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HALIFAX, N. S., OCTOBER 2, 1891.

{ VOL. 8
No. 40

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THE CRITIC,

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

BY
CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents
SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

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

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Charles Frederick Fraser, Superintendent of the School for the Blind and Editor of THE CRITIC, was married on Monday morning by the Rev. Goddridge Roberts in Christ's Church, Fredericton, N. B., to Miss Ella J. Hunter, of Fredericton. The bride is well known in Halifax, and has hosts of friends to welcome her as a permanent resident in the city. Congratulations are in order, and the staff of THE CRITIC joins with the Halifax Printing Company in wishing life long happiness to the Editor and his wife.

It should be most gratifying to our citizens to learn that Col. Montizambert considers the 1st Brigade Halifax Garrison Artillery the most satisfactory corps of men he has inspected. They were up to the mark in every way, and are a credit to themselves and to their city. Bravo, H. G. A.: the inspection but proves that you are ready for war's alarms as well as able to give a magnificent ball.

To have a good show and advertise it plentifully is the sure way to achieve success for it, especially if you ever wish to repeat the experiment. A minor degree of success may follow plentiful advertising of a poor exhibition, for people will go to it expecting something good, but they will also, where they find themselves disappointed, be wary of the next time. A first-class exhibition may be held, and for lack of advertising, or for some bad management, may come in for but a small share of public attention. Now, it is whispered that "Canada's International Exhibition" at St. John has not "fulfilled the promise of its spring," and that visitors were rather disappointed in the special features that have been so liberally advertised during the summer. Certainly the St. John exhibition must have been the best advertised show on earth, and the management deserves all credit for it, but the public is exacting and wants to have its expectations cashed to their full value. Our own exhibition, on the contrary, has not been as well "boomed" as it deserved, but we are satisfied that it is a success notwithstanding. The accommodation has been taxed to the utmost, and if the building were twice as large the public would have reaped the benefit of having wider passage ways and seeing the exhibits to greater advantage. We usually find that when things are undertaken in Nova Scotia they have the support of the people generally, thus showing what a solid, clannish lot we are when occasion arises.

It is a pity the exhibition committee decided not to issue season tickets for the fair. Many people who would like to attend often would have purchased them, who would only go once under the single ticket plan. We are thorough believers in season tickets for all continuous shows; there is every probability that those who purchase them will not use them more times than if they paid each time, and they are a great convenience and inducement to visitors.

It is extremely exasperating to any one possessed of a grain of common sense to see the poultry exhibit placed over the dog show at the exhibition. Fowls are very much afraid of dogs, and it is nothing short of cruelty to place them in such close proximity to their natural enemies. The dogs keep up an incessant barking and yelping, and many of the birds are in a constant state of terror. Surely such a piece of gross mismanagement might have been avoided.

Exhibitions, in spite of their sameness and frequency, have a deep hold upon the public, and no matter how often people may say they are tired of them, they make a point of attending at least once. The educative influence of an industrial, agricultural and art exhibition is great, and all the young people who can possibly manage it should spend a good deal of time there. Having a children's day is a good idea, but we think it a pity that the hours, 9 to 12, were so limited. Many of the "children" taking advantage of the reduced price are old enough to behave themselves in a becoming manner and absorb a great deal of information from what they observe, and they ought in fairness to be given every opportunity. It is a gratifying thing to find the attractions of bird and other music liberally provided, so that visitors when tired of looking may find a seat and listen. An exhibition, as it used to be, without any trimmings of this sort, would most likely be a failure.

Have we not yet reached a stage in our history when the practice of offering prizes for patch-work quilts might be allowed to fall into disuse? It is a commendable thing for a woman who is not overworked in other ways to make use of scraps of cotton, woollen or silken material in this way, but it is not unusual to hear of good whole cloth being cut up in order to be secured together again in the ordinary crazy, imbecile, idiotic or maniac pattern, varieties of which we sometimes meet at exhibitions and elsewhere. We highly commend the economical housewife who sews her scraps together and makes a quilt for family use, but we cannot class such productions as either artistic, or strictly speaking, industrial. There are a few exceptions to the rule, and we know it is possible for pretty bits to be testefully put together, but they are rare, and we find the monotony of this class are in the majority. The only reason we can imagine why prizes should be offered for these things is that the farmers' wives appreciate it, but we would suggest to these ladies that they might turn their abilities to something else with better results to show for so much work. Patch-work quilts, whose only recommendation is the enormous number of pieces taken to construct them, should be suppressed. There is work enough to be done by women in these busy, rushing days without their undertaking such tasks as these. If half the time so consumed were devoted to improving their minds, or even in health-giving out-of-door exercise, we would have fewer women with little interest in life and poor health.

The Scotchmen of Toronto are going to organize a kilted regiment, and the scheme meets with the approbation of the Globe. That paper says:— "From a citizen's point of view there is no attraction like a kilted regiment, and the experience of the Royal Scots of Montreal shows that the corps will add to the success of public demonstrations. The picturesque costume is always admired, and is thus unconsciously an advertisement for the city." *Globe*, on the contrary, pokes fun at the idea, or rather a correspondent of that comic journal does, and says he admires the gall of the grab of an appropriation of \$5,000 by the Dominion Government to equip a Highland regiment in Toronto in the airy and fantastic costume known as the "garb of old Gaul." The correspondent, who signs himself "Modern Briton," thinks an ancient Briton regiment would now be in order. The historical costume is a coat, or two, of blue paint, and native modesty. "Why," he says, "should the laudable, time-honored and economical habit of bedecking the person in azure pigments be suffered to fall into disuse? . . . The striking and picturesque display afforded by the parade of such a corps could not fail to excite public appreciation. The Highlanders, in comparison, would not be in it. The expense to the country would be but trifling, as paint is much cheaper than tartans, phillabegs, cairngorms, pibrochs and other essentials of the Highlander's costume." We hold the humble opinion that a Highland regiment is picturesque enough and not too picturesque, as the ancient Briton costume would undoubtedly prove.

There appears to be nothing new under the sun. They tell us now that the rain-making machine was patented years ago in the United States. Perhaps the man who first invented it preferred to keep it quiet, waiting for the public to be educated up to a pitch when it could safely stand the innovation.

Such a demand for museum freaks possessed of caudal appendages has recently been apparent in the freak market that an ingenious fellow, Dr. Ege, of Reading, has undertaken to supply the member that Darwin says the human race used to possess. For the sum of \$50 the doctor will graft a tail on the man, woman or child who has an ambition to wag in public. Truly this is an age of vast improvements!

The discussion among Medical men as to the value of music as an agent for convalescence, to which we alluded last week, has resulted in the establishment in London of a guild of St. Cecilia, with the aim of training musicians to soothe a patient's nerves with music, under the directions of the physicians. Every member must possess a sweet, gentle voice and delicate execution. Miss Florence Nightingale is among the subscribers.

We are accustomed to think of the Czar in a manner not complimentary to his qualities of heart, but to judge by what he said to the Prince of Naples, while conversing with him recently, he has no small opinion of his own virtues as a ruler. "Although," he said, "I no longer belong to the younger Sovereigns of Europe, nevertheless I count myself among those Princes of the younger generation who are ready to study the needs of the people and to regulate their conduct accordingly."

The recent advances made in the study of the moon through the great telescope at the Lick Observatory seem likely to upset all previous theories with regard to our satellite. For a long time we have been accustomed to hear that the moon has no atmosphere; it was commonly called a "dead world," but if the luminous white spot seen by Professor Holden is snow, we must perforce prepare ourselves to believe something new. Perhaps it is inhabited, but this we cannot tell. Professor Holden may yet photograph the moon with a new shadow on it, which will signify much.

The present Prime Minister of England is quite a distinguished Savant as well as a Statesman. In a recent lecture before the Chemical Society of London, he said:—"Astronomy is, in a great measure, the science of things as they probably are, geology is the science of things as they probably were, and chemistry is the science of things as they are at present." The omission of "probably" in the last named appears to place it above the others by adding the element of certainty. The *Electrical Engineer* adds to Lord Salisbury's terse statement: "Electricity is the science of things as they probably will be."

