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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., JULY 5, 1889.

VOL. 6  
No. 27

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## THE CRITIC,

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The occupation of Deer Island on the coast of Corea by Russia is said to give that country a great advantage over England. This, of course, may or may not be. The first meagre news of such occurrences is seldom reliable. It would be natural to suppose that England would look out for her security as to coaling stations in these parts, and that if Deer Island be a point of vantage she might have secured its occupancy as well as Russia, if it were not that more than any other nation she has on numberless occasions shown a supineness in such matters which has naturally bred distrust. We shall await further and fuller information with some interest.

Nothing is more indicative of the continual striving of the Press for sensationalism than the constant use of the word "excitement." We are not attributing blame to the Press. The public seems to call for sensation, "excitement" seems to be the grand end and aim of the average of it, and the most trivial, common-place and vulgar occurrences are eagerly seized upon to gratify the insatiable greed. This wretched craving displays poor human nature in anything but an ennobling aspect. As an instance, a country contemporary describes a particularly vulgar case of elopement, and speaking of the development at a railway station, says, "by this time the crowd was considerably augmented in numbers, and excitement ran high." One would rather suppose that silent disgust would have been the prevailing feeling.

Referring to the recent communications of an esteemed contributor and subscriber on the subject of the life-destroying heating and lighting arrangements in trains, we quote the following paragraph from the (English) *Electric Review*:—"The numerous disasters which take place in America owing to trains catching fire, in the event of there being a derailment or similar accident, has caused Sir Frederick Bramwell to publish a letter in which he points out that the cause in America and Canada of the fires is to be found in the petroleum lamp usually employed in the States and in Canada for railway carriage lighting, and the subsequent ignition of the contents; and, secondly, to the scattering of the fires from the heating apparatus. The latter can be avoided by the adoption of steam heating, and the former, as Sir Frederick says, by the introduction of the incandescent electric light. The writer states that, though his suggestions are obvious, he draws attention to the matter as the remedies are not applied."

It would now appear that the wails raised by a portion of the Press about the employment of Italian Navvies, in a forlorn hope of making political capital, faint and transient as they were, were superfluous. It is now stated that, in entering into an agreement with the foreman of the Italians, the Government Engineer stipulated that if at the end of the first month he should see fit, he should discharge them. In accordance with this provision, we understand that as soon as the season set free a proportion of home labor, the Italians were discharged as opportunity occurred. The whole proceeding seems rather peculiar, but we suppose it is as has been reported.

Sir Charles Tupper's proposition of an Imperial and Colonial Conference to consider the question of drawing closer the bonds of union between Great Britain and her Colonies is deserving of serious and favorable attention. Not among the least of the considerations which would necessarily come to the front in such a discussion would be the question how any measures tending to closer union could be adopted in the face of protective tariffs operating against England?—a most difficult question. But all these difficulties have to be faced if anything is to be done, and a Conference of Delegates for their discussion cannot but clear the ground. We hope the proposition will be entertained.

The wayward and eccentric Toronto *Globe* waxes pathetic after the following fashion anent some (we suppose) Ontario carping about the celebration of St. John the Baptist's Day:—"How are English-speaking men of Canada fallen below the great spirit of their world-subduing race if they can, without loathing, observe the efforts made during the last few days to excite them against their French Canadian fellow-citizens, because these have celebrated their national festival of St. Jean Baptiste in a spirited and becoming manner." There is a good deal more about Jacques Cartier and Father Brebeuf, and in the loftiest spirit of toleration, yet this is the same sheet that has done its best (or rather worst) to excite race and religious animosities over the Jesuit Bill. It is ludicrous enough.

The recent speech of the Austrian Emperor has had a marked effect on the European Bourses. The European situation, he observed, was still unsafe, but he hoped that peace would be maintained notwithstanding that armaments were being increased. Austria was therefore compelled to keep pace with the aggressive attitude of other powers. He hoped the wisdom and patriotism of Serbia would protect her from serious dangers, rejoiced that peace and order reigned in Bulgaria, and expressed his pleasure at continued progress in that country in spite of the difficult situation. These utterances are, no doubt correctly, taken to indicate that all hope of conciliation between Austria and Russia had been practically abandoned by the ruler of the former power. So great has been the sensation caused by the Emperor's remarks, that Count Kalnoky has been constrained to say, in the course of a very long and labored speech, that peace in Europe was not at present endangered.

In the line of wholesome, and at the same time cheap, food, mackerel have long been a leading staple. There is something in the peculiar oily composition of this fish that pleases the popular appetite. The great scarcity of mackerel this season and last may, therefore, be justly regarded as a public misfortune. It of course bears chiefly on the fishermen whose fortunes are curtailed, but it is also a privation to thousands of poor people. The supply has been diminishing steadily for several years. Those directly interested have exhausted every possible theory to account for it, but there is nothing settled but the hard and costly fact. In a similar way porgies, which were taken in seines by tons every spring in Narragansett Bay, and were highly prized as a food-fish, have almost wholly disappeared. After successive years of wholesale depletion, they were almost exterminated or forced to seek far-off breeding places. So it seems likely to be with mackerel. It is a serious question whether the whole seining method does not have the ultimate effect of worrying and depleting fish that move in shoals, and that, like land animals that are constantly hunted, they finally retreat to isolated places for safety, and, if followed there, leave the region altogether. Some of the most experienced fishermen who have studied the movements of these hotly-pursued fish for years have become convinced that this is the case, and freely affirm it. It is uphill work for a man to reason against his immediate interests, and it is difficult to see how hand-lining could supply the present demand for fish. But if fishermen must continue to scour the whole coast every year for mackerel as they are now doing without discovering more than a few straggling shoals, they might as well face the whole situation first as last before they are ruined. It may be necessary to pass laws absolutely prohibiting seining for a period of several years or until the fish have a chance to recuperate themselves.

It is highly significant of the nature of the Clan-na Gael that it has disbanded, in order to prevent any investigation of its affairs; but it strikes us that the police authorities might have been sharp enough to take possession of their premises, and if possible, secured their papers when suspicion first became tangible. American processes are sharp and arbitrary enough in some cases, but it strikes us there may perhaps be sufficient congenial element in the Chicago Police Force to delay prompt proceedings, or even to convey warning betimes.

We have always maintained in reference to Militia expenditure that it is but taking money out of one pocket to put it into another. Now that both uniforms and ammunition are supplied at home, there is additional force in this view. But it should also be borne in mind that the entire sum expended in annual camps goes into the pockets of our own people, and especially benefits the particular localities in which they are held. Alluding to the probability that the Sydney Field Battery and the 94th Battalion will go into camp there for a fortnight from the 1st July, a Cape Breton contemporary observes:—"The presence of a military camp in Sydney containing three or four hundred men will tend to enliven our town considerably this summer, while doubtless the disbursements will have a good pecuniary effect on trade." This is the sensible view to take.

We quote from the *Sydney Island Reporter* (which we thank for a courteous correction in the same issue as to a matter of fact on which our contemporary is doubtless well-informed) the following paragraph:—"A gentleman from Margaree informs us that the locality of the leprosy referred to in an Ottawa despatch in our last issue is at Lake O'Law, N. E. Margaree, that it is supposed to have been brought there from Newfoundland many years ago, and the worst case at present is that of a young lady who contracted the disease while waiting upon and reading to her uncle, who was a leper." Wherever this disease may be stated to have been imported from we were taken to task about a year and a half ago for asserting its existence in, as far as we remember, the same locality. Our informant, however, was a reliable gentleman who was quite conversant with the facts he gave us.

The beautiful verses by Mrs. Browning, which we give in our poetical column, are supposed to have been written on her death-bed by the lady beloved by the great Portuguese Poet. Luiz de Camoens was born in Lisbon in 1524, and died there in 1579. He was the son of a sea-captain, and studied at the University of Coimbra, which he left with a high reputation. But a passion which he conceived for Catarina de Atayde, a lady of the Court, blighted his prospects. His suit was discountenanced by the lady's family and by the King, who, indeed, was himself supposed to be enamoured of her. Catarina died broken-hearted, Camoens survived her 30 years, mostly spent in banishment; but he never married. His great poem, "The Lusiad," is a patriotic epic of high merit, reflecting the spirit of maritime adventure and discovery in which Portugal at that era stood almost without equal. The life of the poet was one of almost continual misfortune, and he died in absolute poverty, a pension granted him by the King for colonial services being withheld in his latter days.

The recent carpenters' strike is suggestive of some thoughts on questions of labor and capital. We confess to a good deal of sympathy with the operative in his desire for a little more time to himself, though he probably does not work nearly so hard as the employer, who has to arrange and estimate his contracts, and find the money to carry them out. But, letting that pass, some of the evils of Trades Unions (we are far from thinking there is no good in them) are brought to mind. One of the chief of these is the tendency to bring down the good workman to the level of the indifferent one, the logical, if not practical result being that it will become less worth a man's while to qualify himself as a first-rate hand. The only solution of such difficulties would seem to lie in a combination of the interests of labor and capital, and it is satisfactory to think that some steps in that direction have been taken in some recently recorded instances of the division of profits. The whole question is one to which intelligent capitalists should give their serious and broad-minded attention.

A serious issue affecting the liability of banks has been brought before the English courts in the case of *Vagliano Brothers v. the Bank of England*. It was first tried before Mr. Justice Charles, who decided that the bank is liable to pay upon forged bills, under the Bills of Exchange Act, notwithstanding the fact that the ostensible payees had nothing to do with the transaction, and that the money was fraudulently obtained by a clever swindler, and this decision has been sustained by the Court of Appeal. The condensed details are as follows:—A clerk with a salary of £150 a year in the office of Messrs. Vagliano, was able, by an ingenious system of fraud, to obtain the signature of his principals to bills amounting in the aggregate to more than £71,000, a sum squandered apparently in paying "differences" on unsuccessful Stock Exchange speculations. There was evidently laxity of system on the part of the plaintiffs, but, on the other hand, the bank, by cashing very large drafts over the counter within a few months, contrary to the usual practice, seems to have taken a share in the moral responsibility for the result. The decision of the Court of Appeals turned on the technical question whether the bills could be invalidated on the ground that the payees were, in the words of the Statute "fictitious or non-existing." It was contended that they must be treated as "fictitious and non-existing." This view, in opposition to that of Mr. Justice Charles in the court below, was taken by the Master of the Rolls, but the five other ordinary members of the Court of Appeal were agreed in rejecting it, and in throwing the responsibility upon the bank. The bank has the right of a further appeal to the highest tribunal, but we are not informed whether it will do so or not.

Before proceeding to more important points, we quote, without the detail of giving instances, Delitzsch's general remarks on the numberless derivative verbal analogies between Assyrian and Hebrew which he has established:—"I hold strongly," he says, to the principle that Assyrian must above all be explained by its own literature, and especially by the invaluable help of the original vocabularies and lists of synonyms of the old Assyrians. Adopting this natural course I was surprised to find the Assyrian and Hebrew dictionaries in complete harmony. Indeed, the latter receives far more real and solid illustration from Assyrian than from Arabic, the peculiar, sometimes late, meanings of which have been forced upon the much older Hebrew sister, often in a manner which is at variance with common sense and the claims of scientific research. While cheerfully acknowledging that the editors of Gesenius' dictionary have not entirely ignored Assyrian research, and have added a good many improvements in matters of detail, I maintain that they could have avoided the extraordinary abuse of Arabic." This is the key note to verbal analogy, but there are analogies in cult of far larger and broader importance, some of which we will briefly sketch at future opportunities.

A kindly and esteemed subscriber to *THE CRITIC*, in sending us his subscription with a highly appreciative comment, continues to deplore the view we take of the "deceased wife's sister bill," which he considers "now happily (to my mind) thrown out." We would, however, remind our friend that if, as it would seem, he imagines the bill to be permanently dealt with, he is reckoning with ut his host. It will continue to be introduced until it is passed, and the law of Great Britain assimilated to the common-sense views which have prevailed in the great Colonies. Meantime, we present our subscriber, for his consolation, the comment of an American Statesman travelling abroad, which, if facetious, perhaps accords better than our own with those of our correspondent:—"The desire of the Englishman to marry his deceased wife's sister is one of the most curious phenomena of the times. The deceased wife's sister bill may be said to be his steady occupation. In all his breathing spells from emergencies he turns to that. When he is not being massacred by the South Africans or slaying Soudanese or fighting Afghans or pacifying the Irish, he is looking after the deceased wife's sister bill. He comes back to it out of all victories and defeats with unwavering pertinacity and courage. Seeing how attractive such an alliance seems in England, I cannot but inquire why the Englishman does not marry the wife's sister in the first place. Why does he go on marrying the wrong one and then wait for death and the law to help him?"

It has been sometimes suggested that there may be good as well as harm in some sorts of combines. The fresh-meat trade of England is largely in the hands of one great firm, John Ball & Sons, which owns large refrigerating establishments in London, Liverpool and Glasgow, and upwards of 300 retail places in all the populous centres of the country. It is claimed that, while realizing large profits to themselves, the operations of this great English corporation (which has also joined interests with a large New York exporting house) benefits the general consumer by selling at lower rates than if the meat had passed through the hands of a middleman. Commenting on this situation, a New Brunswick contemporary adds:—"The meat trade of America is year by year centering more largely in the hands of one or two corporations. The Armour's of Chicago now send their canned meats to all parts of the globe, and their refrigerator beef is sold in all the principal towns and cities, not only of the United States, but of Canada. The facts contain a lesson for Canadian farmers, who cannot hope for a better market for their beef as a result of reciprocity, when the great combinations of the United States not only control the home market, but are seeking to control the English market, and have already obtained a foothold in Canada in spite of the duty imposed." The inference drawn by the *Moncton Times* is that our farmers and some of our manufacturers want more protection. That which occurs to us is, that it ought to pay the investment of Canadian capital to establish a great meat-canning establishment of our own.

