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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The growth of Germany as a Naval power scarcely extends back more than a decade. At the time of the war with Denmark Prussia had only seven war vessels of any size, and these by no means large, and fifteen gun boats, and little was done to increase the force till the Reichstag voted an appropriation in 1873. At present Germany has 14 fine ironclads, 21 corvettes, of which the *Nixe*, lately in Halifax Harbor, was probably one of the smaller specimens, 14 armored and 10 ordinary gun boats, 16 torpedo vessels, 8 despatch boats, and 7 steam and 3 sailing transports, while 35 vessels of various classes, chiefly monitors and torpedo vessels, are on the stocks. This is a wonderful increase of naval power in the space of about 15 years, and forms no inconsiderable contribution to the naval strength of the triple alliance.

It is difficult to understand the feeling which prompts a decided tone of rejoicing over the falling through of the Anderson contract for a fast line of steamers to Canadian ports from Great Britain. We fancy one obstacle has been the proposed calling at a French port. However, where serious doubts arise as to a scheme, it is perhaps better in the end that the first proposition, which may well contain elements of crudity, should fail. That which comes next will have had the benefits of the first doubts raised and be better enabled to estimate the points of practicability. Meanwhile it is evident that the Allan Line intend to do little or nothing to amend either the speed or the accommodation of their old boats. Some of our contemporaries in the expression of their delight at the collapse of the contract glide into a florid eloquent rebash of their antipathy to the C. P. R., but one of them follows up its notice in that vein with one of the appointment by Japan of a consul, to reside at Vancouver, who is stated to be charged with the desire of his government for a larger commerce with Canada, which can supply that country with grain, flour, lumber, cottons and other things required there. None but a section of unpatriotic Canadians pretend to resist the evidence of the vast import of the great highway to the East, but those who not long ago predicted that the C. P. R. would not earn enough to pay for its axle grease are, like Mr. Goldwin Smith, committed to their own foregone conclusions, and are apparently determined to hold on to them till the lapse of time shall have made them too absurd to be tenable by the most infatuated pessimist.

The death of James Prescott Joule, born 1818, recently announced, will make many aware how little the world often knows of its great men. Mr. Joule, whose very name was scarcely known but to the circle of men of science, was, however, by them ranked with Newton and Darwin. He was the discoverer of the law of conservation of energy and of the mechanical equivalent of heat, and his contributions to scientific periodicals and other publications were very numerous and important. He was seventy years old, lived wholly out of London and died at Sale, near Manchester, after long illhealth and life-long poverty, somewhat relieved by a pension of \$1,000 a year granted him by Lord Beaconsfield's government in recognition of his services to science.

Says a contemporary:—"According to a long article in *The Fortnightly*, from 60 to 86 per cent. of all the books given out of lending libraries in twenty-two of the principal towns of England were prose fiction, while from 1 to 2 per cent. were books on theology and philosophy, and about the like proportion of books of poetry and the drama. In Scotland the tone of public taste is a little higher, but only a little. The general conclusion reached is that there is an enormous demand for works of fiction, and that the preference is for books of a highly sensational character, and these often of an immoral character, and totally destitute of literary merit. It is to be feared that it is still worse on this side the Atlantic." The march of education has been rapid of late years, but the world is still in a pretty crude state in that respect. The individual is after all the type of the cosmos; the early love of fiction, good or rubbishy, precedes the taste for weightier reading, and we may remember that Macaulay retained his liking for very ordinary novels to the end of his life.

It is much to be hoped that recent reports of the illhealth of the Prince of Wales are exaggerated. It has been positively stated that H. R. H. is suffering from Bright's disease; whether or no it is certain that he has been ill in a way to indicate constitutional weakness. All things considered it is quite within possible contingencies that the Prince may not survive his Royal mother. Should he not succeed to the throne the disappointment and regret of the British people will be very great. Whatever the Prince's faults may have been, his genial, though far from undignified, character alone has made a most favorable impression, his tact and discretion are never at fault, and his estimate of democratic forces is so comprehensive that there can be little doubt that he would prove the most popular king that came to the throne for centuries. His son is far from enjoying the like popularity, being commonly regarded as somewhat of a milksop. This estimate, however, may be both erroneous and uncharitable, as it is quite possible that a young man of quiet tastes may be possessed of good sense and sound principles. However this may be, every one will hope to see the accession of the Prince of Wales when the crown shall, in the course of time and nature, cease to be worn by its present august bearer.

THE CRITIC has devoted in the past two or three years considerable space to urging upon public attention the necessity of having a secured bank circulation such as the people of the United States enjoy. Our efforts now promise to bear fruit. At the annual meeting of Molson's Bank, on the 14th ult., Mr. Crawford asked if the Board had taken into consideration the renewal of the charters, which expire in 1891, as they involved very important interests, and he thought it would be well if the Board considered some of the questions, such as the increased security to the public, by the adoption of the American principle of depositing Government bonds for the circulation, and in lieu of a double liability act. That the Government purposes making some important revisions in the present Banking Act, more especially in regard to the better protection of the public against temporary depreciation of our currency in case of bank failures, there can be very little doubt. We have always contended that the involuntary creditors of banks should be subjected to none of the risks to which they are liable under the existing banking law, and that Canadian bank notes should be as safe a medium of exchange under all circumstances as United States bills. In other words the public must have absolute security against any disturbance in the face value of bank currency. To show that this is not practically the case we append a partial list of Canadian banks that have failed within the past few years leaving quantities of worthless bills in circulation:—Agricultural Bank of Upper Canada. Bank of Acadia, Nova Scotia. Bank of Brantford, Brantford, Ont. Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q. Bank of Clifton. Bank of Liverpool, Nova Scotia. Bank of Prince Edward Island. Bank of Western Canada. Central Bank of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B. Colonial Bank of Canada. Commercial Bank of New Brunswick. Farmers' Bank, Toronto, Ont. International Bank of Canada, Toronto. Mechanics' Bank of Montreal. Mechanics' Bank of St. John's. Westmoreland Bank of New Brunswick. Zimmerman's Bank.

The *Canadian Gazette* of London pays a high compliment to Mr. Laurier, saying that his Toronto speech places him in the front rank of British statesmen. It praises his eloquence, and adds that honesty, directness of purpose and pure-minded patriotism, mark him out as a leader. To this tribute the *Quebec Morning Chronicle*, an able moderate Conservative journal, adds:—"We have pleasure in re-printing the English tribute to the virtues of a political opponent. Mr. Laurier deserves these happy words of commendation. He is almost too good to lead his party. When the Liberals find it out, they will depose him, as they retired Mr. Mackenzie." We are disposed to agree with the *Chronicle* in its estimate of Mr. Laurier, and though we should scarcely have felt inclined to finish off any remarks we might have felt impelled to make with so sharp a sting in the tail of them, the sting is not perhaps altogether without justification or standpoint.

Immigration for the year may be said to be practically closed, and figures obtained in advance from the Dominion Immigration Office show a total number of arrivals of 24,082. The total last year was 33,414, a decrease for 1889 of 9,332. The reason assigned for the falling off is quite probably a correct one—i.e.—the withdrawal last year of "assisted immigration." That this has been at least a partial cause appears to be the case from the showing that in April, 1888, the arrivals were 3,104, while in the succeeding month of May they mounted suddenly up to 11,183, there being evidently a rush to seize the last chance of assisted immigration which that month afforded. The character of the assisted immigration is perhaps indicated by the fact that the number who passed through and settled in the United States in that month, 3,389, was more than double that for any similar period before or since, which would go to prove that this kind of immigration paid out of all proportion for persons who made their ultimate home in the States. Of the total number who passed the Immigration Office last year, assisted, 8,696 went to the States; this year, unassisted, the number was 5,965, a decrease of 2,731. That unassisted immigration, if it brings a less number, brings them of a better class, would appear from the amount of money brought by them which has come under the cognizance of the Department. Last year this amount was about \$175,000; this year with a decrease in number of, say 9,000, it was \$278,700. Ontario, owing to the removal of old settlers to the N. W., takes the lead as a place of settlement, the numbers going there being 9,767 against 12,378 last year. In Quebec 3,811 settled against 4,973 in 1888, and in Manitoba and the N. W. 6,539 against 7,367 last year.

We are in receipt of the "Suppressed Sawdust Report" of Mr. W. H. Rogers, late Inspector of Fisheries for Nova Scotia. Mr. Rogers is an eminently practical officer and a keen observer, and his report, which embodies many statistics, is altogether against the supposition that damage to the fish is entailed by depositing the sawdust in the rivers. It is fairly deduced from some of these statistics that while, from 1880 to 1887, there was an increase of nearly 300 per cent in Nova Scotia proper in the catch of salmon, there has been none whatever in the comparatively clean rivers of Cape Breton. It is admitted that where sawdust is, from any cause, deposited on the spawning places, and remains in such quantities as to cover up the gravel in which the ova are deposited, it would cause injury, but the experience (quoted) of several experienced fishing officers goes to show that there is almost always too much force of water running over the spots selected by fish for spawning to allow of its remaining. It is stated that there has been for many years past more sawdust thrown into the St. John River than into any other in the Lower Provinces, yet the shad and other fish in the St. John are increasing, while, for some other unexplained causes, they are decreasing in other rivers where there is little or no sawdust. Some rivers, Mr. Rogers avers, have been receiving sawdust at their very head waters for many years, "and one looks in vain for sawdust where there is any likelihood of salmon spawning." In the rivers in which other mill rubbish, slabs, edgings and bark, are deposited, Mr. Fitzgerald, an efficient and reliable officer of Queens County, of eighteen years' experience, believes that any decrease observed is caused by these obstructions, and not by the sawdust. Numerous instances are given by Mr. Rogers from his experience, and quoted by him from the observations of other fishery officers, which all tend in this direction, and it is impossible to undervalue the weight of the evidence. Mr. Rogers, at the end of his report, comes to the conclusion at which we have arrived, that there should be a careful examination and enquiry into the whole subject.

Mr. C. E. Godard, Overseer of Fisheries at Bridgewater, is quoted by Mr. Rogers in his "Suppressed Report" as follows, on a somewhat salient point:—"I have watched the actions of sawdust and found that when it accumulated a few feet, it appeared to generate gas, and as it were, boil up and pass away. This has been frequently seen in the eddies formed by the abutments of the bridge." In special reference to the LaHave River, Mr. Rogers goes on to observe:—"I would not pretend to say that sawdust may not, under some circumstances, injure a harbor or river for the purposes of navigation, though such circumstances are rare in this Province. Some years ago it was repeatedly and publicly asserted that the Davison mills at Bridgewater were filling up and ruining the harbor at the mouth of the LaHave River. Under instructions from the late Mr. Whitcher, then Commissioner of Fisheries, I made a careful personal examination of the river, and reported Oct. 1, 1876. The subject was again renewed by the report of Mr. Veith, and I was again directed to make an examination and report. This was done, and a report was forwarded to the Department May 14, 1881. The river was found just about the same as at the time of my first report, and I have no doubt that an examination at the present time would reveal about the same state of facts, and that the clamor as to the sawdust filling up the LaHave is misleading."

Very few consumers of wheat products are aware of the fact that crackers are the oldest form of bread. Fragments of unfermented cakes were discovered in the Swiss lake dwellings, which belong to the neolithic age.

An alarming increase in the spread of leprosy is reported as a result of the British occupation of Burmah. It is said that a distinguished General (officer of the Anglo-Indian Army) has fallen a victim to it. It is also rumored that lepers are arriving with increasing frequency at European and American ports. Reports of this nature have of late been so persistent that it would seem there must be some good foundation for them. If such be the case no precautions can be too minute, too searching, or too promptly devised and set on foot to insure the isolation of persons suffering from a disease which, when once it obtains foothold, is perhaps of all others the most difficult of eradication.

There are indications that the numerous railway accidents of late years in which the car stoves have played so horrible a part are at last producing their effect. The deadly car stove is going. In such matters it only requires a bold initiative on the part of one or two prominent lines, and others must speedily follow suit. The Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Reading and Baltimore and Ohio Railways are discharging the stoves as fast as steam apparatus can be introduced into their cars. The New York Central used steam last winter under the compulsion law of that state, and every other road in the state is expected to be rid of the stoves by Nov. 1. The Boston and Albany Company of Massachusetts heats by steam all the cars over which it has control. The trains of the old Colony road, the Western division of the Boston and Maine Road, the Fitchburg and the New England Roads will be heated by steam during the coming winter. The New York, New Haven and Hartford is the only New England road of any importance that has refused to discard the stove, and suit has been brought against the company by the Attorney General of New York to compel it to obey the state law on this subject. New York State appears to have made the change a matter of Legislation, and Canada should do the same if Canadian companies hesitate long to adopt a system which it is an imperative duty to the public to inaugurate.

The *Maritime Agriculturist* very sensibly remarks that "while every effort has been made to increase the speed of the trotter, the draught horse-men have been working for weight with little regard for either muscle or walking speed." The *Maritime Agriculturist* goes on to observe that it is a mistake to suppose that the draught horse cannot be trained to walk rapidly. In ordinary travelling a fast walk is invaluable, but it is yet more important in farm work. The saving on a farm in ploughing and harrowing, if horses could walk four miles, or even three and a half miles an hour, would be immense. Gait and pace are essentially matters of training and cultivation, and the dull, sluggish walk so frequently to be noticed in the horses of our small farmers arises almost entirely from neglect to keep a horse up to his paces from the beginning of his breaking in. In Australia horses were valued largely according to their capacity for getting over ground in long days' marches without taking too much out of them. Consequently, the paces cultivated were a fast walk and an easy canter. These, in the course of generations, became hereditary, and it used to be nothing at all out of the common for a horse to do his forty or fifty miles a day in the bush, and keep it up for a week together with but little sign of fatigue at the end of such a journey. Nothing is required to produce good paces but persistent attention, and if our farmers will only take the little necessary pains they would soon have fast-walking horses, and get themselves out of the habit of sitting slouchily in their conveyances, "jagging" every now and then at the mouths of their unfortunate beasts, to the utter destruction of all drivable qualification.

