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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Colonial office has, it appears, issued a notice respecting the use of the title of Honorable by Colonial Legislators, laying down the rule that it is only allowable under certain conditions within a Colony, no right existing for its use in another Colony or in the Mother Country. It strikes us that the Colonial office must be hard up for something to do, and this is not only very small peddling, but wrong in principle. So long as a cabinet minister, senator, or other, is entitled to the use of the distinction in his own Colony, he is entitled to the designation elsewhere. It appears to us that the Home Government might, with almost as good reason, decline to recognize the titles of foreigners or the rank of Colonial Militia Officers, which latter is never questioned in England.

The resignation of the Irish Viceroyalty by Lord Londonderry has opened up the question of the expediency of abolishing that office. It would certainly seem that without a Parliament a Governor is an incongruity. If such an office is necessary for Ireland, why not for Scotland? But now that a Secretary of State has been instituted for Scotland, analogy distinctly points to a similar rule for Ireland, so long as she remains without a Parliament of her own. If that were conceded a Viceroy would be more in place. Suggestions have not been wanting of the appointment of a Royal Prince, and the Prince of Wales has had the greater prominence in them, on account of his known views on the subject of the desirability of some royal residence in Ireland, but we rather incline to think that any discussion of the question will tend towards the abolition of the office.

The British Government is not doing itself much credit by the severity with which it is dealing with the chiefs in the last Zulu revolt. Dinizulu, the son and successor of Cetewayo, after drifting into hostilities with the English, surrendered himself to the Cape authorities on the advice of Bishop Colenso and his daughter. He has now been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, his uncle, Undabuko, to 12 years, and another chief, Tshingand, to 12 years. These sentences, if carried out, would mean nothing less than death to the freedom-loving Kaffirs. There seems to be something in the South African atmosphere fatal to British judgment, and this episode, denounced by the whole British press, is only one added to the long list of blunders which have made that country a synonym for disaster and disgrace to the British arms and to British diplomacy.

P. E. Island is the greatest horse-breeding Province in the Dominion of Canada. In 1886 its breeders exported \$100,000 worth of horses. In 1887 they increased the amount to \$200,000; last year the value of the horses exported was over \$300,000, and by the present outlook this year will exceed any previous one. Horse-breeding is receiving more attention in New Brunswick this year than ever before.

The Summer Carnival committee is evidently going ahead and doing its part. Considering the importance of this festival, and the amount of money it must necessarily be the means of distributing in the city, it behooves every Halifaxian to take a lively interest in the arrangements. We trust and believe that nothing will be left unthought of. It is curious, however, that a great number of people seem to be unaware of the date fixed. It is from the 5th to 10th August.

As we fully expected, M. Pasteur's nostrum for the Australian Rabbit Pest, by inoculating the troublesome animals for the chicken-cholera, is a pronounced failure, but an ingenious gentleman, who seems to possess the exceedingly useful quality of practical common sense, has suggested that of the vast numbers caught in various ways all the females be destroyed and the males turned loose again. For various natural reasons there can be little doubt that this method, extensively and persistently carried out, would operate with great effect in diminishing the destructive hordes of rodents.

The death of Major Short, of B Battery, in the midst of his brave exertions at the recent great fire at Quebec, demands more than an ordinary passing notice. Major Short was one of the most distinguished and in every way accomplished officers in the small regular forces of Canada, and also one of the bravest and most open-hearted of gentlemen. No call of duty or charity ever found him unready, and if his valuable life is now lost to his country, he leaves behind him a record of untarnished honor. Major Short was buried (together with Sergt. Wallack, also dead) and several of his men, in the ruins of some houses they were blowing up to stop the progress of the fire. It is understood that Colonel Montizambert would shortly have resigned the command of B Battery, on account of failing health, in which event the loss of Major Short, who would have succeeded, will be very strongly felt. The feeling of sorrow at this untimely loss is universal, as is that of sympathy for those he has left behind him.

A correspondent of a country contemporary takes the occasion of the death of a young lady under the "Faith Cure" system, of which so much has been said lately, to make some remarks which seem to us to be sound and common-sense. A Faith Cure organ, called the *Interpreter*, and published, we believe, in New Glasgow, wrote as to the case:—"We do not know what her trouble was, but understood that the Doctors had more than once operated upon her side, taking therefrom water and accumulated matter, probably from the lower part of the lung. Praise the Lord, we don't need to know anything about the disease; He who healeth all our diseases knows all about it; if the lungs are all but gone, He who made them in the first place can renew them at will." The sad sequel to the above was, as the doctors anticipated, the death of the young lady, which took place a few weeks ago. The inculcation of a doctrine which precludes the use of proper means for the cure of diseases seems to us, as to the correspondent alluded to, neither sound sense nor sound orthodoxy, and there is reason to fear that many such cases may and do occur under its influence.

At the last half yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway in London, there were some things said by the Chairman, Sir H. W. Tyler, in his report, that should interest owners of coal mines in Nova Scotia. Referring to the price of fuel, he stated that if they (the Grand Trunk) could have got their coal at the same price as the Pennsylvania Railway, it would have been a saving of £216,000. It never seems to have entered the heads of the Grand Trunk magnates, that by opening up more direct rail communication with Nova Scotia they might be able to save this sum. No, they took another method of *cheapening Nova Scotia coal in Montreal*. Further on in his report the chairman, in speaking of new branches constructed, showed how this was accomplished. "There was the United States and Canada Railway, which was 22 miles long, in connection with their Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway. They would have considerable traffic by this line, especially of coal to Montreal. This line had also much cheapened the price of coal that came from Nova Scotia." Sir Henry also referred feelingly to the Grand Trunk "having been pulled up before the Inter-State Commission for cutting coal rates between the United States and points in Canada." If Sir Henry would only show half as much interest in benefitting Nova Scotia as he has in helping the States, his reward would have been quite different.

There has been a considerable schism in the Salvation Army, resulting in the definite retirement of a large number of members. A discussion at Toronto in a very large meeting evoked strong evidence of tyranny and oppression on the part of the hierarchy, and of inferiors being kept in absolute want, while higher officials live on the fat of the land. One of the grievances which has become intolerable is the control exercised over the members as to marriage. We have all along anticipated some such outburst of dissatisfaction at some time or other, and since the marriage regulations of the "Army" have become known, we have felt pretty sure it would not be long delayed.

To-day the Queen enters on her 71st year, and there are few who do not wish that Her Majesty may yet see many more birthdays, and prolong her prosperous and virtuous reign for another decade at least. Time is ever on the wing, and has not only brought Her Majesty to the scriptural "three score years and ten," but has plentifully sprinkled with grey the heads of those who are old enough to remember her accession. And the years seem to fly faster as they draw on the ultimate and the inevitable, which most men in these days contemplate with serenity, and which will certainly not operate to damp the feeling of satisfaction with which this auspicious day has been universally regarded for the last 52 years.

There was an old joke against the urbane, but absent-minded old Duke of Cambridge, which used to be but half believed, but which was nevertheless true, that entering church late, just as the clergyman said "Let us pray," the Duke, advancing up the aisle bowed graciously, and audibly responded "By all means." This is capped by one told to Mr. Frith, the Academician, by the late Duchess while sitting to him for her portrait, how her husband used to keep the congregation in Kew church convulsed by a running commentary on the Ten Commandments: for instance at "Thou shalt not steal," he would say quite aloud—"No, indeed; very wrong, very wrong; not that I ever felt inclined." It made her very uncomfortable, she said.

There is abundant evidence throughout the Press of the prorogation of the several Legislatures, and consequent increase of space for "yarns" of the wildest description. First and foremost we have an astonishing story of the doings of an enormous serpent in Trinidad, marked as extravagant by many traits, of improbable dimensions, and of feats of swallowing inconsistent with the known habits of the constrictors. Then a girl turns up in Quebec who has fasted for three months, who is immediately cast into the shade by another who has eaten nothing for eight years, and so on. The marvel is, who and where are all the people who swallow these rhodomontades with a capacity equal to that of any anaconda, and don't even go to sleep after their gorge.

The Kentville *New Star* had, in a recent issue, some just and appropriate remarks on the case of a Windsor fiend who cut off a portion of his wife's ears, in which there was the usual failure of justice from the refusal of the victim to prosecute. There is a class of ruffian of the Bill Sykes type which deliberately takes into account, in perpetrating its dastardly outrages, the devotion of woman to the man she loves, and his estimate of the force of the sentiment is too often correct. The frequency of impunity for the most cowardly of crimes suggests the establishment of the office of public prosecutors, like the District Attorneys in the United States, whose duty it would be to investigate, to bring to trial, and to prosecute such offences, and we agree with our contemporary in thinking that we might in this respect profitably take a leaf out of our neighbor's book.

The recent marked and rapid departure from Paris, in order to avoid being present at the centenary celebration of the Assembly of the States General, of the diplomatic representatives of the chief European Powers, does not convey the impression of either sense or dignity on the part of the Crowned Heads from whom the orders must have emanated. It is true that the violence of the French Revolution did incalculable harm in setting back the tide of freedom all over Europe for more than half a century, but the excesses of the people were only the natural fruits of regal and aristocratic oppression of the direst nature, which royal personages ought to take into account, and which ought to prevent them from so childish a display of a bigotted sentiment. They might also remember that the French Republic is a solid and acknowledged fact, that it has already outlasted in duration all the various forms of Government in which France has indulged within the last century, and that it seems to be in a fair way to survive even the threatened interference of General Boulanger.

We print in another column an energetic protest from an occasional esteemed contributor against public apathy in using the heating of railway trains by some method less dangerous and less deadly in accident than the ordinary stove. Our correspondent's letter is well worth reading, and ought to produce its due effect in stimulating public sentiment and public action in the matter. On re-reading the note, however, to which "Canadian Citizen" refers, we do not quite see the point of "the irresolution of the concluding paragraph." Having in our mind when we wrote the success achieved in the Imperial Parliament by Mr. Plimsol in making a specialty of certain nautical abuses, we endorsed the idea of some Canadian M.P. doing the like with the stove question. By all means let it be made "a stirring public question"—an object our contributor's letter is well calculated to advance—but wherein our promotion of a simple suggestion savors of "the old colonial subserviency" is not quite clear to us. Be this as it may, however, we heartily recommend our correspondent's letter to all who desire to aid in minimizing the horrors of railway collisions.

The method of the agadists (alluded to in another note) which the Jews regarded as highly laudable and rational, was by no means unknown to other sections of the Roman world, being in fact a kind of what they considered reasoning to which the literate classes in comparatively uneducated populations have always been addicted. By its remote and fantastic analogies, metaphors taken literally, ambiguities of all sorts, a solemn kind of punning included, took the place of sound and accurate ratiocination. A survival of this logic of ignorance was at one time universally clung to in Europe, and has, perhaps, hardly yet died out in certain parts. We take some of the substance of these remarks from a very interesting pamphlet entitled "Chrestos: a Religious Epithet," which is the instance of agadism we have elsewhere referred to, and of which we purpose giving a brief account in our next issue.

The inspection last week of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment was commented on in the daily press chiefly as involving a considerable expenditure of ammunition. There was, however, more than that in it. It was, in the first place, one of the first fruits of the new Field Exercise, which is based on entirely different theories of war to those formerly prevailing, and in the second, it was marked by such precision, rapidity, and evidence of individual intelligence on the part of the men, as to bear conclusive testimony to a state of training and discipline which evoked from a staff officer who had himself served for many years in one of the smartest rifle regiments, commanded by one of the best soldiers in the army, the opinion that he had never seen anything more perfect in the whole course of his long military experience. Colonel Fenn is, indeed, well known to be as energetic and efficient a commanding officer as there is to-day in the service. We were glad to learn that a number of our Militia officers were present at the inspection.

The Toronto *Globe* has had but little to say lately on the Jesuit question, of which no one but a few fanatics in Ontario are interested in keeping the embers alive, but it consoles itself with extra instalments of pessimism, on the assumed slow increase of population in the N. W.; on the hospitalities of Rideau Hall, as to which it parades some very small statistics, which extend down to an item of "three corkscrews," and sarcastically congratulates the people at large on their vicarious feasting there through their representatives; and on certain representations of the Dominion Immigration Agent at Brandon as to the wages which may be expected in the N. W. by certain mechanics and artificers. In this latter snarl it is unfairly assumed that the rates quoted at the time are represented as what can be earned in perpetuity. As a matter of probability the rapidly increasing demand in the N. W. for all sorts of artificers' work will sustain the rates quoted (\$2 to \$3 a day) for a considerable time. At all events the *Globe's* cavillings at everything are evidently inspired by that worst of pessimistic spirits which is reckless as to depreciation of its country so long as it can gratify party spleen.

Pursuing the subject of a note in THE CRITIC of 10th instant, we quote the following passage from the *St. John Educational Review*:—"But these simple minded men (the early Christians) could more easily see a great mystery in the remarkable lettering of the word fish, taken from the Greek testament, than in abstruse astronomical knowledge, so generally unknown even to the comfortable Christian of to-day, who can get it, much of it, even in a free advertising almanac. The Greek for fish is: *Ichthys*. There were here, in order, the initials of the name above all names—the name of Him for whom they lived, the name of Him for whom they died: *Iesus Christos, Theou Uios Soter*, "Jesus Christ, the Son of God the Saviour." The fish, *Ichthys*, was therefore the emblem, the symbol of the great name and its attributes, which should not be even lightly spoken." This is no doubt true, as well as the zodiacal influence. Peculiar stress was laid by the Jews on coincidences in words, syllables and letters, which they carried to an extreme of superstition. It developed into what is called the "agadic" method, and the word "ichthus" is one of its most remarkable, and at the same time one of its fairest, examples. In another note we give some explanations of this term, and at a future opportunity we will give another striking instance of the influence of the method which is, we believe, but little known to general readers.