The folk-lore of Indian tribes is very difficult to acquire a knowledge of, but the phonograph is making the task comparatively easy now. The instrument is absolutely accurate, and legends, stories, ancient songs, counting out rhymes, conversations and music, can be faultlessly recorded on the wax cylinders. Dr. J. Walker Fewkes recently related to the American Folk-Lore Society experiments which he had made with the Passamaquoddy Indians with much success. The results show that the phonograph will prove an invaluable assistant in the study of Indian folk-lore, both in preserving the tales and in the study and composition of the music and language.

Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine for September contains a number of articles bearing on Canada and things of Canadian interest. Among them we find some remarks on the Hudson Bay Company, which, it says "many years ago, when in the height of its prosperity, saw before it the fate which now bids fair to overtake it. It was a great money-making corporation, and the continuance of its prosperity seemed to depend upon keeping civilization out of the regions from which it drew its wealth. Its explorers did a great deal to trace rivers, map mountain ranges, and add to geographical knowledge generally, but much of the information they accumulated was for long years kept secret in the records of the Company, because the great concern did not want the world to become acquainted with the vast wildernesses of North America, fearing that if they published to geographers the information they had gathered, other white enterprisers would push in, and with the increase of population would come the diminution of fur-bearing animals, and the loss of much of their business. That is actually occurring, and the Hudson Bay Company, great as it has been, can not stop the march of destiny. Many thousands of square miles which used to be their hunting grounds are now the homes of farmers. Even in the far north, where few colonists are yet found, the fur bearing animals have been largely reduced in numbers. The result is that for some years past the Company has not been making much money. It has changed its business to a considerable extent. It bought a lot of land in the Canadian North-West to hold for speculative purposes, but there is so much Government land to be had for nothing that their speculation has as yet proved anything but profitable. In quite a number of large towns, like Winnipeg, Vancouver and Victoria, the Company is engaged in a general merchandize business, out of which they make some money. The affairs of the Company, however, are not very brisk, and the great concern which has taken so many millions of dollars worth of furs from the north of America, is likely some day to wind up its affairs and pass into history."

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The telephone is one of the "modern conveniences" which we would find it very inconvenient to do without after having known its usefulness, and it is with pleasure we read in an English paper that it is about to have a new application, that of foretelling storms. A new discovery has been made as to one of the properties of this means of transmitting sound. By placing two iron bars at seven or eight metres distance from each other, and then putting them in communication on one side by a copper wire covered with rubber, and on the other side with a telephone, a storm can, it is said, be predicted at least twelve hours ahead through a dead sound heard in the receiver. According as the storm advances the sound resembles the beating of hailstones against the windows. Every flash of lightning, and of course every clap of thunder that accompanies the storm, produces a shock similar to that of a storm cast between the diaphragm and the instrument. This, if it can be depended upon, would prove of great use in foretelling the course of a storm, and give time for preparation for it.

We are sometimes inclined to find fault with English orthography, but after reading what Miss Minnie Muriel Dowie, the young lady who travelled alone in the Karpathian Mountains, has to say of the Polish language, we ought to be reduced to a state of blissful content with our mother-tongue. Miss Dowie says:—"The ingenuity with which they (the Poles) can combine their consonants, the Kaleidoscopic feats they can perform with an *sz*, a *cz*, a *dx*, and an *rz*, these alone force a certain breathless admiration from the aspiring student and even the disinterested spectator; but when you watch their careless and light-hearted feminization of a verb, your eye is dazzled and seems to lose its power of focus. In any case, the favorite build of a Polish word is four-masted and three-decked, with quite a heap of rigging; or perhaps, it will be clearer if I say that it is panoramic. Positively, you cannot see the whole of it at once; you have to get pretty far away, and take a bird's-eye-view, and even then I have found several words over which I had a difficulty in grasping the beginning, the middle and its surroundings, and the end, all in the same glance. When reading, you have to draw a deep singing breath and swallow it, keep yourself cool, well in hand, and move the eye steadily along the word." No one will be likely, we fancy, to undertake the study of Polish without grave necessity.

The rain-maker is a machine that savors of the diabolical to many people. Interference with the laws of nature is a thing that cannot be countenanced by a large class, and there is no doubt much to be said against any such attempt. At the same time we are of the opinion that when really good results can be accomplished by means of any invention there is no reason why it should not be used in the proper times and places. As for interference with natural laws, are we not transgressing, if it be a transgression, all the time? Electricity harnessed to the telephone, the telegraph and other conveniences is not natural, but it does not appear to be sinful. The only trouble with the rain machine is that it might be used on occasions when it would prove inconvenient to a large number of people. A good many experiments have been made with General Dyregorth's rain-making balloon at Midland, Texas, and at El Pasco, but they do not appear to have been decisive. Several kites, with dynamite attached to their tails, were sent up immediately after the balloons, and the dynamite was exploded by electricity, creating a great shock. Rain certainly fell, and copiously, but the weather had been cloudy, and the doubt is whether God and Nature, or man and dynamite, were responsible for the showers. It would be convenient to have a reliable rain-making machine under the control of the State for use in time of drought, but we would rather be excused having the dampener placed in the hands of every man who pleased to operate it. Now, if some one would invent an engine to act in the reverse manner to the rain-maker so that we could have the weather thoroughly under control, it would make life much simpler. To rain or not to rain, would be a question for the proper authorities to settle, and we poor mortals could govern ourselves accordingly.

If it is true, as has been stated in several papers, that Mrs. Aikins, (formerly Miss May McLellan, daughter of the late Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, whose husband is seeking a divorce from her on the most serious grounds,) was persuaded by her parents to marry Mr. Aikins against her will, when she loved another man, a young civil service clerk with a salary of \$700 a year, and she warned her parents at the time that they would regret forcing her to marry Aikins,—if this is true, we say, it contains a lesson for match-making fathers and mothers, that should be laid to heart. It is well enough for parents to look after the prospects of their children in a matrimonial way to a certain extent, and it is also very satisfactory when the children are accommodating enough to love those whom their parents would have them marry, but there is no questioning the fact that much married misery is caused by undue interference with the inclinations of young people. Harm enough can be accomplished by preventing the marriage of people, the only objection to whose union is mercenary, but it is nothing compared with what may be the result of coercing a union distasteful to either of the contracting parties. The game of hearts is one not to be recklessly interfered with, and the sooner parents realize this fact the better it will be for all concerned. The books that have been written, with the misery caused by mercenary marriages as the theme, can scarcely be numbered, and yet we have the same old thing over and over again, causing domestic tragedies and scandals that have to be threshed out in the divorce courts.

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He wings along in an awful rush,
And takes up most of the walk.
With a "Hi! Get out of my way!"
And "I've got so much to do
That I don't know where to begin, by George!"
Then he starts it with a "whow."

But watch him awhile, my friend,
And I'll bet you ten to one
That if you catch him quite unawares
He's not such a big heap done.
When he can't show off, you see,
The hustling he finds no fun,
And the way the hustler looks on the sly
Makes a snail's walk seem a run.

—Pharmaceutical Era.

Miss Fir—I remember the first time I was in love. Miss Chance—What wouldn't I give for a memory like that.

Miss Spinster.—Such a nice man—Rector Brown! Why, this morning he said there were marriages in heaven. Miss Sharpe.—So consoling for you, dear, too!

Howard—I don't see how Peterman came to die such a lingering death. Van Coup—You never knew him did you? Howard—No. Van Coup—Well, if you had, you'd have understood Death's reluctance!

FORCE OF HABIT.—"I want to marry your daughter, sir," said young Mr. Smith to Mr. de Pozit, the bank cashier. "Sorry, sir," replied Mr. de Pozit, "but you will have to be identified."

AT THE MATRIMONIAL AGENTS—Young Gent.—"Do you happen to know of a young lady to suit me, one who is beautiful, young, rich and well educated?" Agent.—"Excuse me, dear sir, but out of those qualities I generally contrive to make four matches."

ENTHUSIASTIC FATHER.—"Don't you think I ought to make a Scientist of that boy of mine? I suppose you've noticed his way of going to the bottom of things?"

Teacher.—"Yes, I've noticed it about his classes."

Mistress—"Erasmus, you are sure these are spring chickens?"

Erasmus—"Yes, missus. Day whar broughten up right under my own eye."

Mistress—"You watched them growing all last spring?"

Erasmus—"Yes, missus, au' all spring afore dat! Yah, dey is spring chickens."