"If," says the *New York Herald*, continuing to discuss the Canadian Militia, "the term of enlistment could be limited to three or four years, and the ranks kept constantly full, the country would in time have a large reserve of partly disciplined men, but this is not done." In this remark, as in others which do not call for comment, the writer shows the want of acquaintance with the subject which may naturally be expected from a foreigner. As a matter of fact such a reserve of men who have passed out of their corps does exist, and their presence and readiness to serve again are always manifested on emergencies. Some remark is also made on the small proportion of French (one Battalion) in the Montreal Force, and the absence of any Irish corps. In fact, although the *Herald* correspondent has hit upon enough truth to render his articles worth attention, he is evidently but little acquainted with the working of the Force outside of Montreal. Still, it should, as we urged at the beginning, prompt the Militia Department and all members of Parliament to give a more serious, as well as a more liberal attention to the Militia when the Estimates come up, to the expediency of attending to the recommendations of Staff-officers, to the absolute necessity of annual drill, and of diminishing the force if Parliament will not vote a sufficient sum to drill the present quota. We should like to see Troops and Companies made stronger, and superfluous companies absorbed or disbanded. For instance we would have no odd numbers, and if a district could not maintain eight companies, we should like to see its quota reduced to four, under a Major. A six company Battalion might be allowable, but we think corps of five, seven, or nine companies should be disallowed. But above all, persistent effort is required to thoroughly equip the existing force for taking the field efficiently at the shortest notice, or at all events to place in district stores a full equipment of every necessary for field service for a proportion—say two thirds—of the force of the district. Courage and tenacity are required in a Minister of Militia to confront Parliament in the proper interests of his department.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

WOULD I WERE A WIDOW.

Young maids, you know, are voted slow,
And set aside completely,
While sprightly dames assert their claims,
And smile on men too sweetly.
Who cares for youth and beauty blended?
This is the married woman's day:
The "bud's" bright reign, alas, is ended,
And only matrons hold full sway.

The married belle is versed quite well
In what we term flirtation;
Her honeyed smiles and artless wiles
Drive girls to desperation!
No wall flower is she, nowadays,
Nor treads the sober lancers,
But joins the waltz's giddy maze,
The merriest of the dancers.

A maid may be most fair to see,
And robed in daintiest dresses,
Know how to talk and dance the York,
Yet failure she confesses,
She murmurs:—"Would I were a widow,
How delightful I would be:
In widow's weed there's many a bidder
Would surely bid on me."

Echo.

A machine has been invented which will sling a man 15,000 feet in the air. Every newspaper office should have one.

A clergyman said to a drunken man who had fallen down on the icy pavement:—"The wicked stand on slippery places." "Do, they?" answered the drunkard. "It's more than I can do."

Much too Diffident to Please.—Shy, but well-meaning youth (to elderly young lady): "Er—will you—or—give me a dance? I wouldn't venture to ask you, but there's nobody else not dancing!" *Punch.*

Miss De Bangs—" * * No; I don't chew gum any more. The doctor said if I didn't give it up I would become silly."

Miss Sharp—"What a pity you didn't consult him sooner."

"Father to the Man."—Fond Parent: "No, darling, Bobby is getting better. What should you have done if he had died?" Darling (after a pause): "I should have had his Noah's Ark, shouldn't I?" (Gets spanked).—*Fun.*

The Rival Sports.—Huntsman (exercising hounds, to non-fox-preserving keeper): "Um! You call pheasant-shooting sport, do you? Why, what is it? Up gets a guinea—off goes a penny farthing—and if you're lucky, down comes two-and-six! Bah!"—*Punch.*

Solomon Iskenstein (reading)—"And Joseph rent his clothes, and— Ikey Iskenstein—" Wait a minute, fader." Solomon—"Yes, Ikey; vat is it? Ikey—" Vy didn't Joseph sell his clothes, instead of only renting dem?" Somonon—"Ikey, Joseph vas not so smart as you, ain't id?"

An old bachelor, through no fault of his, was looking at a little baby, and was expected to admire it, of course. "Well, Mr. Blinkins," said the proud young mother, expectantly, "is it not very lovely?" "Yes—or—that is to say—or—um—about how old must such a baby be, Mrs. Tompkins, before it begins to look like a human being.

"You are letting your beard grow again?" "Yes, old fellow, you see my wife can't endure a full beard for me because it is so deucedly unbecoming. Her birthday is in six weeks, and nothing will please her so much for a present as to have me have my beard shaved off, and that costs me only fifteen cents—the cheapest way I can get out of it, you see. I do it every year."

He (about to ask for a kiss)—I have an important question to ask you She (playfully)—I know what it is, Charlie. You want me to be your wife; I dreamed it. Well, take me. He (rather taken back)—You dreamed it? She—Yes. I dreamed it last night, and I answered you as I am answering you now, and you took me in your arms and kissed me. What could Charlie do?

Speaking of his father's physical recreations, Mr. Herbert Gladstone says:—"He used to be chiefly fond of rowing, riding and shooting, but during the last twenty or twenty-five years, he has had to give up these forms of exercise, and as is well known, to confine himself mainly to cutting down trees, which he does habitually. He also was a great walker, and not more than fifteen years ago he walked thirty five miles over the hills in Scotland. In my opinion, he is still good for a twenty mile tramp. He always attached the greatest importance to physical recreations, and he lost no opportunity of encouraging us in them. He has proved their benefits, and I think is not a bad specimen of their value.

In a crowded street car a well-dressed, rather foppish-appearing young man sat beside a very shabbily dressed, tired-looking workingman. Every seat in the car was taken. A woman got in. "Now," whispered a moralizer to his small son, "we shall find out who is the true gentleman." The poor workingman and the richly dressed fop both saw the woman, and the latter hastening to rise, lifted his silk hat with his gloved hand and politely requested the woman to take his seat. This fable teaches that a man may occasionally be a gentleman to the infinite confusion of moralizers, even though he be a well-dressed dodo. It also teaches that the tired workingman did quite right to keep his seat.

TO THE DEAF.—A Person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to Nicholson, 30 St. John Street, Montreal.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Recently we sent our accounts to subscribers, many of whom are considerably in arrears, and who must understand that we have reached the end of our tether, and now demand immediate payment. Failure to respond will oblige us to take proceedings unpleasant alike to ourselves and to those in arrears.

Ottawa's population increased 7,695 last year.

H. M. S. *Nealy* sailed on Monday at 10 o'clock for the West Indies.

The Montreal Veterinary College has affiliated with McGill University.

Hon. Alexander Morris, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, died on Monday.

The public schools of Winnipeg are so over-crowded that the teaching staff will have to be increased.

The Governor-General and party arrived at Vancouver, B. C., on Sunday, and were given an enthusiastic reception.

Father Sache, Superior of the Jesuits in Quebec, died on the 24th ult. after a long illness, aged seventy-eight.

The Allan Line have reduced their saloon fares from \$75 and \$60 to \$60 and \$50, according to location of rooms.

Parrsboro has had an epidemic of measles. The disease has not been confined to children, several "grown-ups" having been afflicted.

Further efforts are being made by the counsel for Preeper, sent to Dorchester penitentiary for the murder of Peter Doyle, for his release.

There is a boom in real estate in the west end of Truro and several desirable building lots have changed hands at good prices recently.

The telephone company are making a determined effort to prevent non-subscribers being allowed to use the instruments of subscribers. Here's to their success!

The Charlottetown *Patriot* is agitating for an agricultural school, something similar to the Nova Scotia institution, in connection with the stock farm in P. E. Island.

George Chute, who married Ida Thompson, a Cumberland girl, while having two wives already living, has been sentenced to six years in the Kingston penitentiary.

George T. Waterfield, one of the oldest caterers in the city, died on Monday, aged 80 years. Mr. Waterfield catered for the Prince of Wales when he visited Canada in 1861.

Private Nason of the R. S. I., Fredericton, was drummed out of the service on Wednesday in presence of the whole School Corps. He had deserted three times, and had been guilty of other misbecoming conduct.

The Moncton *Times*, one of the brightest papers in the Maritime Provinces, will early in December attain its majority, being then twenty-one years of age, and will celebrate the event by the issue of a special number.

Reports from Montreal say the water in the river has fallen so low that all the forwarding companies report the detention of vessels owing to the low water in the canals, in which the depth at present averages only eight feet.

A man near Montreal who was supposed to have died from Bright's disease was kept two days and then taken to be buried. The earth was being filled in when a moan was heard from the coffin, and the victim of carelessness was just rescued in time.

Principal A. H. MacKay has left Pictou Academy to enter upon his new sphere of duty in the Halifax Academy. He was the recipient of numerous addresses and presentations previous to his leaving Pictou, which testified to the esteem in which he was held by Pictouians.

The Annapolis *Spectator* reports the first case in Nova Scotia of a lady studying pharmacy with the hope of some day becoming a druggist. Miss Carrie Coleman is the young lady and is studying with Dr. A. B. Cunningham. If successful she will be the first provincial young lady to go up for examination.

William Sharkly, a well known resident of St. Andrews, was found dead on Sunday morning in the rear room of Tattons' bar-room on Market Wharf, St. Andrews. An inquest is being held, but up to the time of our going to press nothing decisive has been learned. It is thought he died from a blow inflicted by someone unknown.

Mayor Muir of Truro has returned from Ottawa with a settlement of the railway trouble in his town. The department agree to remove the tracks on the esplanade and to keep open a street 60 ft. wide, and the town is to pay a nominal sum for a lease of certain portions, on which they have very little if any claim. Over the other portion of the esplanade the town has a fair claim, and the proposed settlement will not prejudice it. It is generally regarded as a fair settlement.

The *Dominion Illustrated* of Oct. 26th is almost exceptionally good in its illustrations. The "Grecian Bride" is of a charming type of beauty, and the views on Lake Memphremagog are more than ordinarily clear and atmospheric. The portraits are also very good, and although that of Governor Bulkeley of Connecticut is a little faint, it would be difficult to find two finer faces than those of that Hon. gentleman, and of Col. Cone, of the 1st Connecticut National Guard. The letter press is quite up to the usual high standard of this excellent national publication.

An exchange says:—"The conductor on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway in a warning issued to parents of the boys in the habit of jumping on trains while in motion, remarks:—"We do not want the parents to be under the expense of mourning, which will surely be the case if the practice is not stopped, for let the boys be smart as steel traps they may get under the wheels when they least expect it." The admonition is as applicable on other lines as on the one mentioned."

The *Sydney Advocate* says:—"Mr. S. C. Campbell, Governor of St. Paul's Island, has been in Sydney spending a few days with his friends. He has not been off the island since '83. He reports no wrecks and everything in first-class order. We trust the Government will extend their coastal telegraph service by connecting the island by cable. This would be very useful to the merchants of Montreal and Quebec, as their shipping could be reported a week before their arrival at destination.

Prognostications for the coming winter do not agree. One report is that muskrats are building their houses very high this year along the Assiniboine River, which fact is stated by the North-West Canadians to be an unfailing sign of a hard winter. Another states that men who are used to the woods say that there will be a mild winter, as the fur-bearing animals have not half a coat on. This was stated in 1884 when one of the hardest winters on record succeeded. We shall be better able to judge of the respective merits of these prophecies next March.

Hard times are again reported from Newfoundland owing to the fisheries having been a partial failure. Capt. Farquhar of the Steamer *Harlaw* running to the West Coast of Newfoundland personally testifies to the dire distress of the people. He says food is a most urgent necessity. He calls for the contribution of 100 barrels of meal, which he proposes to carry on his next trip. We hear this melancholy story every year about this season, which makes it all the more sad. Times must be hard indeed when the same distress occurs year after year.

We are in receipt of the first number of a new paper from Port Hawkesbury, the *Eastern Journal*. We extract the following paragraphs from its "salutatory" editorial: "The *Eastern Journal* will be essentially a live local newspaper, not indeed in the sense that topics of Provincial, Dominion, or even world-wide interest will be excluded from its columns—for they all shall receive their share of attention—but in the sense that local and country news which cannot find circulation through other channels will, when properly written, and on proper subjects, be recorded with peculiar care and detailed with rigorous regard to veracity. Nothing that deserves publication will be withheld; nothing that appertains to domestic secrecy shall ever find expression in its pages. The press has a high and legitimate mission; it will be the earnest, though humble, aim of the *Eastern Journal* to fulfil its share of the great work with appropriate fidelity. Not being a 'dyed-in-the-wool' partizan, the *Journal* can never become a mere 'party hack,' but none the less will it give utterance to no uncertain sound, when there is danger to the loyalty of its British population, or to the due autonomy, of its several provinces. Canada for the Canadians, under the regis of the British throne, and each province for its own people, under the sanction of the federal government—these are its mottoes." We need scarcely say that we wish our new contemporary a successful career.

The senior class of Cornell University has elected a colored man as prize orator.

The subscriptions for the World's Fair in New York amount to \$1,000,000 thus far.

A jury has at last been secured in the Cronin murder case and the trial has commenced.

A buffalo Chinese laundryman named Chung Lee has been arrested for abducting little girls.

A cotton picker has been invented which bids fair to displace hand labor. One machine does the work of one hundred negroes.

The female giraffe at the Zoological gardens has given birth to a male. This is said to be the first giraffe born in America. The youngster is nearly 5½ feet high, and his estimated weight 150 pounds.

There is an epidemic of typhoid fever and diphtheria raging in the village of Woodville, Ohio. One third of the population of 800 are said to be ill. An epidemic is feared at Yale College and much uneasiness is felt.

It is estimated that there are 5,000 girls employed in the manufacture of ready-made clothing at Boston. They work ten hours a day and do not average over three dollars a week, out of which they must pay for food and clothing.

The genial French Admiral Brown de Coulston, after having somewhat minutely inspected the dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius*, and the new steel cruiser *Baltimore*, is reported to have passed some by no means favorable criticisms on many points of those vessels.

A letter from Rear Admiral Gillip, commanding the United States naval force on the South Atlantic Station, says that reliable reports show that yellow fever is breaking out in various parts of Brazil, besides the city of Rio Janeiro. Commencing so early would indicate an unusually sickly season.