The American attack on Canadian Railways has been no doubt prompted partly by a general jealousy of Canadian railway enterprise but perhaps principally by the Wall Street railway monopolists. A senatorial commission was appointed to investigate the matter, but so many local interests in the United States would be imperilled by any definite action hostile to our roads that it is safe to say none need be feared. There has been an entire lack of evidence before the commission favorable to the designs of the Wall Street men, and in answer to the contention that American Railways were working at a disadvantage against the state-aided roads of the Dominion, it has been proved that the United States roads have practically received far more valuable Government subsidies than our own. Meantime a large number of influential American papers are outspoken in their condemnation of any action calculated to cripple the facilities afforded to many sections of the Union by Canadian lines. The *Chicago Tribune* and the *Philadelphia Record* have written strongly on the subject, and the *Bangor Commercial* and the *Portland Press* dilate on the irreparable damage which would be done to Portland by "wiping out the great business now done by the Grand Trunk" to the benefit of that port. With so many important sections of the United States thus arrayed against any hostile measure we think we may rest in peace, and the discussion of the question should result in giving Canadians greater confidence in their position in any future controversy which may arise.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

CHORUS OF HOME-COMING SHIPS.

The following is from the fine poem entitled "Look Seaward, Sentinel!" which Mr. Alfred Austin publishes in the *National Review*:

From the uttermost bound
Of the wind and the foam,
From creek and from sound,
We are hastening home.
We are laden with treasure
From ransacked seas,
To charm your leisure,
To grace your ease.
We have trodden the billows,
And tracked the ford,
To soften your pillows,
To heap your board.
The hills have been shattered
The forests scattered,
Our white sails tattered,
To swell your board.
Is it blossom, or fruit, or
Seed, you crave?
The land is your suitor,
The sea your slave.
We have raced with the swallows,
And threaded the fies
Where the walrus wallows
Mid melting snows;
Sought regions torrid,
And realms of elee,
To gem your forehead,
To swathe your feet.
And behold, now we tender,
With pennons unfurled,
For your comfort and splendour,
The wealth of the world.

God sometimes allows the sun of prosperity to set, and permits a night of adversity that we may see the stars, that can only be seen by night, and thus be reminded again that we form an integral part of a harmonious universe.

Bromley (pointing to some crushed cigars in his vest pocket)—Algernon I spent last evening with Miss Jinks. Just look at those expensive Havanas? Algernon—When I call on Miss Jinks I always leave my cigars in my overcoat in the hall.

"Did you go to the opera at all, Flora?" "Yes, once, and I'm sorry for it." "Why so?" "Why, I happened to call it Wagner instead of Wagner. I suppose it is all over between Charley Mozart and me. He hasn't called here since."

Engagement announced—"Clara," he whispered, ardently, "do you think you could bring yourself to marry me?" "No, George," she answered with a sad little smile. "I couldn't very well bring myself, I'm so timid. You might bring me though, George."

WIFE: "The 29th of May we shall celebrate our silver wedding. Don't you think we ought to kill the fat pig and have a feast?"
Husband: "Kill the pig! I don't see how the unfortunate animal is to blame for what happened twenty-five years ago."

Great journalist, in dime museum—What is that man remarkable for?
Manager—He is the editor who never claimed that the circulation was constantly increasing.
Great journalist—Poor fellow! It would be a mercy to confine him in an asylum at once, instead of standing him up there to be stared at.

"So this is where Congress sits?" said a travelling man who was going through the United States Capitol for the first time. "Yes," was the reply; "you want to take off your hat when you come in here." "Take off my hat, what for?" "Out of respect for our Congressmen and the great work they are doing." "What great work did they do last session?" "Why—er—why, they adjourned." "So they did," said the traveller, uncovering his head, "so they did."

A train in Arizona was boarded by robbers, who went through the luckless passengers. One of them happened to be a Hebrew "drummer" from New York, who, when his turn came, with reluctance fished out \$200, but rapidly took \$4 from the pile and placed it in his vest pocket. "What do you mean by that?" asked the robber as he toyed with his revolver. Hurriedly came the answer, "Mine friend, you surely would not refuse me two per cent. discount on a strictly cash transaction like dis?"

JAPANESE KINDNESS.—A picture of Japanese life drawn by Professor Morse shows such a pleasant relation existing between the human and the brute creation that no society for the prevention of cruelty to animals is needed.

Birds build their nests in the city houses, wild fowl, geese and ducks alight in the public parks, wild deer trot about the streets. He had actually been followed by wild deer in the streets, nibbling melon rind out of his hand, as tame as calves and lambs on our farms.

A dog goes to sleep in the busiest streets; men turn aside so as not to disturb him. One day a beautiful heron alighted on the limb of a tree, and the busy, jostling throng stopped. Every man's hand went into his pocket, just as they would with us, but instead of bringing out a "popper," out came pencil and sketching paper.

Scott's EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.—For Children and Pulmonary troubles.—Dr. W. S. Hoy, Point Pleasant, W. Va., says:—"I have made a thorough test with Scott's Emulsion in Pulmonary Troubles and General Debility, and have been astonished at the good results; for children with Rickets or Marasmus it is unequalled." Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials.
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

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. M. Fraser.

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

Cultivated strawberries from Boston have been selling in the city for 25 cents a box this week.

The Porto Bello house, on the Waverly road, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night of last week.

Rufus Pope, Government candidate, has been elected in Compton, Ont. over T. B. Munroe, by 700 majority.

The ferry steamer *Mic-Mac*, which has been undergoing repairs nearly all winter, is now finished and is running on the ferry again.

In Fredericton, N. B., the water committee have ordered an increase of the water rates of several of the mill owners and manufacturers. The rates for Estey's mill have been increased from fifty to one hundred and thirty dollars, and for the foundry from thirty to ninety dollars.

Lord Elphinstone announced in the House of Lords recently, that an agreement had been made between the Imperial and Dominion governments by which a garrison of British royal marine artillery will be maintained at Esquimaux, B. C., at a cost of £7,000—\$6,500 to the Dominion government.

The dimensions and horse-power of the *Manitoba*, the new C. P. R. steamer on Lake Superior, recently launched at Owen Sound, were imperfectly and incorrectly given in our last week's issue. They are as follows: Length 305 feet, beam 38 feet, draught 13 feet, tonnage 3,500, horse-power, 3,000.

The Windsor, N. S., amateur athletic association has secured a lot of land, having paid for the same the sum of \$1,300 inclusive of a mortgage of \$650. Work will be immediately commenced on the grounds to prepare the same for the various sports contemplated, and it is expected that they will be in condition to be used about the latter part of June.

The Munro chair of English language and literature in Dalhousie College, recently vacated by Professor Alexander, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Archibald MacMechan. Mr. MacMechan comes highly recommended and it is to be hoped the expectations which his success in the past have raised will be realized by his work at Dalhousie.

The widow of the late gallant and lamented Major Short, who perished in the late fire at Quebec, a victim to his own indomitable courage and high sense of duty, is a daughter of the late Mr. Carruthers, formerly M. P. for Kingston, Ont. Major Short was married in 1884, and had one daughter. It is only within the last two years that Mrs. Short also lost both father and mother.

There was a big smash-up on the Grand Trunk Railway near Dorval, Quebec, on the 17th inst., when three freight trains met. Twenty four cars and two engines were smashed, but no lives were lost. Part of the north side of the new station was smashed in and the only wonder is how it escaped being carried away. The damage is estimated to be in the neighborhood of \$70,000.

A monstrous shark was recently captured at the old fort, Carleton, N. B., by Mr. John Christopher. The fish got up the Buttermilk channel, and owing to the swift current and high wind was unable to get out, and was drowned against Mr. Christopher's weirs. It measured 12 feet in length and over two feet in diameter. It was a dark brown in color and had a large mouth with several rows of very sharp teeth.

Springhill wants a market place and so does Halifax. It has been a long felt want in this city but still the country people have to spread their produce on the side-walks about Cheapside, Hollis, and George Streets, and endure the heat of the sun, or the equally uncomfortable wetness of the rain, on market days. Besides, it is most inconvenient for business people to push through the busy throng on their way to their offices in the morning.

The Donaldson (Glasgow) Line steamer *Cynthia* was run down on Wednesday morning by the Allan Steamer *Polynesian*, opposite Pointe aux Trembles, 12 miles below Montreal. Eight of the crew of the *Cynthia* were lost. The *Cynthia* was 2500 tons burthen. There is a dangerous turn in the river just where the catastrophe occurred, but the weather was clear and fine, and the *Polynesian* is said to have rendered no assistance. The survivors swam ashore.

We are in receipt of a pamphlet on "Color Blindness, in its relation to Railway Employes and the Public." The subject is a very important one and the high standing of the author, Dr. Sterling Ryerson, Professor of Ophthalmology in Trinity Medical College, Toronto, is guarantee for its scientific as well as practical treatment. Dr. Ryerson considers that the tests applied by railway officials are imperfect from not being scientifically carried out. J. E. Bryant & Co., Medical Publishers, 64 Bay St., Toronto.

On Saturday last the city of St. John absorbed the city of Portland and has become the fourth city in Canada in population and has increased its area from 810 acres on both sides of the harbor to 7,800 acres, or nearly 12½ square miles. The population of St. John is now probably 48,000. The real organization of the new city will commence on the third Monday in June, but cannot be completed before October 1st., when the Water Commissioners of St. John and Carleton pass out of existence, and the Department of Works assumes charge of the water departments of both cities. These facts we gather from the St. John *Gazette*.

Fishing and Hunting Resorts of the Grand Trunk Railway, sent by Mr. Edgar, General Passenger Agent, is an excellent *vade mecum* for sportsmen on the G. T. R. Lines, and is nicely got up. The information contained seems very complete.

We are indebted to the Sheppard Publishing Company, (limited), Toronto for the "Storm of '92, a Grandfather's tale," price 25 cents, one of the now numerous brochures of which Col. Chesney's "Battle of Dorking," was the prototype. The present booklet of 70 pages is far from being one of the worst of them, in fact it is eminently readable, and quiet in treatment. It describes a war arising out of the fishery jealousies, and the favorable termination of it to Canada. The story is supposed to be narrated in 1932. The little book is attractive in appearance and printed in very good type.

A disastrous fire took place at St. Sauveur, a suburb of Quebec, on the 16th inst. by which over five hundred buildings were destroyed and several thousand families rendered homeless. "B" battery artillery was called out to aid in subduing the fire, and while the soldiers were preparing to blow up some houses to check the fire from spreading, a premature explosion took place, killing Major Short and Sergeant Wallack of "B" battery. Both of the officers were buried in the ruins but their bodies were afterwards recovered in an almost unrecognizable state. The lowest estimate of the loss by fire is \$500,000, which is only partly covered by insurance. The Princess Louise cabled to have a wreath sent from her for Major Short's funeral. The Dominion government will grant a goodly sum for the relief of the sufferers by the fire.

Walt Whitman, the poet, will be 70 years old on May 31. A dinner in his honor will be given at Camden.

Over 1,000 store men working along the water front of Brooklyn have gone out on a strike. They demand 25 cents per hour instead of 20 cents, the rate at which they have been paid.

James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York *Herald*, has gone to Khartoum. He believes that General Gordon is still alive, but is kept a close prisoner, and that the new Mahdi is willing to ransom him for a million francs.

Texas had a tornado on the 17 inst. which did great damage to crops and blew down a school house, killing two children and injuring many others. Telegraph and telephone communication was completely cut off for a time.

Mr. Washington Irving Bishop, the mind reader, died recently in a cataleptic fit brought on by the intense mental concentration necessary to perform one of his remarkable feats. He was subject to these fits and did not consider them dangerous, but the last one proved fatal.

Captain Smith, first officer of the steamer *British Princess*, which arrived at Philadelphia recently from Liverpool, G. B., reports seeing an enormous sea serpent with a head the size and shape of the top of a beef barrel.

The United States iron side-wheel steamer *Alaska* foundered at sea off Cape Blanco, on May 13th. The captain, mate, and part of the crew, were picked up by the *Columbia* and taken to Astoria. Five men are reported drowned, and two boats containing the remainder of the crew have not been heard from.

The enormous outfits for salmon fishing in Alaska, which have been sent this season from San Francisco, have, it is said, had the effect of creating an uneasy feeling in the English market. Should the *Alaska* canners be successful in a moderate degree, it is estimated that the aggregate pack of the coast will be in excess of the demand, in which case a sharp reaction of the high figures of the last two years may be expected.

Mr. Allen Thorndyke Rice, the newly appointed U. S. Minister to Russia, died suddenly at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on the 16th inst. Mr. Rice had been suffering from a throat affection for a few days, but was not supposed to be in any danger. He was only about 36 years of age, and had achieved a high literary reputation as editor and proprietor of the *North American Review*. His death will be much felt in both political and social circles.

