovers could desire to stroll through, but alas! the mosquitoes are the "devils" in this Eden and attack every one who may venture in. I must not take you to the third lake or we shall not get back to-night, so to return to the boat and proceed for home immediately is the best thing to do. Just as we got into the first lake again we see the shadowy outline of a canoe with two occupants. We hail them "who may you be," the answer came back, "Oh! we know you," and we recognize the voices of friends. In the eastern sky, heat lightning is making a great show, the stillness is profound, but as we float silently along resting on our oars, I irrelevantly begin humming "Clementine," which breaks the spell, and we decide to make for home without further delay. Soon we reach the boat house and I gather up the "spoils" from the bottom of the boat, feeling that I could not have enjoyed anything more than that trip on the Dartmouth Lakes.

LANTHE.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The cotton and woollen traders of Ontario and Quebec were, it is believed, never in so good a position as at present. The cotton combination has been reformed and is in good working order. Mills are working full time and getting full prices, with prospective advances, while stocks in the country are light. The woollen business was never more healthy with the exception of those manufacturers who took orders very early at low figures, and not providing material ahead find it difficult now to compete at a profit. The large quantities of goods arriving daily from England and the continent, and the duties being paid and to be paid during July will aggregate a very large sum, showing that the trade has implicit confidence in the state of the country, and they evidently think the prospects for a good fall trade were never better. The trade being done at the present time by Canadian mills with China must be looked upon as an experiment, and more as a relief to machinery in this country than as a profitable undertaking. Still, as the market is very large, it can absorb almost an unlimited quantity, and with machinery and labor adapted to the trade we may be able to compete even with free trade England.

In the cold storage warehouses in New York City, poultry is often kept frozen fifteen months. One firm last season stored 2,100 pairs prairie chicken; 1,500 pairs grass plover; 600 pairs canvasback ducks; and 1,300 doz. English snipe. If proper care be exercised it is claimed that the flavor of meats is improved by long freezing.

Returns of British trade with Canada are fairly good. The export to Canada during June decreased 10.82 per cent as compared with June, 1888; the total for the half year, £2,439,594, being a decrease of 1.24 per cent. The largest decline was in horses. Imports from Canada increased 11.16 per cent during the month, the total for the six months being £1,303,225—an increase of 10.53 per cent. The largest increases were in oxen, flour, cheese and wood. There was a large decline in wheat.

Canadians working in the sardine canning factories at Lubec, Maine have been compelled to leave, the foreign labor contract law being unmercifully enforced. Lubec is close to the New Brunswick border.—*Montreal Trade Review*.

It is understood that the Government will call for four distinct monthly services to make the desired steamship connection with the West Indies and South America. The terminal points in Canada will be Halifax or St. John. There will be a service to Buenos Ayres, calling at Montevideo, Pernambuco and Janeiro, to be performed by vessels of not less than 2,000 tons burden and capable of making twelve knots an hour. The other three services by vessels of at least 1,000 tons, steaming between the Canadian ports above named and Cuba, calling at Havana; Jamaica, calling at Bermuda; Demarara, calling at St. Kitts; Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados and Trinidad. The tenders are to be in not later than August 31.

Canadian barges are rigidly excluded from certain United States canals. United States barges are not excluded from Canadian canals. Consequently United States barges are driving out Canadian barges wherever the shipments are intended to pass through United States canals. Canadian barges recently engaged in carrying lumber to Kingston, where it was transhipped to American barges for the rest of the journey into the United States, are now laid up. Under the circumstances a petition to the Government has been prepared at Kingston, signed by lumberers generally, asking the Government to put Canadian canals on precisely the same terms as regards United States bottoms as United States canals are as regards Canadian bottoms.

OUR INDUSTRIES.—A correspondent of the *St. John Gazette* says the people of the upper provinces are just waking up to an appreciation of the extent to which manufactures are being carried on in the Maritime Provinces. He says:

"They find down below, a peg factory, the only one in Canada, a condensed milk factory, tobacco and cigar factories, boot and shoe factories, clothing factories, breweries, sending out as good ales as any in Canada, mills for making merchant iron, nail plate, nuts and bolts, tacks, etc., great works in Londonderry and New Glasgow which produce the only pig iron and

steel that are turned out in Canada, skate factories, (the only ones in Canada) and biscuit and confectionery factories, brass goods, mining and mill machinery, stoves, mantles and grates and a host of other articles, more particularly those entering into the construction of ships, are all manufactured to the point of perfection in the Maritime Provinces, and it is only now,—twenty-two years after confederation—that the upper provinces are beginning to learn how thoroughly equipped for business the Lower Provinces are.

We are in receipt of the prospectus of a branch of the Business Exchange and Ladies' Bureau of Information, established since 1874, in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities in the United States, and in St. John, N. B., now opened in Halifax, at 85 Hollis Street, with Reception and Consultation Parlors, in connection with their General Business Offices, for all business in which ladies are concerned. A record is kept of the past conduct of all applicants for work, which is open to the inspection of prospective employers. A first class agency of this kind has been long a desideratum in this city, and we have no doubt the establishment will be extensively patronized, as we have equally little doubt it will deserve to be. It includes a Real Estate and Business Chance Department, and a Room Renting Agency. The charges for Membership, which are moderate, can be gathered from the prospectus.

CITY CHIMES.

Visitors to Halifax during Carnival week should beware of pick-pockets, as they will require all their money for other purposes, and it is never satisfactory to get nothing for your money. Counterfeit silver and notes will no doubt be passed off on the unwary by the sort of gentry who deal in it, and a sharp lookout should be kept for it.

The flutter of excitement over the discussion of the Jesuits Estates Act has scarcely been perceptible. A few, very few, persons are interested in its disallowance, but the public take but little interest in the question, and hence the agitation has been fruitless.

The new hotel at Bedford is attracting a large number of visitors; but if the proprietor would consult the needs of many would-be guests he would have dinner served in time to enable people to return to town by the evening train. Mr. Hood knows how to prepare an excellent menu, and when time allows of it, we know how to appreciate the same.

The hotel accommodation in Halifax will shortly be increased. Mr. J. Mahar is about to open the St. Julian hotel, which is to be run on the European plan, that is you pay for what you get, (this is the case in most hotels), and it is certainly sometimes convenient to be able to order a chop or steak, instead of having to wade through a heavy bill of fare.

Everything is now in readiness for the next week's Carnival, and Halifax is prepared to give the incoming visitors a right hearty reception. The week will be given over to fun and frolic, hurry and hospitality, sociability and sight seeing, and in short to a mammoth merry-making.

Before the chief officer of the executive pulls the string and lets down upon our good old city the copious carnival shower we should like the authorities to take over for the week the old penitentiary, for the purpose of shutting up a lot of those pessimistic cranks who seem ever ready to belittle everything undertaken by Halifaxians, and to belaud the enterprise of other people. Let any Halifax man look back for the past few years and recall the enterprises undertaken by his fellow-citizens, and then let him recall the discouragements, set backs and hindrances to success that have been thrown in the way by men with minds no broader than a three-ponny piece. If Halifaxians worked together with a will there is no placing a limit to our possibilities; but until we freeze out the cranks we must suffer. Let us, however, incarcerate them during the Carnival week, and so let the optimists, who believe in Halifax, believe in her capabilities, and believe in the enterprise of her citizens, have full swing, and our visitors will go away impressed with the idea that young Halifax, the Halifax of to-day, is wide awake and on the *qui vive* to take advantage of her great opportunities. We say, shut up the cranks.

Two wealthy American gentlemen now in the city have expressed their desire of making Halifax a fashionable resort for tourists. They say that what is required is a large summer hotel, good bathing facilities and less reserve among the elite of the city, with whom it is at present almost impossible to be on familiar social terms. Our Upper Ten should welcome their American cousins more cordially, and surely some way can be found for a gentleman, even though without formal introductions, to find his way into our best society.