The International Maritime Exhibition, which opens at Boston Nov. 4th, promises to be a great event. It will be the first marine exhibition held in America, and will comprise government exhibits from all nations in the world. The exhibition will remain open for 60 days, during which time excursion tickets are to be issued from here by steamer for \$8.50, including admission to exhibition.

The *National Magazine*, published at the "Office of the National Magazine," Chicago—subscription price \$1.00 per annum, sample copy roc.

would appear, from its prospectus for November, to be a periodical worthy of attention. The articles mentioned for that month seem to aim at a sound tone of philosophy and science. Amongst them are "comparative philosophy," by Prof. Schele de Vere of Virginia University; "Political Science," by Professor Raymond M. Smith, of Columbia College; and "Shakespeare," by F. W. Harkins, Chancellor of the new National University of Chicago.

The French Chambers will meet November 12th.

English fakirs paint sparrows yellow and sell them for canaries.

The gross value of Pigott, the informer's, estate amounts to \$5,025.

In future every troop of British cavalry will be equipped with a machine gun.

The Brussels Board of Trade has resolved to hold a Belgian Exhibition in London in 1890.

Smoking during service is said to be customary in some of the rural churches in Holland.

Queen Victoria's pet dog is a Yorkshire terrier weighing less than three pounds. It cost \$75.

The term of imprisonment of Dr. Tanner, member of the Commons for Cork, expired on the 28th ult.

Mitylene Lighthouse was wrecked by an earthquake on Sunday. Slight damage was done in Constantinople.

The Russian Government has conceded most of the Vatican's demands. Seven bishops will soon be appointed.

There have been 7,000 deaths in the past three months from cholera in the Tigris and Euphrates districts in Asia.

It is reported in Paris that Queen Victoria will spend the coming winter in Florence with her daughter, the Empress Frederick of Germany.

An immense sugar plantation in Moreles, Mexico, with an accompanying silver mine, has been sold to a London syndicate for \$2,000,000.

It is stated that Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, will become a naturalized Italian citizen, and that he will be nominated as senator.

Zanzibar advices say the position of the French in Madagascar is critical. The Hovas are preparing to denounce the French protectorate.

The result of the Brighton election was the defeat of the Gladstonian candidate, Sir Robert Peel, by a vote of 7,132 to 4,625, a majority of 2,507.

Bradlaugh, who has been suffering from congestion of the lungs, has recovered, and will soon take a sea voyage with a view to regaining his strength.

A recent clever invention is the taxanum, a little lantern-like apparatus, which, ingeniously placed at the back of a cab, measures the exact distance traversed by it.

The condition of Otto, the insane king of Bavaria, is precarious. He is unconscious and his physicians are able to administer nourishment only at irregular intervals.

The marriage of Princess Sophie of Prussia to the Duke of Sparta, Crown-Prince of Greece, took place on the 27th ult. Much enthusiasm was manifested by the people.

The *Reforma* declares that the pilgrimages to the Vatican are becoming political demonstrations against the unity of Italy. In view of the fact it holds that the pilgrimages are illegal.

Mr. Parnell's health has greatly improved and he expects to take an active part at the coming session, which he regards as more important than any previous session of this parliament.

Sir Henry Parkes, of New South Wales, in a speech at Sydney proposed a convention of colonial delegates for the purpose of forming a Federal Government on the basis of a Federal Parliament.

The Parnell Commission resumed its sittings on the 24th ult. Public interest in the proceedings has pretty well died out since the letters alleged to be written by Mr. Parnell were proved to be forgeries.

Mahogany and ebony are being used for railroad ties on some of the Mexican lines. This looks like a waste of valuable material, but these woods are only a little more valuable in Mexico than pine is in Canada.

The Spanish bull fighters, having conquered high society in Paris, have been received latterly in the same circle at Madrid in evening dress. Formerly they were obliged to wear their war paint. Next year they will be seen in London.

Miss Mary Anderson, according to William Winter, has returned to London, after a stay of several weeks in the Western Highlands of Scotland, and is "in splendid health and radiant good spirits." She thinks of making a brief professional tour of Germany.

The Forth Bridge has stirred the engineering world so that Schneider & Co., the great French iron makers, have prepared a design for a channel bridge from Dover to Calais. The length is twenty-four miles, and the number of piers proposed to be built in the sea is 120.

Accounts have been received of a wonderful snow flower, said to have been discovered in the north of Siberia, where the ground is continually frozen. It shoots forth from the frozen soil only on the first day of each succeeding year. It lives for but a single day, and then resolves to its original elements. The leaves are three in number, and each about three inches in diameter. They are developed only on that side of the stem toward the north, and each seems to be covered with microscopic crystals of snow.

A company has been formed for the purpose of erecting a tower in London on the Eiffel plan. The tower is to be 1,250 feet high. Five hundred pounds are offered as a price for the best design for the proposed tower, and £250 for the second best design. The competition is open to the world.

Few persons have any idea of the magnitude of the investments of British capitalists in the United States. They hold railway bonds to the extent of £150,000,000, yielding at the average rate of 4 1/2 per cent. an annual income of £6,750,000. Ordinary railway shares are held to the amount of about £100,000,000.

Miss Helen Gladstone has taken to journalism. Miss Gladstone's experience of women will warrant her writing with authority on their affairs. She has for nearly ten years been closely connected with Newnham College, Cambridge, first as a student, then as secretary to Mrs. Sedgwick, whom she succeeded as Vice-Principal of the College.

At the Paris Hippodrome the chief attraction for the season has been the spectacle of a lion taking equestrian exercise—the animal really mounting on the back of a horse and being carried several times round an enclosure. The receipts accruing from this novel performance are stated to amount up to the present to more than half a million dollars.

A contract has been signed by Guatemela with the Suez Canal Company, for the construction of a northern railroad which will be united to the Northern or Central line of Guatemela. The new road will establish direct communication between the Atlantic and Pacific across Guatemela. The French Company will place at the disposal of the Government \$21,312,500 in gold.

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ROBERT R. J. EMMERSON

Sackville, N. S., Aug., 1889.

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A SONG OF THREE BEAUTIFUL THINGS.

God three beautiful things hath made,
Birds and woman and flowers,
To charm the roaming eye, and spread
Sweet magic o'er the hours;
And whose loves not all the three,
Let him live with his loveless self alone,
Like a crab in a shell, or a toad in a stone,
Far away from me!

Flowers are beautiful when the brae
Is purpled o'er with blossom,
And all the buds that crown the spray
Their fragrant stores unbosom;
And who loves not this one of the three, etc.

Birds are beautiful when they keep
High concert in the spring,
Or wheel their mazes o'er the deep
With gently sloping wing;
And who loves not this second of three, etc.

Women are beautiful when they wear
All summer in their smiles,
And sweetly lighten while they share
The workman's weary toils;
And who loves not this best of the three, etc.

God three beautiful things hath made,
To feel discerning eyes,
With outflow of his glory shed
O'er earth and sea and skies;
And whose loves not all the three,
Let him live with his loveless self alone,
Like a crab in a shell, or a toad in a stone,
Far away from me!

J. Stuart Blackie in Cassell's Magazine.

LETTER TO COUSIN CARYL.

Dear Cousin Caryl,—If Louise and Dick want to have an altogether charming honeymoon tell them to go on a driving tour through the country. They will have all the novelty of constant change of scene, without the fatigue of travel by ordinary means. They will be practically alone as lovers in honeymoons like to be, they will get rid of the fact or the fear—which is bad—of being on exhibition as "newly married" that they must be contented with if they stay in any one place all the time, and beyond the cost of the horse and carriage the expense will be confined to sleeping quarters and meals that may be had as economically as one will without question by curious souls as when one is known to have gone to this or that resort. Then there is the great convenience of being able to dress simply day in and day out. These are some of the minor advantages that yet must not be undervalued. Most of all there is the health-giving happiness of living much of the time out of doors. Knowing ones have been enjoying these quiet tours through the most beautiful and interesting portions of the country for a long time, but now the London *Figaro* has made the delight of these journeyings public, and fashion has stepped in and set her seal of approval upon them.

The women suffragists are nothing daunted that the new States in the Union refuse to consider women's votes worth having. They work straight on, clamoring less than it was necessary to do years ago, when women were classed with children and idiots, but losing no chance to set before our civil rulers the indisputable facts that women are doing such work in the world as entitles them to have a voice, at least, in electing those to office who shall make the laws by which women as well as men must be governed. Those whose especial province it is not to battle directly for votes for women, but to broaden and deepen the scope of women's work in every direction, are doing grand work. Was it Victor Hugo who said "This is the woman's country?" Surely it is so. Even the most conservative of us are bound to see, sooner or later, that the woman is the best wife, sister, daughter and member of the community, who makes the best use of the broadest possibilities in her life, quite as the man is the best husband, father, son, and citizen, who walks in the same paths.

One of the clever if lesser movers on the part of those with women's, and through them the world's, best interests at heart is the insertion in our great newspaper dailies of a regular department pertaining to Women, in which as news items, the work of women, as such, is set where he who runs may read. From a recent statement in one of these columns it appears a new wage-earning occupation for women in New York is serving papers for lawyers. Another woman earns her living as color inspector in a fancy-glass manufactory, woman's sight being said to be more critical and reliable than man's in the fine details of such work as this. So you see the next generation of young women, who must be self-supporting, will have other occupations than millinery, dressmaking and teaching to choose between. Not that these are not capital, providing one can do either one to perfection, but so many, many women are doing fifth—some twenty-fifth rate work because they are grinding at something to which they are mentally, morally or physically unsuited.

Appropos of women's influence in politics, a recent magazine article by Mrs. Kate Upson Clark, the well-known writer, puts the matter in so clear a light its truth must be patent to anybody not willfully blind. It would be less a woman suffrage plea than one for the broadest education along every line for women if it were not that the majority of people will never take a living interest in anything in which they are legally shut out from having an active voice. But let me quote a bit of this excellent paper here and there, since you may not have seen it, and its contents concern us all.

Mrs. Clark says: "Every thoughtful man and woman must have been filled with anxiety during the past 10 years for the very existence of our government, (and this does not apply, Caryl, to any one country,) such is the demoralization of politics." "Everyone has remarked the interest of nearly

all boys in politics. It is part of their nature, yet how many parents are there who take the trouble to properly direct their interest? It may be safely asserted that there are very few."

"This is not surprising, for fathers usually have very little time in which to talk with their children upon any subject, while mothers are, as a rule, ignorant of political matters." "Nobody doubts now-a-days that first principles are the most important fact of a whole education. Upon the mother devolves chiefly the instruction which her children get in these first principles." "Men have no time, and far too little inclination to undertake the training of their sons in this direction, but the hope of the nation lies in these boys who are growing up; and it is their mothers and the other women who are about them in their childhood, who alone can give them the political training which they ought to have." "Taking this view of the case, there is no woman who ought not to study the political situation carefully, get hold of its philosophy so far as she is able, and try to reduce it to elementary form for the benefit of her children."

There, does it not seem profound stupidity for any person in 1889 to say women have no business to know anything about politics? For that is what it all amounts to. Practical knowledge everybody must admit is worth all theoretical knowledge put together and multiplied indefinitely, and if women are to teach others they must get their own training at first-hand.

To come from fact to fiction, if you have not read Stevenson's "The Master of Ballantrae," you have a treat in store. The book is a masterpiece indeed. No, do not accuse me of any play upon words.

Cora is teaching her new cook to make bread, and bids me tell you that rubbing the bread over with lard after it is mixed and set to rise over night will prevent any crust forming. Her recipe is a teaspoonful each of lard and sugar for each loaf of bread, generous kneading at night and again in the morning, and the bread is of the best. Modern cooks have long since given over setting sponges over night for bread. Try mixing the bread into a big loaf at night soft enough to mould without adding flour at the last of the kneading; set in a moderate temperature to rise; in the morning, knead without adding a particle of flour, put into the baking pans, let rise again and bake thoroughly. Putting in more flour after bread is partially risen is a ruinous policy. Then, too, good bread requires to be well baked. If the oven cooks the surface too quickly cover with a newspaper. An hour or an hour and a quarter is an average length of time for a stove oven full of bread, providing there is a coal fire.

Midnight! well, pleasant dreams to you and yours.

Devotedly yours.

Boston.

DINAH STURGIS.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

LETTERS FROM INDIA.

(Continued.)

Dear Critic—Just now is the great Mahomedan religious festival of the Mohurrum, which commemorates the murder of Hassan and Hossein, the two sons of the Prophet. All good Musselmans are expected to do penance and to fast. There are great processions, carrying Tazias, erections of wood and colored paper, parading the streets of every native city. These are burnt with great rejoicing on the last day of the fast. I don't know their significance. During the procession devotees perform the most shocking cruelties on themselves—beating their backs with chains, cutting themselves with knives, and scourging their bodies with whips. They become perfectly mad with pain and religious frenzy. The season is usually marked by riots between the Mahomedans and Hindoos, the latter, if they can, arrange some minor religious festival at the same time. The rival processions meet in the Bazaar and free fighting ensues. Orangemen and Catholics are mildly peaceable citizens compared to these factions. Each strongly bigoted and absolutely indifferent to consequences, wounds, even death in such a cause, being rather what they court than shun.

The Mohurrum is an anxious time in cantonments of native troops, and the police have all their work cut out for them to keep the peace. I am going to see the procession in the native city here a few days hence, and will try and write you a description. I fancy they will be very quiet here compared with some cities, where the proportion of Mahomedans to Hindoos is greater. By the way, one is much struck by the constant spectacle of a Mussulman performing his devotions. A good Mussulman prays five times a day; wherever he may be at the time, he kneels down facing towards Mecca and repeats his prayers with every sign of devotion. No false shame hinders him in the least. He is supremely unconscious of all onlookers. I. is rather impressive to watch him. He kneels down and prostrates himself, his forehead to the ground, occasionally rising to his feet, his hands crossed over his chest. His prayers consist chiefly in repetitions of the name of God and His attributes, coupled with the name of Mahomet. Allah-il Allah, (God is God,) repeated many times. Then the creed—"Allah-il-Allah Mahomed ressou el-Allah," (God is God and Mahomet is his prophet.)

