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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

1.50 PER ANNUM. }
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS. }

HALIFAX, N. S., SEPTEMBER 14, 1888.

{ VOL. 5.
No. 37. }

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The action of the Cork band, which declined to play "God Save the Queen," seems unpleasant, but there is force in the justification. They allege of coldness and neglect, at least there is doubtless sincerity. The Queen's neglect of Ireland has been simply co-eval with her long reign, and if almost the only, is a murky spot on the scutcheon of her sovereignty.

A study of the Coroner's inquest in the Ridley case makes it pretty plain that the suicide of that unfortunate person was in reality due, not to fear of the censure of the authorities, but to the persecution of the League. As Mandeville was engaged in political agitation for several months after his release, and eventually died, his death can scarcely be attributed to his prison treatment, the prison rules of administration remaining exactly as they were fixed by a Royal Commission, and approved by a Liberal Chief Secretary.

It is a little singular, and scarcely in accordance with the Pope's usual perspicacity, that he should have elected specially to address England on the subject of slavery. Surely England—who honestly purchased the freedom of her own slaves, whose cruisers have for fifty years waged the only war that has been waged against the traffic, and whose anti-slavery feeling did more than any other sentiment to check sympathy for the South in the American Civil War—may be safely trusted to lift up both arm and voice against the iniquity wherever possible.

The redoubtable General Butler recommends the tumbling of Quebec into the St. Lawrence, and the figure of Mr. Cleveland has been suggested for illustration, grasping the tail of the British Lion and whirling that effete animal in space. It might be hinted that Quebec has not hitherto been a favorable arena for American arms, but that braggadocio on our part is misplaced and even criminal. The bombast of Americans is less mischievous than that of the London *Standard*, and the cause of Canada is only to be served by dignity, moderation and absence from bluster. It is by no means certain that we have not ourselves been betrayed into some pettinesses in the matter of duties on packages, if not in that of the canal tolls.

There is some little truth in the remark made by the *Chronicle* that, in reference to Riel and Dumont, either justice was exacting in the one case, or weak in the other; but the *Chronicle* puts the question—"Where is the difference between these two worthies?" Well, there is a difference. The one was a scheming coward, and by no means irresponsible for his actions, as is implied. Moreover, he had his warning in 1870, and without him there would have been no rebellion in 1885. The other is at all events, we fancy, a brave man, and on that account alone has some appeal to respect. Besides, the one was captured, and the other escaped, which, though no logical argument, would render severity after this lapse of time somewhat invidious.

The following appeared in a contemporary of Saturday evening last:—"Somebody writes in the *Presbyterian Witness*.—'We understand an arrangement is being made that the names of all persons seen going into houses in this city, suspected of selling liquor, are to be taken down, and in the course of a few weeks proceedings will be taken, and those persons, whether from town or country, will be called on to give an account.' It is possible that such an idea may have occurred to some low cur with a natural instinct for the blackguard role of the spy and informer, but we are surprised that such a proposition should be admitted to the columns of so respectable a paper as the *Witness*; and we feel quite sure the *Presbyterian Body*, which has done itself credit by very sound utterances on the subject of prohibition, would repudiate with disgust any connection with, or endorsement of, the spy and informer system.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

It is quite worth while, at a time when it is of some consequence that every one should understand the rights of the position of Canada with regard to the forced contentions of the United States, to give the sense of what the Toronto *Globe* says on the subject of Canadian action in the matter of the Fisheries. The *Globe*, it appears, is not so blinded by party spirit as to blink the fact that Mr. Laurier "is wrong in alleging that the Fisheries policy of Canada has been unfriendly to the States." No doubt—we are throughout giving the exact sense of an editorial of the *Globe*—it was vexatious to Americans, but they had left her no option except strict protection of her full rights.

The United States refused to negotiate, though we gave them in 1885

THE CRITIC,

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

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

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

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"Without liberty of human reason there can be no religion," was one of the great propositions defended by Dr. Samuel Clarke, a divine almost as great as Butler, and certainly as great as Priestley, Paley, or Lightfoot. A similar proposition thesis might be maintained in reference to Prohibition. Without free will there can be no temperance.

The League has added another to its long list of cowardly persecutions of women. Two young women, dressmakers, at Labashceda, Clare, have been for some time boycotted for continuing intimacy with a police sergeant and his family. Being literally starved out, they went to Kildysart, where it was found that they had become insane by their protracted persecution. How is it possible to blame any Government for sternly suppressing so vicious and contemptible a tyranny.

The invention of a new motive power is claimed by one William Timmis, an English mechanic, living at Pittsburg, Pa. He claims to be able to create a pressure of 20,000 lbs. per square inch (sufficient to propel the largest steamer or move the heaviest train) by an apparently simple air compressor. Among its machinery are bars containing eleven different minerals, the magnetic influence of which is the secret. If proved to be successful, it will utterly revolutionize motive power.

The *Montreal Witness* has the following pregnant suggestion:—"How could it do to encourage the Hudson's Bay route by the same methods that Russia adopts to encourage the development of a trade route to Siberia by way of the Polar Sea and the Yenesei? Russia, which carried protection rather than has the United States, has given to an English trading company the right of free entry for all goods it manages to land in Siberia by the northern route. If the Canadian Government were to pledge itself to give the right of free entry to all goods landed at the terminal port of the Hudson's Bay Railway, the inducement to complete that road and send steamers through Hudson's Straits to connect with it, would, during the continuance of the present tariff, be strong enough to secure the completion of that enter-

a season's free fishing by way of showing our willingness and friendly spirit. The *Globe* thinks (in which we do not quite agree) that the Ottawa Government was somewhat eager to make seizures, but "was really compelled by the aggressive American attitude to issue orders strictly guarding the entire Canadian case." The *Globe* approves in a general way of its Fisheries policy as one forced on it by the American attitude, and considers that "the Liberals, had they been in power, would have been compelled by the circumstances to have taken very much the same line." It was the only course to take. Nothing was left but to stand on the convention of 1818. "There was no other guide after the Americans had denounced the fisheries clause of the Treaty of Washington, and had refused to negotiate."

"It may be said that Ottawa might have tried to bring about an agreement for extension of international trade by which the fisheries would be thrown open to Americans. But Ottawa did try. The official correspondence between Downing Street and Washington records that Ottawa offered and Washington thankfully accepted the season's free fishing, on the understanding 'that the agreement has been arrived at under circumstances affording prospect of negotiation for the development and extension of trade between the United States and British North America.' President Cleveland honorably recommended the appointment of American commissioners in accordance with this understanding, and the Senate refused to agree. This deprived Ottawa of option to take a course considerably different from what was taken."

It would, we imagine, be difficult for any impartial judgment to differ materially from the *Globe's* conclusions

FISHERY SEIZURES.

That portion of the Press of Canada which (like the proverbial unclean bird that befouls its nest) prefers to circulate depreciation of its own Government in troublous times, rather than lose an opportunity of reflecting on its political opponents, invents a point wherewith to temper its professions of patriotism by alleging an undue eagerness on the part of the Ottawa Government to make seizures of American fishing vessels. It is not therefore out of place to quote one or two passages from the "Special instructions to Officers in command of Fisheries' Protection Vessels," issued from the Department of Fisheries under date 16th April, 1887:—

"I desire, however, to impress upon you that, in carrying out instructions and protecting Canadian inshore fisheries, you should be most careful not to strain the interpretation of the law in the direction of interference with the rights and privileges remaining to United States fishermen in Canadian waters under the Convention of 1818. To this end, the largest liberty compatible with the full protection of Canadian interests is to be granted United States fishing vessels in obtaining in our waters shelter, repairs, wood and water. Care should be taken that while availing themselves of these privileges, such vessels do not engage in any illegal practices, and all proper supervision necessary to accomplish this object is to be exercised, but it is not deemed necessary that in order to effect this an armed guard should be placed on board, or that any reasonable communication with the shore should be prohibited, after the vessel has duly entered, unless sufficient reasons appear for the exercise of such precautions.

In places where United States' fishing vessels are accustomed to come into Canadian waters for shelter only, the Captain of the Cruiser which may be there is authorized to take entry from and grant clearance to the masters of such fishing vessels without requiring them to go on shore for that purpose. Blank forms of entry and clearances are furnished to the captains of cruisers, these, after being filled in, are to be forwarded by the captain of the cruiser to the Customs Officer of the ports within whose jurisdiction they have been used. In cases of distress, disaster, need of provisions for the homeward voyage, of sickness or death on board a foreign fishing vessel, all needful facilities are to be granted for relief, and both you and your officers will be carrying out the wishes of the Department in courteously and freely giving assistance in such instances."

The tone of these instructions goes to confirm our opinion that, in view of the serious consequences likely to attend undue harshness or precipitance, and the sense of that responsibility weighing on the commanders of Canadian cruisers, it is highly improbable there could have existed any tendency to eagerness to make seizures.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE CITY COUNCIL.

"While there is something radically out of joint in our present methods of municipal government, we can expect little improvement until the 'honest citizen' becomes sufficiently old-fashioned to again sacrifice some personal comfort, and perhaps gains, in the public interests of the community of which he forms a part. This was the practice of his fathers in the day when it was a high local honor to be an Alderman of the City of New York for example; and until this position again becomes honorable we must rest content with the misrule of men who make politics a profession, and hold public office for private gain, more or less honestly acquired."

Such is the reflection we find in the *N. Y. Engineering News*, of 4th August, a paper of high repute in and beyond its specialty. It happens that the civic government of Halifax has, in the article before us, suggested itself to the *News* as somewhat of an instance wherewith to point its remarks. We are quite aware that Halifax, though not conspicuous among cities for exemplary regulation, is not New York, and we are not disposed to apply the latter part of our quotation in its full and absolute sense to any of the members of our corporation. Yet it can scarcely be denied that the tone of their own proceedings lays them open to unfavorable impressions. The *Engineering News* takes its text from the *Recorder's* report of a civic meet-

ing. It is therefore presumably informed according to facts, on which it takes occasion to remark: "that cases wherein the authorities disgrace the city they misrepresent are not peculiar to some well-known examples on this (the American) side of the line."

It cannot surprise anyone that a representative body should not, in the estimation of the public, be as Caesar's wife (i. e., above suspicion,) when a meeting opens "by charges and counter-charges of 'fixing' among some of the members in connection with a proposed public improvement, and (when) this affair was only laid aside to discuss a 'late drunk' of one of the committees, and to dispute over a bill for Scotch whiskey, &c, then consumed and charged for to the city under the innocent head of labor." This is not at all a nice sort of report to go before the public, and unfortunately it is supplemented by allusion to other facts, which tend to demonstrate a lax organization, and the usual lack of decency in language. "In some piece of city work, Mr. Keating, the City Engineer, apparently offset the contractor's claim by a claim of the city, but was rewarded for his interest in the city's affairs by a resolution passing the original claim intact, and the statement that his report on the subject was 'a lying and dishonest one,' and he was further practically informed that he must not dare, on pain of dismissal, to report adversely upon any scheme backed by members of the Council." This is unquestionably pretty high-handed, and the angry arbitrariness appears to be by no means in the interests of purity.

The City Engineer, we believe, receives his orders from the Board of Works. The Council censures the Board, and countermands its orders, and the City Engineer is not furnished with the Council's over-riding orders, but is left to gather their tenor from the newspapers, whose reports are not official sanction for anything he may do. An utter lack of systematic organization is here apparent, and it is stated that when Mr. Keating endeavored to point out this defect, he was reminded that "it was not the Engineer's place to lecture the Council."

But what may not lie with the City Engineer, lies with the Press, and when our Civic Legislators lay themselves open by their own discreditable behaviour to unpleasant imputations, they may depend upon it their proceedings will be sharply looked after and unsparingly dealt with in the interests of the suffering public.

HIGH BUILDINGS.

We live in an age of sensations, of great designs and startling results. Whenever something big is achieved, the *fait accompli* at once falls into the ranks as a mere beginning, which men immediately proceed to surpass. Here in Halifax we get along comfortably enough with our modest record as to buildings, though the highest that tower in this city do not exceed five stories. In Omaha they get up to six, in Chicago to eight, in Philadelphia to ten, and in New York as high as thirteen, and one would think that these last should be suppressed, because of the inevitable inconvenience attendant upon occupancy of the higher floors, and the increased difficulty and danger of escaping in case of an alarm. But no attention is paid to them unless they be of the Buddenseik kind, and, even then, the only solicitude is after they have crumbled into ruins through their own weakness, and have destroyed a few lives.

Minneapolis, however, is preparing to "overtop old Pelion," and to dwarf to insignificance the most towering business structures in either the Old or the New World. No such business edifice was ever before attempted, or perhaps even thought of, and we question if any kind of structure by the hand of man—save it be monumental or temporary, was ever so exalted. It is designed to make the building in question twenty-eight stories—350 feet in height, and to contain 728 rooms. It will be eighty feet square, and have a courtyard in the centre. None of the offices are to look into the courtyard, the intention being that all the rooms shall front on the outer sides of the block. The building proper is a continuous skeleton of metal, commencing at the foot with iron, and continuing of iron and steel to its full height. The framework will consist of a series of laminated rivet iron posts, diminishing in size as they ascend, braced diagonally after the manner of lattice-bridge girders. They are to be horizontally braced by the beams of each floor, which will form an integral portion of the building. The whole frame will be covered on the exterior by a non-conducting substance.

The exterior is to be of stone and copper. The stone is covered at each story by horizontal iron shelves, which are concealed by the stone, and are handsomely carved on the outside. The roof is to be iron, except the apex, which will be of glass. The glass portion of it will be used as a look-out tower, from which the surrounding country may be viewed.

The grand rotunda, located on the first floor, will have twelve elevators and two flights of stairs. The latter must certainly be for ornament. The elevators are so arranged that each one does service for only two stories, so that the passenger who ascends to the twenty-fifth or twenty-sixth floor may be able to make the trip without stopping. There will be no woodwork in the building, except the doors and window frames. The building will be so put together, that when completed, no portion of the structural iron will be visible. Each office will have its own safe or series of safes, built on the outer wall, and forming part of the structure. The reduced thickness of the walls is another feature. Those on the exterior do not exceed twenty-two inches. The building will not weigh as much as an ordinary masonry one, and is much cheaper and more quickly built.

We confess to some curiosity as to how this wonderful building—if it is ever erected—would behave if it should be struck by one of those terrible cyclones for which the West has of late years unhappily become so famous.

As a matter of curiosity, we hope the building will be erected, but we fail to see the necessity for carrying out such a scheme in the West. Surely Minneapolis is not as yet so cramped for room that it must economise its land to such an extent as this!