Some remarks on the Jesuit Bill agitation which appeared in a recent issue of the *Amherst Record* appear to us to be so thoroughly sensible that we are induced, with some abbreviation, to reproduce them:—"We are frank enough to admit that we do not approve of the incorporation of the suppressed Jesuits in Quebec, or the granting of this money to them in lieu of escheated estates. As Protestants, we cannot assent to this policy. Still, we fully believe its accomplishment is within the powers of Catholic Quebec. Parliament is all powerful within its province. The bill passed the Quebec legislature without opposition, and the Protestant members of the government and house were satisfied with the justice of the Act when \$300,000 was given to them. There is little reason or sense, we think, in this anti-Jesuit agitation. Quebec has a right to do as she likes with her money. To abridge this right would be striking at provincial autonomy. It will be time enough to talk plainly to Quebec when after the wanton waste of her moneys she goes begging to the Dominion treasury for funds to replenish her treasury which her Jesuits estates' act depleted. On constitutional principles there is not a Protestant in Quebec who can find ground of complaint against the Dominion Government for not vetoing this bill. They saw the bill incorporating the Jesuits passing into law. This was the entering of the wedge. They saw the bill granting the \$300,000 to the once suppressed order receiving the sanction of parliament, and not one Protestant vote against it. Then was the time for vigorous action—the time for the Anti-Jesuit fire-eaters of to-day to have brought political pressure on the Provincial Government. Too many of the anti-Jesuits' agitator exhibit far more anxiety to make political capital out of this question than a record of consistency for themselves."

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

WHICH IS THE BEST?

Which is the best?  
To welcome each pleasure, so radiant with laughter,  
When flowers close not and the heart knows not  
Of a sad refrain, nor wound, nor pain,  
Or to pass it denying though tears come thereafter

Which is the best?  
To take of our measure of promise and peril  
The tuneful chime of a lover's rhyme,  
With the jingling song of a siren throat,  
Or to moan some sad sorrow hopelessly sterile?

Which is the best?  
To search for each singing by glow and the gleaming  
Of peaceful skies ere the swift light flies  
Afar from the noon, that passeth so soon,  
Or to grope in the nightfall restless, undreaming?

Which is the best?  
To rest in the sideways, where no one will name us,  
As soft winds blow, silent and slow,  
And the swift streams fill to the song bird's till,  
Or to toil in the sunways, glorified, famous

• This is the best:  
Receive with the laughter the tears that come after;  
From pleasure or peril take promise though sterile;  
Wakeful or dreaming, search for each gleaming,  
Hopeful believing, trustful receiving,  
Falling or famous, all fate may name us,  
Choosing, refusing no pain nor rest,  
Aye, this is the best!

"Way off"—the weather prognostications.

Now wheat won't hurt a man as much as old rye.

The night rolls on till stopped by the break of day.

Rejoice, O young man, in the days of thy youth, but remember that, big as he is, the whale does not blow much till he reaches the top.

Miss Gotham—"I adore travelling. Were you ever in Greece, Miss Loin?" Miss Loin, of Cincinnati—"No, I never was; but papa was in that lard trust, y u know."

Johnny Dumpsoy (with inflated paper bag)—S'h-h! See me bust this bag by my grandma's ear. Grandma (after the explosion, placidly laying her knitting in her lap and looking toward the door)—Come in.

Says the Ottawa Evening Journal:—"Japan has chosen the First of July as the National election and holiday. This is very appropriate. The feelings of the Japanese will not be jarred by their having to change their national holiday when we annex them."

If a fool knows a secret he tells it because he is a fool; if a knave knows one he tells it whenever it is his interest to tell it. But women and young men are very apt to tell what secrets they know from the vanity of having been trusted. Trust none of these whenever you can help it.

Caterer's Foreman. Mr. Ruche, I don't know what we are going to do with that Roman punch. Dubbs has put so much new rum in it that there is no sale for it. Caterer: Send it to that temperance society's dinner to-night, and have it marked "sherbet" on the menu. It will be a great card for us. We'll get all their trade in the future.

The original plates from which Audubon's book on the birds of America were printed were engraved on copper, and, since the high price of copper has made old copper of value to brass manufacturers, the plates have been sold and all but two of them melted down. By the merest accident the identity of the plates was discovered in time to save them from the melting pot, and they were taken possession of by the proprietor of the works, who was building a house at the time, and who had the plates polished and inserted as panels in a special mantelpiece which he had built in the library.

The Home Journal says: "Admiral Porter lately held a state dinner in Washington, and Ah Sin, a Chinese servant, was assigned to duty in attendance at the door. In his country a visitor of rank is indicated by the size of the card, and a huge yellow one means the presence of a prince. The small bits of pasteboard received but scant courtesy from Ah Sin, but when the gas collector presented his bill the celestial's demeanor underwent a change. The long yellow slip captured Ah Sin, and with profound salaams he bowed the astonished gasman into the presence of the amazed family and irate head of the Navy."

William Morris, who adds to his gifts of poetry that of taste in house furniture, says: "Blue and white plates and dishes are very beautiful in their proper places—on the table—but when suspended from the wall make the room look like a bric-a-brac shop. A vase or a jar or two give it is true, lightness and prettiness to an interior, but regiments of blue and white plates stuck up against the wall only prove poverty of invention and the absence of anything like real taste. To make art enter into the life of a people we must make beautiful the things they use, not merely those they gaze at as curiosities. Beautiful china and glass appear to the best advantage when in actual use, and not when stuck about all over a room."

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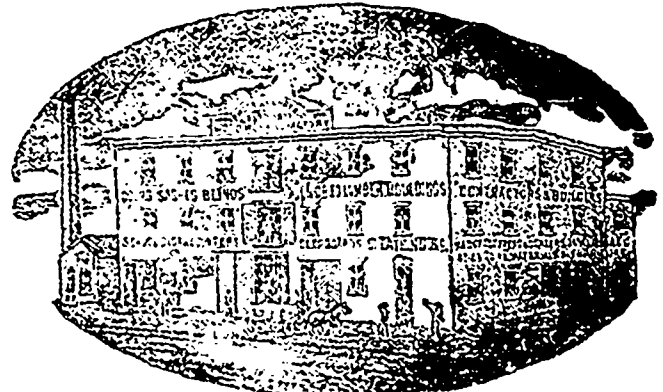
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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 11. For this offer we undertake to send "The Critic" to any subscriber for one year, supplied him in addition with 110 of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewals or subscribers, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of our offer.

A board of trade has been organized in Truro, with J. L. B. Leonard as president.

Rev. Dr. Partridge, Rector of St George's, has been appointed Canon of St. Luke's Cathedral.

A N. B. contemporary, with doubtful taste, heads the accounts of two hangings "Neck-tie socials."

The 10th annual meeting of the Provincial Educational Ass'n will be held at Truro on July 10th and 11th.

Arrangements have been completed for an exchange of postal money orders between Canada and Japan.

The Annapolis and Digby cherry crop will not turn out as well as expected, owing to the ravages of caterpillars.

Mr. James Hunter, an old time Halifax merchant, and a very wealthy man, died in Glasgow, Scotland, on the 27th ult.

Haying has begun in good earnest in the province. The crop is excellent, and the weather seems to promise all that can be desired.

We are in receipt of the Calendar of Dalhousie University for 1889-90, which is of value to all concerned with and interested in that seat of learning.

Mr. P. Innes has resigned his position as manager of the W. & A. Railway and is succeeded by Mr. J. W. King, whose appointment seems to be satisfactory to the public.

The Nova Scotia Government have offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the parties engaged in the robbery of Kirkpatrick's store at Shubenacadie.

G. Skinner, of the Crofter Commission, who has recently returned to Ottawa from the North-West, reports the Crofters doing well and the possibilities of success unlimited.

It is very satisfactory to learn that the American Government has seen fit to concede the bonding privileges sought by the Canadian Railways operating by the Short Line.

The Dominion exports for May show an increase of \$680,000 over May of last year. The imports were a million and a quarter in excess, and the duty collected shows \$110,000 increase.

A telephone exchange will shortly be in running order in Springhill. The instruments have all been placed in position, 24 in number, and it is expected that there will be more before long.

Some of our contemporaries are bound to make Admiral Watson a knight, and his wife Lady Watson. He is simply Vice Admiral Geo. Willes Watson, and his wife, of course, Mrs. Watson.

It is understood that the C. P. R. intend issuing a new time table which will reduce the time between Montreal and Halifax by three hours. The proposed change will likely take place September 1st.

The Government has offered to the Americans unrestricted reciprocity in lumber, and as a guarantee of good faith has reduced the export duty on saw logs from three to two dollars per thousand feet.

The Royal Military College at Kingston closed on the 27th ult. There were fifteen graduates. Sergeant P. E. Murray of Halifax secured the silver medal. Major Nash severed his connection with the College this year.

The "Alphabet of First Things in Canada," by Mr. George Johnson, published by Mortimer & Co., Ottawa, is a quite useful little manual of all sorts of landmarks in the history of the Dominion, with a number of blank pages for memoranda.

The S. S. Halifax took 350 excursionists to Lunenburg on Dominion day. The water was smooth and the pleasure-seekers enjoyed themselves to the top of their bent. The band of the 66th P. L. F. discoursed sweet music. The steamer was much admired by a large number of visitors.

The annual meeting of the Seamen's Friend Society was held last Friday evening in the society's building, S. M. Brookfield presiding. The report for the year is very satisfactory, showing that much good work has been done and that the sailors appreciate it. A new board of directors was appointed.

The *Enterprise* says:—"Quite a number of buildings are being erected in Bridgewater at the present time, and we hear of several persons who are making preparations to build residences here." Bridgewater is a bright little place, and if it is as pleasant to live there as it is to visit, it must be pleasant indeed.

Messrs. Maxime Ingres and Lothar Bober have recently visited this city on behalf of the Berlitz School of Languages, of which they wish to establish a branch in Halifax. This school and the gentlemen representing it are well recommended, and its method of teaching French and German is said to be novel and superior.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons has been strolling through the provinces and has had good houses at most of the places she has visited. A P. E. I. paper says that Scott-Siddons is only her stage name, and that her society name is Mrs. Chanter, and her husband is a grandson of Mr. Chanter who did business many years ago at Port-Hill, P. E. I.

During sixteen months, dating from January 1, the Canadian Pacific secured tonnage of over 10,000,000 pounds freight from San Francisco to ports in the United States east of Chicago, by establishing a steamship line to China and Japan, subsidized by Canada and Great Britain, and operated in co.nection with the Canadian Pacific Road.

The yacht race on Saturday was taken part in by eight competitors for the handsome cup presented to the R. N. S. Y. S. by Capt. Leonard Russell, with second and third prizes given by the squadron, Mr. H. C. McLeod's sloop *Lenora* scoring a victory. The day was very pleasant and the yachts presented a pretty sight from the shores of the harbor.

The steamer *Princess Beatrice* recently purchased in England for the eastern shore route is somewhat similar in appearance to the *Harlaw*. She has accommodation for about 50 first and second class passengers. Her engines are 91 horse power and she makes about 10 knots. She left on Tuesday for Charlottetown, commanded by Capt. Kelly, formerly of the *Electra*.

Some of our Halifax boys have been acquitting themselves well at Windsor, both at the College and School. Prizes were taken by Mr. C. G. Abbott, son of the late Rev. John Abbott; Mr. Payzant, son of J. Y. Payzant of Dartmouth; and Mr. F. W. Symonds. Mr. Mather Abbott and Mr. Bertie DeMille passed the matriculation examination with flying colors. A young brother of Mr. Payzant's took the honors at the Collegiate School,

St. Andrews, N. B., has started as a summer resort with a fine new hotel called the *Algonquin*. The 27th ult. was a gala day there, many distinguished visitors being present. A grand reception was held in the afternoon in the new hotel, which hundreds of people attended. Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley and others did the honors. The day was wound up by a brilliant ball, the dresses of many American ladies present being very beautiful, and the bright uniforms of the officers of the militia in camp there gave the ball room a very gay appearance.

A Battleford correspondent gives us the following information, dated 18th June: Battleford's prospects are good. A party of Northern Pacific engineers arrived yesterday to spy out the land previous to their contemplated purchase of the Manitoba and Northwestern railway, there are also C. P. R. engineers to look after the C. P. R. interests in regard to their purchase of the Regina and Long Lake railway. There is plenty of good land here, what we want is a market for our wheat. The crops give promise of being abundant. Battleford men have secured the contract for the Indian department supplies of flour and beef. The timber for the bridge across the Battleford river (to cost \$30,000) is on its way from Edmonton. Additions and improvements to the amount of \$20,000 are to be made on the industrial school.

William Walter Phelps has been appointed U. S. Minister to Germany.

The steamer *City of Rome* consumes an average of 300 tons of coal a day in crossing the ocean at top speed.

The Flathead Indians are destroying property in Montana, and station agents refuse to remain at their posts. The Indians have fired the woods.

The 27th ult. was commencement day at Michigan University. There were 438 graduates. Yeihero, a Japanese, took the highest honors of the class.

The United States Government begin the work of defining the boundary between Alaska and Canada this summer. It is a big undertaking, as the work will occupy about 18 months.