Our visitors should not forget to visit the various pretty and interesting places in the vicinity of Halifax next week. The mornings are left comparatively free from public attractions so as to give an opportunity for strangers to drive about and enjoy the scenery. The North West Arm, Point Pleasant Park, Bedford, Dartmouth, Cow Bay and Lawrencetown, are some of the places that should not be missed. Cow Bay and Lawrencetown are almost too far away to be "done" in a morning, but to cross over to the Dartmouth side and drive over the common, from which a magnificent view may be obtained, and a few miles in the vicinity of Dartmouth lakes will well repay anyone for the time and expense.

The children of St. Patrick's Church held their annual picnic at McNab's

Island on Wednesday. It was a very pretty sight to see the procession on the way to the steamer, headed by the band. The girls walked next with their teachers, and lastly the boys and their teachers. They all wore pretty ribbon badges, and the procession was more pretty and interesting than many that are got up for effect alone. Much credit is due to the teachers for the thought and labor they have given to make the picnic a success. The games and races were much enjoyed by all present.

The Grayson Opera Company have been playing to fairly good houses all this week, and their performances are excellent. The Toronto cricketers were present by invitation on Wednesday evening.

The cricket match between the Toronto Club and Garrison resulted in a victory for the former, which, of course, is satisfactory for them and cheering after their defeat by the Wanderers.

The badges worn by the representatives of the press will be distinctive and pretty. What we would impress upon all is the fact that upon the reception of those representatives must largely depend the success of future carnivals. Let our citizens bear this fact in mind, and by courteous attentions and kindly acts show the quill-drivers that Halifaxians appreciate intellectual as well as physical muscle.

One of the most interesting events of next week will be the harbor illumination and procession of boats, which takes place on Wednesday evening. Her Majesty's ships of war will be illuminated and all along the water front, there will be a display of fireworks and bonfires. Dartmouth will also assist in this, Mr. J. F. Stairs has promised a bonfire on the common and Mr. G. J. Troop will give one on his property in the Cove. The steamer *Dartmouth* with band will make the excursion on the Harbor on this night and no better place could be found from which to see all around than the promenade deck of this steamer.

The excursion on the harbor by the *S. S. Halifax* on Tuesday evening was attended by about 200 people. St. Patrick's band furnished music, and the trip was much enjoyed. If it had not been postponed from Monday evening, owing to rain, the attendance would have been much larger.

COMMERCIAL.

There is but little new to report respecting the state of trade. The "Carnival" has attracted a large number of visitors who are buying freely, but it is doubtful if their purchases have been, so far, much beyond their actual requirements.

Payments have continued to be quite up to expectations on the average, and a healthy tone pervades the financial market. Of course some debtors ask for renewals, but in general country notes are more than fairly well met.

The present is, however, the "between" season and no large volume of trade is expected. Traders, like other people, are now "on pleasure-bent." The "horny-handed sons of toil"—a patent name for farmers and their assistants—are engaged in work too deeply to pay much attention to selling or buying. Practically impecunious clerks, school boys and girls, and others are now enjoying (?) their vacations. Merchants are also participating in the "lazy season" with their wives and families. The natural result is that the volume of business actually transacted is small. The indications for a large and profitable business being accomplished during the late summer and the fall are excellent.

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—Vooght Bros., North Sydney, burnt out; Carribeau Co. (not incor.) W. I. goods, Granville Ferry, burnt out; Wallace Bohaker, carriages, Granville Ferry, burnt out; A. D. Messinger, blacksmith, Granville Ferry, burnt out; Jeffrey M. LeBlanc, genl. store, Arichat, stock advertised for sale by tender; Thomas & Co. (Est. of) hats and caps, Halifax, stock advertised for sale.

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	July 26,	1889	July 26			1889	1888	1887	1886.
United States.....	221	170	1888	1887	1886	6646	5911	5704	6133
Canada.....	29	16	40	17	22	954	1009	725	717

DRY GOODS.—Although this is naturally one of the quietest seasons of the year a fair amount of orders for fall goods is reported, at generally very steady prices for both cotton and woollen fabrics. Retailers are doing a brisk business in light and fancy goods, and they appear well satisfied with the condition of affairs. Prices generally are higher than they were a year ago, owing to the advance in the values of raw materials, which have been firmly held. The cotton and wool crops of this fall promise well, and the large yield expected—though it will be marketed too late to affect figures this year—cannot fail to depress those of 1890.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The improved feeling in pig iron on the other side has made itself felt here, where prices have advanced 25c. to 50c. per ton. Warrants in Glasgow are up to 45s. 6d. Wrought scrap iron is in demand at 64s c. i. f. Montreal. Rails, 71s., Montreal spot cash. Ingot tin and copper are unchanged. General hardware is quiet, as is usual at this season of the year, but remittances show a slight improvement.

BREADSTUFFS.—No new feature has developed in flour. The demand has fallen off considerably during the past week, owing to the fact that buyers generally have filled up their wants for the present and, in the face of a promised very heavy crop throughout the world, with consequent probable low prices during the coming year, they are averse to further stocking up. The local market has, in consequence, been quiet but firm, and prices are

unchanged. Beerbohm's cable reports grain of all kinds dull as to transactions but prices are firm and unchanged. French country markets are strong. Spot wheat at Antwerp is firm. The Chicago wheat market has fluctuated, but within narrow limits and is about 1c. to 1/2c. lower than at our last report. The shipments of wheat to England and the continent during the past week from the Baltic ports and India aggregated three and a half millions of bushels. This caused a break in the Chicago market and a large line of wheat was sold out. This decline was, however, checked by good buying, and the market was for a time interesting. At the present writing the future of wheat in that market is very uncertain. New York markets are outwardly firm and even strong, but the largest holders appear to be quite willing—not to say anxious—to sell. As the new crop comes in prices are certain to decline. The "staff of life" is likely to rule lower in 1890 than it has in the current year.

PROVISIONS.—A fair volume of business has been accomplished in local provisions in a small way, and the market has been fairly active at unchanged prices. The demand for pork was good, and sales were made rather freely both on local and country account. Lard was quiet and steady. There has been a fair demand for hams and bacon. In the Liverpool provision market lard was weaker and declined 3d. Pork, bacon and tallow were steady and unchanged. The Chicago provision market was fairly active but weak. Pork broke 17 1/2c. Lard was quiet but weaker and declined 2 1/2 to 5c. Short ribs dropped 7 1/2 to 10c. There was a weaker tone to the hog market, and prices declined 5c. The cattle market was fairly active.

BUTTER.—No change has developed in the condition of the butter market, which has remained quiet but steady with makers not disposed to sell at present prices.

CHEESE.—Locally there has been nothing to report in the cheese market. There have been rumors of financial trouble among cheese manipulators in England of a character to affect shippers on this side of the water, but up to the present nothing definite has been obtainable. Still, the decline of 6d. in the public cable to 43s. 6d. lends color to these rumors, especially as private cables are worse. In Montreal it is reported that it is feared that a great many July goods have come forward that are out of condition, and will not stand Montreal inspection for finest. A number of lots have already been refused on this score, sellers of which have been obliged to accept a reduction upon the original price. The market is decidedly dull, and lower prices are confidently looked for.

SUGAR.—Owing to the quiet and easy advices from abroad, the feeling here on refined has been easier, and speculators who have been holding large lines of granulated which showed a fair profit, have realized at shaded prices. Refiners, however, are firm and claim that as soon as outside holders are cleaned out the demand will improve, and they will obtain full prices. In yellows the feeling has been weaker and prices have declined 1/2c. to 3/4c., owing, no doubt, to the large offerings and the limited demand. The market has been, on the whole, very quiet, with a small volume of business.

MOLASSES.—The feeling in molasses continues firm, as stocks are held in only a few hands.