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE OLD STORY.

You may call it flirtation, or what not,
But I don't see that I was to blame,
How could I know that you loved me,
When you never once mentioned the name?
I've walked in the starlight with many,
And have risked my life on the bay,
Yet among them I've never found any
But had something decided to say.

You thought that your silence had told me?
The silence that's golden we've heard;
But the girl of to-day professes silver,
Coined into words sweet and absurd;
There are lovers whom there's no mistaking,
Whose language leaves no one in doubt;
There are others who leave one's heart aching
For a word there's no living without.

But since the sweet year has grown older,
And you've faded as a special pleader,
Shall I be left out in the cold, sir,
Because I was not a mind reader?
You blame me, I think, without reason:
If you really had something to say,
What matters the time or the season?
Why can't we be happy—to-day?
—Editor's Drawer, in *Harper's Magazine* for August.

It takes nine tailors to make a man; but one tailor can turn out nine dudes without exhausting himself.

A negro wedding in Norfolk closed with the remark by the parson, "We will sing that beautiful hymn, 'Plunged in the Gulf of Dark Despair.'"

Trying to do business without advertising, is like winking at a pretty girl through a pair of green goggles. You may know what you are doing, but nobody else does.

EDITOR'S YOUNG WIFE—"My dear, you must pardon me for coming down in a wrapper this morning." Editor—"Don't mention it, my love. Some of our most valued articles come to us in wrappers."

Captain to the man at the wheel—"Another point a-port, quartermaster." Lady passenger—"Good gracious, that's the second pint of port he has called for within a few minutes. How those captains drink!"

"The best of friends must part," said a Chicago woman as she secured her semi-annual divorce from her seventh husband, "but I trust that you will be present at my next wedding, Charles. Mr. Jones and I are to be married next week, Friday."

He was rescuing her from the billowy waves, but it looked as if they might never see Boston again.

"Hold on tight, Penelope," he gasped; "hold on tight."
"Don't say hold on tight," gurgled the girl, with her mouth full of Atlantic Ocean, "say hold on tightly."

The *Globe*, (Boston) in an editorial this week again speaks about "twisting the hated tail of the British lion." We see no reason for hating the tail of the lion,—still, that is the safest end of the beast. In another column a correspondent speaks of those who "twist the British lion's tail with their mouths." This is rhetoric running riot.—*British American Citizen*.

The longest straight reach of railroad in the world is on the new Argentine Pacific line. It is 211 miles in length, without a single curve; nor is there a bridge upon it, nor a single opening larger than an ordinary culvert, no cut of over a yard in depth and no "fill" more than a yard high. There being little or no wood along the line iron ties are employed almost exclusively.

PLEASANT ALL ROUND.—Mother—"And so you were the one little boy in the class to-day, Bobby, who was marked number one?"
Bobby—"yes, ma."
Mother—"Now, isn't it pleasant, Bobby, to be such a nice little boy?"
Bobby—"Yes, ma, and isn't it pleasant to be the mother of such a nice little boy?"

An Aberdeenshire farmer went to his landlord and said: "I must have a new steading or I'll throw up the lease." "That is impossible," was the reply. "Weel, I maun hae a new stack, byre, and stable, at ony rate." "I cannot give you that," said his landlord. "Then surely you can give us a new yett!" said the tenant. "Oh, certainly," replied the landlord, glad at getting off so easily. "Ah, weel, that was n' I wanted," said the tenant, "It was mair than I ever expeckit to get."

"Now, Waldo," said a Boston lady, "the minister is to dine with us to-day, and I want you to be a good little boy."
"Yes, mamma."

"And if the subject of prize fighting is introduced at the table, you must be sure and say slogger not slugger."
The word probably first gained extended currency thro' Mr. Hughes' "Tom Brown's Schooldays at Rugby," when Tom's adversary in his great fight is "Slogger Williams." The Boston lady is right. "Slugger" seems to sound and look as bad and as rowdy as "Hello."

FOR DELICATE, SICKLY CHILDREN *Scott's Emulsion* is unequalled. See what Dr. C. A. Black, of Amherst, N. S., says: "I have been acquainted with *Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil*, with hypophosphites, for years, and consider it one of the finest preparations now before the public. Its pleasant flavor makes it the great favorite for children, and I do highly recommend it for all wasting diseases for children and adults." Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.

Come view our stock of Clothing - 'tis the best in all the City.
Our heavy goods are staunch and true, our light ones gay and pretty.
Lay not your money out till you have called upon us early.
We'll give you every chance to buy, and always treat you fairly.
And do our best to bring you back by honorable dealing.
For we can hardly see the odds 'twixt cheating folks and stealing.
You cannot know, until you try, the bargains we now offer—
One price we have, and only one, despite what some may proffer.
To meet the times, and at all times, without unfair devices,
We mark our goods to all alike, right down at bottom prices.
On this impartial system we make everybody equal.
And it is for the best we had, on figuring up the sequel.
No tossing up of prices here, to catch them in the falling,
Like far too many in the trade, "ACCORDING TO THEIR CALLING."

AND
So to one and all we send a cordial invitation
To visit us without delay, and "view the situation."
On every hand within our store, in every direction,
Our shelves and counters are heaped full, awaiting your selection.
Nothing shall wanting be with us to make your visit pleasant,
As well as profitable, too, to you a peer or peasant.
Send on if you can't come yourself, late in the day or early.
CLAYTON & SONS will deal with you at all times "fair and squarely."
BUSINESS HOURS, 7.30 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

HENDERSON & POTTS

HAVING NOW COMPLETED THEIR
New Paint Factory,
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Beg to announce to their customers, and the trade generally, that they are now manufacturing and ready to supply their well-known

Anchor Brand of White Leads and Colored Paints,

IN ALL THE USUAL PACKAGES.
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Pure Linseed Oil Putty. Best English Linseed Oil.
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IMPERIAL SHOE BLACKING.

HENDERSON & POTTS solicit a continuance of past favors, and hope with their much increased facilities to give, if possible, more prompt attention than formerly to all orders with which they may be intrusted.

NOVA SCOTIA PAINT WORKS - KEMPT ROAD.

W. & C. SILVER.
MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING.

New Fall Suitings just opened, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Nova Scotia Homespun, &c., &c.,
SUITS MADE TO ORDER.
UNDERCLOTHING IN GREAT VARIETY.
GEORGE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

A FACT! TAYLOR'S

NEW STYLE
Double Tongue and Groove
Fireproof

SAFES.

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

CHURLEY, Ont., June 12, 1888.
MESSRS. J. & J. TAYLOR, Toronto:
Gentlemen,—My store was burned here on the 9th inst., and a No. 8 safe which I purchased from you a few years ago came out all right, not even the paint on inside door being blistered. I may add the door has a non-conducting flange on it, and also an air chamber in it, which I am convinced adds much to its fire-resisting quality.
Yours truly,
D. MONTGOMERY.

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And will come or may call.
We print pamphlets,
And bigger books, too:
In fact there are few things
But what we can do.
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With type ever set,
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Or houses to let
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 16. For \$2.50 in cash we undertake to send *The Critic* to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with seventy-nine of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

When a thing good in itself becomes a craze, it becomes a nuisance, and base ball is fast assuming that complexion.

Lt.-General Laurie (Cons.) M.P. for Shelburne, has been unseated for bribery by his agents, personal charges dismissed. The General will, it is said, appeal.

A life-boat belonging to the ill-fated *S. S. Geiser* has been picked up at sea and brought to Halifax. It is in good condition and had seven oars lashed inside.

Col. Irvine, Inspector of Artillery, who has just returned to Ottawa from an official tour of inspection in the Maritime Provinces, reports a marked improvement in the force.

A snow storm was reported in several parts of Quebec on the night of the 5th inst., and considerable damage was done to crops around Montreal by the severe frost of the same night.

St. Jerome, a thriving little town in the Province of Quebec, has suffered from a most disastrous fire. Woollen mills, saw mills and furniture factory were entirely destroyed with contents. Loss \$60,000.

Five large cattle sheds have been erected at the Richmond depot. They are a great improvement on the old ones, and cattle-owners will find them of great advantage in protecting their stock from the cold winds of winter.

A racing pony belonging to Lieut. McGowan, R.A., bolted from before the Engineer Barracks down Mackville street, last Saturday, and broke his neck against a building at the foot of the street, breaking the shafts only of the carriage to which he was attached.

Lieut.-Colonel Curren and the Halifax artillery contingent left for Quebec Monday night to take part in the Dominion artillery competition. The P. E. Island contingent passed through Moncton yesterday. A correspondent telegraphs that they were a fine looking body of men.

Caza, who killed Pelon, the hotel keeper at Coteau Landing, opposite Valleyfield, P. Q., has had his pocket-book containing \$1,100, which he lost in the affray, returned to him by an old scrub woman who picked it up. He has ordered that she be rewarded with \$200 for her honesty.

The Hamburg Steamship Co., owners of the *Wieland*, which rendered such important assistance to the crippled *Thimgalla*, have magnanimously declined accepting any recompense for their humane action: but have intimated to the Danish line that they may turn the amount over to the families of the *Geiser* victims.

Several papers are extraordinarily exercised about the Baronetcy of Sir Chas. Tupper. One thinks the event of such importance as to head with the words "Almost a Nobleman," an elaborate (and quite correct) account of the origin and nature of the dignity. One would think the creation of a Canadian gentleman was the beginning of the end of all things.

Considerable interest attaches to the meeting of the Maritime press association. Important business is to come before the members. An enjoyable excursion has been arranged over one of the most picturesque portions of New Brunswick. This will give those Nova Scotians who have not already been over the ground an excellent idea of the resources of our sister province.

The 1st battalion of the Leicestershire regiment embarked in Her Majesty's ship *Orontes* at Liverpool on September 6 for Bermuda. The *Orontes* is to take the 2nd West Riding to Halifax by September 28, proceeding with the 2nd York and Lancaster to the West Indies by October 20, taking the 1st East Yorkshire thence to South Africa, and bringing home from there the 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, being due at Portsmouth on January 26.

A young lad named Archibald Strong, who lives near Rockhead, took suddenly ill Saturday night, after eating a quantity of canned salmon. A doctor was summoned, who said that some of the acid used in soldering the can must have got into the fish. After working at his patient for upwards of an hour, the doctor succeeded in placing him beyond danger. A retail grocer and his two assistants in Montreal, recently nearly died from the same cause.

A terrible state of destitution prevails among the Cree Indians in the extreme North-West. A letter to Bishop Clui, of the Mackenzie River district, who is now in Montreal, says:—"The crops and hunting failed last year, and a number of Indians died from hunger. Since November last they have come straggling into Athabaska in twos and threes. To the famine succeeded an inundation, and the whole country became a vast sea. The weather up to the middle of June was bitterly cold."

The old established Cape Breton House, 163 Lower Water st., formerly carried on by the late John Lahey, has just been re-opened up by Mr. Robert H. Campbell, who has newly fitted up the stand and put it in thorough repair. Mr. Campbell was the late Mr. Lahey's right hand assistant for over eight years, and the old customers will be glad to learn of his having succeeded to the business. He has in stock a full line of new and well selected groceries, teas, coffee, flour, vegetables and ships' stores generally, and solicits a continuance of the patronage formerly bestowed on the late proprietor.

It is stated that the attention of the Militia Department having been called to the letter which appeared in the *Toronto World*, signed "George H. Douglas, Lieutenant 24th Kent Infantry," dwelling upon the possibility of war with the States and suggesting that "our prime move would be the capture of Detroit," an official communication has been sent to Lieut. Douglas requesting an explanation of his attaching to his signature his rank in the Canadian Militia. The department would not interfere with Mr. Douglas's writing as a private individual. It is the ventilation of his war-like feelings in connection with his rank as a volunteer that is called in question.

The Historical Society will offer its members a very attractive bill of fare during the coming season. Mr. G. Creed will discourse upon the Micmac pictographs, illustrating his subject (which he has studied in company with Col. Mallory, of the Smithsonian Institute) by copious illustrations. Mr. Mascarene Hubbard, the well-known Boston litterateur, will contribute a sketch of his ancestor, Governor Paul Mascarene. Col. Wainwright's paper will probably treat of the Red River Expedition, in which he took part. Interesting and important papers may of course be safely expected from Dr. Lawson, ex-President R. S. C.; Judge Morse, and Professor Russell, who have also consented to lecture before the Society.

It is understood that the trouble in the Governor-General's Foot Guards is temporarily settled. The officers, it is said, will resume their duties by the time being. The settlement is due chiefly to two reasons. In the first place, it is believed that Sir John Macdonald interested himself personally in the matter. Secondly, both Lieut. Col. Macpherson and the officers feel that at this particular time, when there is a possibility of international complications, it is best to sink all personal feelings and co-operate to keep the regiment at its highest pitch of efficiency. It is understood that the officers will withdraw their resignations for a period of six months. If by the end of that time no new complications have arisen, the trouble will blow over.

George and John Thomas while out fishing about six miles east-south-east of Chebucto Head, saw a school of porpoises chasing one another, of which there was a large school. About five minutes after they saw the porpoises, a lot of big fish about 20 in number rose near the boat, one of them being from 20 to 30 feet in length and the others smaller. They had fins about six feet high, with white spots on each side, and a large white spot on the head. Both the men have been fishing 18 years and have been on the Grand Banks, but say they never saw such fish before. One of the fish came very near the boat and struck a porpoise with its tail, lifting it about ten feet out of the water. [A gentleman informs us that he saw some of the above fish off Brackley Point, about a week ago.]

If Janaushek is not to-day the actress whose admirers challenged a comparison with Ristori at her prime, still much of her power remains. Though she is too stout for all of her parts and too old for most of them, yet few people could regret paying a dollar to see such a genuine celebrity. Two or three of her company were admirable artists themselves. Notable among them were Mr. Chaplin, with his capital personations of roles so totally different as "Dandy Dumont" and "Macbeth," and Mr. Tyrone Power, whose rendering of the difficult part of "Dominie Sampson" combined an element of utter absurdity with that touch of pathos, which is a marked feature of the best comic acting. It was this young actor who played "Mr. Middlewick" in *Our Boys*, at the Academy last July, when he was recalled on two consecutive nights in the middle of an act—an honor which, we are told, has never been accorded to any other actor since the Academy was built.

An instance of long delayed justice is afforded by the arrest of a Mormon bishop for a murder committed thirty years ago in Salt Lake City.

Washington naval and military circles are stirred up by a report that an English officer has learned the secret of the torpedo system in use by the States.

Professor Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, died at New York on the 12th inst. of yellow fever. He was considered one of the highest authorities on modern astronomy.

