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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.

Many of our contemporaries publish matter of vast interest to farmers, and a certain proportion of this matter is headed "Horse Notes." It is not an euphonious name by any means, although it doubtless serves the purpose fairly well. What we would point out, however, is that an agricultural paper published across the border has made an improvement on this phrase, and instead of "Horse Notes" it has "Equine Suggestions."

There are few among our readers who will not join with us in welcoming once more in the columns of THE CRITIC an article from the pen of our old contributor Franc Tireur. Our friend when he left Halifax last spring to take up his residence in the Northwest fully intended sending a regular contribution, but ill health and other troubles unfortunately prevented his doing so until the present time. Now, however, (as he writes us,) once he gets into the swing again he hopes to keep the ball rolling. No one can help being interested in the graphic description of Calgary, the Queen city of the prairie, which he has sent us this week, and we trust that we shall have the opportunity of publishing many more such interesting letters, telling of the splendid country which is the heritage of all Canadians.

Canadians cannot prize too highly the privileges enjoyed in the live stock trade with Great Britain. A great commotion was caused among cattle traders last week when the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa received a cable despatch stating that the cargo of Canadian live cattle ex steamer *Norse King*, landed at Dundee, was suspected of being afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia. Assurance were promptly cabled to Sir Charles Tupper that not a single case of the disease was known to exist in the Dominion. The result is that after thorough examination, even to the slaughtering of some of the animals, they were declared healthy and the cargo was released. Some loss has been sustained on account of this display of zeal on the part of the Dundee official, but it is probable that the effect of the affair will not be detrimental to the trade. It has tended rather to increase the confidence in the healthy condition of Canadian cattle, and it behooves Canadians to make every effort to keep the herds free from disease, and so retain the privileges now granted us in Great Britain—privileges which would speedily be withdrawn should any taint of disease be allowed to creep in. There is a strong demand in English agriculturists for protection from Canadian imports, but so long as our cattle are healthy little heed will be paid to it.

The duty of five cents a dozen which the United States Tariff Bill puts upon eggs appears to be thought one of the most serious of the changes effected. Canada has a very large interest in this egg question, but it is probable that things will not be quite as bad as is feared. The effect of the duty will most likely be to raise the price of eggs in the United States and to lower it in Canada. The native supply of eggs in the United States is far from sufficient for that cake and pie-eating people, so eggs they must import even if they have to pay more for them. At any rate poultry-raisers must not be too ready to become panic-stricken, and meanwhile the experiment of shipping eggs to England is worth trying. Improved methods of preserving and packing and rapid transit across the Atlantic may soon so alter the aspect of affairs in the English market so as to remove all anxiety.

The late conflagration at the Alhambra, located in a suburb of Granada, has caused an irreparable loss, not only to Spain, but to the whole civilized world. The Alhambra, the Red Palace, so called from the color of the sun-dried bricks of which the outer walls are built, was the pride of the Moorish kings of Spain. "If there be a paradise upon earth it is here! it is here!" is an inscription upon the Alhambra, as upon Dewan-i-Khas at Delhi. Begun in 1248 by Ibn-L-Ahmar, it took more than a century to complete even the outline of what every subsequent king did his best to fill in. The finest of the decoration and the most exquisite of the paintings have been ascribed to Mohammed III and to Yusuf I. The fire broke out at 10 o'clock on the night of the 15th of September. The flames were first noticed in the upper part of the gallery of the Arrayanes Court. From this quarter they reached the Court of L. Berkah, or the Myrtles, which was quickly consumed. On the news of the outbreak reaching Granada thousands of people at once flocked to the scene. To prevent the conflagration spreading a successful attempt was made to isolate the burning portion. Hundreds of the on-lookers, including some ladies, assisted the firemen in coping with the flames. After several hours of incessant work the fire was finally extinguished in the early hours of the morning of the 16th. The portion burned comprises the right wing of the Arrayanes Court, and the magnificent Sala de la Berkah, with its beautiful ceilings, in imitation of the firmament, and a considerable portion of the adjoining corridors. Fortunately the graceful pillars in the corridors were saved, although some were damaged. Since the conquest of Granada the Alhambra has suffered much from the ignorance and vandalism of the conquerors. But the most wanton act of destruction was perpetrated by the French General Sebastiani. For in 1812 he, out of mere malice, blew up eight of the towers. Still more recently an earthquake shattered part of the noble pile. It is estimated that the material loss caused by the late fire amounts to £10,000 stg. It is believed in Granada that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

We observe that a highly respected Montreal contemporary is constantly expressing its belief in the injury done to health by sleeping on woven wire mattresses. According to our contemporary:—"A scientifically good bed should possess the following qualities: 1. That it shall be even and horizontal; 2. That it shall accommodate itself to the inequalities of the body lying upon it; 3. That the accommodation shall be of such a character as not to increase the pressure on the adjacent parts, the point being pressed upon yielding only at the site of the pressure; 4. That each part of the bed will yield in proportion to the weight it bears. Now, none of these conditions obtain in the woven wire mattress, because: 1. The body is not maintained in a horizontal position; 2. The head and feet remain at fixed points, unyielding as a rock, while the body is subject to the motion of the occupant, with injurious effect; 3. It does not yield at the point of pressure without affecting the adjacent points; therefore the shoulders lie upon a tense surface, into which they cannot sink, and are damaged by interference with the action of the nerves and the circulation of the blood and fluids; 4. The pressure in the centre of the mattress causes the occupant to slide down towards the centre of the bed, so that he sleeps with his head and feet elevated above the level of the body, a most unnatural position for refreshing rest. Now these scientific failings of the mattress are confirmed by their practical use. Neuralgia of the arms, numbness and even temporary paralysis (from pressure at the shoulders) being frequently met with, while in not a few cases intense pain from irritation of the spinal nerve, at the base of the brain, threatens most serious results. In short, it is a mattress that should be entirely discarded as unsuitable for rest and health." Now we had an idea that a woven wire mattress was the very best bed extant, and vastly prefer it to any other sort. It would be interesting to learn the opinions of those who have given it a thorough trial. If it should be decided by a majority that the bed is not healthy we might be induced, much against our will, to go back to the feather bed of our grandmothers, which is the only kind that seems to answer the requirements set forth in the article we quote.

Experiments, it is announced, are being conducted in the English Channel, near Folkestone, for the purpose of testing the geological structure of that portion of the sea bed upon which it has been proposed to construct a bridge across the Straits. The engineers engaged are M. Georges Hersent and M. Renaud, marine hydrographic engineers. The examination of the French coast is finished, and so far as it has proceeded on the English side of the Channel it has, it is stated, proved satisfactory. The sea bottom is declared very solid and suitable for the proposed structure. So says an English paper, but it is to be doubted that the scheme will ever be carried out. A tunnel would appear more feasible.

It is calculated to make one feel that something is out of joint when we hear that ladies crowded the court room during the trial of Birchell for murder at Woodstock. Women certainly have as much right as men to be present, if we look at the question of right on ordinary grounds, but the sense of fitness is wanting. It is unfortunately sometimes necessary for women to appear and take an active part in the proceedings of a murder trial, but that women who have no absolutely personal interest in it should flock to such a trial as this is a great pity. The hearing of sensational evidence and the consequent excitement and general throwing off the ordinary course of events cannot be otherwise than injurious to either men or women, especially women, because they are of a more highly strung and sensitive nature than men. It would be better if those who have no call to be present were altogether excluded from murder trials. We should think it would be the last place that any one would care to go.

The general theatre-going proportion of the citizens of Halifax are not aware of the debt of gratitude they owe the gentlemen who subscribed to, built and furnished the Academy of Music. Fifteen years ago the building was erected and furnished in order to supply a need which had long been felt. The cost was \$77,400, of which sum \$54,400 was raised by subscription, and the balance procured on mortgage bonds. Not a dollar has ever been paid to the subscribers as dividend on their investment, and the Board of Directors, under whose supervision the Academy is managed, give their services gratuitously, and aim to make the theatre a comfort and credit to our city. The unselfishness which has been shown deserves to be rewarded, and now that an appeal is being made to those who have for fifteen years enjoyed the privilege of witnessing and hearing entertainments in a first class house, it is only fair that an appreciative spirit should be manifested. The Orpheus Club will on Friday evening next give a concert in the Academy of Music, the proceeds of which will be devoted to putting the Academy in first class order and replenishing the scenery. The Governor-General and party, Admiral Watson, General Sir John Ross and His Honor the Lieut.-Governor have consented to patronize the entertainment, and there will doubtless be a brimming house present on the occasion. It is enough to say that the Orpheus Club give the concert to know that it will be worth hearing, and all who attend will be sure to get the worth of their money, besides helping to keep up our pretty theatre.

Prior to the year 1867 farmers were entirely without any organization or means of combining in defence or prosecution of their professional interests. In that year the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, a secret society, which degrees, etc., originated with Mr. O. H. Kelly, an employe of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. The order increased but slowly for a few years, and was then eagerly seized upon by farmers as an efficient instrumentality for resisting the exorbitant freight exactions of the railway companies, which amounted to a heavy tax on agricultural production. This Order flourishes in almost every state of the Union, where it numbers over one million members of both sexes in good standing; also in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. The Grange is strictly non-partisan and non-sectarian, aiming to organize and combine farmers for mutual improvement and instruction, and for the defence and promotion of their common interests. Some six years subsequently to the inception of the Grange the National Farmers' Alliance and Co operative Union, also a secret society, was organized in Texas for the prosecution of objects not coming within the range of the existing organization. The Alliance, which is said to have a membership of two millions of both sexes, is a most important force and factor in the politics of the United States. It demands that the Federal Government assume the ownership and operation of all railroads; favors the abolition of National Banks and their notes, and substitution of treasury notes; asks for legislation preventing dealings in "options" and "futures," or speculations in the price of agricultural produce yet unharvested; approves of the unrestricted coinage of silver, and demands the prohibition of alien ownership of land. The Alliance also proposes the erection of a National warehouse in and for every county raising agricultural produce to the value of \$500 for the storing of such produce, the depositor to receive not more than 80 per cent. of the value of produce stored by him in treasury notes, which shall be lawful money for all purposes. Such deposits shall, if not redeemed within a year, be sold at auction, and any surplus arising from such sale after payment of cost and charges be paid to the depositor. The National Farmers' League is another influential, though not nearly so numerous or territorially extensive an organization as either the Grange or the Alliance. It is an avowedly political organization, but is not a secret society. The members are pledged to unite in the advancement of the interests of farmers by their vote and influence. Besides these organizations there are the "North Western Alliance," "The Patrons of Industry," "The Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association," and "The National Colored Farmers' Alliance." Only the first mentioned of these Orders, "The Patrons of Husbandry, as far as we know, has been introduced into the Dominion,

The American hog, as pork raised in Uncle Sam's domain is sometimes called, has not for some years been allowed entrance into France, because trichinosis, a disease caused by eating it, was spreading over the country. A decree prohibiting the importation of American pork to France was signed in 1881, and a sanitary service was partially organized for the inspection of that article when the ban should be removed. This inspection service came to an end for lack of funds, and so for nine years there has been no barrier between the French people and trichinosis save the decree of 1881. A movement is now being made in France to repeal the prohibitory law and re-establish the inspection service. If this is done American pork will once more help to feed the French, and there will be no occasion for the United States to put an interdict on spirits, wines, etc., from France. *Public Opinion* in its art notes says:—"The remission of the Fine Art tax in the United States is again rumored, but we hear that it will not depend in any way, as has been asserted, on the question of importation of American pork into France. Pork and pictures!—a truly American combination; not unlike Mark Twain's 'holy grailing expedition.'"

The story of Boulangism, as revealed by M. Mermeix in the *Figaro*, is, if not edifying, at least very interesting reading. It is in fact the story of a plot to restore the monarchy in France, and also of deep seated plans in the breast of *le brav'* general to comfortably feather his own nest. It will make an interesting bit of history. M. Mermeix has been assisted by several others, Boulangists like himself presumably, in making these revelations, but their names he is pledged to keep out of the business. This is no doubt a satisfactory arrangement for his assistants, inasmuch as the duty of fighting several duels has come upon M. Mermeix in consequence of the exposures he has made. Boulanger, as is well known, was the idol of the people of France for a season. Four years ago he was Minister of War, and when he was sent to Clermont-Ferrand, on the fall of the Goblet Ministry, the General met with a great popular ovation from the Parisians as he left the capital. About two years ago he made a triumphal progress through France. He was idolized as the man who was to save the country from the blunders and incompetence of the men in power, and as the hero who would lead the hosts of France in a great and victorious war of revenge against the Germans. However, it appears now, by the light M. Mermeix has thrown upon the action and motives of the General, that had he succeeded in overturning the Republic it would have been far less in the interest of the Comte de Paris, grandson of Louis Philippe, than for the aggrandisement of General George Boulanger. The startling successes of Boulanger, when he carried department after department in the north and east of France, made it evident that he had the support of both Bonapartists and Royalists, and when at the by-election held in January, 1889, he swept the Department of the Seine by a tremendous majority, it was equally plain that the Paris Socialists and a section of the extreme Radicals were enlisted on his side. These interests were conflicting ones, so it is evident that someone was being duped. The Boulangists wanted Boulanger to first secure a majority of the Chamber of Deputies, and then effect in a congress of the two houses such a revision of the Constitution as would provide for an election of a President by the people. This, it was hoped, would result in the election of Prince Napoleon. The Royalists on the other hand wished the General to effect the restoration of the Monarchy by a *coup d'etat*. Now comes the interesting part of the story. A pledge to this effect, it seems, was given by Boulanger to a Royalist leader, Baron de Mackay, who produced a letter from the Comte de Paris giving him full power to act. Relying upon this agreement, the Duchesse d'Uzès contributed the sum of \$600,000 to the campaign expenses of Boulanger, who, however, in his colloquies with his Radical adherents made no secret of his intention to swindle the Royalists, and he is now ungentlemanly enough to say that the Duchesse gave him this huge sum of money as an onslaught on his affections, she having fallen in love with him. By all that can be ascertained, there is nothing to throw any doubt on the Duchesse's sincerity of purpose but the statement of Boulanger, who certainly has not come through this piece of business in a manner to inspire confidence in his truthfulness. The Duchesse d'Uzès freely admits having supplied this money to Boulanger for the purpose of restoring the Orleanists to the throne of France. Each of the three parties which combined to carry Paris in September, 1889, evidently meant to cheat the others, and each believed in Boulanger, who in his turn meant to cheat all three. It cannot be denied that twice he came near success, but whatever may be thought of the opportunities which offered when the canvass of the two houses which preceded the election of M. Carnot to the Presidency was being carried on, and also on that night in January, 1889, when it was known that Boulanger had carried Paris by a great majority, he has never had another chance to cover himself with glory, for since that night in January his prestige has steadily declined, and so far as active events go, he has been for some time politically dead, it is only his ghost which is now being laid. The General had not much reputation to lose by these revelations, but he has succeeded in discrediting himself more deeply than before by his statement with regard to the Duchesse d'Uzès. The Duchesse, while no doubt acting foolishly in giving such a large sum of money to a lost cause, is the only one of those concerned in the events recorded who seems to have been thoroughly sincere. There was no pretence about her gift of \$600,000. She states that she holds a letter from the General in which he declares he was devoting himself to the Royalist cause, but she will not publish the General's letters without the permission of the writer. The probable reason why Boulanger did not seize the opportunities which offered to effect a revolution is that had he done so his duped adherents on all sides would have made France too hot to hold him.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THEY STILL DO IT.