Queen Mary of Bavaria, mother of King Otto, died on the 16th inst. of dropsy and cancer of the liver.

The *Independance Romain* says Prince Ferdinand of Roumania has been betrothed to Princess Alice of Hesse.

Tennyson derives from his works between \$25,000 and \$35,000 a year; Browning \$10,000 and Swinburne \$5,000.

The House of Lords, 108 to 23, has rejected the proposal made by Earl of Meath to allow women to sit in county councils.

The House of Commons by 201 to 160 has rejected Labouchere's motion to abolish hereditary seating in the House of Lords.

The report that the Pope had been taken suddenly ill was not well founded. It is stated His Holiness is in good health.

Rider Haggard, the novelist, will visit Persia and surrounding countries unattended. He is an experienced traveller, and is used to the ways of the Orient.

Much damage was done throughout Austria by a storm on May 17th. At one place eight persons were killed by lightning and a number of houses were burned.

It is stated that the Czarewitch will soon be betrothed to Princess Helen, fourth daughter of the Prince of Montenegro. The princess is now in a convent.

The Parnell Commission will not make their report to the House of Commons until February, 1890

Mr. Dillwyn's motion in favor of the disestablishment of the church in Wales has been rejected by a vote of 284 to 231. Mr Gladstone and Lord Hartington were absent.

King Humbert, the Crown Prince of Italy, and Signor Crispi, the Italian Prime Minister, are at Berlin, and were received by the German Emperor with great distinction.

The physical health of the Empress of Austria has been much benefited by Dr. Metzger's massage treatment, but as far as her mental condition is concerned there has been no improvement.

It has been decided by the Court of Appeals, in the case of Lady Sandhurst, that women cannot sit in the County Councils. Miss Coben and Miss Cons still sit because no protest has been made.

Lady Granville Gordon, one of the English aristocratic ladies who have recently started business as modistes, is said to be contemplating setting up a branch of her Bond St. millinery establishment on Fifth Avenue, New York.

Nearly 200 members of the House of Commons, including John Morley and Parnell, have signed an address to President Carnot, expressing regret that Lord Lytton, British ambassador to France, was absent from the opening ceremonies of the Paris exhibition.

The sub committee of the Samoan Conference has decided that the Municipal Council of Apia shall comprise 6 members, Germany, England and the United States each to appoint one member. The other three members shall be elected by the residents of Apia.

A conspiracy has been discovered among the military officers stationed at St. Petersburg. A large number of the conspirators were arrested. In their possession were found papers which proved they intended to make an attempt to assassinate the Czar. A number of bombs were also found

Rev. Fr. Damien, widely known as the leper priest of Molokai, died at Kala-awa, Hawaii, April 10. Father Damien was born in Belgium in 1840, and went to Hawaii in 1864. For the last sixteen years his labors were confined to the leper settlement at Molokai, where he contracted the disease which cost him his life.

Says the *Financial News*: "The quantity of copper for which the Comptoir d'Escompte made itself responsible at £70 per ton is declared by the *Revue Economique et Financier* to have been 470,000 tons. Of this the mines have yet to deliver 300,000 tons, representing the nice little trifle of £21,000,000 sterling!

The great strike of miners in Germany has assumed such serious proportions in Westphalia that it has been mooted whether or not to proclaim that province as under martial law. Up to our going to press, however, the government had held back from doing so. Three strikers, however, had been killed by the military in Silesia.

The death is announced of Dimitri, Count Tolstoi, Russian Minister of the Interior, the best hated, the most feared and the most powerful man in Russia. Count Tolstoi entirely destroyed and set back the better ways of moderation by which Louis Melikoff would probably have done much towards conciliating the Nihilists.

Persons wishing to improve their memories or strengthen their power of attention should send to Prof. Loiset, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y., for his prospectus post free, as advertised in another column.



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SHERIFF'S SALE.

1889. A. No. 1536.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

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

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

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

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

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

LAND, DWELLING HOUSE, AND PREMISES

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

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

DONALD ARCHIBALD, High Sheriff of the County of Halifax.

WALLACE McDONALD, Solicitor of Plaintiffs, Halifax, N. S., 23rd May, 1889.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

1889. A. No. 2840.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

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

AND John Egan, Defendant.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

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

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

LAND

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

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

DONALD ARCHIBALD,

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

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RONDEAU—WHEN SUMMER COMES.

When summer comes, and when o'er hill and lea
The sun's strong wooing glow hath patiently
Shed o'er the earth long days his golden dower,
And then, by force of his own loving power,
Drawn the hard frost, and left it passive, free
To give forth all its sweets untiringly,
Shall not the day rise fair to thee and me,
And all life seem but as an opening flower
When summer comes?

The days move slowly, young hearts yearn to be
Together always, cannot brook to see
Their love-days pass, and void each sunny hour,
Yet may we smile, e'en when fate's storm-clouds lower,
Waiting fulfilment of our hearts' decree
When summer comes.

SOPHIE M. ALMON

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

LETTERS TO COUSIN CARYL.

Dear Cousin Caryl,—Did the phenomenally hot wave of last week reach you? The very hottest day of all I was asked to dine out of town. If it had been anywhere but the Codmans' I verily believe I should have pleaded sudden illness or some other good reason for staying at home, but I relied upon being made to forget that it was ninety in the shade, and that I had been cross for a week, and went. I wonder if you ever know Dolly Paine, who married Jack Codman. Jack can't be said to have been unfortunate in any way that I can see—quite the contrary—only he has less money than the rest of the Codmans. As a result, Dolly has to coax pretty hard some times to get both ends—those historically perverse ends—to meet. But she does it, and Jack and she are delightfully hospitable withal, and a living refutation of the vulgar doctrine that hospitality is a pearl of great price.

Dr. Kent was there, and after dinner he and Dolly played and sang, and when it was time to come home there was an invigorating east wind blowing, and altogether it was hard to believe that a few hours before life had not seemed worth living.

But let me tell you a little about Dolly's appetizing dinner, for I begged some of her recipes, with you in my mind, my dear. One of the secrets of the success of her simple but always delicious teas, dinners, luncheons, or whatever, is that they are prepared with special reference to the season. It is such a mistake to serve a meal in July that would be wholesome only with the thermometer below zero. Then her table is always a picture. She has all the old Paine china and silver and glass, and they are laid upon the daintiest napery. This is of fine linen, pure white, and hemstitched along the edges for its sole decoration. Hem-stitching is the ornamentation most in vogue now for nice table linen, and costs a pretty penny if it is done to order. But Dolly does her own, and much lovely needle-work beside for odd-minute "fancy" work, when less artistic maidens and wives are painting senseless plaques, or trimming up all sorts of common utensils in the vain belief that such things have either use or beauty. Then Dolly always has flowers on her table and about the house. These come from the woods and garden from early spring till late fall, and through the winter from her tiny, home-made conservatory. A little while ago she gave a pussy-willow luncheon that was the talk of the town, it was so pretty, she in a pale gray gown, and the soft down-colored catkins everywhere.

Last week when I was there Dolly looked smart as a lily in a white dress, with flowers at her waist. The skirt was of sheer wool made in the fine accordion plaiting that is so fashionable, all the way round, without a suspicion of drapery. The waist was a finely plaited blouse with full tucked sleeves, made of China silk, and worn with a sash of the same about the waist, and knotted at the side. Such a dress is not expensive you know to begin with, and dry-cleansing has been brought to such perfection now it can be made to do good service for three or four successive seasons.

Jack says nothing would induce him to give up his garden, it supplies so much for the table that is expensive to buy, and at best but of indifferent quality, if one gets it at second or third hand. Dolly's pot summer dishes are salads, and the fame of them has gone abroad. It is a great pity that so few housekeepers know how to prepare salads, or how appetizing and wholesome they are. Salad dressing is a little difficult to make, but no one need be deterred from serving salads on that account, as there are two or more nice brands sold already for use in glass bottles. Dolly's recipe for mayonnaise dressing is one teaspoonful mustard, the same of powdered sugar, one-half teaspoonful salt, one-quarter of a salt-spoonful cayenne, the yolks of two raw eggs, one pint olive oil, two tablespoonfuls vinegar, and two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. All the materials must be cold to begin with, and be mixed in a cold place. Mix first four ingredients—the dry ones first, add yolks of eggs, and beat all together with Dover egg beater. Add oil a few drops at a time till the mixture thickens, then thin with a few drops of lemon juice; add oil and lemon alternately till all are used, and lastly the vinegar. When ready to serve one-half cup of whipped cream may be added if liked. This dressing should never be mixed with meat, fish or whatever till it is just ready to go to the table. The simplest salads are, of course, lobster and chicken, at least these are the commonest ones, but potatoes, string beans, beets, cauliflower, asparagus, cooked and cold, are all very nice eaten with the French dressing just described. Try this potato salad and tell me how you like it. Take one pint cold, boiled potatoes cut in half-inch slices, and seasoned with popper and salt; the yolk of one hard boiled egg rubbed through a fine strainer, half a cup of cold, sliced beets, one heaping tablespoonful of chopped parsley are the other ingredients. Put alternate layers of potatoes, beet, egg, parsley and French dressing, having parsley and egg on top, and save half the dressing for the top. Sliced onions, red cabbage, chopped capers, slices of carrots or

turnips cut into dice or other fancy shapes are used with potatoes for salads. Cucumbers and tomatoes make a good hot-weather salad, or cucumbers and thinly sliced onions. Try these dishes with good bread and butter, and a dish of berries or fruit, with hot tea or coffee some day when the idea of hot food is repelling, and thank Dolly for her wisdom.

Have you tried darkening the room and keeping calm yourself when baby has his nervous fits of refusing to go to sleep? If you loosen his clothes, feed him, and try to get him to sleep in a quiet, dark room and at the very same hour each day, you will find that he will fall into the habit after a day or two, and the trouble will be over. Regularity in feeding children and putting them to sleep, and in attending to nature's demands, solves half, yes seven-eighths of all the trials of babyhood.

Here's a verse of a pretty spring song about apple blossoms that has just been published in the *Beacon*.

Have you plucked the apple blossoms in the spring?
In the spring?
And caught their subtle odors in the spring?
Pink buds pointing at the light,
Crumbled petals baby white,
Just to touch them—a delight!
In the spring?

Do not let your numerous cares prevent your getting out to enjoy the sunshine and the blossoms. They add years to one's life.

Boston.

Yours devotedly,
DINAH STURGIS.

THE HEATING OF PASSENGER CARS.

To the Editor of the Critic:

Sir,—Your remarks on the recent appalling calamity on the Grand Trunk Railway at Hamilton are quite to the point, and are fitted to meet the occasion in all but the irresolution of the concluding paragraph. Is the old colonial subservience still so strong upon us that we cannot make of this vital matter a stirring public question, but must be waiting on the fancies of some Ottawa M. P.? All I can say is, that if matters are like this in Canada, it is about time we relinquished our claim to be a self-governing community. A year or two ago the railway companies as a body seemed almost to be brought to the point of changing the heating and lighting of the cars. Some have done so—but still, you see, collectively, in what plight we remain.

Canadian citizens who possess ordinary patriotism and humanity, should give as much attention and energy to this question as they would to a winter carnival, and should be taking counsel, and for that purpose calling meetings, to find out how to avoid the cremation of living passengers on the Canadian roads. The empire and the whole world of travel are interested—most vitally interested in this question.

All that will be needed will be an act of the Dominion Parliament, insisting that there shall be no stoves burning within the cars of any of the chartered railway companies; hot water or steam heating being substituted; and, as I have said, a movement should at once be inaugurated to press this measure home upon the parliament at its next session.

Egress from cars in trouble should certainly be provided for in the new railway act. This has been talked of long enough, and effective plans have been patented in the interval.

Neither water tanks nor anything else should stand as a possible danger near the tracks.

Guard rails should be provided where most needed.

If we cannot have all these improvements at once, although so essential, let us have as soon as possible the change in the heating and lighting, and we should take no remonstrance from the men who are drawing such large sums from the Canadian traffic, and have contracted with the people in accepting their several charters to perform the duties of safe transport.

The prime responsibility, of course, rests with the Dominion Government, but Lord Stanley, as the British representative, has a responsibility even above theirs, as I am sure the Home Government would readily admit.

I am, yours,

Quebec, 13th May, 1889.

CANADIAN CITIZEN.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

One of the new industries of Pictou is an extensive Boot and Shoe Factory. The building is of two and a half stories, and of the dimensions of 62 x 45 feet. The engine is a slide valve one, with 12 inch stroke. The ground floor is divided into three compartments. The first is the bottoming department, in which is located the principal machinery and large shafting. A large number of the latest and best American and English machines for use in the different lines are here, all ready to be set up. There are two vamping machines, and patent pegger, the McKay sole sewing machine from the Canadian firm of Kiefler Bros., Montreal, and pegging machine from the firm of B. J. Pettoran, Montreal. There is also a patent machine brush, a patent heel polisher, a peg cutter and patent boot trimmer connected with a fan blast patent for carrying away the dust and scrapings from the machine. In this department the machines are so arranged that the material which is in the rough at one end of the building is in a finished state when it goes to the other. Adjoining this room is the sole leather room where the material is cut out and got ready to be worked up. There are three machines in the room, a "splitter," from Swan, Fuller & Co, Boston; a cutter from the same firm, and a stamping machine. In the rear is the stock room, fitted up with racks and convenient appliances for the goods. The second floor is also divided into three rooms; the office, the "cutting" room 20x35,

where all the light machines, such as sewing machines, crimpers, &c., are located, and the upper leather stock room. A gentleman of the largest experience in the business who recently visited this establishment, considers there is no reason why an annual business of \$200,000 cannot be built up. These works will give employment to a number of men, circulate a large amount of money in the town and vicinity, and constitute a stirring example of enterprise in the neighborhood. There are plenty of natural advantages in Pictou if there is the necessary energy and push to make the most of them. Messrs. McDonald and Ferguson were the contractors for the factory, and they deserve credit for their excellent workmanship. The directors are Dr. McKenzie, I. B. Hamblin, E. C. Henderson, W. F. Tanner, D. Logan.