Mrs. Hayer, wife of the ex-president of the United States, died last week. Her life was a shining example of Christian conscientiousness, and her death will be regretted all over the republic.

The estimated value of California's fruit crop in 1889 is \$24,000,000; that of her wheat crop, \$52,000,000. From barley she is expecting to derive a gross return of \$5,500,000, and from wine \$4,000,000.

The little yacht *Neversink* which left Boston on May 20th for Paris has arrived safely at Havre. The *Neversink* is a keel boat of 36 feet over all, 30 feet water line, and 12 feet beam, with five feet six inches draught.

The *Philadelphia Record* says:—"A year of high license has reduced drunkenness one-half, has abolished the debasing dive, has practically wipe out liquor selling on Sunday, and has added \$534,460 to the city treasury.

Martin Burke, John F. Beggs, Daniel Coughlin, Patrick O'Sullivan, Frank Woodruff, Patrick Cooney and John Kuntz were indicted on Saturday last for the murder of Dr. P. H. Cronin. All but Cooney and Kuntz are under arrest.

Something novel in the line of syndicates is the American Executing Company, which has just secured articles of incorporation, at Springfield, Ill. It proposes to take charge of persons sentenced to the death penalty, and carry out the law strictly on business principles and with the utmost skill and despatch. Next!

A trial of the latest improved Sims-Edison electric torpedo was recently made, the speed in a run of over 800 feet being at the rate of twenty one miles an hour. The torpedo is thirty-one feet long, twenty feet in diameter, and weighs 3,000 pounds. It has a screw propeller and rudder, the former being at the stern, and the latter on the back, a few feet from the stern. The hull is supported at a submerged depth by an indestructible float, which, like the hull, is entirely of copper, and is attached to the hull by an upright steel stanchion and steel blades, which run at sharp angles, connecting the hull and float at bow and stern, and thus enabling it to dive under any obstruction met with in running. Another trial will shortly be made before representatives of the English and French Governments, and probably Secretary of the Navy Tracy and Secretary of War Proctor,

Another railway holocaust is reported from Virginia. The engine rushed into a washout caused by floods. The boiler exploded, scattering firebrands which ignited the train, and 25 or 30 persons are supposed to have perished, many of them burned to death. The wounded are said to far exceed the dead in number. Later advices reduce the numbers.

The Norwegian Ministry has resigned.

The Shah of Persia arrived in England on July 1st.

Carolotta Patti, the well-known singer, sister to Adelina Patti, died in Paris on the 28th ult.

The Earl of Aberdeen will preside at the grand banquet to be given to Mr. Parnell in Edinburgh this month.

Last year the number of visitors to Shakespeare's birthplace was 16,800, Americans constituting one-fourth the number.

The young King of Servia has been duly avointed by the Metropolitan of that country assisted by the chief ecclesiastics.

The Royal Yacht Club has withdrawn the challenge for the "America" cup, and there will be no international race this year.

Buenos Ayres and Monte Video are connected by telephone by a submarine cable across the estuary of the Rivor Plate.

The United States exhibit at the Paris Exposition is said to be very poor, and ridiculous for a nation of her size and importance.

Lord Salisbury has granted the Massachusetts volunteer militia rifle team, permission to visit England armed and equipped as a military body.

Mary Anderson, who is now in London, has decided, after a conference with her physicians, not to appear on the stage again until October, 1890.

A bill for the relief of the Panama Canal Company has been introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies. This is good news for the thousands interested.

M. de Tchihatchef, a Russian writer, asserts that the average flow of petroleum in the Baku region is 88,000 barrels per day, as against 25,300 barrels in the United States.

Mr. Gladstone has unconditionally accepted the principle of the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament. His new scheme tends to confederation.

England has declined to guarantee evacuation of Egypt, demanded by France as a condition of her acceptance of the Egyptian conversion scheme. The scheme has been abandoned.

Both Ruskiu, the great art-critic, and Wilkie Collins, the novelist, are reported to be ill—the former, it may be feared very seriously, the latter from a second stroke of paralysis.

The Halifax-Bermuda cable project is in a fair way of success. The company has just deposited £15,000 with the Postmaster-General as a guarantee, and the work is well in progress.

Mr. Labouchere intimated in the House of Commons that he would oppose any vote of money for Prince Albert Victor on his marriage if proposed before the Commission on Royal Grants was appointed.

The traffic in eggs at Rudolfsheim, a suburb of Vienna, is said to be the largest in the world, and the local prices are quoted even in America. Steps are now being taken to establish a large public egg-market.

The visit of Prince Albert Victor to India during the next winter will be a very quiet tour. The young Prince will go to the chief towns, but it has been decided that no presents shall be accepted or exchanged.

The British inspector of army remounts has completed a list of 14,000 horses, for each of which the war office pays the sum of 10s. annually to have the right of using the animals instantly in case of an emergency.

Colonel Woodhouse, commanding a body of Egyptian troops, has defeated a large force of Dervishes at Arguin, with, it is reported, a loss of 500 killed and wounded. The Egyptian loss is put at 72 killed and wounded, including two English officers.

One of the most destructive rain storms in the history of Hong Kong occurred on May 29 and 30. Hong Kong papers do not venture to estimate the loss of property such as residences, stores, etc., but estimate the loss of public property at \$200,000.

The American Rifle visitors to England have already been victorious in two contests: in one against the Berks Volunteers at Lord Wantage's range—Mass., 1064; Eng., 972; and one at Rainham against the London Rifle Brigade—Mass., 1084; Eng., 1007.

It is alleged that almost all the turquoises that have been sold during the past ten years have been cheap imitations. They are said to have been manufactured by a Persian syndicate, which has flooded the Nijni-Novgorod fairs with 100,000 of the fraudulent stones.

The French Council of Hygiene has forbidden the use of blue paper in the public schools, claiming that it was making Franco a near-sighted nation. As every scholar spends most of his time in writing from dictation, there was probably serious ground for this complaint.

The review off Spithead has been fixed for July 27th. The Queen will view the manœuvres of the fleet from the deck of the royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" and the Emperor of Germany and his brother, Prince Henry, will witness the scene from the Imperial yacht *Hohenzollern*.

The fastest locomotive employed in carrying the Scotch mail, where the highest rate of speed in England is attained, has three cylinders, a new departure in locomotive building, and a seven-foot driving wheel. It has been made especially for high speed with heavy trains.

Mr. Herkimer has the most perfect likeness of Mrs. Gladstone, looking straight at you out of her great, dark eyes. He has also—amongst a host of other pictures—the most beautiful woman in England, Mrs. Eden.

An English knight, Sir Lepel Griffin, proposes to establish a colony of 3,000,000 Englishmen in Cashmere, to form a bulwark to the Indian Empire. The idea may be practicable. No doubt there are millions in England who would be much better satisfied than they now are if they were established somewhere.

A threatening of war is reported between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, unless a heavy indemnity is paid by the former for carrying the Canal in the San Juan river, for 60 miles along the Costa Rica boundary. Invasion of Nicaragua is proposed, Costa Rica troops have been massed on the frontier and an advance is feared.

Lord Wolseley is to remain at the Horse Guards as Adjutant General of the Force for another year at least. He has already filled the position for the allotted period, but his term of office has twice been broken by his services in Egypt. Lord Wolseley first joined the Horse Guards staff as Assistant Adjutant-General after the Red River expedition.

The steel torpedo depot ship *Vulcan* recently launched at Portsmouth, is the largest vessel the Government has ever built. It is intended that she shall accompany a fleet and carry a large equipment of torpedoes. She will form a floating shop. She will be supplied with hydraulic cranes on which torpedo boats can be hoisted in and out of the water. The *Vulcan* is of 6,620 tons burden and 12,000 horse power.

Bull fights with Spanish bulls are to be held in Paris during the forthcoming exhibition. Arrangements are made to accommodate for the disgusting sight thirty thousand people. The *London Curstian* says: "When we read of the hideous pagan spectacles of the Flavian amphitheatre we are ready to think that Christianity has created a new humanity. Alas, there are modern tendencies that awake us from such a dream!"

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that there is not the slightest foundation for the report that the Duke of Cambridge has it in contemplation to resign his position as Commander-in-chief of the British Army. His Royal Highness is enjoying excellent health, is full of vigour still, notwithstanding his advancing years, and it is the earnest hope of the army, says the *Gazette*, that he may long continue at its head, for no one has done more than he has to raise its tone, promote its welfare and support its best traditions.

Portugal has cancelled the Delogoa Bay railway concession, notwithstanding the representations of England. The Portuguese government has been informed that Portugal will be held responsible for any loss British investors may suffer by their action. The Portuguese are determined no foreigners shall gain a foothold in the colonies of East Africa now under Portuguese control. Various concessions to foreign capitalists have been revoked, and the home government has established a new customs tariff for the province of Mosambique which promises not only to restrict the intercourse of foreigners with the inhabitants of the province, but also to react disastrously upon the natives.

**Can Rheumatism be Cured?**

This is a question which a good many sufferers wish to fit out. By using A. A. WOODILL'S L. R. & G. PILLS they will be found to be an excellent REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, besides being a perfect cure for RHEUMATISM.

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TAYLOR'S

NEW STYLE

Double Tongue and Groove

Fireproof

SAFES.

Patentees and Solo Manufacturers,

J. & J. TAYLOR,

117 & 119 Front St. East,  
TORONTO.

CHESLEY, Ont., June 12, 1888

MESSRS. J. & J. TAYLOR, Toronto:  
Gentlemen, My store was burned here on the 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.



Nova Scotia Government Loan.

Four Per Cent.

The Government of Nova Scotia invite Tenders for

\$300,000,

Provincial Debentures, running thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Four Percentum per annum payable half yearly at the office of the Provincial Secretary in Halifax. The Debentures are free from Provincial, Local and Municipal Taxation.

The Tenders must state the rate of premium offered. The Debentures will bear interest from July 1st, 1889, and the purchaser will be required to pay the accrued interest to the date of delivery.

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

Tuesday, July 16th.

If Debentures are not ready for delivery purchasers will receive scrip certificates, which will afterwards be exchanged.

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

W. S. FIELDING,

Provincial Secretary.

Halifax, June 22, 1888.

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The Cheque Bank, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

Having been appointed sub-agent in Halifax for the issue of Cheque Bank Cheques and for Cashing of same, I am prepared to issue single cheques for £5, £10 and for larger and smaller amounts, and also to tell books of cheques.

These cheques are safer to handle and remit than Bank of England Notes. They can be cashed without charge all over the world and are specially suited for remitting money to Continental Cities. Persons travelling in Britain and on the Continent will find them very safe and convenient.

They have only to be seen and used to show their utility and value.

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CONTINENTAL HOTEL,  
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OPPOSITE PROVINCIAL BUILDING.

The nicest place in the City to get a lunch, dinner, or supper. Private Dining Room for Ladies, systems in every style. Lunches, 12 to 2.50.

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Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.

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

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

First-Class Family Resort.

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

Halifax Hotel.

Or to the Manager at Bedford.

# THE DAISY FLY KILLER

Is a pretty house ornament.

Will Kill Flies by the Million.

PATENTED 1888

Thousands being sold every day in United States and England.

DEMAND AHEAD OF THE SUPPLY.

DON'T FAIL TO GET ONE.

W. H. SCHWARTZ & SONS,

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Sent to any address on receipt of 30c.

# HALIFAX

# STEAM LAUNDRY,

341 & 343 BARRINGTON ST.,

HALIFAX, N. S.,

POND & SUTHERLAND,

PROPRIETORS

Laundry Work of Every Description Promptly Attended to.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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Are unequalled for Simplicity of use, Beauty of Color, and the large amount of Goods each Dye will color.

The colors, namely, are supplied:

Yellow, Orange, Eosine (Pink), Bismarck, Scarlet, Green, Dark Green, Light Blue, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Black, Garnet, Magenta, Slate, Plum, Drab, Purple, Violet, Maroon, Old Gold, Cardinal, Red, Crimson.

The above Dyes are prepared for Dyeing Silk, Wool, Cotton, Feathers, Hair, Paper, Basket Woods, Liquids, and all kinds of Fancy Work. Only 8 cents a Package. Sold by all first-class Druggists and Grocers, and wholesale by the EXCELSIOR DYE CO., C. HARRISON & CO., Cambridge, Kings Co

Best Route to Boston.

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

Sails from Noble's Wharf, Halifax, every Wednesday Morning at 10 O'clock, and Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every Saturday at 3 O'clock.

Passengers by the day evening's train can go on board on arrival without extra charge. Through Tickets to New York and all points West.

Baggage checked through from all stations. Through Tickets For Sale by all Agents Intercolonial Railway.

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NO TASTE!

NO SMELL!

NO NAUSEA!

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Of Cod Liver Oil,

With Hypophosphites and Pancreatine,

Is largely prescribed by Physicians for

Nervous Prostration, Wasting and Lung Diseases.

# Puttner's Emulsion

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

PUTTNER'S EMULSION is sold everywhere for 50 CENTS.

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# CATERINA TO CAMOENS.

BY MRS. BROWNING.

On the door you will not enter,  
I have gazed a long adieu,  
Hope withdraws her peradventure  
Death is near me, and not you.  
Come, O lover, close, and cover  
These poor eyes you called, I ween,  
"Sweetest eyes were ever seen."

When I heard you sing that burden  
In my vernal days and bowers,  
Other praises disregarding,  
I but harkened that of yours,  
Only saying, in heart-playing,  
Blessed eyes mine eyes have been,  
If the sweetest his have seen!