The dory-yacht *Dark Secret*, which started on its voyage from Boston to Queenstown some time ago, was abandoned at sea by Capt. Anderson, who arrived at Stapleton, L. I., in the Norwegian barque *Nora*.

The Supreme Court of Maine has refused to grant an injunction asked for by the Western Union Telegraph Company against the C. P. R., which will at once construct its line through that state. It is to be hoped the monopoly of the Gould-Wiman people will soon be wrested out of their hands. The Maritime Provinces have suffered long enough from it.

The acting superintendent of the New York Maritime Exchange, in speaking of the sinking of the ocean steamship *Geiser* by the collision with the *Thungalla*, said: "It seems almost impossible to prevent such accidents at sea, unless the masters of vessels adopt the plan of running very slow when the weather is thick. Captains are usually anxious to make good time." The ocean lane system, the acting superintendent thought, might be to a certain extent effectual, but people who go to sea should make up their minds that there are risks which they must assume.

Mr. George Sigourney and Miss Imogene Henriques were married in Buffalo in 1882. Their wedding cards read: "Mr and Mrs Sigourney At home, Thursday, in Sacramento, California, beginning May 10th, 1888" They arrived in Sacramento on the date specified, having spent six years on their wedding tour. There is scarcely a spot on the globe that they have not visited. Children were born en route—twin boys in St. Petersburg, a girl in China and another boy in Brazil. The journey cost them \$75,000, and now they are ready to settle down and see their friends "at home."

When a banker fails in China all the partners and employees are beheaded. Consequently banks in China never fail.

A portrait has been painted of the baby King of Spain, mounted upon a rocking-horse. It shows him to be a handsome, manly-looking little fellow.

Spain is waking up to commercial enterprise. A floating exposition is being prepared at Barcelona for carrying specimens of Spanish manufactures to the principal ports of South America.

In England, where the telegraph lines are in the hands of the Government, the people can send messages for sixpence (12 cents.) In Canada we are at the mercy of the Telegraph combine, and have to pay 25 cents, and beyond certain distances more.

At a meeting of the British Association at Bath, Sir Frederick Bramwell, the President, delivered an address, in which he said that he anticipated that steam engines would some day be seen only in museums as curiosities. Engines in the future would probably be worked by a condensable vapor made from petroleum.

The African lakes expedition, under the command of Captain Lugard, had a fight with Arab slave dealers in the Nyanza district about June 16. A European attached to the expedition and several black allies were killed. Captain Lugard was killed. The Arab losses are unknown. It is believed the Arabs retained their position.

A terrible storm off the south coast of Iceland in April last was attended with disastrous loss of life and property amongst the French fishing fleet there. Whilst pursuing their spring cod fishing, 137 men were drowned, and 300 left in a destitute condition on the island until taken off by a steamer. They suffered great hardships from want of food.

An affray between striking workmen and the military took place at Limoges, France. 500 strikers, attended by 50 women, found the way blocked by infantry with fixed bayonets, when the women rushed forward, telling the men to follow. Six were wounded, but the infantry fell away and the victorious strikers held their meeting. Further conflicts followed, but in every case the infantry gave way, and had finally to be withdrawn. Socialism is at the root of the disturbances.

A terribly destructive cyclone visited the island of Havana on Tuesday. The gunboat *Leallad*, lying at Balabano, foundered in the storm. Nine of the crew, including the commander, were drowned. Advices from Sigue are that fifty persons lost their lives, while the damage to dwellings and warehouses in the city and vessels in the harbor and wharves are very great. The village of Pablo Nuevo, in the neighborhood of Sague, is literally wiped out. The telegraph wires are badly broken.

Advices from Georgetown, Demerara, bearing date of August 17, say:—"General business during the fortnight has been exceedingly dull; articles of American import are in over supply, and, owing to the limited demand existing at present, and the plentiful supply of native provisions, sales are very difficult to effect. A few estates have been making small grindings of sugar, but the juice being so poor they have stopped again. Sugar miking will not be general before another six weeks. The weather has been all that can be desired for the canes."

Lord Dufferin has been obliged to have recourse to an amanuensis. Some intimate friends in England sadly miss the charming letters he used to write. He has suffered of late from contraction of the tendons of the fingers in both hands. A first operation performed was not successful, and the malady showed itself again in the right hand. It became necessary to make so deep an incision that the surgeons administered chloroform. Lord Dufferin went through a dinner and state ball afterwards with no outward sign of suffering, except carrying his arm in a sling.

An English Naval officer sometime since proposed to introduce cork to lighten iron-clads. He was, of course, derided by the Admiralty, but the aient French seized the idea, and improved on it, and have ordered a ship to be constructed of "cellulose amorphe," a product of cocoa nut fibre, of such elasticity and resilience that, if pierced by a projectile or ripped by a rock, the aperture will at once close. The sides being formed of this, deck armor only would be required. If such a material is procurable in sufficient quantity, the iron pot regime will soon come to an end.

MOTT'S Homeopathic Cocoa

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

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

Homeopathic Prepared Cocoa, Especially, is superior to any I have seen for use.

JOHN P. MOTT & CO.

34 Bedford Row.



POST OFFICE,

Halifax, N. S., 12th Sept., 1888.

NOTICE.

A MAIL FOR

BERMUDA and the WEST INDIES

to be despatched by S.S. "Alpha," will close at this office on SATURDAY next, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock, a.m.

H. W. BLACKADAR, Postmaster.



St. Lawrence Canal.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the under signed and endorsed "Tender for the St. Lawrence Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on *Tuesday the 20th day of September next* for the construction of two locks and the deepening and enlargement of the upper entrance of the Galops Canal. And the deepening and enlargement of the summit level of the Cornwall Canal. The construction of a new lock at each of the three interior locks situated on the Cornwall Canal between the town of Cornwall and Maple Grove; the deepening and widening the channel way of the Canal, construction of bridges &c.

A map of each of the localities together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen on and after *Tuesday the 17th day of September next*, at this office for all the works, and for the respective works at the following mentioned places.

For the works at Galops, at the lock-keeper's House, Galops. For deepening the summit level of the Cornwall Canal, at Dickson's Landing; and for the new locks No. 18, 19, and 20, at the Town of Cornwall. Printed forms of tender can be obtained for the respective works at the places mentioned.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same, and further, a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$6,000 must accompany the tender for the Galops Canal Works, and a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$2,000 for each section of the works on the summit level of the Cornwall Canal, and for each of the lock sections on the Cornwall Canal a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$4,000.

The respective deposit receipts cheques will not be accepted - must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railway and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The deposit receipts thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department, however, does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

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

Harvest Excursion

TO MANITOBA

AND THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

HALIFAX TO DELORAINÉ,

(200 MILES WEST OF WINNIPEG) AND RETURN,

COLONIST CLASS,

\$33.00,

By Intercolonial Railway Quebec Express on

24th September.

The route from Quebec is by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Tickets good for return within two months.

Corresponding low rates from other stations.

Through Colonist Sleepers, Quebec to Winnipeg. (Free Berths.)

For full particulars, apply to any I. C. R. Ticket Agent, or to

C. R. BARRY.

126 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX.



Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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

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

A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen at this office on and after *TUESDAY, the 24th day of October, next*, where printed forms of tender can also be obtained. A like class of information, relative to the works, can be seen at the office of the Local Officer in the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

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

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

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

The deposit receipt thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

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

DO YOU WANT A DOG?

If you need for **DOG BUYERS' GUIDE**, containing colored plates, 100 engravings of different breeds, prices they are worth, and where to buy them. Directions for Training Dogs and Breeding Terriers. Mailed for 15 Cents. Also Cuts of Dog Furnishing Goods of all kinds.

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They need for **Practical POULTRY BOOK**, 100 pages; beautiful colored plates; engravings of nearly all kinds of fowls; descriptions of the breeds; how to construct plans for poultry houses; information about incubators, and where to buy Eggs from best stock at \$1.50 per sitting. Sent for 15 Cents.

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If you need the **BOOK OF CAGE BIRDS**, 120 pages; 150 illustrations; beautiful colored plates. Treatment and breeding of all kinds of Cage Birds, for pleasure and profit. Diseases and their cure. How to build and stock an Aviary. All about Parrots. Prices of all kinds of birds, cages, etc. Mailed for 15 Cents. The Three Books, 40 Cts.

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HALIFAX, N. S.

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IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.

Has been lately fitted with all modern
improvements, making it one of the
Leading Hotels in Canada.

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ALBION HOTEL,

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P. P. ARCHIBALD, Prop'r.

This is one of the most quiet, orderly, and well-
conducted Hotels in the city. Table always well
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Clean, well-ventilated Rooms and Beds, and no
pains spared for the comfort of guests in every
way, and will commend itself to all who wish a
quiet home while in the city.

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CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

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The nicest place in the City to get a lunch, din-
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Returning, will leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, at
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The YARMOUTH is the fastest steamer plying
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For Tickets, Staterooms, and all other informa-
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The only water declared by the Spanish
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Its richness in Sulphate of Soda, and its
paucity in the element of magnesia makes it
the best purgative known.

ANALYSIS.

Sulphate Soda. Sulphate Magnesia.
93.23 grammes. 3.17 grammes.

It is invaluable in Indigestion, Bowel
Troubles, Liver Disorders, Gastric Fever,
Catarrh, Gout, Rheumatic Affections, Cor-
pulence, Costiveness, and all Skin Diseases

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Pig Iron	Iron Boiler Plates
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Are unequalled for Simplicity of use, Beauty
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The colors, namely, are supplied:
Yellow, Orange, Eosine (Pink), Bismarck,
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The above Dyes are prepared for Dyeing Silk,
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Only 8 cents a Package. Sold by all first-class
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EXCELSIOR DYE CO., C. HARRISON & CO.,
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THE CAVES OF BELLAMAR.

These celebrated Caves are situated about 60 miles by rail from Havana,
in the Island of Cuba,—and these lines were written by a passenger in a
yachting trip to the West Indies in the Steamer Ceylon, in 1885.

A band of Pilgrims came from lands afar
To see the wondrous caves of Bellamar;
The road was rough, but brilliant was the sky,
The earth was bright above, beneath was mystery.
Down the steep stony steps they bent their way
And quickly left behind the light of day,
Each in their hand a flaring torch they carried,
The young, the old, the maiden, and the married.
Here for long years the drip by night and day,
Incessant falling through the o'er-hanging clay;
In mother earth the various drops combined
And lustrous stalactites together joined.
Through thousand, and ten thousand circling years
These fairy gems were formed by dropping tears;
From them in densest darkness, light has come
And in profoundest depths has beauty found a home.
For here the fiat has gone forth, and lo!
"Let there be light!" and caves with brightness glow;
Rubies and sapphires sparkle in the gloom,
And precious gems of every sort, find room.
Here glorious forms not made by sculptor's hand,
By the Creator's will in perfect beauty stand;
It was a fairy palace: from the roof
Hung brilliant crystals of vast size and length.
And myriad lovely forms from nature's loom
Upruse from vasty depths in mighty strength;
Fantastic shapes, as flowers, shrubs, or trees,
Or smiling human faces here one sees,
Or figures of familiar beasts or birds,
And some for which no language can find words;
Caskets of jewels, glittering wealth untold,
Sown broadcast round, with wonder we behold.

When travel opens and instructs the mind,
How small our boasted wealth of lore we find;
Our knowledge, arduous as our efforts seem,
Of nature's handiwork is but a gleam!
A shallow rivulet—a puny stream;—
As rill with ocean's mighty force might vie
Or our small planet with the starry sky.
Wondrous, oh Nature! great Arch-Chemist thou,
Before whose mightier powers weak man must bow;
Can man the birthplace of these gems reveal
Or wring from nature what it would conceal?
Can man with truth compute the drops that fall,
Name their component parts, their weight—and all
That makes them what they are; or form by art
An imitation and a counterpart?
Vain the attempts! Let man confess, his skill
Cannot create, however strong his will.

W. F. P.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

PEN AND INK SKETCHES OF JAMAICA.

(Concluded.)

The flowers and ferns tempt you to pick them at every moment, but such
a thing as walking about freely in that part of the Island is out of the ques-
tion, owing to the ticks in the grass. You cannot journey very far in
Jamaica without soon being made acquainted with the pest of the place.
Three kinds (or sizes in different stages of growth, as a great many affirm it
to be) of ticks infest the grass and cover the bushes. The smallest kind—
which are grass lice—are the most troublesome. They are so small that it is
almost impossible to see them sometimes without looking very near. These
are in size not much larger than a pin's point. The red-tick, called so from
its reddish hue, is about the size of a large pin's head. Then there is the
silver-tick, a flat silver grey insect of a loathsome appearance, the size of a
small fly. These are the natural sizes of the ticks, as seen on the bushes
and grass, not their size when in a state of repletion, which depends entirely
on the quantity of blood they have sucked. If, for instance, one has been
faithfully sticking to you all night, by the morning his flat body will have
become bloated to very rotund dimensions.

Merely to touch a small bush or blade of grass is often enough to cover
you with these insects. In one moment you are literally swarming with
them. I have seen a blade of grass so thickly covered with them that no
atom of it was visible, but it looked more like a woolly stick, so closely was
it covered. They have hardly touched you before you are painfully con-
scious of the fact. They rapidly pierce through your clothing and take pos-
session of your body. To preserve a serene and smiling countenance under
these circumstances, would require the stoicism of a saint accustomed to
penance. They stick to you, or rather bury their heads into your flesh with
such pertinacity, that it is neither easy to brush or wash them off. They
have to be picked off. In the country where the horses feed on the com-
mons and in the grass pieces, the negro grooms always speak of *tickings* the
horses in the morning.

The bite is particularly poisonous. The intensity of the burning irri-
tation depends on the length of time the tick has been biting, and very much
on the state of the blood, as to whether the bite becomes a bad sore or not.
But however healthy the blood, the irritation is sure to torment you for
some weeks. It will altogether cease for a day or two, and then begin
again. And very often the last state of that bite is worse than the first.
Frequently at night you will find you have awakened yourself by scratching
at some bite inflicted weeks previously. After the rains in May the ticks almost
disappear for four months, except in the thick grass pieces, where they
always abound. When they are quite in season, there is no escape from
them, for they will frequently blow in at the open windows. Some parts of
the Island are as yet quite exempt from this plague. On the Port Royal Moun-
tains and the Blue Mountain Ridge, they have not yet made their appear-

ance; but if, as affirmed, it is true that they are spreading over the Island, the outlook is decidedly bad. The oldest inhabitants agree that some 24 or 36 years ago such a thing as a tick was not known. That they were imported with the Cuban cattle into the Island there seems to be no doubt. That they have now become a curse in many districts is a painful fact; and it is also a fact, that where much stock is kept, there the tick is in great abundance. In Manchester, for instance, in all the "Ponns" they are a perfect scourge; also, about Spanish Town, and on the north side, where there are many cattle.