Said Smith to Jones, tell me, I pray,
The reason—if you know it—why
The doctors do not bleed to-day
Their patients as in years gone by?

They bleed just as they used to do,
Said Jones, these curers of our ills,
Not with their lancets, it is true,
For now they bleed us with their bills.

Sick people should "cast physic to the dogs" and go to the races. Any one can be better there.

French officer (to raw recruit)—"Do me the favor to dismount, and look what a gawk you are on horseback!"

"So you want to leave me, Gretchen! I am very sorry; but, of course, if you think you can do better—" "That's not so at all warm, I am going to be married."

THE WOES OF ROYALTY.—Czar—Where is my undershirt?

Vallet—At the blacksmith's, Your Imperial Highness. A rivet was found loose this morning.

The latest invention is clothing made of a fabric in which the fine threads of corks are interwoven with wool or silk, which renders it impossible for the wearer to sink in the water.

Bjohuson. "Have you bought a ticket to the church fair!"

Bjones. "Not yet; but speaking of church fairs, what an awful highway robbery that was in Arizona yesterday!"

We read lots of advice that a woman should make herself attractive in the eyes of her husband. We wonder why nothing is said about men making themselves attractive in the eyes of their wives.

Miss Terriut—"When mommor and I were in Yurrap, oh, the awfulest thing happened! There was a prince—and a count—and—they fought a duel—about poor me—with pistols." Yabsloy—"Ah! were they loaded?" Miss Terriut—"No, they weren't! They were just as sober as they could be."

As a remedy for roaches, take three pounds of oatmeal, or meal of Indian corn, and mix it with a pound of white lead, moisten with treacle so as to form a good paste, and put a portion down at night in the infested building. Repeat for a few nights alternately, and in the morning remove the paste and the corpses to a convenient place.—*Scientific American.*

The Eiffel Tower is to be utilized in obtaining a very high pressure by means of a tube running from top to bottom, and filled with mercury. M. Cailliet, who has already distinguished himself by liquifying different gases, such as oxygen and nitrogen, by means of high pressures, is to employ the tube for a similar purpose. It will give a pressure at the bottom of some 400 atmospheres.

If Noah had used the chosen pair
Of worms that went in the ark
To fish through the windows in the flood
From his somewhat crowded bark,
And thus had used up the squirming stock
In his own original way,
How many a lie it had spared and saved
To the fisherman of to-day.

Amateur farmers do not know a great deal, perhaps, but when they do know they are sure.

Old farmer—"What do you feed your pigs?"

Amateur farmer—"Corn"

Old farmer—"In the ear?"

Amateur farmer, in disgust—"No; in the mouth."

Man's life is born into a bootless world
If he strives not, how base! and if he strive,
What weariness and grief, whilst evermore
Recedes the earthly goal! We plan and act,
Our little wisdom runs before our deeds
Led other way by fate; and all our days
But mock the visions of our yesterdays.
Till every purpose seems as shaped by dreams,
Futile and waking, voided.

—Academy.

Tit for Tat.—Miss Vassar—"Don't you think Miss Springlove is a charming poetess?" Uncle Solomon—"Oh, yes, a very sweet poetess, and her cousin Miss Chalmers is a charming pintress, and her aunt Lareco is an excellent sculptress, and her mother used to be an excellent dishwash-ress, and—"

"When all our hopes are gone,
'Tis well our hands must still keep toiling on for others' sake;
For strength to bear is found in duty done,
And he is blest indeed who learns to make
The joy of others cure his own headache."

Of all sad words there is none that begins
To equal in sadness this one word: "Twins!"

"How delicious is the winning
Of a kiss, at love's beginning,"—
sing the poet, and his sentiment is true with one possible exception. If either party has the catarrh, even love's kiss loses its sweetness. Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy is a sure cure for this repulsive and distressing affliction. By its mild, soothing, antiseptic, cleansing and healing properties, it cures the worst cases. \$500 reward offered for an incurable case.

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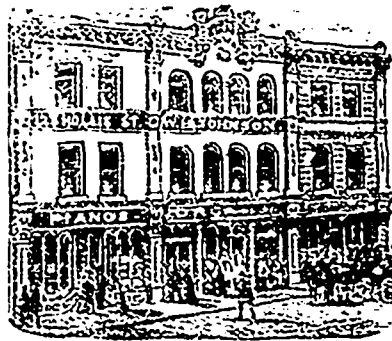
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The Presbyterian Synod will meet in Halifax next year.

The Pictou County Exhibition was opened on Wednesday by Premier Fielding.

About two inches of snow fell at Newcastle, N.B., on Sunday. There was also a slight flurry at Moncton.

The sixth annual Sunday School Convention met at Bridgewater on Tuesday. There was a large attendance.

The last Canadian sealing schooner of the season has returned from Behring Sea to Victoria with \$18,000 worth of skins.

The contract for lighting the streets of Halifax with electricity has been awarded to the Halifax Illuminating and Motor Co.

The Dalhousie College sports, which were to take place to-morrow afternoon on the Wanderers' grounds, are postponed.

The gymnasium of the 63rd Rifles was opened on Monday evening. Sergt.-Inst. Kelly of the military gymnasium has been secured as instructor.

Two tramps who were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the wrecking of the C. P. R. Train near Anagance, have been released, nothing having been proved against them.

The steamer *Ulanda*, which has been repaired and was ready to leave Westport for Halifax on Wednesday, did not do so on account of a strong wind.

Moose appear to be more plentiful this year than they have been for a long time. Moose hunting is the order of the day with sportsmen who like big game.

In the endeavor to open a trade in horses with the West Indies, the Montreal horse exchange is shipping a number of fine animals to the Island of Martinique.

At a meeting of the cattle shippers and others at Montreal on Friday last it was decided that immediate steps should be taken to facilitate the shipment of cattle to England.

His excellency the Governor General and suite are expected to arrive in Halifax to-day. A guard of honor from the West Riding and P. L. F. will receive the party on arrival.

The Canadian lumber trade with South American ports, which was so flourishing last summer, but fell off greatly in the early part of the present season, has considerably revived.

The Halifax branch of the Irish National League has passed resolutions of condolence on the death of John Boyle O'Reilly, and expressions of sympathy with his wife and family.

Amherst tendered the Governor-General, Lord Stanley, an enthusiastic welcome on Tuesday. The Mayor read an address of welcome, to which Lord Stanley made a suitable reply.

Three hundred cases of eggs were shipped from Montreal to England on Tuesday as an effort to secure a better market than the United States will be now that the McKinlay Tariff Bill is in force.

The Maritime Provinces Amateur Athletic annual games were held at Truro on Saturday last. The attendance was not very good. It was decided in future to hold the annual games in either Halifax or St. John.

Robert Stanford, fashionable tailor, 156 Hollis Street, Halifax, has just issued a neat little booklet containing descriptions of the correct thing in gentlemen's attire. Any man who needs posting on the subject had better consult Mr. Stanford's booklet.

Hon. Donald Ferguson has resigned his position as Commissioner of Public Works and Provincial Secretary of Prince Edward Island, and will be succeeded by Hon. G. W. Bentley. Hugh L. Macdonald has been appointed to the portfolio vacated by Mr. Bentley.

The dam keeping the lake out of the dry dock at Kingston, Ont., gave way on Tuesday, and in a short time the dock filled with water, causing a loss of \$10,000 to the contractor. The accident will necessitate the postponement of the work of construction until next spring.

The concert to be given in the Academy of Music next Friday in aid of that building promises to be very successful. One hundred performers will take part, and the concert will be under the distinguished patronage of His Royal Highness Prince George of Wales and the Governor-General and party.

A man named Frank Armstrong was run over by a train on the Windsor and Annapolis railway on Saturday night. He was literally torn to pieces. The jury's verdict is that Armstrong came to his death while in an intoxicated state, by being run over by a train on the W. and A. R., and freed the train men from all blame. Armstrong was a man of about 40 years of age and supposed to be married.

The *Quebec Chronicle* says:—"The Winnipeg people are hoping that the Grand Trunk will soon be at their doors. In Halifax there is the same desire. Sir Henry Tyler, when visiting the latter city, was interviewed by prominent men who expressed their anxiety that the great trunk line should soon find its eastern terminus at the Nova Scotia Capital. Sir Henry replied that he also looked for this consummation through the completion of the Temiscouata road to Moncton. When the Grand Trunk can run through to Halifax, Sir Henry says Halifax, instead of Portland, will be the winter port for the Allan steamers."

The schooner *Mary Jane* from Charlottetown was wrecked off the north coast of Jourmain Island, near Cape Tormentine on Monday. The crew of the ill-fated vessel clung to the rigging all night, but in the morning when men from the Cape succeeded in reaching the vessel, all had succumbed to the cold and storm, and found a watery grave. The *Mary Jane* was a schooner of 55 tons register, formerly owned by Capt. Thistle of Souris, but sold fifteen months ago to Capt. Button.

The total net debt of Canada on 30th September was \$234,689,000, a decrease during the month of \$1,870,000. The revenue for September was \$1,697,000 in excess of the expenditure. For the first three months of the present fiscal year ended September 30th the total revenue was \$9,828,193 and expenditure on account of consolidated fund \$5,973,096, giving a surplus for the quarter of \$3,836,007, being over half a million dollars in excess of the surplus for the first quarter of the last fiscal year. The expenditure on capital account for the three months ended September 30th was \$1,061,536.

In the trial at Sherbrooke of Remi Lamontagne, charged with the murder of his brother-in-law, Napoleon Michel, an important point has been raised by the refusal of the accused's sister Leda, who was the wife of the murdered man, to testify against her brother. The woman, it will be remembered, was extradited from the United States to be tried for arson, and the understanding was that she was not to be called upon to testify in her brother's case. The defence claim the court is bound to have her tried on the indictment for arson, and that if she is acquitted she will be at liberty to return to the United States.

The jury on the inquest to inquire into the cause of the death of James Bedford returned the following verdict:—"That James Bedford came to his death on Water street, in the city of Halifax, by tripping on a certain plank laid on the sidewalk to cover a hatchway, and in tripping fell through an opening in a fence into a pit or excavation for a cellar, and striking with violence upon a large stone, lying in the said excavation, the said being about eight feet deep, the said James Bedford received a blow on his neck whereby his spine was broken, and from which injury he died on the 5th of October." It is said a suit will be instituted against the city.

The Comte de Paris and suite arrived at New York on Friday last. The McKinley tariff bill was signed by the President on the 1st inst. and went into force on the 6th inst.

It is said that a great tin plate factory is to be established at Baltimore to compete with English manufacturers.

Mrs. Edith Sissions Tupper, who was a short time ago arrested in Montreal on an order from Superintendent of Police Moim of Buffalo, N. Y., has had that officer arrested for illegally arresting her. Mrs. Tupper intends to sue for her detention in Montreal.

An electric railway is to be constructed between Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., a distance of 42 miles. This will be the longest electric road in existence, and its successful and economical operation will go far to demonstrate the feasibility of applying electric motive power to railways of very much greater length.

The general conference of the church of the Latter Day Saints has unanimously adopted a manifesto forbidding in future marriages in violation of the laws of the land. They adopted the original articles of the faith, among which is this: "We believe in being subject to kings, presidents, rulers, magistrates, in obeying, honoring and sustaining the law."

The Dupont Powder Works, about three miles from Wilmington, Delaware, blew up on Tuesday afternoon. Ten men and one woman were killed and seventeen men and three women injured by the explosion. Of the thirty or forty houses comprising the village but little except the stone walls escaped. Three or four hundred people are homeless.

Two Cape Breton men, named William Buckley and John Oakes, registered at the Hampton House, Haymarket Square, Boston, on October 1st. They retired about 11 P. M. The smell of gas was noticed in the corridor about noon the next day, and on breaking in the door Buckley was found dead and Oakes unconscious. They had blown out the gas. Both were laboring men.

Dr. Sherman Follansbee, a druggist, but for the past year practising as a physician, was arrested in Boston on Friday, charged with performing a criminal operation upon Ida Stewart, of Nova Scotia, aged 21. Another physician who was called in found the girl in a very critical condition. She was removed to the city hospital. Maud Stewart, her sister, was arrested as an accessory.

The *Cosmopolitan* for October is a very fine number. A glimpse of Guatemala, by Francis J. A. Darr, is interesting and instructive. Miss Bissland's Flying Trip Around the World is beautifully illustrated and holds the attention of the reader. A Successful Man, by Miss Julien Gordon, is intensely interesting and Miss Dinlet, by Macdougall Buel, is a touching and pathetic little story. The whole number is full of interest. Subscription \$2.40 a year.