The Hindoos perform their religious exercises less publicly. Their peculiar religion, Polytheistic to a degree, comprehends many thousand Gods, the principal of whom is Siva, the God of increase and creativeness. Any particular request is addressed to its own particular Deity. But when and how they pray, and what are their peculiar rites, I cannot say. All I know is that some sects burn their dead. The Brahmins always do.

Here is one more story of my friend the Commissioner, for the facts of which I can vouch. There was a very eminent native judge, Mr. Justice Romesh Chandar Mitter, of Lahore, whom it was proposed to appoint as Native Commissioner at Peshawur. Now Peshawur is a place near our Afghan frontier, where a commissioner needs above all things courage and

great self-reliance, for he is always being brought into contact with turbulent and lawless Pathans. A conference was held at Lahore to discuss his appointment, and many eminent natives had spoken in support of him. At last an old Pathan Moulooi or Elder rose and requested leave to ask the Mr. Justice three questions. His name was Moulooi Mahommed Ismail Khan, a stern old Afghan Mahomedan. "Sio," said he, "suppose, on the eve of a great murder trial, in which you were to be the judge, I came to you and said, 'This man, the prisoner, is my brother, will you acquit him?' What would you say?" "I should, of course, refuse," said Mr. Justice Mitter. "Good," said the Moulooi. "But suppose I offered you a large bribe?" "Sio," the Judge replied, "do you mean this as an insult? I should refuse again." "Good again," said the Moulooi and glaring into Mr. Mitter's face, his eyes like living coals "And suppose I was then to show you a knife, which I had in my sleeve. Suppose I was then to do this, what would you do?" "I—I," stammered the native judge, "I should—I should at once apply to the Government?" He was not appointed Commissioner. The anecdote shows so clearly the native's want of resource, the educated native I mean. There has been educated out of him much of his own native wit, and years of tutelage have educated away his courage, his self-reliance and his originality. He thinks in a groove founded on what he has read in European books. His ideas are assimilated ready-made from these; they are not evolved, and, as I have said, the educated natives, as a class, are without a spark of courage. They even glory in it. The Bengali Babu who refused to take the field with a regiment of which he was one of the clerks, saying, "Sahib, I afraid to fight. Babu be very coward man," was neither ashamed nor humiliated. He was afraid and said so. He had, at any rate, the courage of his opinions. The Bengali Babu is practically of mixed extraction. He apes Europeanism in his manners, his dress and his speech. He has acquired many of its undesirable qualities. He has abandoned many that are admirable in his own race. If he has not actually European blood in his veins, he does his best to make up for the deficiency by a greater keenness to assimilate European customs and modes of thought, and to make them characteristic of himself.

Prince Eddie's visit is being discussed, and is being planned out. He will have rather a good time from all accounts. Lord William Berosford, "Bill," is to personally conduct him. And he could have no better *cicerone*—no one is better known, or more popular in Anglo-Indian society than he. The Home papers say the Prince is to be entertained by the Rajah of Bengal, but no one out here has ever heard of him. GOLD LINES.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

SHIP BUILDING—An encouraging feature is that of the revival of ship-building along our shores, especially at Port Groville. The sound of the shipwright's sledge and axe is a diapason in the anthem of prosperity. No place has more magnificent timber for building, or better shores for launching ships than Nova Scotia, notably Parrsboro'.

Parrsboro' stands high in shipping. No fewer than 77 vessels entered and cleared from its port in the three months preceding the 30th. of Sept. last. It takes third shipping rank in the ports of the province, but it ought to take first. Our timber is taken to nearly every shipyard in the province to be set up. It should have the best fleet as well as the best seamen. We hope the shipbuilding boom may increase on the shores of the Basin of Minas until coming up from every yard shall sound the cheerful voices of this industry, outrivalling the shipbuilding enterprise of Solomon on the shores of the Mediterranean.—*Cumberland Leader*. MINAS.

APPLE RIVER.—Everything is in full blast here at present. C. T. White is doing more business than has ever been done in this place before. He has about sixty-five men in his employ now and expects to have thirty more. About half of these are working on the south branch property which Mr. White purchased from W. R. Elderkin. He has just begun to build a dam on the river that will flow to the pond large enough to hold four millions of lumber which he expects to fill this winter. Mr. Taylor has been working on the river building breakwaters and making other preparations for spring driving. Mr. White will also put in five or six millions on the east branch.—*Leader*.

WOLFVILLE WATER WORKS.—The tenders for the water excavations and for caulking and covering the water pipes closed on Wednesday. Only two parties tendered, Mr. Brown, of St. Croix, and Mr. Mackintosh, of Pictou. The tender of the former was accepted, and work is to begin on Monday next and will be completed this fall. Mr. Brown, to whom the contract has been awarded, has had considerable experience in this kind of work, and is a thoroughly practical man.—*Acadian*.

OUR SHIPPING INDUSTRY.—This industry, fostered by the coal and lumber trade, has increased to an enormous extent within the last five years, and promises to assume great proportions in the near future. The increased facilities for shipping coal at this port, and the high price that lumber commands, have done much to develop it. We do not see why the citizens of this town do not go into shipbuilding more extensively, instead of allowing the timber to be exported to other places to give employment to perhaps some of our own men who have been forced to go abroad to seek employment. Owing to the rapid increase of the shipping trade the demand exceeds the supply, and more vessels are required. If the citizens would build more vessels there would be no trouble in controlling the trade of this port and also a large plaster trade between Windsor and New York. Judging by appearances we are safe in asserting that the shipping business is a most lucrative one, and those who wish to engage in it could find no better field.—*Cumberland Leader*.

CITY CHIMES.

On Monday evening next the Academy of Music will be opened for a six weeks' season by the E. A. McDowell Comedy Company. Every preparation has been made to make this season a successful one. Arrangements to have the stage lighted with 150 incandescent lights and many other improvements have been made. The first play to be produced is "May Blossom," which will (as well as the other plays to follow) be put on with new and beautiful scenery, the work of Mr. Adrien, a well known New York artist. "May Blossom" is a beautiful drama and is altogether wholesome and pure. The other plays to be produced are all good ones and have been successful in large cities. Mr. Clark deserves credit for bringing this first-class company to Halifax and should be rewarded by a liberal patronage.

The Royal Blues sports in the Exhibition Building on Tuesday evening were witnessed by about 800 people. The military gymnasium instructors went through some difficult and graceful movements on the horizontal and parallel bars. The band of the West Riding Regiment played a choice selection of music during the evening.

The Y. M. L. A. have arranged a choice programme of lectures and amusements for the winter. His Grace Archbishop O'Brien, Hon. A. G. Jones and Mr. R. Metton are among the lecturers. There will also be several social, musical and literary entertainments, as well as debates, all of which will no doubt be thoroughly enjoyable. The course opens with a social and dance on Thanksgiving night.

The bazaar held in Dartmouth last Thursday and Friday by the "Steadfast" circle of the King's Daughters, was very successful. The tables were well covered with a variety of reasonable and saleable articles and the affair was liberally patronized. The sum of \$170 was realized, \$100 of which is to be given to the Sailor's Home and the remaining \$70 to other charities. This is a very good showing for the work of 30 people.

The Rev. Dr. Laing in a sermon in St. Matthew's Church on Sunday last, made reference to the state of the dwellings of the poor of our city. He said in effect that many of them were physical and moral pest houses with no excuse for their existence but the cupidity of the owners, who collect rent for these hovels which are not fit for human habitations. He urged that the citizens arouse themselves to remedy this state of affairs. He took for his text Matthew, "th chapter, 36th verse. "But when He saw the multitudes, He was moved with compassion for them, because they were distressed, and scattered as sheep not having a shepherd."

Christmas is not quite eight weeks' away and as usual we can hardly believe it. Already mysterious bits of work are kept out of sight of certain members of the family, and fathers and brothers have well grounded suspicions that slippers, smoking caps, tobacco pouches, and sundry articles useful to gentlemen, are in course of construction. The little ones are preparing lists of what they want, to leave where papa or mamma will be likely to see it and so make probable the fulfilment of their wishes.

St. Luke's Cathedral was re-opened on Sunday last, after being closed for repairs and alterations for three months. The sermon in the morning was by Rev. Hoher Bullock, and in the evening by His Lordship Bishop Courtney. Large congregations were present.

Last Sunday was generally observed as Dispensary Sunday, except in the Catholic churches, which will make an offering for this purpose next Sunday. Some few churches have not yet contributed, and in these a collection will be taken up on Thanksgiving Day. The Dispensary is one of our best and most deserving charitable institutions and should be remembered by all who have the welfare of the poor and sick at heart.

It is a wonder some enterprising boy does not start in business as a crossing sweeper. The need of such a person has been painfully apparent during the past week where the beautiful plastic mud has heaped itself thick on the crossings. Once upon a time the crossings were rounded up and the mud ran off, but now that most of them have been re-laid level with the street, their usefulness is much impaired. A broom would be all the stock in trade required for the business of keeping them clean, and one boy could attend to several. At least it could do no harm to try the plan, for until the snow comes we shall have more mud than we have any use for and it should be kept off the crossings if possible.

The paintings by Miss Howard, of the Halifax Ladies College, have been on exhibition during the afternoons of this week. They consist chiefly of oil and water color paintings and sketches from nature, most of them representing scenery on the Hudson and Nevernink rivers, and other places in the United States. There were also a few pieces of china very prettily decorated with conventional designs. A particularly striking picture is of Falstaff, the original being by Elliott of New York. The expression in this picture is capital. Miss Howard has also a few sketches in water colors of trees at Cow Bay, which are very artistic. We cannot describe any of the pictures owing to want of space, but we recommend those interested in art to go and see for themselves. If Miss Howard's ability as a teacher equals her skill as an artist she will certainly be successful in her work.

COMMERCIAL.

The weather has continued unsettled, and that has had an effect in retard-

ing business, which is generally very brisk from the middle of October for about five or six weeks. Still, the movement of goods has been fairly general, and on the whole is in satisfactory form. Payments as a rule have been as prompt as could be expected. Continued rains have put the country roads in such a condition that travelling and the delivery of merchandise are very difficult. If we are favored with fair, cool weather it would give a great impetus to trade, as country dealers do not appear to be well stocked up at present, and are only awaiting favorable weather conditions to send in their orders for winter supplies. Meanwhile the trade here is largely confined to filling sorting-up orders for fall goods.

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—J. C. B. Ward, (Est. of) Canning, Jeweller, stock advertised for sale by tender; Thomas Beach, Hotel, Bedford, offering hotel for sale; Chas. F. Ettor, General Store, Mt. Uniacke, assigned to Evan Thompson in trust for benefit of creditors.

	Week		Weeks corresponding to				Failures for the year to date.			
	Oct. 25,	Prev. week	Oct. 25		Oct. 25		1889	1888	1887	1886
United States	196	205	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	
Canada	26	41	208	213	216	9132	8074	7718	8312	
			28	25	10	1233	1410	1052	991	

Dry Goods—There is little to note concerning the position of the market for textile fabrics. Colder weather, which must be here before long, will show the general public that they require warmer clothing, but until it comes trade will be comparatively dull. In the matter of payments it is said that they are not exactly what they should be, retailers reporting that their customers are behind in this respect. This is, of course, felt to a considerable degree, especially by the small retailers with whom every cent counts. On the whole, however, conditions appear to be favorable, and as soon as the movement countrywards actually sets in—which is expected to commence when the farmers are through with their fall ploughing—the trade will be able to gauge pretty accurately the ground on which they have to stand. Reports from travellers now on the road are fair, and most dealers regard the outlook as hopeful.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The strength of the iron market shows no sign of breaking. If anything it is intensified. All materials, from pig iron down through the list, show firm values, and buyers are extending requirements considerably. Advices from the other side continue strong in tone, and state that the generality of makers are sold up to later dates than for years past. This and the fact that stocks are light are sufficient reasons for believing that the strength of the market is likely to continue for some time. This is evident on spot, and those who are deficient in the matter of supplies are wondering why they did not cover their shortages before the rise, but the fact remains that they did not. It is needless to say that holders continue independent, and that even the slightest reduction will not be assented to. The movement during the week has been of fair dimensions. Canada plates are firm. Advices in tin plates from the other side continue strong and prices are firm. Copper and tin are unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.—There is little to note in regard to the local flour market. The demand continues small and trade is generally dull. Prices are not notably changed. Beorholm's cable reports wheat and corn off coast, on passage and for prompt shipment quiet but steady. Wheat country markets slow. The Chicago wheat market was active but weaker, and prices declined $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. On the other hand corn was firmer and moved up $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Oats were steady. The New York wheat market was weak and fell off $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Corn was stronger and advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Oats were unchanged. At St. Louis wheat was weaker and dropped $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Corn was firmer and improved $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Oats were quiet at unchanged figures. The Toledo wheat market was weaker and declined $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Corn steady and oats unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market is fairly active under a good demand for small lots of pork, and sales have been freely made at steady prices. Lard has also been more enquired for, and some fair-sized lots have changed hands. A moderate amount of business has been accomplished at steady prices in smoked meats. The tone of the Liverpool provision market was weaker as regards lard which fell off 3d. Pork, bacon and tallow were unchanged. There was a weak feeling in the Chicago provision market. Pork declined 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Lard fell off 5¢. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Short ribs dropped 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. to 10¢. The hog market was weak and prices declined 5¢. to 10¢. The cattle market was fairly active and steady. At Montreal considerable pork has been imported this year, the demand being stimulated by the low prices in Chicago. The western short cut pork seems to be growing in public favor there, and fears are expressed that Canada short cut will no longer command the high premiums heretofore obtained. Some of the local packers in that city have still stock on hand, which is unusual at this time of the year. The opinion is that low prices will again prevail in the west next season as large receipts of hogs are being calculated on, owing to the big crop of corn and the low prices which are at present ruling for it. It is expected the season will open with very low prices as compared with last year.

POTATOES.—The receipts of potatoes of late have been large and the market is more than supplied. In consequence the feeling is weaker and prices have a lower tendency. The early reports that the potato crop had been seriously injured by rot, etc., have proved untrue, and the yield throughout Canada and the United States is quite equal to, if not above the average.