Another story of the organ blower: "A church near Boston recently gave an entertainment for the benefit of one of its numerous charities, and at the end of the evening one of the gentlemen in charge was paying several people for their services in connection with the affair. Finally he approached the boy who had blown the organ, and said: 'Well, Willie, how much do we owe you for your work this evening?' The boy looked at him in genuine surprise. 'Why, Mr. W.,' said he, 'didn't the rest of the talent give their services?'"

Harry came in from his play roaring like a little bull of Bashan. He cries so often and so easily that little anxiety is felt when he is heard screeching his hardest. On this occasion his mother said:

"Well, well, what now?"

"Oh, I have skint my knee."

"Skint' it, Harry?"

"Oh, yes, yes. I was walking along and fell down and when I got up my knee was all skun up! Just see how it is skinded!"

WOMEN NEVER SEE A JOKE.—"Brown do you know why you are like a donkey?"

"Like a donkey?" echoed Brown, opening wide his ears. "No, I don't."

"Do you give it up?"

"I do."

"Because your better half is stubbornness itself."

"That's not bad. Ha! Ha! I'll give that to my wife when I get home."

"Mrs. Brown," he asked, as he sat down to supper, "do you know why I am so much like a donkey?"

He waited a moment, expecting his wife to give it up. But she looked at him somewhat commiseratingly as she answered:—"I suppose because you were born so."

Toadstools make excellent dressing for certain kinds of wounds, are highly valued by surgeons and are in big demand in hospitals. Ge men use toadstools exclusively as pipe lighters also. The dried fungus makes perfect tinder. It is cut in long strips and these in turn are clipped at the edge in a sort of fringe and tipped with phosphorous and sulphur just like match-heads. By rubbing the fringe against any rough surface it ignites just like a match, and burns like punk. If you thrust a bit into the bowl of your pipe you can light your tobacco with ease in the highest wind. In fact, the harder it blows the better your pipe will light. Hunters and fishermen find this sort of a match much preferable to any other. A dried toadstool makes a curiosity, too, for it is astonishing how few people know what it is when they see it.

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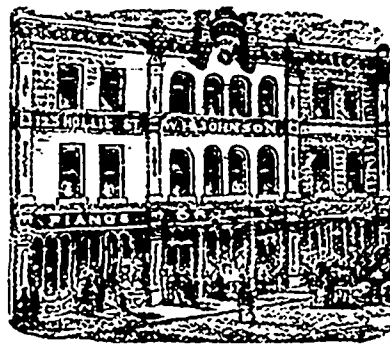
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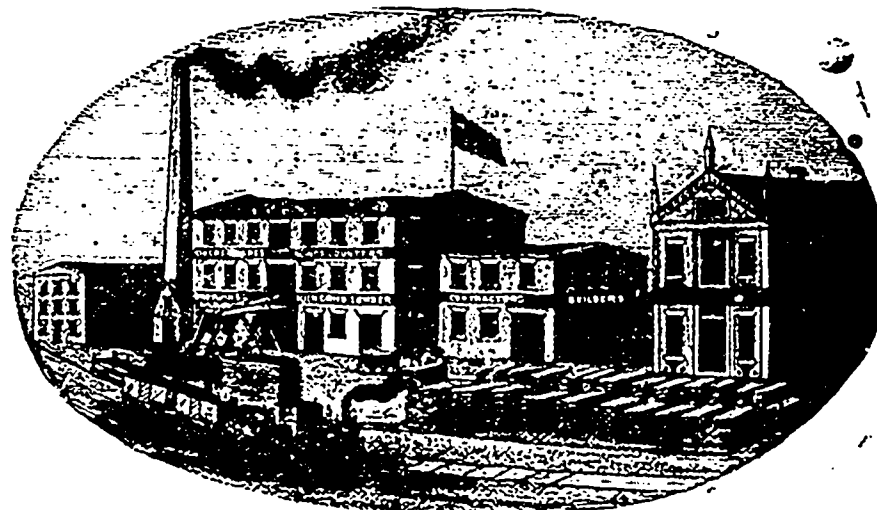
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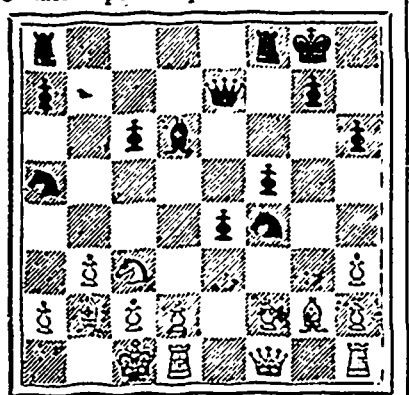
CHESS.

GAME No. 36.

The subjoined *partie* is described by Mr. Pollock as Moehle's masterpiece. Score and notes from the Baltimore News. Being the tenth in the match played at Chicago last month. *Tico knights defence.*

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| Mr. Pollock. | Mr. Moehle. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 Kt to KB3 | Kt to QB3 |
| 3 B to B4 | Kt to B3 |
| 4 Kt to Kt5 | P to Q4 |
| 5 P takes P | Kt to QR4 |
| 6 B to Kt5 ch | P to B3 |
| 7 P takes P | P takes P |
| 8 B to K2 | P to KR3 |
| 9 Kt to KR3 a | B takes Kt |
| 10 P takes B | Q to Q4 |
| 11 B to B3 | P to K5 |
| 12 B to Kt2 | Q to K4 |
| 13 Q to K2 | B to Q3 b |
| 14 Kt to B3 | Castles KR |
| 15 P to Kt3 c | Kt to Q4 |
| 16 B to Kt2 | Kt to KB5 |
| 17 Q to B1 | P to KB4 |
| 18 Castles d | Q to K2 |
| 19 R to Kt1 e | B to R6 |
| 20 Q to R6 f | Q to B4 |
| 21 B to B1 | KR to Kt1 |
| 22 Kt to R4 | Q to K4 g |
| 23 P to QB3 | B takes B ch |
| 24 K takes B | Q to Q4 h |
| 25 P to B4 | Q to K4 ch |
| 26 K to R3 i | Kt to K3 ! |
| 27 P to B5 | Kt to Q5 ! |
| 28 R to B1 | Kt to Kt4 ch |
| 29 B takes Kt | R takes B |
| 30 P to Kt4 j | Q to Q5 |
| 31 Q takes Kt | R takes Q |
| 32 P takes R | R to Kt1 |
| 33 R to Kt1 | R to Kt4 |
| 34 P to R6 | R to R4 |
| 35 R to QKt4 | Q takes QP |
| 36 R to Kt8 ch | K to R2 |

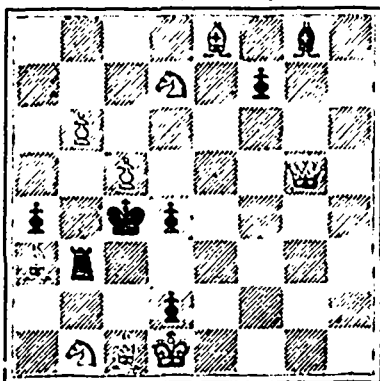
and white resigned.
 a Steinitz's novelty. Instructor, p. 94.
 b We prefer Castles (if) 14, Q K2, B B4. 15. Kt x P. Kt x Kt. 16. B x Kt. K R K I. 17. P Q3, P B4. 18. B B3, Q B3.
 c. Steinitz gives 15. P Q3. The text move is sound.
 d. The position is not without its dangers. For instance, if 18. Kt Q1 Black might reply Kt Q6 ch.
 e. A most critical question—Is not this the time to play Q—R6, instead of a move later? We give a diagram of this important position.



White to make his 19th move.
 f Mr. Moehle condemns this move, and considers White's best to be 20 B x B.
 g An admirable move, followed up in masterly style.
 h To prevent White posting B at QB4.
 i If 26, K Kt1, Kt x KtP, 27, P x Kt, R x P ch, 28, K B2, R R6, or 28, K R2, QR Kt1.
 j A fatal error, though it is very

hard to escape the effects of Q Q5, which Black threatens in any case, now that Knight is defended. 30, Kt Kt6 looks like a resource, as Black cannot sacrifice with advantage. He might, however, reply R Q1—*Gazette.*

PROBLEM No. 85.
 Motto: "Emblem of Purity."
 (From *The Illustrated American Tournoy.*)
 Black (7 pieces)



White 9 pieces.
 White to play and mate in two moves.