Vice-President Webb, of the New York Central, has issued a circular to the heads of the various departments to the effect that no more Knights of Labor shall be employed on that road. The management is satisfied that a membership with the Knights of Labor is inconsistent with a faithful and efficient service to the company, and liable at any time to prevent its proper discharge of duty to the public. The Knights must either give up their membership in the order or leave the road.

The authorities at the largo office, New York, on Wednesday of last week used an immense amount of persuasion on the 202 young Mormons who arrived on the steamer Wyoming, to induce them to forego their intention

of becoming proselytes to the Mormon faith. The girls were separated from the other passengers as they landed and placed in a room by themselves. Three female missionaries from the emigrant girls home went among them and tried to convince them of the folly of the course they proposed to follow. One of the girls, Karen Sylvestein by name, who acted as spokeswoman for the party, frankly acknowledged that they were all willing to be one of seven or eight wives and were fully aware of the principles of Mormonism. The girls are all young and some of them remarkably pretty. The attempt of the missionaries to influence them proved an utter failure, and as all the barge officers can do is to use persuasion, the party will proceed on their journey to-morrow. The party comprises 202 souls, of whom 32 are children. Among the lot is a married Englishwoman who left her husband in England to take up the Mormon faith. She said she was called and compelled to go, but refused to give her name.

The United States steamer *Corwin* arrived at Port Townshend from Yakut Bay, Alaska, with the National Geographical expedition for the exploration of Mount St. Elias on board. The party consisted of Professor J. C. Russel and M. B. Kerr, of the Geological Society, and seven packers. Prof. Russel extended his geological studies from the terminal moraine to the heads of all the principal glaciers flanking Mount St. Elias and the adjacent range. A large glacier in Disenchantment Bay hitherto unexplored was named Hubbard glacier. A magnificent peak at the head of the glacier was named Mount Rosemann. At elevations of 45,000 feet Mr. Russel discovered fossil plants and mussels. Accurate measurements were taken of the glacier and its rate of motion was determined. A splendid series of photographs were secured which will be embodied in a report to the society later on. Professor Kerr's observations developed two facts of great interest to the geographical world; first, the absolute certainty that Mount St. Elias is in United States territory; second, that its height and that of all other peaks in the vicinity has been greatly over estimated. Instead of being 19,500 feet, according to past observations, Professor Kerr's estimate lowers Mount St. Elias to less than 15,000 feet and other peaks proportionately.

Honolulu advices state that the volcano of Kiluea shows renewed activity.

Mrs. Booth, wife of General Booth, Chief of the Salvation Army, died on Saturday.

The first picking of the Egyptian cotton crop is finished. The quality is very good.

Cholera has reappeared in Toledo. Four cases, one of them fatal, have been reported at Jezz.

The clergy of Treves have denounced lawn tennis as an unbecoming game for German girls.

Cholera is believed to have broken out in Barcelona, where five suspected cases have been reported, two of which have proved fatal.

Castioni, the Swiss Radical who shot Councillor Rossi at the time of the revolution in the Canton of Ticino, was arrested in London on Saturday.

A despatch to the London *Times* from Buenos Ayres says the reports of impending revolution are without foundation. The city and country are tranquil.

The police of the Whitechapel district have received a warning from "Jack the Ripper," that he is about to kill another woman. The handwriting of the letter is identical with that of other letters.

The *Independence Belge* says the adoption of the McKinley Tariff Bill ensures the failure of the World's Fair at Chicago, as it will be a needless and hopeless expense for Europeans to send exhibits there.

Intelligence has been received from Noumea, New Caledonia, that sixty leper convicts confined in the penal establishment there made their escape last June. The authorities have been unable to discover their whereabouts.

The Dockmen's Congress in London has adopted a resolution declaring it impracticable to limit the working day to eight hours. The delegates, however, were strongly in favor of a proposition that 48 hours of labor should complete a week's work.

When the Austrian and German Emperors were leaving Muazsteg for Newburg on Sunday, the horses attached to the carriage shied and dashed the vehicle against a fence, breaking the pole. The Emperors alighted unhurt and walked until they were overtaken by the King of Saxony's carriage.

A short time ago it was said that the coffee plant was hastening on to extinction, and now it is reported that tea is henceforth to be blended with hops, just as coffee is adulterated with chicory. If this report turns out true, the cups will not cheer, and may possibly inebriate. But probably the outlook for the breakfast table is not so bad as these alarming rumors would indicate.

There was an exciting scene at the annual fete at Manich on Sunday. There were 100,000 persons at the grounds, and Prince Luitpold was among the distinguished spectators. During the inspection of prize bulls one of the animals broke loose and dashed into the crowd, trampling upon people right and left. Many were injured but none seriously. Prince Luitpold had a narrow escape.

A rumor is current at Madrid that the Spanish Government intends to enter into negotiations with the United States for reciprocal concessions touching Cuban and American products. It is also reported that the Government has instructed its agents abroad to notify the home authorities of any measures that may be taken by foreign governments with respect to the United States tariff law.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

Is an effective remedy, as numerous testimonials conclusively prove. "For two years I was a constant sufferer from dyspepsia and liver complaint. I doctored a long time and the medicines prescribed, in nearly every case, only aggravated the disease. An apothecary advised me to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and was cured at a cost of \$5. Since that time it has been my family medicine, and sickness has become a stranger to our household. I believe it to be the best medicine on earth."
— P. F. McNally, Hackman, 29 Summer st., Lowell, Mass.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

Is a certain cure, when the complaint originates in impoverished blood. "I was a great sufferer from a low condition of the blood and general debility, becoming finally so reduced that I was unfit for work. Noting that I did for the complaint helped me so much as Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a few bottles of which restored me to health and strength. I take every opportunity to recommend this medicine in similar cases."
— C. Evick, H. E. Main st., Chillicothe, Ohio.

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And all disorders originating in impurity of the blood, such as boils, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, salt-rheum, scald-head, scrofulous sores, and the like, take only

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PUTTNER'S EMULSION. After taking it a
very short time my health began to improve, and
the longer I used it the better my health became.
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mer performed the hardest summer's work I ever
did, having often to go with only one meal a day.
I attribute the saving of my life to PUTTNER'S
EMULSION.
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Livery Stable Keeper

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From the Month of July.
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2	Prizes " 500	1,000 00
5	" " 250	1,250 00
25	" " 50	1,250 00
703	" " 25	2,500 00
2,000	" " 15	3,000 00
500	" " 10	5,000 00
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100	" " 15	1,500 00
100	" " 10	1,000 00
200	" " 5	1,000 00
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OCTOBER.

In these still days earth takes a moment's rest;
The bare, brown fields lie placid in the sun;
They are content, knowing their labor done.

There is no pleasant green place; every nest
Is empty now; the branches are all bare,
And the sweet singing birds no longer there.

The crisp, brown leaves lie deep; we go in quest
Of ripe, full nuts that drop down lazily
Into our laps from many a loaded tree.

And after all sweet hours we think the best,
And are so glad for fair October days,
When earth is seen through gold and purple haze.

For of her bounty we have been the guest
Through the pale spring, through summer's golden prime,
Through all the rich, hot days of autumn time.

We've wept and laughed with her, been sad and blest;
We've tried our love in every changeable mood,
And now with earth we rest awhile and brood.

For this year's sun sinks grandly to its west,
Knowing how sweet and gracious are its ways,
How beautiful and fair its many days.

And sitting hand in hand, our love confessed,
We calmly rest in still October's calm,
Hearing in our own hearts a low, glad psalm.

And knowing we have garnered all the best,
The sweetest hours of love, and that our store
Is now so rich that life can ask no more.

YARMOUTH.

The city of Yarmouth, which is the metropolis of western Nova Scotia, is a stirring town, actively engaged in manufacturing and commerce. It is located at the head of a long narrow harbor, which at low water is a mere ribbon-like channel running through a large expanse of mudflats. The buildings are chiefly wood, except in the business portion of the town where brick is used to some extent. There are some fine business houses and private residences, but as a rule, not much attention is given to decorating and beautifying the houses and streets. The inhabitants, numbering about 800, are noted for their enterprise and business energy. A great deal of shipping is owned here, the whole amounting to upwards of 100,000 tons. The wharf property is quite extensive; that of the Yarmouth S. S. Co. being remarkable fine. This company has, by the increased passenger accommodation and facilities for transportation of freight afforded by their fine steamship Yarmouth, contributed much to the growth and development of the trade and travel between this country and the United States. Though subject to the drawback of a poor harbor, with respect to free and expedient navigation, Yarmouth has the natural advantage of a good situation; being the nearest objective point having direct communication with the United States, as well as a shipping centre for the products of the south-western counties to that country. The exports, which are varied and important, include manufactured goods, dried and pickled fish—shipped to West Indies and the United States—fresh fish, blueberries, eggs and potatoes—shipped wholly to the United States. Yarmouth has steamship communication with Halifax, St. John, Boston, West Indies and various ports of minor importance; and rail communication with other towns of the Province by Western Counties Railway, of which it is the western terminus.

Amongst the more important manufacturing establishments are:—The Yarmouth Woollen Mill, which employs about 70 hands and is doing a large business. The lines of goods manufactured by this mill include homespuns, fine tweeds, cashmeres, fine dress goods and yarns. They are now making a line of fine goods which they claim to be equal in style, finish and quality to English goods, which they are supplanting in the Canadian markets. They claim these goods equal to English in value and cheaper in price. The output is about 12,000 to 15,000 yds. per month, with a full capacity of 18,000 yds. Owing to the general depression in the woollen trade the business has been rather slack during the past year, but the prospects for the future are very encouraging.

The Yarmouth Cotton Duck Factory, which employs 125 hands and is doing a large and profitable business manufacturing sail and agricultural ducks and sail and wrapping twines. With one exception this is the only mill in Canada making ducks. The general output is about 1,000,000 lbs., of which about 1 is sold outside Canadian markets.

Messrs. Dodds and Jolly's Knitting Mill, manufacturing in cotton and fine wool all kinds of underwear and hosiery. This business, which has only lately been established, is the only one of its kind in the Maritime Provinces. The firm at present employs about 30 hands, and has a manufacturing capacity of 25 doz. stockings and underwear each per day, involving a consumption of about 250 lbs. of yarn. The trade is at present wholly in the Lower Provinces, but is rapidly increasing and extending. Burrell-Johnson Iron Co., manufacturing a great variety of stoves, boilers, engines, castings and all kinds of machinery.

Milton Iron Foundry, manufacturing stoves, castings etc. Chute, Hall & Co. manufacturing organs, pianos, stools etc. Kinney-Haley & Co. and Milton Mfg. Co., manufacturing all kinds of wood work, as doors, sashes, mouldings etc. C. C. Richards & Co. proprietors of Minard's Liniment, which they have a factory for preparing; and at Hebron, an outlying village, the boot and shoe establishments of W. H. Redding, H. H. Crosby & Co. and Patton Bros., employing in all some 70 or 80 men, and doing a large amount of business, with a great variety of goods and good quality of stock.

Agriculture is carried on to some extent in the country, but with the exception of limited quantities of potatoes the produce finds consumption in the home market.

Shipbuilding, which was formerly a most important industry, especially along the Tuskot River, has greatly declined. Lumbering is extensively carried on along the Tuskot River and the railroad, and large quantities are exported. The only mining of the county is at Kompt, where there are some gold mines. These mines were discovered some six or seven years ago by a man named Beeves from Halifax. He and others associated with him prospected throughout one summer and took up several claims. Other parties took up claims, but the only two that were worked are the *Kinney Mine* and the *Cowan Mine*. These mines have been worked by different parties at various times for short periods, and with varying success. The leads are 8 or 10 feet below the surface and have been worked to a depth of 110 feet, the seams are 6 or 8 inches wide. The *Cowan Mine* is the only one running now, it was shut down last year, but re-opened again last spring by a Mr. Christie from Halifax, who has leased the property. He has now 7 men at work sinking the shaft deeper. They are reported to be getting some fine sights.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

The question not infrequently arises; Why do not the metal workers in England and elsewhere take greater advantage of our rich mineral resources? especially in iron and its products. Where coal and iron are found in close proximity, there it is natural to look for development in iron industries. Practically this development has taken place, and is going on rapidly indeed, but still so naturally that it does not strike the general mind, and people look not so much to the progress that has been and is still being made, but cast a longing eye on industries in the distance.

In a natural growth of trade in iron manufactures we would expect to find produced first such goods as are made of the first crude products from the blast furnace, where the iron ore is reduced to the condition of pig iron. Highly carbonized it is hard and intractable, workable only in the molten state, but in that condition it will adapt itself to the mould, casting clean and sharp, and will retain the shape given to it. The foundries throughout Nova Scotia turning out stoves and other cast iron goods, equal to the productions of any part of the world, testify to the growth of this the first branch of iron industry.

When this pig or cast iron has been deprived of its carbon by manipulation in the puddling furnace, its usefulness is largely extended. It is now fibrous and tenacious, and can be worked under the hammer. The blacksmith can now shape it into the multifarious articles of daily use in our homes, ships and factories. Nova Scotian iron has deservedly a high name for its general good quality.

In these two forms the iron industry has really made immense progress, and will doubtless continue to grow. We may justly feel proud of the position we occupy; and may reasonably hope that it will grow proportionally fast in its further development in the finer branch of steel manufacture.