But all changeth! At this vesper,  
Cold the sun shines down the door:  
If you stood there, would you whisper,  
"Love, I love you," as before,  
Death pervading now and shading  
Eyes you sang of, that yestreen,  
As the sweetest ever seen?

Yes! I think, were you beside them,  
Near the bed I die upon,—  
Though their beauty you denied them,  
As you stood there, looking down,  
You would truly call them duly,  
For the love's sake found therein,  
"Sweetest eyes were ever seen."

And if you looked down upon them,  
And if they looked up at you,  
All the light which has foregone them  
Would be gathered back anew!  
They would truly be as duly  
Love-transformed to beauty's sheen,  
"Sweetest eyes were ever seen."

But, ah me! you only see me  
In your thoughts of loving man,  
Smiling soft, perhaps, and dreamy,  
Through the wavings of my fan,  
And unweeting go repeating,  
In your reverie serene,  
"Sweetest eyes were ever seen."

While my spirit leans and reaches  
From my body still and pale,  
Fain to hear what tender speech  
In your love, to help my tale,  
O, my poet, come and show  
Come of latest love to glean,  
"Sweetest eyes were ever seen."

O my poet, O my prophet,  
When you praised their sweetness so,  
Did you think, in singing of it,  
That it might be near to go?  
Had you fancied from their glances,  
That the grave would quickly screen  
"Sweetest eyes were ever seen?"

No reply: The fountain's warble  
In the court-yard sound—alone  
As the water to the marble,  
So my heart falls with a moan,  
From lone sighing to thus dying!  
Death forerunneth love to win  
"Sweetest eyes were ever seen."

Will you come? When I'm departed,  
When all sweetnesses are hid—  
When thy voice, my tender-hearted,  
Will not lift up either lid—  
Cry, O lover, love is over!  
Cry, beneath the cypress green—  
"Sweetest eyes were ever seen."

When the angelus is ringing,  
Near the convent will you walk,  
And recall the choral singing  
Which brought angels down our tal  
Spirit-bliven I viewed heaven,  
Till you smiled—Is earth unclean?  
"Sweetest eyes were ever seen."

When beneath the palace-lattices  
You ride slow as you have done,  
And you see a face there—that is  
Not the old familiar one,—  
Will you oftly murmur softly,  
"Here you watched me, noon and e'en,  
Sweetest eyes were ever seen?"

When the palace ladies sitting  
Round your glittern, shall have said,  
"Poet, sing those verses written  
For the lady who is dead—  
Will you tremble, yet dissemble,  
Or sing hoarse, with tears between,  
"Sweetest eyes were ever seen?"

"Sweetest eyes!" How sweet in flowings  
The repeated cadence is!  
Though you sang a hundred poems,  
Still the best one would be this—  
I can hear it twist my spirit  
And the earth-noise, intervene—  
"Sweetest eyes were ever seen."

But the priest waits for the praying,  
And the choir are on their knees,—  
And the soul must pass away in  
Strains more solemn high than these:  
Miserere for the weary.  
Oh, no longer for Catrine,  
"Sweetest eyes were ever seen."

Keep my riband! take and keep it,—  
I have loosed it from my hair;  
Feeling, while you overweep it,  
Not alone in your despair,  
Since, with saintly watch, unfaintly,  
Out of heaven shall o'er you lean  
"Sweetest eyes were ever seen."

But—but *not*—yet unremoved  
Up to heaven, they glisten fast,  
You may cast away, Beloved,  
In your future, all my past;  
Such old phrases may be praise—  
For some fairer bosom-queen  
"Sweetest eyes were ever seen."

Eyes of mine, what are ye doing?  
Faithless, faithless, praised amiss;  
If a tear be of your showing,  
Drop for any hope of bliss!  
Death hath boldness beside coldness  
If unworthy tears demean,  
"Sweetest eyes were ever seen."

I will look out to his future  
I will bless it till it shine,  
Should he ever be a suitor  
Unto sweeter eyes than mine,  
Sunshine gild them, Angels shield them,  
Whatsoever eyes terrene,  
Be the sweetest his have seen.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

### LETTERS TO COUSIN CARYL.

DEAR COUSIN CARYL:

A clover woman said the other day she believed in "more 'tally' before death, and less epitaphy afterwards"—a more forceful than graceful way of putting it, of course; but inasmuch as the speaker is considered to be an ornament to the most refined *salons*, we must credit her choice of words to eccentricity, or poetic license which is but another name for the same thing. The point is that there is a valuable suggestion in the remark. Not only are we prone to undervalue people while they are living, but even when we appreciate them we are so chary of letting them into the secret of our favor that oftener than not they live quite unconscious of it. Hoarding up one's love and friendship unrevealed, or, if once confessed, never again alluded to, is like scrumping and "saving" all one's days against a rainy day. By the time one's bank account has swelled to Vanderbilt dimensions, he is so old and care-bound that there is no vitality left wherewith to enjoy any of the sweets of life. True economy has no more devout disciple than your loyal cousin Dinah, I assure you; but I believe that there is an economy of health and strength and happiness more valuable than economy of dollars and cents, not incompatible with the latter, but wholly antagonistic to undue pinching in matters of finance. Saving dollars at the expense of one's mental, moral and physical vitality, is a pretty dangerous experiment. You see I am in rather a sermonizing mood. But in all seriousness, we are altogether too apt to practise an unwise and not a wise economy. It is a great mistake to deny children, for example, the means of a broad education in order to give them a few more sovereigns when they are legally of age. And it is a great mistake for women to work themselves into physical wrecks for the sake of adding an acre or two a year to the farm. Starvation for want of food is less to be dreaded than starvation of brain, or soul, or the condition of the body that is nearer to death than to life. Life means infinitely more of the sunshine of love and friendship, and rational pleasure is scattered all the way through it, instead of being condensed into the last year or two of one's existence, or reserved for one's tombstone. Is it not so?

Did you ever know Molly Princeton, who graduated from College with honors, and afterward married Joe Burleigh, a farmer's son, and a farmer himself? Everybody said, "thrown herself away," as people always say when a woman does not turn out a poet or a preacher, in the world's sense of the word, after she has gone to school long enough to learn something beside the three R's. But Molly kept on the even tenor of her way, and, instead of putting her poems and sermons into books, she has said and sung them to her husband and children, and to the people with whom her village and home life have brought her into contact, until she is a veritable light that cannot be hid. She was always a most ingenious girl at school, and her home now is a monument to what two not over-big hands, guided by an intelligent brain, can do. Here is one instance. They live in an old fashioned house minus modern improvements. Molly was a city-bred girl, you know, if you remember her, and used to city houses. She said the other day when I went out to see her, in talking about it, that she found she could get along without gas, a hot-water boiler, and so on, but not without a bath tub. So she got a zinc bath tub, such as is set in the ordinary bath room, had some boards plaved and fitted to enclose it, and a cover added with hinges. This makes a portable bath tub that can be kept in any convenient place. It is on rollers and can easily be moved. Molly used soft wood for economy's sake, afterwards staining and varnishing it. She has covered a narrow cot mattress and some big pillows with a pretty and not easily soiled cretonne, and makes the bath tub, when not in use for its legitimate purpose, serve as a most comfortable lounge. With the advent of the first baby in the house Molly said she found it convenient to set apart one room for the nursery. And now that there are a number of little people she says she finds they have a better time, and the house is more easily kept in order by keeping blocks and puzzles, hobby-horses and carts, all in one roomy apartment, sunny, and but little furnished, where romping in any reasonable fashion is never interfered with. The walls of the nursery are dadoed five feet high from the floor all around with pictures of all kinds

and descriptions cut from old papers, magazines, books, taken from everywhere. These are pasted on with strong paste, and covered with a coating of varnish. There is an Arabian corner, a menagerie corner, a portrait gallery, and so on, altogether a collection to interest older people than Toddy and Alice and Kitty. Molly said, "Oh, yes, of course it all took time, but I believe it was one of the best investments of odd minutes that I ever made. It touches the children so much, and they never tire of it."

Was it for a berry or a dried fruit pudding you wanted a recipe? We use this for either one and like it very much; moreover, it is simple to prepare. Sift a pint of flour, and stir in two teaspoonsful of good baking powder, and a half teaspoonful of salt. Cream a half cup of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Beat two eggs, whites and yolks separately, stir into one cup of sweet milk, stir other ingredients in, and lastly, add one pint fresh berries lightly floured, or one cup stoned and chopped raisins or currants, or both. Steam in a buttered steamer or in a closely covered pail for two hours. Do not lift the pot containing the water, which should boil steadily all the time, if it can be avoided, and in no event suddenly, as the jar makes the pudding fall. Serve with hot or cold sauce.

The fashionable and at the same time a pretty arrangement for a big wedding is to have six bride-maids, six ushers, and a maid of honor in the bridal cortege. At a recent grand wedding the bride-maids were dressed in silk mull in the palest shades of pink, yellow, mauve, green, blue, with one in cream. They carried bouquets of white Niphotos roses tied with long loops of white ribbon. The maids came in to Church up the left aisle two by two, grouped to bring harmonizing tints together. They separated at the altar so that three stood on one side and three on the other, making a broken half circle. Behind these came the ushers in evening dress, (a seven o'clock wedding,) two by two, and they took up their places just behind the maids. Then came the maid of honor in white silk mull, a lovely stately maiden, and behind her the bride upon the arm of the groom (since she has no father or near male relative). After the ceremony, the maid of honor parted the bride's veil, put it back, kissed her, and afterward followed them from the altar, passing down the right aisle. Each bride maid passed out on the arm of the usher who stood behind her. Guests remain seated until the bridal party is put into their carriages, then the ushers return to escort distinguished guests and near relatives from the pews, after which the guests pass out gradually, unescorted. This delay gives the bride and groom, and those receiving with them, an opportunity to get in their places at home before guests begin to arrive at the reception that follows, unless the wedding is a very small and informal one, the family in deep mourning, and so on. The simplest way of managing a large number of carriages is to employ two men. Policemen are usually had for this purpose here, tell Harry, being detailed from the Police Station for the purpose, and of course generously fed. They are provided with small, plainly stamped, duplicate checks. As each carriage draws up at the canopied passage from street to church or house, one policeman opens the carriage door, gives a check to the person alighting, and his associate hands the duplicate of this check to the driver. After the ceremony or reception, the numbers as they are called for by guests are shouted in stentorian tones by the policeman. William or James or John drives up, and all unnecessary confusion is avoided.

And you are really going to have representatives of the different charitable and philanthropic societies meet together and organize for general associated work. It's a splendid idea, and you are sure to accomplish a deal more, and along more scientific lines than you ever can working separately.

Yours devotedly,

Boston.

DINAH STURGIS.

### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The development of machinery from the cruder forms which first rendered its use practicable for the production of articles, and the performance of processes that were previously produced and manipulated by hand labor, to the more perfect and refined mechanisms which produce those articles and perform those processes in so wonderfully a perfect and efficient manner, has superseded in a large measure the handicraft and skill of the artisan in the work which it undertook to perform. But it has opened a field for and encouraged the special education of a class of mechanicians and artisans of a more intelligent and refined character than were then formerly employed, and whose handicrafts were by it superseded.

The steam engine of to-day that will develop a horse power from five and a half pounds of coal instead of the ten pounds or more which were first consumed, requires a more intelligent and better educated man to properly construct and take charge of it, and furnish the brain with which it itself is not endowed, than did its humble predecessors. The printing press that will print on both sides at once and completely fold ready for delivery its thousands of newspapers per hour requires a more mechanical and educated controller and operator than the old press with which the art of printing was first ushered into existence. The beautiful and delicately adjusted instruments used by engineers and surveyors of to-day, while rendering possible more accurate work than was formerly done, require greater skill in their production and manipulation, and require to be made and kept in order by better educated and finer workmen than were formerly necessary.

The same may be said of numerous other mechanic's tools and implements, such as type-writers, sewing-machines, surgical-instruments, boot and shoe machinery, wood-working machinery, dental apparatus, and special machine tools of many descriptions, and while it may be said that much of the machinery now employed in various kinds of work is, or may be, operated by persons who are not thoroughly acquainted with the various operations and processes which they directly superintend, yet the production



and repair of those machines requires a higher educated class of mechanics than were formerly called artizan. We are pleased in this connection to refer to a new firm of machinists who are just commencing business in our city. We refer to The Forbes Manufacturing Co of 21 Bedford Row. The elder Mr. Forbes is a very old resident of Halifax, and has perhaps done more than many men to make Nova Scotia known over a large part of the world by his now celebrated Acme Skate. He is associated with his son Mr. E. P. Forbes, who is also a chip of the old block and a most excellent mechanic and machinist. Both these gentlemen have had training in some of the most celebrated establishments in the United States, such as the Brown & Sharp Manufacturing Co. of Providence, the Ames Manufacturing Co., and other establishments where the most accurate work is performed. Mr. Forbes, Senior, was engaged many years ago upon the first lot of gun-making machinery which the British Government purchased in the United States, viz., during the Crimean war, the English small arms being previously made by hand. This is another instance of the introduction of machinery to supersede handicraft. The Messrs. Forbes are prepared to undertake (as their card sets forth) the making and proper and accurate repairing of fine machine work generally, and the designing and building of any special machinery that may be required for any special purpose.

They also purpose manufacturing a most unique newly-invented skate, which the elder Mr. Forbes has invented, and for which he has obtained patents in the Dominion, in the United States, in England, and in Germany.

