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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is difficult to credit the correctness of the paragraphs which state seventeen years in gaol and a fine of \$20,800, to have been the penalty imposed on a Wichita (Kansas) drug store clerk for the sale of 208 glasses of beer. If this iniquity be as stated, Prohibitionists should blush at the existence under their auspices of a law so vindictive and ferocious that the most savage avenger of brutality could scarcely wish a higher power wherewith to deal with murder, arson or rape.

A work which will take rank as a standard with DeTocqueville's, Guizot's, Prevost-Paradol's, and Montalembert's, has been written by the Comte de Franqueville, "Le Gouvernement et le Parlement Britanniques," and is highly spoken of by English reviewers as deep, calm, judicial and exhaustive. The Comte's estimate of English political sentiment and institutions generally is high and flattering, but he falls into a strain of severe criticism when he refers to the blundering, verbose and confused methods of legislation of the British Parliament.

We have more than once alluded to the tendency of prophecy to incline mankind to rush in the direction of fulfilment. It deeply behooves the thinker to set himself firmly against that tendency. Because Mr. Sherman has prophesied that within ten years Canada will be represented either at Westminster or at Washington, both those who affect the United States and those who desire Imperial Federation, are carried away by the idea. Canada has suffered much from the premature forcing of important questions. Imperial Federation, should it be brought home to Canadians as the most desirable (as we think it is), is in its infancy. On the other hand let our people think well how they would like their superior political institutions and their higher morality to be subordinated to Americanism, and what sort of third-rate position our prominent public men would occupy at Washington. We have now before us the discreditable outcome of the American quadrennial turmoil, let it sink deep in our minds, and let us at the same time call to mind our vast territory and resources, and say whether a country with so fine a promise of the future as a great nation, will choose any secondary position.

A contemporary sententiously observes, apropos of the violent utterances of some American politicians:—"A great nation dragged down and disgraced by demagogues is like unto the royal body of Herod devoured and befouled by parasitic worms."

Currency has been given to a story that an officer of the York and Lancaster left Halifax for an excursion westward, and surreptitiously embarked for England at Rimouski, leaving debts unpaid. We have heard it emphatically denied that any such case occurred. We do not profess to know where the truth lies, but it strikes us that if a civilian had done what has been charged his name would have been given to the public. If the case has really been as stated, it would be only fair to other officers of the regiment that the name of the defaulter should be given.

"Mugwump" is not a pretty word, but it embodies a sound principle, and stands for the name of a party which is as near to purity of ideal as anything in American politics is likely to be for some time to come. The New York Star significantly calls them "the Protestants of Politics." The revolt of these Independents four years ago secured the triumph of a moral principle in the election of Mr. Cleveland, and they are now disappointing the expectations of those who hoped that the moral reaction had spent itself, by opposing the corrupt Democrat Governor Hill in New York while supporting Mr. Cleveland for the Presidency.

The curiously splenetic strictures of a contemporary on the army last week, were followed up by direct charges of gross misbehaviour at the Academy, on the part of officers of the 76th. We have taken some pains to gather information on this matter, and what we learn leaves the impression that whatever took place was a good deal exaggerated, and observed with what, taken in connection with the previous article, looks like prejudice. Many persons who were present declare that they were unaware of the occurrence of anything noticeable. How is it, if there was marked misbehaviour, that it escaped the notice of the other daily and evening papers?

It would seem that Mr. Haggart, the new Postmaster-General, is a Minister to whom the public may look for much needed reforms. He has already effected one, of the unnecessary restrictions of Registration Stamps. The next should be that of the vexatious, and, we should think, expensive regulation by which letters accidentally under stamped are sent to the Dead-Letter Office. We have frequently pointed out how serious a matter this might be in the case of an important business letter. The third should be the reduction of the three cent rate to two cents. Surely, with our rapidly-growing population, this might now be ventured upon, even if it should entail some loss for two or three years.

There is much debate afoot as to what it is good to learn at school, and what may be as well let alone as inessential for the future. It is certain that a deep knowledge of classics is of real avail in after life to but one in a thousand, but a knowledge of the rudiments of Latin and Greek grammar, of the Greek alphabet, and of a list of Greek roots used as the basis of scientific terms, is of daily utility. And as we have urged before, a knowledge of the Latin grammar would render superfluous the pedantic and complicated stuff called grammar, with which the heads of unfortunate children are daily dazed and addled, and with the result that not one child in a thousand either speaks or writes decent English.

Mr. Lepine, the Labor Candidate (supported by the Conservative vote), has been returned to the Federal Parliament for Montreal East, in the room of the late Mr. Coursol, by a large majority. It is not often that, in recording the results of an election, we make any comment on it, but we confess to a feeling of satisfaction in this event, on account of the pronounced disloyalty to the Dominion of the nationalist candidate, and the disgraceful race and religious issues raised by him and M. Mercier. The faction is worthy of its patron, St. Riel, the memory of whose sacred gibbet has been so serviceable to M. Mercier in agitating his frothy and sputtering *clientèle*, that he really ought, as he is supposed to be in favor at the Vatican, to make an effort to procure the canonization of the defunct patriot.

BRITISH CONNECTION AND SUPPORT.

"Mr. J. H. Long, of Peterboro', Ont., has addressed an able letter to *The Globe*, deprecating as unfair its frequent insinuations that Britain will not stand by Canada. 'But the great lesson of the crisis' is, in Mr. Long's opinion, 'that Canada's position can never be satisfactory unless she can of right call upon the Empire for armed support. And Canada can never do this until she is willing to contribute a fair share towards the maintenance, on a peace footing, of the Imperial fleet.' In conclusion Mr. Long admits

his uncertainty whether Canada may not ' by mere force of attraction drift into the Union. She will either be annexed or form a part of the Imperial Federation.' Our present status does indeed seem both parasitical and precarious."

The above paragraph is not our own, but was sketched out by the ablest of our occasional contributors. We have, we think, elsewhere indicated that, if the idea of Imperial Federation should become desirable to the Canadian people, contribution on the part of Canada to the expense and extension of the Imperial Navy (in the way in which it has been carried out in Australia) would be the imperative and practical first point. It would probably be also the last and only point.

As to whether Britain would stand by Canada there is no real doubt, though her support would in all probability be withheld if Canada were to commit herself to a bumptious and unreasonable policy. That the tail-twisters are convinced of the certainty is obvious enough from the spurious utterances, palmed off on the people of the United States as those of English newspapers tending to the contrary idea.

We are not by any means inclined to discuss the question of war, believing, as some one else has expressed it, that if these great Christian and civilized nations find themselves in the hands of statesmen unable to adjust a mere commercial difference, the sooner they discover and commission a new set of statesmen of a higher-minded stamp the better.

It is well to bear in mind that, after all, England and the United States are the only countries which practically acknowledge the obligations of morality, and the arbitrations which have been already carried out, ought to inspire hope and confidence in the future, while it ought always to be borne in mind that, if a nation does not think it has obtained full justice at the hands of arbitrators, there is at least no disgrace in submitting to the award with dignity and resignation.

The present difficulty does indeed bring sharply before us the fact that our position is "precarious." "Parasitical" is an unpleasant word, but, in view of our anti-British tariff, it cannot be said to be unjustified. It might occur to some that existing complications point to the expediency of Canada having conceded to her the right of treaty-making on her own account with the United States; yet that would be tantamount to independence, and it has been due on more than one occasion to the counsels of the English Government that that of the Dominion has moderated its claims.

It is true that "circumstances alter cases." The bulk of American aggressiveness is undoubtedly due to the traditionally fostered dislike of England, and if we were to suppose a Canada enjoying (if it would be any enjoyment) its own treaty-making power, or in fact independent, much of that dislike would entirely vanish, and it is more than possible that an acknowledged weaker power, on whose part the idea of war would be madness, might find itself, on the whole, in a better position to secure from the stronger conventions which must almost necessarily be based on reciprocal friendliness and interchange of commercial facilities.

The difficulties of diplomatic dealing with the United States lie chiefly in the peculiar powers of the Senate, which may at any time thwart the best intentions of a reasonable President and Cabinet.

PREVENTION BY INOCULATION.

The success which has been attained abroad in preventing what were once some of the deadliest diseases by inoculation ought to stimulate explorers in the fields of medical science to find some preventative for the scourge of yellow fever now ravaging Jacksonville, Florida. Jenner long since robbed small-pox of its terrors. Pasteur has perhaps done some good in respect to splenic fever and chicken cholera, though his theory of hydrophobia is essentially empiric, and his experiments have not only resulted in about 140 deaths, but in most cases lack the basis of fact, as to the existence of true rabies. Gamalcia, a Russian doctor, claims to have chained up the Asiatic cholera. Who will discover the yellow fever vacillus, and give the tropical and semi-tropical world immunity from that dread visitation?

It is sound doctrine that "some things can be done as well as others," and there appears to be no good reason why some skillful scientist should not discover the way to withdraw yellow fever from the list of incurable, and place it on that of curable, diseases, just as the scientists named have done with others which were once regarded as fatal as yellow fever itself.

It is, however, well to bear in mind that, with our present knowledge, much, if not all, depends on drainage and cleanliness. It is stated that the present epidemic at Jacksonville was caused by disturbing filthy sowers, etc., during the hottest part of the season, when noxious gases and vapors are specially volatile.

Previous to the war between the North and the South, New Orleans was annually visited by "Yellow Jack," and many Southerners openly boasted, when the Federal troops occupied that city, that they would be wiped out by it when the summer came. But General Butler, with the prescience that distinguished his executive administration, prepared against it by thoroughly cleansing the city in the cool months, and afterwards keeping it clean by stringent regulations that all knew would be enforced. The result was that during the war, and for years afterwards, not a single case of yellow fever occurred among troops or civilians in the Crescent City. By attention to drainage and cleanliness, Memphis stamped out one of the severest visitations of yellow fever ever witnessed in America, and to her continued attention thereto may be reasonably attributed her continued immunity from the scourge. Jacksonville would, no doubt, have had equal success had efforts been made in time.

It may be useful to study what relations exist between yellow fever in the hotter, and typhus and typhoid fevers or diphtheria in the colder, portions of this continent. All appears to be, if not caused, at least aggravated

and made more active by bad or imperfect sanitary conditions, and may it not be possible that these diseases are, so to speak, cousins german to each other, or different forms of the same disease, the development of which depends on climatic or other influences that have never been scientifically thought out?

Whatever, therefore, may be accomplished in the way of discovering palliatives, curatives or preventives, to this class of disease, let nothing be done to discourage that surest preventive known, thorough cleanliness.

SOCIETY AND CULTURE.

A daily contemporary had an article last week on social and intellectual culture which was, in the main, extremely well-written and embodied a great deal of just observation, but it waxed unduly wrath over Halifax Society and the Services. That there exists a greater devotion to "frivolities" than is desirable is true enough, and perhaps "the higher claims of the intellectual culture of the city and province" are too little regarded. There is some truth also in another allegation, only that, if a Halifax girl marries a soldier or a sailor, the chances are very small that she marries a "snob," but neither service deserves the stigma implied in the words "vulgar society of a military outpost" and "petty and uneducated officers of a second or third rate standing in the service." The implication goes beyond facts. It is impossible in these days, and it has been impossible for many years, that a naval or military officer should be "uneducated," and, as to "second or third rate standing," the meaning of the disparagement is far from clear. A man must be a lieutenant before he can be a general, and a midshipman before he can be an admiral. In other respects he may be of more or less mark than his comrade either by native ability or by opportunity of showing it; but from first to last he has the standing of a gentleman, and rarely does anything to discredit it. In far the greater number of instances he is as kindly and modest a gentleman as most civilians, and generally quite as courteous. No doubt Dalhousie should be "a centre of intellectual life for the city," and we are far from doubting the general intellectual aspirations of her sons. These do not, it is true, show out with any remarkable conspicuity in a set of ordinances (if they be genuine) for the treatment of Freshmen, which was published in one of our evening papers of the 26th ultimo, yet it would be absurd as well as impertinent to ascribe to Dalhousie a general character of rowdiness.

Bitter generalizations seldom hold water. There are good and indifferent, and mostly the former, in all classes, and it is mostly lack of mutual experience which inclines men to the expression of hard thoughts of each other.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

A good deal is written from time to time about the weakness of the American Navy, which is at the present moment rather misleading. Lieut. Fullam, U. S. N., has an instructive article in the *American Magazine* for September, which sets before us the true state of the case.

It is true that from 1865 to 1883 "not a single ship of any power was added to the U. S. Navy." Five double-turreted monitors were begun in 1875, but never completed, and "the small sum of \$5,000,000 appropriated in eighteen years, only permitted the addition of a few new wooden, and two small iron ships to the list of obsolete war-veterans, armed with old smooth-bore guns and a few converted rifles."

During the last administration, however, a bill was passed forbidding repairs to old vessels where the expense would exceed 20 per cent. of the original cost. This amounted to a revolution, with the result that, in six years, only four of the old cruisers will remain, while in nine years all will have been condemned.

Since 1883 votes have been passed for the completion of the five monitors, and the building of two sea-going ironclads, and fourteen unarmored steel ships, all to be armed with new high-power rifles and modern weapons.