There are grass pieces in some of the "Ponns" which so swarm with the ticks that the cattle will hardly remain in them.

There are no poisonous snakes in Jamaica. The yellow snake is the largest, sometimes measuring 12 feet in length, but quite harmless. And except the ticks, there are few poisonous insects. Occasionally, you hear of a centipede or scorpion, generally on the plains. The mosquito is rather troublesome at certain times of the year about the plains, and strange to say, even up in the cool mountains. I have known them very tormenting occasionally at Flamstead in the afternoon, 3,000 feet above sea level.

The birds sing sweetly in most parts of the Island. The Jamaica night-tingale chants a thrilling melody, a clear, continuous trill of peculiar sweetness. I have heard it warble off and on throughout the whole night. On a moonlight night it literally pours out its tiny bird-soul in a passion of plaintive pleading. In the Port Royal and Blue Mountains you frequently hear the solemn notes of the solitaire more melancholy than sweet. Many beautiful birds frequent the trees. Numbers of tiny humming birds are ever darting in and out among the flowers and in the flowering trees, of which there are so many. The throats of the humming birds flash like brilliant rubies and emeralds. But the most altogether brilliantly gorgeous little bird that I noticed was the Jamaica robin, a bird of the most vivid green, with a throat aglow, like a gleaming coal of fire. The great johncrow, a species of vulture (cathartes aura) is one of the first things which strikes you unpleasantly on your arrival. These huge black birds, the size of a small turkey, with smooth red heads, swoop about everywhere, or in twos and threes, sometimes more, on the roofs of houses, ready to pounce at any moment on their prey. The johncrow is the natural scavenger of Kingston, which certainly needs his services badly. Indeed, these birds are scavengers for the whole Island. Their value is so well appreciated that there is a law prohibiting anyone from shooting them. Perhaps it is due to them that Kingston is habitable, for you cannot drive through the town without a feeling of intense disgust at the rubbish everywhere cast out into the gutters.

Someone has said of Kingston that it must be naturally very healthy, or the people would die by hundreds from the impurities, etc., that are allowed to accumulate. After a heavy rain, you can quite understand from its appearance why it has received the name of the white man's grave. But even in the country the johncrow does his duty, for if an animal dies, it is often left to the johncrow to make off with the carcass, and in a wondrously short time nothing is left but a heap of bones to whiten in the sun. You see these funereal looking birds in flocks all over the Island. They preside on the roof of Government House as well as on that of the negro hut. They are the hideous, but ominous present necessity of Jamaica.

The rainy seasons come in the months of October and May. They generally begin with alternate showers and gleams of brightness. Then the rain begins in good earnest. For four or five days, sometimes a week, it will pour down continuously, day and night, in a perfect deluge. After this down-pour, you are very glad to see the sun sinking down brightly on the face of weeping nature. Everything then looks spring like and gloriously fresh and green. The weather in Jamaica is, unfortunately, either too continuously bright, or too rainy. When it does rain, it often becomes a flood, and when it is bright, that brightness too often ends in drought.

In the year 1879, in the months of September and October, it rained so heavily that all the rivers and brooks overflowed, and the water tore down from the mountains in torrents, washing away bridges, small houses and negro huts, causing great loss of life, and doing much damage all over the Island. The Yallahs river became a flood of rushing water, which swept away numbers of negro houses, and drowned many persons. After the floods, fine weather began at the end of October, which lasted six months. Here and there in the Island a shower of rain fell, but too slight to be of any real benefit. This drought became very serious at last, large numbers of cattle died, and the ponds were dry in many places. There was much suffering for want of water among the poor people in these districts where there are no rivers. They even depended in some places on the parasites growing on the trees, which hold water within their leaves. Water was sold for a pound a puncheon in Mandeville, and it was reported, for sixpence a quart in other places where it had to be brought from great distances.

Vegetation in Jamaica is most luxuriant and various, varying according to the altitude. It is entirely different on the plains to that which you see on the mountains. Here it is altogether more lovely and delicate. Beautiful ferns of all kinds, from the tree fern to the fragile maiden-hair, abound. Delicate creepers of every description meet the eye, including most graceful of all, the creeping bamboo.

In the plains you have larger trees—the huge silk cotton, guango, cedar, palms of various kinds, and many beautiful flowering trees. The silk cotton is one of the largest, and is always profusely adorned with parasites and creepers. A magnificent specimen grows on the road between Kingston and Spanish Town, its enormous branches extending far across the road. The silk cotton sheds its leaves about every three years, and when out of leaf, it is covered with pods from three to four inches in length. When ripe these pods burst and scatter down the silky substances from which it derives its name. They do not all shed their leaves at the same time, as you will see them growing side by side, one in full leaf, the other hung all over with its green egg-shaped pods.

Two of the most celebrated places for natural beauty are the "Bog Walk," near Spanish Town, and the "Fern Walk," near the "Newcastle Camp," up the hills. But Jamaica abounds everywhere in the most glorious scenery.

F. W. MUSGRAVE.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

IMPERIAL FEDERATION AND HOME RULE

Mr. Parnell's letter to Mr. C. J. Rhodes, in which he favors the retention of Irish representatives at Westminster and Imperial Federation also (if the colonies desire it), is an event of the very highest importance. Its immediate and significant result was a gift by Mr. Rhodes of \$50,000 to the funds of the Irish party.

It was not to be expected that ultra Tories would be instantaneously converted to Home Rule even though accompanied by Imperial Federation. Yet it is with some surprise and regret that I find the official organ of the Federation League pushing the importance of Mr. Parnell's utterances and denying that its columns have anything to do with Home Rule. Surely a scheme which involves the delegating of all imperial affairs to an imperial parliament or council (in which all contributing partners will have representatives) involves also the delegating of all local affairs to local parliaments. What the precise limits should be of the jurisdiction of imperial and local parliaments it would be for statesmen and conventions to define; but I should think that the legislature of Ireland or Scotland should have equal rights and powers with the legislature of Canada.

Why anyone should fear separation or rebellion if Irish Home Rule should come thus, as a corollary to Imperial Federation, puzzles me. The followers of Mr. Parnell have long ago thrown the dynamiters overboard. Like Archbishop O'Brien, they recognize that the means used for a worthy end must be "within the Ten Commandments." It is said they have lately even declined the co-operation of the Fenians. Mr. Parnell has admitted that effective safeguards of union should be provided in every scheme of Home Rule. But under Imperial Federation few safeguards would be needed. There would then be no danger of the disunionists gaining the ascendancy in Ireland. If they ever did, they would find rebellion vain. They would have to deal with Britain reinforced by her new partners, then fired with imperial pride and patriotism, and ever growing in numbers and resources. Ungrateful and irreconcilable, rebels would then find no sympathy from outside nations. No politicians in the colonies, few politicians in the United States, could fancy it expedient to affect sympathy with their cause. If they did, they would lose more votes than they would gain.

I sympathize with the present efforts of Mr. Parnell to wish from his garment the slime of the vipers that clung to its skirts. Many men are now quietly rallying to the cause of Home Rule who, like Mr. Rhodes himself, declined to work for it in seeming concert with vandals and murderers. An Irish rector of an English parish, not long ago a pronounced "unionist," wrote me lately that he is a "Gladstonian home-ruler." An imperialist myself, I now am for Home Rule in the interests of imperial union. An Irishman myself, I am for imperial union in the interests of Ireland. The cohesion and strength of the Federated Empire would be weakened, and its glory would be dimmed, if it were not sustained by *all* the gallantry and *all* the genius of my native land.

The empire for Ireland and Ireland for the empire, and a brotherly alliance with the United States—here is a cause that is worth working for or suffering for, if it only can be crowned with success. We could then induce the overburdened nations to disarm, by guaranteeing their integrity. We could reduce the total labor of mankind. We could end the slave trade. There would be "peace on earth, goodwill toward men," and no more "Irish vote" to be angled for with unclean bait. Ireland would be one of an imperial brotherhood of nations, and the august history of the federation would be illuminated by the talent, dash and imagination of her sons.

F. BLAKE CROFTON.

P. S.—Pending the attainment of Home Rule under Mr. Parnell's leadership, it is fervently to be hoped that none of his more hot-headed lieutenants may, by rash words or deeds, run the risk of losing the loyal support that has been won and is being won for the cause. F. B. C.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Elgin, N. B., claims to have the only butter tub and razor-strop factories in Canada.

Capitalists are organizing to build a large cotton mill at St. Jerome, Quebec.

Ex-Mayor Howland and several Toronto friends are considering the scheme of incorporating a joint stock company, with a big subscribed capital, the special object of which will be to tender for and construct any large building in Canada. So far, the project has got no further than talk, but there is a likelihood of the scheme maturing into existence.

On Sept. 6th, Chestnut's razor-strop factory, at Elgin Corner, Albert Co., N. B., was burned. The proprietor lost all his machinery and stock.

Recently, there has been a very marked advance in the activity of iron and steel manufacturing, shoe-making and working in the United States. In the cotton mills the only important labor disputes have been adjusted, five new mills are announced, and every evidence is given of increasing activity, in which the silk and wool industries to some extent share. The manufacturing and industrial situation is steadily improving, and the outlook is encouraging.

Messrs. A. W. Morris & Bro. of Montreal, have completed arrangements to establish at Port Hope a twine factory, employing 100 hands. They expect to be ready and in full operation by Dec. 1.

Messrs. F. P. Currie, W. McNally, A. Bromner, and Wm. Currie, of Montreal, A. A. Ray and H. Cowan, of Ottawa, and others, are applying for incorporation for the "Beaver Drain Pipe Company of Montreal," with a capital of \$100,000, for the manufacture and sale of drain pipes, and all the clay goods, and building bricks, etc. A site has been selected in the vicinity of the city, and the business is to be conducted on a large scale, one of the interested parties being at present in Scotland purchasing the most modern machinery for the conduct of the business.

The *Great Eastern* has made her last voyage. The mammoth hull was towed by two powerful tugs, and finally beached at Traill's wharf, where she will be broken up. This work will be begun in a few days, and her owners expect to realize from her sale, piecemeal, much more than the £20,000 that they paid for her.

The new stem for the steamer *Thimballa*, which has been at Mumford's foundry for several days being bent into shape, was taken from there to the steamer on Friday, the 7th inst. It is a massive piece of iron, and it took two horses to draw it along.

The steamer *Alpha* is being prepared at Cunard's wharf for her first trip to Bermuda, Turk's Island, etc., under the new company. She will leave next Saturday. Arrangements for the purchase of the *Beta*, by the same company, have been completed. She will be commanded by Captain Smith, of Barrington.

The Canada Screw Company, of Hamilton, is applying for supplementary letters patent increasing the capital stock from \$100,000 to half a million, the additional \$400,000 to be allotted to and vested in the American Screw Company of Providence, R.I., and also granting additional power to the Company.

The Pyramids of Egypt weigh 6,818,000 tons.

The Hopewell woollen mills were totally destroyed by fire at 5 a.m. on September 9th. The greater part of the cloth was saved. Loss about \$50,000. Insured for \$19,000. The fire is supposed to have originated in the engine room, and was beyond control before noticed. The insurance is carried in the Western, Citizen, and Queen.

COMMERCIAL.

There has been no change in the general aspect of trade, but a fairly active distribution in most staple lines has already been accomplished, and the prospects for the remainder of the season are quite satisfactory. Prices in most lines have advanced more or less recently throughout the world, and it seems probable that they will continue in that direction, judging at least from present indications. It is now about ten years since the leading staples of merchandise touched the lowest prices then on record, and from that bed-rock basis of values a rapid bound upwards was experienced, resulting in considerably larger profits all round. It is maintained by those who narrowly watch the signs of the times, that the tenth year cycle or curve has touched its greatest dip of depression, and is now on the up turn for higher prices and better times. Certainly we have seen a material improvement in wheat, flour, iron, metals, and sugar, and as the upturn in these staples have of late been of a pronounced character, it certainly gives some color to the cycle theory of depressions and "booms." Some of our more sanguine operators have been getting in on the upward curve, and it is hinted that one of our well-known grain men has done well in iron.

We regret to say that the hay, grain, and vegetable crops of this Province will be very small this year, owing to a continuance of very wet weather. Large sections have been so deluged that the growing crops have been retarded and stunted, and thousands of tons of hay have been ruined because it could not be gathered in. This will be a serious injury to our agriculturalists, and will cause hundreds of industrious families in the Maritime Provinces—we will not say to suffer actual want—but to pinch themselves more than their custom is to make both ends meet and to owe no man anything.

The annual report of the fisheries department for 1887 has just been published. The delay in its publication was caused by the difficulty in securing returns from the various officers connected with the department. The total value of fisheries for the year was \$18,430,000, of which Nova Scotia's share was \$8,300,000, New Brunswick, \$3,500,000, and Prince Edward Island, \$1,000,000. The leading values are:—

Cod.....	\$4,500,000
Herring.....	2,400,000
Salmon.....	2,000,000
Lobsters.....	1,800,000
Mackerel.....	1,300,000

During the past year an aggregate of \$161,000 was paid as bounty to nearly 15,000 vessels and boats. The value of vessels and boats engaged in the fisheries of Canada is estimated at \$6,750,000. Of the 60,000 fishermen, Nova Scotia claims 29,000, New Brunswick 11,000, and Prince Edward Island 1,000. The report contains most valuable comparative fishery statistics covering the past nineteen years.

The miserable "retaliation" business continues to be discussed with more or less virulence on both sides. The House of Representatives at Washington on Saturday last passed what is called the "Wilson Retaliation Bill" by a vote of 174 to 4—a tolerably unanimous vote—though it is evident that many honorable members must have shirked placing themselves on record on this subject. At picnics and other public gatherings, several Dominion ministers have expressed their views—some truculently aggressive and others more conciliatory in tone. As far as the press, especially that of Great Britain, is concerned, they are very free and very conflicting in their advice to Canada as to what she should or could do. One or two are quite belligerent, but the large majority urge upon the Dominion to hold her breath and bide the time, which will surely come, when this little squabble will be amicably arranged in accordance with the dictates of wisdom, and with due regard to the honor of all concerned.

A despatch from Canso, bearing date of the 9th instant, says:— "The schooner *Flying Seal*, of Gloucester, arrived from Labrador this p. m. loaded with herring for the U. S. market." This is seeking pastures new.