But the growth must be slow as compared with the earlier branch. In the manufacture of steel we give back to the puddled or soft iron some proportion of the carbon abstracted from it in the puddling furnace, imparting to it some of the hardness of the cast iron with the adaptability and tenacity of soft iron. In fact combining in a high degree the good properties of both. Steel is a chemical combination of iron and carbon, and can be made, indeed must be made, in various degrees of hardness, technically known as temper, suited to the different purposes to which it is to be applied. Thus steel which is suitable for pocket or table cutlery would be utterly useless for making engineers' tools, whilst steel which would be first-rate for use in a granite quarry could not be made available for a watch spring. In cast iron we deal with a simple product, in soft iron too, we do not seek to influence its manufacture, except to the extent of removing carbon and chemical impurities, but in steel a larger range of technical knowledge and tactical ability is needed, and is naturally developed on the ground where it is most needed. Nova Scotia is scarcely prepared to develop all the lines of trade which are included in an extended steel industry. But she can and will grow into it, and in time will hold her own in the trade of the world, against Sheffield, Eng., even in her own specialties. It must be remembered that Sheffield, the centre of the steel manufacture, not only in England but in the world, has a population about equal to that of Nova Scotia, a large proportion of which is employed in making steel and its products. Its capital is invested there, and naturally the various accessories of their trade centre there. Take for instance the cutlery trade, steel is really the foundation of the trade, but does not enter so largely in the construction, the accessories in some goods outnumber and outweigh the cutting part. Few of these accessories find a market in any other part of the world. Ivory, bones, horns of all kinds, fancy woods, such as ebony, cocco, boxwood, rosewood etc. Tortoiseshell, pearl shell and numberless other products of sea and land are in every-day use there as scales and handles. Thousands of tons of these goods find a market in Sheffield, and find employment for capital and labor in preparing them for use by the cutler. Among the parts of a knife probably the only part made up under the personal supervision of the cutler is the blade, and not infrequently that is purchased ready made. The cutler is the man who gathering up the materials puts them together and makes of them the finished article.

Under such conditions of trade and manufacture we can hardly wonder that a cutlery manufacturer is not easily induced to leave Sheffield, where he has every facility for his trade ready to hand, to set up his business where he would have to gather them at great expense of time, money and labor. An old established manufacturer would certainly not do so. A young one starting in life might do so under special circumstances. Some of the manufacturers in Sheffield have in the past developed trade with the United States. This trade is now threatened with total extinction by the passage of the McKinley Bill; to some manufacturers this will mean ruin,

to others retirement from trade altogether, to others it will be incentive to seek out fresh fields and pastures now. Among the latter we are pleased to note that Mr. S. Parkin, a young man, has taken the bold course of transferring tools and machinery to Nova Scotia in the hope of finding scope for his energy and sale for his goods. Casting aside old Sheffield tradition and prejudice he has determined to try what push and quality of work will do for him in our midst. To secure quality at the outset he will import from Sheffield all the various parts, which he will here make up and finish. By importing the parts only he will thus be able to compete with those who import the complete article. At the same time it will be his interest to take hold and utilize every local product that is available. In our last issue we alluded to an exhibit of his at the Dartmouth Exhibition, on which was the suggestive inscription:—"The nucleus of a new industry for Nova Scotia, transplanted from Sheffield, Eng., by S. Parkin, Halifax." We welcome him among us, believing that the new plant will take kindly to the new soil, and will grow and bring forth fruit abundantly.

HALIFAX NURSERY,

Cor. Robie and North Streets.

The Oldest and Most Reliable Establishment in the Maritime Provinces.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

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E. GIBSON & SONS, - - - Proprietors.

Doors, Sashes, Frames, Mouldings, Planing, Tongue and Grooving, Turning, Scroll Sawing, Band Sawing, Etc., Etc.,

And every description of work usually done in a first-class Factory. Estimates furnished for every description of work. Every facility for loading direct from the wharf. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. TELEPHONE NO. 130.

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Fine Harness and Collars.

CARRIAGE & LIGHT HARNESS to Order a specialty.

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NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle
Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec.
32 Vict., Chap. 36 for the Benefit of
the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province
of Quebec.

CLASS D.

The 29th Monthly Drawing will take place
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15th, 1890.
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

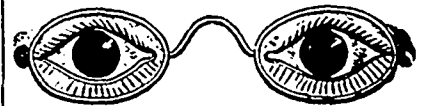
2307 Prizes worth\$50,000.00

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.

OFFICES—19 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CA.
A. A. AUDET, Secretary.



"THE EYES HAVE IT."

IF YOU ARE IN NEED

of anything in the way of Spectacles, Eye Glasses, or Glasses of any kind, designed to correct defects in the sight, I can surely suit you.

I can fit any for any trouble; the nearsighted EYE or far sighted; the over taxed EYE or weak eye.

I refer to those who have patronized me for testimony.

Are glasses good? They are good
Are prices low? They are low.
Is sight helped? That it is.

THE EYES HAVE IT.

W. H. BANNISTER,

OPTICIAN,

(Graduate of New York Optical College.)

136—GRANVILLE STREET—136
HALIFAX, N. S.

Geo. H. Fielding,
SOLICITOR, &c.

93 HOLLIS ST.

MINING SUITS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
HOURS—9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

CITY CHIMES.

The Nautical Fair and all the work connected with it pretty well tired out the ladies who devoted themselves to making it a success. But Tuesday night found many of them sufficiently recovered to make their appearance at the ball given at Maplewood, North-West Arm, by the officers of the Army Service Corps, Ordnance Store Department, Medical Staff and Army Pay Department, including Deputy Surgeon General McDowell, Lt.-Col. Jolly, Lt.-Col. Raymond, Lt. Col. Lea, Surgeon-Major Browne, Surgeon-Major Grier, Capt. Garsson, Capt. Tratman, Surgeon Weston, Surgeon Fowler, Capt. Monteith and Capt. Andaid. A brilliant assemblage of guests were present, including His Royal Highness Prince George of Wales, General Sir John Ross, Admiral, Mrs. and Miss Watson, Lt.-Governor, Mrs. and Miss Daly and the officers of the garrison, fleet and militia. Delightful weather for dancing prevailed, the air being deliciously cool and fresh. The grounds at Maplewood were illuminated with Chinese lanterns, the long drive being particularly brilliant with lights. Marquees were provided and comfortably fitted up for sitting out, and there were lots of cosy corners about the house, which was lighted throughout, for those who did not care to expose themselves to the cool air. Music for dancing was provided by the band of the West Riding Regiment, and the repast furnished by Street, the caterer, was of the most *recherché* description. About four hundred guests were present and a delightful evening was passed. This is but the beginning of the promised gaieties of the autumn. Next week the social ball will be kept rolling in good style.

The Nautical Fair was brought to a close on Friday evening after a week of unprecedented success. The Fair was visited by thousands of people nightly, and the various booths did a brisk business. The voting for the best decorated booth resulted in a decision for the Anchorage, which certainly deserved it, for while great taste was shown in the decorations of all the booths, this one was particularly attractive. Miss Lawson was successful in winning the first prize, \$10, in the puzzle competition, and Mr. W. A. Henry carried off the second prize. What came near being a serious accident occurred on Friday evening just as the march was about to begin. A great many boys who wished to get a good look at the crowning attraction of the Fair, held on by the large gas pipe which runs around the gallery of the building. The pipe not being calculated to bear up under this increased weight, came down on the heads of the people. There was no panic, but some people were very much frightened. A few bruises and crushed hats made up the sum total of the injuries. There is every reason to feel thankful that it was no worse. The extra staircases were opened for descent from the galleries on Thursday, thus removing a great source of danger. The accounts have not been fully made up, but it is believed that \$4,000 has been netted for the Seaman's Rest. A meeting is to be held next week, after which we will know certainly what has been made. The *Sailor's Star or Nautical Fair Gazette* done up in sets for mailing to friends is for sale at Knowles' book store.

The Ariel-Thomas Combination gave a successful concert in Orpheus Hall last evening under the auspices of the 63rd Rifles. The entertainment will be repeated this evening.

The annual convocation of Dalhousie College was held in the Academy of Music last evening at 8 o'clock. A large gathering was present. The idea of holding the convocation in the evening is a new one and promises to be an improvement over the afternoon arrangement.

A levee will be held at the residence of Sir John Ross to-morrow at 12 o'clock, when the Governor-General and officers of the garrison and fleet will be present. The Lieut-Governor will hold a reception at 4 o'clock the same day. Society will be quite gay during the visit of the Vice-regal party.

COMMERCIAL.

The week that has elapsed since our last review has witnessed no material change in the general state of trade. It is generally conceded that the indications continue to be, on the whole, favorable. If less business has been doing in some lines it is due more to shortness of supplies than to anything else. This is specially the case in different lines of groceries, stocks of which have been well worked down in first hands of late and fresh supplies are not yet to hand in any quantity. In dry goods there has been a fair sorting-up trade, while in iron, although there are complaints of reluctance on the part of some buyers, the firmness is fully maintained, while some orders are reported to have been booked during the week. In fact prices are bound to go up here on British pig and English iron, as the Scotch iron masters have decided that they will not accede to the demands of their men. This has had the effect of causing further excitement in warrants in Glasgow and, of course, the regular market will be affected thereby. Money continues tight, but persons competent to judge of the financial situation express themselves as confident that an improvement that will be steady is bound to set in very shortly.

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

	Week ending		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Oct. 4.	Prev. week.	1889	1888	1887	1890	1889	1888	1887
United States.....	192	179	188	146	131	7625	8194	7476	7120
Canada.....	26	31	30	43	21	1216	1198	1317	928

DRY GOODS.—There has been no change in this branch of trade during the week. Some sorting orders for fall fabrics have, however, been received, and the outlook seems quite as hopeful as it was. As a rule trade is dull

and uninteresting. There is a firm tone to prices generally, both as regards cotton and woollen goods. Remittances have shown a slight improvement in some localities but, on the whole, they are complained of as rather slow.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The firmness in pig iron continues, and advices from primary sources indicate that further stiffness is probable. Buyers, however, as a general rule, still show more or less disinclination regarding purchases and, strange to say, are supported in their views by jobbers, who do not appear inclined to take advantage of the firmness at primary centres, and are selling lines at figures at which they could not be replaced. Stocks throughout Canada are small, confined to a few hands and prices vary. Some holders naturally talk firm figures with recent developments in New York and London, 25c. and over at the former centre for October delivery. But iron rules firm and unchanged, and we do not hear of any feature in any other lines of iron. In our opinion the general tendency is upward. The same remark applies to pig lead and lead pipes. Tin plates rule firm under the recent advance. Canada plates are still in fair enquiry. The scarcity of cast scrap iron is still a noticeable feature, buyers finding it very difficult to fill orders. Wrought scrap is quiet but steady. Sheet goods are firm, but the volume of business is limited. Ingot tin is less excited in London, having dropped £1. 15s. during the last week. Copper remains firm.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market remains unchanged as far as the spot market is concerned, there being only a small jobbing business doing. The tone is about steady. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat firmly held, corn steady. Weather in England cooler. In Chicago the wheat market has fluctuated frequently but within very narrow limits. Corn was about steady, and oats were firmer. At New York, Duluth and Toledo wheat, corn and oats were steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for pork and lard in the local market has continued good, and a fairly active business was done in these two articles at fair prices. Hams and bacon are slow and steady. The only change in the Liverpool provision market was in lard which ruled firmer and advanced 3d. Pork, bacon and tallow were steady. There has been an unsettled feeling in the Chicago provision market, light grades were firmer and 5c. higher, while heavy were easy and 5c. lower. The cattle and sheep markets were steady.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The butter market presents no new features, and business on spot is confined to a fair, quiet jobbing trade in the best late-made varieties. There are reports from the country of long prices for September creameries, but the figures would only be misleading if quoted here. The prevailing idea with holders appears to be about 21c. for August and September, but combination lots are not in much favor at present. The cheese market is essentially unchanged. The Englishman seems determined not to go over 50s., while the factorymen will not part with their holdings at anything near that. Consequently the market rules dull and the only business doing is a picking-up trade in odds and ends.

FRUIT.—There has been nothing during the week worthy of very special mention in foreign dried fruit. Another advance in Sultana raisins has placed them quite beyond the reach of the Canadian trade this fall, as the jump from 38s. to 60s. precludes the idea. Elemo is also likely to be very scarce and high. The old stock of both these lines has all been cleared out of first hands. Recent advices quote an advance of 1s. in currants at Patres. There is nothing new to report as to the apple situation.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The position of raw sugar remains unchanged. With a comparatively moderate and well-controlled supply, and with owners confident, the market continues steady. The idea is also gaining ground that refiners are working on much smaller supplies, and that any expansion of outlet would compel them to become seekers for fresh material. The spot market continues steady under a good trade. There is no movement of note in molasses. Holders have great confidence in the market and the statistical position is certainly very favorable to them.

TEA.—The tea market is quiet, buyers not falling into the views of the holders as readily as expected.

FISH OILS.—Our Montreal informant says:—"There is a little more doing in this market, and though enquiry is not brisk there is still sufficient to keep up the price, and some of the more sanguine are even looking for advances. In Newfoundland cod oil quotations are unchanged at 38c. to 39c. in round lots, and 40c. for smaller quantities. Steam refined oil quiet but steady at 51c. to 52½c. Cod liver oil is firmer at 50c. to 55c., Norway cod oil, 80c. to 85c." Gloucester, Mass., October 6th.—"We quote cod oil 27 to 30 cts. per gal.; medicine oil 60 cts.; blackfish oil 55 cts.; menhaden oil 23 cts.; livers 30 cts. per bucket."

FISH.—The weather has been unfavorable this week for large catches and bait continues scarce. The report from all along the shores respecting mackerel is "none." Very few codfish are being taken. As to the local markets no improvement is noticeable in the demand either for home consumption or for foreign shipment. The bank fishing vessels are about all home or coming home, and will abandon fishing till next spring. Some of the fleet have done pretty well in the season, but many others will find a difficulty in making their accounts balance on the right side of the ledger. The shore fishermen are not doing much at present in taking herring or mackerel, but they hope to succeed better later on. There is a good home demand for large dried codfish, but the supply is miserably small. No. 1 mackerel are also enquired for, but dealers are shy of purchasing any quantities at the high prices at which they are now held in Boston, which is the controlling market, and occupies a fluctuating and doubtful position. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, October 6,—"The market is bare of stock, with values unchanged. We quote dry cod \$4.50 to \$5. Cape Breton are wanted and are quoted at \$5.75 to \$6, but shortness of stock is in the way of business. No. 1 shore, \$4.50 to \$5. Yarmouth bladders are steady in the market with values unchanged at \$1.25 per box of 60, and \$1.