BUTTER.—Trade continues quiet with choice stock in good demand at steady prices. Supplies are coming forward more freely as the season advances and, under a moderately good demand on all grades, prices are well maintained. There are said to be very considerable quantities of mid-summer make still in the hands of country manufacturers that cannot be disposed of owing to their stale quality for more than about 70 per cent. of what they would have brought if they had been promptly marketed.

CHEESE.—Buyers and sellers continue to have their own opinions on

cheese, and are more or less inclined to stand up to them. The conditions are the same and it is unlikely that they will undergo any material change in the immediate future. With country holders as a rule above what buyers claim a fair business basis, and the English market as yet unresponsive, there is little to induce any considerable movement. On spot business is practically nil.

FRUIT.—Quite an active business has been transacted in the green fruit market. The arrivals of winter apples have been fair and they have met a good demand both on local and export account. A cable from London says:—"The market continues to improve and prices range from 15s. to 29s. for good colored varieties." The feeling in the dried fruit market has been firmer owing to the strong and higher cables received from abroad. The demand for Valencia raisins has been good. Currants have also been well onquired for and some sales have been effected at quotations. The feeling among holders of good fruit is firmer and they refuse to consider offers below present figures, as they say that later arrivals will cost more money.

SUGAR.—The tone of the local sugar market has been weaker, and granulated is 1c. lower, while yellows have dropped 3c. to 1c. as to quality at the factory. The demand has been limited and the volume of business transacted small. As buyers are only taking sufficient for actual wants, the market has been quiet on the whole. Cable advices from London have been weaker, and prompt beet is quoted at 11s. 3d. with the market quiet. Latest private cables are firmer and the general impression here among refiners is that the market has touched bottom this time for raw sugar—but this is left to be seen. The New York market for refined sugar has been weaker and granulated is 1/2c. lower; yellows have dropped 3c. to 1c.

MOLASSES.—There has been considerable enquiry for round lots of Barbadoes molasses, but, as holders are not anxious sellers, few sales are put through. This is no doubt due to the fact that the bulk of the stock held cost more money than the prices at present ruling and, as most of the arrivals for this season have already come to hand, the indications are that better prices will rule later.

TEA.—The tone of the tea market continues to be strong owing to the scarcity of low grade Japans for which there is an active enquiry. Low grade blacks are scarce and are wanted. They have advanced in price in London. The demand for other grades has been fair and the market has ruled moderately active with a good business. The prospects are that prices will be maintained as stocks generally are not large.

COFFEE.—The demand for coffee continues to be good and the market has ruled fairly active and steady with a good amount of business being accomplished.

FISH OILS.—Our reports from Montreal state that the market there for cod oil is dull, a lot of Nova Scotian in large casks selling at 32 1/2c. Newfoundland cod oil is quoted at 34c. to 35c. Steam refined seal oil there is steady with last sales at 47 1/2c. Cod liver oil is steady and sales have been made of Newfoundland at 60c. to 65c.

FISH.—The fish market here has been very dull. The weather continuing to be bad has made the taking of fish practically impossible, even if bait were obtainable, which it is not. Receipts are small. Outside demand, especially from Havana, has somewhat improved for the present, owing to the absence of heavy shipments, but we cannot encourage the belief that this improvement is of a permanent character. The herring and mackerel markets are very quiet with only occasional orders from Montreal. As to the latter fish we cannot do better than to refer our readers to our Boston circular, which we copy below. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, Oct. 29.—"The fish market continues fairly active with supplies free, and the demand good in most lines. The arrivals of Labrador herrings have been about 5,000 bbls., and the prices are about steady. There have been sales of round lots during the week at \$4.75. Inferior stock is offering around at \$4.25 to \$4.50, and is meeting with very slow sale. Offerings of Newfoundland and Cape Breton herrings are on the market, and prices are steady as a rule. The former are selling in the vicinity of \$4.25 to \$4.40, and the latter at \$5.50 to \$5.75, with some of August and September catch going at \$5 for round lots. There is a fair demand for green cod, and prices are steady, with sales of round lots reported at \$4 50. No. 1 large is changing hands around \$4.75." Gloucester, Mass., October 29.—"We quote new Georges codfish \$5 per qtl. for large and small \$3.87; Bank \$3.87 for large and \$3.50 for small; large hand line do. \$4.50. Shore \$4.75 and \$3.50 for large and small. Old Bank \$3.50. New, dry Bank \$4.87 for large and \$4.37 for medium; Nova Scotia do. \$4.50. Cured cusk \$2.75 to \$3 per qtl.; hake \$2.25; haddock \$2.62; heavy salted pollock \$2.25, and English-cured do. \$3 per qtl. Labrador herring \$7 bbl.; medium split \$6; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$7; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$3.75; pickled codfish \$6; haddock \$5; alewives \$5; trout \$15; Halifax salmon \$23; Newfoundland do. \$22." Boston, October 29.—"The mackerel market has been very dull this week. Buyers are frightened, and it is difficult to procure sales. It takes a good deal of money to carry mackerel at present prices, and there is so much risk and uncertainty attending it that most dealers prefer to put their money into something else. The decline has been from \$1 to \$2 per bbl. on No. 1's, and on extras fully \$2. A few quotations on Islands to-day would be—No 2's \$21; No. 1's \$23; extras \$25 to \$26. The receipts from Ireland are now increasing. The fish are of good quality and are selling at \$21 for the best lots. Some fine mackerel have been received from Norway—sales \$23 to \$24. As the Island mackerel have now about all come forward we shall discontinue these circulars until another season." Havana, October 28 (per cable via New York).—"Codfish \$7.50; haddock \$5.50; hake \$4; all firm." Barbadoes, October 8.—"There is a better feeling in the market. Medium Newfoundland ox steamer is offered \$15. Sales of Lilla have been made at \$16 for medium and \$17 to \$18 for large."

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.....	8 1/2
Granulated.....	7 1/4 to 8
Circle A.....	7 1/4
White Extra C.....	7 1/4
Extra Yellow C.....	6 to 6 1/4
Yellow C.....	5 1/2 to 6
TEA.	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 38
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	45
Demerara.....	40 to 44
Diamond N.....	none
Porto Rico.....	43
Cienfuegos.....	40
Trinidad.....	40 to 42
Antigua.....	40 to 41
Tobacco, Black.....	35 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 53
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3.15
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2
Soda.....	6 1/2
do. in lib. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2
Fancy.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

Markets are slightly easier all round. The present stocks of flour at Halifax are being sold below cost. As our people are demanding each year better quality of flour, the range of prices will be wider and more distinct than formerly. Some of the highest grades made in Ontario are still worth \$5.25, and Pillsbury best patent, which we have in stock, cannot be imported and sold under \$6.35. Good 90 per cent. patents which have cost from \$4.90 to \$5.00 laid down may be bought on this market from \$4.75 to \$4.85. Other flours in proportion. Oats and oatmeal remain firm at the small advance noted; cornmeal and mill feeds steady. We make slight changes in our quotations.

High Grade Patents.....	5.25 to 5.40
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	4.75 to 4.85
Straight Grade.....	4.50 to 4.65
Superior Extras.....	4.60 to 4.70
Good Seconds.....	4.22 to 4.40
Graham Flour.....	4.50
American Supr. Extras, in bond.....	4.15 to 4.25
American 90 per cent. in bond.....	4.50 to 4.60
American Patents, Pillsbury's Best.....	6.40
Oatmeal.....	4.00 to 4.10
" Rolled.....	4.10 to 4.20
Cornmeal, duty paid.....	2.70 to 2.80
Cornmeal, in bond, Boston.....	2.10 to 2.15
Roll'd Wheat.....	5.20
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	15.00 to 15.25
Shorts.....	18.50 to 19.00
Middlings.....	20.00 to 22.00
Cracked Corn " including bags.....	28.50
Ground Oat Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Moules.....	26.50
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.75 to 1.85
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	4.00
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	40 to 41
P. E. I. Oats.....	40 to 41
Hay per ton.....	12.00 to 12.50

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	10.25 to 10.50
" Am. Plate.....	10.75 to 11.25
" Er. Plate.....	11.50 to 11.75
Pork, Mess, American.....	15.10 to 15.50
" American, clear.....	15.50 to 16.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	15.50 to 16.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.50 to 15.00
" Prime Mess.....	12.75 to 13.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	11 to 12
" American.....	12 to 13
" Cases.....	15.50 to 16.00
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	8 to 9
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
Extra.....	20.00
No. 1.....	19.00
" 2 large.....	16.00
" 2.....	none
" 3 large.....	14.00
" 3.....	14.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July.....	4.50 to 5.00
No. 1 August, Round.....	3.50 to 3.75
" September.....	3.50 to 3.75
Labrador, in cargo, per bbl.....	4.00 to 4.50
Bay of Islands, Split.....	2.00
" Round.....	1.75
ALEWIVES, per bbl.....	2.50 to 3.00
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore.....	3.50 to 3.75
Bank.....	3.25 to 3.50
Bay.....	3.50 to 3.75
SALMON, No. 1.....	18.00 to 19.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.....	2.25
HAKE.....	2.00
CUSK.....	1.50
POLLOCK.....	1.50
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.....	12 1/2
COD OIL A.....	25 to 30

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound.....	15 to 16
Geese, each.....	60 to 75
Ducks, per pair.....	70 to 80
Chickens.....	50 to 70

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.—at Richmond Depot. Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive..... 4.25 to 4.50. Oxen..... 3.50 to 4.00. Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights..... 3.00 to 3.50. Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs..... 4.00 to 4.50. Lambs..... 2.50 to 3.00.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 11 cans.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing).....	5.25 to 6.00
Tall Cans.....	4.50 to 5.00
Flat.....	6.50 to 7.00
Newfoundland Flat Cans.....	6.50 to 7.00

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS

Apples, Gravensteins.....	4.00
Apples, No. 1, per bbl.....	2.00 to 3.00
Oranges, Jamaica, per bbl., repacked.....	6.50 to 7.00
Lemons, per case.....	8.00
Cocoanuts, per 100.....	3.50 to 4.00
Onions, New American, per lb.....	2 1/2 to 2 3/4
Dates, boxes, new.....	5 1/2 to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	7
Figs, Elms, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	11
" small boxes.....	13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new.....	5 1/2 to 6
Bananas, per bunch.....	1.75 to 2.50

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
" in Small Tubs.....	22 to 25
" Good, in large tubs.....	20
" Stor. 'acked & overalted.....	14
Canadian Township.....	19 to 20
" Western.....	17
Cheese, Canadian.....	10
" Antigonish.....	10 1/2

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound.....	15 to 22
" unwashed.....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1.....	5
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1.....	5 1/2
" under 60 lbs., No 1.....	5
" over 60 lbs., No 2.....	4 1/2
" under 60 lbs., No 2.....	4
Cow Hides, No 1.....	4
No 2 Hides, each.....	3
Calf Skins.....	25
" Deacons, each.....	10 to 15
Lambskins.....	15 to 45
Tallow.....	8

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

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.....	25.00 to 26.00
" Merchantable, do, do.....	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2, do.....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.....	8.00 to 11.00
Spruce, dimension, good, per m.....	8.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do, do.....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do, do.....	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable.....	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine.....	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do.....	1.00 to 1.20
" spruce, No 1.....	1.10 to 1.35
Laths, per m.....	2.00
Hard wood, per cord.....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood.....	3.25 to 3.50

A DISGRACE TO HER FAMILY.

CHAPTER I.

GIRLS TO MARRY.

Everybody pitied Mrs. Brotherton, but nobody pitied her as much as she pitied herself. If you wish to know the reason why, the unfortunate woman was the mother of five daughters, all of them grown up, and all of them unmarried. They were like ripe plums waiting to be culled, and nobody came to cull them, although they presented their most pleasing and attractive side to the world.

Every right-thinking British matron will sympathize with Mrs. Brotherton and admit that so calamitous a fact was sufficient to embitter her life, and cast a stigma on her character generally. And yet she had tried her best to marry off the girls. The undertaking was difficult enough in itself, but it was rendered a thousand times more so by her not possessing the slightest control over any one of her five daughters.

They were absolutely unmanageable and shocked their mother beyond measure by the free and easy conversation, actions, and manners of thought, of the modern school of young ladies. Poor Mrs. Brotherton tried to impress upon their minds how different things had been in her time. She was told that she was old-fashioned and out of date, and did not understand the world in its present condition.

One thing was certain. She had failed to marry her daughters, and, as is usual in such cases, opinions were divided as to whose was the fault. Both parties had their partisans. Some said Mrs. Brotherton was a poor weak thing with no head on her shoulders, others declared the girls to be a wild, wilful, headstrong lot, calculated to send any woman into her grave. Their crime consisted in remaining spinsters, against the wishes of themselves, their friends, and their only surviving parent. Surely it was a hard case. And yet the clearer headed vowed that it was not fair to blame the poor young women for not finding husbands. The article was getting scarce, and on all hands it was pretty freely admitted that the demand was in excess of the supply. In fact, there were not eligibles enough to go round. It was simply impossible for everybody to draw a prize.

With the exception of Maggie, the youngest, who, being kept studiously in the background by her elder sisters, had seldom given matrimony a thought, the Misses Brotherton were perfectly alive to the advantages of connubial bliss.

Was it their fault that they lived in the country all the year round, and instead of going to London in the season were obliged to put up with lawn tennis parties, and lanky curates, or that they had so few opportunities of enlarging their circle of masculine acquaintances? And opportunity, as we all know, is everything in this world.

There are girls born under a lucky star, who see any number of men; whilst others rust and vegetate in some dull, out-of-the-way place, until all the freshness and the life is crushed out of them, and they resemble limpets rather than human beings. Year after year goes by in a monotonous, joy-extracting round, and no King Cophetua comes near the spot where dwells the starving beggar-maid. For she is starving. Starving for want of affection, and the natural outlet to her woman's nature. All the capacity of loving implanted within her breast, must be sternly suppressed, the yearnings of her heart silenced, until, after a bitter, lingering struggle, youth's passion and desire fade like a withering weed.