Most of these ships are built after the models of the latest and most successful foreign cruisers. The Vesuvius, the great floating gun-carriage, (for her three 15 inch, 24 feet, dynamite guns are fixed like mortars at an elevation of 18 degrees, we very briefly described in THE CRITIC of 7th September. The great novelty of this craft is that the accuracy of range and aim will depend on the position taken up by the vessel, and the manipulation of her helm. This is of course untried, but there is probably no serious theoretic probability that guns so worked may not be directed with good average correctness as we believe, small mortars have been in large ship's boats. The guns themselves would seem to be of a very formidable nature. A schooner experimented upon was utterly shattered at a distance of over a mile by a charge of 55 lbs. The Vesuvius is 252 ft. in length, and has a beam of 26 feet, her deck is only 5 feet above water, and she is designed for a speed of 20 knots. Her light draught, only 9 feet, and her great speed, will enable her to manœuvre in shoal water, although that facility might fail to exempt her from the long ranges of the heavy guns of a large cruiser were it not for the very small target she will present. The high angle fire of the guns may be useful in many ways, and it is further suggested that short dynamite guns may be built into the bows of ironclads for use at short range when ramming.

We have adverted to the difficulty of hitting a vessel only showing five feet of broadside above the water. The five monitors show much less, the Puritan 30 inches, the others but 25 inches.

In the matter of tonnage it should be a strong hint to the British Admiralty that the Puritan (double turret) has a displacement of 6000 tons, while the Miantonomoh, Monadnock, Amphitrite and Terror, sister ships, are of 3,815 tons.

We shall continue this subject in our next issue.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE OBSTINATE STOVEPIPE.

A man gets on a tipping box,
With all his patience fled,
And glares up at the stovepipe joint
He holds above his head.

His hands are black with polish paste,
His face tattooed with soot;
And down his arms and down his back
Sharp pains unnumbered shoot.

Ten thousand ways, ten thousand times,
He tries to make it fit;
The more of ways and times he tries,
The further he's from it.

His wife and children gazing on,
Are petrified with fear,
Awaiting the catastrophe
That comes this time of year.

It comes:—A burst of adjectives,
And then a madman's roar,
A man and box and stovepipe, too,
Are found upon the floor.

* * * * *

The doctor comes with arufca,
And little blaster cup;
The tinner comes as usual,
And puts the stovepipe up.

A man recently undertook to ascertain the age of a shark by examining his teeth. The next morning the papers gave the man's age to the very day.

If the "Queen" had been at "Waterloo" after the "battle," and ordered the Duke of Wellington home, what modern author would she have named? "Victor Hugo;" Victor You go.

"Your singing is delightful, Miss Ethel," said Mr. Bore. "It fairly carries me away." "Indeed?" returned Miss Ethel, with a yearning glance at the clock. "I hadn't noticed it."—*Bazar*.

A MODIFIED RESCUE.—Clawsby has had his clothes stolen, and after hiding behind a rock for two hours hears friendly footsteps.
GOLDBERGER—"Puy some gollar-puttons, my vrent; I sells dem sheap."

Young wife—"George dear, Mar ma has been reading a pamphlet on cremation. She says she thinks she would rather be cremated than buried." Young husband—(with alacrity)—"Certainly, my love. Tell her to put her things on, and I'll take her down this afternoon!"

ON THE WAY TO THE CALEDONIAN GAMES.—Officer O'Grady (recently appointed)—Shtop, ye divil! Where's yer pants?
Fergus McTavish McPash (with dignity)—Pants, mon! I hao none!
Officer O'Grady—Thin, divil the shtep ye take till ye go into Levi's shtore and put up th' harmonicon fer a pair o' blue flannins to conserve th' daccency av yer legs. D' ye think ye're at home in Africa, ye haython baboon?

The temperance lecturer had been speaking quite eloquently for some time, and he suddenly pulled up to say:—
"I am free to say that I am proud when I tell you that I do not even know what liquor tastes like!"
"Come, Jim," said a dirty-faced man in the back row to his companion; "come, let's git out or this. When a feller 'll git up and acknowledge sich ignorance as that without a blush, it is time for all men of 'telligence to hide their heads in shame."

An English physician has shown why some people can digest milk readily and others cannot. He says: In the digestive fluids of the stomach there exists a special ferment by which the flesh forming part of the milk, the cheese or caseine, is specially digested. This ferment continues in action throughout life in some persons, but not in all, so there are some who can digest milk at all times, and others who cannot digest it at any time. In those who too exclusively feed on fresh meat and starchy substances the particular milk ferment ceases to be produced, and the digestion of milk ceases to be a natural act.

A thrilling incident, which recently happened in India, is related by the native papers. It was no less a feat than the photographing of a tiger and a buffalo at the instant they were in deadly conflict. The whole affair had been deliberately pre-arranged. The buffalo was carefully tethered to a stump in the middle of a field. The artist, who was, of course, in peril of his life, coolly focussed the horned beast. Then the tiger was let loose, and springing upon the buffalo, struck the huge creature to the earth with a single blow of his paw. The camera, at this intense moment, took its instantaneous impression, and the result was a picture vividly representing the deadly scene, and its victim at the very moment of dying. "The one beat of the heart," says an account, "that intervened between the awful blow of the tiger's paw and the victim's positive surrender of existence, sufficed for the photographer to catch and fix with unerring fidelity the attitudes of the slayer and the slain. The striking achievement has its scientific use. It settles, by indisputable testimony of the sun's rays, the much mooted question by what method the tiger destroys its prey. The artist was a man of rare courage, for in order to achieve this triumph of his art he took the chance that the untamable rover of the jungle would leap on him instead of the victim intended for his deadly onset.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES is sold all over the world. It is far superior to plain Cod Liver Oil, palatable and easily digested. Dr. Martin Miles Stanton, Bury Bucks, London, England, says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion, and taken it myself. It is palatable, efficient, and can be tolerated by almost anyone, especially where cod liver oil itself cannot be borne. Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 15. For \$2.50 in cash we undertake to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with seventy-nine of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

A branch of the Scottish Home Rule Association has been formed in Toronto.

Three boys at Cow Bay, C. B., played at killing pigs, and tied one of their number, named Anderson, six years of age, and cut his throat so badly that he died immediately.

Sixty-two thousand emigrants have become actual settlers in Canada, between January 1st and Sept. 1st, of the present year, an increase of 10,000 over the same period in 1887.

The death is announced of the Hon. James G. Ross, Senator and millionaire merchant of Quebec. The deceased gentleman was one of the most useful and respected citizens of Quebec.

The Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. McLelan will move into Government House this week and will hold a reception on Tuesday, the 9th inst., from 3 to 5 o'clock p. m. Mrs. McLelan will thereafter receive on Tuesdays.

H. M. Troopship *Orontes* left Halifax on Tuesday with the 2nd Batt. (84th) York and Lancaster Regiment, who must, on the whole, have been rather glad to escape from the slander and abuse they have lately been subjected to.

C. A. Pitcher, late teller in the Union Bank of Providence, was this week sentenced to seven years imprisonment for bringing stolen money into Canada. The judge remarked that the prisoner had done his best to wreck the bank.

Several seamen and marines lent their aid at the fire in Bedford Row on Monday night, and one, a marine of the *Comus*, sustained a rupture and other serious internal injuries from a fall. Thomas Bartelow, porter at the Halifax Hotel, was also severely cut on the arm.

The following, from a St. John Exchange, is an instance of the rapid circulation of aspersion:—"There is great fun at Halifax among the bailiffs and city merchants who are hunting for York and Lancaster regimental officers who are eluding their creditors. They embark for Jamaica on Monday."

We have received the Halifax *Philatelist* for September, and notice that Alderman Hechler of Halifax has been elected President of the Association for prosecuting this really interesting study. The new President intends to work for affiliation for the C. P. A. with all kindred societies throughout the world.

The gunboat *Ready* arrived on Tuesday, and was given a clean bill of health by Dr. Wickwire. Two of her seamen had been left at Jamaica with yellow fever, and died there. Fears were entertained concerning the *Wrangler*, but it is now said she did not sail till long after she was reported to have left.

The name of Messrs. Gordon & Keith was made to figure prominently in one of the charges recently brought against an apparently supposititious officer of the York and Lancaster. That firm has written to the *Herald* distinctly denying the correctness of the paragraph in every particular. This reckless playing with reputations is by no means creditable.

In another column will be noticed the advertisement of Mr. Fred. A. Bowman, M.A., B.E., consulting engineer. Mr. Bowman has had several years practical experience in workshops and draughting offices in connection with the I. C. R. Locomotive department at Moncton, the late E. Vossnack, of this city, and the London Iron Co., as well as a theoretical training in engineering. We understand that Mr. Bowman is a careful and conscientious worker.

The annual inspection of the 66th, P. L. F., by Col. Worsley, D. A. G., took place last week. After the inspection the battalion marched through the city to the drill yard, where they dispersed. Before being dismissed the officers and men were addressed by Col. Macdonald, who, on behalf of Deputy Adjutant-General Worsley, complimented them on their appearance and the manner in which they had done their drill, also on the muster, which was the largest the 66th have had.

The sudden death, from heart disease, is reported of Mr. John Charles Dent, one of Canada's foremost literary men. Mr. Dent, besides producing "The Canadian Portrait Gallery," (a very different sort of work from the fraud the *Chronicle* has lately done a public service in exposing,) "Canada since the Union," and the best "History of the Rebellion in Upper Canada," that has been produced, was also a powerful essayist, and a trenchant journalist. Mr. Dent was much respected, and is greatly regretted. He was only forty-six.

Says the *Fredericton Gleaner*:—"Ten arrests for drunkenness in one night in a Scott Act town of about seven thousand population, should force the temperance element to the belief that there is something radically wrong somewhere. Is the police department wholly at fault? Or are our temperance organizations and institutions of name merely? Or are both in fault? Such open and persistent violation of the law as has been witnessed for the past month, at least, is a disgrace to the city. Better, by all means, that we should cease to regard the Scott Act as one of our laws, and to take the earliest opportunity of returning to the system of licensing, than to allow the present state of affairs to continue."

It is understood that Parliament will be called together for the despatch of business about the third week in January next.

The fire which broke out in Bedford Row, Halifax, on Monday night, burned out the following business men: Jos. Fader & Co., provision merchant, insurance said to be \$800; B. J. Hubley & Son, hay and feed insurance said to be \$500; G. P. Henry, victualler, insurance \$900; George G. Thomson, broom manufacturer, a large lot of brooms destroyed, his machinery having been previously moved to his new factory.

La Justice states that there is discrimination against French, as compared with English immigrants, into the North West, asserting that French settlers are dropped at Winnipeg, while the English are carried as far as Regina or Calgary. The statement is very likely incorrect, but it ought to be at once looked into. If there is any attempt to discriminate against our fellow citizens of French origin, it should be promptly put a stop to.

There was an interesting Naval Review on the Common yesterday week, of the seamen, marines, and marine artillery of the squadron in harbor, which consisted of the *Bellerophon*, *Comus*, *Canada*, and *Pylades*. About 850 men were on the ground, and were put through a variety of drill in the presence of the Admiral and the General. The evolutions of the eight companies formed, the dismounting and remounting of guns, etc., were performed with great rapidity and precision, and afforded a gratifying sight to a large number of spectators.

The Provincial Exhibition, held last week at Truro, can scarcely be called a pronounced success. Fruit gave evidence of substantial advance in its culture, and good qualities of roots, vegetables, and grain were shown, but the quantity was limited. Some sections of the Province exhibited good stock, but there is as yet far too much scrub stock in the country. In arts and manufactures the Exhibition was far from creditable to the country. There is little doubt that the Provincial Exhibition would be better held in Halifax, where we hope to see it next year.

The farewell performances of the "Pirates" were given at the Academy by the *Bellerophon's* Operatic Company, with assistance, on the evenings of the 27th and 28th ultimo. We commented somewhat fully on the August performances, and will, therefore, now only say that these last were, if possible, better. The reappearance of Mrs. Clarkson, who sang very nicely, gave pleasure to many, as it is known how much the first series owed to that lady's unobtrusive, but untiring assistance. The assumption, by Mrs. Tobin, of the part of Ruth is, in one respect, unfortunate. We ought to feel unbounded respect for the high-minded Frederic, but Mrs. Tobin compels us to "write him down an ass."

A very disagreeable exposure was made recently of the tomato canning of Windsor & Co., Montreal. The Inspector visited the place, where they have a lobster canning establishment, and do a large business in canning tomatoes. He describes the place, where about 200 persons are employed, as being indescribably filthy, and smelling as sour as a dirty pigsty. Many of the tomatoes were rotten, and utterly unfit for human food. It was ascertained that the tomato debris was carted away by a boy, who received so much a load, and some of it was sold to ketchup manufacturers, but Mr. Radford discovered a large quantity dumped on a field in Fullam Street opposite the female jail, and emitting the most noxious odors. Dr. Loberge caused notices to be served upon the proprietors and took proceedings in the recorder's court.