TEA.—The strong tone of the tea market previously noted has continued, on account of strong advices from abroad, and the recent advance has been maintained. The general opinion among holders is that there will be some movement in teas of all grades in the near future, as stocks in second hands are small, and few consignments have come forward so far this season. In consequence some grades of tea are scarce at present, and the prospects are that higher prices will rule before long. Parties who have placed their cable orders at an advance over last week's prices have not succeeded in getting them filled yet.

FRUIT.—Business in green fruit has been fairly active under a good demand and the bulk of the offerings have been taken. In consequence the volume of business has been large and prices have ruled steady. In dried fruits a good trade has been effected at unchanged prices.

FISH OILS.—In Montreal the market is firm for steam refined seal oil, and prices are quoted at 44c. to 45c., with an upward tendency. Newfoundland cod oil is quiet there at 37c. to 39c., and other grades at 34c. to 36c. Cod liver oil 55c. for Newfoundland and 95c. for Norway.

FISH.—The feeling in this market is healthier than it has been for some time past. This is due to increasing stocks and to better prices reported from the West Indies and the Antilles. Very little new stock has arrived as yet, but reports of success on the part of our cod fishermen are more encouraging. Bait is more plentiful than it was earlier in the season, and some fair hauls of herring have been taken. Mackerel of good size are reported to be showing themselves all along the shore, but they are, as yet, in small numbers. People interested in their capture predict that the "fall catch" will be an early one, and it is hoped that the volume of mackerel taken will not be much less than that of previous years. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, July 30.—"There is a good demand for dry cod with sales of new at \$4.50 to \$4.75 in bundles. Cape Breton herrings are arriving in small quantities and selling at \$5.50 to \$5.60 per barrel. In other kinds there is no change." Gloucester, Mass., July 30.—"We quote now Georges codfish at \$4.75 to \$5 per qtl. for large, and \$3.75 for small; bank \$3.75 for large and \$3 for small; shore \$3.50 and \$2.50 for large and small; cured cusk \$2.50 per qtl.; hake \$3.75; haddock \$2.50; new kench cured bank \$4.75 for large and \$4.50 for medium." Havana, July 29 (via cable to New York)—"Codfish \$6.25; haddock \$5.50; hake \$5." Port of Spain, Trinidad, July 5.—"Consumption has lately been much restricted owing to stocks being old and inferior. A speculator, however, bought up all of this description at market at \$6.50 for tierces, \$7 drums, and \$1.50 boxes, and there is now a healthier feeling. There is now very little enquiry for either herrings or salmon, but good mackerel would sell readily."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Loaf	10 1/2
Granulated	9 1/2 to 9 3/4
Circle A	9 1/2
White Extra C	8 1/2 to 9
Extra Yellow C	8 1/2 to 8 3/4
Yellow C	7 1/2 to 8 1/2
TEA.	
Congou, Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 29
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes	46
Demerara	46 to 48
Diamond N.	48 to 50
Porto Rico	43 to 45
Cienfuegos	41
Trinidad	42 to 43
Antigua	42 to 43
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44
" Bright	42 to 58
RISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	3.25
Boston and Thin Family	7
Soda	7
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7 1/2
Fancy	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

We can scarcely do more than repeat what we said last week, that there are no changes to note.

Prices in some instances are easier West, but this market never was up to the western prices. We repeat it again, this is the cheapest market in the Dominion of Canada, for Canadian flours all grades from \$2.75 up as high as \$6.00.

Any man who planks down \$520 of hard cash can buy 100 bbls. of as good flour as he could import for \$540.

FLOUR.	
High Grade Patents	5.45 to 5.75
Good 90 per cent Patents	5.25 to 5.40
Straight Grade	5.10 to 5.20
Superior Extras	4.90 to 5.00
Good Seconds	4.22 to 4.40
Graham Flour	5.40
American Supr. Extras, in bond	4.15 to 4.25
American 90 per cent, in bond	4.65 to 4.85
American Patents	5.15
OATMEAL.	
Roll'd	4.20 to 4.30
Roll'd	4.25 to 4.35
Corneal, duty paid	2.70 to 2.80
Corneal, in bond, Boston	2.15 to 2.20
Roll'd Wheat	5.20
Wheat Bran, per ton	16.00 to 16.25
Shorts	17.00 to 17.25
Middlings	18.00 to 18.50
Cracked Corn including bags	26.50
Ground Oil Cake, per ton	35.00
Moulce	25.50
Split Peas	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel	2.00 to 2.20
Pot Barley, per barrel	4.85
P. E. I. Oats	38
Hay per ton	12.00 to 12.50

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	11.50 to 12.00
" Am. Plate	11.50 to 12.00
" Ex. Plate	12.50 to 13.00
Pork, Mess, American	16.50
" American, clear	17.50 to 18.00
" P. E. I. Mess	16.00 to 16.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	15.00 to 15.50
" Prime Mess	13.00 to 13.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island	11 to 12
" American	12 to 13
" Cases	13.50 to 14.00
Hams, P. E. I., green	8 to 9
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
Extra	20.00
No. 1	19.00
" 2 large	16.00
" 2	none
" 3 large	11.00
" 3	11.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July	4.00 to 4.50
No. 1 August, Round	3.50 to 3.75
" September	3.50 to 3.75
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.	4.00 to 4.50
Bay of Islands, Split	2.00
" Round	1.75
ALWIVES, per bbl.	5.00
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore	3.25 to 3.50
Bank	2.50 to 2.75
Bay	2.50 to 2.75
SALMON, No. 1	15.50 to 16.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.	2.00
HAKE	2.00
CUSK	1.50
FALLOCK	1.50
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.	30
COD OIL A	26 to 30

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 22
" unwashed	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	5
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs, No 1	5 1/2
" under 60 lbs, No 1	5
" over 60 lbs, No 2	4 1/2
" under 60 lbs, No 2	4
Cow Hides, No 1	5
No 3 Hides, each	3
Calf Skins	25
" Deacons, each	10 to 15
Lambskins	15 to 20
Tallow	3

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

POULTRY.

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

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

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

LOBSTERS.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, American, per bbl	3.50 to 4.00
Oranges, boxes (new)	5.50
Valencia Oranges, per case, repacked	11.50 to 12.00
Lemons, per case	6.00
Cocoanuts, per 100	3.50 to 4.00
Onions, New Egyptian, per lb.	2 1/2c. per lb.
" New Bermuda, per crate	1.00
Dates, boxes, new	5 1/2 to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new	7 to 7 1/2
Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes, per lb.	11
" small boxes	13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new ..	5 1/2 to 6
Bananas, per bunch	1.75 to 2.00

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	25
" " In Small Tubs	18 to 20
" Good, in large tubs	16 to 18
" Store Packed & oversized	14
Canadian Township	18
" Western	17
Cheese, Canadian	10 1/2

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

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

LUMBER.

pine, clear, No. 1, per m	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2, do	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, demension, good, per m	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.20
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.35
Laths, per m	2.00
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

A POSTSCRIPT.

(By R. M.)

(Continued.)

At last he broke the silence ; saying, " come Astor, we'll cancel all to-night's play, I had no right to go on winning as I did. Look !"

And he threw some scraps of paper, which represented his winnings, into the fire. This was the man who was unpopular ; who allowed himself to be universally disliked ; who was thought mean, callous, calculating.

For a moment Astor, amazed out of all speech, said nothing ; his surprise was at the extrinsic fact that a totally new side of Smiles' character was so suddenly displayed ; but when he did find words they came quickly, almost angrily.

" No, I have lost, and will have no charity. Good-night."

So dismissed, Smiles with a sigh went slowly away, his footsteps echoing along the empty corridors, and then on the barrack square beneath. Everything was still again, but for the sound of a rasping pen, for Prescott was writing a hurried note. That finished he wrote a second, and a third. The first he then addressed to his mother, the second to Smiles, and the third to the Astorholme lawyer. This done he blew out the candles and by the faint light of the fire made his way to a chest of drawers, from which, with a shudder, he drew out a revolver.