This skate they purpose making of the very best quality only, and it is certainly a most complete article, being capable of instantaneous application to any boot without any preliminary adjustment. Mr. Forbes has also perfected some very great improvements in the shape of the runner, which make the art and pastime of skating much more elegant in performance and decidedly more enjoyable than was possible formerly.

We are also pleased to note that fine machine tools are now made in the Dominion. Many of the tools which we saw in the shop of the Forbes Manufacturing Co. having been made by the London Machine Tool Co. of London, Ontario, and they are certainly, to judge by their appearance, admirable machines of their class, and Mr Forbes informs us are equal to any hitherto imported from the United States or elsewhere. The machinery employed by the Messrs. Forbes consists of lathes, planers, punching presses, etc. The capacity of the plant is at present about 75 to 100 pairs of skates per day—in addition to much other work. The firm trust in the near future to furnish employment to a considerable number of work people of both sexes, and we hope that the enterprise of the Messrs. Forbes will be duly appreciated, as establishments such as theirs will go a long way towards building up Halifax, which some day is destined to become a great manufacturing centre.

#### CITY CHIMES.

Sometime during this month a grand sacred concert is to be given in the Public Gardens. There are to be one hundred voices, with full orchestral accompaniment, and it will no doubt prove a treat to thousands of people. The Oratorio Society met for a practice on Monday evening last in Argyle Hall, and again last evening. It is to be hoped that the concert will be a success, and not the last of its kind either.

Bellevue House, on the corner of Spring Garden Road and Queen street, has been entirely remodelled and fitted up in modern style as a residence for General Sir John Ross, who moved in last week. It is a fine old house, and many a gay dance have our fathers and mothers enjoyed there. It was always the General's residence until within a few years back, when it was found to be so out of repair as not to be suitable. A large amount of money has been expended on it, and it is now in first class condition.

Many well known Halifaxians are now visiting Halifax, indeed one can hardly walk along the street for a block without meeting some of them, and as for strangers, the place is full of them. Among those who have recently arrived may be mentioned—Professor J. G. Schurman, of Cornell University; Rev. Louis Jordan, of Erskine Church, Montreal, formerly pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Halifax; Mr. and Mrs. Sumichrast, and many others too numerous to mention. That they will enjoy their stay here goes without saying, for who could help enjoying the charming weather and all the natural advantages of this city by the sea? not to mention the pleasure of meeting old friends again.

The ferry steamer *Dartmouth* commenced her weekly trips to Bedford last Saturday, and many people took advantage of this pleasant way of spending a Saturday afternoon.

Zera Semon has been drawing crowded houses at the Lyceum for the past two weeks. He is a clever ventriloquist and wonder-worker. To add to the attraction of the programme, many valuable presents are given away nightly, and this fact is probably the cause of many people attending every performance. Gold watches and china tea-sets, to say nothing of barrels of flour and many lesser things, hold out irresistible attractions to many of the class who frequent the Lyceum. It is a good-natured crowd who go there, and the disappointed ones do not show their disappointment as a rule, but congratulate those who are fortunate.

The Halifax County Academy closing took place last Friday. During the morning the public examinations were held, at which there was a good attendance, and in the evening a musical and literary entertainment was

given by the pupils in the assembly room before a large audience, when the gold medals and diplomas were presented by Rev. Dr. Gilpin as follows—Gold medal for classics—W. E. Forbes; gold medal for modern languages—Miss Clara Hobecker. Diplomas—W. E. Forbes, G. F. Harris, Harry DeWolf, Adams D. Archibald, Alex. McL. Gordon, Agnes Stonhouse, Bertha E. S. Liechti, Clara C. Hobecker, Lena M. Morino, Helen T. Moody, Emma C. Whiston. The concert programme was a good one and was carried out in a highly satisfactory manner, every number being greeted with prolonged applause. An excellent valedictory address was delivered by Miss Stonhouse. The pretty faces and costumes of the young ladies were very attractive. The vacation will last for nine weeks, and to judge by the results of the past season's work shown at the examination, both teachers and pupils well deserve the rest.

The dance given by the Cambridge House Athletic Club came off on Tuesday evening July 2nd. The children turned out in full force and "tripped the light fantastic" to the excellent music provided by cornet, violin and piano. Miss Gliska's music too was much appreciated. The supper was on a most extensive scale, every dainty and delicacy being provided. The elders must have thought the evening too warm for exertion, for very few put in an appearance. Those who did go enjoyed the dance, how could they fail to do so, with polished floor in grand condition for dancing, good music, and a most entertaining little alcove for private conversation. Mr. and Mrs. Leigh are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts to please the young people, and we foresee that these dances will become a regular institution and will be looked forward to with increasing interest from year to year. The cricket match between the boys of the Collegiate School, Windsor, and the Cambridge House boys, was played on the Wanderers' grounds in the morning and afternoon. The Halifax boys were getting the best of it in the morning but the Windsor boys made up in the afternoon for their former short-comings and won by 24 runs. They were entertained at the dance in the evening and returned home on Wednesday morning. About \$50 was realized from the dance.

#### COMMERCIAL.

The condition of trade has continued to be of a fairly healthy and satisfactory character, which tone pervades every department. Although there has been no special rush or activity, the volume of distribution has been satisfactory and well maintained. Payments maturing have generally been fairly provided for; in fact a perceptible improvement is reported in some quarters. The outlook is regarded with confidence in view of the generally excellent condition of the crops, while cheese and cattle—two of the most important items to the country—are realising satisfactory prices. The weather has been extremely warm, and vegetation is progressing remarkably well. An early and abundant harvest is now practically assured, and the fall will in all probability witness an unusually active trade in all departments.

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—Wm. Gossip, book and stationery, Halifax, stock advertised for sale by tender; Theakston, Angwin & Co., Halifax, stock advertised for sale by tender; Alpheus Veinot, Barrister, Lunenburg, removed.

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	June 28, week	Prev.	June 23	1887	1886	1889	1888	1887	1886
United States..	211	234	204	176	157	5885	5252	5102	5435
Canada.....	35	28	25	21	34	880	914	637	652

DRY GOODS.—There has been a fair sorting-up trade in general lines, although not of large volume. Orders for fall goods have been coming in freely, and, in fact, show an increase over last year which is worthy of note. Travellers report that the prospects favor a steady country trade. Prices of woollen goods have a distinctly hardening tendency in view of the higher cost of the raw material, which, if maintained, must necessarily affect the goods market.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—No new features have developed in this line since our last report.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for flour has retained a firm tone under a good demand from local buyers. Values have been well sustained. Beer-bohm's cable reports wheat strong; corn firm. Arrivals off coast for orders are small, which materially strengthens the market there. French country markets are firmer. Wheat in Paris is quieter, and flour there is easy. English country markets are firmer. In Chicago the wheat market was decidedly weaker and prices have declined 1½c. to 2c. The market was active and considerable trading was accomplished. Corn was active but weaker and declined ¼c. to ½c. Oats were weak and fell off ½c. to ¾c. The New York, Toledo and Milwaukee markets were strong, and prices were firmly held. Reports from Minnesota and Dakota, as well as other Western points, indicate a probable large falling off in the anticipated crop, owing to heavy and continuous rains which it is alleged will reduce the yield far below expectations. As, however, the rest of the world is practically certain to turn in a very large crop, Europe is not likely to starve because one corner of America cannot come to the front with its expected supplies of grain, etc.

PROVISIONS.—No important change has occurred in the local provision market, but prices have been well maintained. The volume of business transacted was fair, owing to the fact that the demand from local and country buyers for small lots of pork has continued good. The demand for lard was good and prices have been unchanged. Hams and bacon have met fair enquiry. A stronger tone has prevailed in the Liverpool, G. B., market as

regards bacon, in which prices advanced 6d. Lard was also stronger and moved up 3d. Pork and tallow were steady. The Chicago provision market was fairly active but weaker, and pork declined 7 1/2c. to 10c. Lard was quiet and steady. In the hog market a stronger tone prevailed and prices advanced 5c. The cattle market was fairly active.

BUTTER.—The condition of the butter market has remained without material change, trade having continued to be confined to supplying regular local demands which have not been of an urgent character. Factorymen are offering freely, but their ideas are 2c. or 3c. above those of buyers. Therefore little business is doing. It seems, however, that a considerable quantity of Juno make is still in first hands, who are, we think foolishly, holding in the hope that they can get better prices for their butter when it is stale than now when it is fresh.

CHEESE.—The market has been very strong, but whether the advance can be carried in the face of the heavy make that is in progress is an open question. The bulls are evidently having the ir day just now. The New York market is firm and the public cable has advanced 6d.

FRUIT.—Fresh fruits have been plentiful but, in strawberries especially, a syndicate controls the market and none are obtainable at less than 9c. to 10c. per reputed quart. We have been assured that this syndicate has sent Nova Scotia strawberries to St. John and there sold them for 1c. to 5c. in order to keep up the price in this market. It is all right for the syndicate, but how the Halifax consumers regard the matter is another thing. Bananas and pineapples are plentiful and cheap, and are rapidly becoming popular articles of diet. Fruit of all kinds, if ripe, is healthful and we are pleased to see our people taking to it as they are.

SUGAR still maintains a bold front and advances in prices are firmly held. Granulated has advanced during the week at the refineries 1c., and cannot now be bought at anything like the prices that would have been gladly accepted three months ago. Buyers are anxious to secure all the granulated that they can for delivery on and after July 15th, but refiners absolutely refuse to sell except for present delivery, as they cannot tell what prices may be the next twenty-four hours ahead. The New York sugar trust is again on the eve of a severe squeeze, as they are forced to go on the market again for raw.

MOLASSES is also appreciating rapidly in value, though the local market has been quiet, the demand having somewhat fallen off. In consequence few sales have been effected outside of small lots, but prices have ruled firm at late advances.

FISH OILS.—Our Montreal advices read as follows:—"Steam refined seal oil, 42c. to 43c. Newfoundland cod oil is quiet at 38c. to 40c.; Gaspe, 35c. to 37c.; Halifax, 33c. to 35c. Cod liver oil, 70c. for Newfoundland, and 95c. to \$1 for Norway."

FISH.—Matters are very quiet in our local fish markets. The receipts of new dry fish during the past week have been very small, being exceeded by those of old catch. Dealers are somewhat anxious on account of the unusually large quantities of old fish—estimated at about 15,000 qtls—now held here and the markets abroad offering poor inducements to ship. Reports from the banks have improved considerably, and in some localities the catch is estimated at a fair average. Mackerel appear to be fairly abundant on the coast in every direction, but still no important catches are made, though small lots are captured daily all the way from Prince Edward Island to Yarmouth. Consequently, the supplies that reach this market are individually very small, though the aggregate is nearly fair. The indications are that probably receipts will improve later on when these small lots are gathered together. All coming to market now are eagerly snapped up at extreme prices—\$12.00 per barrel having been paid for them here. Reports from some localities along the eastern shore show a fair catch during the latter part of June to the present writing, but a portion of those that are now being taken are doubtless used for bait. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, June 2—"Dry cod sells at \$4 to \$4.25, according to size of lot. Sea trout at \$9 to \$10." Gloucester, Mass., July 2—"New Georges codfish are at \$4.75 per qtl.; bank \$3.75 for large and \$3 for small. Shore \$4 to \$3.75 for large and small. Old bank \$3.50. New Kench cured \$4.25. Cured cusk \$2.50 per qtl.; hake \$2 to \$2.12 1/2; haddock \$2.25; heavy salted pollock \$2.25; English cured do. \$2.75. Labrador herring \$6 per bbl.; medium split \$6; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$6; Eastport \$3; split shore \$4.75; pickled codfish \$6; haddock \$5." Boston, July 2—"The season has opened with a poor outlook for mackerel. Fishermen are still hopeful and expect good success later on. The total receipts of mackerel up to the present time have been about 1,000 barrels. Last sales of plain N. S. No. 3's were at \$16.00 per bbl. and \$17.00 for rimmed fish. These are extreme prices and can only be maintained while the great scarcity continues. The demand is very limited. Customers who would ordinarily take 50 to 100 bbls. order only 10 bbls. The first receipts of Irish mackerel are expected this week. About 1000 bbls. are already on the way." Havana, June 28—"Codfish, \$6.25; haddock, \$3.75; hake, \$3." Mayaguez, P. R., June 28—"The market closes weaker. We quote \$5 to \$5.25 for codfish." Port of Spain, Trinidad, June 7—"Fish importations have been very liberal but late landings are of very indifferent quality, and with the rainy weather now setting in they will not keep long and must be realized on with as little delay as possible. Some small lots of herring have recently sold at \$3.50, but there is not now much enquiry for these or salmon. Good mackerel would sell rapidly." Barbadoes, June 15.—"Dealers having been supplied from late imports, there have been few sales for local purposes. We sold the cargo of the *Sultana* at \$21 for large, and \$16.25 (average) for small and medium. A few tubs of Gaspe haddock brought \$17.60 per 4 quintals. The nominal value of cod is now about \$16.00 for medium and \$18.00 for large. 77 casks of Labrador ex *Parejero* sold at \$10.04. Herrings: About 300 bbls. ex *Parejero* sold at \$2.87; sales of salmon at \$13.20; mackerel at \$7.21."

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.

Table of Groceries prices including items like Sugar, Tea, Molasses, and Biscuits with their respective prices.

BREADSTUFFS.