"How are you?"
 "Nicely, Thank You."
 "Thank Who?"
 "Why the inventor of
**SCOTT'S
 EMULSION**
 Which cured me of CONSUMPTION."
Give thanks for its discovery. That it does not make you sick when you take it.
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PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

On Wednesday at 3 p. m. the house was prorogued (the rogued part of the word being too appropriate) after the most notable session ever held. Early after it had met the great leader Sir John Macdonald was taken suddenly ill and expired, plunging the whole nation in mourning for the greatest patriot and statesman the Dominion has yet produced. Then followed the startling and humiliating disclosure in the Tarte McGreevy scandal, rapidly followed by other exposures of corruption, until it seemed that the whole civil service was rotten to the core, and that both the great political parties were unworthy the support of honest men. Slowly but surely the guilt has been fastened on the proper parties, the good have been separated from the bad, and the first rash judgment has given place to thankfulness that both parties are represented by a large majority of members who are above suspicion, and who have fearlessly attacked and routed the horde of boodlers who had been defrauding the public treasury.

Many important measures have been introduced and passed, but the general work of the session has been overshadowed by the numerous investigation in committee.

The motion of Mr. Lister that his charges against Mr. Haggart be referred to a select committee was voted down by a vote of 102 to 78.

The correspondence between Lieut. Governor Angers of Quebec and Mercier was submitted to the Senate. In brief Mr. Mercier denies any knowledge of, or participation in, the Baie des Chaleurs railway steal, and agrees to a commission of enquiry, preferring one commissioner but ultimately yielding to Governor Angers desire for three.

There was an exciting debate over the majority and minority reports of the committee of privileges and elections on the Tarte-McGreevy scandal, the majority report exculpating Sir Hector Langevin being finally carried by a vote of 83 to 104, a majority of 21

McCarthy, Davin and O'Brien voted against both reports, and Tarte did not vote.

Sir A. P. Caron introduced the militia bill, which provides that when the militia are called out to assist civil authorities to keep the peace, the authorities calling the men out must make a deposit to cover expenses. This bill will not be pushed through this session.

An era of good feeling struck the commons, and the supplemental estimates went through with ease and despatch.

On Tuesday Sir John Thompson moved for the expulsion of Thomas McGreevy, M. P. for Quebec West.

This motion was agreed to, only Ferguson of Leeds objecting. A motion was then adopted directing the speaker to issue a warrant for a new election in Quebec West.

Mr. Foster presented the supplementary estimates granting each member of Parliament \$500 extra indemnity for the present session.

Mr. Mulock and McMullen opposed the grant, but Messrs. Laurier, Mills and Sir Richard Cartwright supported it, and it passed through committee, and was concurred in along with the balance of the estimates.

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.

There are several cases of diphtheria at present in Dartmouth.

Mr. Pacaud, the Quebec boodler, has returned to Canada.

It is reported that small pox has broken out at Dalhousie and Bathurst N. B.

St. Paul's Church at Londonderry Iron Mines was burned to the ground on Wednesday night.

The exhibition has been attended by immense crowds, and is a success from nearly every point of view.

The street railway has had all it could do to carry the people this week, and the company deserves credit for its extra exertions.

Our Society, exhibition number, is out, filled with matter of interest and value. The sketches and portraits are a strong feature of the paper.

Work has not been totally suspended on the Chignecto ship railway. Sleepers are being removed and new ones are being laid on the line of rail.

The Presbyterian Synod of the Maritime Provinces met yesterday evening in St. Matthew's Church, this city. Rev. John McMillan is the retiring moderator.

It has been decided to give the members of Parliament the increase of \$500 each. If they were all fifteen hundred dollar men the country would not mind.

After having been postponed from term to term, the trial of R. N. O'Brien, charged with libelling Prince George of Wales, was begun in Montreal on Sept. 25th.

The afternoon concerts at the School for the Blind during the week have been much enjoyed by visitors, many of whom had no previous idea of the scope of the education at the Institution.

A man who was supposed to have been killed in the Park Place disaster in New York, has bobbed up serenely again. He came to Canada, and among other places visited Halifax. Meanwhile his wife had been paid from relief funds and union funds quite a large sum of money. The man was a compositor and proof-reader, Sherman Cummin by name, and has relatives in N. B.

We call the attention of our readers to Buckley Bros. advertisement in another column of trustees, supporters, &c. We understand the house has made a specialty of these goods.

The political situation in Quebec is portentous. Justices Baby, Jette and Davison have decided to serve on the royal commission, which will begin work without delay. The heated term is now over, so witnesses will not require to go away for their health.

The Civil Service examinations are to be held at Ottawa, Halifax, St. John, N. B., Charlottetown, P. E. I., Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Regina and Victoria, B. C., commencing on Tuesday, the 10th November next at 9 a. m.

The concert at the Public Gardens was largely attended on Wednesday evening. The night was cool, but perfectly clear and bright. The illuminations were fairly good and the fireworks pretty and attractive. Music by the Leicestershire band could not fail to please.

There was a large attendance at the Riding Grounds on Wednesday. The chief event of the day was the breaking of his record by "Brazilian," who covered the mile in 2 48 1/2. The colliding of C. P. R. and Dr. Francklyn caused a sensation, but neither jockeys nor horses were seriously injured. The sulkies were demolished, but that is a trifle.

The event of the week, the provincial exhibition, was opened by Lieut. Governor Daly at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. His Honor made a first rate speech, referring to the state of the country from agricultural and industrial points of view, the key note of the whole being "how greatly our agricultural and industrial resources have developed."

Punch publishes a cartoon called the Canadian "Searchlight," which shows all sorts of hideous forms named testimonials, blackmail, tips, bribery, corruption, etc., revealed in the dismal swamp by the light of a lantern held aloft by a woman in a canoe. The poem accompanying the sketch is forcible and far-reaching, and contains food for thought for our countrymen.

Parliament was prorogued on Wednesday after a five months' session. The Governor-General's speech touched on the death of Sir John Macdonald, the agreement between Great Britain and the United States re the Bering Sea, the coming conference with the Government of the United States, the important measures of the session, the census, the reduction of sugar duties, the frauds by the Government officials and the restriction of the liquor traffic.

The jaunty little steamer *Bluehill* has been much appreciated this week, and her daily excursions to the North West Arm and Bodford have been well patronized. She fills a long-felt want in Halifax, that of an excursion boat that is always on hand to assist visitors and citizens to fully enjoy the beauties of the harbor. We trust no one will leave Halifax without having availed themselves of the opportunity to view some of the most delightful scenery in the Province.

Grip is a very clever paper. Even if its leanings may not suit the reader, the keen humor of the cartoons cannot fail to tickle and amuse. As often as not they serve to point a moral while they adorn a tale, and everyone who takes an interest in politics should make a point of seeing it. In last week's issue there are several cartoons bearing on current topics, the last of which represents Mrs. Premier washing the Government, to whom she says: "Come, you dirty little critter, till I wash you and clean you up!" Subscription \$2.00 a year. The *Grip* Printing and Publishing Co., 26 & 28 Front St. West, Toronto, Ont.

Hundreds of crates of grapes have been seized in New York coated with a poisonous substance used in destroying insects.

The United States appears to be troubled over a serious and perhaps threatening state of affairs with Chili. This must be over the *Itata* affair.

Editors will continue to get into hot water in their efforts to give the public racy reading. Nine editors in New York have been indicted by the Grand Jury for publishing accounts of "electrocutions" at Sing-Sing.

The Chicago *Graphic* is one of the most welcome of the illustrated papers we receive. It is of much the same style as the London *Graphic*, only of course it is American in tone. Its illustrations, notes and stories are first rate. Published weekly by The *Graphic* Co. 358 Dearborn St., Chicago. Subscription \$3.00 a year in advance.

A London special to New York says:—The latest scheme for check-mating the evil designs of Major McKinley and other conspirators against England's commercial welfare is explained as follows by its promoter: "We propose to form a British Imperial Patriotic League, its object to be the encouragement of British industries, the protection of British labor, and generally to assist in the maintenance and development of British trade and commerce in every quarter of the globe. We intend to impress upon the British public by means of lectures and various other methods the necessity of consuming as far as possible, the products of British industry in preference to the goods of foreign origin, and to make the signing of a pledge to that effect a *sine qua non* of membership in the League.