Johns at \$1.25 per 100. Boneless cod is steady with business doing at 6 1/2c. per lb., and boneless fish at 4c. to 5c. Now haddies quoted at 7c. to 7 1/2c. per lb. Daily arrivals of fresh salmon are being received in cases by express from British Columbia, and are selling at 15c. to 18c. per lb., as to quantity and quality. Fresh haddock are quoted at 3 1/2c. to 4c. per lb. Owing to the warm weather of the last week holders of oysters have been compelled to force sales. Malpeques are quoted at \$2 to \$2.50 per barrel, and choice hand-picked at \$3.50 to \$4.00. Gloucester, Mass., Oct. 6th.—“We quote Now Georges codfish at \$5.75 a qtl. for large, and small at \$4.75; now hold at \$6 and \$5; Bank \$5 to \$5.25 for large and \$4 to \$4.25 for small. Shore \$5.50 and \$4.50 for large and small. Flemish Cap \$5.25. Dry Bank \$5.75, medium \$5. French codfish \$6 per qtl. Phillip's Beach codfish \$7 per qtl. Cured cusk at \$4 per qtl.; hake, \$2.62; haddock \$3; heavy salted pollock, \$2.12, and English cured do. \$2.75 to \$3 per qtl. Labrador herring \$6.50 bbl.; med. split \$5; Nfld. do. \$5.50; Nova Scotia do. \$5.50; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.25; round do., \$3.50; round Eastport, \$3.25; pickled codfish \$7; haddock \$6; halibut heads \$3; sounds \$11; tongues and sounds \$9.50; tongues \$8.00; alewives \$3.50; trout \$13; California salmon \$15. Halifax do. \$23; Nfld. do. \$16.” Havana, by cable via New York, Oct. 4.—“We quote codfish \$7.25; haddock \$6.50; hake \$6.” These figures show a slight improvement in prices. Demerara, September 10.—“No arrivals, but demand continues very limited and prices are weaker as stocks are not keeping. The remaining casks of cod ex Roberts were closed out at \$20 to \$22 for medium and large. Other kinds are retailing at \$20 to \$25; boxes—none in the market—nominal \$7; drums \$6.50; haddock \$20; hake \$19 last sales, but stock is large and, with no export demand, present values are lower; herring (dull) \$3.75 to \$4; mackerel none; salmon unchanged.”

Fresh Biscuits, Fresh Confectionery, At 231 HOLLIS STREET.

Another Carload of the above goods just received in prime order from our Factory in Pictou, and consists of—150 Bbls. Extra Fine No. 1 and No. 2 Pilot, 75 Bbls. Boston Pilot, Family Pilot, Boston Butter and Soda Biscuit, 100 Boxes and Half Boxes Soda Biscuits, 200 Boxes of the following varieties:—Sugar Cookies, Ruby Mixture, Square Ginger, Fruit, Sultan, Sweet, Square and Round Wine, Assorted Cakes, Assorted Jumbles, Iced Jelly Cake, Lemon Biscuit, Paris Rocks, Ginger Snaps, Family Pilot, Coffee, Cinnamon Queen's Mixed, Seed Sugar, Graham, Oyster, Walnut, Cabin, Albert Fingers, &c.

CONFECTIONERY.

A Large and Choice Variety to select from. ROYAL MIXTURE AND CONVERSION LOZENGES, in Bbls., Half Bbls., Pails, and 5 and 10 lb. Boxes. In 5 lb. Boxes—Acid Drops, A. B. Gum Drops, Almond Bar, Assorted Kisses, Assorted Lumps, Boston Kisses, Braided Sticks, Assorted Taffy, Scotch Mixture, Jackson Balls, Climax Cream Drops, Elite Chocolate Drops, Penny Chocolate Drops, French Chocolate, Banner Taffy, Cable Bar, Assorted Caramels, Tablets, Assorted Flavors in 5 lb. Glass Jars, Adams' Chewing Gum and Y. and S. Licorice.

G. J. Hamilton & Sons.

TELEPHONE 701.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Amherst Boot & Shoe Manufacturing Co.

WHOLESALE,
AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA.

Ask your dealers for the Old Reliable, the Amherst Goods.

WE ARE ALSO THE LEADING RUBBER HOUSE OF THE PROVINCES.

THOMAS REARDON, DO YOU SHAVE?

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**PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES, WHITE LEADS,
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A New and Large Assortment of
Photogravures, Artotypes, Steel Engravings,
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40 to 44 BARRINGTON ST.

We will mail to any address in Canada, postage prepaid,

**A GENUINE
BENGAL RAZOR,**

On receipt of ONE DOLLAR.
This brand ranks among the highest.

ALL KINDS OF BARBERS' SUPPLIES

Lists of BARBERS' SUNDRIES, or HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE, on application.

Cragg Bros. & Co.

Cor. Barrington & George Sts., Halifax, N. S.

CALL AT 163 BARRINGTON ST.

AND SEE OUR STOCK OF

Gold, Silver & Plated-Ware,

A full line of all classes of these goods. Cheapest in the market. The best place in town for securing Xmas Presents.

New William's, | New Home and White

SEWING MACHINES.

All first class machines, now selling at very low rates. This is the season to buy.

ROBT. WALLACE.

LONDON DRUG STORE, 147 HOLLIS ST.



J. GODFREY SMITH, DISPENSING CHEMIST, PROP'R

Agent for Laurance's Axis-cut Pebble Spectacles and Aquiline Glasses. A line of Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Botanical Glasses and Miners' Microscopes on hand. Santitas Powder, the new Disinfectant, Condy's Fluid, Rimmels Ozonizer, Carbolic Acid, Camphor Lockets, &c. The late R. N. Nisbet's Prescriptions at the London Drug Store.

All orders for Flowers, &c., from the Willow Park Nursery can be left with J. Godfrey Smith Night Dispenser on the premises. Telephone call 153.

Wall Papers.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

We have just received a very large stock of this Season's choicest Canadian and American designs of

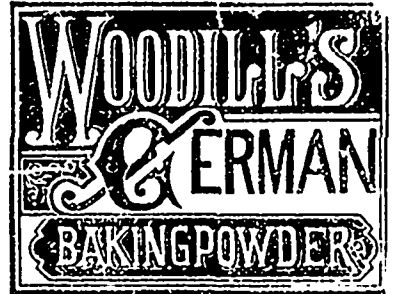
Room Papers and Blinds.

Samples and Price Lists on application to

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HALIFAX, N. S.

Best and Safest!



is said by Government Analyst to be composed of Ingredients the best and safest for manufacturing Baking Powder.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants.

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf.....	8
C. A. L. A.	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
C. F. A.	6 1/2
White Extra C.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
St. Edward.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
Extra Yellow C.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
Yellow C.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
TEA	
Common, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 26
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes ..	35 to 36
Demerara.....	31 to 32
Diamond N.....	46
Porto Rico.....	31 to 32
Cienfuegos.....	33
Trinidad.....	32 to 33
Antigua.....	32 to 33
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44
" Bright	42 to 50
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3.15
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2
Soda.....	6 1/2
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2
Fancy.....	8 to 15

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	2.00 to 3.00
Gravensteins.....	3.50 to 4.00
Oranges, new Jamaica.....	6.50
Lemons, per case.....	8.00
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	5.00
Onions, American, per lb.....	3 1/2
" Canadian	2 1/2
Dates, boxes, new.....	5 1/2 to 6
Raisins, Valencia.....	8 to 9
Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb, new, small boxes.....	12 to 13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	none
Pineapples, per doz.....	none
Bananas, per bunch.....	2.00 to 2.50

C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra.....	24.00 to 26.00
No. 1.....	22.00 to 24.00
" 2 large.....	20.00 to 22.00
" 2.....	18.00 to 19.00
" 3 large.....	17.00 to 18.00
" 3.....	16.00 to 17.00
Small.....	7.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore July.....	4.50 to 4.75
No. 1, August, Round.....	2.75 to 3.00
" September.....	2.75 to 3.00
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	none
Bay of Islands, Split.....	2.25 to 2.50
" Round.....	none
ALEWIVES, per bb'.....	3.00 to 3.25
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore.....	4.25 to 4.50
Bank.....	4.00 to 4.25
Bay.....	4.00 to 4.2
SALMON, No. 1.....	18.00 to 19.00
Haddock, per qtl.....	2.75 to 3.00
Flake.....	2.00 to 2.25
ASK.....	2.00 to 2.5
POLLOCK.....	1.50
HACK SOUNDS, per lb.....	12 1/2
COD OIL A.....	25

BREADSTUFFS.

Breadstuffs were very quiet until the beginning of this week, when in response to American market, our Canadian markets began to move up a bit, and from the late decline there is a perceptible advance of five, ten, and in some instances fifteen cents. There has been a very active movement in trade the last two or three days, and it looks as though we have seen the lowest prices for this fall, and perhaps for the whole of the crop year.

We don't know of anything special to note in anything, prices here remain about steady all round.

FLOUR.

Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	6.40 to 6.50
High Grade Patents.....	6.50 to 6.75
Good 90 per cent Patents.....	5.20 to 5.35
Straight Grade.....	5.05 to 5.10
Superior Extras.....	4.90 to 5.00
Good Seconds.....	4.60 to 4.70
Graham Flour.....	5.60 to 5.25
Pillsbury's Best, in half bbls.....	3.80
Oatmeal.....	4.70 to 5.00
" Rolled.....	5.60 to 5.15
Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	3.00 to 3.20
Roll'd Wheat.....	5.50
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	18.00 to 18.50
Shorts.....	23.00 to 25.00
Middlings.....	26.00 to 28.00
Cracked Corn including bags.....	32.00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Moulce.....	28.00
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.60 to 2.00
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.10
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	52 to 53
P. E. I. Oats.....	50 to 51
Hay per ton.....	10.00

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" Am. Plate.....	12.50 to 13.00
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Pork, Mess, American.....	16.50 to 17.00
" American, clear.....	18.00 to 19.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	16.50 to 17.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00
" Prime Mess.....	12.50 to 13.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
" American.....	11 to 12
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	8 to 9

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
" " in Small Tubs.....	20 to 22
" Good, in large tubs, new.....	18 to 20
" " old.....	7 to 10
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	10
Canadian Township, new.....	18 to 20
" Western.....	15 to 17
" " old.....	7 to 10
Cheese, Canadian new.....	10
" Antigonish.....	10 1/2

SWEETHEART MINE.

(Continued.)

"Dray must have locked the stable and taken the key with him," he suggested, in rather a crest-fallen tone. "He seemed nervous about any one going near the animal, and I suppose thought it best to take this precaution. Perhaps Sir Harcourt gave him these orders; or Mr. Lyndoch may know about the key. If you do not mind the delay, Miss, I will make inquiries at once."

With an impetuous movement, Miriam stopped him.

"I do not wish to disturb either Sir Harcourt or Mr. Lyndoch," she said, her hopes sinking at the thought of this interruption. "If you are sure the horse is in the stall, force the lock. We can send somebody to mend it on our way, and there need be no further waste of time."

This morning Miriam's every order was a command, and although the man was conscious of a heavy misgiving as he contemplated the task before him, he shrank from again rousing her displeasure.

Dray was head-groom, looked up to by all others connected with the stables, and Drew felt some unwillingness in acting against his orders; not that Drew knew the temper of the horse; no one but Lionel Lyndoch had ridden him, and, after the groom had forced open the door, and saddled Warrior, he began to think the reports he had heard had been mostly exaggerated.

The horse was brought round to the foot of the steps quickly enough, with only an ugly show of the whites of his eyes and a laying back of the thin-veined ears to give warning of his restive temperament.

Miriam sprang slightly into the saddle and took the reins, her eyes shining with more than their usual brilliancy, as she thought how, in spite of Lyndoch's precautions, she had succeeded in getting possession of the horse.

The groom looked on admiringly. He knew Miriam to be a fearless and skilful rider, and the misgivings he had felt disappeared as he saw the perfect self-possession with which she arranged the bridle.

"All right," she called, motioning Drew to mount the grey standing in readiness. "Prepare to follow at a hard gallop."

The man touched his hat, and obeyed; then Miriam made an attempt to lead off.

Warrior stood quite still, his eyes rolling back, his lip curling away from the bit.

Gaining confidence with every moment, Miriam touched the glossy neck with her whip. The horse reared itself on its haunches, plunged back a few paces, and then again remained quiet.

Miriam pressed her lips firmly together, and, gathering the reins closer in her hands, prepared for victory.

"He shall go!" she muttered, between her teeth, unable to bear the humiliation of having to dismount, "I will not give in!"

Leaning well forward, she raised the whip, intending to bring it down sharply across the horse's ears.

At that moment a voice rang above the silence—one word, uttered with swift, stern command:—

"Stop!"

Miriam recognized the deep tones, and tightening the grip on the reins, touched the horse to escape. Too late. There was an iron hand on the bridle, and Lionel Lyndoch was in her path, his face deadly white, and great drops of moisture standing out on his brow.

"Come down, for God's sake!" he exclaimed, his voice broken with agitation. "Get clear of the brute before he bolts; another instant and it may be too late, you will be dashed to pieces!"

Miriam tried to wrench the bridle from his grip, her eyes burning darkly, her hands trembling with passion.

"Let go!" she said fiercely. "How dare you try to detain me!"

Lyndoch did not pay any heed to her words. Drew had dismounted, and, motioning him to hold Warrior's head, Lionel went to Miriam's side and tried to lift her from the saddle.

A mad fury took possession of Mollie as she looked into his calm, pale face. She was hardly conscious of her actions; she only knew that he was thwarting her at every turn, that his will was put incessantly against her's; and, as she met the look in his haggard eyes, her heart grew hard and pitiless, and, clutching her whip tightly, she dealt him a sharp, cruel blow across the brow.

He winced, and his face grew whiter, save for the livid mark upon his brow; but he only tightened his hold on Mollie, and, without uttering another word, lifted her to the ground.