Old wheat is pretty well exhausted, and the majority of the mills are being obliged to shut down. The crops in the Maritime Provinces are three to four weeks in advance of their harvest, and when the new wheat comes in it will be too soft to make good flour before November, especially as there will be little or no old wheat to mix with the new. The latest American reports show a decided firming up of wheat and flour with firm European cables. The conclusion, therefore, is that for the next two months we shall have to pay advancing prices for breadstuffs. Some millers having advanced their prices 65 cts. over what they were three weeks ago. Oatmeal is firmer. Cornmeal is steady. Sales of flour have been very free and liberal.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table of Provisions prices including items like Beef, Pork, Lard, and Hams with their respective prices.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table of Fish from Vessels prices including items like Mackerel, Herring, Codfish, and Salmon with their respective prices.

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table of Wool, Wool Skins & Hides prices including items like Wool, Salted Hides, Ox Hides, Cow Hides, and Lambskins with their respective prices.

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Table of Butter and Cheese prices including items like Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, Canadian Township, and Cheese with their respective prices.

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

Table of Flour prices including items like High Grade Patents, Good 90 per cent Patents, Straight Grade, Superior Extra, and Oatmeal with their respective prices.

LOBSTERS.

Table of Lobsters prices including items like Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing), Tall Cans, Flat, and Newfoundland Flat Cans with their respective prices.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table of Home and Foreign Fruits prices including items like Apples, Oranges, Valencia Oranges, Lemons, Cocoanuts, Onions, Dates, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Bananas, and Foxberries with their respective prices.

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

POULTRY.

Table of Poultry prices including items like Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and Chickens with their respective prices.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Table of Live Stock prices including items like Steers, Oxen, Fat Steers, Heifers, Wethers, and Lambs with their respective prices.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

LUMBER.

Table of Lumber prices including items like Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, and Shingles with their respective prices.

## GYPSY.

By Miss F. M. Musgrave.

(Continued.)

In an injured tone, Madame Camilla went on:—"Of course, Mr. Germaine, it is impossible for teachers to accomplish anything in the way of training, if they meet with opposition instead of firm support from parents and guardians. If you are so blind to the great fault in your niece's character—why I am helpless.

"I should like to see my niece alone for a few minutes; without your mentioning to her who wishes to see her. Just send her to me, please."

Madame Camille left the room in her staid manner. Eagerly Bertrand watched the door; the moment Gypsy saw him she sprung towards him; then suddenly, as if remembering herself, she stopped and went towards him calmly. She had grown a little in the nine months that she had been away from him, and looked altogether more womanly. She certainly did not look well, but was far from being in a dying condition. She looked pale, and there was a weary look in her face.

Bertrand would have drawn her to him and kissed her, but she put out her hand in the most dignified way.

"Why did you come?" she asked, "Why didn't you send for me?"

"I felt anxious about you, Gypsy, and wanted to see you."

She smiled almost sarcastically.

"You have not seen me for nine months. I should have thought you could have postponed your anxiety a little longer." She looked at him; something in his face struck her. "What have you been doing?" she cried sharply, "You look ill! You *are* ill!" She scanned his face early, catching his hand, her face growing pale—

It was the first time she had really looked at him since they had met. Of her own accord she had touched his hand: he clasped it earnestly; glad that he was able to prove to her what she had seemed to doubt—his anxiety for her.

"I am not ill, Gypsy, but I have been very anxious about you. I never should have let you go from me. You do wish to go back with me. Don't you, dear?"

Sharply Gypsy drew her hand from his. That little word "dear" seemed to arouse in her something like defiance. There was evidently something very obnoxious in it to her.

"Yes, I am tired of school. Every one is unkind to me."

"Not unkind, Gypsy?"

"Yes, I mean unkind."

"I will take you away to-night, if you wish. Tell me exactly what you wish, dear?" Again that offensive little word.

"I will be ready to go with you to-morrow morning."

Bertrand moved near to Gypsy. She put her hand out hurriedly. He told himself sadly that it was plain any expression of affection on his part had become distasteful to her.

The next morning Gypsy's manner was more repellent than ever. When they got into the train she seated herself some distance from him and appeared to be interested in looking out of the window. Bertrand thought perhaps she was tired and did not wish to talk. He was very generous to her, even in his thoughts he was always excusing her. He opened his book and began reading, but glancing at Gypsy presently in his ever watchful way when with her, he noticed she had fallen asleep. Whiter and more pinched her face looked in the morning light than it had appeared the evening before. Very softly he moved nearer to her, till her head was resting on his arm. "Poor little thing," he murmured, looking down at her; how tired she is. I am afraid she is not happy, and I would give my life to make her happy, I always seem to be mistaking her."

Very contented he felt then with that small wilful thing so near to him. At last, with a little start, Gypsy awoke, and drew herself away almost haughtily.

"You were very tired, Gypsy," Bertrand said extenuatingly, making an excuse to her for herself.

"I am no longer a child," almost loftily she spoke, "and I should not do childish things. I have learnt that at school at any rate."

"Learnt what Gypsy?"

"Not to be childish!"

Silently Bertrand cursed the school; alone he said—

"You are still quite a child and will always be a child to me."

Gypsy made an impatient gesture, saying very decidedly, "I am *not* a child any longer, Uncle Bertrand, and I do wish you would not treat me as if I were a child."

"But I don't think I do treat you as if you were a child." Bertrand took up his book and began reading, thinking he had given Gypsy an immense power of wounding him through his love for her. He grew tired of reading at last, and threw himself back in the seat. Soon he lost consciousness. A touch first roused him. Something soft and warm lightly touched his forehead; light as the touch was, it was just as if a wave of fire had swept through his being. Very still he remained, trying to live over again that light touch. Then a sob broke in his ear; that sound wrung his heart, he sprung up—"Child" he said earnestly, "what is it? Answer me truthfully; what can I do for you?"

A sob was choked back, and Gypsy answered with rather an unsuccessful attempt at calmness.

"Nothing is the matter with me. I am very childish, and I am very sorry now I have left school. If I had only remained longer I would have become less childish." She could scarcely have said anything that could

have wounded him more than what she had just said, about being sorry that she had left school. But he made up his mind on one point then; now that he had her back, he would never let her go away from him again.

## CHAPTER VII.

Some days after on entering his library Bertrand came suddenly on Gypsy, seated in front of a book case with Greek and Latin books open all round her. He was standing beside her before she had noticed his entrance even. The moment she saw him she sprung up with something like fear in her face.

"I know I have disobeyed you," she began hastily.

"Do you know Latin and Greek, Gypsy?" Bertrand asked in surprise, glancing at the books on the floor.

"Very little" she answered sorrowfully, "I wish I did. I began at school; but I have not gone on very fast. O, Uncle Bertrand, it must be so nice to know Greek—to be able to read your text in the original!"

"Why shouldn't you?" he asked.

"Because I am so stupid. I have been struggling to go on without assistance, but I feel almost hopeless."

"Yes, without assistance it is hard, but I don't think if you had lessons you would find it hopeless, Gypsy. Let me become your teacher?"

Quickly Gypsy glanced up, then she looked down without speaking; at last she said slowly:—

"You don't know how stupid I am. But would you really? Oh, I will be so attentive; and you may scold me as much as you please, I shan't mind—I mean I shall know I deserve it all. Oh, you will soon be sorry you offered to teach such a little stupid." This was said very deprecatingly.

Yes, already he told himself he was sorry, but not, certainly not in the way she meant. No, there was no fear of his growing tired. He had a far worse fear though, gnawing at his heart—a great fear of this constant contact, which these lessons must necessarily entail. Could he trust himself so constantly with Gypsy? What if by some quick, thoughtless word or look he should betray to her, what he was fighting so hard to crush out, or at least to hide.

"Suppose you gave me a short lesson now?"

He smiled, then quickly he turned from those brown eyes so pleadingly raised to his,

"If you like," he answered coldly.

"No, I don't like if *you* don't like," sharply Gypsy retorted.

"Yes, I do like," and there was a depth of bitter truth in that reply which Gypsy never guessed at.

More than once Bertrand looked at Gypsy in astonishment; he now beheld in her a perfectly new phase of character. He beheld a mind peculiarly strong and vigorous, grasping greedily every morsel of knowledge placed before it. He had always thought her sweetly wilful and childish, but now he saw depths in Gypsy's character he had never dreamt of. Once, when he had been explaining something to Gypsy, in her impetuosity to stop him to show him that she knew what he was about to explain, she caught his hand, holding it in hers in childish eagerness. That touch sent a warm thrill of pleasure through and through him. He rose abruptly and went to the book case and got a book. As he returned Gypsy looked up at him, saying innocently.

"Oh, Uncle Bertrand, how much you know; I would give anything to know all that you do." Gypsy's great brown eyes rested on him with deep admiration. Now a man must be utterly devoid of feeling—not to say vanity—if he can remain unmoved beneath two glowing brown eyes like Gypsy's; but when those eyes belong to the one being to whom he has given deep and hopeless love, then there is nothing but pain to be endured under that look.

Hastily Bertrand put the book on the table and turned again to the book case. Oh, how gladly, he thought, he would give all that knowledge, if by so doing he could only gain the right to confess all his love, or, if by giving that knowledge, he could just step back a few years nearer to Gypsy's age.

Then inwardly cursing his folly, he went calmly back to his seat. Only one hour he felt had swept away the struggle of months.

Gypsy was very good and attentive. She became almost submissive. The greater mind subdued the lesser mind. With a girlish enthusiasm she began to attribute to Uncle Bertrand a wisdom scarcely human. Bertrand saw it and sighed—so fearful is love. He could only see that Gypsy was making his very knowledge a barrier between them, which would thrust him further and further from her.

Gypsy made rapid progress in both Greek and Latin. Her teacher often marvelled, and more than once remonstrated at the quantity prepared for him; but Gypsy wilfully persisted. At last one day, comparing the length of lesson and Gypsy's pale face, Bertrand said very gravely, but decidedly,

"Gypsy, I cannot allow this any more; this is altogether too much; I shall begin to think that I made a mistake in encouraging you at all."

Gypsy's head went up with the old spirit of defiance. She did not like to be dictated to like a child.

"I wish I was a man," she said sharply, "then I should be able to do as I liked without being advised like a baby. What a man can do, I don't see why a woman can't do."

"But Gypsy, no student even would prepare this quantity at one time!" lifting as he spoke sheet upon sheet of closely written exercises and translations.

Gypsy looked surprised.

"Didn't you do more than that when you were studying?"

"I certainly did nothing of the kind."  
 "Well, just set me as much as you would do."  
 "That will not do"—very decidedly—"I wish you to cease entirely from anything of this sort for some time, and you must take more regular exercise. You are suffering now from having remained so much in the house lately."  
 "I hate walking, it always makes me so tired now. The last time"—Gypsy stopped.  
 "Well, what the last time." Anxiously Bertrand looked at that little face, a long scrutinising look. He saw there what made him push away impatiently that heap of exercises. "I shall give you no lesson to-day, Gypsy."  
 Gypsy didn't speak. There was a silence for some time, then there was a little sob. Bertrand rose hurriedly and walked up and down the room. That low sob had cut his heart to the quick. At that sob all his deep love arose.  
 "Gypsy," he was standing near to her as he spoke, "forgive me. I did not mean to hurt you. I am a stupid old man. Forgive Uncle Bertrand, and believe that it is only a fear that you were making yourself ill which made him appear harsh in your eyes. If I give you a short lesson, will you—"  
 "Oh, I will do anything you wish if you will only give me a lesson."  
 "You say walking tires you; will you let me take you for a drive after your lesson?"  
 "You may do what you please with me after my lesson, if you will only give it to me."  
 "I am going to give it to you now, but I do wish you to understand Gypsy, that I cannot allow you to go on in this way any longer. Such continuous study without any recreation will make you quite ill. I received an invitation this morning to a ball at Mrs. Carie's. Now, it is my wish that you should go dear, to enjoy yourself. I am afraid I have kept you too much to myself; perhaps have been selfish about you, though God knows I have only wished to do right."  
 Gypsy looked up a little puzzled, and with not altogether a pleased look on her face; but she was silent.

CHAPTER VIII.

Two days after the ball, Bertrand was rather surprised at a visit from "Young Silvestre," as all his masculine friends called him. He no longer had any right to have the "young" prefixed to his name, as he was certainly far from youthful; but some fifteen years past his friends had got in the habit of calling him "Young Silvestre" in contradistinction to an "Old Silvestre"; thus the name still stuck to him. Among his own sex, young Silvestre had the name of being very dangerous to gentle hearts. Quite a woman-killer in fact. He had rather an off hand manner with women; an assuming way with him, which, with very young girls was rather *fetching*, causing a little flutter about the region of their tender hearts, but at which older girls only smiled good naturedly, chaffing his assumption back again. Yes, young Silvestre was considered quite a lady's man, very fascinating—very irresistible.

Poor Bertrand knew all this, and had noticed with fear young Silvestre's attention to his little innocent Gypsy.

"Forgive my interrupting you, Mr. Germaine," he began in rather an ominous tone, "but I think it is but right and honorable to tell you frankly that I wish to win your niece's affections, if I have your consent."

He did not say *try* but he said *wish*, with a quiet assurance that grated on Bertrand; his heart gave one throb, and then felt like lead in his side. He wished now to God he had never let Gypsy go to that ball. Alas for the consistency of human nature! So soon had it come to him; what he had been fearing so long. So soon did some one covet his little Gypsy, the darling of his old heart; he had only loved her then to lose her. It was almost more than he could bear. He rose and walked to the window, saying, "Have you said anything about your intentions to my niece?"

"No, I thought it right to ask your permission first to be allowed to speak to her."

Oh, it was hard that he should have to give permission to some one to try to take her from him.