Abundant harvests are reported from Turkey.

Six hundred buildings remain standing at Consuegro, Spain, where there were 2,100 before the late flood.

A revolt among the soldiers of the Provisional Government of Chili was reported a few days ago, but serious trouble was averted.

General Boulanger committed suicide by shooting himself on Wednesday, by the tomb of Mme. De Bonnamaine, his mistress, who died recently in Brussels.

The efforts to secure the release of Mrs. Maybrick will be futile. The convict's solicitor has been advised not to proceed with the agitation, as the Home Office will decline to reopen the case in any form.

Russia has been caught trespassing across the Afghan boundary to which she agreed. The Russians ran away when approached by a British force, and it will now be in order for them to explain why they were there in defiance of the treaty.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Sebastopol says that a party of five Generals, ten Colonels and eight Staff-Colonels under General Maniken Nevstrovff have been sent from St. Petersburg to survey the whole Crimea and prepare plans for the War Department. The fact is commented on in military circles.

The situation in China is much worse. Disorders are increasing at Ichang, and this is the prelude to other disorders. The valley of the Yang-Tee-Kiang is in rebellion. Wuchang, the central seat of the vicoroy, is ready to revolt, and the towns open to strangers—Hankow and Chungkin—are likely to follow. The latter town is difficult to defend by warships, owing to the shallowness of the river. Great excitement prevails. Strangers are fleeing from Shanghai, which is among the threatened towns, but measures of defence are being taken. Three ships of war at Wung-Chung and the fleets are concentrating at Shanghai. Minister Lemair, of France, has left Shanghai for Peking.

The Porte has sent a circular to the Powers in regard to the passage through the Dardanelles of several vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet. The Porte says that for several years past vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet have been running between Adeso and Vladivostock, the port intended to be the eastern terminus of the trans-Siberian Railway and situated in the Sea of Japan. These ships being under the commercial flag of Russia, were granted free passage of the straits. It has been stated, however, that these volunteer vessels were sometimes carrying soldiers, and these ships were detained owing to a mistake as to their real character. The Porte's instructions, given to the officers on duty at the Dardanelles, to prevent any further detention of vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet, have been wrongly construed by the newspaper press to be a violation of existing treaties. The note quotes the instructions given to the Turkish officers on duty at Dardanelles, the tenor of which has already been published, and concludes with the remark that no new measure has been adopted and that the old one continues in force.

Daniel K. McDonald, Esq., Westville, N. S., says K. D. C. is the best and only remedy, so far as he is aware, for the positive cure for dyspepsia. He was troubled with dyspepsia for about twenty years and was a great sufferer for twelve years. After trying nearly all the cure alls and consulting many of the best physicians was finally cured by using K. D. C. He has recommended it to many with the same result.

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Astonishes
Chronic Dyspeptics.
"Dyspepticure" differs wholly
from all other remedies, is taken
but once a day, at bedtime. The
wonderful relief from its use
Astonishes
Chronic Dyspeptics.

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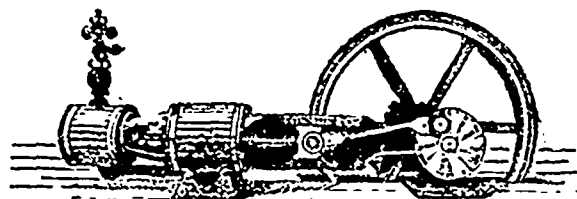
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IT CANNOT BE.

Did you say dead? why, you must be joking—
 I would laugh if it were not that
 I feel such a terrible sort o' choking;
 You frightened me when you out so pat,
 And said, you know, as if it were so,
 That she was dead.
 Why, she and I have been married fifty
 Yes, fully fifty years or more;
 She kept the house and was neat and thrifty,
 I kept the farm and set by a store,
 For the time when we would together be,
 With the gray in our head.
 Yes, children came, but they never tarried;
 Somehow there was only just us two,
 And when we tho last to the grave had carried,
 Our hearts then closer together grow.
 One could not stay and the other away—
 Now, don't you see?
 My head seems dizzy, but I'll be going—
 Not that I believe what you said.
 Fancy me coming in from the mowing,
 Tho house all still and mother dead—
 To see her chair, and she not there
 To look up and smile at me!

—Cecil Ray, in *New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

QUATRAINS.

The Beautiful.

What is the beautiful?
 'The smile of God,
 Reflected on the eye
 From star and sod!

Antithese.

In every heart are seeds of good and ill,
 Hate ever wars with love to win the will;
 With wounding thorns the rosebush wards her bloom,
 The hollow of the cradle holds the tomb.

Poetry.

'Thine is the soul of beauty and of truth,
 'Thine is the spirit of immortal youth;
 'Thine is the voice, the music of the spheres,
 'Thine is the life of the eternal years.

—Charles W. Hubner, in *Atlanta Constitution.*

THE PHILOSOPHY OF FOLK-TALES.

According to an old time proverb "wisdom has alighted upon three things—the hand of the Chinese, the brain of the Franks, and the tongue of the Arab." This wise saw dates back to the time of the Crusades, when the Arabs impressed the European invaders as the most eloquent people in the world. Certainly, the infidels were the most skillful raconteurs the pilgrims had ever listened to, and their stories the best they ever heard. What was more natural than these "good things" should have been carried away from the Holy Land? And so, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, we find Eastern tales of different kinds diffused over all Europe, they were told and retold by knights, by monks, and by minstrels, who travelled from place to place. In those days, the Trouveur was the gossip, and at present we can hardly understand how food and lodging would be given in return for his coarse stories.

Thus, in the course of time, the tales which had entertained an Arabian audience in the sandy desert or around the campfire were now repeated before a company of ladies and gentlemen in the castle. Oddly enough, "chestnuts" which had wrinkled the faces and shook the sides of grave sheiks were re-roasted by Northern firesides. Not alone has wisdom alighted upon the tongue of the Arab. Good sense and nonsense have loosened the tongue of the philosophic Hindu, of the pleasure loving Persian, of the guileless Chinaman, of the simple-minded German peasant, of the garrulous Negro, and of the wild Indian.

Clever story tellers are born in all ages and among all races, and a good story receives no warmer welcome than in the tent of the wandering Arab. That no people have a patent on, or monopoly of, popular tales may be seen from the amazing number of collections from all quarters of the globe. Within the last twenty years over one hundred volumes have been published containing the popular tales of Asia, Africa, Europe, South and North America.

We find popular tales among the Zulus, Kaffirs, Bushmen, Eskimos, Tunis, Iroquois, Dakotahs, and other savage races. But the most surprising thing of all is that we also find the same tales, more or less similar in character and in incident, among all sorts and conditions of peoples. Hence, one of the chief problems in folk-lore is, whether popular tales originated independently in places thousands of miles apart, separated by rivers and seas, or whether such tales were invented at some one place, and thence spread through the race and over the world. The early students of comparative mythology, Grimm, Max Muller, Von Hahn and Sir George Daent held that certain popular tales were originally a part of the myths of the Aryan people in their Central Asian home; that off-shoots from the parent stock carried with them their folk-tales into Europe. Their theory, however, fails to explain the possession of these popular tales by non-Aryan peoples, and, above all, by savage tribes.

The same objection is valid against the Benfroy theory, which is, that popular tales, or rather the bulk of them, were invented in India, and that, within historical times, they were disseminated by literary channels all over the world. While one-half or more of popular European tales or jests can be traced to ancient Indian sources, it is only by a wide stretch of the imagination that one may believe that Indian folk-tales were diffused among savage peoples in such a manner as the Benfroyites would have us believe. As a matter of fact, students of folk-lore are at a loss to decide

how far popular tales may have been transmitted from people to people, or how far they originated out of the same condition of savage thought. What the Grimms claimed as rare exceptions—"the probability of a story's passing from one people to another, and firmly rooting itself in foreign soil"—is now supposed to be the rule. Or, as Mr. Lang puts it: "Wherever man, woman or child can go, there a tale may go and find a new home. Any drifted and wandering canoe, any captured alien wife, any stolen slave passed from hand to hand in commerce or war, may carry a *Marchen*. These processes of transmission have been going on, practically, ever since man was man." When Mr. Lang comes to consider the resemblances of plot and arrangement in the popular tales of unrelated and widely separated peoples, he confesses ignorance. In truth, the sentiments expressed in folk-tales are more or less the same, because human nature is the same. Many a pleasant discovery is in waiting for the scholar who will patiently gather these popular teachings, and combine them into a philosophy of folk-tales.—*L. J. Vance, in the Open Court.*

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Clayton & Sons are going to put up a four-story brick building next to the one at present occupied by them. The new building will extend from the present building to Trinity Church, Messrs. Clayton & Sons having purchased the property next the church. Work has already been begun by contractor Sanders.