We notice a new paper started by the enterprise of Messrs. Clayton & Sons, which has several interesting commercial articles, a suggestive one on the Carnival, an offer of prizes to boys purchasing clothing at their store for foot races, and some useful indications of the coming fashions in masculine dress—altogether, though commercial, of considerable general interest. *Where, When, What*, is proposed to be published only at indefinite periods, and is, of course, issued in the interests of the firm publishing it, but we hope the indefinite periods may not be far apart, the little sheet being quite creditable to the Messrs. Claytons' enterprise.

Mr. John S. Doyle, of Bridgewater, has built, furnished and started a new hotel in that town which seems to have been not only much wanted, but from the accounts we receive of it, to be in every way a first class house. "Fair View," as it is called, is beautifully situated within two minutes walk of the post office. The style of furnishing and the general get-up of the house are very highly spoken of, and there seems to be no doubt that Mr. Doyle's hotel is a great and most attractive addition to the accommodations of Bridgewater.

The launch of the *Manitoba* at Owen Sound is an indication of Canadian progress and enterprise. The ground now occupied by the yard in which she was built was last year occupied by a crop of hay, and already the place of the *Manitoba* on the stocks is taken by a new boat under construction, and a third is contracted for. The builders are the Polson company of Toronto and Owen Sound, who are employing 535 men. If this sort of work can be done at Owen Sound we see no reason why it may not be done elsewhere in Canada. It is remarked by a contemporary that "the first steel boats built for the C. P. R., for their Lake Superior service, came from the dockyards of Clyde three years ago. The wreck of one—the *Algoma*—made another boat necessary, and then Canadian genius and enterprise put in a bid for the work. The contract went to Canadians, and from the dockyards at Owen Sound, on Saturday, eleven months from the day that the contract was received, was launched the largest vessel on inland waters in the world. The *Manitoba* is 305 feet long, 38 feet beam, 13 feet draught, and has a capacity of 3,500 tons. The engines are of 3,000 horse power; there are three steel spars and seven bulkheads. The boat cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000. This is the way Canada is growing. All along the line there is activity and a desire to excel. Pessimists may not see much in the Owen Sound incident, nevertheless it shows that Canada is alive to the situation and determined to be equal to the calls that from time to time may be made upon her genius and enterprise. She invites inspection and presents the *Manitoba* as the latest evidence of her progressiveness. Canada is moving up.

The Herring Cove factory at Escuminac, owned by W. S. Loggie, Esq., is under way and business there is rushing. A great many improvements have been made and Mr. Loggie's well known enterprise has made the Cove quite a stirring place. He has Mr. Harrison Davidson in charge of the whole arrangement, both the canning and the outside part of the business. This factory has five boats engaged, and besides there are two more boats fishing. These two boats have their own lines, traps and all the rigging connected with the lobster business, and they land their lobsters at the Herring Cove factory. There are fifteen girls and women and about ten men and boys employed, not including the boatmen.

A BIG CONTRACT.—The Wallace, N. S., quarries have a contract to supply 10,000 tons of stone to be used in the construction of the Grand Narrows bridge on the Cape Breton Railway. This will exhaust the entire output of these quarries for the present year, and will run well into 1890. The stone is being shipped direct by schooner.

A despatch from Winnipeg says that crop reports from all parts of Manitoba state that seeding is completed. The crops are at least one month ahead of last year. The weather is most favorable for growing, and the crop prospects are splendid.

The operations of the Berthier Beet Sugar Company of Quebec last year proved to be so disastrous, financially, that they have decided to close down. It is said that because of the wet season in Quebec last season the sugar beet crop did not mature properly, and this with other circumstances caused the losses of the company. The failure of the experiment of refining sugar from beets raised in the country, from which much was expected, is to be regretted.

Fashion ordains that mink shall be a great leader, as it should be, because it is an out and out native fur without a rival of general merit. Many truly handsome articles are being shown in mink, and this fine, durable and intrinsically valuable fur will long maintain a commanding position. This may convey a hint of profit to persons living where there are mink.

Truro hat factory employs a larger number of hands now than at any previous period of its history.

CITY CHIMES.

Summer Carnival plans are progressing in a very satisfactory manner. Already a sketch of the programme has been published, which seems to include attractions for almost every one who can enjoy life and amusement at all. The date of the carnival is from August 5th to 10th, generally a fine season in Halifax and most suitable for all kinds of sports, excursions, etc. The following is a synopsis of the events already arranged for, and is subject to additions as new attractions may present themselves.

Rogatta for professionals and amateurs.

Athletic sports and games; professional and amateur.

Horse racing.

Military tournament.

Concert in Public Gardens.

Baseball.

Cricket.

Harbor illumination and fireworks.

Grand street torchlight procession of firemen, athletic clubs, trades unions, and others.

Band tournament and competition (15 brass bands.)

Grand military and naval review—5,000 soldiers and sailors under arms.

Moonlight excursions on the harbor, with aquatic musical concerts.

Visiting Oddfellows from United States with bands.

Citizens ball; moonlight hops.

Electrical exhibition, &c., &c.

The committees are all working hard to make the carnival a complete success and it is to be hoped that the citizens generally will let slip no opportunity to assist them. Unless there is hearty co-operation it will be hard for a minority, even of enthusiastic Halifaxians, to make a success of the undertaking. There is little doubt however that all will come bravely to the front and decorate and illuminate their residences and places of business for that week, also that every person who has a friend in the country will invite that friend to come to Halifax during carnival week and see what we can do in the way of amusement and entertainment. It would be an attraction if the citadel could be open to visitors for a day or two. There are hundreds of people who have lived under the shadow of that fort for years but have never seen the inside of it yet.

It seems quite fitting to make some remark about the early spring, now that the trees are in leaf, and all green things are at least three weeks ahead of our usual springs and four weeks earlier than last spring. The country and woods are beautiful with wild flowers; violets and "Juhnie jump-ups" grow thickly among the grass and mosses, and all through the woods "the folded leaf is woo'd from out the bud," making all nature beautiful. The prospect is good for a fine warm season and plentiful crops.

On Monday and Tuesday evenings the Sergeants of the 76th (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment Amateur Dramatic Club gave most creditable performances of Dion Boucicault's sensational Irish drama "The Shaughraun" on the stage of the Academy of Music. The audiences were fairly good and evidently enjoyed the performances. The part of Conn was taken by Sergt.-Major Hyde, who gave a capital presentation of that role. The other characters in the play were well done and the club may be congratulated on their success. The band of the battalion gave a number of selections which added to the enjoyment.

The Julian Comedy Company commenced an engagement at the Lyceum theatre on Monday evening under Mr. Nannery's management, and have been quite successful. On Monday and Thursday, "Nobody's Child," was given, on Tuesday "Fanchon," on Wednesday "Irish Hearts," while to-night "Fanchon" will be repeated, and to-morrow evening "Irish Hearts." It is a pretty good company and pleases the patrons of the Lyceum.

The Rehan-Daly Company open at the Academy of Music next week with a choice repertoire of the latest successes of Daly's Theatre, New York. No doubt our theatre-goers will pack the house every night during their visit. The company are already established favorites with us and we can certainly say that for pure fun and the quintessence of refined comedy they have no equal. Nancy & Co. is the opening bill, of which the *New York World* says: "The Rehan-Daly Co. wrought a large and brilliant first-night audience to an unusual pitch of enjoyment by a four-act farce called 'Nancy & Co.' The piece is a rattling series of incidents. It was admirably played with such admirable comedy adjustment and such perfection of detail in action, that farce was actually lifted to a dramatic excellence seldom seen upon our stage."

COMMERCIAL.

Everything continuing favorable an increased volume of business has been accomplished during the past week. The situation in trade matters presents a very healthy appearance, and the indications point strongly to a successful season.

In most lines prices are strong and the demand better than at the same time last year.

The season is fully a month ahead of what we are accustomed to experi-

once and the farmers throughout this province have mostly completed their ploughing, planting, etc., and have now the gratification of "taking a spell" while they watch their crops growing under their eyes. The hay yield this year promises to be a very heavy one, and the fields are already green with a luxuriant growth of grass. Live stock feels the benefit of this state of affairs and our herds and flocks are thriving well.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries, it is reported, has determined to establish at Halifax a fisheries intelligence bureau, which will be able to give authentic information daily as to the movements of the various kinds of fish that swarm or school off our coast. Of course it will at first be only an experiment, but, if conducted with ordinary intelligence, it cannot fail to prove of immense advantage to those of our people whose avocation it is to lure the wily fish from his home in the briny ocean, and to present him as an article of consumption to those whose business keeps them on the land.

Remittances are reported to have improved somewhat this week, but the improvement is not sufficient to give general satisfaction.

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	May 17, 1889	Prev. 1889	1888	1887	1889	1889	1888	1887	1886
United States	199	174	180	142	152	4769	4249	4297	4466
Canada	31	29	24	20	12	734	759	520	529

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes of this Province during the past week: Est. of A. J. Cox & Co., jeweller, Est. advertised for sale; Fred. Curry, Shipping, etc. Avondale, adv. stock in trade for sale; S. M. Bentley & Co., Genl. Store, Sheffield Mills, selling out business; J. E. Dickson, Genl. Store, Oxford, N. S., business closed out; A. Robb & Sons, Machinists, Amherst, transfer \$15,800, to Walter R. Robb, retail stock of business of firm; Aaron Harmon, Genl. Store, Lunenburg, sold out; G. B. Layton & Co., Dry Goods, New Glasgow, W. H. Rennie admitted, style unchanged; W. G. Jefferson, Grocer, Annapolis, succeeded by Williams & Ryerson.

DRY GOODS.—Buyers of dry goods and millinery have mostly returned from England and the continent, although purchases for the fall trade are not yet completed. In both fancy and general dry goods a fair sorting business is reported. As yet but little success has met the efforts of travellers who are out with fall samples. There is a general rising tendency apparent in English goods, and orders for ribbons and silks cannot be repeated at former rates.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The iron and hardware trade is steady under a fair volume of business, but there is no rush. Bar iron is steady but quiet. Tin plates have met with a fair demand. Canada plates are in good enquiry. In general and shelf hardware business is quiet, but prices are generally steady. There has been considerable activity in leads and paints at firm prices, which seem likely to be maintained.

BREADSTUFFS.—The demand for flour continues to be decidedly slow and only a small jobbing business is in progress. Receipts have been large and stocks are steadily increasing. Consequently the market has rather a weak tone. Unless the demand improves the indications are that prices will go still lower than they now are. Holders are offering freely, and in order to effect sales are ready to shade prices, but buyers are contented to hold off. In England the wheat and corn markets continue very heavy and pronouncedly dull. French country markets are cabled as slow. The weather in England has been very fine, and large crops are predicted. The Chicago market has been very weak, and prices steadily declined $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. to $1\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. as to the several options. Corn was active but weaker, declining $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Oats also were weak, and broke $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. to $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. The New York wheat and corn markets both declined $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. to 1¢. In Toledo and Milwaukee wheat also declined. The promise of a very large crop this season has taken the backbone out of the grain markets, and the bears are at present having it practically all their own way.

PROVISIONS.—There has been no new feature to note in the local provision market, and dealers report a quiet week's business with the tendency in favor of buyers. The demand for small lots continues fair and a good jobbing trade at steady prices was effected. Lard is quiet and unchanged, though some dealers are reported to be inclined to shade prices a little. In Liverpool pork, bacon and tallow are steady at unchanged prices, but lard scored another decline of 3d. and continues very weak. The Chicago provision market was inactive but weaker, and pork declined 5c. Lard was also weaker and eased off $2\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. to 5c. The hog market continued very weak and prices broke 20c. to 25c. The cattle market was quiet and easier.

BUTTER.—The market is gradually receding under increased supplies, though no accumulations have occurred. The New York butter market is in a very much demoralized condition. Choice Elgin creamery is offered there at 17c. to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. It may not be inopportune just now that new butter is being made to remind our farmers and factorymen of the importance of marketing their produce in the prime of its freshness and attractiveness, as by so doing they not only command the highest market values current, but adopt a method that is sure to increase consumption. The old policy of holding for a possible future market instead of selling regularly as the butter is turned out, is a mistaken and an exploded one. The practice of holding summer creamery for a full market is one of the worst breaches of proper trading imaginable, and if the patrons of creameries understood their true interests they would abandon it altogether. The consumption of butter would more than double its present proportions if producers would make a first-class article and market it in its prime.

CHEESE.—The cheese market is very quiet, little or no business being transacted, and there has been no new feature to note. Private despatches from New York were weaker, though the shipments thence last week were upwards of 25,000 boxes. Not much is doing there in skins of any kind. Old cheese is slow, but as the quantity in hands is small the old figures are well held.