Until Squire Brotherton died, things had gone well with his family. He was a good father and a kind husband. Everybody who knew him loved him, and all had a favorable word to say of the esteemed master of that crack pack—the "Ripper" hounds. He it was who had brought them to such a state of perfection that, week after week, the sporting papers were full of their exploits.

Mrs. Brotherton adored her husband, and whilst he lived scarcely realized her own weakness. The Squire decided everything, and always gave sensible advice whenever an emergency arose. But, five years previous to the date of this story, a neglected cold, originally contracted out-hunting, carried off the gallant sportsman, and since then his widow had resembled a ship without a rudder, tossing and laboring with no very definite ends in the stormy sea of existence.

Ill-health, low spirits, weak nerves, and vacillating purpose combined to render her little more than a puppet in the hands of her elder daughters. They did exactly as they liked, paying no attention whatever to their mother's feeble, if querulous remonstrances and the mistress of the house had by degrees settled down into the unenviable position of a nonentity, whose wishes were seldom, if ever, consulted.

The poor soul longed for her elder girls to get married if only to acquire a little more authority over the younger ones. Reviewing the past few years, she never could understand how she had lost it so completely. During her husband's life-time they were docile enough, and she put down all her present difficulties to that one great trouble. If he had lived, everything would have been different.

Her eldest daughter, Matilda, was now twenty-five—a young woman of stubborn character, and exceeding firmness of will, who imagined herself very clever and superior, and who gave out her opinions in a dogmatic manner, which brooked no contradiction.

Then came the twins, Lily and Rose, light-hearted, boisterous girls, shallow, but good-natured, and possessing a great many Tom boy elements. They spoke loud and laughed louder, affected masculine garb, and occasionally had been known to utter a naughty word beginning with D. They were three-and-twenty, and would have accepted the first man who proposed, simply because he was a man who wore trousers.

Unfortunately for them, their chances were completely put into shade

by Geraldine, the beauty of the family, an extremely pretty, fair-haired, blue eyed girl of twenty-one, who contrived to attract all the admiration that might otherwise have been more equally divided among the sisters.

She was looked up to by the twins with great respect, in spite of her tenderer years, since she was the only one of the Brotherton young ladies who had received a bona fide offer of marriage. True, the gentleman was merely a poor clergyman with two-pence halfpenny a year, but that was bad luck, and did not detract from Geraldine's triumph. He might have been a Duke, or a millionaire.

Next to Geraldine came Jack, Mrs. Brotherton's only son, and heir to his father's estate, and after him followed Maggie, a raw slip of a thing, just eighteen, but looking younger than her age. If Geraldine was considered the family beauty, Maggie was regarded as its fright. She resembled a wild young colt, with her shaggy, red hair and unfurnished frame.

She had a wide mouth, a pulpy nose, a freckled complexion, and light-colored eyes and eye-lashes, and, to tell the truth, would have been downright ugly had not the expression of her face redeemed the whole. But it was so delightfully good-humored, so brimming over with fun and kindness, that, although no one could think her the least pretty, she was quite as popular as if she were. Perhaps more so, for none of her numerous female acquaintances felt at all jealous of her. They were convinced no man would ever look at Maggie in their presence, and such a conviction renders young ladies wonderfully civil and amiable. In short, Maggie was "safe." She could not take away their lovers from them if she tried, so they could afford to make a bosom friend of her.

When Maggie went out hunting she was surrounded by a batch of old gentlemen, who were devoted to the unconscious good-natured girl. They had arrived at an age to prize sweetness of temper more than looks, but the younger ones either ran after Geraldine, or else carried on a noisy flirtation with Lily and Rose. They frequently quite ignored Maggie's existence; but this seemed to her the most natural thing in the world. She was ugly, they were pretty, and she had not a particle of jealousy in her composition. She could stand by and see other women admired without a pang.

As regarded herself, her own private opinion, which coincided with the freely expressed one of Geraldine—was, that she was hideous, with the uncompromising hideousness of an ape or a gorilla. She had thought so ever since she had thought at all, and after much inward battling had arrived at the sage decision to give over thinking of her appearance, and to habituate herself to being eclipsed on every occasion by her better favored sisters. True, they treated her like a Cinderella, ordering her about in the most cavalier fashion, but if she sometimes sighed in secret over her apparent inability to earn their good-will, she had the consolation of knowing that, in spite of her plainness, she was Jack's favorite sister.

In his rough, boyish way, he was quite devoted to her, as she was to him; and often when they were closeted together she would summon up courage to say plaintively:

"Now, Jack, do tell me the truth. Am I really so *very* very ugly? Don't mind hurting my feelings, I'm used to that; only speak the truth."

Then Jack would take her piteous little face between his hands, and scanning it with critical eyes say:

"Yes, Maggie, you are. It's no use trying to deceive you. You ain't a beauty and never will be one, but what's the odds? You're a regular brick, and I like you ever so much better than Matilda, or Lily and Rose, or that stuck-up, conceited Geraldine."

"Oh! Jack, dear, I am so glad you think me a brick, because perhaps if I go on trying to be a brick, and do my best to please people, they may forget about my ugliness, just as you do. You don't seem to mind it one bit."

"Of course not," responded master Jack, in his most lordly and patronizing manner. "Why should I? Don't you know, you little goose, that beauty does not signify two straws when you live with a person? You never think what they're like. Girls are always bothersome about their looks, but no sensible man cares twopence whether they are pretty or plain, so long as they are nice."

"Is that true, Jack? Don't they really?"

"Quite true. Why! what fools you must think us. Men's heads—and he drew himself up with an air of importance—are full of fighting and hunting, and horses, and rats and terriers. They have something better to occupy them than silly women."

"But they need not be silly, Jack, even if they can't aspire to rank with rats and terriers."

"Certainly not, only, unfortunately, they mostly are. Dressed-up painted things!"

"I'm sure I'm not dressed-up or painted," answered Maggie, gallantly trying to defend her sex, and looking down somewhat consciously at her plain serge gown, bearing ink-marks and sundry other spots, all down the front. "No one could accuse me of being too smart."

"No, that they certainly could not; but you are an exception, it is luckily for yourself, are more like a boy than a girl."

"Oh, Jack!" exclaimed Maggie, vastly flattered by this assurance, "do hope, when I marry, though I don't suppose I ever shall, that I shall have a husband just like you."

"No doubt you do," responded Master Jack, complacently, but with merry, twinkle in his eye. "Only let me tell you this, young woman, you be deuced lucky if you come across any one half so good."

"Yes, Jack, I know that," rejoined Maggie, lovingly. "There's none in this Hunt to compare with you."

"And if I were you," he went on, accepting this tribute to her merit quite as a matter of course, "I'd give over thinking of such things as husbands. See what it has brought the other girls to. Lily and Rose used to be decent enough once upon a time, but now they're always out

'make.' Besides, when I'm a year or two older, I shall want you to come and live with me and be my housekeeper. I say, Mag," with a sudden change of voice, "shan't we just have a jolly lot of dogs and ferrets, eh?"

"Indeed we will," said Maggie, heartily. Then a shadow darkened the bright expression of her face, and the tears came stealing up into her greenish-grey eyes.

He looked at her uneasily, for his heart was nearer his sleeve than he chose to admit.

"Well! What's up now?"

"No—nothing, only you are going away—far away over the seas to Australia, and it is horrid to think of."

"Then don't think of it. The remedy is easy enough, and, you silly idiot," growing abusive as her emotion became communicative, "remember it's only for a year."

"A year is such a long time, Jack. So many things happen in a year."

"Is that any reason to turn on the water works?"

"I shouldn't m—m—mind so much, if I could go too, to look after you."

"Bah! you donkey. Girls are always obliged to stay at home; but I'm a man, and intend to travel about, and see something of the world before I settle down here as a country squire. Come, come, Madge, cheer up. Don't look so dismal, there's a dear." And, feeling a most vexatious moisture, quite out of keeping with his dignity, beginning to dim his vision, Jack slapped her briskly on the back, by way of administering comfort. Unfortunately, this sign of affection had a contrary effect to that intended. Maggie, from snivelling surreptitiously, wept openly, and in a manner no longer disguisable.

"It—it—will be aw—awfully dull w—without you, Jack. I—I don't know what on e—earth I shall do."

"Nonsense, Mag. You'll go hunting and have a real good time of it. Can you guess what I am thinking of doing, if you're a sensible girl, and behave yourself?"

"No, what? Of letting me have a piece of your hair when you get it cut to put in my locket as a keepsake?"

Jack laughed outright. Maggie's innocent worship was flattering, if somewhat ridiculous.

"No, silly billy. I mean to let you ride Polecat and The Fizzer all the time I'm away. There! You can't have a greater sign of my affection than that. There's not another girl in the United Kingdom I'd place such trust and confidence in."

"Oh, Jack! how good of you. Do you really mean it?"

"Of course I do, else I should not say it. Ugh!" in great disgust, "Crying still! What the deuce is the matter now?"

"I can't help it. You—you are so kind to me, and none of the others are. If I am an ugly duckling, they need not always make me feel it, as they do."

"That's because they're snobs," returned Jack, who often felt indignant at the treatment Maggie received at her sister's hands. Then he put his arm around her waist and said, with the nearest approach to a caress his nineteen years and ten months would permit of—"Never mind, old girl, if they take the shine out of you in looks, you can beat them all hollow over a country. There's not one of them can handle an awkward horse like yourself, and if I weren't your brother, and were a marrying man, I know precious well which of the five Miss Brothertons I'd choose."

Maggie was so overcome by Jack's eloquence and rare praise that she could find no fitting words to express her gratitude. Her heart was big to bursting, and she fell on his neck and kissed him, with such warmth and effusion that, finally, he was forced to put an end to her demonstrations by the school-boy expression of "Shut up," and "Get out."

But, for once in her life, Maggie refused to be shut up or get out. She stayed up there in Jack's room until at last he told her he really could not stand any more of her company, and should withdraw his offer of Polecat and The Fizzer if she did not depart immediately.

And this threat proved effectual.

CHAPTER II.

A FAREWELL VISIT TO THE STABLE.

It wants exactly one week to the first advertised meet of the "Ripper" hounds, and as the time for his departure can be counted by days, almost hours, Jack Brotherton has to summon up all his resolution in order to tear himself away from the time-honored pursuit of fox-hunting, to which, like his father, he is ardently attached.

"But, having once deliberately resolved to travel, and expand his ideas by seeing foreign parts, having moreover taken his passage to Australia, and made every arrangement for a twelve months' absence, he could not well alter plans at the last moment simply because "Polecat" and "The Ripper" had already covered themselves with glory in the cub-hunting season, and accounted for no less than seventeen brace of cubs.

Nevertheless, it made the parting bitter, and he told Maggie confidentially that it was his infernal luck leaving home this particular winter which promised to be an open one, and when the prospects of sport were so unusually encouraging.

Mrs. Brotherton was fortunate in one respect. Among her many troubles, want of money was not included. The squire had died a wealthy man. After providing for his widow, the estate, worth about five thousand a year, was left to Jack, and each of his daughters on attaining her majority inherited an annual income of three hundred pounds.

(To be Continued.)

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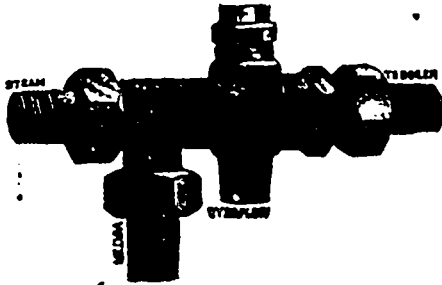
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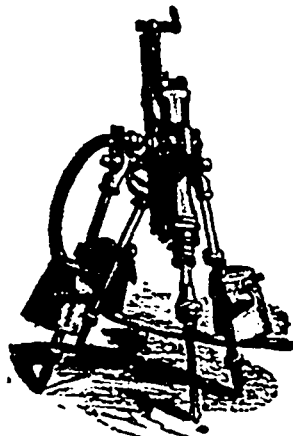
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Gold Mining Properties Examined, Reported on, and Titles Searched

Information for Investors in Nova Scotia Gold Mines. Estimates obtained for Air Drills and Air Compressors for Mines and Quarries, and Steam Drills for Railroad Contracts.

Reference—Commissioner of Mines for Nova Scotia. Address Letter or Telegram, HECFORD STATION, HALIFAX CO., NOVA SCOTIA

MINING.

Wide awake Nova Scotians are now fully convinced that the great future of this Province is dependent upon the development of its mineral resources. Our great shipbuilding industry, which gave employment to so many skilled mechanics and mariners, and which rolled up such handsome dividends for ship owners, cannot be considered as in a flourishing condition, although the advance in the rates of ocean freight has for a time given it a new life. Our fishing industry is already overdone, and unless some means are taken to protect it the chances are that it will yearly become less and less profitable. Our lumbering industry is limited, and as years roll on must become extinct. It is true that our agricultural interests are improving, and that the outlook in this direction is encouraging, but mining is the source from which our people must naturally look for increasing the common wealth. With coal, iron, copper, lead, gold, manganese and antimony in abundance, any far-sighted Nova Scotian must see that it is from these resources that wealth is to be extracted, and if he who runs will but read, he will note the signs of the times and see to it that when the mining boom comes on in Nova Scotia that he is not simply an indifferent onlooker, but rather a participator in the benefits of the coming wave of prosperity. We have reason to know that the mines of this Province are now attracting the attention of British and American capitalists, and should these really become interested in the minerals of this Province results may be looked for that if now predicted would sound over sanguine, but remember we say it is coming and there is no mistake about it.

There is now a strong prospect that gold mining will become a profitable occupation in Sackville, N. S. A property has recently been opened near the 13 Mile House, and the lead promises to be a good gold bearer. Development work is now being prosecuted, and the owners, Messrs. John Ellis and DeBlois Calkin, have great expectations.

Prospector Cameron so well known to the miners of Sherbrooke District, has recently made a new find about four hundred yards south-east of the Crow's Nest mine, of which he was the discover. Mr. Cameron is one of the luckiest of our prospectors, and if the new find proves he will have every reason to be thankful. The Crow's Nest mine which is now being operated by R. P. Fraser & Co., of Pictou, bids fair to become a great gold producer.