The new City Hall is now rapidly approaching completion under the original plans of the architect who drew them up; but we venture to assert that the building will not be satisfactory, if so finished. It will look squat and out of proportion, and will barely give room for the immediate requirements of the city. Another story is necessary if the new hall is to be one that, as citizens, we can take satisfaction in showing to visitors or resort to ourselves when business may take us there. The town of Moncton is contemplating the erection of a City Hall, to cost about half-a-million—ours will be worth about one fifth of that sum. This is not creditable to what we are wont to style "the metropolis of the Maritime Provinces." The real front of the new hall is on the Grand Parade, and as at present planned, it will be only two stories high. Of course, no blame can attach to the architect who drew the plans, because he was confined within certain figures. The contractors are strictly following the plans and specifications, and are doing their work well. Certainly, it will cost a little more to add another story to the building, but as it is evidently needed, and as it will cost far less to erect it now than it will at a future date, the City Council should assume the responsibility of ordering the amendment to the contract. There can be no doubt that the local legislature will sanction the extra expenditure at its next session, and the sense of the citizens generally will also. The City fathers have, however, no time to lose, as the building ought to be roofed in before the snow flies, so as to allow the interior work to be proceeded with during the winter. Prompt action is necessary, and it is to be hoped that all the Aldermen will, for the moment, lay aside their personal bickerings and feelings, and unitedly take the necessary steps to have an extra story added to the new City Hall. Of course, a big mistake was made by some one in the original plans for the building, but it is rather difficult to place the blame on the right shoulders. The architect who drew the plan should have frankly informed the City Council that it was impossible to plan a building that would be creditable to himself or to Halifax with the money at his disposal. On the other hand, there are some practical builders among the City fathers who ought to have seen this difficulty at its inception, and to have moved to procure the now needed legislation in advance. However, it is no use, we suppose, in crying over spilt milk, or mourning over past mistakes. The duty of the Aldermen is now to see that the City Hall, when finished, will be such as Halifax is likely to require for a generation at least.

The death is recorded, at the ripe old age of ninety, at Wolfville, of the Rev. Dr. Crawley, the most prominent of the founders of Acadia College, and probably the oldest Baptist minister in the country.

The prisoners Trafton and Philippine have received a sentence of fifteen years penal servitude for manslaughter, in causing the death of Mrs. Howes. If life under penal conditions be worth anything these reckless and ignorant men may consider themselves fortunate. The definite intent to kill any one particular person may have been wanting, but, as Judge Wetmore pointed out, the prisoners deliberately fired a succession of shots utterly regardless of the consequences, and that the firing did not cease even after the unfortunate lady was shot.

A fiendish attempt to blow up a street car on Notre Dame Street, Montreal, was made last week. Some one placed a large dynamite cartridge on the rail between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening. Luckily the first car that came along stopped before the wheels struck the explosive, and a constable took the cartridge in charge. The car was filled with passengers, and amongst them there was not a few local politicians. Whether that fact had been included in the motive of placing the cartridge is not known. There is no trace of the perpetrator, but the police are actively endeavoring to unearth the would-be wholesale assassin.

Typhoid fever is reported at Duluth, and small pox at Buffalo.

An ambassador and minister plenipotentiary has been for the first time accredited to the United States by Persia, and has arrived at New York.

The sum of \$40,000 was recently divided among their hands by Charles Pillsbury & Co., millers, of Minneapolis. The firm, four years ago, adopted the system of sharing profits with their employes, and the above handsome dividend is the outcome. Other instances of this system have resulted satisfactorily elsewhere.

A conspiracy has been discovered at Chicago, having for its object the marriage of innocent girls to Chinamen of that city. The victims were brought there from Milwaukee, and, after being drugged into insensibility, were delivered to Chinamen, who paid \$25 to the agency, which was conducted by Sam Wah and his white wife. Wah and his wife have been arrested, and are now in jail.

At a Democratic meeting held on Saturday evening, Secretary Bayard made a twenty minute speech on the tariff. He said that the tariff lacked the impartiality which should pervade all law. To him this was one of the most deplorable and dangerous features of our tariff system. It was marked by a departure from that spirit of equality law which forms the bedrock of American liberty and justice.

It is to be regretted that evictions continue to be enforced on the estates of the Marquis of Clanricarde.

The Comte de Paris has determined to spend no less than 20,000,000 francs on election expenses at the next general election.

A captain of Engineers is reported to have been arrested at Ports mouth for showing an American over the secret parts of the forts at Spithead.

Rev. Father Farrelly and Rev. Father Clark, have each been sentenced at Arklow to six weeks' imprisonment for inciting their parishioners to boycott certain residents of their parish.

Advices from Stanley Falls state that Prof. Jamieson, who engaged in organizing the expedition for the relief of Henry Stanley, died of African fever at Bongalis, on Congo, Aug. 17.

Great dissatisfaction is manifested in England at the failure of the Home Secretary to discover the Whitechapel murderer, and it is pointed out that Mr. Mathews has been a failure in office from the first.

An idea has been developed in Germany in the shape of the manufacture of mortar by machinery in large quantities, to be delivered to contractors and individuals as required for use. About 2,000,000 barrels were disposed of in Berlin on this plan alone last year.

The Emperor of Austria has had a narrow escape of being shot during an artillery practice which he was inspecting. The "cease firing" was unheard by the officer of the battery, and the Emperor, riding down the targets, was concealed by a hollow in the ground.

To the list of actresses who have become British Peeresses must now be added the name of the comic opera actress, Miss Edith Brandon, whose husband has just succeeded to the ancient Earldom of Berkeley. Her husband who served for a time in the Royal Navy, is 23 years of age, and married her about a year ago.

London despatches say that the officials at Marlborough House deny the story of the Princess of Wales having narrowly escaped death while driving across a railway track in Austria, and declare that not a single one of the circumstances related in the report published ever occurred. The Princess will return to London to-day. She is represented to be in robust health and excellent spirits. Thousands of letters and telegrams of enquiry and sympathy have been received at Marlborough House, elicited by the published report, proving that the long existing popular love for the Princess is unabated.

Two more women have been found murdered near the scene of former butcheries in Whitechapel Saturday night. They were recognized as dissolute characters who long frequented the vicinity. One was found with her throat cut from ear to ear. The other, like the first, had her throat cut, but in addition had been disemboweled, and her nose was cut off. The discovery of the bodies completely paralyzed the police, and Sir Chas. Warren was called out of bed. He repaired immediately to the scene of the murders, and gave orders to have the police force of that district strongly reinforced. The inhabitants of Whitechapel are dismayed.

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O Child of nations, giant-limbed,
Who stand'st amid the nations now
Unheeded, unadored, unhymned,
With unanointed brow!

How long the ignoble sloth, how long
The trust in greatness not thine own?
Surely the lion's brood is strong
To front the world alone!

How long the indolence, ere thou dare
Achieve thy destiny, seize thy fame,
Ere our proud eyes behold thee bear
A nation's franchise, nation's name?

The Saxon force, the Celtic fire,
These are thy manhood's heritage!
Why rest with babes and slaves? Seek higher
The place of race and age!

I see to every wind unfurled
The flag that bears the maple wreath,
Thy swift keels furrow round the world
Its blood-red folds beneath;—

Thy swift keels cleave the farthest seas;
Thy white sails swell with alien gales;
To stream on each remotest breeze,
The black smoke of thy pipes exhales.

O Falterer! let thy past convince
Thy future,—all the growth, the gain,
The fame since Cartier knew thee, since
Thy shores beheld Champlain!

Montcalm and Wolfe! Wolfe and Montcalm!
Quebec, thy storied citadel,
Attest in burning song and psalm
How here thy heroes fell!

O thou that bor'st the battles brunt
At Queenston and at Lundy's Lane,—
On whose scant ranks but iron front
The battle broke in vain.—

Whose was the danger, whose the day,
From whose triumphant throats the cheers,
At Chrysler's Farm, at Chateauguay,
Storming like clarion-bursts our ears?

On soft Pacific slopes—beside
Strange floods that northward rave and fall—
Where chafes Acadia's chainless tide—
Thy sons await thy call!

They wait; but some in exile, some
With strangers housed, in stranger lands;
And some Canadian lips are dumb
Beneath Egyptian sands!

O mystic Nile: thy secret yields
Before us; thy most ancient dreams
Are mixed with far Canadian fields
And murmur of Canadian streams.

But thou, my country, dream not thou!
Wake, and behold how night is done,—
How on thy breast and o'er thy brow
Bursts the uprising sun!

—Charles G. D. Roberts.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

TRURO, Sept 26th, 1888.

Dear Critic,—Truro is very much alive to-day, the hotels and private
houses being crowded with guests, and every train brings a fresh accession of
pleasure-seekers. I am afraid it is a "pleasure exertion" for many.

Your correspondent arrived here last night, and was awakened at an
early hour this morning by the trains, my host's house being near the sta-
tion. At ten o'clock, I accompanied my friend to the exhibition grounds,
and promised to help in the dining booth, conducted by the ladies of the
Episcopal Church. Business soon began in earnest, crowds of hungry mortals
flocked around the door of the booth, many of whom had to be turned
away for want of room and provender; those inside were waited on with the
greatest attention by the ladies present, but it was almost impossible to
satisfy the needs of all. After awhile the vegetables gave out, and some peo-
ple who had not been served, "kicked." I thought, now these people must
either be given something to eat, or something to think about, so I accord-
ingly said to a hungry-looking lady who made the modest request for "some
pertaties," that we had already boiled fifty barrels of them, and that a man
was now digging some in the nearest field as fast as he could. Her face was
a study, her eyes opened, her jaw dropped, she said—"Oh!" in a tone that
beggars description (I use this term simply because the English language can
supply nothing more appropriate) and decided to wait in patience.

Dinner-time extended from eleven o'clock until four, with more or less of
dinner. Before that time I thought I should like to see the exhibition, and
accordingly secured my friend, and we wended our way to the building.
We thought we should be able to see something of the show, but never were
we more mistaken. First, we went up-stairs, "to the right, please," where
the pianos and organs were given no rest. How anybody with nerves could
play in that fog-end of babel, I cannot imagine. I suppose those performers had
none, for they kept at it all the time. Passing on as quickly as possible (a
very slow march) we reached the ladies' work, which seemed to be a very
good exhibit from the glimpses we could get of it, and the admiring gazers
who would not move on. As soon as we turned the corner, we came to some-
thing practicable, a washing machine, which the advertisement said could be
used while you sat on the cover of the tub and read or sung. I felt a strong
desire to possess this machine, so that I might get a chance to read and sing

sometimes, for if I were employed in doing anything so useful, surely I might try my voice occasionally without being asked to be quiet. Quilts were there in the usual variety, and of course I could describe them, but mercifully forbear, as I promised not to tell about anything that I did not see, or might not have seen if I had had the chance, you may rely on the truthfulness of my account. I have it on good authority that fifteen thousand people were on the grounds, and nearly as many were fed in the dining booth, a few small fishes and some baskets of fragments remaining. The fruit took my eye greatly, being a very fine exhibit, but they were "sour grapes," and I passed on. My friend and I then did the cattle sheds, as in duty bound. We did not linger long there, but proceeded to view the horses, some of which raised envy in my heart, for I am a lover of those noble animals. The poultry next claimed our attention. We walked the whole length of the coops and made the usual remarks on the size and general appearance of the occupants, but I could not bring myself to "do" the pigs and sheep. I hope they will not resent the omission, but I shall have to run the risk of their displeasure. It was now six o'clock, the wind was rising, and altogether the prospect was threatening for the concert in the park in the evening. On the way home, the first drops began to fall, and they are falling now, so the concert is "dished." I feel like resting now, and so, no doubt, do you, so good-bye.

BROWNE.

DON'T.

IN GENERAL.—Don't conduct correspondence on postal cards. A brief business message on a postal card is not out of the way, but a private communication on an open card is almost an insult to your correspondent. It is questionable whether a note on a postal card is entitled to the courtesy of a response. (This is a little too strong. There are many commonplace communications between friends which may quite properly be conveyed by means of the postal card.—E.)

Don't write notes on ruled or inferior paper. Don't use paper with business headings for private letters. Tasteful stationery is considered an indication of refined breeding, and tasteful stationery means note paper and envelopes of choice quality, but entirely plain. One may have his initials or his monogram and his address neatly printed on his notepaper, but there should be no ornament of any kind. (Nevertheless crests also are quite allowable, if it please their owners to use them.—E.)

Don't—we wish we could say—fasten an envelope by moistening the mucilage with your lips; but this custom is too universally established for a protest against it to be of much avail. No one, however, can defend the practice as altogether nice. It was once incumbent on a gentleman to seal his letters with wax, and many fastidious persons adhered to the practice long after the wafers came in. A Frenchman, it is said, once challenged an Englishman for sending him a letter fastened by a wafer. "What right," exclaimed the punctilious Gaul, "has any gentleman to send me his saliva?" The use of sealing wax has recently been revived, and it is once more fashionable to seal letters in this way.

Don't cultivate an ornamental style of writing. Don't imitate the flourishes of a writing master; keep as far away from a writing master's style as possible. A lady's or gentleman's handwriting should be perfectly plain, and wholly free from affectations of all kinds.

Don't fail to acknowledge by note all invitations, whether accepted or not. Never leave a letter unanswered. Don't fail to acknowledge all courtesies, all attentions, all kindnesses. (Failure to reply to letters not supposed by the recipient to be of importance is a somewhat too common breach of good taste in Canada.—E.)

Don't, in writing to a young lady, address her as "Dear Miss." The use of *Miss* without the name is always a vulgarism, if not an impertinence. It is awkward, no doubt, to address a young woman as "Dear Madam," but there is no help for it, unless one makes a rule for himself, and writes, "Dear Lady."

Don't, in writing to a married lady, address her by her christian name. Don't, for instance, write "Mrs. Lucy Smith," but "Mrs. Charles Smith." (But if "Mrs. Lucy Smith" is the wife of the head of the senior branch of the family, she is "Mrs. Smith," without any christian name, unless there is a necessity to distinguish her from any other Mrs. Smith, but the name is so uncommon that no confusion of that sort is likely to occur. The original Mrs. Smith must have been Mrs. Tubal Cain. Some of them might perhaps revive the original patronymic with advantage.—E.)