He crept over to the fire and standing before it, inch by inch, he commenced raising the pistol.

Oh ! Astor ! Astor ! and that note within a few feet of you ; if only you could guess what it contains !

Still he is raising the shining barrel towards his livid face, ghastly with the sickening fear that struggles with his determination for mastery. A second more and—

" Halt ! who goes there ?" rings out below the window, and the revolver drops with a crash to the floor.

" Relief returning," responds a distant voice.

" Pass relief returning, all's well !" cries the sentry.

Silence again.

Astor is trembling so he cannot stoop to pick up the revolver. He strikes a light. Watching it burn in a dazed manner, his dazzled eye rests on a piece of paper, leaning against his clock, on it he reads:

" P.S.—My dearest Prescott"—Great heavens ! he knows that writing, trembling all over he grasps it, reads it through, and turning to the other side sees the very words he read in the evening.

For a second he stands immovable, like one suddenly paralyzed.

Then with a cry he throws the revolver into its drawer, locks it, catches up the three letters he has written and flings them into the fire ; when, finding he has done all his strength will allow him to, he falls unconscious into a low chair by the table.

Sprigs coming in to waken his master next morning found him, much to his surprise, up and dressing. As he busied himself about the untidy room, Astor said,

" You put a note of mine on the mantelpiece last night ?"

" Yes, sir."

" You had read it ?"

A pause. " Yes, sir."

" Why did you ?"

" Well sir, I knew you was upset by that 'ere note, 'cause I watched you read it, and I got a bit curious and read it myself 'almost without thinkin', and knowin' you 'adn't seen the inside bit yourself sir, as you dropped it after lookin' at the first page, I put it where I thought you'd see it before turnin' in sir."

This was perhaps the longest speech Sprigs had ever made. He astonished himself by it, but Astor's reply astounded him still more.

" You were wrong to read a letter of mine, but you saved my life."

Now most of the story is told, for you can all understand how it wound up. Astor and Miss Carteret were married of course. She has not added a postscript to any letter since, and Astor never reads a note of any sort without looking for one. I never heard how Astor got out of his pecuniary difficulties, but believe that a distant relative left him a comfortable sum just before the wedding. And who do you think was godfather to their first child ? why, it was no other than the mean, callous, unpopular Smiles.

THE END.

THE DEACON'S DINNER.

When Katie Weston became Mrs. Deacon Lee everyone said what a good match she had made ; for the deacon was an honorable, upright man, pleasant, kind and generous ; in addition to this, he was the owner of the best farm for miles around, including a large piece of woodland.

Since every one thought of him as a model husband, they never dreamed of attributing the bare worn look that grew on Katie's face to any fault of his. How could they, when she, loyal little woman, always spoke of him with so much pride and respect that the village gossips could find nothing of which to complain ?

Even close-mouthed Jonas, the grocer, said he " never see so good a provider as the deacon was." Perhaps he might have thought differently if he had heard a few remarks Mary Ann Hoolihan made, when after working at Deacon Lee's a couple of weeks, she announced her intention of leaving.

" Shure it's a good missus ye are, mum, an' everything is plisant an' fine like around, but me ripitation as cook is what I'd not like to be losing ; there's many a place where the master has sinse enough, saving yer prisince, mum ! to know how it takes wood to build a fire, an' not to tell ye, 'I guess ye can be pickin' up something to last ye the day,' whenever ye speak of the want of a stick for the day's bakin'. But don't worrit yourself, I'll not be speaking of it outside, for it's many a kind word ye've given me, an' Mary Ann Hoolihan will never forgit that same."

And she was as good as her word. No one but Katie's half-sister, Jessie, suspected that there was any reason for her leaving.

After that Mrs. Lee did her own work, and never complained to the deacon, who always found his meals well cooked, never inquiring how they became so ; and as time rolled on, his confidence in her abilities to " pick up some pieces about the yard" grew so great that it seemed to have crowded all knowledge of the use of an axe out of his head ; for beyond drawing up a lot of old rails when he put in his new wire fences, he left the getting of the wood, as well as building fires, entirely to Katie.

People driving by admired the well-kept yard, and said to each other " what a neat man Deacon Lee was to keep every chip and piece of wood picked up"—never dreaming how Katie searched for every stray bit that might make kindling, running in if she saw a carriage coming for fear the occupants would see how she was employed and censure the deacon for his neglect.

" Great things from little causes flow," and so it was that the deacon owed his reformation to a call made by Jessie and a friend one cold day in spring. The fire got low, and Mrs. Lee excusing herself for a moment, left the room, leaving her little three-year-old girl in Jessie's care. The child played about the room for a few moments, then taking hold of the window sill with her chubby hands, raised herself up and looked out.

" Ma's tütün wood," she said, as Jessie looked at her ; " she's tütün wood !"

Miss Davis was talking and did not notice ; but Jessie did, and the words confirmed a suspicion she had had for some time. She found it hard to be entertaining until Mrs. Lee came back, who, after replenishing the fire, renewed her conversation with Miss Davis.

Jessie seemed very much occupied with her own thoughts next day as she went about her work. At last a gleam of mischief came into her eyes, and she seemed to have arrived at some determination, for, as she hung the last piece of her snowy ironing on the clothes-bars, she brought her small foot down very emphatically and said :

" I'll do it, if I ever have a chance."

Her chance came that haying-time. Deacon Lee had a nice lot of hay to put in, and, as it was the fashion there for the farmers to change work, he concluded to have a bee. Accordingly he asked a number of his friends to come, and made arrangements for a big day's work.

But when he returned to the house, after mowing a roadway to the north meadow, he found that Mrs. Lee had been taken suddenly ill. The doctor was hastily summoned, and said it was necessary that the patient be kept perfectly quiet ; she must not be worried about anything, or it would result in brain-fever. He left two or three bottles of medicine and went away again, leaving the deacon almost in danger of brain-fever himself.

What should he do ? In spite of his thoughtlessness he dearly loved Katie and was very anxious about her. In addition to this anxiety were his thoughts of the bee and the care of his little girl and sick wife. What wonder that his face was very grave as he leaned over his wife, asking if there was anything he could do or get for her ?

He had her welfare too much at heart to say one word that would worry her, so when she began to speak of her work, he kissed her forehead and told her that would be all right. But he was relieved when she mentioned Jessie. He went to the window at once to watch for some one passing by whom he could send word ; but as no one came, he was obliged to have little Trot go for the nearest neighbor to stay with Katie while he went after Jess.

He found that young lady willing to come and take care of her sister ; but a look the deacon did not quite understand, or like, flashed into her face when the bee was mentioned.

" I don't know, John," she said, " whether I can cook to suit you. You know I am rather particular about what I have to work with, and my way may not be a way you'd like."

Now the deacon prided himself on keeping a well-furnished store-room and good kitchen garden, so he smiled rather complacently, and replied that if she was obliged to prepare a different dinner to what she would do at home for lack of material to work with, he would be satisfied with whatever she did prepare.

It was not until afterward that he understood the mischievous look in her eyes as she said : " you make me that promise, do you ?"

He answered, " Certainly," readily enough, thinking, meanwhile, of the excellent dinners he had helped to eat that Jessie had prepared.

The dinner-bell at the farm-house rang out cheerily at a quarter to twelve next day, and the deacon, with a satisfied look at the amount of work accomplished, throw down his rake, and with his men started for the barn. There he left them to see to their teams, while he hurried to Katie's room. She was considerably better and he was feeling very glad and grateful. As he lingered with her, Jessie's voice suddenly called him to show the men to the dining room.