Antimony mining has been somewhat dull of late, owing to a drop in the price of this mineral and the difficulty of obtaining ore of a good quality. We understand that the antimony find made by H. E. Taylor and others at South Rawdon is exceptionally good, and should its quantity prove equal to its quality Mr. Taylor and his friends will reap a rich return.

MONTAGUE, Saturday, Oct. 26th.

A golden day for Montague when there was brought to light the famous Rose Mine Roll below the break. It will be remembered that the New York Company lost this great roll at the depth of 200 feet in the main shaft. That Company then sunk this shaft to a depth of 187 feet below the creek and happened to come on to another lode which they supposed was the true lode. There were two men employed by that Company, Gordon Cameron foreman, and John C. McQuarrie, engineer and millman, who said they never got the true lode below the creek, but for the want of means purchased this property they were unable to prove their theory and experienced of 25 years, not only in this country, but also over the principal mining camps of the West. Great credit is due to the present owners of this mine Charles Annand, Esq., Geo. E. Forsyth, Esq., and William Barry, Esq., who are not afraid to spend the almighty dollar, and not only bought the mine but gave the men a chance to verify their statement that they could find the roll underneath the creek, which inside of two weeks they had done beyond a doubt. Great, grand and magnificent were the words of the who had seen it, 45 feet in length, and 15 to 17 inches in breadth, as equally as rich as the 50 tons that gave 800 ozs. when they touched the creek, and this fine roll was only 3 to 4 feet south of the old working shaft. This insures this mine for years, as they know now to a certainty where to put their hands on the two rolls east that went to the creek and were apparently lost, and being fully equipped as they are in everything required to carry on a mine, having powerful engines and boilers and crusher under one roof, we predict a bright future for the Rose Mine. All that they want now is some responsible party to take charge of their fine boarding house, capable of accommodating over sixty men.

The New Albion is still pouring out her golden treasure, as we see A. P. McQuarrie has brought into town to-day a handsome bar of 220 ozs. also two fine specimens, and is still getting better, having found it good No. 1 on deepest shaft.

Mr. F. Cooper has also struck another rich roll on Nebby O'Toole & Chetwynd's Mine, just adjoining the Rose Mine east on the same lode.

We also hear on good authority that there is a Company of Halifax business men going to erect immediately a \$4,000 plant on the Bell lode which is a continuation of the once famous Lawson Mine. Mostly the house is occupied, and this splendid district never looked so prosperous as it does at the present time. Being only seven miles from Dartmouth and a fine road, we will be happy to show any person the richness of our

TRAVELLER.

Continuing our extracts from the "Report on the Mining and Metallurgical Statistics of Canada for 1888," we find under the heading of "COAL" following interesting information:

The production of coal in 1888 amounted to 2,658,134 tons, valued

the pit's mouth at \$5,259,832. This shows a net increase over the previous year of 239,640 tons and \$681,242.

There has been a marked increase year by year for the last three years, according to returns received, the production being as follows:—

1886.....	1,091,976 tons.
1887.....	2,418,464* "
1888.....	2,658,134 "

The production by Provinces is as follows:—

Province.	Tons.	Value.	No. of men employed.	No. of Producers.
Nova Scotia.....	1,989,263	\$3,108,224	4,651	20
British Columbia	548,017	1,957,204	2,012	4
North-West Territory...	115,124	183,354	390	9
New Brunswick	5,730	11,050	38	7
Total.....	2,658,134	\$5,259,832	7,091	40

*This quantity has been corrected since last year when it appeared incorrectly.

Returns were received from nine different producers in the North-West Territories, the net production amounting to 115,124 tons valued at \$183,354. This shows an increase of 41,373 tons over the previous year, and of nearly 70,000 tons over 1886. The production is chiefly that of the Anthracite and Lethbridge mines, small quantities only being mined at Calgary and Edmonton and in their vicinity.

In the Grand Lake district returns were received from seven producing mines, and many others that report no production.

The amount mined was 5,730 tons, having a value of \$11,050. There is a decrease here of 2,630 tons and \$9,197. This is due, in a large measure, to a company having bought up a great many of the partly developed lands with the intention of working them more extensively on the completion of a short line railway from Fredericton.

A line has been surveyed through the most productive part of the coal area. On the completion of any railway through this district there would undoubtedly be a great increase in the coal production. The coal is at present shipped by schooner to Fredericton and St. John, in which latter place it readily sells at an average price of \$4 per ton.

The exports of coal produced in Canada amounted to 588,627 tons, valued at \$1,974,731.

GOLD.

The total production of gold in 1888 was 61,310 oz., valued at \$1,098,610, showing a slight decrease since last year. This decrease is, in a measure, due to the Yukon district, where the season was a very bad and wet one, the estimated production for the year being only \$40,000. The total production for Canada for the year was \$140,027 less than that of the year previous.

The production is divided by provinces as follows:—

Province.	Ozs.	Value.	No. of men employed.
British Columbia.....	36,278	\$616,731	2,007
Nova Scotia.....	22,407	436,939	528
Quebec.....	197	3,740	13
North West Territory	2,428	41,200	about 257
(including Yukon.)			
Total.....	61,310	\$1,098,616	2,805

The statistics for British Columbia, as shown in the following table, are taken from the report of the Minister of Mines of that province:—

Value of Gold Exported by the Banks at Victoria during the year 1888.

Bank of British Columbia	\$286,923
" " British North America.....	57,186
Garesche, Green & Co.....	169,834

Total.....\$513,943

No production is reported from Ontario, though sample shipments were made from several locations in the vicinity of Sudbury and it is believed small quantities of gold were extracted from some of the ores of Hastings Co., Ont.

As in previous years a small amount of gold was obtained from the alluvions of the Saskatchewan River near Edmonton.

Mr. R. G. McConnell reports a very poor season for gold washing on the Yukon and neighboring streams, and estimates the total output at \$40,000 against \$120,000 last year.

NOTE.—The production of the Yukon district is given last year as \$60,000; this has been corrected in this year's report, as the estimate is now considered to have represented only half the total output.

Gold was obtained from the alluvions of Mill River in Beauce County, and in Ditton Township in Compton County, and prospecting was carried to a large extent on the Des Plantes and Cumberland Rivers.

IRON.

Iron ore was produced in Canada during 1888 to the extent of 78,587 tons valued at \$152,068, showing an increase over 1887 of 2,257 tons and \$871.

By Provinces the production is as follows:—

Province.	Tons.	Value.	No. of hands employed.	No. of Producers.	No. of mines producing
Nova Scotia.....	42,611	\$74,506	179	3	3
Quebec.....	10,710	24,899	(?)	2	2
Ontario.....	16,894	37,710	70	1	4
British Columbia...	8,372	14,950	12	1	1
Totals.....	78,587	\$152,068	7	10

According to the report of the Department of Mines of Nova Scotia the production is divided as follows:—

Londonderry, East and West mines.....	41,618 tons.
East River, Pictou.....	341 "
Brookfield.....	652 "

Prospecting was carried on in various parts of the province.

The furnace at Three Rivers and Drummondville consumed during the year 10,710 tons of big iron ore. Work was carried on at the Bristol mine in Pontiac County, but no shipments were made during the year.

Iron mining in Ontario was confined to the district penetrated by the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, and was carried on by the Kingston and Pembroke Iron Mining Company, who shipped ore from four different mines along the line of railway. This company did a considerable amount of development work at some four or five other properties in their possession. Their production this year show a small increase over last year, viz., 1,416 tons. There were no other producers in Ontario in 1888.

Operations were resumed at the Toxada-Island mine in July, and as a result 8,372 tons were mined and shipped during the last half of the year to Irondale, W. T., where 4,350 tons of pig iron and car wheels were made from this Canadian ore.

Direct returns were received from the Nova Scotia Steel and Forge Company, Londonderry Iron Works, and five rolling mills and forges. Returns were not received from five rolling mills that were known to have been working, thus making our returns very incomplete. The following is a summary of returns received, and shows a large increase over last year's production as returned to us; notwithstanding that returns were last year received from a greater number of producers:—

Iron and Steel Production, and Consumption of Scrap and other Iron and Steel, etc., in 1887 and 1888.

No. of reheating furnaces.....	36
No. of trains of rolls.....	13
No. of steam hammers.....	5

Article made or consumed.	1887.		1888.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Iron, all sorts, made	31,527	\$1,087,728	44,949	\$1,592,931
Steel, all sorts, made.....	7,326	331,199	9,553	472,611
Puddled iron bars, consumed.....	2,312	58,700	6,256	148,715
Scrap and all other iron, consumed.....	40,274	636,487	42,083	656,448
Scrap and all other steel, consumed.....	8,407	149,177	11,567	260,323
Fuel, consumed.....	58,112	146,986	64,350	161,566

(To be Continued.)

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OUR MUTUAL SECRET.

How that venerable patriarch, Father Time, with his sand-glass and sickle does keep his paces. It will now be almost twelve years since I, Hugh Ponscarden, might have been occasionally seen in the Courts of Session or, Judiciary in our beautiful "modern Athens," arrayed in wig and gown, practising my profession as an advocate.

Two years had elapsed since I had become a full-fledged pleader, and within the last few months my business had been rapidly increasing, and my previous inability to convince fifteen of my countrymen to my own ideas was a matter I was beginning to be tolerably adept at.

The analytical precision with which I sifted out every favorable detail, the impressive earnestness which characterised my forensic addresses unmistakably possessed incalculable weight, and finally in a brilliant peroration I made a touching appeal to their hearts and consciences, and delicately and gracefully alluded to the manifest perspicuity, which would be strikingly displayed by returning a verdict in favor of my client.

Of course, this at least candid egotism is *entre nous*, or as the Scotch have it, "atween ourselves."

One afternoon I was at work in my chambers, when my junior clerk ushered in one of the city detectives.

With a "good-day, sir," he immediately launched upon his errand, which I briefly narrate.

First of all permit me to inform you that only the other evening, while at the house of Mr. Cullen, an old friend of our family, I was introduced to Miss Nellie Kinloss, his niece, on a visit to Edinburgh.

When I take a retrospective glance at that memorable day I cannot honestly confess that an exquisitely moulded figure, with a pair of liquid brown eyes, had any unusual attraction for me.

Imagine my consternation when Detective Spynie told me that this estimable young lady was at the Central Police Office accused of shop-lifting, and that she had asked to see me.

It appeared that several articles of clothing had been stolen during the last few days from a drapery warehouse, where Miss Kinloss had called to make some purchases.

On this particular day four pairs of gloves were suddenly discovered to be missing, and on a preconcerted signal all exit was shut, and the customers were compelled to undergo the process of being searched.

All came unscathed out of this disagreeable business except my unfortunate lady friend, in whose pocket was found one pair of unworn gloves, which were identified as being stolen. On this irresistible proof she was arrested and detained in custody.

I at once saw her on my arrival at the police station, and there, with tearful eyes and agonizing look, she implored me to obtain her liberation and to use my utmost ability in clearing her from this foul blot on her character.

The first request I speedily obtained on consultation with the Procurator Fiscal, having lodged bail as a guarantee for her future appearance at court; but as to the last, that was a difficulty which would tax my mental strength.

Her gratitude to me was delineated in every feature of her beautiful countenance, and her eyes were perfectly radiant with it; and yet across that pretty face there rested a dark dismal shadow, which I determined I must instantly dispel.

Very prudently she desired me to keep the secret of her accusation from her friends, and this we were successful in doing.

I had critically examined the evidence upon which this charge was based. If the case did come to trial my first thought was I could easily obtain a verdict of "not proven," by merely producing witnesses to prove the hitherto irrefragable character of my client, but I was anxious to prevent the case coming to trial, and besides, I would not have been content with "not proven," which literally signifies exemption from punishment but a tarnished reputation.

It would occupy unnecessary space were I to detail my every process in unravelling the tangled skein; suffice it to say that my efforts, like most well directed and painstaking actions were crowned with success.

First of all, by judicious advertising, I, strange to remark, stumbled upon two elderly ladies (in metaphor only) who had been making purchases, and were ready to testify that they observed my friend enter, seat herself down close by, and remain there until the hue and cry was raised about five minutes afterwards.

Their only excuse for not asserting this at the time was the purely fanciful aversion to appear as witnesses, to being conveyed to the police station and to being precognosed, &c.

This poor paltry and unreasonable apology I will not attempt to dilate upon further than expressing my unmitigated disgust of such callous calculating wretches.

I was so gratified at my good fortune in unearthing these two spinsters that I fairly jumped for joy. Though I had cherished a faint hope of getting somebody who could adduce some proof similar to this, my most sanguine expectations did not paint it with so rosy a hue.

During the few days of my investigation, Miss Kinloss had called every afternoon at my chambers, and, really, her delight when I apprised her of the latest intelligence was frantic. Then, and only then, for I am frankly avowing the truth, did I experience a new emotion to which I had hitherto unsusceptible.

"What was it?" I was half inclined to ask myself, when my inquiry was smothered before articulation by the magic whisper, "Love."

The creature of my adoration had been branded as a felon, but I assisted in evading that cruel and terrible blow from the sword of justice which, Damocles-like, was hanging over her head.

Nearly three weeks had sped its course when I received intimation from the police authorities that a capture of a male and female shoplifter had been effected at Glasgow, and that it might serve to clear up my client's case, which was coming up for trial on the following week.

I took the first express to Glasgow, and through the extreme kindness of the Procurator Fiscal obtained an interview with the prisoners, but they stubbornly declined to enlighten me, and denied all knowledge of the Edinburgh affair.

I did not return empty-handed, for I carried with me photos of the couple.

I called at the drapery establishment, and on presenting them to the sales woman of the gloves department, a smart intelligent young lassie, she unhesitatingly recognized them, and remembered distinctly of the woman purchasing a pair of gloves a little before the theft was detected.

I resolved to lay the whole evidence before the Procurator Fiscal, and ask for a termination of the proceedings. I was agreeably surprised at the P. F.'s compliance with my request, and was still more so when he told me that the house of the Glasgow couple was discovered in Edinburgh and in it innumerable articles of clothing, including two pairs of the missing gloves.