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

	Week	Prev.	Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date		
	Sept. 7	week	Sept. 7	1886	1885	1888	1887	1886
United States..	157	136	119	151	169	6,878	6,531	7,004
Canada.....	22	23	31	22	17	1,178	878	841

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—Wm. Hogg & Son, boots and shoes, Shelburne, dissolved; estate of Miss Kate Conroy, dry goods, Halifax, stock advertised for sale by tender, Lamont C. McQuinn, general store, Gay's River, assigned; estate of Esson & Co., wholesale grocers, Halifax, premises advertised for sale by auction.

DRY GOODS.—Although importers, wholesale merchants, and manufacturers' agents, complain very much regarding the small profits upon which the dry goods trade is based, still, a quite marked improvement has traced in the volume of business in general fall goods. Woollen and cotton fabrics have both been in better demand, and many who only a short time since took a gloomy view of the situation now anticipate a good fall trade. On the other hand, collections have been very slow and remittances somewhat disappointing, renewals having shown a larger proportion than was expected. One or two of our larger houses in this line, however, express themselves as satisfied.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The market has been active and considerably affected in pig iron. Cables quote:—Scotch warrants at Glasgow, 41s. 11d.; No. 3 foundry, G. M. B. at Middlesborough, 34s. 6d. At London latest quotations were. Spot tin, £97 7s. 6d., and 10s. more for three months futures; Chili bars, spot, £95, do. futures, £79 5s.; G. M. B. copper, £76; soft Spanish lead, £13 10s. The above prices show an advance of 1s. 5d. in Scotch Warrants; £4 15s. in spot tin; £9 to £10 in spot Chili bars, and 10s. in G. M. B. copper. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* says:—"The pig iron market is very strong and excited, and prices have advanced rapidly in Glasgow, late cable advices quoting warrants up to 41s. 11d., being an advance of 1s. 5d. on the week, and 4s. 6d. from bottom prices not long since. In this market there is also a much stronger feeling, latest cable quoting Summerlee at equal to \$21 laid down here, which is an advance of \$1.50 per ton, and on all brands a rise of \$1 to \$1.50 may be quoted. Business is reported in Calder on spot at \$20.50, sales having been made of several hundred tons at \$20 to \$20 50. It is said that a Glasgow house well known in Montreal, has realized handsomely on the late advance, and that its aggregate profits will amount to £8,000."

BREADSTUFFS.—The flour market has been active with a brisk demand, and a considerable amount of business was transacted. Reports from all parts of the old world and from considerable portions of the new concur in showing that the wheat yield this year is far smaller than usual. A usually reliable authority in London telegraphs to the *New York Times* a lengthy despatch concerning the wheat situation, giving full estimated statistics, for which we have not space, but the result is summed up in the words:—"The countries which always have to buy wheat must this year buy 370,000,000 bushels, while the countries raising more than they consume will have about 295,000,000 bushels to sell." This indicates a shortage of production as compared with the demand of 75,000,000. If these estimates are correct, and there seems to be no reason to doubt their accuracy, wheat and flour may reach almost any figures within a few weeks or months. Beerbohm's cable says:—"Cargoes off coast—wheat firm, corn nothing offering; no passage and for shipment—wheat firm but less active, corn rising. English and American flour in London firm. English country markets firm. French country markets quiet." The Chicago wheat market was fairly active, but weaker. Quotations were 93½c. September, 92½c. October, 91½c. December. On the other hand corn was stronger and advanced to 46c. September, 45½c. October, 39½c. December. Oats were also stronger and improved to 24½c. September, 24½c. October. In Toledo the wheat market has been unsettled, in Detroit weaker, and in Milwaukee it declined ½c.

Provisions.—No improvement has developed in the local provision market, the demand having continued slow, and business has been of a jobbing character to merely supply actual consumptive requirements. In the Liverpool provision market all has been stationary except for lard, which was weaker and declined 3d. to 48s. 9d.; pork was at 73s. 9d., bacon at 47s. 6d. to 48s.; tallow at 25s. 6d. In Chicago the provision market has been active though weak, and pork declined 20c. on the first option, and improved 2½c. on the last, quotations being \$11.10 October, \$13.80 January. Lard was easier, and stood at \$9.80 October, \$8.90 November, \$8.22½ January. The hog market was steady all round, except on light grades, which were weak and declined 5c. to 10c.

Butter.—Fresh and fancy creamery and dairy are attracting a little more attention, while old stale goods are neglected.

CHEESE.—Little or nothing is doing in the local cheese market. The situation is certainly no better, and it must be admitted that there is a strong element on the bear side, which is using every effort to depress prices. The cable advices indicate no change, but reports offerings at 46s. cost and freight. A point in favor of the market is the comparative cheapness of cheese, yet there is no apparent disposition on the other side to take hold.

APPLES.—The market is easy under larger receipts of imported and early fall fruit. The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* says:—"As the season advances it becomes more certain that Canada will have one of the largest crops of apples ever produced, and dealers look for a low range of prices, as they say it will be too risky to handle them except at more reasonable figures than are now asked by growers. In some of the best sections West of Toronto farmers are wanting to contract at \$1 per bbl. on the tree for their winter fruit, which would bring the price laid down here to \$1.90 and \$2 per bbl., which dealers here say is altogether too high, in view of the large crop to be moved. A few lots will probably be required for immediate wants, upon which full prices may be paid, but parties in the trade state that if growers think they are going to get the same figures for the balance of the crop, they will probably have to carry their goods through the winter. The prospects at the moment certainly point to very reasonable prices during the coming season, both in Canada and the United States. We learn of a lot of 500 bbls. of winter varieties being sold, costing \$1.85, to be delivered here about the middle of October. The early fall fruit is arriving pretty liberally, and we hear of sales of about 1,200 bbls. at prices ranging from \$1.10 to \$2 as to quality. A few selections have brought \$2.25. As regards the export trade, a few small lots are going forward by this week's steamers, but no extensive shipments are expected for some time. A recent despatch from Liverpool says:—"Although the arrivals of apples continue heavy, the demand for all descriptions is good, and prices are well maintained." A cable quotes prices firm in Liverpool at 15s."

DRIED FRUITS.—The market for new crop is not yet fixed, but stimulating cables just received of rainy weather, and consequent advancing prices at Denia and Malaga, cannot fail to give figures an upward tendency here.

SUGAR.—There has been a fair movement in sugar, and the market has a strong undertone. In fact an advance has been effected during the past week both in granulated and in yellows. The St. Lawrence refinery has resumed operations in its new establishment, and has evidently all the energy necessary to achieve or rather secure success.

TEA.—A fairly active movement has developed in tea, and the receipts of new crop are being well distributed.

FISH OILS.—Our Montreal correspondent advises us as follows:—"The oil market has ruled quiet—the demand having fallen off—and business has been of a jobbing character. The recent advance in steam refined and pale seal has been well maintained, but I do not hear of any further round lots changing hands." Another report reads:—"Several lots of Newfoundland cod oil amounting to about 200 bbls. have been placed at 30c., and 31c. is now asked. Nova Scotia oil would cost 34c. laid down here, from Halifax just now; but quotations on spot range from 28c. to 29c. Cod oil is quoted at 60c. to 65c. for Newfoundland and 90c. to 95c. for Norway. In steam refined seal oil there is a firmer feeling and quotations range from 43c. to 45c., as to quality."

FISH.—No change has transpired in the fish market this week. A few small lots of dry and pickled fish have been received, but not enough to put any life into trade. The outside demand continues to be sluggish, and practically no business is doing. There is some enquiry for mackerel, but figures tendered are regarded by holders as unreasonably low, and on such a basis nothing can be accomplished. Arrivals of herring from the Labrador coast are daily looked for. Reports received from that locality are so conflicting that it is extremely difficult to form anything like an intelligent estimate of the extent of the catch there. The opinion, however, prevails that the catch is little short of a failure. Since our last report 500 barrels of salmon have been received from the Labrador. We understand that these will go into store. Our outside advices are as follows.—Montreal, August 10.—"Sales of dry codfish are reported at \$4.90 per qtl., and we quote \$4.90 to \$5. Green cod \$5.25 per bbl. A lot of 50 bbls. of Cape Breton herring has been sold to arrive at \$5.75, but holders are now stiff at \$6. British Columbia salmon \$13 per bbl. for No. 1." Gloucester, Mass., August 10.—"The fish market continues firm, and there is no reason why prices should not go still higher in the near future. There is no encouraging outlook for a large increase of stock in any department. Mackerel are still scarce in all directions, and when found, hard to secure, and the catch of codfish on all the grounds is light for the season. Last sales of mackerel out of pickle \$22, and \$14 per bbl. for Shores and \$17 for Bays. The market for codfish remains firm. Large Georges sell from \$4.75 to \$4.87½ per qtl. as to quality, and small at \$4.37½. We quote trawl Bank \$4.12½ to \$4.25, hand line do. \$4.25 to \$4.37½, and choice Bank and Flemish Cap \$4.37½ to \$4.50. Shore cod \$4.50, and \$4 for large and small. We quote cured cusk at \$3.37½, hake \$1.87½ to \$2.25, haddock \$2.75, heavy salted pollock \$2.25, and English cured do. \$2.75 per qtl. Labrador herring \$5 to \$5.25 per bbl., medium split \$4.50; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$5 to \$5.50; Eastport \$3; pickled codfish \$6.50; haddock \$5.50; halibut heads \$3.25; tongues \$7; sounds \$12, tongues and sounds \$9, alewives \$5, trout \$14.50." Havana (by cable via N. Y.) September 11.—"Codfish \$6 to \$6.12½; haddock \$5 to \$5.25; hake \$4.25." Kingston, Ja., August 29.—"Large receipts lately have caused much stagnation to prevail, and buyers are for the present holding off from purchasing. We, however, quote values to-day nominally at 21s to 22s. for tierces, 22s. to 24s. for boxes, 26s. for hhds. codfish, 34s. mackerel. We hope in a short time to see more activity prevailing." Georgetown, Demerara, August 17.—"We quote Halifax and large Newfoundland codfish at \$10, medium \$17 to \$15, boxes \$1.75 dail, haddock \$21.50, best split herrings \$5, mackorel, none at market."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR	
Cut Leaf	8½
Granulated	8
Circle A	7½
White Extra C	7½
Extra Yellow C	6½ to 6¾
Yellow C	5¾ to 6
TEA	
Congou, Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 21
" Good	25 to 29
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES	
Barbadoes	35
Demerara	36
Diamond N.	43
Porto Rico	36 to 37
Cienfuegos	31 to 32
Trinidad	33 to 34
Antigua	33 to 35
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44
" Bright	42 to 58
BISCUITS	
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family	5½ to 6
Soda	5½ to 5¾
do in 1 lb boxes, 60 to case	7½
Fancy	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

We have to record another advance in flour since our last issue. Old wheat has become exceedingly scarce, and the farmers hold their new wheat from market. Some millers are asking today \$5.65 for 90 per cent patents, \$5.75 to \$5.90 for full patents. Cornmeal unchanged. The new arrivals of oatmeal will be rather easier in price. Our quotations for the market to-day are:—

Flour		
Graham	5.50 to 5.75	
Patent high grades	5.75 to 6.00	
90 per cent Patents	5.55 to 6.35	
Superior Extra	5.25 to 6.35	
Extras from Patents	4.50 to 4.85	
Low grades in sacks	3.80 to 3.65	
" " barrels	3.85 to 4.00	
Oatmeal, Standard	5.00 to 5.60	
" Granulated	5.35 to 5.60	
" Rolled	5.75	
Corn Meal—kiln dried	3.30 to 3.40	
Brwn, per ton	20.00 to 21.00	
Shorts	24.00 to 25.00	
Middlings	24.00 to 27.00	
Mill or Mixed Feed, per ton	30.00	
Oil Cake, Ground	35.00	
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs.	52 to 63	
Barley of 48	nominal	
Peas of 60	1.00 to 1.15	
White Beans, per bushel	2.25 to 2.35	
Pot Barley, per barrel	5.00	
Hay per ton	13.00 to 14.50	
Straw	11.00 to 12.00	

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	
" Am. Plate	11.50 to 12.00
" Ex. Plate	12.00 to 12.50
Pork, Mess, American	18.00 to 18.50
" American, clear	10.00 to 10.50
" P. E. I. Mess	18.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	15.50 to 16.00
" Prime Mess	13.00 to 13.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
" Cases	12.50 to 13.00
Hams, P. E. I., green	8 to 8½
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef	\$2.20 per bbl.

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily. These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL	
Extra	none
No. 1	none
" 2 large	none
" 3 large	10.50
" 3	10.00
HERRING	
No. 1 shore, July	4.50 to 5.00
No. 1 August	none
" September	none
Round Shore	nominal
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl	4.50 to 5.00
Bay of Islands, Split	2.25 to 2.50
" Round	2.00 to 2.25
ALWIVES, per bbl	6.00
CODFISH	
Hard Shore, new	4.00
New Bank	3.50
Bay	none
SALMON, No. 1	15.50 to 16.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.	2.75
HAKE	2.25
CUSK	1.75
POLLOCK	1.25
HAKE SOUND, per lb	30
COD OIL A.	26 to 27

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

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing)	5.00 to 5.40
Tall Cans	4.80 to 5.00
Flat	6.20 to 6.40
Newfoundland Flat Cans	6.25 to 6.50

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER

Pine, clear, No 1, per m.	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2, do	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension, 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	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

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	22 to 25
" " in Small Tubs	22 to 24
" Good, in large tubs	19 to 20
" Store Packed & oversalted	12 to 15
Canadian Township	20
" Western	17 to 18
Cheese, Canadian	9½ to 10

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 20
" unwashed	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	5 to 6
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs, No 1	5
" under 60 lbs, No 1	5
" over 60 lbs, No 2	5
" under 60 lbs, No 2	5
Cow Hides, No 1	5
No 3 Hides, each	4
Calf Skins	25
" Deacons, each	25
Lambskins	25 to 40
Tallow	2

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, new, per bbl	1.50 to 2.75
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	9.50
" per case, Valencia	none
Lemons, per case	5.50 to 6.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	5.00
Onions, Egyptian, new, per lb.	2½
" American Silver Skin	3
Dates, boxes, new	6½
Raisins, Valencia, new	8 to 8½
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per 'b	12
" small boxes	14
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags	6
Bananas, per bunch	2.00 to 3.00
Peaches, per basket	1.50 to 2.00

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

POULTRY.

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

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

AT CROSS-PURPOSES.

(Continued.)