It was very pleasant and cool in the shaded room, suspiciously so ; but the deacon never noticed that. He led the way to the table, and when all were seated, bowed his head reverently ; but the blessing he was about to ask died away on his lips, as his downward glance fell on the dish in front of him, on which was tastefully spread the pork steak he had bought the night before, and which, the deacon was horrified to see, was still raw.

Farther down on the table was a dish of early potatoes, scraped and washed ready to cook, kept in countenance by plates of unbaked biscuit, dishes of raw green peas, unbaked pies, etc.

The deacon gave one hasty glance at Jessie, but beyond a grave anxious look in her eyes, her face expressed nothing of her feelings as she said: "I have done as you asked me, John; got as good a dinner as I could for your friends with the material there was here. If it does not suit you, please remember I am not used to provide my own wood, as Katie is, and that is the best I could do without."

For a moment the deacon was tempted to forget that he was a deacon and swear, but before he had time to speak, Ralph Brooks, a handsome young farmer, whose opinion the deacon valued very highly, said:

"You are fairly beat, deacon. You'd better give up." And as the deacon glanced sheepishly around at the men, and saw they were all beginning to smile broadly, he said:

"I reckon I'll have to, Ralph, and—and—I do give up."

Then he joined in the laugh that followed.

Before the room was quiet again, Mr. Brooks, pushing back his chair, said:

"Boys, I propose that we get some wood for Miss Jessie to cook this dinner with." And the cheerful way in which they accepted the proposition made the deacon ashamed of his momentary anger.

When, an hour and a half later, they again seated themselves at the table, he was honest enough to acknowledge to Jessie before them all that the lesson had been needed, and he would try to profit by it.

He did profit by it; for when, a couple of months later, Mrs. Lee was first able to walk out into the yard, the deacon with pardonable pride took her to see a large new woodshed, well stocked with hard wood and kindling, and told her as they stood there of the way Jessie got dinner for him, and how sorry he was that the woodshed had not been built years before.

A mile or so from the deacon's there is a cosy little house where Jessie cooks dinners for Mr. Brooks, and to his credit be it said, she has never been obliged to try the same experiment with him that she did with her brother-in-law. From the way that Deacon Lee laughs with her and her husband about the way she taught him to keep a supply of wood on hand, it is safe to say that he has forgiven her for the lesson.

THE FROZEN SOUTH.

The ice conditions naturally present the most interesting and characteristic features of the Antarctic regions. The voyager, on leaving the temperate zone to penetrate into the frozen waters of the Far South, would require to have a very considerable knowledge of navigation among ice as his chief equipment; and in order to make any length of stay there, he would need a vessel of more than ordinary strength, capable of withstanding an occasional "nip" from the battering-rams of the dangerous floes.

What is the life-history of these floating ice-islands and icebergs? They are all shed from the parent ice-cap that surrounds the Pole. Extremes of frost and the gradual projection of the ice-cap into the sea are the causes of their disruption. Here, for centuries perhaps, the great ice-cap grows and moves like a living thing. Each season a fresh layer of snow is added to its thickness, which the rays of the sun convert into ice more or less solid. Slowly the huge cumbersome mass moves over the lower lying lands and through the valleys towards the sea, grinding under its enormous weight rocks and boulders, which, from the cohesive nature of ice, it sometimes gathers up and conveys along with it; and this debris is eventually deposited on the sea bottom.

The coloring of the bergs is magnificent. The general mass closely resembles loaf sugar; the caves and crevices are of the deepest and purest azure blue; at night they emit a luminous glow, and there are reasons to believe that many are to some extent phosphorescent. Like the bergs of the Arctic Seas, they are bounded by perpendicular cliffs on all sides. Some of them are more than two miles and some as many as four miles in circumference, while bergs four miles in diameter have also been seen. They have a uniform height of about 175 feet, 90 per cent of their volume being submerged; but higher bergs are frequently met with, the highest seen by Cook having been estimated at from 300 to 400 feet. As they float northwards they become tilted and gradually lose their tabular appearance, until the warm waters dissolve them.

The bergs met with, especially in the lower latitudes, assume every conceivable form. The *Challenger* for instance saw one that was "gable-shaped, with a glorious open Gothic arch in the centre, and a separate spire over 200 feet high. It was like a gorgeous floating cathedral built of sapphires, set in frosted silver." Both Wilkes and Ross, among other voyagers, describe the exceeding beauty of these palaces, cathedrals, islands, which are carved out of solid ice sprinkled with snow, and that more reality may be given them are sometimes populated by penguins. Towards the Pole, however, the icebergs, not being so disintegrated, are uniformly tabular.

The drift-ice is not unusually to be met with at a lower latitude than 58 deg. S., but in the severe seasons of 1832 and 1840, ice-islands were observed in latitude 42 deg., and they have sometimes been seen 600 or 700 miles from the barrier. There was one immense floating island, reported to have been passed by twenty-one ships in December 1854 and January, February and March 1855. It was in the form of a hook, the longer shank of which was sixty miles and the shorter forty miles, enclosing a bay of open water forty miles in diameter; and its elevation in one case exceeded 300 feet. This stupendous ice-island, as it might be conceived, presented great dangers to navigation. One ship which sailed into the bay was fortunate enough to secure a safe retreat, but an emigrant ship, the *Guiding Star*, was embayed and lost with all hands.

The pack-edge is of deep blue color, and is always characteristic; it consists for the most part of heavy floe ice, much worn by the sea, broken up and pressed and heaped together so as to present the most irregular shaped masses. The pack of the Antarctic seas are far more broken up, in consequence of the violent storms, than in the Arctic regions, where the sea is usually more tranquil. The vicinity of the pack is indicated to the navigator by a beautiful meteorological phenomenon called the "ice-blink," which is seen above it, and may be described as presenting a clear band of white reflection, sometimes bounded above by a dark cloud.

Ross contended for six weeks, trying to penetrate the pack to the south of Cape Horn; but his ships were so constantly beset and carried backward by the current flowing north that eventually, after experiencing many perils, he abandoned the attempt. We may gather some idea of the dangers he must have encountered when we remember that the huge Antarctic icebergs are constantly colliding and disintegrating. The drift-ice, too, is tossed about by the waves like so many floating timbers, contact with any large body of which might prove fatal to any unfortified ship. The sudden, fierce gales peculiar to these regions, alternating with the still more dangerous calms—when the ship floats helpless amongst the ice—present fresh dangers to be faced by the navigator, and the frequent thick weather and heavy, blinding falls of snow add to his embarrassment. The free movement of his ship is further impeded by the rapidity with which the young ice forms to obstruct his passage, rendering frequent short "tacks" necessary in the small open spaces of water, and the free handling of the icy ropes is almost impossible when the waves congeal as they fall on the decks, and have to be cut away with hatchets. A storm in the pack, in fact, or an ensuing dead calm, are the most dangerous positions in which an Antarctic voyager can be placed.

From the fact that these high southern lands, unlike those in the antipodal regions, can be approached from all sides at every season of the year, we might reasonably have supposed that they would not have been for so long unexplored had any commensurate advantage to trade or shipping been anticipated. Our considerable knowledge of the Arctic regions is due, not to any special claims for their scientific exploration, but chiefly to the fact that whilst there was a North-East and a North-West Passage to explore, or a short-cut across the Pole to China and Japan to discover, commerce persistently endeavored to break through the barriers of the Frozen North. In the Antarctic, on the other hand, commerce has concerned itself only with the sealing and whaling produce.

To the natural sciences it offers an area of almost virgin ground, and, until it has been systematically explored, and some knowledge of it obtained by synchronous observations, none of these sciences can be properly equipped for a thorough investigation into the cosmogony of the globe. It may be a long time yet before the nations recognize how much their progress is regulated by, and dependent on, the advance of science; but we are sure there will always be found men who will impress on the public the paramount importance of investigating the unknown continent of the Far South.—*Good Words*.