SUGAR.—Owing to quiet and easy cables from abroad on the new article, the excitement in refined sugar has ceased and the market rules quiet and weaker. Granulated has declined $\frac{1}{2}$ c. while yellows have dropped $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on inside prices. The demand has been slow, as buyers generally are well stocked up, and the market has ruled quiet with only a small volume of business. The Louisiana plantors take the following position in regard to sugar: "The phenomenal statistical position of the world's sugar market continues rapidly and unprecedently to force prices up in all the world's principal sugar markets, and the strong statistical position is becoming daily stronger. Brazil will not produce two-thirds of the quantity expected, Cuba will fall short 50,000 to 75,000 tons of the first estimates, several of the large West India islands show equally disappointing results, the best product of Europe will also be considerably short of the estimates, while the general shortage will be so great that high prices for sugar will probably be maintained until the next Louisiana cane crop is benefitted by them, this boom not having so far touched it. The reports from the Louisiana sugar parishes, though indicating some improvement in the crop, owing to the continued fair weather, show that the crop as a whole is now more than a month backward."

MOLASSES.—The market is steady at last quotations. Very little business has been transacted, because stocks are too light to give an opportunity for much manipulation. The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* remarks:—"Some idea may be formed of the profits that have been amassed in the molasses trade when it is known that prices of Barbadoes, the leading brand in this market, have advanced from 37c. per gallon to 44c. and 45c., and the lower grades from 31c. to 38c. One large lot was bought at 31c. and almost immediately turned over at a profit of about 5c. per gallon, and a still further profit of 3c. has since been realized upon part of it. The recent upward movement partook of such excitement that profits were realized with remarkable celerity. A despatch from St. John, N. B., on Tuesday stated that the prospects at the Islands indicated an unusually heavy crop of molasses, but this is questioned by those who have been trying to secure cargoes there. Be that as it may, it cannot be gainsaid that in the late flurry and whirl of animation and excitement most handsome gains have been made by Montrealers, but whether those who now hold the high-priced goods will be as fortunate remains to be proven."

FRUIT.—The fruit market has been fairly active, there being a good demand for oranges and lemons, and a satisfactory volume of business in them has been transacted. Bananas have been arriving freely and the offerings have been large, for which there has been a fair enquiry at steady prices. Valencia raisins have been quiet and steady with only a small jobbing trade doing. Currants have been quiet and prices are unchanged. Unusually large quantities of old stock of onions have been thrown upon the market of late, and prices ruling correspondingly low, a considerable trade has been accomplished therein.

TEA AND COFFEE.—The enquiry for tea continues to be good, and the market has considerably improved its tone during the past fortnight. Messrs. Barnard & Wood cabled from Yokohama under date of the 15th inst.:—"Market active. Standard—choicest \$30, choice \$27, finest \$25, fine \$20, good medium \$17, medium \$15, good common \$14, common \$12." The coffee market is very dull, enquiry being light. The advices from productive points indicate that the crop prospects are considerably improved from what they were a few weeks ago, and that an average yield may be looked for.

FISH OILS.—Our report from Montreal is:—"There have been sales of steam refined seal oil since our last report on p.t., but said to be at 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and we quote 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 43c. In cod oil, we quote Newfoundland 38c. to 40c.; Gaspe 38c. to 39c., and Halifax 36c. to 37c. Cod liver oil steady at \$1.10 for Norway and 70c. to 75c. for Newfoundland. Advices from England quote quite an advance in cod oil."

FISH.—Shipments hence for the West Indies continue to be quite freely made, while receipts are nil. Reports from the fishing grounds are still discouraging. In some cases the bankers have used up their bait without taking any fish, and have had to return home to re-bait. One instance is cited where a vessel, after being out three weeks, and exhausting her bait provision, returned with only one fish. The above facts, together with the remarkably fine weather that we have had, which has enabled holders to "make" over the old fish that were caught last season, have had a tendency to stiffen the market considerably. Prices abroad are also improving somewhat. Though, as above stated, shipments have been free, they have not been excessive. Considerable quantities of herring have arrived from Newfoundland since our last report. They have all found purchasers, though at extremely low figures. As there are now very few more to come in, and the action of the French at Bay St. George, N. F., in prohibiting the catching of herring except for their own use as bait, higher prices are likely to rule from this onward. There have as yet been no mackerel on our coasts, if we except a few baker's dozens of stragglers that have been found with the herring schools, as is the case in the early spring of each year. This remark applies to the entire coast, both east and west. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, May 21.—"The market is very dull for salt fish. Dry cod is nominal at \$4 to \$4.25. Sea trout \$9.50 to \$10, and British Columbia salmon \$6.50 in half bbls., and \$12.50 to \$13 in bbls." Gloucester, Mass., May 21.—"We quote cured cusk at \$2.62 per qtl.; hake \$2.25; haddock \$2; heavy salted pollock \$2.50, and English cured do. \$3 per qtl. Labrador herring \$6 bbl.; medium split \$6; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$6; pickled codfish \$6; haddock \$5; alewives \$5; trout \$15; Halifax salmon \$25; Newfoundland do. \$25. No number 2 or 3 mackerel in first hands. We quote Bay 1's \$22, and bloaters \$29 per bbl." Havana, May 20 (per cable via New York).—"The market is firm with an upward tendency. We quote—codfish \$6.25; haddock \$5.25; hake \$4.25.

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
Granulated.....	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 9
Circle A.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
White Extra C.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Extra Yellow C.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yellow C.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
TEA.	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 38
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	42
Demerara.....	38 to 40
Diamond N.....	47
Porto Rico.....	40 to 42
Cienfuegos.....	38 to 39
Trinidad.....	40
Antigua.....	38 to 40
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3.25
Boston and Thin Family.....	7
Soda.....	7
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fancy.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

Markets remain in much the same condition as at last report; buyers fighting for still further concession, and sellers maintaining present rates. Of course, in the United States flour is relatively much dearer than wheat, but the Canadian millers cannot possibly be making any money; the majority of them must be losing, and the brokers and dealers everywhere are in much the same condition, doing business without any margin of profit. We know of no business more alluring than flour and grain; it is always promising in its future. We look for steady markets in almost every line of breadstuffs. We make no change in quotations.

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am Ex Mess, duty paid.....	11.50 to 12.00
" Am Plate.....	12.00 to 12.25
" Ex. Plate.....	13.00 to 13.50
Pork, Mess, American.....	16.50
" American, clear.....	19.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	16.50 to 17.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	15.50 to 16.00
" Prime Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	11 to 12
" American.....	12 to 13
" Cases.....	13.50 to 14.00
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	8 to 9
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
Extra.....	20.00
No. 1.....	19.00
" 2 large.....	16.00
" 2.....	none
" 3 large.....	11.00
" 3.....	11.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July.....	4.00 to 4.50
No. 1 August, Round.....	3.50 to 4.75
" September.....	3.50 to 3.75
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	4.00 to 4.50
Bay of Islands, Spl.....	2.00
" Round.....	2.00 to 2.25
ALRWIVES, per bbl.....	5.00
COPYISH.	
Hard Shore.....	3.25 to 3.50
Bank.....	2.50 to 2.75
Bay.....	2.50 to 2.75
SALMON, No. 1.....	
HADDOCK, per qtl.....	2.00
HAKE.....	2.00
CUSK.....	1.50
POLLOCK.....	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 $\frac{1}{2}$
" under 60 lbs., No 1.....	5
" over 60 lbs., No 2.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 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.....	10 to 1.00
Tallow.....	3

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	30
" in Small Tubs.....	25
" Good, in large tubs.....	20 to 22
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	14
Canadian Township.....	22
" Western.....	20
Cheese, Canadian.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

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

FLOUR.

High Grade Patents.....	5.65 to 5.90
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	5.25 to 5.40
Straight Grade.....	5.15 to 5.30
Superior Extra.....	5.00 to 5.20
Good Seconds.....	4.05 to 4.10
Low grades.....	3.10 to 3.40
Graham Flour.....	5.65
American Supr Extras, in bond.....	4.00 to 4.10
American 90 per cent, in bond.....	4.75 to 4.90
Oatmeal.....	4.20 to 4.30
" Rotted.....	4.25 to 4.35
Cornmeal, duty paid.....	2.70 to 2.80
Cornmeal, in bond, Boston.....	2.15 to 2.20
Roll'd Wheat.....	5.50
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	11.50
Shorts.....	18.50
Middlings.....	20.00
Cracked Corn, including bags.....	26.50
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Moulse.....	26.50
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	3.50 to 3.75
Por Harley, per barrel.....	5.10 to 5.20
P. E. I. Oats.....	40 to 41
Canadian White Oats.....	41 to 42
Hay per ton.....	12.00 to 12.50

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

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing).....	5.25 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, No. 1, per bbl.....	1.50 to 2.50
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new).....	0.00 to 0.50
Valencia Oranges, per case.....	none
Lemons, per case.....	4.50 to 5.00
Cocoanuts, per 100.....	3.50 to 4.00
Onions, New Egyptian.....	3c. per lb
" New Bermuda, per crate.....	1.25 to 1.50
Dates, boxes, new.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	12
" small boxes.....	13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6
Bananas, per bunch.....	1.75 to 2.50
Foxberries.....	3.00 to 3.50

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound.....	15 to 19
Geese, each.....	50 to 72
Ducks, per pair.....	70 to 80
Chickens.....	40 to 5

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable 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 1.25
" spruce, No 1.....	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m.....	2.00
Hard wood, per cord.....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood.....	2.25 to 2.50

MAITLAND'S MYSTERY.

(Continued.)

"Has the ring been found, doctor?"

"No! That is a most singular thing, and one that worries the old gentleman a great deal. It had a history: it belonged to Mrs. Maitland's father, who was from Ireland,—indeed, Ireland was her country, as it was my father's,—and that ring she had reset for her son Archie and gave it to him when he entered service with the Lancors. It was sent home with his watch and other property from South Africa,—for he died there,—and old Maitland always wore it afterwards. Archie was the last of three sons; and it broke his heart."

"And the ring was lost the night of Perry's adventure there?" asked the colonel.

"Yes. Mr. Perry remembers having seen it on his hand when the old gentleman first came down to receive. It was missed afterwards, and could easily have slipped off at any time, for his fingers were withered with age and ill health. They have searched everywhere, and could find nothing of it. It could easily have rolled off the veranda on the grass during his excitement at the time of the row, and somebody may have picked it up,—either among the ranchmen or among the troopers."

"I hate to think that any of our men would take it," said the colonel, after a pause.

"I don't think any of them would, with the idea of selling it," said Stryker; "but here is a case where it was picked up, possibly, as one of the spoils of war. I have had inquiry made throughout the troop, but with no result so far. Do you go down again to-night, doctor?"

"Not if I can avoid it. I am going now to try and sleep, and will not ride down until daybreak, unless signalled for. Good-night, colonel; good-night, all."

Unless signalled for! Instinctively Perry edged closer to Lawrence, who had stood a silent listener to the conversation, and Lawrence turned and saw him and knew the thought that must be uppermost in his mind. Others, too, were doubtless struck by the doctor's closing words, and were pondering over their full significance. There was a moment of perfect silence, and then Lawrence spoke:

"Does anybody know what the signal is?"

"Certainly," said Colonel Brainard, promptly. "He has explained the whole thing to me. Those were signals for him that we saw the night you were all on my gallery. It was an arrangement devised by their old nurse,—she who came up with the carriage for Miss Maitland the other day. She had a regular old-fashioned head-light and reflector, and, when Mr. Maitland was so ill as to need a doctor, used to notify Quin in that way. He sometimes failed to see it, and I have given orders to-day that the guard should wake him when it is seen hereafter."

"Then that was what those mysterious night lights meant that we have heard so much about during the last three weeks?" asked Mr. Dana.

"Certainly," answered Brainard. "What on earth did anybody suppose they meant?"

To this there was no response for a moment. Then Lawrence burst out laughing.

XVI.

Late that night Mr. Perry left his quarters and strolled out on the walk that bounded the parade. He could not sleep; he was feverishly impatient for the coming of another day, that he might start forth on his ride to Dunraven. Few as were the words in which Dr. Quin had conveyed the message of invitation, they were sufficient to set his heart athrob and his pulses bounding with eagerness and delight. Then, too, the annihilation of one portion, at least, of the "mystery" that surrounded the doctor's night visits to Dunraven, the utterly matter-of-fact way in which the colonel had shattered that story by his announcement, and the kind and friendly tone in which the doctor had spoken to him, all had served to bring about a revulsion of feeling and to remove a great portion of the weight of suspicion and dread with which he had been burdened. He and Lawrence had walked home together, the captain ever and anon bursting into renewed peals of laughter over the utterly absurd *dénouement* so recently presented to their view. The colonel and the officers with him had, of course, asked the cause of his sudden and apparently unaccountable merriment, and, when he could sufficiently control himself, Lawrence had begged the indulgence of his post commander, saying it involved a long story,—a garrison yarn, in fact,—and one he could hardly retail just then; but, said he, "it reminds me of some thing we studied in our school-boy days,—'*parturient montes, nascitur ridiculus mus.*' Of course I'll feel bound to tell you the facts, colonel, but I want to ask a question or two first. The story is a relic of your predecessor's, sir, and if I haven't got a big joke on the Eleventh, may I be transferred to them forthwith." And the captain's laughter broke forth again.