Don't omit from your visiting cards, your title, Mr., Mrs. or Miss, whatever it may be. It is very common in the United States for gentlemen to omit Mr. from their visiting cards; and sometimes young ladies print their names without a title, but the custom has not the sanction of the best usage. In England a young lady does not commonly have a separate visiting card; her name is printed on the card of her mother, with whom her visits are always made.

Don't scold your children or your servants before others. Respect their *amour propre*.

Don't bring children into company. Don't set them at table when there are guests. Don't force them on people's attention.

Don't, as master or mistress, give your orders in an authoritative manner. The feelings of those under you should be considered. You will obtain more willing obedience if your directions have as little as possible of the tone of command.

Don't trouble people with your domestic mishaps, with accounts of your rebellious servants, or with complaints of any kind.

Don't repeat scandals, or malicious gossip. Don't sneer at people, or continually crack jokes at their expense; cultivate the amenities and not the asperities of life.

Don't be that intolerable torment—a tease. The disposition to worry

children, cats and dogs, simply displays the restlessness of an empty mind. Don't chaff.

Don't underrate everything that others do, and over-state your own doings.

Don't scoff or speak ill of a rival in your profession or trade. This is in the worst possible taste, and shows a paltry spirit. Have the pride and self-respect to over state the merits of a rival, rather than mainly understate them.

Don't borrow books unless you return them promptly. If you do borrow books, don't mar them in any way; don't lend them or break the backs, don't fold down the leaves, don't write on the margins, don't stain them with grease spots. Read them, but treat them as friends that must not be abused.

Don't play the accordion, the violin, the piano, or any musical instrument, to excess. Your neighbors have nerves, and need at times a little relief from inflictions of the kind. If you could manage not to play on instruments at all, unless you are an accomplished performer, so much the better.

Don't be selfish, don't be exacting; don't storm, if things go wrong; don't be glum and sullen; don't fret—one fretful person in a house is ruin to its peace; don't make yourself in any particular a nuisance to your neighbors or your family.

Don't fail to heed all the "don'ts" in this little book. Perhaps you think the injunctives are not needed in your case. This is true of many of them, no doubt; but the best of us are not perfect in manners any more than anything else. (An occasional correspondent of undoubted good taste tells us that we have omitted to notice the use, which he says is common, of the word *affect* for *effect*, and vice versa. We were scarcely aware that the error was so prevalent.—E.)—End of *In General*.

EPIQUEUR.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

During the past winter, says the *North-Western Lumberman*, a hydraulic baling press for compressing sawdust and lumber mill refuse generally was perfected in the State of Maine, on the Banks of the Penobscot. The patents are now the property of the Maine Compress Co., of Bangor, Maine, with C. E. Mitchell, the inventor of the press, as general manager. The machine is intended for the compressing of sawdust, shingle hair, refuse wood and bark, and in fact everything in the shape of waste coming from saw mills, box factories, furniture manufactories, and all kinds of wood-working establishments. Refuse from mills, such as bark and sticks, can be baled in the same manner as sawdust, save that no covering is used, it only being necessary to put slats on the top and bottom of the bale. Hemlock bark can now be ground where peeled, pressed into bales, covered with sized cloths to prevent loss of virtue, and then distributed to the tanneries through the country at greatly reduced cost. The field of usefulness open to the hydraulic baling press seems practically limitless. In the line of sawdust alone now uses are being steadily discovered, and it is in ever-increasing demand. Presses have been steadily in operation during the past two or three months in the State of Maine, at the mills of Weston & Brainard, Skowhegan, and the National Wood Co., Wiscasset.

Among the possibilities of the future, one looms out in the distance—an aluminium ship, bright as silver, an aluminium engine, driven by the explosion of gas made from the waters of the briny ocean. It floats in an ocean of fuel, and so may drive on as long as provisions last, and the machinery does not break down. No bursting boiler, no dusty coal bunkers, no smoking chimneys, no grimy stokers working in a fiery pandemonium. May we be here to see it.—*Milling and Mechanical News*.

The first railway for public travel and using steam locomotives was opened in England in 1825, not yet 60 years ago.

The first American railway was opened in 1832. The locomotive was imported from England, and was similar in design to the famous "Rocket," which weighed but four tons and a half, and was the first successful locomotive.

Attempts at steam navigation were made as early as 1781, but the first successful steam vessel is said to have been the *Charlotte Dundas*, which was used in 1802 as a tug on the Forth and Clyde Canal in Scotland. This tug had an engine built by Symington, and was a stern wheeler. In 1807, Fulton had a steamer running on the Hudson, and in 1812, Bell built the *Comet*, which was the first Clyde steamer, and was driven by two pair of paddle wheels. The competition for the traffic across the Atlantic has probably done more for the advancement of marine engineering than any other service. The first regular service was established in 1838 between Bristol and New York by the steamer *Great Western*.

The very fact that such a thriving business is being done by the Newfoundland lobster canning establishments suggests a note of warning as to the probable consequence of excessive catch with a view to speedy gain. On our own shore this warning has already had to be sounded. It is well, therefore, that the St. John's Chamber of Commerce has accompanied the announcement that such abundance exists with the recommendation of vigilance in the carrying out of protective regulations.

The first vessel to make the passage between Boston, Halifax and Charlottetown, will be the *Halifax*. She was built expressly for the company, and launched at Govan, from the works of the London and Glasgow Engineering and Shipbuilding Co. July 27. The new steamer is a screw ship built of steel, and is about 1600 tons gross register.

The shareholders of the Moncton Sugar Refinery hold their annual meeting last week, when a most favorable result of the year's operations was presented. The net earnings of the year were in the vicinity of \$100,000, and the Directors were enabled to wipe off an accumulation of old debts, as well as to expend \$6,000 in improving and extending the refinery, besides declaring a dividend of six per cent. to both the ordinary and preference shareholders and leaving something for a reserve. The following gentlemen were elected as directors:—J. L. Harris, President; J. A. Humphrey, Vice-President; Hon. J. G. Ross, Josiah Woods, M. P., J. C. Lamb, Hon. W. Palmer. John McKenzie was elected Secretary, and C. P. Harris, Treasurer.

St. John expects much from the opening to traffic of the Temiscouata railroad line. The distance between that port and Riviere du Loup, compared with the old route, shows a saving of 152 miles.

St. John, N. B., has decided to hold an exhibition next year open to all the Maritime Provinces, and it is proposed to have an annual exhibition in that city somewhat after the model of the Toronto and Bangor fairs.

The Keystone Bridge Company, of Pittsburg, have contracted to erect at St. Paul, Minn., a bridge which will be one of the highest in the world. It will extend from the end of the bridge, spanning the Mississippi River at St. Paul, across a flat to the top of a high bluff. There will be about 20 spans, four of which will be 250 feet each in length, one about 170 feet, and the remainder from 40 to 90 feet. The ends of the spans will be supported on trestle bents, some of them being 150 ft. in height. The bridge is to be of iron and steel, and the work will be especially heavy, as some of the pieces weigh many tons.

HOW TO LIVE LONG.

The true secret of good health and immunity from disease lies in finding out and practising the golden mean of every creed. The vegetarian, for instance, goes too far; but he is perfectly correct in his assumption that most men eat too frequently and too plentifully of meat, and not nearly enough of vegetables and fruit. The average Englishman believes in good slices from the joint, usually underdone, and often eaten in haste, with the day's work but half done. Vegetables are with him a very secondary consideration, partly because they are often badly cooked and not temptingly served. Were he to eat less meat, and more vegetable and fruit, he would be less of a martyr to rheumatism in his old age than he is at present. Nor is he sufficiently appreciative of fish, as an article of diet. Here, again, unsatisfactory cooking comes in as a factor in deterring the general public from what is good for them. The ordinary English cook is as wasteful in her methods of cooking it as she is careless in her manner of serving it. The man who does the most justice to his own constitution is he who compasses an attractive variety in his diet, ranging through all the flavors of fish, flesh, fowl, and the wares of the greengrocer in a way that not only satisfies appetite, but stimulates it. The teetotaler's theory of life is good for those who cannot restrain themselves so as to leave off drinking when they have had enough. Water is not what it was when the world was younger, or as it is even now in places where human life is not thickly congregated about it as in England. Various forms of pollution destroy the purity of our rivers, and the student of sanitary science sees a thousand horrors in a glass of cold water.

But the golden grain of truth in the teetotaler's theory is not far to seek. It lies in the use of wines, spirits, and beer without abusing them. Till now man has invented no better, no more absolutely suitable accompaniment to a good dinner than well-brewed ale or sound claret. These aid the system to assimilate the food it absorbs. Lemonade is lowering, and its sweetness spoils the savour of most dishes. Milk is not always admirable as a dinner drink, especially when fish plays any part in the menu. Tea or coffee taken with meat is simply suicidal. These hot beverages turn the meat into something resembling leather and the result interferes sadly with digestion. The man who desires long life must not give a place to "high tea" in his daily programme. Of tea itself it can only be said that it is harmless if not taken too often or made too strong. The American lady who after several calls and a cup of tea at each remarked that she could "always worry down another cup," was probably unaware of the mischief she was doing herself. No one need totally abstain from tea if they will only take the precaution to buy it good, not to make it strong, not to let it infuse long, never to take it more than twice a day, and to abjure it after five in the afternoon. As to the man for whose bath the ice has to be broken on the Serpentine on winter mornings, who can deny that he is intemperate in the matter of cold water? And yet the morning tub is indispensable to all who wish to live a long and healthy life. It is true that there have been centenarians who have known nothing of this luxury, but their longevity has been in spite of that fact, not because of it. The bath is good, but not too much bath. Walking is good, but it must not be overdone. Dickens overdid it. Most of us, however, underdo it, and scarcely walk enough.

Flesh accumulates upon us in middle-age, because we do not take sufficient exercise, and then we give up long walks because we are stout and consequently lazy, thus reversing the process of cause and effect. The health suffers seriously, and a way is opened to many maladies. People who assert that they have not time to take long walks should remember that they are probably cutting short their own time by refraining from the needful exercise. Many people take too much medicine. Morbid persons with hypochondriacal tendencies are always dosing themselves. They apparently regard their own interior arrangements as a sort of puzzle that has been badly put together, and their efforts to sort things out with the aid of pills and powders are but a series of experiments. Highly destructive to cheerfulness is this frame of mind, and cheerfulness is one of the best ends

to length of days. It is possible to cultivate this quality, and in the interests of those about us, no less than in our own, it ought to be cultivated. It is a sign of a healthy mind, and enables its possessor in a certain degree to shake off worry, which is a terrible shortener of human life. No one ever died of work, but worry has killed its thousands. There are many ways of avoiding it. The chief is to live within one's income, and thus escape the wearing cares that come of debt and improvidence, avoiding anxiety for the future of those dependent on us. A little voluntary self-denial saves a mountain of it, enforced and inevitable, just as the proverbial stitch in time saves nine.—*Daily News.*

COMMERCIAL.

The general course of local and provincial trade has been satisfactory as regards volume and obligations have been fairly well met on the whole. In most lines an upward tendency as to prices has developed. This inclination appears to be logarithmic, because untoward weather, which has prevailed over large sections of the industrial world, has so diminished the products of cereals and vegetables everywhere that a great scarcity in the staples of life may be regarded as assured in the coming year. From every direction reports of an abnormally short crop—except as regards fruit—are received, but man cannot live upon fruit alone, and high prices are certain to rule. The now rapidly approaching winter threatens to be an early and a severe one. It is to be hoped, though—in the light of experience—scarcely to be expected, that the railway authorities will provide for it by very largely increasing the rolling stock, and especially the number and power of the snow-ploughs, on the I. C. R. It has been a standing grievance ever since the general government assumed the control of that road, that it has not appreciated the absolute needs of the mercantile community for enlarged facilities for the moving of freight and passengers from point to point along the route. We do not go so far as to say that this negligence grows from a desire to hamper or to injure Halifax as a point of distribution. We are inclined rather to believe that it is simply owing to a sort of happy-go-lucky, slipshod system that has obtained and which requires reformation, and that immediately.

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Sept. 28, 1888	Prev. week 1888	1887	1886	1885	1888	1887	1886	1885
United States	150	178	166	206	140	7,330	6,986	7,548	8,709
Canada	28	33	25	14	20	1,274	947	914	1,117

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—J. A. McMurray & Co., dry goods, etc., stock, etc., advertised for sale by tender. Wm. Ratchford, genl. store, Lingan, assigned to Donald McLean in trust for benefit of creditors; Philip Robin & Co., genl. store, fish, etc., Arichat, estate advertised for sale by auction Oct. 18th at St. Helene, Jersey; W. F. McCurdy & Co. (estate of) genl. store, stock, etc., sold to McKay & Co.; W. D. McDougall, soda water manuf., Halifax, deceased; A. K. McDonald & Co. (estate of) grocers, Antigonish, store property advertised for sale by tender; George Bezanon, car. makr., Gaspereaux, Kings Co., stock, etc. sold at auction, and he has removed to United States; E. R. Moffatt, grocer, North Sydney, offering to compromise at 50c. on the \$, secured and payable in 4 months, Liabilities \$2,500, assets nominally \$3,700, consisting of book debts \$3,000, and stock in trade \$700. Actual value estimated at \$300.