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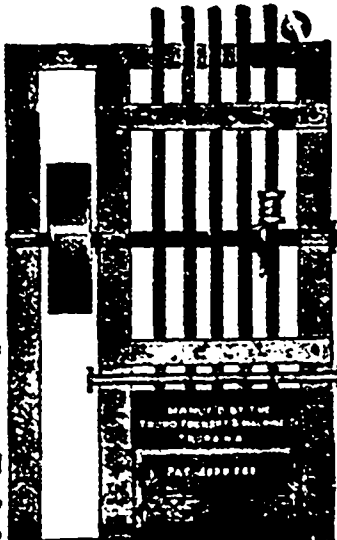
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MINING.

THE MINES DEPARTMENT.—Of late years there has been a notable improvement in the management of the Mines Office, and now every attention is paid to the wants of mining investors. The railing off of the outer office thus preventing public access to the valuable documents on file was a much needed improvement, and gives Mr. Carman and his assistant plenty of elbow room. The Hon. Mr. Church, Commissioner of Works and Mines, has now an office to himself and business callers find him most accessible, and affable and painstaking in all his dealings. In the new office, formed by enclosing the end of the corridor, Mr Gilpin, the Deputy Commissioner and Inspector of Mines, and Mr. Brown the accountant, have their quarters. Of the former official little need be said, as he is acknowledged on all sides to be the "right man in the right place." A mining engineer of acknowledged high ability, and a member of a number of leading scientific associations, his able articles on the mines and minerals of Nova Scotia have been of incalculable benefit to the Province, and the Government are to be congratulated on securing his services. Mr. Brown is equally proficient in his duties and is indefatigable in his efforts to keep the work of the department up to time. He has the bump of order largely developed and has systematized his work to such an extent that vexatious delays or mistakes are no longer possible. In fact an air of business pervades the department that was sadly lacking a few years ago.

The mining outlook must certainly be considered bright now that the ladies have begun to speculate in mining areas. We were present in the Mines Office not long since when two of Nova Scotia's fair daughters—are they not all fair—were making applications. The obliging junior clerk was evidently at his wits end to find out exactly the numbers of areas that were wanted. It is said that in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom but the reverse was the case in this instance. The none too legible plan of the mining district proved more confusing than a Chinese Puzzle to the fair ones. One thought the claims they wished to cover were on the north side of the stream, the other on the south, and both wanted the clerk to point out the bridge which was their starting point. As this was beyond his power they finally concluded to go it blind, and trusting to the luck that seems one of the perquisites of the fair sex they picked out 40 areas on a venture and plucked down the cash. That they have struck a bonanza is our heartfelt wish, not a nuggety lead, but a second Salmon River with good pay quartz throughout the vein.

ARDOISE HILL.—We have had no information from this district for some weeks, will our correspondents post us up?

MOOSE RIVER.—Mr. D. Touquoy in this district is proving that with intelligent management our gold mines are the best of paying investments. Ever since Mr. Touquoy opened up his mine he has made regular returns at the Mines Office, and has proved that his property is very valuable.

We hope that mining men in all parts of the province will bear in mind that THE CRITIC is anxious to receive the latest authentic mining news, and send to us letters or postals conveying the news of their respective camps. Our object is to advance the mining interests of Nova Scotia, and the best way to do this is to lay before the public only facts. Highly colored reports of mines or mining prospects in the end only do harm, as if mining engineers are induced to inspect such properties and find that the facts have been mis-stated they are likely to become suspicious and to form the opinion that owners have been trying to "boom" worthless properties. We should like to have a postal card each week from all the mining camps of the province, giving in a condensed form the yield and prospects. If we could succeed in doing this it would fill our mining columns with just the information the public need.

An important petition to Nova Scotia mines is now in circulation among the managers of the iron working establishments of the New England States. This petition is addressed to both houses of Congress and asks that iron ore, coal and coke be put upon the free list, and that the duty on pig iron and scrap iron be reduced to the figure which prevailed immediately before the civil war, or 24 per cent, ad valorem. The importance of this movement lies not less in the requests involved in it than in the state of facts which it discloses. It is not a movement started by the opponents of the present government of the United States, but by their friends and supporters, and its object is not so much an increase in the gains of the New England iron workers as it is their self preservation. It is understood that the trouble which necessitated the circulating of these petitions is entirely local, and caused by the action of Pennsylvania monopolists who now dictate the tariff, which is framed to the injury of the New England States.

THE PROSPECTORS LIVE A HARD ONE.—The life of a prospector is a hard one, writes a correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle, and to follow it a man must have patience and perseverance to endure many hardships. He is generally on the move, going from one camp to another, adopting any vacant cabin he may be fortunate enough to find, or hurriedly constructing his temporary dwelling places of the simplest kind from material most convenient. One end of a cabin is almost always monopolized by a huge mud fireplace and chimney. On the side is a door, and opposite a window, the latter generally consisting of a square hole provided with a wooden slide. A swell prospector sometimes has a half-window, with some of the panes actually unbroken. The possessor of such a luxury generally moves it about with him, and adapts it to various structures. In one corner of the

cabin there is a bunk, generally constructed of poles, sometimes of boards; the other furniture usually consists of a table, a stool, or cracker-box, a few tin plates, pans, etc. The proprietor is seldom "at home" except in severe weather and then his most comforting solace must be either a roaring fire in the big chimney, his pipe, an almanac, or his hopes of striking it rich on the morrow. According to theory, a good quartz prospector should also be an assayer. He should know in what formations of earth or rock to expect ore, and then be able to test it scientifically by fire and acid assays. It is reasonable to suppose that such a man would be most successful, but it appears that it is not thus. Any old prospector will tell you that "scientific fellers never find anything. They can't see into the ground, and it is where you find it, not where it ought to be, according to theories. Some greenhorn, tenderfoot or immigrant always finds the bonanzas." I have observed this to be frequently the case.

The pocket-hunter is a comparatively new comer in the country, and only made his appearance during the last year and a half. He too, is a prospector, but he despises quartz. He prospects for gold only, and does not desire to find a little of it in huge masses of stony rock. He expects to dig a hole in the earth the size of a barrel and take therefrom a fortune in the pure article. His hopes are neither groundless nor without precedent. A number of pockets and seam deposits have been found, some containing a few ounces and others thousands of dollars. I was shown a hole a yard square from which \$2,700 was recently taken (I was also shown the mint's receipt for the dust.) The deposit was found within a foot of the surface on a hillside. These pocket deposits are found in various formations, and "scientific fellows" don't succeed well in locating them, either. They are usually found in decomposed quartz, in clay seams and sometimes in wash gravel. The mode of prospecting for pockets is simple, but it too requires hard work and faith. The pocket-hunter selects a section where extensive placer mining has been done and where the yield was rich. He conjectures that the gold came from somewhere, and he follows the gulches up stream as far as they have been worked, and there takes pains of dirt from the surface and hillsides. If he obtains a "color," or speck of gold, from the surface it is a fine prospect, and he follows the trace carefully, taking the next paul of dirt to be washed from higher ground, and so on until the prospect fails; then he digs for the deposit. Occasionally it is there.

Many quartz prospectors, after finding a ledge, select fragments from various parts of the rock, and, after pulverizing it in a hand mortar, wash the result in a horn or saucer, and if no free gold is obtained it is considered worthless. Ore containing sulphurets, silver, lead, tellurium, etc., has of course to be practically tested by fire or acid assays.

Indications are often found where weeks of panning fail to locate from whence they have been-washed or thrown; and again pockets are found by mere accident that have thrown no trace to the surface. A good prospect may be obtained from every spot on a hillside, and yet nothing be found beneath the surface.