The young man was evidently not averse from a few compliments. He caressed his black moustache with the diamond-decked hand, thereby at once displaying the gem and concealing a gratified smile.

"Well, Mary, you give yourself the treat pretty often. What is it to-day?"

"Only a trifle, sir; it's——" She placed a bundle on the counter, and with nervous fingers fumbled at the knots. Stuyvesant noticed how her hand trembled and how her dark eyes were raised every moment in mute despairing appeal to the handsome, self-satisfied face of the young pawnbroker. Her pitiful attempt at humor had died out as the moment for trying her last chance had come.

Zalinski lost patience. "Come, hurry up," he said, roughly. "This isn't a thousand dollar job of yours, I suppose. I can't waste all day over it."

There were tears in her eyes, but she managed to laugh.

"Oh, the sorra a thousand dollars, sir. Sure that's for gentlemen like you, not for the likes of me. I only want——" She hesitated as the last knot yielded to her hand. She needed so many things that she wanted the last penny she could secure as an advance, but it would be absurd to ask too much and terrible to ask too little. She spread out the contents of the bundle on the counter.

"I want—forty cents on this shawl and pair of shoes."

The poor shoes were cast back to her with quick contempt; and indeed they merited no better fate. Only despair would have brought them to such a place.

"Call those things shoes! Take them to a junk shop. Let's see the shawl. H'm! I thought so. I wouldn't take the whole outfit as a gift. Forty cents, indeed!"

"Sure it's better nor this one I have on. Ye'll let me have a quarter on it, anyhow?"

"What d'ye take this place for? A rag shop? Take your shawl home and cut the holes out of it and then come back and talk to me." And the young pawnbroker turned away with an indignant sniff.

"Ochone, sir, sure ye'll not be so cruel? Listen, now! My man's got a job. He goes to work Monday. Not a word of lie in it! Indade he does; and sorra a thing is there in the house,—neither bit nor sup,—and the childer cryin',—an'——" She tore the thin shawl from her shoulders and added it to the other. "Won't ye let me have twenty five on the two? Next week I'll redeem them. They'll be no time wid ye. Ah, look at them ag'in, Mr. Zalinski. Ye'll niver be after refusin' me?"

But the pawnbroker was not even listening to her. He had gone up to one of the more secluded compartments, whence a fairly white hand protruded across the counter. From this hand he had just received a cluster ring, which he was now examining in every possible light. No longer did Stuyvesant take comfort from the prepossessing appearance of the man. He was sorry that this was Zalinski.

Meanwhile, the poor Irishwoman had gathered her paltry belongings from the counter slowly and reluctantly. She was weeping unrestrainedly now, and murmuring broken words below her breath. She did not attempt to make up her bundle again, but placed both shawls over her shoulders; one of them had a gaudy red pattern, and the other was a more sombre black, and as they were carelessly adjusted, and the colors of the lower one showed through the holes in the upper, the effect was bizarre. She took the shoes in her hand, and turned toward the door.

"I might have known it," she muttered; "but sure what was I to do? I couldn't sit there and listen to poor little Shaun cryin' wid the hunger! Oh, murder, murder, what's to become of us now, at all, at all?"

She wrung her hands, and the shoes dropped to the floor.

Paul had never realized the existence of poverty like this. Now and again he had given a trifle to tramps and beggars, always in violation of his principles,—for he was a sound theorist in political economy. But here was a genuine case of destitution and despair. He felt a lump rising in his throat, as he stepped forward to address the woman.

At this moment the strident tones issued their order to the automaton at the desk: "Seventy-five dollars on a cluster diamond and ruby ring."

The announcement enchainned the attention of everyone in the shop. Evidently the transaction was of sensational magnitude.

"What name?" was asked; and from the obscurity of the partition a female voice answered, with a little laugh,—

"Cash,—Brooklyn." And the clerk made his entry.

This pledge was not thrown up on the shelves. It was tied to its ticket and placed in the safe, which yawned a little more to receive it.

Meanwhile, Stuyvesant had found a moment to speak to the Irishwoman. He had not inquired how she happened to be reduced to such a plight; he had not asked what was her husband's business, he had merely slipped into her hand five dollars and his card.

"I am very sorry you are in such trouble," he said. "There is a trifle which may help you along till your husband gets to work. Don't be afraid; I can afford it. And if you'll let me know if there is anything further—if any accident should happen—my address is on that card. I think I know of some people who would inquire into your case and do more for you than I can."

He turned away from the poor creature's tearful, wondering thanks. Leaving her to marvel what manner of angel this might be who did good in pawn shops, he faced the counter again. He had violated the first principle

of his own code of alms giving, he had bestowed money on an unknown woman without investigation; but his conscience acquitted him.

He caught Mr. Zalinski's eye as that worthy returned from depositing the cluster ring in the safe. The young pawnbroker at once accosted Paul, whose dress and appearance suggested another possible transaction of similar importance.

"What can I do for you, sir?" said he, politely, half leaning, half reaching across the counter with a suggestive gesture. Stuyvesant's watch chain was visible, and from it depended a locket, and in the locket was a very good likeness of Miss Vaughn. The pawnbroker's glance seemed to have been attracted to it, and his hand indicated and in a manner invited it.

Stuyvesant hastily fastened his coat, which he had unbuttoned a moment before to reach his card case. Having thus answered the gesture in the negative, he proceeded to answer the question in the affirmative.

"If you can spare me a moment, I will tell you. You are Mr. Zalinski, I believe?"

"That is my name," returned the young man, slightly surprised. As a rule, his customers did not trouble themselves much about his identity, being often more occupied in concealing their own.

"A week or so ago," began Stuyvesant, "just before Christmas, I suppose, you received, doubtless in the course of business, a check——" He hesitated a moment, uncertain how to proceed; but the young man behind the counter broke in impatiently:

"We receive a great many checks in the course of business. Come to the point at once. I am very busy."

"I am anxious to trace this check. It was drawn by me to the order of a friend of mine, and made payable by him to you. From you it passed to James Burt."

The pawnbroker looked at him sharply and suspiciously.

"You seem to have traced it pretty well already," he said. "I don't know any James Burt. Are you sure the check passed through my hands?"

"It was endorsed M. Zalinski; not a very common name, surely," answered Paul.

"Common or ur-*ommou*, it is not mine. My name is Isaac," was the rough reply.

"Your sign outside reads M. Zalinski," pursued Stuyvesant.

"That's my father's name. This business does not belong to me."

"Can I see your father, then?" asked Paul, eagerly. Somehow he was relieved to learn that Charley's business did not lie with this shrewd, handsome young fellow, who seemed, like his own diamond, all glitter, without a soft spot anywhere about him.

"Can you see my father?" the clerk repeated, slowly. "Well, I don't know. I'll ask him." He stepped back and took up a speaking tube which hung down at an angle of one of the shelves and evidently communicated with the regions above. He whistled into it, and then held it to his ear waiting for a response. This was not long in coming, for the young man speedily spoke into the tube.

Stuyvesant now listened to a curious, one-sided dialogue; he could hear every word Isaac Zalinski said, but the replies from above were inaudible.

"Gentleman wants to see you a minute," was the first message intrusted to the tube. Then came a pause. The upper regions were returning their answer.

"I don't know. Something about a check."

Another pause.

"Quite the swell. Talks smooth and dresses well."

The unseen interlocutor apparently took some time to consider this description, and Paul realized that the New York Fagin, behind his open door, was not so accessible after all.

"I don't think so. Never saw him before. Don't look as if he was so any lay," was young Zalinski's next contribution to the interview, and Stuyvesant inferred that the gentleman at the other end had endeavored to connect him with some of the crib-cracking fraternity.

After another application of the tube to his ear, the young man turned.

"Say, young fellow, you're not from Mulberry Street, are you?"

Paul did not for a moment appreciate the significance of the question.

"No, I live up town," he answered, simply.

The other favored him with a protracted stare. "Well, there's no tellin'," he muttered to himself, and then sent his voice upward:

"I don't think so, hasn't that cut. I guess you'd better have it out with him anyhow." Then after a moment he dropped the tube.

"The old man'll see you in a minute," he said, and at once returned to the counter, the most eligible point of which was now occupied by an old and portly negro woman.

"Well, Aunt Hannah, what can I do for you to day?"

There was a bulky bundle in front of the woman. It was neatly placed up in two towels, which she now proceeded to unfasten.

"Only a trifle, honey," she said. "I hab' pressin' occasion fo' a wuz ob five dollahs till Monday."

"Gig's coming up then, eh?" said the pawnbroker, with a laugh.

"Well, let's have a look at the collat." "Oh, it's a-comin' this time, shuah," said the negress, throwing back the towels. "I dreamed it, I did; an' my ole man, what's never knowed to go wrong, he dreamed it the same as I did."

She took six shirts from the bundle. Paul could see that they were of the finest quality, with initials marked in embroidery, and most beautifully washed and ironed. Zalinski counted them over carelessly and with a disparaging air.

"Give you four dollars," he said, at last.

"Foah's no manner ob use to me, honey; must hab five. Couldn't get along with foah, nohow."

"Why, four's enough to gamble away at policy in one week, isn't it?"

Or has washing taken a boom, that you can afford to plunge this way?" returned the young man.

Paul gasped. This woman was a laundress, and she was actually pawning some of her customers' shirts to risk the money in some obscure form of gambling!

"I tells you, chile, dis yar is shuah! an' I ain't a-gwine to go no little contemptuous picayune stake on a shuah thing. Not for Hannah?" persisted the old woman.

"I can't advance you more than four dollars," said Zalinski, in a tone which was apparently intended to put an end to the discussion.

"Jes' as you please, chile. Please yo'self an' yo'll please me. Dis nigger knows whar she can git five dollahs for dese yar goods jes' as quick as axin'." And the old negress proceeded in a very determined manner to replace the towels.

"Oh, well," said the pawnbroker, "I'll make it four and a half for you."

"Five dollahs, sah, an' 'nough an' too much said about it," answered the woman, as she began to fasten up her bundle, taking three or four pins from her mouth, where they had seemed in no wise to stem the current of her eloquence.

Zalinski appeared to hesitate a moment, then he cried,—

"Five dollars on half a dozen cambric shirts! You see, you're an old customer, Aunt Hannah, and I can't bear to disoblige you," he added, with a laugh.

"Pat's all well 'nough, honey; but you knows debblish well dem shirts is wuff more, an' you knows, too, that I must hab' em out by Monday noon; fo' if I couldn't take 'em home what would the gen'lman say? Petty larceny! that's what he'd say! an' I'se an honest woman, that's what I am! an' I'se got a character I won't lose for no half dozen shirts an' no five dollahs, nor no such triflin' matter. That's me!"

Meanwhile, Paul was plunged in a most unpleasant doubt as to whether his own proper shirts—and he was very particular about his linen—ever passed through an experience like this. He employed a colored washer-woman, and he had never troubled his head to inquire what might be the fate of this personal property from the day he took it off till the day he donned it again. It gave him a cold chill to reflect on the possibility that his shirts might have spent some of the intervening time in such an establishment as this. His laundress lived up town, it was true, in one of the streets off Sixth Avenue, as well as he could remember, but then there were pawn shops everywhere, and policy playing was not confined to any particular locality.

A shrill whistle broke the thread of these unpleasant reflections. He looked up. The sound had come from the tube.

The young pawnbroker was in the act of slapping down five silver dollars and a ticket before the negress, with whose estimate of her own honesty Paul could not agree. He looked up and caught Stuyvesant's eye, then he nodded.

"That's the old man," he said. "He'll see you now. Go out in the passage and go up one flight of stairs. Room over this, second floor front."

Stuyvesant went out silently; and, following these directions, he soon found himself in front of a closed door at the end of an extremely dark passage. He knocked.

"Come in," said a voice, and he entered.

The room was small, and as dirty, apparently, as the rest of the house. The gas was not ablaze here, although the two windows admitted but little light through their thick incrustation of grime and cobwebs. The apartment was simply furnished. There was no carpet on the floor. In front of each window stood a massive safe, serving to obscure the lower panes altogether; and perhaps the absolutely phenomenal dirtiness of the upper panes was due to the inaccessibility thus caused. A very handsome desk with a cylinder top occupied the space between these safes, and with two chairs it constituted the entire furniture. Ornaments there were none, unless two confused heaps of japanned tin boxes, such as one sees in a lawyer's office, might pass for such. These stood in no particular order, some upside down, some on their sides, and some in a normal position, on each side of the door.

As Stuyvesant entered, the sole occupant of the room, who was seated at the desk, spun nimbly round in his revolving chair, and faced him.

"Well, sir, and vot is it I shall haf the pleasure to do mit you?"

The speaker was a man who might be anywhere between fifty and seventy years of age. His thin hair and straggling beard, though streaked with gray, were still dark, and the heavy eyebrows, which came down low over his eyes and nearly met between them, were as black as jet. But his face, as Paul could observe, even in the dim half light which prevailed, was a perfect net work of wrinkles, and a curious twitch, which elevated one side of his upper lip at short intervals, after the manner of a snarling dog, whether arising from habit or from infirmity, added a very peculiar character to the man's expression. Though he had evidently been writing when Stuyvesant entered, and though the light was so poor, he did not wear glasses. His eyes, set close together, and seemingly almost joined by the peculiarity of the brows, were extraordinarily brilliant and piercing. The whole countenance was striking, and not altogether agreeable, and there was no trace of the good looks which were visible in the young man down stairs. By nature and habit Stuyvesant was a quick observer, and he had seen all that there was to see at a glance. He drew the only remaining chair closer to the desk, and settled himself in it, without waiting for an invitation. It was then that he first noticed the convulsive snarl of the other's lip.

"Mr. Zalinski," he began, "I will not waste more of your time by apologizing for my presence than I am compelled to use. I want to ask you if you know anything of a Mr. Charles Vaughn?"

"I thought it vos apout a check you came?"

(To be continued.)

ARMY & NAVY DEPOT.

James Scott & Co.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocers & Wine Merchants,

117 and 118 GRANVILLE STREET,

Offer for Sale in Bond or Duty Paid:

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

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

A Full Line of GROCERIES always on hand.

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

DELANEY & MERRILL,

DENTISTS,

87 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

All operations in Dentistry thoroughly performed. Teeth and Roots usually sacrificed to the forceps restored and made useful by the application of Artificial Crowns, thus avoiding a plate in the mouth.

Whole or partial Sets of Teeth Mounted on Gold or Vulcanite with ease and comfort to the wearer.

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LOTTERY.

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle
Established in 1824, under the Act of Quebec,
32 Vet., Chap. 36, for the Benefit of
the Diocesan Societies of Colo-
nization of the Province
of Quebec.