"Leave the horse to me," he said, addressing Drew, after a dull pause. "I will put him back in his stall; and if Miss Denavon still wishes to ride, you had better see about getting her a fresh mount."

CHAPTER III. FOOTSTEPS.

Mollie did not want to ride; she was trembling from head to foot, and when Drew asked for fresh orders, she motioned him silently away.

What had she done? Of what horrible deed had she been guilty?

She saw Lyndoch walking towards the stables leading the horse, who, by this time, had grown furiously restive; yet she seemed to see nothing but the deep cruel scar, called up by her own blind passion, and a sick feeling came to her heart, making her giddy and faint.

The slender little whip had dropped from her hand, and lay at her feet, and all the unyielding light had died out from her eyes.

She had dealt him a fierce blow, had left a mark on his brow that must

remain there for many days, and still no word of complaint had passed his lips.

She turned, and went slowly towards the house, and then to her own room, there to pass the bitterest hour which had yet darkened her life.

"If only he had spoken—if only he had given back blow for blow!" she thought, uttering the words aloud, as she crouched near the window with her face hidden in the curtains. "How he must have despised me all the time, to have taken this last outrage so calmly."

This thought passed continually through her mind; and, alone in her own room, remembrance of the many insults she had heaped upon him brought a shamed flush to her face, and a strange bitterness came to her eyes, as she realized how much deeper had been the reproach in his look, when she had only wounded him with some callous word.

How gently he had borne with her; and now there was that deep, purple scar across his brow, which nothing could efface.

All that day Mollie was not visible.

Nobody knew exactly what had happened. There had been a quarrel between Mollie and Lionel Lyndoch over the new hunter; but even Stella, in her wildest conjectures, failed to arrive at any conclusion as to how the scene had terminated, and Drew maintained an obstinate silence on the matter.

Once Stella went upstairs and called through the keyhole of Mollie's door:

"Do come down, Mollie. Mr. Lyndoch has met with an accident, and you know you are almost as good as a doctor when anyone is hurt. He looks so dreadfully ill, and he won't give himself a bit of rest."

Mollie started, and moved slowly to the door.

"An accident?" she asked, bending forward to catch Stella's answer, without unfastening the lock, "How did it happen?"

"I don't know, he will not tell anyone, but he looks as if something had struck him over the eyes. Come down and see for yourself, Mollie—he might take some advice from you."

"No, no! leave me alone," came the stifled answer from within, and in the strained, hard tones Stella scarcely recognized Mollie's bright voice.

"She doesn't care a bit," Stella thought, as she turned away from the door and went downstairs. "If I had told her he was dead, I do not believe she would have even said she was sorry."

Yet, could she have seen Mollie after that brief conversation through the closed door, would she have understood anything of what was at work within the girl's breast?

Mollie had drawn the curtains over the window, to shut out the sunlight, and she passed the time crouched forward on a chair with her head bent down on her clasped hands, or pacing the room with rapid, feverish steps.

She seemed to hear and know everything that was going on within the house. Several times one of the maids had been despatched to ask her to go down stairs; Mollie's door was closed against everybody, and each time the same message was taken to Sir Harcourt:

"Miss Miriam has a severe headache and wishes to remain quiet. She would rather not be disturbed by having anything taken up to her."

The hours dragged on and Mollie was left in peace.

Peace! Was it not rather torment that she endured in this self-imposed confinement?

She seemed to have passed through an agony of suffering. All the rich, glowing colour had gone from her face, and dark shadows had gathered under her eyes—eyes shining with hot, restless lustre—with tearless, bitter pain.

Miss Wilmott had recovered from her illness sufficiently to be able to leave her room, and in the cool of the afternoon she went for a drive, accompanied by Stella and little Dora.

Lydia was idling away the time in a hammock under a shady tree, with a book, and a big leaf serving as a plate for some ripe cherries.

Mollie heard Lionel Lyndoch go into the large, dreary schoolroom, the long window of which opened immediately under her own; then there came to her the slow, even echo of unceasing footsteps—footsteps that paced to and fro—to and fro, until they seemed well nigh to drive her mad, and, with a moan, she pressed her brow to stop the throbbing of her temples.

The sun was sinking amid the golden clouds, when Mollie crept down into the schoolroom. She had changed her riding habit for a dress of some sombre, grey material, fitting softly to her beautiful figure.

"If I could, I would clothe myself in sackcloth and ashes," she had reflected, bitterly, while attiring herself in this dark-hued garb. "I have done with fine dresses and jewels—with vanity, and waywardness; he has not thought fit to punish, even to reproach me; but I will atone—I will bow my head into the very dust at his feet, and he shall know that through all he has been my master."

He did not see her as she entered the room, her grey dress mingled with shadows, already wrapping the alcoves in gloom, and she could only see his profile, outlined against the crimson sky, as he leaned against the window, gazing out at the sunset.

His brow was clouded, and his lips coldly set; but as he looked out abstractedly, his face softened, and brightened with a half smile, and with an unconscious movement, he passed his fingers lightly over the cruel mark above his eyes.

Mollie stood still, scarcely daring to breathe as she watched him.

The expression on his pale, impassioned face was new to her, and she wondered if he had forgotten the scene of the morning in some pleasant dream—if the clouds held some fairer vision for him than what lay away over the golden-tinged trees.

They were the dark, sweet eyes Stella loved that watched him then; but had Stella ever seen the look which was on Mollie's face as she went nearer, and laid one small, trembling hand upon his sleeve?—the hand

that in a moment of blind, ungovernable passion, had dealt such a swift, pitiless blow.

"Mr. Lyndoch," she said, her voice very low, "I am come to beg your pardon—to ask you to forgive me."

Her touch had been so light that he had heeded it no more than the play of the breeze about him, yet at sound of her voice, he started and turned, flushing red as the sunset, to the roots of his wavy brown hair. Then recovering his self-control, he answered with his accustomed coldness:

"I crossed your will this morning, it was I who should have asked pardon: I have nothing to forgive."

Mollie clasped her hands, and looked at him, as though he had dealt her some wound.

"But I struck you," she said, and then as her glance rested on the deep scar, her head drooped, and she stood silently before him.

A strange, undefinable smile crossed his lips.

"You think because your blow has left a mark, that I must suffer more," he said, his deep, firm tones breaking the stillness. "Have you never understood how a heart may bleed under a wound which is stung continually to fresh pain?"

Mollie pressed her hands closer together, then, with an effort, she raised her head and met his steadfast gaze.

"I know I have behaved badly to you," she acknowledged, her great eyes shining with a misty light. "But if my words have ever given you pain, I am willing to take that pain upon myself. Be as merciless to me as I have been to you—only make me suffer in thousand-fold measure what, all these weeks, you have borne from me."

He gazed at her for a moment in silence, then pacing once across the room, he returned to where she stood by the window; but he did not look again into the sweet, white face, turned towards him. His arms were folded across his breast, and he glanced out over the purpling hills, as he framed the words for which Mollie had waited:

"I shall make no effort to disclaim the truth," he said, after a pause. "From the first hour of my arrival, you have set your will to make my position here an irksome and a difficult one—a position, not assumed of my own choice, but forced on me by social circumstances. That is passed: you wish to atone; and I appeal to you, if not for conscience, then for worldly honour, to no longer hinder me in the discharge of my duties; to no longer meet me on every side with the contempt which, if I do not resent as a master, I cannot but feel as a man."

His voice so calm at first, rose passionately with the last words, and his deep gaze, fixed on Mollie, seemed to hold her with a strange, speechless power.

In the gathering twilight she stood, pale and calm as a statue—stood for one full minute after he had ceased speaking, then proudly lifting her head, she turned to go.

He gazed after her, his impassioned eyes filled with an expression she could not have understood.

Ah, Mollie—wayward, beautiful Mollie, this caprice was, perhaps, the cruellest of all.

Half-way across the room her step faltered, and covering her face with her hands, she burst into a passion of tears.

Lyndoch was startled, and went to her side, and tried to draw her hands from her face.

"Miss Denavon—Miriam!" he exclaimed, his own voice grown suddenly tremulous. "I have been too severe. Forget what I have said: hate me—treat me with all the contempt you will; but do not let me think I have caused these tears."

Her hands quivered in his grasp, but she did not withdraw them from his hold; and there was a pleading, piteous look in her eyes as she raised them with tears to his face, that face disfigured by the scar her violence had left there.

"I have never hated you," she said, still looking up into his face. "To-day has been the worst of all my life. I have suffered more from that blow than you can have felt in your bitterest moments. My rebellion has been not because I hated and despised you, but because I could feel for you neither dislike nor contempt."

His grasp tightened on her hands, and his gaze seemed to search through her eyes into her very soul.

"Miriam!"

This time her name broke from his lips in so strange a tone that it brought a rush of colour to Mollie's pale face, and her eyes grew wide and startled; then in the same moment, he suddenly loosed his grasp, drew back a pace, and there was a pause.

"Let the past belong to the past," he said, at length, his calm voice deep and mellow. "Our lives need never clash again; it is best there should be peace between us."

He uttered no other word. Mollie's face had drooped lower and lower, the flush which had glowed in her cheeks a few seconds since replaced by a deathly pallor.

When she looked up again he was gone, and with a great light in her eyes, Mollie bent her head and laid her lips against the hand he had touched.

"Best there should be peace between us," she murmured, repeating his words as though they had found their way deep down in her heart.

"Peace that shall atone for all the past."

CHAPTER V. AGAINST THE FLOOD.

During the next few days everything went on calmly at White Towers. Miss Wilmott was well enough to take her charges again under her control, and Lionel Lyndoch was relieved of much responsibility.

(To be Continued.)

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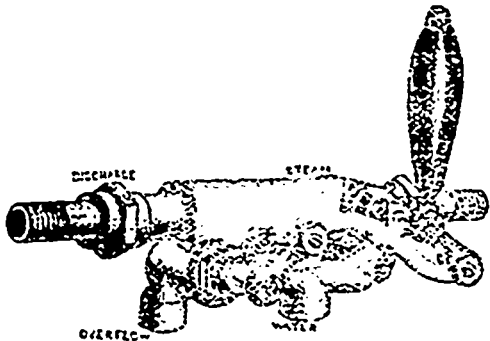
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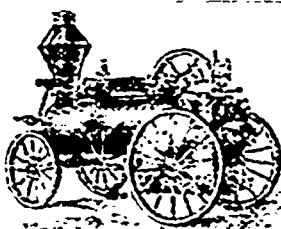
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MINING.

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

District.	Mill.	Qtz. Crushed.	Ozs. Gold.
Sherbrooke.....	Miners.....	46	9 1/2
Salmon River..	Dufferin.....	400	135
S Uniacke.....	Withrow.....	12	11
Uniacke.....	Phenix.....	220	17 1/2
15 Mile Stream.....	Egerton.....	325	264

COUNTRY HARBOR.—Mr. Hillis, the well known proprietor of the Richmond Foundry, has an interest in a gold mine at or near Country Harbor. The district is a good one, and the mine, which is being systematically opened up, is showing quantities of good pay ore.

A special cable to the Mail, (Toronto), states that an English Syndicate is in negotiation with the owners of coal leases in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with the object of purchasing and controlling all the coal mines in those Provinces. The coal mines of New Brunswick might be easily purchased, as their value still remains unknown, while the coal area of Nova Scotia is of great extent and not likely to be monopolized by a syndicate.

There is however a report that all the coal mines in Colchester County are to be purchased by an English Syndicate, and this may have given rise to the Mail's cable.

Reliable news in regard to the gold mines of the Province is difficult to obtain and in fact there is little new to be reported. The mines in most of the districts are being well and profitably worked, while new discoveries of value seem to be the exception, and not the rule. In the Stewiacko Valley, and in the region around Central Rowdon and South Uniacke, the prospector's search is being well rewarded, but otherwise there seems little doing.

The General Phosphate Corporation is in an unfortunate strait, although the directors do not seem to perceive it. In the first place, two of the principal directors—the gentlemen, in fact, upon whose names the greater part of the capital was subscribed—have deserted what they may have felt to be a sinking ship. In the next place, the board appears to have gone to allotment upon a totally insufficient amount of capital, and the statements upon which the capital was subscribed do not therefore seem to be fulfilled. Thirdly, judging from all accounts, the property does not appear to be so valuable as it was represented to be when the Company was formed. What the directors will do under these circumstances remains to be seen. All we can suggest to the unfortunate shareholders is that they should keep a watchful eye upon the proceedings of their representatives, and that if everything does not go on as it should, they may take steps to organize a meeting at an early date.—Weekly Bulletin.

PROFIT SHARING BY A COAL COMPANY.—Three years ago the Campbell's Creek Coal Company, in the Kanawha Valley, commenced the sharing of profits with its men, and on the first occasion divided something over \$6,000. Last year the amount was much less, because the profits were smaller. The result this year is shown in the announcement that on September 20th the company will divide \$1,500 among the men. The money is given out in proportion to the amount of wages the men earn, and the next distribution will give each man an average of about \$60. Besides sharing the profits the company does a sort of insurance business among the miners in a novel and commendable manner. In that district the miner is "docked," or forfeits a certain amount of his wages when the coal he turns out has over a fixed percentage of slate. The company mentioned takes the dockage according to the general custom, but that amount, instead of going to the company, is put into a fund for the benefit of the men. From this fund the men are entitled to draw \$4. per week when sick. On several occasions, when through numerous demands this fund has become exhausted, the firm replenished it temporarily. In another way this company and its employes have moved together for the common good. In that locality the public schools are open only about four months in the year. To continue the schools for nine months each year the miners pay each twenty cents per month into a private school fund. The effect of this plan of sharing profits, and the mutual good feeling between the men and their employers, is plainly apparent. The men are contented and steady; they have improved morally and physically.—American Manufacture.