Dry Goods.—A fair development of both wholesale and retail trade, especially in the heavier lines of goods and in underwear, has transpired during the week. Country orders are coming in quite freely both by mail and from travellers. We are sorry to note that western reports are not as good as might be desired. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* speaking on this subject says:—"The market for both cotton and woollen goods is said to be utterly demoralized by the frightful cutting that is going on between the mills. A Western buyer who was in the city a few days ago stated that it was dangerous to buy at present, for if he bought a large line of goods one day his neighbor might have similar goods offered him at a still greater cut the next day. This is the result of the tactics of some of the members of the late combine, but it is very doubtful if they will be able to carry out their threats of driving the weaker concerns to the wall, crushing them financially, and making up their losses by mulcting consumers in whatever advance in prices they may eventually choose to levy on them. Business in general fall fabrics is quiet, although a little better movement is noted in fine English dress goods and knitted wear. A few more sorting up orders for Canadian woollens have been received but at prices which it is said show most beggarly profits. Remittances have somewhat improved during the past few days with some houses, especially from points West where no improvement was looked for. English goods are arriving freely by each incoming steamer."

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The iron and hardware market has continued very firm, the improvement in the value and the strong tone having been well sustained. Business has been fairly good throughout with the tone healthy and prices firm. Warrants are called at 42s. An advance in bars is reported from the other side, but it has not as yet affected prices here. It is reported in New York that the French copper syndicate is negotiating for an extension of existing contracts with American mining companies, the various stories making the time from three to fifteen additional years. Late London cables are:—Spot tin, £105 11s.; three months futures, £102 15s., market easy; Chili bars, spot, £100; futures, £78 15s.; G. M. B. copper, £77 7s. 6d., market nominal; soft Spanish lead, £14 7s. 6d." The western Pennsylvania iron trade is somewhat less active. A large amount of trade has been done during the past month at Pittsburg in crude iron, and nearly all furnaces are sold up from four to five months. Small orders will now be filled only at top prices. Mills are busily engaged running

double turn, and orders for large lots are dropping in daily. These have a strengthening effect upon the entire market.

BREADSTUFFS.—Owing to the strong Western markets there has been a sharp advance in prices. The flour market was firm under an active demand and an active trade was accomplished at somewhat higher prices. On the whole the market has a strong tone, and prices have an upward tendency. Beerbohm's cable says:—"Cargoes off coast, on passage, and for prompt shipment, wheat firm, corn steady. California wheat off coast or nearly due, 39s. 6d.; promptly to be shipped, 40s. Mixed maize at Liverpool, 4s. 9d. No. 2 club Calcutta wheat, 35s. Australia wheat off coast, 39s. 3d. Walla-Walla wheat off coast, 37s. 6d. Chilian wheat off coast, 36s. 6d. Weather in England brilliant. Flour in Paris, 39s. 3d. for October. At Antwerp spot wheat is quiet." The Chicago grain market has been the scene of great excitement, and wheat was whirled up at one time to \$1.26, and even now remains at about \$1.25. These are the highest figures that have been attained since 1882. Last year at this time the figure was about 73c. On the other hand corn has been somewhat weaker, and was quoted at 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. October, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. November, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. May. Oats were also weaker in sympathy with corn, and stood at 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. October, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. November, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. December.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market has been fairly active, and the recent advances have been firmly held. There has been a good jobbing demand for pork, which has sold freely at firm prices. Lard was well maintained under a firm demand, and a good business was transacted. The only change in the Liverpool provision market was in lard, which was weak and 3d. lower at 52s. 6d. Pork was firm at 76s. 3d.; bacon at 47s. 6d. to 49s., and tallow at 27s. The Chicago provision market was strong and active. Pork was quoted at \$14.90 for October, \$13.95 November, \$13.77 $\frac{1}{2}$ January. Lard was also stronger, and improved to \$10.55 October, \$9.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ November, \$8.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ January. There was a weaker tone to the hog market, and prices declined about 10c.

BUTTER.—There is a marked scarcity of good, fresh dairy butter offering, owing to the fact that farmers are making efforts to push off their old stale summer stuff, while retaining their fall make, in the hope of securing higher prices later on. These little tricks, while perhaps amusing and even instructive to a looker-on, are not creditable. Butter, of all commodities, should be supplied to the market in as fresh a condition as possible; and, as we have frequently remarked, farmers stand in their own light by "holding" it for a contingent rise.

CHEESE.—No actual or positive change has transpired in the cheese situation in any quarter, but the market has evidently a steady tone. That is to say that the depressed feeling that prevailed for some weeks past has given way to one of greater steadiness and confidence. It begins to look as if the feeling is gaining ground that prices will not go any lower for the present, although nothing of an encouraging nature has been received from the other side. There has been a fair amount of buying, but it has been stated that some of the late purchases will not show any profit when delivered.

APPLES.—The receipts continue to be very large, but the quality and condition of the fruit average considerably lower than we have been accustomed to see. In fact very few lots that we have come across this season would commend themselves for shipment abroad. The crop, such as it is, is an abundant one, and prices generally are unusually low.

SUGAR has continued firm, and refiners claim to have orders at remunerative figures for all that they can put out for several months.

MOLASSES is quiet, but very firm. It is not expected that any active demand will set in for one or two months to come, and meanwhile prices are, to a certain extent, nominal.

TEA is firmer, and in better demand. There is no "boom" in the markets, but cables from Japan and from London show that stocks are strongly held, and that the late depression has been tided over.

FISH OILS.—Our Montreal correspondent, under date of the 1st instant, writes as follows:—"There has been a more active market in fish oils. In Newfoundland cod several sales of round lots have been made at 34c., one of the largest holders having disposed of his entire stock at that figure. Very little Halifax here, which is quoted at 31c. About 500 bbls. sold in Halifax for Boston at 31c., f.o.b. Halifax. Steam refined seal oil is firm, the sale of 200 bbls. being reported at 45c. to 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Straw seal, 35c. to 37c. for sweet, strong smelling being unaleable. Cod liver oil, 65c. to 70c. for Newfoundland, and 85c. to 95c. for Norway."

FISH.—The weather during the past week has been so unfavorable to curing and catching fish that the receipts have been very light. It has been impossible to move even dry fish that are sold. Trade in this line is, therefore, at a standstill. Pickled fish are also in small receipt. Reports from both the eastern and western coasts show that there are neither herring nor mackerel there in any appreciable volume. We note that the change in the course of trade which was some time since predicted by some of our shrewdest fish merchants, has already begun to be effected. West Indian houses now send their agents here to purchase the fish that they want, and pay cash for them. The days of shipping fish in large quantities on speculation to the southward are rapidly being left behind. Our outside reports are as follows:—Montreal, Oct. 1.—"In Labrador herring, about 2,000 bbls. have been sold at from \$5.40 to \$5.50, the former figure being for about 400 bbls to arrive. Prices, however, are now firm at \$5.50. Cape Breton herring firm at \$5.90 to \$6. Dry cod, \$4.75 to \$5, and in green cod sales have been made of No. 1's at \$5, No. 1 large being quoted at \$5.25. Some new Labrador salmon have arrived, and holders ask \$9 for half bbls., bbls. being quoted at \$15 to \$16." Chicago, Oct. 2.—"We quote No. 1 extra mackerel at \$25 to \$27 per bbl.; No. 1 at \$20 to \$24; No. 2 at \$19 to \$21; large No. 3, \$16.50 to \$17; herrings, split, \$7.50 to \$8; large gibbed, \$5.25; medium, \$4.75." Havana, Oct. 2, (ex cable via New York).—"Market quiet. Codfish, \$6.50. haddock, \$5.50; hake, \$4.75."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf	0
Granulated	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Circle A	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
White Extra C	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Extra Yellow C	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yellow C	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
TEA.	
Congou, Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 28
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes	35
Demerara	36
Diamond N	43
Porto Rico	36 to 37
Cienfuegos	31 to 32
Trinidad	33 to 35
Antigua	33 to 35
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44
" Bright	42 to 59
Biscuits.	
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Soda	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fancy	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

Now wheat has been offered very sparingly, and prices have ruled so extremely high as to force millers to maintain the extreme rates for flour.

Some mills are asking as high as \$6.20 for full patents delivered at Halifax.

Oatmeal and cornmeal firm, with slight advance. Mill feeds are becoming a little more plentiful, and prices are a little easier.

FLOUR	
Graham	5.50 to 5.75
Patent high grades	6.00 to 6.10
90 per cent Patents	5.75 to 5.90
Superior Extra	5.40 to 5.65
Extras from Patents	4.65 to 5.00
Low grades in sacks	3.50 to 3.65
" " barrels	3.85 to 4.00
Oatmeal, Standard	4.40 to 4.50
" Granulated	4.75 to 5.00
" Rolled	4.00
Corn Meal—kiln dried	3.25 to 3.30
Bran, per ton	20.00 to 21.00
Shorts	24.00 to 25.00
Middlings	26.00 to 27.00
Mill or Mixed Feed, per ton	30.00
Oil Cake, Ground	35.00
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs.	44 to 46
Barley " of 48 "	nominal
" " of 60 "	1.00 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel	2.15 to 2.20
Pot Barley, per barrel	5.50
Hay per ton	13.00 to 14.50
Straw "	11.00 to 12.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	10.50 to 11.00
" Am. Plate	12.00 to 12.50
" Ex. Plate	12.50 to 13.00
Pork, Mess, American	18.00 to 18.50
" American, clear	19.00 to 19.50
" P. E. I. Mess	18.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	15.50 to 16.00
" Prime Mess	13.25 to 13.75
Lard, Tubs and Pails	13
" Cases	13.50 to 14.00
Hams, P. E. I., green	none
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
Extra	
No. 1	none
No. 2	none
" 2 large	none
" 3 large	10.50
" 3	10.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July	4.75 to 5.00
No. 1, August	none
" September	none
Round Shore	nominal
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.	4.50 to 5.00
Bay of Islands, Split	2.25 to 2.50
" Round	2.00 to 2.25
ALWIGES, per bbl.	5.00
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore, new	4.00
New Bank	3.50
Bay	none
SALMON, No. 1	15.50 to 16.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.	2.75
HAKE	2.25
CUSK	1.75
POLLOCK	1.25
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.	30
COD OIL A	26 to 27

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

LOBSTERS.

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

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do.	14.00 to 17.00
" " No 2, do.	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension, good, per m.	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do, do.	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do.	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed pine	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1.	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m	2.00
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

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

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	23 to 25
" " In Small Tubs	22 to 24
" " Good, in large tubs	19 to 20
" " Store Packed & oversalted	12 to 15
Canadian Township	20
" Western	17 to 18
Cheese, Canadian	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 10

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 20
" " unwashed	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	5 to 6
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1	6
" " under 60 lbs., No 1	5
" " over 60 lbs., No 2	5
" " under 60 lbs., No 2	5
Cow Hides, No 1	5
No 3 Hides, each	4
Calf Skins	25
" " Deacons, each	25
Lambskins	25 to 50
Tallow	2

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, new, per bbl	1.50 to 2.75
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	7.25
" " per case, Valencia,	none
Lemons, per case	5.50 to 6.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	5.00
Onions, Egyptian, new, per lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " American Silver Skin	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dates, boxes, new	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Raisins, Valencia, new	7 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Figs, Elmer, 5 lb boxes per lb	12
" " small boxes	14
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags	6
Bananas, per bunch	2.00 to 3.00
Grapes, Almeria, kegs	6.00 to 6.50

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	16 to 18
Geese, each	none
Ducks, per pair	70 to 80
Chickens, "	50 to 60

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

AT CROSS-PURPOSES.

(Continued.)

These reflections passed through his mind like lightning, and, though the boy continued his sentence with scarcely a perceptible break, he had already decided.

"However," proceeded the messenger, "not he told me to tell you was this: He has two frames he'd like you to look at, both forty by twenty-four. One's modern but very handsome, and t'other's the regular antique."

"All right," said Paul, and as he was speaking he was trying to think more quickly than he had ever thought in his life before. Was it possible that Charley's visits to Bleecker Street were only in search of cheap picture frames? Did Zalinski deal in such articles? That was likely enough. Pawnbrokers, so he had heard, sold anything and everything. If this were the innocent explanation of all the strange circumstances, he had acted in his suspicion most unwarrantably. What right had he to question Zalinski? and how could he justify to himself his present assumption of Charley's identity?

But there were more suspicious circumstances in the background still unaccounted for, as he knew, and he felt that he must not jump at conclusions too hastily.

"That's the dimensions you gave, isn't it?" the boy queried, producing a scrap of paper from his pocket.

Paul took it from him.

"All right, then," the boy continued. "Bister Zalinski has two you can see any time you call. They're just the size for you. Either of them will do for the Mary Magdalen."

And before Paul could ask another question the messenger of Zalinski was gone.

CHAPTER X.

MR. PAUL STUYVESANT MAKES A DISCOVERY.

Stuyvesant was left alone with a fresh dread at his heart. "Handsome frame; 40 x 24; to suit an old master," he read. He simply nodded. His thoughts were too busy. He could not find words. He was conscious of a sudden fear so portentous, so fraught with terrible possibilities, so inexpressibly hideous, that he shrunk from analyzing it.

The Mary Magdalen was the great picture, the theft of which had come to light only the previous day, it was the strangely discovered work of a great master, with whose no less strange disappearance the world was even now ringing.

And the shadowy, unexplained connection between two such dissimilar people as Zalinski and Paul's future brother-in-law took shape and substance over a common point,—the missing picture!

Stuyvesant was fairly stunned. All that he had feared, all that his most gloomy previsions had hinted at, was as nothing to this.