CLASS D.

The 10th Monthly Drawing will take place
On WEDNESDAY, 19th September, 1888.

At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$50,000.

Principal Lot—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

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

TICKETS \$1.00.

Offers are made to all winners to pay the prizes cash, less a commission of 10 per cent.
Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary,
OFFICE—19 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Pussy said to the owl, you elegant fowl,

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

It is quite evident they had never heard of

Wm. Bannister,

136 Granville Street,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Importer and Retail Dealer in

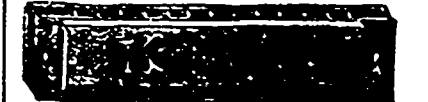
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,

Spectacles, Plated Ware!

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

John F. Stratton's
MOUTH HARMONICAS.

"Capt. Jenks" "Pinafore"
"Mascol" "Tony Pastor"



"SILVER REED."
John F. Stratton's
ROYAL HARMONICAS.

The finest Mouth Harmonicas possible to make.
"Duchess" "Konigin" "Empress"
"Prinzessin" "Sultana" "Golden"

IMPORTER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Harmonicas and General
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE,
49 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

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SUCCESSORS TO

FADER BROS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Meats of all descriptions, Poultry,
Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, &c.

—ALSO—

Manufacturers of Canned Goods, Bolognas, &c.

Highest market prices allowed on consignments of first-class Country Produce.

Hotel Keepers and others in places with no available markets, will find it to their advantage to patronize us, as we keep a large stock constantly on hand, and have every facility for executing orders.

NOTICE.

Now ready for inspection at

DeWolfe's Show Rooms

The largest assortment of

CARRIAGES

Yet offered.

A FEW of those SEVENTY-FIVE
DOLLAR ones left.

CALL AND SEE AT

DeWolfe's Carriage Factory,
NORTH WEST COMMON, HALIFAX.

MOIR, SON & CO.

MAMMOTH WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

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

Sydney Coal, Victoria Coal, Hard Coal, (ALL SIZES.)

For sale in any quantity desired, by

S. CUNARD & CO.

SOUTH END DEPOT, DOMINION WHARF.

NORTH END DEPOT, O'NEIL'S WHARF.

Orders by Telephone will receive prompt attention.

Truro Foundry and Machine Co. TRURO, N. S.

ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS.

Our Specialties are—

GOLD MINING MACHINERY

Of every kind, with latest Western Improvements.

ROTARY SAW MILLS

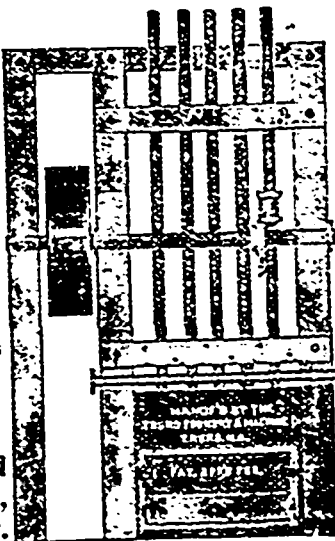
In Latest Styles, and

HOT WATER BOILERS.

Estimates furnished for Heating Dwellings, Stores, Churches, &c., with Hot Water or Steam.

—ALSO—

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(LIMITED)

HALIFAX, N. S.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

PUMPING MACHINERY

FOR MINERS' USE,

IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, &c.

MINING.

THE MINES DEPARTMENT.—It affords us great satisfaction to express a favorable criticism what we find to be in our experience the general sentiment among mining men with respect to the present enforcement of the Mines Act, and the management of the Mines office. Although in carrying out the provisions of mining code, cases of hardship occur and decided differences of opinion arise between the Department and the lessees, the general verdict is one of approval and acceptance of the decisions and enforcements of the Department. The Nova Scotia Mines Act is an excellent one, clear and liberal in its provisions and requirements, allowing great liberty of action to mining lessees, being guided more by equity than hampered by restrictions, but retaining power enough to administer the public property in a manner that one would seldom find it safe to challenge. Under the present regime, the business is conducted in a very clear and systematic way, and without annoying red tape or circumlocution. We had occasion some time ago to refer to the feeling regarding an outbreak of a little old-foginess in the Mines office, and the difficulties many found in getting certain kind of information, but that is not often seen now, and anyone encountering it should appeal to higher authority.

Note.—At another time we will speak of the arrangement of the office, and the system of retaining and recording the titles to properties, and the kinds of work carried on by the Department.

MOOSE RIVER.—Work continues steady in this camp. Mr. Touquoy is opening new ground by pits from the surface. Wm. Bruce is at work opening a lead to the north of his old workings. Moose River has done a steady business this season. One or two new houses have been built. Interest in the road scheme to give a good road from the mines to Musquodoboit was renewed by the visit of the Government's agent to inspect the lines as run by the county's surveyors. The promptness of the Government in acting on the petitions gives encouragement to those who have suffered the lack of road accommodation. The full scheme of which Moose River road is a part, is to have a through line of road from Tangier to Mooseland mines, Mooseland Settlement, thence by old Iceland road to Cope's Hill, building a piece in Moose River Mines and from Moose River, to make a good road to Musquodoboit. The royalty would be well expended if such lines of roads to the mines were built.

Mess. Mills & Gillis, solicitors, of Annapolis, N. S., offer for sale and invite tenders for the iron mining property and other lands belonging to Francis J. Parker, of Boston, Mass. Tenders will be received up to Saturday, the 29th day of September.

A telegram to the *Chronicle* from Bridgewater states that Mr. W. J. Nelson brought into Bridgewater on Tuesday a bar of gold weighing one hundred and fifteen ounces, crushed from twenty tons of quartz, the output of eighteen days labor. This gold was taken from the Nelson property in Brookfield gold district. The lode opened up is twenty inches wide, and increases in richness the farther it goes down.

The following are the more complete official returns received at the Mines Office for the month of August:—

District.	Mill.	Tons Crushed.	Oz. Gold.
Sherbrooke.....	Miners.....	200	43 1/2
Rawdon.....	United M. Co.....	65	25
Stornment.....	Island G. M. Co.....	252	244
Wine Harbor.....	Napier.....	68	42 1/2
Lake Catcha.....	Oxford G. M. Co.....	173	264
Salmon River.....	Dufferin.....	890	252
Uniacke.....	Nicholls.....	106	15
Millipisgate.....	Ovens.....	3	4
Moose River.....	D. Touquoy.....	351 1/2	55 1/2
Cariboo.....	Lake Lode M. Co.....	99	102
South Uniacke.....	Withdraw.....	35	32

MOOSELAND.—Messrs. Stenshorn and Murphy have been trying to get the outcrop of bedrock on the western side of the river. They find that the surface is not as deep as it was on the eastern side of the river, being about 16 feet, while the depth where they found their leads on the eastern side of the river was 30 feet. The continued wet weather prevented them from finishing their surface pit and drifting on the bedrock. They will probably test the quality of their leads in the Mooseland mill while waiting for dry weather.

Cambourne Cornwall, England, was not long since the scene of an exhibition for miners and competitions in work. We give the following extract from the *Engineering and Mining Journal* of New York. We would like to hear similar competitions between miners in this country. In the two given below one was in Cornwall, England, and the second in Colorado:—

MINERS' TOOLS.—One of the most valuable exhibits consisted of a complete set of miners' tools, striking hammers, drills, picks, gads, wedges, all made by the local smiths, and sent in directly from the smiths, no filing or finishing, other than that given by the hammer, being accepted. These tools were made in competition for three prizes of £2, £1 and 10s. for the three best sets. All of the tools shown were admirable specimens of the smith's art, and were almost without exception fitted with handles of American Hickory in first class shape. One beautifully executed set was selected from competition by the judges, because the file had been used on the thread of a drill extractor.

COMPETITIVE TRIALS OF DRILLING BY HAND.—As an appropriate sequence of this display of fine tools it was arranged to have a competitive trial of them by the miners from the principal mines. This trial excited so much interest that it has been agreed to arrange soon another and similar contest of skill and muscle. Nearly a thousand miners formed a densely packed ring about the contestants. A large cubical block of granite was provided, and five "pairs" of men, of three each, one holding the drill and two striking, were allowed to compete. They were limited in time to eight minutes each pair. The drills were of one-inch steel, and the hammers of the weight preferred by the men. The men, with bared arms, commenced striking at the work and kept at it until the expiration of the time, when the depth of the hole was measured.

The Tincroft men won the first prize, boring through the block (13 inches) in 6 minutes and 43 seconds. Dolcoath pair came second; boring through (12½ inches) in 7 minutes and 18 seconds. Carn Brea came in third, boring 12¾ inches in the 8 minutes, but for this "pair" it should be stated that by mistaking the size of drill to be used they had to take one that was not sharp, and one broke in the hole at the beginning and they lost over 10 seconds.

There was a notable difference in the striking. The Tincroft men slung their hammers "round" and gave the least number of blows—91 to the minute. The Dolcoath men struck 130, Carn Brea, 118; Cook's Kitchen, 107. In future contests the weight of the men should be noted, and a rock big enough to make sure that the men will not bore through it before the expiration of the time. It is certainly interesting to know by actual sight that three men can "put down" a hole over 13 inches deep in porphyritic granite in less than seven minutes. Such competitions are worthy of all praise; they are far more useful than merely muscular sports, and it would be well to extend the range to smith's work and other manual occupations.

A HAND DRILLING RECORD.—The drilling contest which occurred at Evergreen Lakes, near Leadville, Colo., on the 29th ult., between Nic Meyer and John Ahren, resulted in the former drilling a drive back hole in granite 20¾ inches in fifteen minutes, and the latter 17¼ inches in the same space of time. The contest was for \$500 a side. When compared with the Cornish record given in the *Engineering and Mining Journal* of August 25th, this Leadville record appears greater, though lack of information as to the conditions of the contest renders it impossible to institute a strict comparison.

THE COAL COMBINE—The well known coal combine of Toronto, which was among those specially brought under the attention of the Parliamentary Committee of last session, has fixed a coal dealer \$50 for selling coal at \$5.75 a ton, contrary to the combine prices. The matter has been investigated with the result that the rulings of the Board of Trade have been found to be violated in important particulars. The large contracts for Government supply, for the charitable institutions and other large consumers, are priced and awarded by the combine and the buyers have no voice in the matter, and no more control over the purchase than is involved in the payment of the bill. The combine employs a private detective to watch dealers and gather evidence of transactions in violation of the rules, and all offenders are obliged to pay heavy fines for independent action, or go out of the business. That the profits are altogether exorbitant may be gathered from the fact that country buyers are often supplied at a dollar less than is charged in the city. As dealers sell coal at \$4.75 in the country, and are not allowed to sell the same coal in the city at \$5.75, it is obvious that there is upwards of an additional dollar a ton profit in the city beyond what is expected and necessary.

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3rd.—That certain piece or parcel of Land in the Guinea Settlement, in Clements aforesaid, bounded as follows: Commencing on the South side of the Guinea road at the West line of lands of W. B. Pickens; thence South Twenty Three (23) degrees east to the south side of Lake Skull; thence along said lake Easterly to land of James Cain; thence North Twenty-Three degrees West to the Guinea Road aforesaid; thence following said road Westerly to the place of beginning, containing seventy acres, more or less.

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HOME AND FARM.

BUTTER-MAKING.—(Concluded.)—The way of cream rising is this: the whey, or water of the milk, is from 80 to 90 parts in the 100 of new milk; when drawn from the cow it is about 95 degrees of heat; at this heat the whey, or water of milk, is not much heavier than the butter globules, hence they remain mixed through it, but water contracts and gets heavier as it cools till it reaches 36 degrees Fahrenheit and oil or fat gets larger and lighter by cooling, and, therefore, rises to the top. The practice of every cook confirms this, for, if she has boiled a pot full of meat and wishes to save the fat for soap grease, she does not try to skim it off while the water is warm; she simply sets it aside till it gets cold and the fat comes to the top in a solid cake. The same thing takes place in the rising of cream, with this difference perhaps, that the fat globules of meat are more nearly of a size than those of butter, and rise more together, while in cream some are large and some small, the large ones occupy more space and come to the top first. It has been seen that if a pail of milk be left for only fifteen minutes after milking there will be cream on the top, though but slightly cooled. The large globules make the best butter, and to get a good article, the plan is to strain the milk away when it is first milked, before it has had time to cool, in winter when it gets cool too soon to warm it to about 100 degrees, then put it in deep cans and cool gradually down to about 60 or 55, when you get a prime quality, but if you do not value quality so much as quantity, then gradually reduce it to 45, or 40 degrees. Slow and not low cooling gives soldier rich cream while sudden and low cooling gives a thinner and poorer quality, perhaps in the sudden rush the little butter sacks get entangled in the curd and carry it with them to the top; hence the cream raised on shallow pans in the open air has a richer appearance, but pans have the disadvantage of exposing the cream to the air, and the odours and floating germs of fermentation get into it, which have a tendency to spoil its flavour and injure its keeping qualities which are prevented by deep setting and under water. 'Tis said, and truly, that pans give richer cream, but the small globules get entangled in the curd and never get to the top. The time will come when good butter will be made all over the country. Then butter will not be packed in cellars with coal oil, decaying vegetables and the etceteras of the country store.

Fresh earth cellars will be made for its storage away from barn and city odours, where, surrounded by lime in air tight vessels, it will retain its first flavor.

Light in the Home is so great and, with kerosene properly managed, so cheap a blessing, that we are induced to give the following extract on it from the *N. Y. Cultivator*. We, however, make one or two additional remarks. We prefer the light of properly tended lamps to that of gas. There is no real need for candles, though it is convenient to have one at hand. A small lamp not too much turned down may be burned all night without smell, and with a very small consumption of oil. The ordinary burners now obtainable are excellent and the great secrets are perfect cleanliness, and having the lamps filled up every evening before lighting. We never burn a lamp below the medium size. They are far hotter than the small size wick in every way, and burn but little more oil.

THE CARE OF LAMPS.—People who live in houses lighted by gas escape much that is disagreeable in the care of lamps—or their lack of care. But the kerosene lamp is the universal illuminator of the farmer's home, and though it gives a greater light and in this respect an improvement on candles which lit up the old rooms in the past, yet it lacks that soft, cheerful, peculiarly pleasant light. Even now in the "day of lamps" a candle cannot be dispensed with to burn for all night use. When set behind something, the flicker is not seen and there is no disagreeable poison in the air which comes from the imperfect combustion of a kerosene lamp "turned down." (I refer to wax or sperm candles as tallow does emit a perceptible odor and needs snuffing.)