The representatives of the Phosphate Corporation (Limited) are now on a tour of the phosphate mines in the Ottawa district. We are informed that the properties so far acquired consist of the Rosa Mountain Lot, from the Hon. J. C. Abbott, the Murphy Lot in Templeton, and the Stewart Lots near the High Falls, Lievres River, in all about 2,000 acres. Mr. J. Lanson Wills and Mr. George Attwood, M. P., are acting for the company. Mr. Knud Sando, one of the principal promoters, and Sir George Baden Powell, one of the directors, arrived in Buckingham on 30th inst. on a visit to some of the properties now before the company for purchase. They both condemn the high prices asked by vendors.—The Canadian Mining Review

We are glad to learn that the outlook for the immediate development of the good iron deposits at Clifton is exceedingly favorable. For many years valuable bands of iron ore have been located in the Clifton district, but no move of any importance to mine such was made prior to eight years ago. Then Mr. C. McDonald, on behalf of the Steel Company of Canada, commenced the work of developing these valuable areas, and it is probable a large body of these ores would have been brought to the surface and utilised

at the Londonderry Mines, but soon after work had commenced the Acadia Iron Mines to a great extent stopped smelting and there was a cessation of operations all along the line. Now blood and new strength seem of late to have been diffused throughout this Company and in different directions all the available iron areas are being taken up. Last week leases of certain portions of the property of Isaac and John Yuill and Robert Forbes were signed in favor of the Steel Company, and it is the intention of the latter to commence very shortly the development of the extensive and quite valuable iron deposits of this locality. We will be rejoiced to learn that in addition to their fine arable lands our Clifton friends have added thereto the prosperity that must follow the successful development of valuable iron deposits. —*Truro Guardian.*

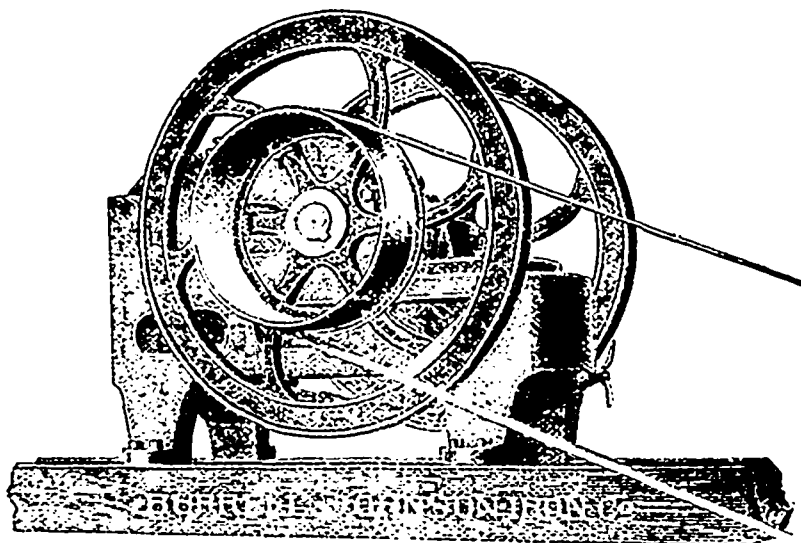
THE UNIVERSAL FURNACE.—Dr. J. Bixeres, a well-known metallurgist of Operte, has recently brought out a remarkable invention, to which he has given the name of the "Universal Furnace." The theory involved in the perfection of this valuable invention has long been familiar to metallurgists, but it has been reserved to Dr. Bixeres to solve a problem which has hitherto baffled the skill even of the most ingenious. This furnace will smelt and refine in a single operation, and by what is known to chemists as the dry process, every description of mineral, no matter what its composition might be—whether complex, silicious or pyritous, and even sulphoarsenurettes, are as effectually reduced by its operation as any other metallic compound. Thus ores of iron, lead, zinc, copper, antimony, nickel, tin, silver, gold, etc., can all be readily fused by this method, which is based upon the chemical affinity of the alkalis and salts of alkaline-earthly metals with the volatile elements and with the metalloids mineralizing the metals, thereby forming definite salts, including oxides, hydroxides, sulphurets, arsenates, antimonates, etc., from which the metal is obtained in a free state, with or without the addition of carbon, or, in other words, completely demineralized. This result is obtained by melting the minerals, after titration and mixing in different proportions with oxide of salts of potassium, calcium, magnesium or barium, or with their carbonates, nitrates, sulphates, fluorates, borates, chlorides, etc., any one of these substances, alone, or in combination, and with the addition, if necessary, of suitable flux; appropriate to the substance to be treated. The reduction is affected by means of closed crucibles of iron or other refractory material capable of resisting the highest temperatures, and these crucibles, subjected to the action of circular involving flames, kept in continuous action, form the chief features of the furnace. * * * We need hardly point out that, as a general rule, a modern blast furnace, with all its gear and necessary machinery, ventilators, motors, generators, etc., will require an outlay of from £15,000 to £25,000, while a Bixeres furnace of the maximum model, including furnace, installation of feeders, mixers, crusher, etc., would not represent an outlay of over £5,000. In a modern blast furnace, on account of the expense of fuel, melting materials, labor, etc., every ton of ingots produced costs on an average 25s; but in a Bixeres furnace the cost, as a rule, rarely exceeds 10s. per ton. A modern blast furnace is bound to be kept continuously at work, through the risk of otherwise imperiling its structure by cooling, contraction, expansion, etc., while the Bixeres furnace can be lighted, worked and extinguished at any time, and without risk of any kind. Moreover, a modern blast furnace can effect at the utmost, three discharges during the 24 hours, which, calculated at a high average of 75 tons at a time, makes a daily total of 200 to 250 tons; while the Bixeres furnace is able to complete fifty discharges in the twenty-four hours, or a round output of 500 tons daily. The quality of the ingot produced by the "Universal furnace" is claimed to be very much superior to that obtained by the modern blast furnace, the former being a chemically pure product, although it may have been effected without the ores being brought in contact with the combustible matter, as happens in the ordinary blast furnace. In the metallurgy of the simple and complex species of silver minerals, the advantages of the "Universal furnace" are of the greatest importance. No preparatory mechanical concentrations, for example, are necessary, the silver standard being sufficiently remunerative. Calcinations for the purpose of volatilizing the mineralizing elements, such as sulphur, arsenic, antimony, etc., are of course obviated also. Amalgamation is, moreover, dispensed with, so that the absolute elimination of quicksilver, which is replaced more rapidly and economically by the lead minerals, impregnated by silver or gold, up to 75 or 80 per cent, is likewise secured. On these grounds, therefore, it is contended that the adaption of the Bixeres furnace to all the mineral products enumerated, and more especially to gold and silver, cannot fail to bring about one of the most important industrial revolutions of the present generation.—*Iron and Coal Trade Review.*

"MAKE HENS LAY."

Such is the caption of an advertisement that appears not only in the local, but many leading agricultural papers and which suggests the propriety of a few thoughts upon the subject. It may be laid down as a rule that most farmers indulge in raising poultry not for the pleasure it gives, but for the profit that is realized from the same which must come from young chicks or eggs, the real profit may be traced to egg production, so the advice given in these words is of vital consequence to the ambitious farmer. "The advertisement referred to recommends Sheridan's Condition Powder to make hens lay and so do we," says Mr. Hunter, poultry editor of the N. E. FARMER. "A hen to lay prolifically must be in perfect health, must be in condition, and here is based the true theory of the value of Sheridan's Condition Powder—it promotes the general good health of the fowl, gently quickening digestion, and stimulating all the various organs of the body as well as the ovaries, to perform their functions." At this season of the year the use of Sheridan's Condition Powder is very valuable for incubating hens and young pullets. By its use now they will get into laying earlier when the price for eggs is very high. Any person buying and using Sheridan's Condition Powder now, will get their hens in good laying condition before cold weather, and stand a good chance to win one of the large gold premiums to be offered later by I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass. (the only makers of Sheridan's Condition Powder), who will send for 50 cts. two packs of Powder: for \$1.00 five packs; for \$1.20 a large 24 lb. can, postpaid; six cans for \$5, express prepaid. Six cans will pay a good dividend. I. S. Johnson & Co., will also send to any one asking for it a copy of the best poultry magazine published free. The paper one year and a large can of Powder for \$1.50.

Burrell-Johnson Iron Co. Ltd.

YARMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA.



ENGINEERS AND IRON FOUNDERS.

BUILDERS OF GOLD MINING MACHINERY IN GREAT VARIETY.

BLAKE ORE CRUSHERS in 3 Sizes, 4 x 10, 8 x 12, 11 x 15. Prices on application. Our Crushers are in use in many places, & giving the best of satisfaction. WINDING ENGINES, ELEVATORS, both Hand and Power. CORNISH MINING PUMPS, All kinds of STEAM PUMPS, Sole Manufacturers of the celebrated "PATTEN" VALVE PUMPS, WIND MILL MACHINERY, HOISTING CRABS, & Latest Improved STEAM WINCHES, GOLD MOULDS, MODELS, WATER MOTORS, QUARTZ MILLS and All kinds of GOLD MINING MACHINERY. ENGINES and BOILERS, from the Smallest to the Largest. All kinds of CASTINGS from our own Patterns, or those supplied by others. If you want anything in the MACHINERY LINE please try us.

BURRELL-JOHNSON IRON CO., Ltd.

JOHN WHITE & CO., 209 Lower Water St., Halifax, N. S.
HAVE CHARGE OF OUR BRANCH WAREHOUSE.

Mill and Gold Miners' Supplies!

- BELTING - Rubber and Leather, all widths from 1 in. up.
 - EMERY WHEELS—for any work
 - HOSE—Leading, Strain, and Suction
 - LANTERNS—Plain and Dash Board
 - OILS— of every description, including Kerosene, Cylinder Engine and Machine.
 - PUMPS—for Boiler, Feed, etc.
 - PIPE—Wrought Iron or National Tube Works make
 - SHOVELS AND SCOOPS
 - STEEL—Black Diamond and Frith's
 - SILVER—Plated, Plain and Copper
 - WASTE—White and Colored
 - WIRE ROPE—for Hoisting and Transmission
 - WATER WHEELS AND WIRE BATTERY SCREENS
- ALL AT LOWEST PRICES.**

AUSTEN BROS.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Rubber & Leather Belting.

TRY OUR NEW

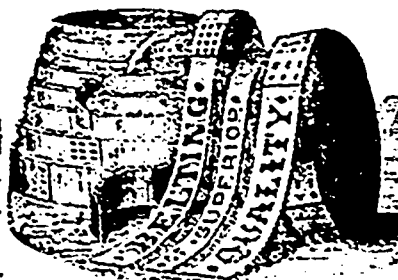
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Correspondence Solicited.



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MINING SUPPLIES

AND

RUBBER GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

ESTEY, ALLWOOD & CO., 68 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N.B.

LETTER FROM CALGARY.

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Established 1810.

— UNLIKE ANY OTHER. —

Positively Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Colic, Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh, Influenza, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, Nervous Headache, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs.

AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE.

It is remarkable how many different complaints it will cure. Its strong point lies in the fact that it acts quickly. Healing all Cuts, Burns and Bruises like Magic. Relieving all manner of Cramps, Chills, Lameness of Muscles or Stiff Joints and Strains.

ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price, 25c. 6 bottles, \$2.00. Express prepaid to any part of the United States, or Canada. For Valuable pamphlet sent free. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

THE DOMINION PAINT CO. **Ungar's Steam Laundry,**
 Are prepared to Supply the Trade with
MARINE PAINTS **62 & 64 GRANVILLE ST.**
 AS BELOW

ATLANTIC ANTIFOULING COMPOSITION for Iron Ships. We have been in the Laundry Business over twenty years in New York and St. John, and have always given satisfaction. All parties entrusting their work to our care will be sure to be satisfied. Goods called for and delivered free of extra charge. TELEPHONE 653.

MOSELEY'S COPPER PAINT, for Wooden Ships. JOHN UNGAR, PROPRIETOR.
 LIQUID MARINE BLACK PAINT, GREEN. All parties entrusting their work to our care will be sure to be satisfied. Goods called for and delivered free of extra charge. TELEPHONE 653.
 SEAM PAINT, a Perfect Substitute for Rosin. Also, Black and Bright Varnish, Roofing Pitch, Tar, &c. Quality guaranteed equal to anything manufactured.

Office & Works, Dartmouth. **MAX UNGAR,**
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 by drinking everything they try to shove off on you. See that you get the

ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE **CHOICE STOCK FOR SALE.**
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 and containing all its valuable medicinal properties.

HATTIE & MYLIUS, **JAS. SCOTT & CO.**
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WM. LOGAN, - **St. John, N. B.**

MOIR, SON & CO. **James Roue,**
MAMMOTH WORKS MANUFACTURER OF
 MANUFACTURERS OF
 Bread, **GINGER ALE,**
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 Fruit Syrups, etc., etc.

Saleeroom—128, 130 and 132 Argyle Street For full particulars address P. O. Box 406 or
HALIFAX, N. S. **WOODS' WHARF, HALIFAX, N. S.**

To the Editor of the Critic:—

DEAR EDITOR,—September the 21st—the equinox—and a perfectly Heavenly day. On the 10th there was a heavy fall of snow, followed by a frost which left an inch and a quarter of ice on tubs outside, but in two days genial warmth and the loveliest fall weather had returned. This it appears is customary, and, indeed, our experience in 1874 in the great march of the mounted police to a point about 100 miles south of Calgary was similar. This, with the almost certain recurrence of a sharp frost about the middle of August and the liability to draught in the earlier part of the summer are the great drawbacks to the otherwise marvelous crop-producing capabilities of the N. W. Of these the September snow, though it certainly comes too early, is the least.

The first impression of anyone arriving in Calgary, say at the end of May or early in June, would be that the sun almost never sets. For two months, roughly speaking, it is light till ten o'clock at night. This extreme effect is, however, partly due to what I believe to be the fact that the town time kept is not the true solar time, but the railway time of the nearest divisional point. I was led to this conclusion by observing that the latitude of Calgary is almost identical with that of Greenwich, and that the latest sunset by Whitaker's almanac is 8.15. The effect is scarcely agreeable, and in this matter, at all events, the more equable summer days and nights of the latitude of Halifax are decidedly more pleasant. Of course the days will be corresponding y short in mid-winter.