"You have my permission," Bertrand answered, very calmly. "I know of nothing to prevent my giving it."

"I suppose," continued young Silvestre, "Miss Melville has something of her own?"

Inwardly Bertrand winced and marvelled how such a thought could come even in connection with his Gypsy.

"Yes, in the event of her marriage she will have her own, which is no mean fortune. At my death all I have will be hers," Bertrand went on stoutly. He felt very much as if his hand was preparing his lamb for the sacrifice. I am afraid Bertrand was not of the world worldly; the world would pronounce him a sentimental old fool.

"My niece is all that I have left to me, so that I am naturally anxious about her future of course; and only anxious about her happiness."

Young Silvestre nodded a little affected nod of indifference, and rose, saying, "I think I may say, I have hardly ever cared for any woman as I do care for your niece and—well—I think she does care for me."

Bertrand was longing to see the door close on his visitor, but he maintained a perfectly polite exterior.

"I presume," went on young Silvestre, with a placid smile, exhibiting a handsome set of white teeth, "you are not aware of any rival in the field? I mean no one I shall have to fight against. No one in love with your charming niece, in fact?"

(To be Continued.)

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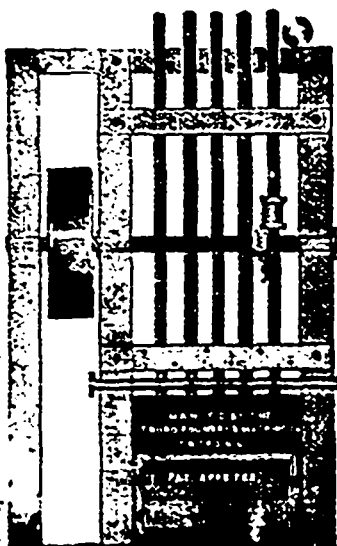
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## MINING.

The attacks made upon the Commissioner of Mines in the Minors Arbitration matter are so evidently of partisan origin that there is little necessity to refute them. In justice to a very able official we will however state that the delay complained of was solely occasioned by the absence of certain necessary papers, which the miners or their representatives had neglected to file, and that the Commissioner was entirely blameless in the matter.

Harlow Fulton, George Fielding, barrister, and other owners of the extensive iron pyrites deposits on Hunting Island, have bonded their property to a leading firm of solicitors of this city (presumably for an expert who visited the property last year) for a period of six months from the 29th of May last. Hunting Island is one of the so called Mingan group, and lies a little east of Clear Water Point, on what is known as the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The facilities for shipping the ore are unsurpassed, a fine harbor called Betchwan being near by. The title is perfect, being direct from the Government of Quebec, the leases running for a period of 63 years, with a royalty of only 2 cents per ton. When it is stated that the deposit yields 52 per cent. of sulphur with traces of gold and silver, some idea of its value may be formed. The purchasers who had sought the possession of the property without the solicitation of the owners have paid a substantial deposit and evidently mean business. The owners of the property, fully convinced of the great mineral wealth of the locality, have also secured a license giving them exclusive first rights over all the minerals in the islands from Clear Water Point to Blanc Sablon by the Straits of Belle Isle. This seems a princely concession, and should result in a large fortune to all interested.

The deposit of red marble at Walton, Hauts Co., has attracted the attention of New York architects, who are on the lookout for a new building stone, and capitalists in the latter city are anxious to develop the quarry. One prominent man is desirous of securing it, and is prepared at once to bore the deposit to a suitable depth, to test whether the color continues the same throughout. Samples of the marble may be seen in the office of Mr. William McNab, on Prince Street. The marble takes a brilliant polish and a more beautiful building material could not be desired.

The stone quarries at Wallace are doing a thriving business and are supplying large quantities of material for the railway Bridge at the Grand Narrows, Bras d'Or Lake.

Mr. John S. Macathur, technical manager of the Cassels Gold Extracting Co., Ltd., of Glasgow, Scotland, has been paying this Province a visit, to see if there are any refractory gold and silver ore deposits of sufficient extent and value to warrant the establishment of works here for their treatment. Their process is a very simple one compared with the chlorination process, no roasting being necessary, and there being other advantages, notably in the large per centage of gold and silver saved, economy in working and quick time, only about six hours being required for the treatment of each charge of ore. The process is mainly a leaching or distilling one with cyanides as the active agent in disintegrating the ore and precipitating the gold and silver. It is only applicable to refractory ores, free milling ores being more economically treated with quicksilver. In Yarmouth, (at Cranberry Head), in Queens County, and in other sections of the Province there are deposits of refractory ores, and interested parties would do well to communicate with Mr. Macathur. He has just been visiting the mines in the Western States, and is now on his way home. The Cassels Company have works in Australia and New Zealand, in addition to their Glasgow works, and their process is about being put into operation in South Africa and the United States.

YARMOUTH COUNTY.—*To the Editor of the Critic:*

Gold mining has not been carried on very vigorously the past six months. The Carlton mine was run by Mr. Morrison during the winter months and turned out very well, the ore going an ounce to the ton. At Keuptville Mr. Nash, who bonded the Reeves mine, has rebuilt the five stamp crushing mill and has been running the mine and mill since the first of March with four men, they have taken out sufficient ore to keep the mill running most of the time, the value up to the first of June being about seventeen hundred dollars. This month they will increase the amount as the ore is much richer in the other lead. Nothing has been done this spring at the Cowan and Ryerson mines, as both are in the market for sale. Lately several American speculators have been looking them over, and no doubt they will be bonded in a few weeks. The Cowan mine and plant is in good order, and can be started in a few days without much expense. The Ryerson mine has only been partly prospected; one large six foot lead was opened two years ago milling eight dollars per ton, and the rich swamp lead was also opened. With very little more work this property would no doubt be found to be one of the best in the county.

At Chegogin Mr. Huntington has done some work at Chegogin Pointe the large leads there, the ore looks well but none of it has been milled. Several parties from New York have been up looking at it, and may make a purchase.

A Pictou paper says:—The discovery of anthracite at Cheticamp is authenticated by Capt. LeMaistre of the Beaver. The Capt. says that the coal is hard and bright, closely resembling the Lehigh article. A productive anthracite mine would be a bonanza to Cape Breton and the province generally.

A correspondent at Burton writes to the Digby Courier:—"Messrs. Shaw & MacCallum have started a plumbago mine here, and have just gone far enough to find a barrel or two of the best quality. The people are making fine lead pencils of the same in which it is hard to discern the color, in writing, between the regular manufactured ones. Like every other place in Nova Scotia, when a man or men tries to benefit the country, instead of giving him a lift, they try to pull him down. Now if this was an American firm, how willing the capitalists here would be to invest their money, making it a perfect success for the people, and also building the place up. It is not only firmly believed by everybody, but is proved to a certainty that there is a large deposit there, and to think that such enterprising men should have to suspend work on account of a few dollars, is rather amazing."

The Neptune Mining Co.'s new mill at Chester Basin was set in motion on the sixth June, and has given good satisfaction ever since. The main shaft has now obtained a depth of 112 feet and the company purpose sinking it to the 200 foot level without delay. The lode averages 20 inches in thickness and seems to be increasing in richness as depth is obtained. Persons well able to pass an opinion state that the prospects of this mine are very encouraging."—*Lunenburg Progress*

La Societe Canadienne d'Etudes Minieres, with \$100,000 capital, is applying for incorporation for the purpose of developing the mines of the Province of Quebec. Most of the incorporators are of Montreal.

The Colchester Mining Company, capital \$50,000, has been organized, and will at once commence operations for the development of their property. Their coal areas are situated at North River, and about nine miles from Truro. An expert has recently visited the locality and pronounced very favorably on the outlook.

AMALGAMATION.

By B. C. WILSON, PRESIDENT OF GOLD MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF NOVA SCOTIA.

From *Canadian Mining Review*. Concluded.

As before stated their efficiency depends altogether in getting just the right adjustment proportionate to the fall and the amount of water used, which is simply a matter of experimental testing and requiring a little patience.

Now all this applies strictly to the copper plates, after them may follow all the other devices desired, but it will be found that their occupation will be gone to a large extent.

There has been, and I suppose always will be, some loss of mercury through being floured and otherwise, but I am led to believe there are erroneous ideas abroad in regard to floured mercury and what it really is. Technically it is mercury divided into such minute particles that individually they are not visible to the unassisted eye. It is only when a number of them are together that they are readily visible as a white film along the edge of the pan, and I am of the opinion that the actual preventable loss from this source is very small, and the gold carried with it still less; but there is a very appreciable loss of mercury in most mills in particles or little globules readily visible, one of which will contain as much mercury as twenty or a hundred of the floured kind. These all carry more or less gold, and it is to the saving of these that the trough in the plates before described will be found particularly applicable—gravity naturally keeps them near the bottom that is next the plate, and when impinged by the current against the clean surface of mercury in the troughs a majority of them will be arrested, while if allowed to fall into boxes or receptacles of mercury, more or less covered with heavy sulphurates and with an accumulated force of water, but very few of them are retained.

In the falling of the pulp from the mortars to the plates and from one plate to another, that is the "splash," more care to have the same uniform, and occasionally the distribution changed or distributed, should be exercised than is sometimes given it. It often happens from the wearing down of a die or a shoe or some variation in drop of one stamp in a mortar that a greater quantity of water and crushed material is thrown out on one part of the plate than another, with the result that the accumulated amalgam is worn off the plate in one particular spot, even the electro-deposited silver I have seen so worn off, and the red copper showing up destitute of any amalgam or quicksilver, and my experience is that amalgam as worn off from any particular part of the plate, is more difficult to save than new amalgam falling from the stamps. Sometimes a wire screen or perforated sheet iron is interposed in the fall from plate to plate, the flow is thus broken and the distribution accomplished; but for greater security where such are used it is desirable that they be arranged so that a slight change if only one eighth of an inch can be made every hour.

In all the foregoing I have referred exclusively to the amalgamation and arresting of the free gold after it has been liberated from the matrix. That much gold still remains in the crushed ore in the shape of gold both mechanically and chemically combined, and which is run off and lost, is, I think, a fact patent to all. This is more a question of concentration and after treatment than of amalgamation, and is one which should engage the earnest attention of every one interested in the gold industries of the Province, but in the meantime it is important to give every attention to the perfection of such processes as we have in use and to general mill treatment. Too much honest and legitimate attention by the responsible man in the mill cannot be given to his amalgamation processes, whatever their form, and to seeing that the crushing machinery is performing its duty properly and uniformly, for no irregularity can exist without affecting the whole matter of crushing, amalgamating, and retaining the gold.

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## HOME AND FARM.

We are especially pleased to notice in a contemporary the advertisement of Mr. D. Bartheaux of Somerset, King's Co., of 5,000 thrifty young apple trees for sale. Mr. Bartheaux's stock consists of Bon Davis, Baldwin, Powankie Golden Russet, King of Tompkins, Wealthy, Walbridge, Roxbury Russet and other varieties. The trees are of three and four years growth, and measure from four to seven feet in height. Price 10 to 25 cents. We are always glad to see our own people taking into their own hands these branches of industry and the supply of fruit trees and seeds. We are inundated at certain seasons of the year with the advertisements and catalogues, admirable in their way, of American seedmen, florists and fruit growers; what we desire to see is the growth of Canadian establishments until they are numerous and efficient enough for the main supply of our own wants in those lines by our own producers.

**APPLE BUD WORM**—From observance of some apple trees this spring affected with a swelling at the ends of the twigs, which stopped their growth in the proper direction, the new growths starting from below the inflated and destroyed ends, Principal MacKay infers the injury to what is known in the United States as the "Apple Bud Worm." Quite lately this insect has shown itself as one of the injurious kind, and in Northern Illinois especially it has caused very considerable damage to the orchards. If the injury already noticed by our observing and intelligent fruit growers is due to this cause, now is the time to discover it, and to prevent any future evil, as it is by no means an unmanageable insect pest. To enable our readers to examine their own orchards we give a short life history of the insect.

The Apple-bud worm moth deposits its eggs singly on the end buds of the twigs. The young larva when hatched eats the bud and generally burrows a small distance into the heart of the twig, thus completely killing the end of it. Before the small caterpillar leaves its native home for more distant pasture it binds down with cobweb threads a neighboring leaf stock close to the twig, between which it forms a temporary burrow where it hides during the day and emerges to eat during the night. A little later it wanders off from the end of the twig and constructs a yellowish woolly tube on a leaf for its home, as soon as it destroys this leaf it drags its case to another. It is at first a pale or yellowish green caterpillar, sometimes tinged with pink on its back, its head is yellowish, with a black dot on each side, and there is a patch of yellow on the upper part of the segment next the head. When it is full grown it is about half an inch in length, becoming of a dark flesh color, its body marked with a number of minute shining spots, and its head and the horny patch on the next segment are black. It then closes its case with a silken lid and changes into a chrysalis, from which, in less than a fortnight, the moth emerges. Professor Saunders, Director of the Dominion agricultural Farm, describes the moth as follows in his "Injurious Insects."

"Its four wings are white, mottled and spotted with greenish brown, there is a large grayish brown spot at the tip, mottled with white, and another towards the base of the wing of a darker shade; the front legs are mottled with grayish brown. The hind wings are dusky. There is only one brood of these insects during the year."

When the caterpillars are numerous, syringing the trees with a spray of water containing about a teaspoonful of Paris green or London-purple to the gallon is recommended. Handpicking any time before the moth comes forth to lay its eggs for next season; that is, before the larval or chrysalis stage is past, is completely effective when they are not too numerous. Look for the little woolly cases.