But he was in more serious mood when he reached his gate and turned to say good-night to Perry:

"It all goes to show what infernal gossip can spring up out of next to nothing, Perry, and I hope you'll try and forget that Mrs. Lawrence's curiosity or womanly weakness got the better of her that night at the colonel's. It will be a lesson to her,—if people ever do profit by lessons in such matters," he added, with rather a rueful smile.

He heard the sentries at the storerooms calling half-past eleven, and throwing aside his pipe, he impulsively hurried out into the open air. A

"epin" around the parade or out on the starlit prairie might soothe his nerves and enable him to sleep.

All lights were out in the quadrangle, save those at the guard-house. Even at Bolknap's quarters, where the veranda had been thronged with officers and ladies only an hour before, all was now silence and darkness. Unwilling to attract attention by tramping up and down on the board walk, he crossed the road and went out on the broad level of the parade, but took care so to direct his steps as not to come within hailing distance of the guard-house. It would be awkward work explaining the situation to the sergeant of the guard in case the sentry were to see or hear and challenge him. Then, too, Graham was officer of the guard, and Graham would be sure to chaff him mercilessly at the mess-table about this entirely new trait of night-prowling. Giving heed to all this, he edged well over to his left as he walked, and so it happened that he found himself, after a while, opposite the northeast entrance to the post, and close to the road on which stood the commissary and quartermaster storerooms. There was a sentry posted here, too, and it would not do to be challenged by him, any more than by "Number One."

Stopping a moment to listen for the sentry's foot-fall, Perry's ear was attracted by the sound of a door slowly and cautiously opened. It was some little time before he could tell from which one of the neighboring buildings, looming there in the darkness, the sound proceeded. Then he heard muffled footsteps and a whispered consultation not far away, and, hurrying on tiptoe in the direction of the sound, he presently caught sight of two or three dim, shadowy forms moving noiselessly along the porch of the company quarters nearest him. Stryker's troop—that to which he belonged—was quartered down beyond the guard-house on the lower side of the parade; these forms were issuing from the barracks of Captain Wayne's troop, and before Perry could realize the fact that they were out, either in moccasins or their stocking-feet, and presumably therefore, on some unlawful enterprise, they had disappeared around the corner of the building. He walked rapidly thither, turned the corner, and they were nowhere in sight or hearing. Stopping to listen did not help matters at all. He could not hear a sound; and as for the shadows of which he was in pursuit, it was simply impossible to tell which direction they had taken. They had vanished from the face of the earth, and were lost in the deeper gloom that hung about the scattered array of wooden buildings—storehouses, fuel-sheds, and cook-sheds—at the rear of the post.

Had it been his own troop he could have roused the first sergeant and ordered a "check" roll-call as a means of determining at once who the night-prowlers might be; but Captain Wayne had his peculiarities, and one of them was an unalterable and deeply-rooted objection to any interference on the part of other officers in the management of his men. Perry's first thought, too, was of the stables and Sergeant Gwynne. Were they meditating another foray, and had the feeling spread outside their own company? No time was to be lost. He turned his face eastward to where the dark outlines of the stables could be dimly traced against the sky, and hastened, stumbling at times over stray tin cans and other discarded rubbish, until he crossed the intervening swale and reached the low bluff along which the crude, unpainted structures were ranged. All was darkness here towards the northern end, and the one sentry who had external charge of the entire line was slowly pacing his post: Perry could see his form, dimly outlined, as he breasted the slope, and it determined him to keep on in the hollow until he got to a point opposite the stables of his own troop. If there was to be any devilment it might be well to see whether this soldier, too, would turn out to be in league with the conspirators. Listening intently as he hurried along, but hearing nothing, Perry soon found himself at the pathway leading to his own domain, and the next minute was gazing in surprise at a light burning dimly in the window of the little room occupied by Sergeant Gwynne: there was not a glimmer elsewhere along the line.

Striding up to the window, he tapped lightly, and Gwynne's voice sternly challenged from within, "Who's there?"

"Lieutenant Perry, sergeant. Come around and open the stable door for me?"

"One moment, sir," was the answer, and he heard the sergeant bounding, apparently, off his bed. Then a hand drew aside the shade, and Gwynne's face appeared at the window, while a small lantern was held so as to throw its rays on the face without. "All right, sir," he continued. "I thought I could not be deceived in the voice."

Perry walked around to the front again, taking another survey of the sleeping garrison as he did so, and listening once more for footsteps; but all was still. Presently the little panel in the big door was unlocked from within, and the lieutenant bent low and entered, finding Gwynne, lantern in hand, standing in his uncompromising attitude of "attention" at the entrance.

"Everything been quiet here to-night?" he asked as he straightened up.

"Perfectly so, sir."

"Come into your room a moment; I want to speak to you," said Perry, after a moment's reflection.

They passed along the broad gangway between the rows of sleepy horses, some lying down in their stalls, others still aloof and munching at their hay. The stable-guard stood at his post and faced them as they turned into the dark and narrow passage leading into Gwynne's little sanctuary. The lamps along the lines of stalls burned low and dim, and the ports being lowered, gave no gleam without the walls. Once more, however, a bright light shone from the window of the stable-sergeant's room,—brighter than before, could they only know it, for this time there was no intervening shade. After his brief inspection of the lieutenant's face, Gwynne had left it drawn.

The sergeant set his lantern on a wooden desk, and respectfully waited

for his superior to speak. Perry looked him well over for a moment, and then began:

"Did you tell Captain Stryker the particulars of your rough treatment down there at the ranch?"

"The rough treatment,—yes, sir."

"Would you mind telling me where you were taken?—where you saw Dr. Quin?"

The sergeant hesitated one moment, a troubled look on his face. His one available eye studied his lieutenant's features attentively. Something in the frank, kind blue eyes—possibly some sudden recollection, too—seemed to reassure him.

"It was to Mr. Cowan's little house, sir. He interposed to save me from a worse beating at the hands of three brutes who were employed there and had some grudge against this garrison of which I was ignorant. They attacked me without a word of warning. It was he, too, who called in Dr. Quin."

"Have you—did you see any of the people at Duraven besides this young man?"

"I saw his mother, sir. She is a nurse there, and has been in the family for years, I am told."

Perry was silent a moment. Then he spoke again:

"Have you heard any further threats among the men here since the arrest of Sergeant Leary?"

Gwynne hesitated, colored painfully:

"It is something I hate to speak of, sir. The talk has not alarmed me in the least."

"I know that, sergeant. All the same we want to prevent a recurrence of that performance; and it was that, mainly, that brought me over here. I saw some men stealing out of M Troop's quarters awhile ago, and lost them in the darkness. I thought they might be coming over here, and—got here first."

Gwynne's face lighted up. It touched him to know his officers were on the lookout for his safety.

"I have heard nothing, sir. The men would hardly be apt to speak to me on the subject, since the affair of the other night. What I fear is simply this,—that there is an element here in the regiment that is determined to get down there to the ranch and have satisfaction for the assault that was made on you and your party. They need horses to get there and back between midnight and reveille, and are doubtless hatching some plan. They failed here; now they may try the stable of some other troop, or the quartermaster's. Shall I warn the sentry that there are prowlers out to-night?"

"Not yet. They will hardly make the attempt while your light is burning here. What I'm concerned about just now is this: we all know there is deep sympathy for Leary in the command, and it is not improbable that among the Irishmen there is corresponding feeling against you. I don't like your being here alone just now; for they know you are almost the only witness against him."

"I have thought of that, sir," answered Gwynne, gravely, "but I want nothing that looks like protection. The captain has spoken of the matter to me, and he agreed, sir, that it would do more harm than good. There is one thing I would ask,—if I may trouble the lieutenant."

"What is it, sergeant?"

"I have a little packet, containing some papers and a trinket or two, that I would like very much to have kept safely, and, if anything should happen to me, to have you, sir, and Captain Stryker open it, and—the letters there will explain everything that is to be done."

"Certainly. I will take care of it for you,—if not too valuable."

"I would rather know it was with you, sir, than stow it in the quartermaster's safe," was Gwynne's answer, as he opened a little wooden chest at the foot of his bunk, and, after rummaging a moment, drew forth a parcel tied and sealed. This he handed to the lieutenant.

"Now I will go back and notify the officer of the guard of what I have seen," said Perry; "and I want Nolan, saddled, over at my quarters right after morning stables. Will you see to it?"

"I will, sir, and thank you for your kindness."

All was darkness, all silence and peace, as Perry retraced his steps and went back to the garrison, carrying the little packet in his hand. He went direct to the guard-house, and found Mr. Graham sulky over being disturbed in his snooze by the sentry's challenge.

"What the devil are you owling around this time of night for?" was the not unnaural question. "I thought it was the officer of the day, and nearly broke my neck in hurrying out here."

But Perry's brief recital of the fact that he had seen some men stealing out of the quarters of M Troop in their stocking-feet or moccasins put an end to Graham's complaints. Hastily summoning the sergeant of the guard, he started out to make the rounds of his sentries, while Perry carried his packet home, locked it in his desk, and then returned to the veranda to await developments.

Sergeant Gwynne, meantime, having lighted his young officer to the stable door, stood there a few moments, looking over the silent garrison and listening to the retreating footsteps. The sentry came pacing along the roof of the stables, and brought his carbine down from the shoulder as he dimly sighted the tall figure, but recognizing the stable-sergeant as he came nearer, the ready challenge died on his lips.

"I thought I heard somebody moving around down here, sergeant. It was you, then, was it?"

"I have been moving around,—inside,—but made no noise. Have you heard footsteps or voices?"

"Both, I thought; but it's as black as your hat on this beat to-night. I can't see my hand afore my face."

(To be Continued.)

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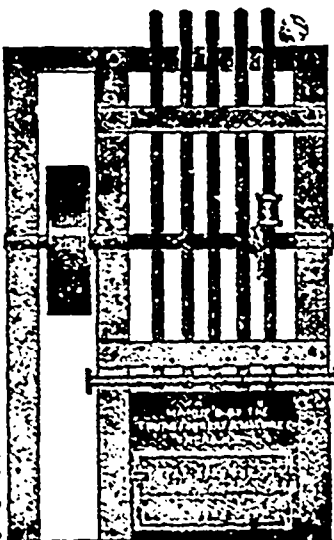
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 printed for distribution the Mining Act with amendments passed at the last
 session of the Local Legislature. As the amendments go into operation on
 June 17th inst., all parties interested in mining would do well to secure a
 copy and study up the new provisions.

FROM OUR NEW YORK SPECIAL.—Mining circles here seem deeply inter-
 ested in the prospects of the Withrow Mine, about which THE CRITIC has
 given valuable information. Last year the property was in this market for
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 rect—that those parties whose attention was called to the bargain that was
 offered them feel that they missed the "tide" in their affairs which "might
 have led on to fortune?"

One reason why the property was not "floated" here was owing to the short
 time remaining before the "option" expired that was then held on it.
 It is now rumored that Boston parties control the mine, and will
 apply to have it listed on the "Consolidated Exchange." It is hoped the
 rumor is unfounded, as Boston parties and their manipulations of Nova
 Scotian properties have not so far been such as to enable "innocent stock-
 holders" and the public at large to gather in many "ducats," nor have the
 Boston parties posed as philanthropists up to date.

Information as to the "Ardoise Hill" properties is also being sought, one
 or more of the mines are now in this market for sale, and the great American
 public want information as to their value and prospect. P.

The following are the official gold returns so far received at the Mines
 Office for the month of April.

District.	Mill	Tons Quartz.	Ozs. Gold.
Sherbrooke.....	Miners.....	36	5½
Caribou.....	Mooso River Co.....	237	41½
"	Touquoy.....	303	102
S. Uniacke.....	Withrow.....	30	121½
Whiteburn.....	McGuire.....	35	107
"	Whiteburn Mining Co..	100	148½
Isaac's Harbor.....	Rockland.....	247	175½
Renfrew	Empress Mill.....	251	101½
Millipsigato.....	Millipsigato G. M. Co....	3	10
Wine Harbor.....	Napier Mill.....	40½	7½
Central Rawdon.....	Northrup	120	255
Harrigans Cove.....	S. Sichel	97	37½
Ecum Secum.....	Eureka.....	188	33½
Renfrew.....	Free Claim	85	77½

MAY.

Montague	Kayo	86½	155½
"	Annand	70	168½

*Surface soil and quartz.

MONTAGUE.—A glance at the returns from the Mines Office published
 in this issue of THE CRITIC will show the returns from Montague for May.
 The ore crushed was from the New Albion and Old Lawson properties, now
 owned by Mr. Charles Annand. A very rich strike is reported on the latter
 property. We are glad to note that this district is again coming to the
 front.

Gold mining is very active and a number of sales at high figures are
 rumored but are not authenticated. Prospectors are busily at work and new
 districts are being discovered. Still gold mining in Nova Scotia is in its
 infancy.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE EXTRACTION OF GOLD & SILVER FROM SULPHURETS
 BY THE PROCESS OF ROASTING AND CHLORINATION.

The sulphurets, consisting of iron pyrites, copper pyrites, arsenical
 pyrites, galena, zinc blende and various other combinations of sulphur and
 the base metals are separated from the gangue or pulp, after being crushed
 by suitable appliances by means of concentrators or vanning machines of
 various patterns.