"Poor Kitty!" he murmured. A vague, boundless pity for the woman he loved filled his mind. In fancy he saw the sunny head bowed down, the frank, fearless eyes abashed to the earth, in the shadow of her brother's shame. He dared not let his thoughts stray further in this direction. If ever he needed a clear brain to plan, a steady hand to act, he needed them now; and the vision of Kitty he had conjured up unmanned him.

The Mary Magdalen! The whole story of its curious adventures, its loss and its recovery, as it had been recounted in the newspapers of the day, —partly authentic, partly hypothetical,—came back to him. And Charley had been one of the first to light upon it in the shop of an obscure Paris picture-dealer. The young painter had discussed the discovery of the picture with him that very morning. Was it that very morning? or was it a year ago? It seemed impossible that every fibre of his mental being should have been so wrenched and shocked within a few short hours.

He roused himself with an impatient start. This was no time for dreaming. He remembered his appointment with Miss Vaughn, but he remembered it only to dismiss it, as a matter of very trifling importance. He bent all his faculties to recall and analyze his conversation with Charley that morning. He strove to reproduce the scene when he had told Charley, lightly and indifferently, about the paragraph in the *Gotham Gazette* announcing the theft of the picture. He endeavored to recollect his own words, and the words in which the young artist had replied to him. Every phrase, every tone, every trick of manner, might have its value now, for all were to be sifted and examined as evidence in support of Charley's guilt or innocence.

His guilt or innocence! Even yet he could not bring himself to acknowledge that the light-hearted young fellow whom he had known and loved so long could be capable of such a crime. But the result of the morning's interview, when it came to be analyzed and scrutinized, was not reassuring. He had asked Charley when he had seen the picture last, and the question had remained unanswered. Nothing had been told save the familiar story of the finding of the Mary Magdalen in the dealer's shop. Even in that narration Stuyvesant remembered how ardent a longing the boy had expressed to be the owner of the painting. Could it be, as Duncan had said, that a man of artistic temperament might covet a masterpiece to such a degree that he would steal it, though he could never reap any satisfaction from his crime other than a guilty enjoyment by stealth? He recollected that at the news of the theft Charley had not shown the indignation which he had expected. The artist had contented himself, as far as Paul's recollection served, with a slight expression of surprise that it had not been found out before.

And Charley had a Mary Magdalen in his possession! Zalinski's messenger had said as much. Of course there were many Mary Magdalens in existence; but here were the dimensions of the frame, pencilled in Charley's own writing. There was a copy of the *Gotham Gazette* upon the table. Evidently Charley had not taken time to open the paper before going out that morning. Stuyvesant hastily unfolded the sheet and compared the cabled figures which gave the picture's dimensions with the memorandum in his hand. They were identical. The measurement of the missing Titian was forty inches by twenty-four.

Although doubt seemed no longer possible, Paul still hoped against hope. He asked himself what opportunity Charley had had to take the picture. Two months and more had elapsed since the artist's return from Paris. The comparison of dates was of little value here, since Mr. Sargent had been absent from Paris nearly seven months, and the picture had not been missed until his return. Any day or any night during seven months might have been the day or night when the picture was cut from its frame. Charley had been in Paris, during Sam Sargent's absence, for nearly three months.

But it was absurd to believe that the boy could have accomplished such a feat alone and unassisted. Stay! Was it so absurd? Charley had admitted, or he had dropped hints that amounted to an admission, that he had seen the Mary Magdalen since its owner had seen it; he had remarked that locked-up apartments were not impregnable, or words to that effect. Paul remembered this part of the conversation but vaguely. In any case it was not necessary to assume that the young man had acted alone. There was a factor in the case which Paul never forgot for an instant. There was M. Zalinski.

This man was "notoriously crooked,"—so Duncan had told him. He was a receiver of stolen goods; quite likely he was in communication with thieves in all the capitals of the world. Stuyvesant had no idea of the possible ramifications of a business like Zalinski's but he thought it probable they were extensive. If the Jew had any part in the removal of the picture, or if he had any knowledge of its removal, there was at once an easy and a terrible explanation of the hold he had over the artist,—blackmail!

So Stuyvesant's suspicions had not misled him, after all! If the old fence were in possession of any such secret about a young man in Vaughn's position, he was assured of a revenue to be measured only by the latter's fortune and possible professional earnings. As it happened, the check which Paul had given to Charley and which had been passed over to Zalinski, the check which had first started him on the trail of this hideous secret, was for a very small sum. But it had not been an isolated transaction. Duncan had spoken of two other checks bearing Vaughn's signature which had reached him from the "fence," Stuyvesant had not thought to inquire as to their amount, but that mattered little. According to the chapter of probabilities, if three of Charley's checks had been paid by Zalinski to Duncan, dozens must have passed through the same hands into other channels.

To Stuyvesant's legal mind the case looked terribly complete. He could find no loop-hole of escape. He could see no peg on which to hang a reasonable doubt of Charley's guilt. And yet he doubted. He had known the young fellow long, and that was one point. The motive for the crime seemed entirely inadequate, that was another. But, though Stuyvesant still doubted, he was fain to confess that many good lawyers of his acquaintance, Eliphalet Duncan for one, for example, would not have had any doubt at all, had they been in possession of the case as he could have prepared it.

But to think that a young man of such position and surroundings, to think that Kitty's brother could ever be guilty of such a crime as robbery, was almost impossible. Perhaps, though he had always been inclined to scoff at the plea, there might be reason to suggest kleptomania. If Charley stole that picture, he must be mad—if ever a man was.

If he stole it? Logically the doubt seemed hardly tenable, and yet Paul clung to it. In the course of his reading in preparation for his great work he had seen many an apparently perfect case, perfect in the chain of circumstances that constituted the evidence, fall to pieces under the strongest light of direct proof. Perhaps this case would so crumble away. Perhaps Charley could explain all these seemingly inexplicable circumstances.

If he could but see him!

He paced nervously to and fro, going the whole length of the square room, from the door under the gallery to the opposite wall. The steam radiator which heated the studio rattled and banged occasionally, and each recurrence of the noise never failed to startle the uninvited visitor. Perhaps Charley would not come; certainly he would not come till late. Through the mist of his general surliness, Barney's opinion on that point had stood out in bold relief, and Stuyvesant was inclined to agree with him. At any rate, if he stayed here any longer alone he felt as if he should go mad himself. He glanced at his watch. He was still in time to keep his appointment with Kitty. He would go.

Under the flaring gas jet which lighted the room, now that night was settling down on the city, and which cast flickering and fantastic shadows on the white walls, there was a table where Charley kept pen and ink and paper.

Stuyvesant set his chair down before this and wrote a note hastily. Then he read it over:

DEAR CHARLEY:

I want to see you particularly. I have waited for you here as long as I can. I am going out now, but shall be back in my rooms by six o'clock. Come over there at once when you get back. I shall not stir till I have seen you, so you can be sure of finding me in. Don't fail; this is most important.

Yours,

PAUL STUYVESANT.

Jan. 3rd, 4.15 P. M.

He placed the note conspicuously on the table, where it would not fail to catch the eye of any one entering the room. Then he turned to go.

Suddenly a thought struck him. Supposing Charley to be the guilty possessor of the picture, where would he keep it? It was a thing to be guarded jealously from any mortal eye, and nowhere else could the young artist reckon on the same privacy as he could in his own studio. Barney, to be sure, might see it there in one of his periodical dustings, but no one else; and Barney was the last man in the world to have his attention attracted by that or any other picture.

Certainly, if Charley had the picture in his possession, it would be here, concealed of course, but somewhere in this one room, or in the gallery above it. Hiding places could not be very many in so scant a space. If the painting were here, Stuyvesant could not very well fail to find it. If it were not, its absence would at least be a presumption in favor of Charley's innocence.

Of course it might be at Zalinski's; but the idea that the young fellow would steal the picture to sell again was not to be entertained for a moment. No, if he had it at all, he would keep it somewhere at hand, so that he could look at it occasionally and take such enjoyment of his surreptitious treasure as his conscience would permit him.

The short January day was drawing to a close, and even the huge north window admitted only a rapidly deepening twilight. Paul drew the curtain before commencing his search. Then he stepped back into the centre of the room, and looked round him, running over in his mind such possible corners of concealment as the studio offered.

The tables were out of the question. The little one, near the window, under the gas, held only Zalinski's postal card, Stuyvesant's own note, and the other letters. The larger one was littered with color-tubes, and sundry brushes wrapped in stained paper. Several very dusty casts were grouped in one corner, and against the wall, near them, leaned a dozen or more canvases. The easel stood, gaunt and bare, almost in front of the window; it was empty. Bits of drapery and bright embroideries were scattered about on the chairs and floor, or hung from pegs on the wall, alternating with more or less advanced studies, some with frames and some without.

The gallery seemed a more promising place of concealment, and Paul accordingly mounted the steps. The same picturesque confusion, even more intensified, reigned above. One end was curtained off to serve as a model's dressing-room, but a glance behind the hangings showed Paul that it contained nothing in the least resembling what he sought. A pile of dusty canvases occupied one corner. Paul turned them over one by one. They were some of Charley's earlier and cruder efforts, the sketches he had done before he had gone abroad, stored during his absence, and taken back among other furniture and litter when he returned and rented this studio. Stuyvesant remembered most of them well, and smiled sadly as he thought of the boyish triumph with which Charley used to refute the uninformed criticisms which Paul had offered, reluctantly enough, and under strong pressure from the artist.

There was nothing to detain him there, and he descended. Hope was rising higher, for the presence of the picture would be the only incontrovertible piece of evidence which even partiality could not affect to doubt.

This time he went under the gallery, and examined the various hangings that concealed Charley's finished and unsold works. As he raised the curtain which hid the corner farthest from the door, the gaslight fell upon a painting from which he recoiled back with a cry of actual pain. Hope itself could go no further in the face of such a proof. Before his eyes leaned the lost picture,—Titian's Mary Magdalen in all the glory of its matchless beauty.

The canvas was nailed hastily to a stretcher; it was unframed; and the ragged edges bore plain marks of the hasty knife of the spoiler. Paul was no art critic, he was not even a connoisseur, but he could not doubt the genuineness of the picture before him. It had the rich mellow tone which the years give to colors; it had all the breadth and style of Titian's best work; even Stuyvesant's unpractised eye could detect and recognize the ear marks which had been discussed and insisted upon by the experts in the various journals while the authenticity of the Mary Magdalen had been still a matter of debate.

Stuyvesant dropped the hangings and came back into the main part of the studio. He sank into a chair and asked himself what he had best do. To what purpose would he see Vaughn now? To reproach him? to concert measures of safety with him? He did not know. He took up the note he had written, and was about to tear it up; but on second thought he laid it down again. It would be better to see the boy, better to hear what he had to say for himself, better to help him out of this scrape if help were to be had under heaven. Charley was Kitty's brother, and, for Kitty's sake, Paul would stick to him still. For her sake he would go even to the length of compounding a felony.

Zalinski must be seen and settled with somehow; on that point at least Charley could advise him. Then the picture must be returned, if possible, to the owner. Then arrangements must be made for sending the young fellow away at once,—to Europe,—somewhere, anywhere,—where Kitty should never see him again.

As for himself, he never faltered in his devotion. He thought—and he afterwards smiled to himself at the quizzicality of the conceit at such a moment—he thought that if Kitty had ten brothers, each of whom had strayed and collectively broken the ten commandments, it could make no difference to him. She was all his world, all his hope, all his future, and his fidelity to her never wavered.

"I will do what I can for Charley," he thought; "but come shame, come disgrace, come what come may, I will suffer nothing to part Kitty and me."

(To be continued.)

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- 350 cases Old Brandy
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- 75 " Plymouth and Old Tom Gin
- 400 doz. Port and Sherry
- 300 cases Claret
- 70 " Ho. & Moselle
- 400 doz. Ale and Porter, p's & q's.
- 110 cases Champagne

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ROBT. STANFORD,
TAILOR,

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in Store lately occupied by W. C. Smith, where he will be prepared to show a large and well selected stock at clearing prices, to make room for Fall importations.

TAYLOR'S
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Double Tongue and Groove
Fireproof

SAFES.

Patentees and Solo Manufacturers,
J. & J. TAYLOR,
117 & 119 Front St. East,
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CHURCHY, Ont., June 17, 1888.
GENTLEMEN,—My store was burned here on the 24th inst., and a No. 8 safe which I purchased from you a few years ago came out A1, not even the paint on inside door being blistered. I may add the door has a non-conducting flange on it, and also an air chamber in it, which I am convinced adds much to its fire-resisting quality.
Yours truly,
D. MONTGOMERY.

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The finest Mouth Harmonicas possible to make.
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A FEW of those SEVENTY-FIVE
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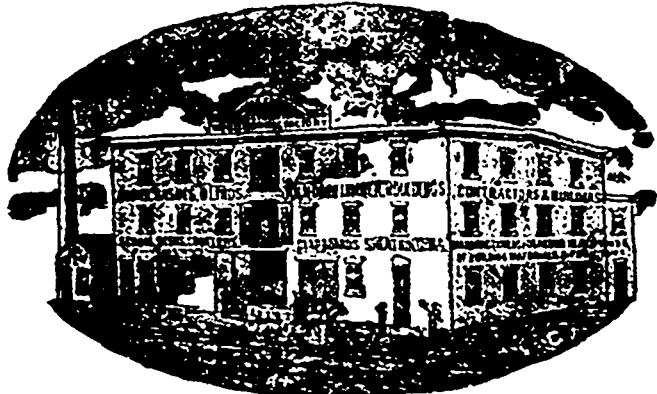
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Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office at Sydney, Cape Breton, N. S." will be received at this office until Monday, the 22nd October, for the several works required in the erection of Post Office at Sydney, Cape Breton, N. S. Specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the Post Office at Sydney, on and after Monday 24th September, and tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

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

By Order,
A. GOBELL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 13th September, 1888.