There is much that is delightful about Calgary. The pure, sweet, clear air, the compact plateau on which the town stands completely surrounded by the Bow and Elbow Rivers, with tolerably high hills on the outer banks, and the splendid view from various points of the Rockies, some eighty miles distant, contribute to make it the gem of the Prairies. The glorious sunsets are a perpetual feast for the beautiful. There do not seem to be many old folks in the town, but if there be any who have begun to weary of life, the "plains of Heaven" laid out in the west in gorgeous mystery evening by evening seem to the imaginative mind, however perille the fancy, typical of the rest which most imagine, and which may, for ought we really know, be every whit as delusive as the sunset pageantry.

The population of Calgary was estimated in the C. P. R. guide book for last year, at 3,400. The estimate was probably not far from the mark. I should certainly say it is up to that figure now, and steadily increasing. Several new houses have gone up this summer, one of them of the handsome Greenwich buff-colored stone, which is abundant in the neighborhood, and which promises, at no distant date, to make Calgary a very handsome city. The Court House, the Bank of Montreal, the Albert Hotel, several business blocks are built of it, and the Hudson Bay Company are now erecting a splendid three-story new store of the same material. Town lots are held at high figures, but not at such extravagant rates as to afford the probability of collapse so frequent in real estate where a place has been unduly boomed.

The fine and well settled ranching country round about affords the great desideratum of a good "back country," while the Calgary and Edmonton Railway is fast pushing up northwards, and if the fine weather of the fall is prolonged may reach Edmonton this year. They are laying from one to two and half miles a day, and are increasing their force. Next year the road will be pushed on 100 miles south to Fort Macdonald, they traversing Alberta north and south. The assemblage of "beauty and fashion," the handsome turnouts, fine horses and stalwart men drawn to Calgary at the turning of the first sod would have astonished a stranger. There must have been at least 5,000 people present. The pipes for the water supply are nearly laid, and the future city will be able to congratulate itself on the purity of the element furnished by the rapid Bow River. The town is very well lighted with electric light, which is also in most of the houses. It is the residence of my old friend Bishop Pinkham, and has four good churches—Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian (a handsome stone building) and Baptist, besides rejoicing in the lively ministrations of a not particularly objectionable detachment of the Salvation Army. The Bishop presides at present over the combined sees of Calgary and Saskatchewan, but it is intended to separate them as soon as financial considerations will admit, when the bishop will doubtless remain at Calgary. Meat is cheap and good. Bread, milk and hardware no dearer than in Halifax. Coals, at present, \$8.00 per ton, a price which, however, will probably soon be reduced. Vegetables are reasonable, and there is a good supply of California fruit at not extremely expensive prices. Coal oil is 50 cents a gallon, but will doubtless soon be cheaper, especially if the supposed oil region up in Athabasca answers the confident expectations formed of it, but it costs you fifty cents to get your wig cropped, and temperance (not miscalled in this case) is not a little promoted by the high price of liquor.

The weather is still (Sept. 26) lovely, and likely to remain so, the "old-timers" say, till nearly Christmas. There is a probability of the C. P. R. concentrating two of their work-shops at Calgary, if the townsfolke don't annoy Mr. Van Horn by squabbling about east and west locations. If it come to pass it will be another lift for the town.

The social atmosphere is clearer here than in the east of the detestable personalities of politics, and is otherwise healthy and pleasant. The quietness of the town is illustrated by the fact that its municipal police consists of a chief and (I believe) the moderate force of one constable. There is, however, a troop of the mounted police in exceedingly comfortable barracks, whose red coats and excellent discipline set up and enliven the place. There is lots of cricket, football, base ball, lacrosse, but not so much base ball as down in the east, and there are occasionally some theatricals—a very good amateur performance in aid of a charitable institution took place for two nights about a fortnight ago, altogether Calgary, undoubtedly the queen of the western prairies, is not half a bad place to have one's lines cast in if

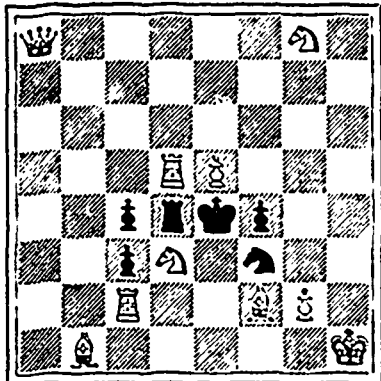
only a man has something remunerative to do in it. I had intended to have inflicted a little literary gossip on you, but I thought I ought first to give some little sketch of the place, and I find it has run into as much space as I imagine, you will care to devote to one screed. I hope to send you another with a week. With kind regards

Yours faithfully,

FRANC TIREUR.

CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 40.
From Jamaica Gleaner.
BLACK 6 pieces.



WHITE 10 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves

GAME No 41.

GAME PLAYED AT CHICAGO, June 9th, 1890, between J. W. Showalter, of Kentucky, and Chas. J. Philips, of Chicago, and late of the Toronto Chess Club.

EVAMS GAMBIT DECLINED.

Showalter. Philips.
WHITE BLACK.

- 1 P to K4 P to K4
- 2 Kt to KB3 Kt to QB3
- 3 B to B4 B to B4
- 4 P to QKt4 B to Kt3
- 5 Castles P to Q3
- 6 P to QB3 Kt to KB3
- 7 P to QR4 P to QR3
- 8 P to QR5 B to R2
- 9 P to Q3 B to K3
- 10 B takes B P takes B
- 11 Q to Kt3 Q to Q2
- 12 Kt to Kt5 Kt to Q1
- 13 K to R1 P to R3
- 14 Kt to R3 Castles
- 15 P to KB4 Kt to Kt5
- 16 Kt to Q2 P takes P
- 17 Kt to KB3 B to K6
- 18 Kt to R4 B takes B
- 19 QR takes B P to KKt4
- 20 Kt to B5 K to R2
- 21 Kt to Q4 Kt to K6
- 22 KR to B2 P to K4
- 23 Kt to B2 Kt takes Kt
- 24 Q takes Kt P to Kt5
- 25 Kt to Kt1 Kt to K3
- 26 Kt to K2 R to KKt1
- 27 P to Q4 Q to K2
- 28 P to Q5 Kt to Kt4
- 29 P to QB4 QR to KB1
- 30 Kt to KKt3 Q to KB2
- 31 Kt to B5 PQ to Kt3
- 32 P to QB5 Q to R4
- 33 P to Kt3 Kt to B6
- 34 BP takes P QBP takes P
- 35 Q to B7 sq R to B2
- 36 Q takes QP R takes Kt
- 37 P takes R P takes KtP
- 38 QR to B2 R to Kt2
- 39 P to B6 Kt takes RP
- 40 K to Kt1 R to B2
- 41 Q to K6 Kt to B6 sq
- 42 R takes Kt P takes R
- 43 Resigns.—The Week.

3,340 variations. It may be had post free for 7s. 6d. stg. by addressing G. Reay, 12 Portland Street, Aberdeen, Scotland. Your solution to problem 186 is correct. Your solution to 185 is incorrect, as black could make a draw from where you leave it.

The play leading to a black draw in 185 from where you leave it is as follows, the position being black man 13, king 30; white man 12, king 23; black to move and draw:—

30-23	3-7	11-16	21-17
23-18	12-8	18-15	8-3
25-21	7-11	16-20	17-14
18-22	22-18	15-19	drawn.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 186—The position was: black men 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 18, 19; white men 15, 16, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30; white to play and win.

26-23	12-19	22-17	25-4
19-26	15-10	13-22	white
30-14	6-15		wins.

GAME No 73—Corrected.

Mr. F. Hamilton says that Mr. Forbes (white) should have beat O'Hearn by the following play. At the 46th move as played the position was as follows:—black men 2, 6, 13, 14, king 25; white men 15, 19, 21, 30, king 8; white to play and win. Instead of 19 16 play.

15-11	8-15	15-22	19-16
25-22	14-18	6-10	25-30
11-7	30-25	22-18	27-12
3-11	22-29	29-25	w. wins.

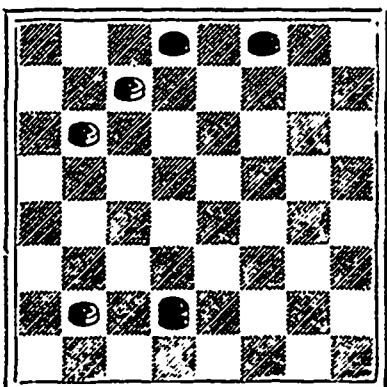
GAME 74—"EDINBURG."

Being the second game in the recent match between Wylie and Marr. Marr's move.

9-13	6-10	23-27	23-19
22-18	22-18	24-20	29-25
12-16	1-6	27-31	24-28
24-20	24-19	9-5	25-21
8-12	10-14	31-27	28-32
27-24	18-9	5-1	21-17
10-15	5-14	6-10	32-28
32-27	27-24	1-5	17-13
15-22	14-18	10-15	28-24
25-18	23-14	30-25	5-9
7-10	16-23	15-19	19-15
18-15	24-19	21-17	9-6
10-19	23-27	13-22	2-9
24-8	31-24	25-18	13-6
4-11	11-16	27-23	drawn.
26-22	20-11	18-14	
3-7	7-23	19-24	
28-24	14-9	14-10	

PROBLEM No. 188.

Contributed by Mr. Kates of Montreal. Black men 2, 3, king 26.



White men 6, 9, 25.
Black to play and win.

Bermuda Bottled.

"You just go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences." But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

I sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, Cough

or Severe Cold I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's, in Salmon wrapper. Be sure you get the genuine. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

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LOI ON PARLE FRANCOISE.

THE MOST CENTRAL HOTEL IN THE CITY

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AT FACTORY PRICES.

We carry a Stock at our Warehouse for the convenience of Local Trade.

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Whose Pulleys are the Best and Most Economical ever offered to Mill Owners.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

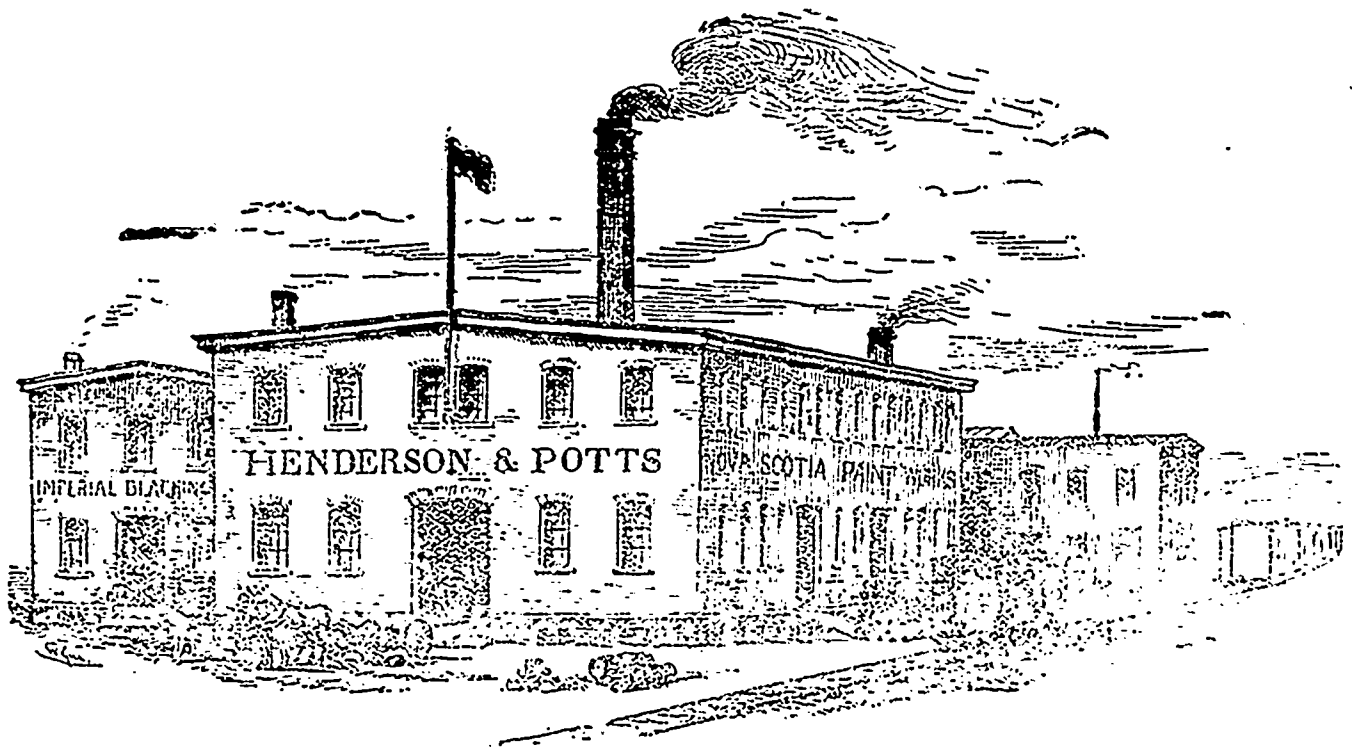
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HALIFAX.



Manufacturers of ANCHOR BRAND

White Lead, Zinc White, Colored Paints, Copper Paint, Marine Liquid Paints, Putty, Pure Liquid House Paints, Handy Colors in Small Tins.

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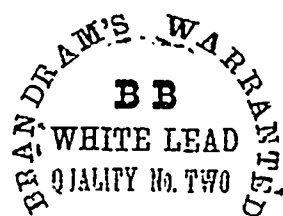
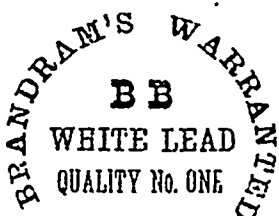
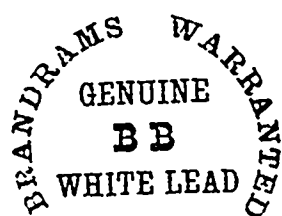
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