**SOMETHING ABOUT TURKEYS—CARE OF YOUNG TURKEYS.**—The best feed for young turkeys and ducks is yolks of hard boiled eggs, and after they are several days old the white may be added. Continue this for two or three weeks, occasionally chopping onions fine and sometimes sprinkling the boiled eggs with black pepper; then give rice, a teaspoonful with enough milk to just cover it, and boil slowly until the milk is evaporated. Put in enough more to cover the rice again so that when boiled down the second time it will be soft if pressed between the fingers. Milk must not be used too freely, as it will get too soft and the grains will adhere together. Stir frequently when boiling. Do not use water with the rice, as it forms a paste and the chicks cannot swallow it. In cold, damp weather a half teaspoonful of cayenne pepper in a pint of flour, with lard enough to make it stick together, will protect them from diarrhoea. This amount of food is sufficient for two meals for seventy-five chicks. Give all food in shallow tin pans. Water and boiled milk, with a little lime-water in each occasionally, is the best drink until the chicks are two or three months old, when lopped and buttermilk may take the place of the boiled milk. Turkeys like best to roost on trees, and in their place artificial roots may be made by planting long forked locust poles and laying others across the forks.—*American Agriculturist*

**HOW TO RAISE TURKEYS.**—Keep the turkey hens tame by feeding them close to the house. Have two or three barrels in sheltered corners containing plenty of straw and leaves for them to lay in. Gather the eggs every evening, as turkey eggs are very easily chilled. Keep the eggs in a woollen cloth on end and turn them every three days. Set the first seven eggs under a chicken hen, as they get too old before the turkey hen will go to sitting. Make a board pen ten or twelve feet square and twelve or fourteen inches high. Put a coop in it and put your hen and turkeys in it. Feed the hen corn, and the turkeys soaked wheat bread (corn-meal will kill them), until they are a week old (feed five or six times a day). Then feed wheat until they are big enough to eat corn. Give plenty of fresh water in a shallow vessel. Keep the mother in the pen until they are large enough to fly out

the top of the boards. Let them out a while about the middle of the day. Shut them in at night. A turkey hen does not like to be shut up, but have a good big coop for her and she will go in. Don't let the little turkeys get their backs wet until they are feathered. The turkey hen will set down when night comes just where she happens to be, but if you drive her home a few times she will come herself after that. Always feed them when they come home, no matter if they are full of "hoppers." Have your No. 2 pen in the orchard under an apple tree where it is shady. Have the turkey hen's pen close to the chicken hen's pen, that when the chicken hen weans her turkeys they will soon learn to go with the turkey hen. Give them a dose of black popper in their feed every cold rain. And never, no never, get excited and in a hurry while working with turkeys, if you don't want them to get wild and fly all over the plantation. Three or four weeks before selling, feed all the corn they will eat.

OUR COSY CORNER.

Striped and checked silk parasols, with long wooden handles, are worn in the morning with light gowns.

In preparing for a visit to Europe, the wise woman provides herself with two voyaging dresses, one tastefully elaborate, which she wears the day the steamer sails, and in which she waves adieu to her friends, and then stores carefully away in the depths of her steamer trunk, to be drawn forth again the day land is sighted; the other, a steamer dress proper. This should be fashioned of dark blue or some small checked cloth, trimmed with stitching and braid, and sufficiently easy in every way to allow the wearer to recline comfortably—always in expectation of the "mal de mer"—in a steamer chair. Then there is the indispensable ulster, or the Cornerer's cloak finds here a legitimate use; with a close cap of cloth, together with such useful accessories as a loose flannel wrapper, for comfort in the stateroom, heavy worsted slippers, lap rug and cushion.

A neat travelling dress recently noted was of dark gray mohair, the garniture being bands of black picot edged ribbon. The skirt was untrapped, and the long side pieces of the Directoire redingote were omitted.

The favorite independent street garment of the season may be characterized as half jacket, half-wrap. It is rather longer than the regulation tailor-made jacket, and has long ornamented fronts, which open over a short vest of some plain material.

Trimmings on both hats and bonnets are usually placed at the left side and toward the front. Those hats, however, which have broad brims in front and are close at the back, have the trimmings massed at the back to fall over the crown. As a little child remarked, "I say as how she's got her hat on hind side afore, but Mag says it's all the fashion."

Many garments become prematurely shabby for lack of the valuable stitch in time; yet clothing can be mended so that it will not be in the least unsightly. On the contrary, it is quite possible to accomplish mending so artistically that you will be more proud of the repaired place than of the entire garment. If there is no scrap of the original garment left to make good the torn places then make a study of the whole garment and see if a piece cannot be taken out and the draping arranged so as to make good the loss. Study how to combine some other material with the original so as to make an entire costume that shall be pretty.

NEW FAD IN MILLINERY.—An entirely new "fad" has been introduced into the millinery world. It is nothing more nor less than a patent collapsible bonnet. It is the ingenious invention of an English woman, fixed, in all likelihood, with the laudable ambition to facilitate the removing of her sister's headgear in public places. When worn the collapsible has all the appearance of an ordinary bonnet: on pressure of a spring it folds up compactly, and can be hung readily over the back of a chair. The inventor has been seen to utilize her patent as a fan, and talks at length upon the ease with which the "folded millinery" can be stowed away in the depths of well filled Saratoga trunks. The tall, silk opera hat that some years ago was the delight of the "jeunesse doree," and that likewise folded by means of a spring, did not boast half the conveniences of this modern invention.—June Table Talk.

FASHIONS FOR THE FAIR.—To wear shoes the same color as the dress makes a person look taller.

English worsted in light cool gray will be largely worn for summer business and morning suits.

Jackets are never out of fashion.—This season they have deep revers and sleeves full above the elbow, but they are not worn with dressy toilets.

Infants' dresses made of white China silk are coming in favor. They wash quite nicely, but the material is more suitable for short dresses than the first long robes.

Many summer dresses for street wear are without the high collars so long in vogue. They are finished instead with a fall of lace, Empire plaiting or an Eton collar.

Linen bands, with an insertion of drawn-work, hemstitching or embroidery, are sold by the yard for necks and sleeves of dresses. They are a neat and economical finish, as they wash quite as well as linen cuffs and collars.

Paris milliners say that ribbon will soon get the better of flowers as the trimming for stylish hats. It is used in all widths, from "baby" up to ten inches, and appears in the richest waves and the most daring, yet artistic color combinations.

MAPS!

MACKINLAY'S MAP OF MARITIME PROVINCES, 5 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 6 in.  
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1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1,000
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10 Real Estates worth.....	300	3,000
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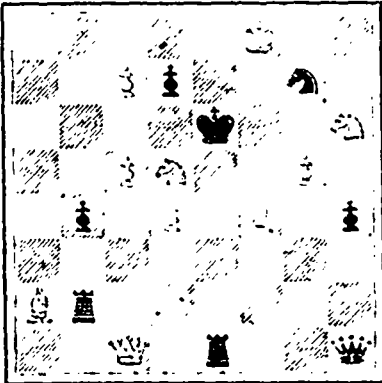


**CHESS.**

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

Solution to Problem No. 85, R to Q7. Solved by Mrs. Moseley, and J. W. Wallace.

**PROBLEM 87.**  
BLACK 8 pieces.



WHITE 10 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves

**GAME No. 69.**

Played in the Sixth American Chess Congress.

GIUOCO PIANO.

WHITE	BLACK
J. Mason,	I. Gunsberg.
1 P to K4	P to K4
2 Kt to KB3	Kt to QB3
3 B to B1	B to B4
4 P to Q3	P to Q3
5 B to K3	B to K13
6 P to B3	Kt to B3
7 QKt to Q2	Q to K2
8 P to QR4	B to K3
9 B to QKt5	B takes B
10 P takes B	P to QR3
11 B takes Kt ch	P takes B
12 P to QKt4	Castles KR
13 Castles	Kt to Kt5
14 Q to K2	P to KB4
15 P takes P	B takes P
16 P to K4	B to Q2
17 Kt to B4	Kt to B3
18 Kt to K3	P to Kt3
19 P to B4	Kt to R4
20 P to Kt3	B to R6
21 R to B2	Kt to Kt2
22 Q to Kt2	Kt to K3
23 QR to K	R to B2
24 QR to K2	QR to KB
25 Kt to K	Kt to Q5 (a)
26 R to Q2	Q to K4
27 Kt (K3) to Kt2	Kt takes Kt
28 K takes B	Q to K6
29 K to B (b)	Kt to Kt6 (c)

**NOTES.**

- (a) The first of a series of strokes which speedily decide the game.
- (b) There is nothing better.
- (c) The coup de grace, if White now play R to K2, R takes R ch; R takes R, Kt to Q7 ch, then if Q takes Kt, Q takes Q!

**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

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

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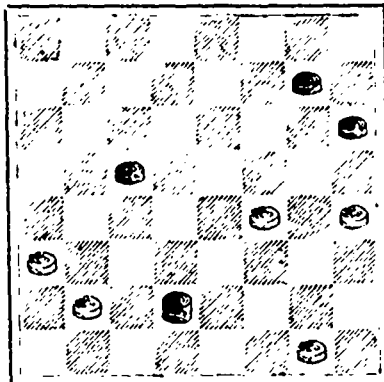
**SOLUTIONS.**

**PROBLEM 121.**—The position was:—Black men 21, 22, kings 15, 18; white man 30, kings 13, 27. White to play. What result.

13 17	27 32	27 31	27 31	19 15	18-15	b-28	24	23-27
22-25	13-9	16-20	16-20	23-19	5 9	15-18	9 5	
17 22	32 27	31 27	31 27	15 8	15-18	14 10	27-32	
25-29	9-14	23-19	14-18	3-12	9 5	18-22	10 14	
22 26	27 32	32 28	27 31	19 6	a-10-15	10 14	18-9	
15-10	11-10	18-15	18-23	19-15	13 9	11-7	5 14	
26 23	31 27	27 31	31 27	13 17	15-11	6 2	8-11	
10-14	10-15	20-24	23-26	15-10	9 6	7-11	drawn	
23 26	27 31	31 26	30 23	6 1	18-15	2 6		
11-17	15-11	15-10	28-24	5-9	5 9	22-18		
27 32	31 27	28 32	27 31	18-22 would have won, but				
17-13	11-16	10-14	24-27	Reed did not think there was any				
26 31	27 31	26 31	31 27	loophole for white to escape at this				
29 25	18-23	21-28	20-18	stage of the game.				
32 27	31 27	31 27	black	b Reed now sees his error. The				
25-22	22 18	19-16	wins.	two kings and their pieces soon com-				

**PROBLEM No. 123.**

By L. M. Sterns, Derry Depot, N. H.  
Black men 8, 12, 14, king 26.



White men 19, 20, 21, 25, 32.

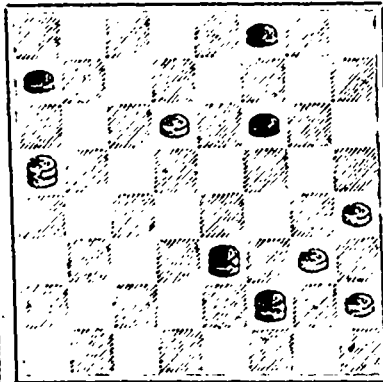
This was problem 52 in the *American Checker Review* the terms being white to play and win. It was again given as problem 62 in the same journal as a correction by W. C. Belden, he giving figures to show that black could draw. He brought out some fine points in his correction but we hold that Sterns was right and present it to our readers as white to move and win.

**THE BARKER REED MATCH**

The 47th and 48th games in this match were drawn. The 49th was won by Barker which placed the score Reed 8, Barker 7, the 50th was won by Reed. Thus the score closed Reed 9, Barker 7, drawn 31, leaving Reed Champion of America and blindfold champion of the world.

The 10-15 opening was drawn for the thirteenth game. Knowing well the difficulties that Black laborer through in the late International match, Reed almost immediately struck out in a new path with plan did success Barker's obstruction seemed of no avail. The position at the 47th move was:

Black men 3, 5, 11, kings 23, 27.



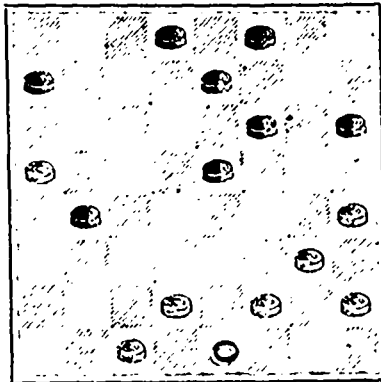
White men 10, 20, 24, 28, king 13.

Unless Reed made a slip it was evident he had a win in hand, but the unfortunate move came and Barker was enabled to draw as follows:

23-18	17 13	14-18	14 10
21 19	9-14	9 14	11-8
27-23	1 5	18-23	6 9

When Mr. Barker opened the fourteenth game—the Kelso—Reed was satisfied to pursue the same line that almost scored a win for Smith. But Barker evidently thought his previous play unsound, or, possibly, that Reed may have discovered a new win and at the 19th move exchanged 14-18, 23 14, 10-17 instead of playing 11-17 as previously. The game continued 25 21, 6-10, 21 14, 10-17 leaving this position:

Black men 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 12, 15, 17.



White men 13, 20, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31.

White (Reed) to move

27 23	26 23	19 16	13 6
7-10	3-7	12-19	22-25
23 19	23 18	24 6	6 2
17-21	15-22	2-9	

and after a few more moves Mr. Barker resigned.

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