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MINING.

DARRS HILL DISTRICT.—The gold returns from the mill of the Dufferin Mining Company for the month of September were 224 ozs. of gold from 850 tons quartz crushed.

SOUTH RAWDON—45 tons of quartz crushed on the Withrow property yielded 93½ ozs. of gold.

INDIAN PATH.—It is reported that a new and very rich lead has been found at Indian Path. We hope the report is true, as considerable money has been spent in the vicinity, and the owners of the property have always had great faith in it.

EAST CHEZZERTCOOK.—The new property at the head of the harbor is now being worked, and returns may be expected any day.

The numerous gold mines in the neighborhood of Caledonia, Queens County, have made that locality a stirring business centre, one of the best evidences of which is a neat and well edited weekly published in that town, and most appropriately named the *Gold Hunter and Farmer's Journal*. It is issued every Saturday, the editor and proprietor being W. H. Banks, late of the *Annapolis Spectator*. The first number is now before us, and is full of mining news of the most interesting nature. Under the heading of "gold hunting" the editor gives a graphic description of a visit to the Molega mining district, parts of which we reproduce for the benefit of our mining readers:—

"Provided with a good team and some lady friends, we left our sanctum at 7 a. m., allowing an hour to make the drive of six miles to Ball's Landing to connect with the steamer at that point.

The weather was perfect,—a rare thing this unusually wet season—and our brisk drive to the Landing was charming. The way from South Brookfield Road to the Landing, called a mile, is rather rough, and from that cause seemed much longer, but we got over it in time to put our steed in friend Ball's stable, and our party embarked on the boat in good time, and at 8 a. m. the little steamer, with several other visiting parties besides ourselves, starts on its voyage.

Ball's Landing is a small cove on the Port Modway river, which here and for some distance, both above and below, is both wide and deep, with very little current. Steaming out of the cove we are soon in mid-channel, and pursue our way along the tree and shrub fringed shores of the river. We shall not attempt a pen picture of the unrivalled scene. The stillness and solitude of the "forest primeval" impresses us deeply, and the view is one where the ablest pen of the descriptive writer and the brush of the scenic artist could find their most perfect ideal. On we glide, and passing a wooded point we emerge into Ponhook Lake, its bosom studded here and there with tree covered islets, gorgeous in their varied tinted autumnal foliage. Rounding another low, sandy point called Maple Soo, so named by the old Indians as a famous place for the sugar maple, from which they extracted, in their crude manner, the delicious soo or sugar. From this point a wide expanse of open water is seen, and our craft is headed for the collection of buildings that occupy the grounds of the Molega mining company. Steaming rapidly up we soon reach the landing and disembark. The time occupied is forty minutes, distance computed five miles.

Our next visit is to the mill, located near the landing. We find here a most complete and thoroughly equipped 20 stamp crusher fitted out with the latest and most perfect appliances for crushing and saving the precious metal. The last clean out of ten days' crushing had just been completed, resulting in a brick of 250 ounces, worth \$5,000. Owing to some needless changes the mill is not crushing to-day. The result of the first clean-up after 23½ days' crushing was 450 ounces, the yield of 350 tons of ore. That bar was worth \$9,000.

The property of this Co. consists of a block of 146 acres, acquired last winter by purchase. The development of the leads and construction of the mill was begun last spring, under the superintendence of Mr. John McGuire, of Duluth, Minn., the present manager, who is also a stockholder in the Co. The stock of the Co. is wholly in first hands, chiefly Lunenburg County capitalists, and is not, we understand, for sale. It goes without saying that this Co. is based on bed rock, and needs no booming.

Since last April a smart village of fifty dwellings and several stores has sprung into existence, where at that time the solitude of the forest was unbroken. Mr. McGuire has erected a beautifully situated cottage residence, on the lake shore, which he will shortly occupy. Mrs. McGuire and family have been living here for some time, and seem to enjoy the romantic situation fully.

Leaving the ladies of our party at Mr. Turner's hotel, we follow a good road through the village, thence on to the Parker-Douglas property, a half mile or so distant. Here we find a mill nearly completed, a boiler having just arrived and balance of machinery en route. On this property three leads are developed, eight shafts in all being operated and showing up well.

The owners of this property are Mr. N. F. Douglas, of Caledonia, Mr. Gilbert Parker, of Philadelphia, and others. Col. J. S. Huffy, of Camden, N. J., is the manager, and superintends the operations at the mines, and Mr. D. Archibald, formerly of the Whiteburn mines, is foreman. The Co. have a miners' supply store upon the grounds, under the efficient management of Mr. J. Bryden. Mr. D. McPhail, well known in mining circles, has a contract to sink a 100 foot shaft on this property, and is pelting away at it with his usual vim and energy. A large body of ore is being raised, and the mill, when once in operation, will be kept busy.

Wishing to see as much as possible on this visit, we hurry on over

MINING.—Continued.

rather rough road for a half mile to the Minneapolis Mining Co.'s grounds, which we find situated on the shore of Molega Lake, from which the whole mining district takes its name. This Lake is more extensive than Ponhook, and affords water carriage to Chelsea, in Lunenburg Co., a distance of nine miles. By this route the boilers and machinery, and much of the building material for the Minneapolis Co.'s works, is being received. A small steamer to tow barges and convey passengers is needed on this Lake, similar to the one on Ponhook. We find the mill on this property nearing completion. It is a 20 stamper and an exact counterpart of the Molega Co.'s mill. The machinery and all outfits are from the well known firm of I. Matheson & Co., of New Glasgow. The principal owners of the mine are E. V. Douglas and Robt. Wetherill, of Philadelphia, and J. M. Anderson of Minneapolis, general superintendent. The present mining foreman, Matthew Thompson, has just assumed charge. A number of buildings will be erected here as soon as material can be got upon the ground. There is a great scarcity of mechanics and skilled miners, but common help seems plentiful enough.

Mr. Geo. King, of Caledonia Corner, has a branch store here, managed by Mr. J. S. McQuarrie, who unfortunately lost his right hand by the premature discharge of a dynamite cartridge last winter.

When the mill on this property and the one at the Parker Douglas mine gets at work, Molega will present a lively scene, and several hundred men will be employed at the different mines. Other claims are being prospected, with good results, and within the next year doubtless several new companies will begin operations.

It is understood that a joint stock company of English capitalists has been organized to develop the Banff coal mines, at Banff, N. W. T. The company is a strong one and the operations at the mines will be greatly increased.

Bollito is a new explosive of greater power than dynamite or cognac composites, and whilst it is unaffected by even the blow of a hammer it responds instantly to ignition, but without the dangerous scattering of debris that is common to other explosives. Its composite parts are nitrate of ammonium, five parts, and an admixture of binite and trinitrobenzene, and one part of saltpetre.

Sir A. T. Gault has given notice that he will apply to parliament for an act incorporating "The Alberta Railway and Coal company," with power to construct and operate a line of railway from the railway of "The Northwestern Coal and Navigation Company, limited," near Lethbridge, in a southerly direction to the international boundary line; and to connect with the railway of any company in the territory of Montana, and to lease the railway of such company or otherwise to make arrangements for the joint operation of the same, with power to amalgamate with or otherwise acquire the property of "The Northwestern Coal and Navigation Company, limited."

During 1887 nearly half a million tons of coal were exported from Vancouver Island. Coal of good quality is found on Queen Charlotte Island to the north, on the mainland of British Columbia, both on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and also contiguous to the Fraser river. Small seams of coal crop out along the bluffs abutting on English Bay, Burrard Inlet and False Creek. With the coming great demand for this kind of fuel for manufacturing and other purposes, this is one of the industries of the province that as yet is in its infancy.

Canadian phosphate is in great demand in the United States. The proprietors of the Little Rapids mine near Buckingham, have been asked by Messrs. Strong and Dunham, of Marquette, Mich., to ship to that place at once 5,000 tons of Canadian 80 per cent. phosphate. Owing to the fact that all the phosphate taken out and likely to be taken out of the Buckingham mines is already sold the order cannot be filled. Proprietors of mines at Buckingham generally, say that the demand for Canadian phosphate is increasing so rapidly that it is impossible to supply it. Americans are, it is said, waking up to the fact that the German phosphates they have been using for some years is simply Canadian phosphates adulterated in Germany with the poorer class of phosphates found there, and re-shipped to the United States market. It very seldom averages more than 50 to 60 per cent. of apatite while Canadian phosphate averages 80 per cent.

In Nova Scotia during August 2,237 tons of gold quartz was crushed, producing 1,077 ounces of gold, valued at \$20 per ounce. Much of the quartz yielded over an ounce to the ton. The Island Gold Mining Company's mill of the Stormont district, gave 294½ ounces from 252 tons; the mill of the Oxford Gold Mining Company of the Lake Catches district, 200½ ounces from 173 tons; the Lake Lode Company's mill of the Cariboo district 162 ounces from 99 tons, etc. The yield in some other instances was as low as one ounce to six tons.

A number of excellent samples of ore have recently been received from the Ducharme mine, situated near Sudbury, about a mile and a half from the R. R. line. The samples show a rich and heavy lode, giving an unusually large percentage of copper, whilst there is also a very fine amount of nickel. The seam runs several feet deep, and very little crust has to be removed to make a successful working. The mine pans out admirably.

Some of the most valuable phosphate and iron ore lands in the Kingston District are being bought up by American capitalists. Messrs. Taylor and Wilcox, of Cleveland, O., made heavy purchases near Perth last week.

MOTT'S Homeopathic Cocoa

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

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Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of October, next for the formation and construction of a Canal on the Canadian side of the river, through the Island of St. Mary. The works will be let in two sections, one of which will embrace the formation of the Canal through the island; the construction of locks, etc. The other, the deepening and widening of the channel-way at both ends of the canal; construction of piers, etc. A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office on and after TUESDAY, the 9th day of October, next, where printed forms of tender can also be obtained. A like class of information, relative to the works, can be seen at the office of the Local Officer in the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

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

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

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

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

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

By order, **A. P. BRADLEY,**
Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 8th August, 1888.

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

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HOME AND FARM.

We are glad to notice that the display of cranberries at the Provincial Exhibition at Truro indicated an increase of attention to the cultivation of that excellent and useful berry. Last year we devoted some space to impressing on our readers the advantages of cultivating it, and the suitability of our climate, and much of our soil, to its production. We trust that our remarks on the culture of the quince, of asparagus, and of celery, may aid to produce a more plentiful home supply of those valuable esculents.

The average farmer's garden is a failure, the result, we think, of having too much on hand at the time the garden needs attention. Why then should not farmers try fall plowing as a remedy for that eye-sore on many farms—an unproductive, weedy patch called a garden? Nowhere have we seen the same marked results in favor of fall plowing as in the garden itself. And how readily can the manure, as made on the farm, be moved directly from the barn and stables to these plowed fields, when there is a light snow on the ground, and spread directly from the sled; any leaching that does occur, at once finding the soil ready to drink up the valuable plant food which, in so many cases, finds its way to the ditch or stream, and is lost.

KILLING OLD HENS.—Unless the thinning-off process is continually followed, any flock of poultry will rapidly deteriorate. Only the most promising should be saved for breeding. Old hens should generally be thrown out for eating, and if in good condition, as they are if not allowed to set, they make an excellent resource to the farmer's wife at a season when it is hard to get fresh meat in the country or to keep it fresh when got. Kill the old hens before they begin moulting, saving only those intended for setting next season, as they make better mothers than do young pullets, while the latter make more eggs.

It is unsafe to prune any limbs of trees unless the cut is made as neatly as possible, and, if very large, is covered with plaster or varnish to exclude the air while it grows over. It is worth while even now to go over the Spring pruning and see whether the wounds have grown over. If they have not, cover them with shellac gum to exclude rain. The open pores of dead wood, unprotected, soon decay, and when this is once begun in a tree it is almost impossible for it to fully recover.

An exchange says Swede turnips, if fed whole and separately, will flavor milk, but if sliced and mixed with an equal quantity of mangolds, or pulped and mixed with hay, will not impart a bad taste.

A veteran fruit grower says that the method of catching the curculio in plum trees by jarring the little pests down on a white sheet is a remedy better than all of the many others ever tested.

The commercial canned tomatoes are mostly put up in tin cans, and are often unhealthful. The tomato juice soon rusts out the covering of the tin and exposes the poisonous lead used in putting it together. Tomatoes put up for home use should be placed in glass cans with glass covers.

WEEVIL IN GRAIN—Weevil may be almost if not wholly prevented by thorough cleanliness of the premises where the grain is stored and by occasionally stirring it and exposing it to the light. When possible avoid storing grain in bins that have been infested. When it is inconvenient to change the place of storage, fumigate the granary thoroughly with burning sulphur, or use hot water in places where it can be applied, until the pests are destroyed. If such bins must be used, stir the wheat occasionally and expose it to the light. For places where fumigation or hot water cannot be used, dissolve half a pound of insect powder in alcohol and stir it into six gallons of water, and apply in a fine spray. No danger need be apprehended, as it is not poisonous, except to insects.