A pocket-hunter will carry and wash dirt for days without obtaining a color. When he obtains a speck of gold, however, and if it is the rough, unwashed pocket metal, his chance is fair of finding a deposit—perhaps a fortune. The winter season is the most favorable for prospecting in this manner, as every gulch then contains sufficient water for panning, while during the summer the prospector must either follow courses, or carry dirt long distances to springs or streams, and there pan it. There are those who frequently find pockets, and, even though the deposits are not large, they find them often enough to prosper moderately well in the uncertain occupation, and appear cheerful, confident and always possessed of a little money. I am inclined to think, however, that, considering the number engaged, the fortunate ones are few, and for the amount of labor performed I am forced to believe that both prospectors and pocket-hunters are scantily paid.

The party of prospectors who have been at work on the property of T. B. Simpson and others at Millisic during the past week, have discovered a rich lead 14 inches wide. It is said to be well filled with the precious stuff.—*Enterprise*.

MOLEGA.—Work on the new mill at the mines is being pushed vigorously. The foundation is laid and the superstructure commenced. Mr. J. D. McPherson is the builder, a man who seems to thoroughly understand the business.

PLEASANT RIVER.—The work of building at the Lower Mines is going onwards. Engine house well forward and crusher frame up or ready to be raised.—*Gold Hunter*.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Asbestos mines at Thetford, Black Lake, and Coleraine, Megantic County, on the line of Quebec Central Railway, are in full blast. Over 500 men, with the most improved machinery, are taking out large quantities of ores of the very best quality. The price of the material is increasing and the demand cannot be supplied. These mines are paying over 200 per cent profits on the actual workings. Ore is sent to United States, England, France, Germany and Italy.

MOLEGA AGAIN HEARD FROM.—Another large brick of gold was brought to Bridgewater from the Molega Mining Co's. mine last week. It was valued at \$5,300. We were shown a very rich specimen at the Molega Mining Co's. office yesterday morning. This piece of quartz, which will weigh fully fifteen lbs., was taken from a new lead which has recently been discovered on their property, and it is completely dotted with gold. The lead is said to be eight inches in width, and if we are to judge by this specimen it must be immensely rich. We wish the enterprising and wide awake company every success in the development of this property.—*Enterprise*.

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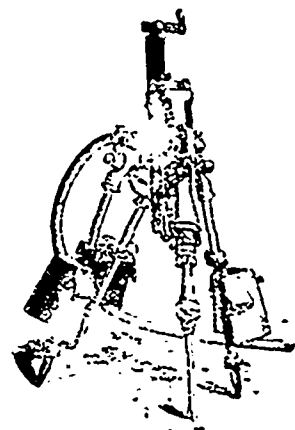
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HOME AND FARM.

That nothing succeeds like success is a sufficiently hackneyed adage, yet the subjoined record of the success of a Nova Scotia fruit grower, which we extract from the New Glasgow *Enterprise*, seems ominently deserving of being set before the agriculturists and especially the fruit growers of Nova Scotia. It will be specially observed that, if the new industry of preserving, initiated by Mr. Shaw, assumes yet more extensive proportions, our own Province will be able to satisfy the demand for preserves, and every Canadian should lay to heart as a primary duty the obligation to prefer Canadian to foreign productions, provided there is in them anything like an approach to equality of merit.—Can Pictou county raise fruit? A visit to the fruit garden of D. H. Shaw, west side, will suddenly convince you that Pictou county is one of the best places in Canada to raise fruit. But the fruit does not grow of itself. Mr. Shaw does not sow seed and then sit down and wait for the harvest. "God helps those who help themselves," is wonderfully true in this instance. When Mr. Shaw took that six acre patch a few years ago there was not grass enough on it to feed a cow; to-day it is "covered with gold," so to speak. In the first place he understood the business, and in the second place he was not afraid to work. Hard work and experience have combined to make Mr. Shaw the most successful fruit raiser in eastern Nova Scotia. We paid a visit to this wonderful little farm this week for the purpose of giving our readers the idea of what can be done in fruit culture in this country. At the packing house we found the men making ready a shipment of gooseberries for Boston. About 100 bushels are being sent to that market. Then we took a trip to the garden through the gooseberry bushes. About 30 boys were engaged picking the fruit, which hung from the bushes in clusters. The berries are of the Downing and Houghton and English varieties, the former being very large and rich. Of this line of fruit the crop is about four thousand gallons, which at 20 cents per gallon bring in the neat sum of \$800. This item alone is not a bad showing for six acres. Then there is to add to this nearly 5,000 quarts of strawberries, which, at 13 cents a box, give \$600 more. In plums Mr. Shaw expects to have about \$150 worth; while his rhubarb crop brought another \$200. Currants and raspberries, now on the bush, will fetch in another \$100. Besides this Mr. Shaw has a fine vegetable garden, which, he says, will bring him in this year about \$2,000. Two hundred young apple trees are thriving on the place and will soon add their quota of wealth. We saw some grafts of gravensteins, two and three years old, put on old apple trees, and they were laden with splendid fruit. But this is not the extent of Mr. Shaw's business. After inspecting the garden he took us over to see what he termed a new industry. Here we found about 25 girls cleaning the fruit, and men at work stewing the berries, making delicious preserves on a very large scale. This is indeed a new industry as far as the provinces are concerned, for we are informed that in no other part of the Maritime Provinces is the business carried on. Last Friday they made 1,375 lbs. gooseberry jam, using 825 lbs. sugar. In the collar we found fourteen large casks of preserves, and were informed that as much more would be put up. To do this 10,000 lbs. of sugar will be used. Besides this 300 buckets of plum and a large number of raspberry, red, white and black currant jam will be put up. It will be kept in the casks until the fall, and will then be put in buckets for shipment. We understand that Mr. Shaw has orders in now from Davidson Bros. and Charles Harvey, Halifax, the former taking 1,000 buckets and the latter 200. So the ladies need not worry at the high price of sugar, and they can save themselves the usual suffering over the kitchen stove in their endeavor to put up a supply of preserves for the winter. This new industry will do away with all that, and they can secure the best of preserves "ready for the table" from this source. Mr. Shaw deserves the thanks of our farmers for thus demonstrating to them that Pictou county is a 1 in raising fruit, and that the business is a paying one. His new industry is in keeping with the spirit of our enterprising town. Success to him, say we.

The *Farmer's Advocate* of London, Ont., has the following remarks. We reproduce them because we think it most important that our farmers should comprehend broad and general issues:—

"OUR MARITIME CORRESPONDENT.—There has been a great change in the beef business here in the last few years. Instead of shipping beef to the English markets, as we did at that time, both Halifax and St. John butchers have been purchasing beef in Ontario. A great many farmers think that it does not pay to make beef at present prices, and so are either dairying or selling their stock. While the latter practice for a time brings in more ready money, it is conceded to be bad farming, except in localities where there are large tracts of meadow land that do not require manure. While not inclined to complain, I think farmers in all the provinces are feeling the sharp competition from outside, and are in a spirit to adopt all advanced methods as fast as their capital will admit, and it can be shown that the new is better than the old. Farmers' clubs and associations and conventions for the discussion of practical questions have been well attended this winter.

The new Agricultural School, established by the N. S. government, is not so well patronized by the farmers as it was hoped and expected it would be. It is an excellent school, however, and Professor Smith, who has charge of it, is a practical as well as a theoretical farmer; and he is so confident that the farm in connection with the school will more than pay its way, that he has agreed to give the government a fair per cent. for the money they have invested in it, the government to make all permanent improvements.

Interest in horse breeding continues to increase, and a number of fine horses have been brought into both provinces the last few weeks. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia claim that they can raise horses just as cheaply, and just as good animals, as they do in Prince Edward Island; and they

propose to convince the world of the fact by showing the horses. The proof of the pudding is in the eating."