The best light is obtained from a lamp where the surface of the oil is at all times at the same distance from the burning part of the wick. Where the reservoir containing the oil is directly under the burner, as in most common lamps, the blaze burns less and less brightly as the oil decreases and the wick grows more tardy in supplying it. We need an improvement in hand lamps on this account.

The wick serves principally to elevate the oil, the combustion of its own substance being very slight, but there is a choice in wicks. Felt wicks are preferable to woven, as they can be more easily trimmed to give a good shaped blaze. Usually if a servant pretends to trim a wick, she will cut off all the black every day. This is undesirable, for by pinching off the loose fibers and smoothing over the top a better light is obtained. The inside of the oil reservoir should be occasionally cleansed with soda dissolved in water (teaspoonful to a quart of water.) Be careful to drain and dry them well. This can be easily done by standing them in the open oven a few moments. Do not let the soda and water come into contact with any bronze or gilt about the outside of the lamp.

Oil should be strained before it is put into a nice lamp which has a transparent reservoir. The burners should be boiled in soda water once in a month or two. If you live in or near a town where there is a factory in which brass is handled, take the burners there and have them dipped. It will cost but a few cents and they will look like new.

We must not only keep the lamps "trimmed and burning," but we must let them "shine." It is essential that the chimneys be perfectly clean and clear. A smoky chimney is as dismal a sight as a frowning face.

Spolio, or "Pride of the Kitchen," a similar article, will remove all spots and stains which will not easily wash off.

The Rochester burner gives an excellent light, especially for winter, as

it heats like a small stove. One will very quickly raise the temperature, in an ordinary-sized room, five degrees. People practice economy in all ways, and use widely different means of "saving a little," which is a good thing to do—but don't for the sake of your eyes and health economize by using poor, worn out burners on your lamps, which render combustion imperfect, and would be none too good if new.—*J. W. A., Litchfield County, Conn.*

THE DIGNITY OF FARMING.—President Chamberlain, of the Iowa Agricultural college, pays this high tribute to the business of farming: "Farming confers health, home comforts and the privilege of attending to the training of children, instead of leaving home early in the morning and returning late at night. It also confers freedom from want. Few farmers ever go to the poorhouse or ask charity. While 90 per cent. of business men fail, only 10 per cent. of farmers fail. Farming also gives individuality and independence of mind. The man is not confined to one narrow line of work, which eventually dwarfs his intellect, and makes him more a machine than the machine he tends. There is independence from want and from the dictation of employers. It is the kind of life which fosters intelligence and manliness in the boys, and womanliness in the girls.

The following from an excellent humanitarian publication, chiefly for young persons, is a good hint to all; to the young to abstain from such serious mischief, and to their elders to sharply correct the foolish tendency if they should happen to see it. The publication is "Our Dumb Animals," Boston:—"Passing a farm house a short time ago I observed two boys having what they termed 'some fun' with a young colt. They were teasing it in every possible manner they could think of, and though it could not have been over four or five weeks old, it had already become as vicious as a bad mule, and kicked and struck with its fore feet quite as savagely. It was learning lessons it would remember through life, and some innocent person will have to suffer for the foolish acts of these boys.

OUR COSY CORNER.

To remove indelible ink: Apply a strong solution of cyanide of potassium and rinse well.

The woollen theory has been adopted by the ladies of the English National Dress Association, and is considered to be especially adapted to the clothing of the children. A complete model for the under and other clothing is shown by them. It consists of pure wool stockings, corset waist, the divided skirt and knee breeches, and the smock frock or long apron over all. This sensible and healthful costume has generally been adopted by thoughtful, careful mothers.

To remove iron rust or ink spots, moisten the spots and apply salts of lemon until they disappear, and then rinse well. Salts of lemon are made of equal parts of oxalic acid and tartaric acid. Another way is to moisten with lemon juice, and sprinkle well with salt and lay in the sun.

ORANGE CAKE.—One cup of butter, three cups of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, four and one-half cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, and six eggs, saving out the whites of four. Bake in layers. Beat the four whites to a stiff froth and add one pound of powdered sugar. Pare three oranges, and after the frosting is spread over the cakes, slice the oranges very thin and lay them on the frosting of all the layers except the top.

A piece of heavy flannel doubled two or four thick and placed in the bottom of wire hanging baskets before the dirt is put in, will keep the water from dripping if care is used in sprinkling the plants. Wild moss is also excellent.

If you have occasion to use clothes wet in hot water about an invalid, do not try to wring them out of the water. The best way to prepare them is to steam them, they can be handled with comparative ease.

ORANGE CUSTARD.—Pare and slice six oranges and lay them in a deep dish. Take one pint of milk, two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, yolks of three eggs, a little piece of butter, half a cup of sugar and make a boiled custard. Put one cup of powdered sugar over the sliced oranges and pour over them the custard. Make a meringue of the whites of the eggs, spread it over the custard and set it in the oven a moment to brown.

Everybody will be glad to know how to make the blacking that hardware dealers put on stoves. It is simply black varnish dissolved in turpentine and mixed with any ordinary good stove polish.

To remove paint from windows. Take strong bicarbonate of soda and dissolve it in hot water. Wash the glass, and in twenty minutes or half an hour rub thoroughly with a dry cloth.

PINEAPPLE CREAM CARAMELS.—Two cups of granulated sugar, two-thirds cup rich milk or cream and fill the cup up with unmelted butter. Stir until it begins to boil, and not after. Cook until it turns a very pale coffee color. Flavor with pineapple extract and color with a little saffron.

A little powdered borax put in the water in which laces, muslins and lawns are washed will improve their appearance greatly; use as little as possible.

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

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NOTICE. ROBT. STANFORD, TAILOR,

Begs to inform his customers and the public in general that he has removed to 156 HOLLIS STREET, in Store lately occupied by W. C. Smith, where he will be prepared to show a large and well selected stock at clearing prices, to make room for Fall importations.



CLINICAL CLERK.

Applications, in writing, from duly qualified Medical Students, for the position of CLINICAL CLERK at the Victoria General Hospital, will be received at this office until

Noon on Tuesday, 25th inst.

Information as to conditions of application and appointment can be obtained at this office by intending applicants.

FEMALE NURSE.

Applications in writing (stating age and giving references) for the position of FEMALE NURSE at Victoria General Hospital, will be received at this office until

Noon on Tuesday, 25th inst.

By order, R. T. MURRAY Secretary.

Office: Com. Pub. Works and Mines, Halifax, Sept. 3, 1888.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"DIXIE," Antigonish.—Your last went to the Dead Letter Office, Ottawa, but fortunately reached me in time. Ask your postmaster to look into the law, when he will discover that I can't fully prepay postage on printers' manuscript, and request him to be guided by the postal regulations hereafter. The delay that might be caused by his ignorance of his duties and of the regulations, may at another season of the year cause serious inconvenience.

Please note that at the 6th move in your solution to Problem 56, if 10 15 be played instead of 10 14, black wins. This renders your solution useless.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 55.—Solved by Mrs. Mosley and "Dixie." Position:—black men, 2, 5, 8, 13, 19, 20, kg. 22; white men, 10, 14, 15, 18, 24, 27, 28, 32; white to play and win.

10 7 14 9 27 18 32 7 2-11 5-23 20-27 w. wins.

PROBLEM 56.—Solved by Mrs. Mosley. Position:—black men, 1, 5, 6, 8, 10; white men, 13, 18, 20, 28, 31; white to play and draw.

28 24 16 7 7 2 19 15 8-11 22-26 27-32 27-23 (1) 27 24 20 2 9 15 10 (1) 10-15 26-31 5-14 23-18 20 16 27 24 24 19 13 9 15-22 31-27 32-27 drawn.

VAR. I.

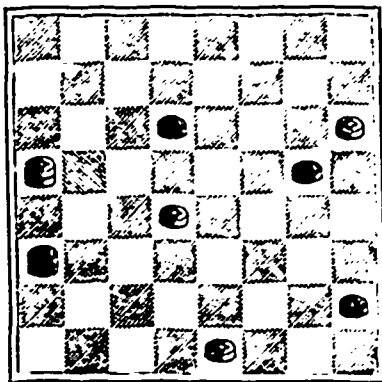
5-9 24 19 22-26 16 7 27 23 (2) 15-22 19 16 drawn. 10-15 23 18 26-31

VAR. II.

15-24 24-28 28-32 23 19 19 16 16 7 drawn.

PROBLEM 59.

From the Glasgow Herald. Black men—10, 16, 28, kg. 21.



White men—12, 18, 31, kg. 13. Black to play and draw.

GAME XV, "Alma."

11-15 12-19 10-19 27-23 23 19 23 7 27 24 3 7 8-11 2-11 20-27 14-18 22 17 17 13 32 16 7 11 3-8 8-12 18-23 23-19 25 22 26 23 28 24 21 17 11-16 4-8 8-12 19-15 26 23 23 19 16 11 11 7 7-11 15-18 23-27 *18-23 31 26 22 15 11 7 9-14 11-18 27-31 29 25 19 16 7 3 16-20 12-19 31-27 19 16 24 15 24 20

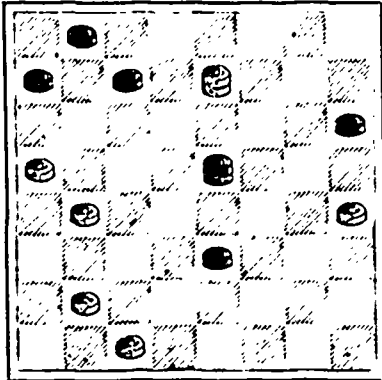
* From this position the book

shows a black win, but an old veteran, after examination, points out a very pretty draw, which we ask our checkerists to discover by presenting them with

PROBLEM 60.

By James Toner, Now Castle, being a correction of Baker and Reed's "Alma," variation 103—from Leeds Express.

Black men—1, 5, 6, 12, 23, kg. 15.



White men—13, 17, 20, 25, 30, kg. 7. White to move and draw.

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.

CHESS.

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

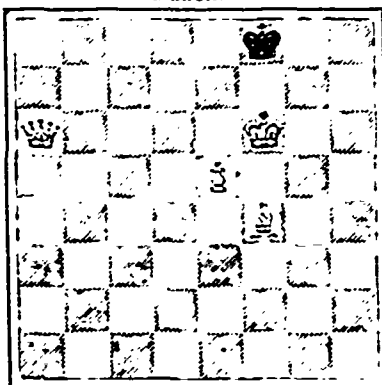
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our regular Solution Tourney will recommence on Oct. 5th. The prizes will be awarded to the successful competitors (subscribers only being eligible) at the end of December. The first prize will be "Gossip's Chess Manual," new edition, revised by Lipschütz, and the second prize will be "Pierce Gambit, Papers and Problems."

Solution to "Chess Monument."

WHITE. BLACK. 1 R to QKt5(ch) K to Q2 2 R to K7(ch) K takes Kt 3 B to Kt5(ch) K takes Kt 4 B to B4(ch) K to B3 5 B to Q5(ch) K takes B 6 Q to KB3(ch) K to B5 7 P mates

Problem from "Chess Euclid." BLACK.



WHITE. Blackburne. White to mate with P in 3 moves.

GAME No. 27.

King's Gambit Declined. WHITE. BLACK. Gunsberg. Blackburne. 1 P to K4 P to K4 2 P to KB4 B to B4 3 Kt to QB3 P to Q3 4 Kt to B3 Kt to KB3 5 B to B4 Kt to B3

6 P to Q3 P to QR3(a) 7 P to B5 Kt to QR4 8 P to QR3(b) Kt takes B 9 P takes Kt Q to K2 10 B to Kt5 P to QR3 11 R to KBsq(c) P to QKt4 12 P takes P RP takes P 13 P to QKt4(d) B to Kt3 14 Q to Q3 Castles(c) 15 P to KKt4 B to Qsq 16 KR to Ktsq Q to B2 17 B takes Kt P takes B(f) 18 Q to Q2 K to Rsq 19 Q to R6 KR to Ktsq 20 R to Kt3 Q to K2(hour) 21 R to R3 R to Kt2 22 Kt to K2(g) P to Q4(h) 23 Kt to Kt3 R takes RP 24 R takes R Q takes P(ch) 25 K to K2(i) Q takes R 26 Kt to R5 Q to Bsq 27 Kt takes R(j) Q takes Kt 28 Q takes Q K takes Q 29 P takes P P takes P 30 Kt to Q2 P to Kt5 31 R to QKt3 B to R3(ch) 32 K to B3 B to K2 33 R to Ktsq B to B5(k) 34 Kt takes B P takes Kt 35 P to B3(l) P takes P 36 R to QBsq B to Kt5 37 P to R4(m) P to R4 38 P to Kt5 B to K2 39 R takes P P takes P 40 P takes P B takes P 41 R takes P B to B5 42 R to B7 K to B3 43 R to Kt7 K takes P(n) Drawn Game.

NOTES BY MESSRS. BLACKBURNE AND GUNSBURG.

(a) This is done to prevent the exchange of B for Kt, also threatening B to KKt5. (b) The object of this move, which we imagine comes too late, is to prevent B to Kt 5 after Kt takes B. (c) To provide against P to K Kt 3. (d) Necessary to prevent the break up of the position by P to Kt 5. (e) Premature; B to Q 2, because of his subsequent troubles, would have been better. (f) P takes P is a blunder which ought to have lost the game. B takes B is much superior. (g) With the object of reaching Rook's fifth. (h) Black evidently calculated on sacrificing Queen's Rook, but as will be afterwards seen this desperate remedy should be of no avail against best play. If Black had continued Q to B sq the game might most probably have proceeded:—23 Kt to Kt 3; Q to Kt sq; 24, P to Kt 2, P takes P; 25, Kt to R 5, P to Kt 5; 26, R to Kt 3, &c. (i) White here misses the opportunity of winning. Kt to Q 2 was the winning move, for Black could not play Q takes R on account of White replying Q takes R (ch), followed by Kt to R 5 (ch), regaining Q with R afterwards. (j) Although from the appearance of the position it would seem at first glance that White could have done better, yet on closer examination it will be found that any other line of play would not have been so favorable for White. If, for example, White played 27, P to Kt 5, P takes K P, and White cannot play 28, P takes B P, because of R to Kt 7 (ch). (k) P to K R 4 would have been much stronger. (l) This move ensured the draw. (m) White's object, having sacrificed the pawn, is to gain both pawns

on Q B file by playing his king, but he has to seek to provide against P to R first.

(n) White now takes pawn, and he can also afford to sacrifice the other pawn for Rook, knowing that Rook's pawn never could Queen, owing to Black's bishop being of different color to the square on which R P would have taken Queen.

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