There is some difference of opinion as to the relative merits of deep and shallow setting. The following is the opinion of the late Professor Arnold, an expert judge of dairy products, who once remarked that a peculiarity noticed in the finest samples of butter he had met with, was that the milk, when set for the cream to rise, had been spread out pretty thin in temperate air which is free from foreign odors, currents and unusual dampness. He had met with plenty of fine and even fancy butter, made by various modes of deep and cold setting; but the most exquisite flavor had come from an exposure of the cream to pure air at about 60 degrees for thirty or forty hours while rising on milk spread out two and a half to three inches deep. By such an exposure the butter-fats acquire a new and delicious flavor, which does not exist in the milk when it comes from the cows, and which he had not found developed in any other way.

These suggestions by an authority are valuable, and should be heeded by all butter makers who desire to produce an article of superior flavor as well as gilt-edged in appearance.

SALT FOR COWS.—A Wisconsin dairyman told Waldo Brown that he milked seventeen cows the last season, and early in the Summer ran out of salt, and having read in an agricultural paper that cows do just as well without salt he neglected to get another barrel. The drought came, the milk-flow dropped to about 500 pounds a day, which gave no profit, nor did it increase after the pastures were refreshed by rains. He bought a carload of milk-stuff and began feeding, but still received only 220 pounds of milk a day, and several of the cows would hold up their milk once or twice a week. Then he began to salt regularly every day, and the cows improved at once.

and the increase was steady until on the same feed they were producing 380 pounds of milk a day, and, instead of being kept at a loss, yielded a fair profit. The farmer needs to be wide-awake and careful. Mr. Brown remarks: A well-balanced ration fed at regular hours and in regular quantities, with attention to water, salt, bedding, and all the points which go to make the animals comfortable, will save money, particularly in a season when feed is high priced. Mr. Brown says that he never found a work-hand to whom he could afford to trust the winter feeding of his stock.

Clover is seldom found entirely without mixture with other grasses, so that as usually stored in the barn it is a well balanced fodder, and one liked by most domestic animals. According to good authority its flesh-forming and heat-producing properties are so well balanced as to keep the digestive organs of the animals to which it is fed in a healthy, working condition, and the coat glossy and the hide mellow, while as a milk making feeder it has no equal. Sheep are fond of it. Even the pigs and hens can make good use of chopped clover with their grain and other feed. So, whatever the stock kept, clover hay in abundance can be made profitable, and ought to be more appreciated than it is. Certainly, when grown with grasses which are in the best stage for cutting at the same time, clover is a most desirable constituent of the hay.

There is no person more valuable upon the farm than a good milker, and there is no rarer individual.

The first requisite is an even temper and perfect control of self. The essentials are a complete knowledge of the cow's condition, so that any diseases of the udder may be prevented, or if occurring, be promptly and properly treated. A quiet, calm manner, the use of the whole hand, and an even pressure so that the animal is not compelled to endure torture.

The skill requisite for a good milker is only acquired by long practice, but there are certain people naturally better constituted than others to excel in this particular. It is absolutely essential that the milker should be habitually neat in his own person, and careful to be scrupulously so when milking. The bag should be carefully washed with clean, tepid water, and wiped with a soft cloth before milking begins, and the milk should be removed from the barn as soon as the pail is filled and the receptacle containing it be set in a tub or trough that is perfectly clean and which contains cool water. Only a person who can be thoroughly trusted in the care of himself, of the cows and of the milk can be regarded as a good milker, and such a person must ever command good wages.

OUR COSY CORNER.

The washwomen of Holland and Belgium, proverbially clean, and who do up their linen so beautifully white, use refined borax instead of soda, in the proportion of one large handful of borax powder to about ten gallons of boiling water. They save in soap nearly half. For laces, cambrics and lawns, an extra quantity of powder is used, and for crinolines requiring to be made stiff, a strong solution is necessary. Borax, being a neutral salt, does not in the slightest degree injure the texture of the linen. Its effect is to soften the hardest water.

The early autumn wardrobe need only be simple to be very stylish, for all the most desirable modes show simplicity before richness or elaboration, either in form or in color.

All the clear and true blues will be stylish the coming season, and in outer garments as well as in costume; this color will be a favorite one.

The aster colors which are rich and deep will be seen in the autumn styles; the plaids and broken striped fabrics embody some of the richest and most rare of these shades.

The polka dotted surahs in light colors are worn with a blouse waist of the color of the spot, also with a soft sash of the same, and make the prettiest possible half dress costumes either for young girls or older ladies.

Shoes have long, narrow pointed toes for such persons as like them, and the stub toes and common sense heels for others, and both kinds are fashionable.

Pretty leather bracelets are made for travelling which hold a lady's watch securely between the two sides, and they are pretty and convenient.

New perfume bottles are made in the shape of silver mounted pistols, and they could be made very serviceable in frightening away burglars, if they happened around, unless the girl fainted away.

Ugly wide folded Japanese fans are in vogue, and they divide favor with the transparent lace fans. Fans are pretty and cheap as long as you keep within the limit of those for ordinary use, and of standard styles. The old palm leaves are the best.

To remove clinkers from stoves, place a few oyster shells in the grate while the fire is burning, and the clinkers will at once become loosened and may be readily removed without injuring the lining.

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

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9. The Lady of the Lake" is a romance in verse.
9. In Lupin's Net. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
10. Amos Barton. A Novel. By George Eliot, author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss."
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13. The Budget of Wit, Humor and Fun, a large collection of the funny stories, sketches, anecdotes, poems and jokes.
14. John Bowerbank's Wife. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
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16. Sixteen Complete Stories by Popular Authors, embracing love, humorous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting.
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44. Anecdotes of Public Men — Washington, Franklin, Webster, Clay, Tilden, Lincoln, Scott, Grant, Garfield, Gladstone, Butler, Hancock, Lee, and all the leading men of the century.
45. Aesop's Fables. The work of an ancient genius.
46. Romeo and Juliet. By William Black. An exquisite sketch of two foolish lovers, who mingle tender sentiment with the ludicrous in a way to make everybody smile.
47. Enoch Arden and other gems. By Alfred Tennyson. For purity of style, genuine sweetness and touching pathos, the great poet has never surpassed his "Enoch Arden." In this poem of human affection he is at his best, and one cannot know the poet-laureate without knowing it.
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49. Paul and Virginia. By Bernard de St. Pierre. This elegant household classic renews its freshness and beauty with every reading. Part I.
50. Part II of above.
51. Miss Toosey's Mission, and Liddle. Two of those rarely conceived and charmingly told stories of home and duty which refresh and inspire.
52. Peg Woffington. By Charles Reade. This masterpiece by the great novelist is one of those exquisite mosaics with which great minds ornament their work. Part I.
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54. Money. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. Whoever read Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" should read Bulwer's "Money."
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57. William Shakespeare: How, When, Why and What he wrote. By H. A. Taine. There never has been compressed into such brief space so much about the immortal "Bard of Avon" as in this work of the brilliant French author.
58. Doom! An Atlantic Episode. By Justin H. McCarthy. A powerful and thrilling story of life on an American liner.
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SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 58.—The position was:—black kgs. 11, 14, 22, 23; white men, 12, 21, kgs. 2, 32; black to play and win.

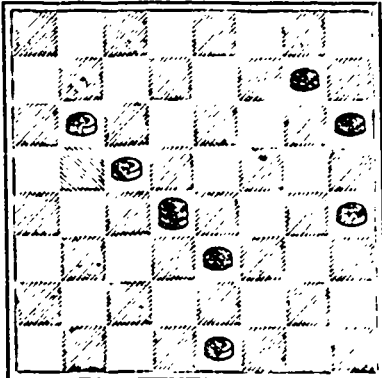
Table with 8 columns and 8 rows showing draughts positions and scores.

(a) One of our solvers failed at this point by playing 22-18, which would permit white to draw by 2 6, 10-1, 19 15.

PROBLEM 59.—The position was:—black men, 10, 16, 28, kg. 21; white men, 12, 18, 31, kg. 13; black to play and draw. This position was given us by a friend who stated that it was No. 1299 in the Glasgow Herald.

PROBLEM 63.

Contributed by Sergeant W. Muir. Black men—8, 12, 23, kg. 18.



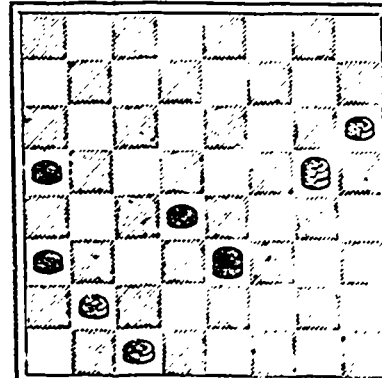
White men—9, 14, 20, 31.

White to play and draw.

This is one of the neat draws often missed in play.

PROBLEM 64.

By J. R. Naismyth, in the West Lothian Courier. Black men—13, 18, 21, kg. 23.



White men—12, 25, 30, kg. 16.

White to play and draw.

This is another neat draw the study of which will repay our checkerists.

CHESS.

All communications for this department should be addressed—Chess Editor, Windsor, N. S.

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.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We resume this week our Solution Tourney.

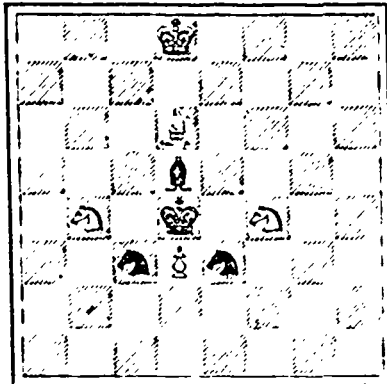
We regret to announce that, owing to the serious illness of his mother, our Chess Editor, Mr. F. J. Richardson, has been compelled to go to England. We shall hope soon to hear of his return.

Our solvers will please take notice that only those who are actual paid subscribers on the 1st day of November, will be entitled to receive the prizes which we propose to give on January 1st.

PROBLEM No. 41.

Called the "Anchor of Hope," in Hampshire Magazine.

BLACK—4 pieces.



WHITE—5 pieces.

White to mate in two moves.

GAME No. 30.

PHILIDOR'S DEFENCE.

WHITE. BLACK. J. Mortimer. J. Mason.

- 1 P to K4 P to K4
2 Kt to KB3 P to Q3
3 P to Q4 P takes P
4 Q takes P Kt to KB3
5 Kt to B3 B to K2
6 B to Kkt5 Kt to B3
7 Q to Q2 P to KR3
8 B to K3 P to R3
9 P to KR3 B to K3
10 B to Q3 Kt to K4
11 Kt to Q4 Kt takes B(ch)
12 P takes Kt P to Q4
13 P to K5 Kt to Q2
14 P to B4 P to QB4
15 Kt takes B P takes Kt
16 P to Q4 P takes P
17 B takes P B to R5(ch)
18 B to B2 Castles
19 P to Kkt3 B to K2
20 Castles QR B to Et5
21 K to Ktsq R to Bsq
22 B to Q4 B takes Kt
23 B takes PB Kt to B4
24 Q to K3 Kt to K5
25 B to Q4 Q to B2
26 Q to Kt3 P to QKt4
27 P to R3 Q to B5
28 Q to Q3 P to QR4
29 KR to Bsq P to Kt5

- 30 P to Kt4 P to Kt6
31 Q takes Q R takes Q
32 B to K3 KR to Bsq
33 P to B6 K to B2
34 R to Q3 P to R5
35 KR to Qsq R to B7
36 K to Q4 K takes P(ch)
37 K takes R R to B7(ch)
38 Resigns

Black plays Kt to B6 next move, and it is impossible for white to avert mate.

GAME No. 31.

BLINDFOLD CHESS.—The following game was played by Mr. Blackburne, (blindfold,) at the Union Chess Club, Manchester:—

(Scotch Gambit—Mr. Fraser's Attack.)

- WHITE BLACK.
Mr. Blackburne. Mr. J. W. Goodwin.
1 P to K4 P to K4
2 KKt to B3 QKt to B3
3 P to Q4 P takes P
4 Kt takes P Q to R5
5 KKt to B3 Q takes KP(ch)
6 B to K2 B to Kt5(ch)
7 B to Q2

(The move usually played here is P to Q3. The move in the text has the effect of simplifying the position by an exchange of pieces, which, under ordinary circumstances, would be to the advantage of the second player, who is a pawn ahead. As it turns out in the present case, however, Mr. Blackburne acts judiciously in adopting the line of play he does.)

7 B takes B(ch) (Bad; only assisting White to develop his forces. Kt to KB3 appears to give Black a perfectly safe game)

8 Q takes B QKt to K4 (Another ill advised effort to "change off," which has only the effect of enabling White to develop his pieces rapidly and to advantage, while those of his opponent remain inactive at home.)

- 9 Castles Kt takes Kt(ch)
10 B takes Kt Q to KR5
11 Kt to B3 Kt to K2
12 QR to Ksq Castles
13 R to K4 Q to KB3
14 KR to Ksq Kt to KKt3
15 R to K8 P to KR3
16 R takes R(ch) K takes R
17 Kt to Q5 Q to Qsq
18 Q to K3

(Threatening Kt takes QBP.)
18 K to Kt sq
19 Q to K8(ch) Q takes Q
20 R takes Q(ch) K to R2
21 Kt takes BP R to Ktsq
22 B to K4 P to Q3
23 P to KR4 P to KB4
24 B takes KBP B takes B
25 R takes R B to K5
26 Kt to K6 Kt to K4
27 Kt to B8(ch)
And White wins.

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