The Sylvester Brick Works are running full blast this summer. They are not able to fill all the orders. What is wrong with our enterprising young men, when they do not open up another brick yard. There is room enough for all.

The Sydney Foundry is doing a good business, which is daily increasing. The buildings have been considerably enlarged of late. Much of the prosperity of the enterprise is due to the push of Mr. Jas. Burchell, aided by the practical energy of Mr. Keife. Mr. Burchell deserves success. The foundry is well equipped, having all the recent improved machinery.

Though there is a general complaint among the shopkeepers of Sydney as to the scarcity of money, there is considerable bustle in the town and an appearance of prosperity. Buildings are going up in all directions, some of them of imposing proportions. Mr. Konnelly, of the Sydney & Louisburg Co., has just put up a splendid building which evokes much favorable comment.—*The Stellarton Journal & News.*

It is estimated that the total tonnage which will pass through the Nicaragua Canal when completed will be ten million tons per annum. This is equal to five large ships and fifteen ships of ordinary size a day.

Last October nine women were appointed station agents on the elevated railways of Brooklyn. They have been so successful that the management will appoint more.

The Chambers Electric Light and Power Co. have added a 350 light light dynamo to their already large plant. They have now eight dynamos, of which this is the finest. Truro is "way up" in the matter of electrical appliances. This company is also at work putting in heating apparatus in various places.—*Truro News.*

STRONG MEN.

The prize fighter of our epoch would make short work of the ear-crushing boxer of old Greece, whose method of procedure was not to strike out from the shoulder, but to swing down his heavily-weighted fist like a hammer, and whose deadliest attack consisted in standing on tiptoe and pounding the top of his adversary's head. It has been claimed, and with much show of reason, that the records of our heroes of the cinder-path would have astonished the best runners of the Olympian or Pythian festivals. And, similarly, it is probable that the professional Strong Men of recent sensations have been at least the equals of those who were the delight and astonishment of the ancients.

Milo of Crotona, the celebrated wrestler, was, of course, the Strong Man *par excellence* of the classical era. One of the deeds attributed to him is notable enough. Pausanias tells us that he "would bind his forehead with a cord, after the fashion of a fillet or a crown, compress his lips, hold his breath, and so fill the veins of his head with blood as to burst the cord by the strength of his veins." The physiological explanation of "how it was done" does not appear very satisfactory, and it is, perhaps, not uncharitable to suppose that this particular story is fictitious or an exaggeration. But for the rest of Milo's muscular exploits parallels could readily be found in modern, or comparatively modern, times. Thus the slaying of an ox at a single blow has been by no means an uncommon feat. M. Gregoire, who at a very advanced age startled the good people of Herford some twenty years ago by his displays, and who was said to be so strong that he was afraid to nurse his own baby, frequently performed it, and there is at present living in London at least one man who has done the same.

Against Milo's tricks with the trees, which he is described as tearing up by the roots—the size and growth of said trees being, by the way, nowhere recorded—we may set the achievement of Topham, the Strong Man of Islington, who pulled against a horse with his feet resting against a low wall, or, better still, that of William Jay, "The English Samson," a Kentish man, born in the latter part of the seventeenth century, who restrained a

strong horse plunging forward under the influence of the whip, without availing himself of any support whatever; or again, that of the acrobat some years ago in Berlin, who, hanging head downwards from a trapeze, slowly drew up from the stage a horse and its rider, and as slowly let them down again. Nor was Milo, walking through the Stadium with a four-year-old heifer on his shoulders, a more remarkable sight than that offered in Hungary by the Paspischilli Brothers, who are described as having supported a sort of wooden bridge while a cart filled with stones and drawn by two horses was driven over it, or than that of the experiments in bearing heavy weights which have been presented to music-hall audiences in contemporary London.—*Globe.*

EXHIBITION NOTES.

The display of machinery at the Exhibition is highly creditable to the individual exhibitors, but in number of exhibitors and in variety of manufactures displayed one cannot help feeling that the Province has not done itself justice.

In a prominent position just opposite to the main entrance of Machinery Hall—a most appropriate place—as heat is the basis of the power that drives the machinery, are two large blocks of coal, fine samples from the Old Sydney Mine and Victoria Colliery. The block of Victoria coal measures four feet long, three feet wide and two feet six inches high. The block of Sydney is smaller, but a glance is sufficient to show its superiority in quality to its big neighbor, and the reason why Old Sydney coal has acquired its high reputation. Cunard & Morrow and S. Cunard & Co., agents for the General Mining Association and the Low Point and Barrasois Coal Company, are the exhibitors. Victoria coal is as good as one need want, but the burning of Old Sydney is a real luxury.

To the left of the entrance James Hylands has a fine display of kogs from his cooperage, and adjoining Mr. Kavanagh exhibits salmon and other barrels, showing the best of material and workmanship.

D. L. Johns has a notable display of drain pipe and terra cotta wares from the Enfield and St. John's (Quebec) works, for which he is agent.

A large locomotive boiler of fifty horse power furnishes the steam to drive the machinery, and reflects credit on its maker, John Patterson, the well known boiler maker of Upper Water Street, Halifax.

I. Matheson & Co., New Glasgow, furnish the twenty-five horse power engine that drives the machinery, and near by W. W. Howell & Co. exhibit a compound horizontal engine—a fine piece of workmanship—a centrifugal pump with a capacity of 3,000 gallons per minute—a hoisting engine, suitable for mining purposes, and a steam drill.

The hoisting engine drives the Baxter dynamo from the Halifax Gas Light Company, which furnishes the electric lighting of the building.

W. & A. Moir, machinists, have a most interesting display of their manufactures. An upright marine engine in operation with shaft and screw attached suitable for a steam yacht, is an attractive exhibit and equally so is the steam hammer. Then there are automatic valves, saw arbours, jack screws, etc. etc.

The Windsor Foundry Company, (J. E. Wilson, agent,) occupy a large space with their display of windlasses, capstans and other ship's gear and ship's ranges, and on the west side of the main Exhibition building they have a grand display of stoves and ranges. Here also J. E. Wilson has a beautiful collection of mantles, the wood work done by C. A. Loverman and the slates and tiles furnished by Mr. Wilson.

The Lloyd Manufacturing Co., of Kentville, (Austen Bros., agents,) have a grand display of their shingle and stave-making machinery and saw-mills actively at work, and their department is the centre of interest. Austen Bros. also have an interesting exhibit of their well-known specialties.

The Parkins Cutlery Company furnish ocular demonstration of how cutlery is made, and have forge and grinding machinery in working order. These various exhibits and a large collection of harrows, plows and other agricultural implements complete the inventory of the attractions in Machinery Hall, but just in the rear there is a large room completely filled with carriages and waggons of all descriptions.

In the middle of the main Exhibition building, near the western entrance, Longard Brothers exhibit a complete hot water heating apparatus in operation, a sanitary apparatus also working, and a dumb waiter of the newest and most convenient design. They also display hot water fittings and pipe tools, brass valves, &c., &c., and have made their space very attractive by the judicious use of paint.

Nearly opposite, John Starr & Sons have an interesting display of electrical appliances, including an electrical turn table for show windows, lamps, telephones and the celebrated Sampson battery, 70,000 of which were sold last year in North America.

Just the thing for private use is the Unique Telephone, which requires no adjustment, and which is already largely used in Halifax. The Valley Telephone Company is now using this telephone on their new line of 16 miles between Wilmot and Margaretsville.

In brass goods T. McAvity & Sons, of St. John, take the lead, showing every imaginable article in brass in handsome cases in their space near the north central part of the building.

A favorite resort is Eggar's corner, where he dispenses free Bunsdorp's cocoa and Eggar's wine of rennet, the later served on elegant china dishes.

A rival to Eggar's hospitality is found in the north gallery, where John P. Mott & Co.'s bromo is dispensed with equal freedom.