Some of the early and primitive appliances consisted merely of blankets
 or rough sacks stretched in sluices, the pulp being allowed to flow over
 them. The sulphurets being heavier than the rest of the material settled,
 and were caught in the rough places of the blankets, from which they were
 removed from time to time by washing.

Then the raising gate and the beddle machines driven by power, dis-
 placed the blankets, etc., still on the principle of the sulphurets being
 heavier and settling more readily than the rest of the material.

The latest and most approved machines in use now, for the separating and
 saving of the sulphurets from the rest of the pulp or gangue, are called
 concentrators or vanning-machines. There are numerous forms of these
 machines, the underlying principle, however, being the imparting of a rapid
 motion to the pulp, causing (in conjunction with water) the sulphurets to settle,
 while the remaining pulp or tailings is carried off. The sulphurets being once
 settled are carried off by means of a large rubber belt, called the "bed" of
 the machine, which revolves, the rapid motion above spoken of being imparted
 to the belt, or by gravity, the sulphurets seeking the lowest point and being
 carried off by a spout. The Frue and Triumph are examples of the belt
 machine, the Victor and Duncan examples of machines acting on the
 principle of a miner washing gold in a gold-pan.

After the sulphurets are separated from the gangue, the surplus water is allowed to drain off, when they are ready to be worked for the precious metals they contain.

It may be well to say something here on the value of sulphurets in respect to the gold and silver they contain. Sulphurets vary in value in different districts, in the same districts, and in the same mine. They vary from almost nothing to thousands of dollars per ton. I think I can say that sulphurets are never entirely worthless. They always carry a little silver, but often do not contain the slightest trace of gold. The only way of determining the correct value of sulphurets is by the fire assay. I have assayed sulphurets worth over two thousand dollars in gold and silver per ton, and then again I have assayed them and found them worth only a few cents per ton. I have seen sulphurets reported to be worth over five thousand dollars per ton, and they did not look one bit richer than those only worth a few cents. I am not prepared to say in what form the gold and silver are in combination with the sulphurets. Some authorities contend that the gold and silver are in a chemical combination with the sulphurets, and the gold and silver are alloyed. Others say the gold and silver are separate, and are in a mechanical combination with the sulphurets.

After the sulphurets are separated by suitable means they are subjected to a roasting process in brick furnaces of numerous patterns.

The one generally adopted and which gives the best satisfaction in the State of California, is the long reverberatory furnace, in which the ore is worked and handled by hand.

The furnaces are built of good hard clay brick, the finishing-hearth being fire-brick, and the walls around the finishing-hearth are lined with fire-brick. The furnace that is in use at the Gold Bank Mine, Forbestown, Butte Co., was built according to my directions and ideas, gathered from a pretty thorough investigation of other furnaces throughout the State, and from conversations had with practical and experienced men in the chlorination business.

A short description of this furnace will first be necessary. The furnace is 77 feet in its entire length, and 14 feet wide. The fire place is at one end, the stack at the other. The fire-place is twenty inches wide and the inside width of the furnace twelve feet. It has six feet of grate-bars in two sets, each three feet in length. The space between the ends of the bars being fitted up with brick. There is a bridge of fire brick between the fire-place and the furnace-hearth extending about fifteen inches above the hearth. The furnace has three hearths or floors, called the first, second and third hearth respectively. The third or finishing hearth is made of fire brick and is next to the fire place. It is 33½ inches above the earthen floor around the furnace. The inside dimensions of the hearth are 17 feet long and 12 feet wide. The walls rise 12 inches above the hearth, an arch being sprung from one wall to the other. The rise of the arch is sixteen inches over the fire-place, gradually reducing to ten inches at the further end of the finishing hearth. There is a step sixteen inches high from the finishing hearth to the second hearth. The dimensions of the first and second hearths inside are 22 feet long and 12 feet wide. They are the same height above the outside floor as the finishing hearth. The first hearth is eight inches above the second hearth. The hearths and side walls of these two are made of selected hard clay bricks. The rise of the arch over these hearths is 12 inches. At regular intervals of 26 inches, working doors are placed on the finishing hearth. The doors consist of a cast iron frame 14 in. x 7 in., closed by a sheet iron door, with a handle to take it out of the frame. The doors are placed one course of brick above the hearth. The same kind of doors are used on the other hearths, but are 36 inches apart. At the stack end of the furnace, dust chambers are made to allow the flue dust to settle before going up the stack. The walls of the furnace are 12 inches thick.

(To be Continued)

QUEENS COUNTY ITEMS FROM THE Gold Hunter. WESTFIELD.—Jumbo, No. 2! A party of gentlemen visited Westfield on Thursday, to inspect a 40 foot lead which crops out on the banks of the River, on the property owned by Mr. Matthew McClearn. It is located about 100 feet north-west from Jumbo the first.

Four teams heavily loaded with portions of the Westfield crusher, passed through this place this week.

WHITEBURN.—The Graves Mine is flourishing under the efficient management of Mr. Geo. A. Gammon. The new pump and hoisting gear is giving good satisfaction. Good men are scarce yet around the mines.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.—A large amount of machinery has come out this week for the Philadelphia Mining Co.

MOLEGA.—The Molega Mining Co.'s clean up on Monday resulted in a bar of gold weighing 256 ounces, equal to \$5,120. This came from 211 tons of quartz crushed. Mr. McGuire informs us that this was from low grade ore, but says the next run will show much better results. This mine is now in a condition to produce sufficient ore to keep the twenty stamps running full time.

Much time has been spent in getting this property in a condition to produce twenty tons of ore each day. All the leads are looking well for a steady output from the stopes. Additional levels will be run, opening up new ground, from which a regular daily output can be drawn.

LUNENBURG COUNTY.—Mr. W. R. Thompson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who is associated with Mr. Newcomb and others in the Pleasant River Gold Mines, arrived here on Wednesday evening. Operations will commence immediately for the construction of a new gold mill.

TO THE DEAF.—A Person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to Nicolson, 177 McDougall Street, New York

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Boilers, Two Engines, 25 horse power with
all outfits, mill in good running order and
cost five years ago, \$1000, has had some
400 tons of quartz crushed and amal-
gamated, plates valuable from use and
accumulation of gold during period named.

Also—16-20 interest in 88 Gold Mining
Areas, west and near the mill, with valuable
leads running through the property.

Also—12-20 the interest in 62 Gold Mining
Areas east of mill and adjacent to the areas
worked and belonging to the celebrated
Oxford Gold Mining Co.'s property, leads
have been opened up on this property giving
a good return for labor, from one and a half
to three ounces of gold per ton was realized.

Tenders may be forwarded for the mill and
areas separate, or for the whole en bloc.

The party does not bind himself to accept
the highest or any tender.

For further particulars, address

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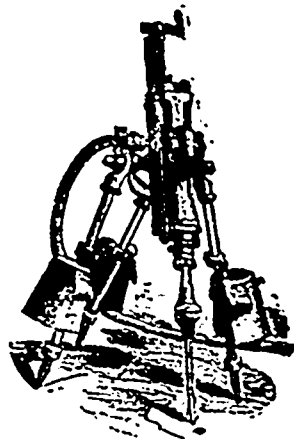
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HOME AND FARM.

The following experiences of a practical onion-grower, addressed to the *Maine Farmer*, are well worth perusal as showing the money there is in careful onion cultivation:—I have had some little experience in raising onions from the seed, never failing of producing good onions, and while it is more difficult to manage this crop successfully than almost any other, and requires a good degree of patience as well as carefulness in all its minor details, yet I rather like the work, as well as the onions, and admire seeing them gradually developing from the tiny weakling just breaking ground, to the large, globe-like fellows rolling up their well rounded sides to the early October sun. Last season I measured off eleven square rods of ground and sowed two varieties, Yellow Danvers and Red Globes. These two varieties seem to come up to my ideal of perfection, and I do not propose to show any partiality in favor of either. Those to whom I sell my Red Globe onions are always glad to have more of them, and my customers who purchase the Yellow Danvers are sure to be after them again. And I cannot detect any material difference in the yield nor earliness. Onions were comparatively cheap the past season and were not up to an average, but I sold off from the eleven rods, onions to the amount of \$44.37, making no account of not a few given away and those used in the family. We allow the children to eat all that they will, positively sure that the onion is the most wholesome product of the farm, and if you want healthy children, give them full and free access to the onion patch while they are growing and to the onions after they are stored.

Four dollars to the square rod makes \$640 to the acre, a good showing for a year of depressed prices. But isn't there a large amount of nice work, comparatively, in raising onions? Certainly there is, but the advantage arises from the concentration of a large amount of paying work on a small amount of land. Now I will come to the possibility of this crop. I measured precisely one-half of a square rod, the best part of the piece, and gathered from the half rod three bushels and one fourth of onions. This is at the rate of 1,040 bushels to the acre. I sold them for \$1.25 per bushel, \$4 06 from one-half of a square rod, \$1,300 per acre. This of course is the golden side of onion raising, but "what has been done once can be done again."

Professor Samuel Johnston, Michigan Agricultural College, says:—I should prefer to buy wheat, bran, oil-meal and other commercial foods for cattle rather than commercial fertilizers.

If farming must always mean the struggle of an ignorant man over a few acres with a hut, a poor horse and a potato patch, the intelligent young men will be drawn to the city. But farming may mean in the country what merchandising means in the city—the rush of ambitious, thoughtful men.

FARM ECONOMY.—A mixture of kerosene and lampblack is a good application to keep steel surfaces bright.

If the whiffletree breaks, don't throw it into a corner. Remove the irons. They can be fitted to new wood.

The farther you are from market the greater is your need of condensing products by feeding grain and stover to animals.

By keeping the cattle off the pasture one day longer in the spring you may keep them upon it two days longer in the fall.

A handy thing to have is a box containing an assortment of bolts, nuts, rivets, nails, and a hammer, pinchers and coldchisel.

The paint brush that proved to be a bargain was cleaned in turpentine each time its work was done, dried and hung up by its handle.

Keep a few panes of window glass and a paper of tacks or some putty on hand. When the window pane is broken, don't make-shift; replace it.

The rough bark on old apple trees is unsightly, and scraping it off gives them a much more presentable appearance. The benefit from this, however, is doubtful. Generally the man who gets to thinking so seriously about his apple orchard as to scrape the rough bark off from old trees, is apt to go farther, and add a load or half a load of manure. This last is undoubtedly helpful, so if the farmer who has been hitherto negligent goes to work about his apple trees, let us say nothing to discourage him. Almost anything is better for an apple tree than neglect. There is nothing in the idea that this rough bark is needed to protect the trees from cold. It is the most unsubstantial kind of an overcoat, and if the tree is not hardy without it we cannot fairly expect it to be hardy with it. Scraping trees now serves one valuable purpose. It uncovers many larvae of codling moth and other injurious insects, which if brought out from their hiding places in winter are sure to perish by exposure to wet while unable to protect themselves.

Success in stock husbandry depends largely upon how freely one turns off the older animals and replaces them with younger stock raised specially to keep the ranks full. The surest profit is in the direction of younger animals and many of them, moderate prices and ready sales. Till a cow reaches full maturity she is gaining in value in both size and milk product, after that the profit from her keeping must all be from one source. Hens pay better the first eighteen months of their lives than they will ever be likely to afterwards. Pigs make pork at less cost while they are less than ten months old than after they are in their second year.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Canadian horse has thoroughly established his good reputation in England as a valuable remount. A permanent Remount Commission has recently been appointed for the British Cavalry. Its permanence will ensure, as it goes on, a continuous experience which

will be advantageous alike to the cavalry service and to the breeders of good horses. There is no doubt that if proper attention is given to careful breeding, the Canadian farmer and breeder will find in the Imperial cavalry a fair market for his production, and we would again urge this point on our agriculturists and stock-raisers. The suggestion has been made of the appointment of a Government Inspector of all horses and mares used for breeding, which of course would be with reference to registration. We do not advocate any interference with the liberty of the subject. Let every man breed what he likes, but we fancy almost every man would perceive the superior advantages in every way of breeding stock whose position would be recognized by a system of authoritative inspection and registry, which would at once stamp it as of a certain value, and that indiscriminate breeding from scrubs would soon die out.

HORSE NOTES.—Professor Wallace does not pretend to say whether it is the case that the darker colored horses are hardier than those of a lighter shade, or the preference for dark varieties is merely a matter of taste or fashion. But one thing he does know, and that is that in looking through a modern show yard the fact is most apparent that white feet and legs are greatly on the increase among the Clydesdales within recent years. It is well known that white hoofs are not so hard and durable as black hoofs. In farm work the difference would not be perceptible, but unquestionably for constant road work on stone pavements the difference must be marked indeed.

Judicious feeding, pure air and regular work are all that are necessary to keep horses in "condition," and there is no occasion to dose them with medicine to keep them in health. It only becomes necessary on a departure from health. Many horses that are rightly managed go through life and neither require nor receive any medicine.

A horse to be used for plowing, reaping, mowing, or in any heavy hauling, is generally valuable in exact proportion to his weight, if a well balanced animal, and we provide farming implements corresponding with his greater weight.

The Clydsdale breed of horses originated in the valley of Clyde, in the vicinity of Glasgow, Scotland.

An exchange recommends sheep for feeding orchards rather than swine. They leave no safe cover for insects to breed and will keep the orchards healthy and trees manured.