A correspondent writing to the New York Tribune from Ithaca, New York, gives the following recipe as the best for poisoning English sparrows; "Dissolve arseniate of soda in warm water at the rate of an ounce to a pint; pour this upon as much wheat as it will cover (in a vessel that can be closed so as to prevent evaporation), and allow it to soak for at least twenty-four hours. Dry the wheat so prepared, and it is ready for use." It should be distributed in winter in places where the sparrows congregate, but where domestic fowls will not be endangered, and a quick decrease in their numbers is certain to follow.

OUR COSY CORNER.

The modern *Priscilla* is a very bright and taking little paper. It contains directions for all sorts of fancy work and answers all the questions asked by the ladies. Subscription price only 50 cts. a year, to be obtained from the *Priscilla* Publishing Co., Lynn, Mass., U. S. A. Three months trial for 10 cts.

A lady friend who visited me some time ago had a travelling case of her own manufacture, which I think some of the *Priscilla* readers will like to copy. This case is made of heavy, dark-brown linen. It is eighteen inches wide and five feet six inches long. Of this length, sixteen inches is turned over to form the pocket for a shawl at one end; sixteen inches are turned back at the other end and made into two pockets, one for dressing case, the other for change of underclothing, and the centre between the two pockets has two straps to hold rubbers, slippers, or a bundle of any kind. All the edges were bound with navy-blue dress braid; the handles are formed of pieces of rope covered with linen, and the two bands, which hold the case together when folded up, are also made of linen, embroidered in feather stitch and firmly sewn to the linen case. At one end of these bands are smoked pearl buttons, and at the other a row of button-holes, so that the case may be closed tight or let out to suit its fullness.

This lady also taught me to make very pretty wool fringe which may be used on any kind of furniture. She took a piece of board two feet long and six inches wide, along the top she put a row of nails one and a half inches apart. She had a like row along the bottom edge. She began at the left-hand side of the board with two lengths of wool, each containing about twenty single threads; one of these she carried over the first top nail and down on the right-hand side of the second bottom nail, up on the left-hand side, skipped one top nail, over the next and down again, skipping the third bottom nail, and under the next, and so on till she reached the other end of the board. This left every other top and bottom nail vacant. She then took the other length of wool and did the same thing over again on the vacant nails. Then she tied the wool with another thread below the top nails all along the board, then again at the first crossing of the wool and again at the second crossing. Where the wool goes over the top nail she cuts all but two loops, then at the first crossing she cuts all but two strands each way, half way between the first and second crossings she cuts again, as before, all but two strands each way, then she cuts right through all the threads that are over the bottom nails and the pattern is complete. She repeats the pattern until she has all the fringe she requires. A. H. QUILL.

In canning, sugar is not the "keeping" power as it is in preserves; it is the entire exclusion of air from the fruit that preserves it, and with this fact in mind it will be seen that great care must be exercised to have all the jars in perfect condition. We repeat our former directions for testing the jars. Purchase for the purpose the glass jar having a glass or metal top with a rubber. The "Lightning" jar can always be relied on and is much easier to manage than the screw-top. Thoroughly cleanse the jars, and if the rubbers have been used before and seem hard or worn, get new ones; they can be purchased at any store where the jars are sold. Partly fill the jar with water, place the rubber in position, and put on the top securely. Then turn the jar upside down and let it remain in this position at least five minutes; if any water oozes out the jar is imperfect and should be set aside for some other work that does not require air-tightness. Often, however, simply changing the top or putting on a new rubber will render the jar perfectly safe.

MAKE YOUR OWN CANDY.—Now is the joyous season of the year when, if you are only acquainted with the precious secret of their preparation, you can make for yourself with ten minutes work candies more delicious than were ever purchased at the most expensive confectioners. The latter never have this particular sort of candies for sale, because they will not keep; but fresh cooked they are morsels for the gods, and this is the way to make them:

Take some big strawberries, ripe and firm, and hull them. Then mix two cupfuls of granulated sugar with a little less than one cupful of cold water. Put the mixture on a hot fire and let it boil hard without stirring, until a spoonful dropped into cold water crystalizes to the brittle point immediately. Now take it off the fire and pour into cups previously warmed in the oven. Dip the strawberries one by one into this hot solution as quickly as possible, fishing them out with forks and laying them on greased tin pans.

The briefest sort of an immersion will be sufficient to give each berry the desired coating of sugar candy. Finally, set the pans on the ice in the refrigerator, and as soon as the fruit is cold it will be ready to eat. Perhaps "gobble" would be a more appropriate word, considering the eagerness with which such strawberries are usually consumed. In very truth they are not rivaled by any other kind of sugar plums, as you will yourself confess if you try them. Malaga grapes and nuts as well may be treated in the same way.—*Philadelphia Record*.

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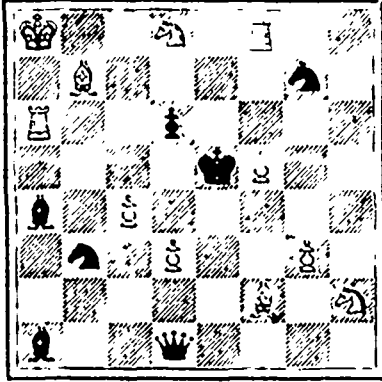
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PROBLEM No. 91. BLACK 7 pieces.



WHITE 11 pieces. White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 73.

Played in the International Correspondence match between Mr. J. B. Munoz, Bergenfield, N. J., and Mr. J. Meagher, Fredericton, N. B.

RUY LOPEZ.

Table of chess moves for the Ruy Lopez game, listing moves for White and Black.

NOTES.

BY J. B. MUNOZ.

- (a) Black has here several good moves, but the text move is considered the strongest.
(b) Castling is the best move here, and was adopted by Winawer in the Paris tournament of 1878 against Capt. Mackenzie.
(c) Forced; otherwise Black cannot capture this pawn without some sacrifice.
(d) White's plan has been to win a move and consequently the better game, as will be seen later.
(e) A very bad move, blocking the natural outway for the Knight and consequently cramping the game. Kt to B3 was the proper move.
(f) Still Kt to Q2 was the best move.
(g) By this move Black wins a move; the B has no better place than K3, and Black, by capturing it, either compels White to double a Pawn or take with Rook.

(h) Here is the move that won the game. White has to retreat his Rook or bring the Kt to R3 with a very bad game.

(i) The Kt is now entirely out of play and cannot get into the game. (j) A curious position; White cannot move without loss of Pawns, and the game is virtually lost.

(k) This was a mistake due to Mr. Meagher having sent several moves without the board and always forgetting the P at QR3, but the game could not be saved for the Kt is lost, or the pawns.—Montreal Herald.

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G. O. FORBES, Shubonacadie—Your correction of variation 2 of problem 123 is quite sound. We acknowledge the error and give you credit for the correction leading to a draw.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 125.—The position was: Black men 1, 3, 12, 20, kings 4, 21, 25; white men 6, 7, 8, 24, 30, kings 23, 27; white to play and win.

Table showing draughts board positions for Problem 125.

GAME XXII.

SINGLE CORNER.

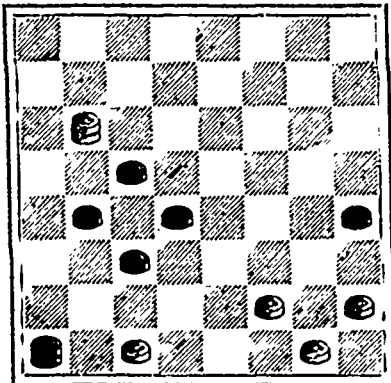
Played at the Melbourne, Australia Draughts Club between Messrs. Wylie and Warnock. Wylie's move. (Australasian)

Table showing draughts board positions for Game XXII.

PROBLEM No. 127.

By Dr. Brown.

Correcting a Whittier game in Janviers' Anderson.—Glasgow Herald. Black men 14, 17, 18, 20, 22, king 29.



White men 27, 28, 30, 32, king 9. Black to play and win.

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