Charles F. Mott has a large exhibit of soap, some of the bars being of mammoth size, and John P. Mott & Co. have a very similar display, none of which, it is to be hoped, will find its way into the bromo.

Just to the left of the main entrance the Foyle Browery have a suggestive

display to the thirty in barrels and bottles of ale and stout, but the total abstainer can hie himself away from temptation and seek out the health-giving peptonized beef and ale in the large space presided over by Hattie & Mylius, who also exhibit a full collection of all their own preparations.

W. & C. Silver have fairly outdone themselves in the display of carpets, rugs, clothing, &c.

Coleman & Co. have a beautifully arranged display of furs, and their booth is the centre of attraction.

Henderson & Potts show paints and oils, arranged cone-shape, but the McDougall Distillery Company overtops everything with a pyramid of barrels.

The ladies find the greatest attraction in the magnificent display made by M. S. Brown & Co., of jewelry, silverware, clocks, &c.

The Halifax Shovel Works are well represented, and Mr. Fenerty is on hand to explain.

The galleries are largely devoted to the display of furniture, pianos, organs and sewing machines. However, there are a few exceptions, and some of these are met on coming up the main staircase from the entrance, where the first attractions are the displays of R. Stanford, Tailor, and the Woodill Baking Powder Company. A. & W. McKinlay have space here also, and show books, stationery, etc.

The Singer Sewing Machine Co. have a very large exhibit of their famous machines; and turning from here to the north the grand exhibit of the Nova Scotia Furniture Company is encountered. One lingers here as long as possible, but is gradually pushed along by the crowd until the north end of the gallery is reached, where W. H. Johnson occupies a large space with an unrivalled exhibit of pianos and organs. Here piano recitals are continually going on, and one listens to sweet music and refreshes the inner man by a cup of broma at the Mott booth adjoining.

Gavin & Gentzel have a large collection of artistic photos in a case just above the north-west staircase, and one recognizes the life like portraits of a number of leading citizens in the collection.

In the western gallery the Halifax Piano & Organ Co. occupy a large space, which is always crowded with eager sight-seers; and beyond comes Clayton & Sons with a very large exhibit of ready-made clothing. Next comes T. W. Harris' pianos and organs, etc., and Murray's teas, making a commendable display.

In the south-east gallery the Halifax Cigar Company have several employees engaged in making cigars, and the manufacture of the weed from the leaf tobacco to the finished article is open to the inspection of the public.

Plants and vegetables are displayed in the southern half of the main building, and a notable exhibit of vegetables is made by Geo. E. Francklyn, all grown at his place, Emscote, on the N. W. Arm. They consist of an immense vegetable marrow, an equally large pumpkin, and splendid specimens of beets, turnips, potatoes, mangles and carrots. They are not monstrosities, but most appetising examples of what skill and care can produce in our immediate locality.

The Lindberg Brewery Company have a display of their favorite beverages, Bavarian and Pilsen Beer, while the soda water men are represented by James Roue and F. Drake, of New Glasgow.

The Spa Springs and Aylesford Canning Company have a splendid exhibit, and the thirsty are supplied with Spa water free of cost.

In boots and shoes there is a very fine exhibit, the Taylor Manufacturing Company having a mammoth show case for the display of their goods, and W. Taylor & Co. and the Industrial School being also well represented.

The Oxford and Glendyer Mills show homespun and cloths in great variety, and the Truro, Aylesford and Kingston condensed milk and canning factories have very full exhibits.

The Starr Manufacturing Co. show bolts, nuts, plated ware, skates, etc., and skates and other manufactures of iron and brass are exhibited by the Forbes Manufacturing Company and Thos. Bateman & Son.

Shepherd and Bateman also show a patent attachment for billiard tables.

Gordon & Keith have a most artistic display of furniture, carpets and household requisites, and W. R. Brander shows some rare specimens of skill in cabinet work.

In rattan were the Windsor Rattan Company make a very fine display, and their goods are greatly admired.

Messrs. Spike & McLeod have a full exhibit of their patent fire alarm attachments, and patented electrical appliances and electrical clocks in both ends of the building, are the handiwork of Mr. McLeod, and controlled from his booth.

Lime and marble are displayed by the Bras d'Or Lime and the Bras d'Or Marble Companies, who show barrels and jars of Nos. 1 and 2 lime and some fine specimens of marble; but the latter exhibit was greatly dwarfed by the non-arrival of samples, a full collection of which were on the way.

Fraser & Clark show galena or silver lead ore and a pig of smelted lead from their mine at Smithfield, Colechester County.

The ore exhibits, however, are few, and not at all representative of the great mineral resources of the Province.

The happiest exhibit is the pigs. Perfect pictures of contentment may be seen among them.

The exhibit of cattle is one that Nova Scotia may be proud of. The horses also make a highly creditable show; and the advance made in breeding of late years is the most distinctive feature of the fair.

The dogs attract a great deal of attention. Large and small are there, all doing their best to make day and night hideous with their howls. The poor dogs are unhappy at being deprived of their liberty, especially with such grand chances for a fight. Among the larger dogs, Mr. Michael Dwyer's immense Newfoundland is perhaps most admired by visitors, but a rather dangerous looking fellow close by, who showed us the most beautiful

set of canine dentals we have ever seen, would please the sportful better. The stag hounds are much admired by those whose taste inclines to the slim and fleet-footed, and the ever-pretty Irish setters, of which there are a large number on exhibition, take the eyes of many. The smaller dogs are along the north fence near the building, and there are many pretty little fellows there in "durance vile." A beautiful spitz and some of the spaniels suit our fancy best.

Unfortunately we have not a tenth of the space we would like to give to the Exhibition, and condensation is a *sine qua non* to the scribe, but there are some things in the building we must touch upon. In the Art department a pair of small oil paintings (landscape) by Mr. William Huggins, are beautiful pieces of artistic work. Miss Bossie Creighton's painting and pastels show good work and artistic feeling. Miss Irene Bentley's china painting is very delicate and pretty. There are many other articles we must postpone mention of until next week, for our time and space are limited.

Mr. Kenneth Fairbanks' exhibit of mechanical drawings takes up a large space, and attracts the admiring attention of draftsmen. This is one of the results of the teaching of the Victoria School of Art and Design, of which there are numerous examples hung in the art gallery. Some of the work in oils is highly praiseworthy, and reflects credit on both teachers and pupils, but there are also some ghastly daubs to be seen. This, however, is always the case, and it is better perhaps that it should be, for the juxtaposition sets off the good work. Among the patchwork we saw a few quilts that were really desirable, but others, oh, my! were terrors; monuments of patience, but not always of taste or skill.

The band music alone is worth a large part of the admission fee, and the bell ringers and piano recitals also help to give the visitor more than his money's worth.

They give you a fairly good meal in the dining hall, and we cheerfully record our appreciation of the excellent bread and batter served.

At the time of going to press we wonder if ever lovelier weather shone on an Exhibition; but we cannot tell what a day may bring forth, and so moderate our transports until next week, when we shall be able to give vent to our feeling without any uncertainty.

(To be continued next week.)

COMMERCIAL.

The week has developed no change in the general trade situation. Of course the exhibition induced some visits from country buyers, and this led directly to a good degree of jobbing activity in dry goods and groceries, but, outside of these, there has been nothing of importance. The fact is that trade cannot be expected to assume wide and comprehensive dimensions until the farmer has marketed his season's produce and finds exactly how he stands. Certainly there can now be no doubt that he will stand well, for in all lines the returns are satisfactory. With the pockets of the principal consumers of manufactured and imported goods well filled a good fall trade should, and no doubt will, follow as a rational sequence, especially as stocks of all kinds are small. In the meanwhile there is little to say, and a canvass of the various lines of trade show a waiting situation. Remittances continue to be poor and can hardly be expected to become first-class before November or even December. The money market remains as before with prime mercantile paper at 6 to 7 per cent. according to names and dates. In London the Bank of England rate was marked up $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 3 per cent., while the rate in the open market was steady at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Call money in New York is at 6 per cent. The Montreal *Trade Bulletin*, under the caption of "The Business Outlook" remarks: "Perhaps never before in the history of Canada was the commercial outlook brighter than it is to-day, an abundant harvest having been secured, with the probabilities in favor of good prices for the bulk of Canadian produce during the coming season. A number of our merchants, however, are it seems to us unreasonably disappointed because the looked for improvement has not manifested itself in payments and remittances; but they should remember that comparatively little grain has as yet been marketed, as farmers are still busy with their field work, and not before November will the major portion of them be prepared to make their deliveries, and it is quite probable that even then many of them as usual will postpone their sales for higher prices. It is sufficient, however, to know that the increased wealth is in the country, to the extent of probably \$30,000,000 in excess of that of last year, a large percentage of which European countries must have, and in return therefore must pay us largely in cash. There can be little doubt, however, that money will be scarce, and that the banks will have ample requirements for their surplus funds from this out; but as long as farmers on this side are free sellers of the products which Europe requires there will be no panicky stringency in the money market. The business outlook is therefore brighter on the whole than it has been for many years past, and it only requires a little patience on the part of our merchants to reap the solid advantages thereof." A London special cable to the Montreal *Evening Post* says: "The Bank of England to-day shipped 290,000 pounds of gold to the United States and 60,000 pounds to Germany. The markets were accordingly dull. The bank rate of discount will probably be raised 1 per cent. on Thursday next."