The only mystery now was how one pair of gloves managed to find their way into Miss Kinloss's pocket, but I am pleased to say another week solved that.

After the female thief had stolen the gloves, she passed them to the male cooperator, with the exception of one which she retained for personal use. The man immediately left the shop, and to her intense amazement he had scarcely done so when the alarm rang through the building. Her pick-pocketing adeptness did not forsake her, and in the bustle it was an easy task to perform the trick she accomplished.

Looking over a wide expanse of time, this period stands out in bold relief as a happy and memorable one, for it secured me one permanent advantage in a pure, loving, and honorable wife.

There seated at the window, her mind and hands devoted to some delicate piece of embroidery, is my darling wife, and on a footstool near my feet a miniature specimen of humanity with the same deep brown eyes, her attention eagerly concentrated upon a pretty little frilling of her doll's dress.

SWALLOW SLAUGHTER FOR LADIES' HATS.

"Oh! Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!" were the last despairing words addressed just before her execution by poor Madame Roland to the statue of Liberty in front of the scaffold on which so many innocent lives were sacrificed during the French Revolution. Change "Liberty" to "Fashion," and a saying of the same kind might, we fear, form part of the proverbial philosophy of every civilized nation at the present moment. It is reported by our Paris correspondent that a slaughter of swallows on a large scale has been organized along the southern seaboard of France, in the interest of fashion, which decrees that the hapless birds shall be used for the decoration of hats and bonnets worn by elegantly dressed ladies in London, Paris, New York, and every other great city of civilization. The poor little victims are attracted by wires stretched along the Mediterranean coast, upon which they alight after their long and weary flight southward from their summer quarters, and are killed in hundreds by means of electric currents shot along the metal conductors. They are similarly massacred as they fly northward in the spring from the south and east. We had hoped that the vigorous protests made by the humane and thoughtful in every land against the employment of feathers for the purposes of female vanity had made it "bad form"—which is the worst of all social crimes—for ladies to wear the plumage of birds on their heads or in the adornment of their persons. Two or three years since a thrill of horror ran through society in consequence of the published letter of a lady who piteously complained that she had herself seen from three to four hundred kittiwakes and gulls killed at Flamborough Head in Yorkshire, in a single day, and consigned to London "dealers in feathers." The fair correspondent in question indignantly asked whether it was possible for any woman "with a woman's heart" to gaze with approbation at her own charms displayed in a looking-glass, "if the bonnet or hat fixed upon her thoughtless head derived its attractions from the plumage of some unfortunate bird wantonly slain to minister to the wretched cravings of vanity." We had fain believed that the wings of jays, ringdoves, and gulls had given way to the ukases of the mysterious Goddess of Fashion, which enjoined that ribbons, or imitations of fruit, flowers, and cereals, should be the mode among the best milliners of Paris, whose example gives the law to their sisters and congeners all over the world. Yet in the Paris letter of a weekly contemporary we read that ladies' hats were never more in fashion than at present, and that it is customary for young girls at the seaside "to wear a wide-brimmed chapeau of cream tulle, lightly veiled by a film of black tulle, and garlanded with green grapes, into which a swallow of almost black plumage has just flown." Are we to understand that the bird employed for this purpose has been killed by electricity on the Mediterranean coast, and that the wearer of his dead body is a young woman? In his immortal "Song of the Shirt," Thomas Hood long ago reminded us of the woes of the hapless seamstress, who sat in unwomanly rags, "While underneath the eaves the brooding swallows cling, As if to show me their sunny backs, and twit me with the spring." Is it to be imagined that the French modiste watches the swallows under similar circumstances, and thinks of them only as fitting ornaments to the lady's fashionable bonnet or hat? A more innocent and beautiful bird than the swallow it would be hard to find among the feathered creation; and in France of all countries he should be appreciated, as being paraly insectivorous. For beauty of form, swiftness of flight, and love-suggesting analogies he has been the favorite of poets since the day when the Hebrew prophet held him up for an example of

obedience to Divine law—"as the swallows observe their appointed times." In some of the most exquisite lines of Lord Tennyson's "Princess," the fair heroine is introduced as singing a song she had herself made "what time she watched the swallow winging south," and in which the fleet messenger is employed to bear tidings of love, concluding with the apostrophe, "O swallow, flying from the golden woods, Fly to her, pipe, and woo her, and make her mine! And tell her, toll her, that I follow thee." So lovely is the form with which this gentle courier is clothed that nothing is more common than to see him painted at the head of note-sheets prepared for a lady's use, or on the fan which she carries with her to opera or play.

The very worst use to which this swift and beautiful creature can be put is to kill him that gentle woman may appear in his borrowed plumes. And the same may be said of birds generally. Let anyone judge for himself to what extent the earth would suffer were it ever to experience a sensible decline in the numbers of the feathered tribes, which are objects of delight to all observers of nature, and which relieve our woodlands from the silence and stillness that pervade those vast forests in North America and in Russia where the song of birds is never heard. In explanation of the fact that feather decorations have not, as was supposed, ceased to be the rule of fashion, it is whispered that milliners who mould its dictates derive more pecuniary advantage from decking hats and bonnets with rare wings and brilliantly colored breasts of birds than from imitations of flowers, or fruits, berries, or leaves. But are these edicts really irresistible! We venture to think that if a few ladies of distinguished rank and eminent position will set their faces firmly against the practice of having birds killed in order that hats may be embellished, the demand for swallows, seagulls, jays, and grebes will soon cease. There is no reason for interfering with the legitimate trade of the plumassier, who deals in the feathers of the ostrich, the marabout stork, the Indian adjutant, the emu, the peacock, the egret, and other birds which are not required to yield up their lives when deprived of the treasures of their plumage. Nor is there any objection to seeing the glossy wing of a cock pheasant inserted in a lady's hat, as the bird has fallen before the deftly wielded gun of a sportsman who kills him because he is an excellent article of human food. The eider duck, again, which swarms upon Arctic and sub-Arctic shores, is extremely useful to dwellers in cold climates, as three-quarters of an ounce of eider-down will fill a large hat, and yet is so compressible that three pounds of the same elastic material may be held in the palm of a man's hand. But that the harmless wanderers of the air, whose glossy breasts and spangled wings are among the most charming objects in nature, should die that woman may be made more attractive—the very thought is an insult to "Son Altesse, La Femme."—*London Telegraph.*

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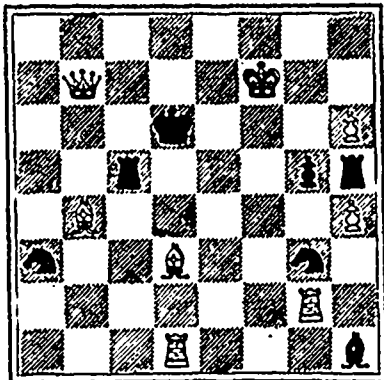
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Solution to Problem No. 102.—Q to Ktsq. Solved by C. W. L., J. W. Wallace, and Mrs. H. Moseley.

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BLACK 7 pieces.



WHITE 8 pieces.
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME No. 84.
GAME PLAYED IN THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE TOURNAMENT Between Mr. J. W. Collins, Barrister, of Pittsburg, Pa., and W. H. Cross, T.C.A. of the Toronto Chess Club. RUY LOPEZ.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| J. W. Collins. | W. H. Cross. |
| WHITE | BLACK |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 Kt to KB3 | Kt to QB3 |
| 3 B to Kt5 | F to QR3 |
| 4 B to QR4 | Kt to KB3 |
| 5 Castles | Kt takes P |
| 6 P to Q4 | P. to QKt4 |
| 7 B to Kt3 | P to Q4 |
| 8 P takes P | B to K3 |
| 9 P to B3 | B to QB4 |
| 10 QK to Q2 | Castles |
| 11 Q to K2 | Kt takes Kt |
| 12 B takes Kt | Kt to QK4 (a) |
| 13 B to B2 | Kt to QB5 |
| 14 B to Kt5 | B to K2 |
| 15 B takes B | Q takes B |
| 16 P to QKt3 | Kt to Kt3 |
| 17 Q to K3 | Kt to Q2 |
| 18 Kt to Kt5 | P to KR3 |
| 19 Kt takes B | Q takes Kt |
| 20 P to KB4 | P to KB4 |
| 21 P to KKt4(b) | P takes P |
| 22 Q to Q3 | K takes B2 |
| 23 QR to K1 | P to KKt3 |
| 24 P to B5 | P takes P |
| 25 R takes P ch | K to K1 |
| 26 Q to B1 | Q to K2 |
| 27 K to Kt2 | Q to KR5 |
| 28 R to K3 | K to K2 |
| 29 P to K6 | Kt to KB3 (c) |
| 30 Q to KB4 | QR to QB1 |
| 31 P to B4 | QP takes P |
| 32 P takes P | KR to Q1 (d) |
| 33 B to Q3 | P to B4 |
| 34 R to Q5 (e) | Kt takes R |
| 35 Q to B7 ch | K to Q3 |
| 36 P takes Kt | Q to Kt4 |
| 37 P to K7 (f) | Q takes R |
| 38 Q to B6 ch | K takes QP (g) |
| 39 P takes R ch (Q's) | R takes Q |
| 40 Q takes R | K to K4 (h) |
| 41 B to KKt6 | Q to KB6 ch |
| 42 K to KKt1 | Q to KB3 |
| 43 Q to K8 ch | K to B5 |
| 44 B to B2 | Q to Q5 ch |
| 45 K to B1 | K to B6 |
| 46 Q to K1 | P to QB5 |
| 47 B to Q1 ch | K to B5 |
| 48 Q to Kt3 ch | K to Kt4 |
| 49 Q to K1 | drawn. |

NOTES BY MR. CROSS.
a The usual defence is R to K1.

The move in the text has the doubtful merit of being a novelty.
b Quite sound. The sacrifice was needed in order to carry on the attack with vigor.
c The advantageous position now obtained for this Knight enables Black to withstand the very strong attack.
d The first move of a counter attack e White loses the exchange, but compels Black to again assume a defensive attitude.
f Coup de massue.
g An attempt to save the second Rook would lead to a draw.
h Offering the exchange.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

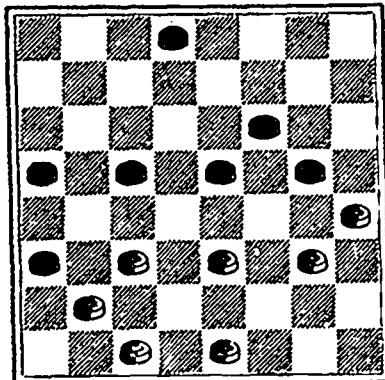
The proprietors of THE CRITIC offer two prizes—to consist of books on Checkers—to those subscribers who shall send in the greatest number of correct solutions during the current year. No entrance fee required.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 138.—Black men 1, 3, 4, 5, 13, 28, king 23; white men 6, 10, 11, 12, 19, 32, king 7; white to play and win.

6	3	14	5	11	4	16	20
23-16	13-17	12-16	24-27				
12	8	5	9	4	8	25	30
3-12	17-22	16-19	27-31				
10	6	9	14	8	11	20	24
1-10	22-26	19-23	31-26				
7	14	14	18	22	25	24	27
16-7	26-31	31-27	white				
2	11	18	22	11	16	wins.	
5-9	4-8	27-24					

PROBLEM No. 140.
By Henry Moseley, Dartmouth,
Black men 2, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21.



White men 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 31.
White to move and win.

Mr. M. shows here how Mr. F Hamilton might have won game 31 instead of losing it. Several Halifax players, including ourselves, failed to see this neat win.

GAME XXXIV.

Recently played between George O Forbes and W. Forsyth. "Second Double Corner." Forbes having the first move.

11-15	4-8	5-14	23-18
24	19	31	27
15-24	6-9	13-17	18-14
28	19	27	24
8-11	1-6	14-18	6-10
22	18	32	27
11-16	8-12	16-30	10-15
18	14	24	19
10-17	9-13	12-16	2-9
21	14	25	22
9-18	7-10	16-20	20-24
23	14	14	7
16-23	3-10	30-26	24-27
27	18	30	26
12-16	10-14	26-23	
26	23	18	9

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IN THE SUPREME COURT, NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY FOR FALL AND WINTER, 1889.
1889. A. No. 3083.

In the matter of the Petition of Charles Cogswell, Assignee of Edward Villiers Raynes, for the foreclosure and sale of Lands mortgaged by James Butler and Mary Butler, his wife, both now deceased intestate, to the said Edward Villiers Raynes

To be Sold by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax or his Deputy, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Supreme Court House in the City of Halifax, pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made in the above suit or proceeding on the 29th day of October, 1889, unless before the day of sale the representative duly appointed herein on behalf of the Estate of the said Mortgagors, deceased intestate, shall pay to the said Petitioner or his Solicitor, the amount due the Petitioner for principal, interest and costs, on the mortgage sought to be foreclosed herein:

LAND.

situates in Halifax, and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the north-western corner boundary of the premises formerly owned by John Esson, and lately by William Wisdom, on Duke street, and there measuring westerly forty-five feet more or less, thence running south in a straight line until it comes to the property of Peter Morrissey, thence running by the lines of said Morrissey's property and the property formerly owned by Mr. Muir's, until it reaches the south-west corner boundary of the premises lately owned by the said William Wisdom, thence running northwesterly by the lines of said premises to Duke street aforesaid, together with the buildings, easements, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said lot of land belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversions, remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof.

Terms—Ten per cent at sale, remainder on delivery of the deed.
DONALD ARCHIBALD,
High Sheriff County of Halifax.
WALLACE McDONALD, Solicitor of Plaintiff.
Dated at Halifax the 29th October, 1889.

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CARPENTER & BUILDER.
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CLASS D.
The 23th Monthly Drawing will take place On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20th, 1889.

At 2 o'clock, p.m.
PRIZES VALUE, \$50,000.

Capital Prize—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

2307 Prizes worth \$50,000.00

TICKETS \$1.00.

It is offered to redeem all prizes in cash, less a commission of 10 per cent. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY OF EVERY MONTH.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary,
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