OUR COSY CORNER.

SWEET ROSE JAR SCENT.—A delightful perfume for halls and parlors in dwelling houses or hotels can be easily procured at this season of the year, and it is such a pure and delicious odor, that it charms everyone. It is simply a rose jar, which should be opened for about one hour every morning and then carefully closed. A writer in an English contemporary describes the best method for stocking a jar, and in doing it suggests that the preparation of the rose stock should be detailed to the care-taking member of the family, who never forgets anything. Gather the rose petals in the morning, let them stand in a cool place, toss them up lightly for one hour to dry, then put them in layers, with salt sprinkled over each layer, in a large covered dish—a glass butter dish is a convenient receptacle. You can add to this for several mornings till you have enough stock—from one pint to a quart, according to the size of the jar; stir every morning and let the whole stand for ten days. Then transfer it to a glass fruit jar, in the bottom of which you have placed two ounce of allspice coarsely ground and as much stick cinnamon broken coarsely. This may now stand for six weeks closely covered, when it is ready for the permanent jar, which may be as pretty as your ingenuity can devise or your means purchase. Those with double covers are the best; and very pretty ones in the blue-and-white Japanese ware, holding over a quart, can be bought for a few shillings.

Have ready one ounce each of cloves, allspice, cinnamon and mace, all ground (not fine), one ounce of orris root, bruised and shredded; two ounces of lavender flowers and a small quantity of any other sweet-scented dry flowers or herbs. Mix together and put into the jar in alternate layers with the rose stock and a few drops of oil of rose, geranium, or violet, and pour over the whole one-quarter pint of good cologne. This will last for years, though from time to time you may add a little lavender or orange-flower water or any nice perfume, and some seasons a few fresh rose petals. You will derive satisfaction from the labor only to be estimated by the owners of similar jars.

The recent admiration for Greek accessories of the toilette has brought back the custom of our grandmothers of lacing ribbons or gay cords through eyelets made along the tops of low shoes, and crossing them upon the instep and then about the ankles. Inch-wide ribbons are sometimes tied in a bow knot in front of the ankle; and sometimes the ribbon is wound about the ankle first and then threaded through the eyelet, crossing the foot one or more times, after which it is tied in a bow-knot upon the top of the toes.

With tan-colored low shoes the ribbon ties are always the same shade, while the stockings may be the same or the color of the dress. The hosiery must match one or the other if my lady would be *comme il faut* in her toilette.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, a recipe in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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NOTICE.
The Nova Scotia Power Co., Limited,
Has purchased the patents of the Electrical Accumulator Company, of New York, for the manufacture of Storage Batteries for Canada. These are the most perfect Storage Batteries yet invented.
Preparations are being made to enter into the manufacture of same on a large scale in Halifax.
Estimates, prices and catalogues will be furnished on application by letter to the
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HALIFAX NURSERY,
ESTABLISHED 1847.
Cor. Robie & North Sts.
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Funeral Designs, Wedding and other Boquets
Of Choicest description at shortest notice.
HERBERT HARRIS, - Proprietor.
MENTION THE CRITIC.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.
Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle
Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec 32 Vict., Chap. 38, for the Benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D.
The 24th Monthly Drawing will take place
On **WEDNESDAY, June 19th, 1889.**
At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$50,000.
Capital Prize—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00
LIST OF PRIZES.

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

2307 Prizes worth \$50,000.00
TICKETS \$1.00.

Offers are made to all winners to pay the prizes cash, less a commission of 10 per cent
Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.
DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY OF EVERY MONTH.
S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary,
OFFICES—19 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CA.

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BUILDERS, LUMBER DEALERS ETC.,
MACKINTOSH & McINNIS'S WHARF,
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LUMBER, TIMBER, LATHS, SHINGLES, &c.
Which they will sell low for Cash. CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR WOOD & BRICK BUILDINGS.

LEITH HOUSE.
Established 1818.

KELLEY & GLASSEY,
SUCCESSORS TO ALEX. McLEOD & Co.
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
HALIFAX, N. S.

CHIESS.

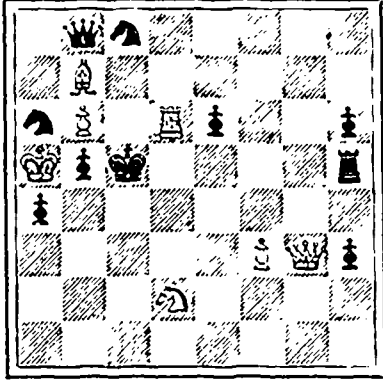
The proprietors of THE CRITIC offer two prizes—to consist of books on Chess—to those subscribers who shall send in the greatest number of correct solutions during the current year. No entrance fee required.

International Correspondence Tourney.

Present scores, American 8, Canadian 6.

PROBLEM No. 81.

By C. Planck, London, G. B.
BLACK 10 pieces.



WHITE 7 pieces.
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME No. 63.

Played in the second round of the Sixth American Chess Congress, being the first game lost by Mr. Max Weiss since the tournament began.

THE CENTRE COUNTER GAMBIT.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| WHITE | BLACK |
| Max Weiss. | J. H. Blackburne. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to Q4 |
| 2 P takes P | Kt to KB3 |
| 3 P to Q4 | Q takes P (b) |
| 4 Kt to QB3 | Q to QR4 |
| 5 Kt to B3 | P to QB3 |
| 6 Kt to K5 | OKt to Q2 |
| 7 Kt to QB4 | Q to Q sq |
| 8 B to K2 | P to Kk3 |
| 9 P to Q5 | P takes P |
| 10 Kt takes P | Kt takes Kt |
| 11 Q takes Kt | B to Kt2 |
| 12 P to KR4 | Castles (c) |
| 13 P to KR5 | Kt to B3 |
| 14 Q takes Q | R takes Q |
| 15 P takes P | RP takes P |
| 16 B to Q3 | B to K3 |
| 17 B to Q2 | QR to B sq |
| 18 Kt to K5 (f) | Kt to Q2! |
| 19 Kt takes Kt | R takes Kt |
| 20 B to QB sq | B to QB5 |
| 21 R to R3 | B takes B |
| 22 R takes B | R takes R |
| 23 P takes R | R to B7 |
| 24 R to Kt sq | B to Q5 |
| 25 B to Q2 | R takes P (g) |
| 26 R takes R | B takes R |
| 27 B to K3 | P to R3 |
| 28 K to Q2 | K to B sq |
| 29 K to B2 | B to K4 |
| 30 K to Kt3 | K to K sq |
| 31 K to B4 | K to Q2 |
| 32 K to B5 | B to B2 |
| 33 P to B3 | P to K3 |
| 34 P to R4 | P to Kt3 ch |
| 35 K to B4 | K to B3 |
| 36 B to B2 | P to B3 |
| 37 B to K3 | B to Q3 |
| 38 B to Q4 | P to K4 |
| 39 B to K3 | P to Kt4 ch |
| 40 P takes P ch | P takes P ch |
| 41 K to Kt3 | K to Q4 |
| 42 B to B2 | P to B4 |
| 43 K to B3 | P to Kt4 |
| 44 P to Kt4 | P takes P |
| 45 P takes P | B to B4 |
| 46 B to K sq | P to K5 |
| 47 P takes P ch | K takes P |
| 48 B to Q2 | B to K6 |
| 49 B to K sq | K to B6 |
| 50 K to Kt4 | K takes P |

- 51 K takes P K to B6
 52 K to B4 P to Kt5
 53 K to Q3 B to B7
 54 B to R5 P to Kt6
 55 B to B7 P to Kt7
 56 B to R2 B to QKt3
 57 K to Q2 K to Kt5
 Resigns.

NOTES.

(a) Introduced by Paul Morphy in his match with Anderssen. The only safe course White can adopt to retain the pawn is B to Kt 5ch, &c, as given in the *German Handbuch*, P to QB4 being a weak move which allows Black to develop a splendid game, by P to QB3 etc.

(b) Herr Andersson played here Kt takes P, but Mr. Blackburne apparently considers the move in the text better.

(c) Evidently disregarding the further advance of the white pawn, foreseeing that in such case he could force the exchange of Queens or drive the white one into a weak position.

(f) It is clear that Black's attack on the Queen's side is very powerful; but it is doubtful if this was the best play at White's command to relieve the pressure.

(g) This simplifies matters as white must take the Rook or allow Black two passed pawns; if R to R, R takes B. The balance of the game is a fine study of an extra Pawn ending, with Bishops on the same color.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. B., St. John's, N. B.—Your letter is received with much pleasure and your remarks are very interesting. We have seen Mr. Forbes and conveyed your message to him. He will communicate with you very shortly. We would much appreciate your kindness if you should send us clippings—especially of problems—that you find in outside papers after you have perused them.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 110.—Black men 2, 10, 13, 14, kg 31; white men 20, 21, 22, 25, kg 3; black to move and win.
 *a 2-7 12 8 16-12 8 4
 20 16 24-20 8 4 *15-18
 b 31-27 8 4 7-11 22 8
 16 12 20-16 4 8 13-17
 27-24 4 8 *10-15 b. wins.

(a) If 10-15, 3 8, 2-6 20 16 draws.

(b) If 31-26, 3 8, 26-17, 8 3 draws.

*Only moves to win.

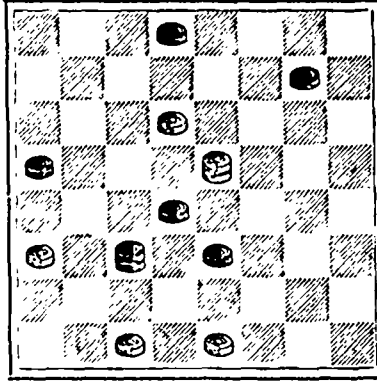
PROBLEM 111.—Black men 3, 5, 6, 11, 12, 17; white men 14, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27. White to move. What result?
 27 24 21 17 15 8 8 3
 1-3-7 22-26 31-26 17-21
 26 23 17 13 24 19 3 8
 6-10 10-17 26-22 12-16
 23 18 19 15 18 11 drawn.
 17-22 26-31 7-11

VAR I.

6-9 9-18 23-30 26-23
 14 10 10 6 24 19 6 1
 11-15 18-23 30-26 23-19
 21 14 19 10 19 15 drawn.

PROBLEM 114.

This position occurred in actual play at the Glasgow Atheneum.
 Black men 2, 8, 13, 18, 23, kg 22.



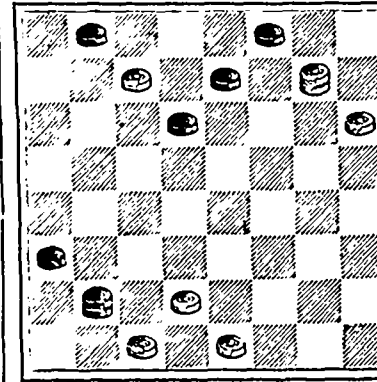
White men 10, 21, 30, 31, kg 15.
 Black to play and win.

We consider the above a position, that, though rarely reached in actual play, will tax the ingenuity of players to correctly solve.

PROBLEM 115.

Ending between Messrs. Atkins and Horsley, as reported by the *Northern Leader*.

Black men 1, 3, 7, 10, 21, kg 25.



White men 6, 12, 26, 30, 31, kg 8.
 Black to play and white to draw.

Another very neat position to occur in play.

CHECKERS IN HALIFAX.—During the last week the following games were played:
 Forbes 1, Forsyth 3, drawn 3; total 7
 O'Hearn 1, Forsyth 0, drawn 1; total 2
 Granville 1, Forsyth 3, drawn 0, total 4.

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 Boys' and Youths' Jerseys,
 Jersey Drawers,
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 Large Stock now showing at
 ELLIOT'S,
 OPPOSITE HALIFAX CLUB.

EXTRAORDINARY LICENSE.

"It seems to me," remarked one of our citizens the other day, "that physicians are allowed extraordinary license in the manner in which they juggle with the welfare of their patients."

Now here is Dr. — who was attending Mr. — up to the time of his death, and if he treated him for one thing he treated him for a dozen different disorders. First the doctor said pneumonia was the trouble; then it was consumption. Then the patient was dosed for heart trouble, and so on until just before he died it was ascertained that disease of the kidneys was the real trouble, and that which had been at first treated as pneumonia, consumption, heart disease, etc., were but the symptoms of kidney disease. But then it was too late.

This is only one case in a hundred, and I am beginning to lose faith in the doctors altogether. In fact I haven't had any need for their services since I began to keep Warner's Safe Cure in my house, a little over three years ago. Whenever I feel a little out of sorts I take a few doses of it, confident that the source of all disease is in the kidneys, which I know Warner's Safe Cure will keep in good order, and will eradicate any disease that may be lurking there. Had Mr. — followed a similar course, I have no doubt that he would be alive to day; but of course all people don't think alike;

One thing is certain, however, and that is the doctors are allowed a little too much freedom in the way they have of pretending to know that which they really know nothing about. If they don't know what is the real trouble with the patient, they should admit it and not go on and experiment at the cost of the patient's life."

A, No. 2829.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT, 1889.

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

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

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

TERMS:—Ten per cent. deposit; remainder on delivery of deed.
 DONALD ARCHIBALD,
 High Sheriff County of Halifax.
 WALLACE McDONALD, Plaintiff's Solicitor.
 Dated Halifax, 7th May, 1889.