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date			
	Sept. 25.	Prev.	Sept. 25.	1889	1888	1891	1890	1889	1888
United States	250	236	179	180	150	8812	7446	8406	7320
Canada	34	33	31	32	28	1311	1183	1163	1274

We regret to have to report that it is beginning to be seriously feared that the long spell of dry weather that we have had is doing much injury to the turnip crop in some sections of this Province. This will be bad for our

farmers, to whom this crop is very necessary for food for their cattle through the winter.

DRY GOODS.—During the past week merchants have had many visitors who have been attracted to the city by the exhibition, and their time has been fully taken up with their country customers. Although the actual business thus done may not be as large in amount as some perhaps expected, yet the bonds between buyers and sellers have been materially strengthened by these visits and a great deal of good will result indirectly. Most of the travellers are in off the road and have not started out with their fresh lines of samples yet, so that business has been rather quiet among the wholesalers.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—As regards pig iron the week has been utterly featureless, though there seems to be a tendency towards higher values on low grade pig, which is the only thing notable. As to actual business there has been none, and nothing has transpired to make the price one way or the other, as values are more or less nominal. The same remarks will apply to tin plates, Canadian plates and tinned plates. Copper is unchanged with nothing doing. Lead rules steady and tin moves in a very small way. The former tendency in Russian and zinc sheets is maintained but nothing is doing. Bar iron is a blank as far as business is concerned during this week.

BREADSTUFFS.—In the local market there is only a quiet jobbing demand for flour at our quotations. Buyers are unwilling to lay in stocks until future prices are better assured. The prognostications of those who claim to be "posted" and to "know all about it" are so divergent that it is impossible for any one to form an intelligent opinion on this point. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat and corn in England quiet and rather easier. In Chicago the market for both wheat and corn have ruled dull with hardly any transactions. Both cereals fluctuated continually but within a range of only about 1 cent either way.

PROVISIONS.—As usual at this season of the year provisions of all kinds are extremely dull and there is scarcely any noticeable demand or movement. And this condition of the market is not confined to ours, as reports from Liverpool, Chicago, Montreal and other centres are all concurrent. For live stocks the situation is perhaps even worse. In Chicago cattle, sheep and hogs are all lower with very small sales.

BUTTER.—Butter in this market remains in about the same position as at our last report, except that it is rather scarcer on account of the small quantities coming forward and, consequently, prices are on the upward grade. Really first-class butter in small tubs that a few weeks ago was quoted at about 16c, is now readily taken up by dealers at 20c to 21c, according to the size of the lots offered. It is believed that there are very considerable quantities of butter in the country, but they are being held back in the expectation of better prices here, or for shipment abroad in the event of values being enhanced across the water. Butter makers should, however, bear in mind that that article, unlike cheese, does not improve in fibre or in flavor by keeping. A London letter says:—"There has been a certain amount of excitement in butter this week, the supply being considerably below the demand, the small output sending prices up across the channel, with a quick response here. Normandy advanced 4s on Monday and a further 4s on Thursday, selling up to 116s. Danish is 3 kroner higher, and Irish has gone up 4s to 6s on the week, English in like proportion. American is in fair demand, and a large quantity has changed hands at 80s, while finest creamery is quoted up to 90s per cwt."

CHEESE.—In this market cheese is dull and listless under a merely nominal demand, and the well known fact that the factories throughout the country have made, and are making, more cheese than ever, which they are obliged to hold, as at present ruling figures there is no profit in handling them. Indications all point now to a dragging sort of market, for there seems to be little chance that business will move freely on the present basis of values. In London, however, it is reported that a steady trade is passing in cheese, and Canadian is going off satisfactorily, but old rates rule, and the market is devoid of any special feature. The *Greens' Journal* this week, in an article on the cheese position, remarks on the dullness of the markets here; but predicts an exciting finish to the season, with prospects of capital prices for the finish of Canada's production.

Eggs continue to be in plentiful supply, and all or nearly all now offering in this market are reliable and fresh. Prices continue low, being for large lots about 9c. to 10c. per dozen. The demand is quite fair and is increasing, but it cannot at present keep up with the supply. It is said that considerable quantities are being shipped directly from various country points to the United States, Newfoundland, etc., but very few go from this port. A correspondent writing from London says:—"Eggs have been a very dull trade of late, and prices have only been kept from a long drop by falling off in supply. This has been a bad time for sales in London, but I am told by a large house here that the worst is supposed to have been seen and that better conditions may prevail this week. The *Globe* passes a eulogy on the Canadian style of packing eggs, and congratulates Canada on entering the lists in this important article of consumption; and from Liverpool, where there have been abnormally large supplies, superinducing languor on purchasers, the report comes that recent heavy consignments from the Dominion have unpacked splendidly, their fine quality guaranteeing them full prices, the demand being very good for these eggs, which, as I have before remarked, are considered equal to the finest Irish. What better praise could there be, when Ireland puts her eggs on our markets every day?"

DRIED FRUIT.—The week has not been an active one even in new fruit, some of which have been received *via* Montreal, but it has been a fair one. The present tendency is towards lower relative figures in our own and Canadian markets as compared with those of last season. But, on the other hand, advices from primary markets show a distinctly firm tendency, and would mean for Valencia raisins equal to over 6c. laid down here.

GREEN FRUITS.—There is no change in oranges or lemons, business in

them being of a normal kind at steady values. Other green fruits continue to come in freely from the United States, while the demand, which has been steady all this summer, does not perceptibly abate. A few lots of native apples have been received and sold at auction, but as they are early apples, windfalls, etc., it is impossible as it would be unfair to quote them as giving any indication of what real market values should be. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* says:—"The first shipments of Canadian apples have gone forward and realized good prices on the Liverpool market, where a lot of fancy fall fruit was sold at 25s per bbl, and a good sized lot of Golden sweets brought 28s 6d. These prices, however, were for the first early arrivals of fancy fall fruit, and are not expected to continue. On the other hand, several lots of American fruit arrived about the same time in bad order, and only realized from 4s to 7s per bbl. Regarding winter apples very few contracts have as yet been made, as dealers and shippers look for lower prices during the coming season, in order to move the large crop into consumption. A notable feature in the present yield is that the great proportion of the fruit is large and free from specks, so that it will nearly all be marketable. The few contracts made so far have been by Western men, who have paid \$1 to \$1.25 on the tree, which means \$2 to \$2.25 laid down in this market; but dealers here consider these prices too high, and state that they will not operate at any such figures. Time however, will tell." The *New York Fruit Trade Journal* in its last issue has the following regarding the apple crop of the United States:—"The apple crop of New York this season will be a little over half a full crop, and the shortage embraces mainly the red varieties or colors. Baldwins are very scarce throughout and so are Spitzenburgs and other red sorts. In consequence the red or colored varieties in the West will show some improvement in prices, and some Eastern buyers are already in the field in the West after good red keeping fruit. The apples in Eastern New York, or those nearest the coast, where the influence of the salt water is felt, show no keeping qualities at all and all such will be hurried off to the market. New Jersey and Pennsylvania have the largest crops of apples ever produced by these states, and will largely make up for the New York shortage. Michigan will average considerably over half a full yield, and so will Ohio and Indiana, so that taking all into consideration, the apple crop of the Eastern and Middle States will be nearly a full one, and prices will rule low everywhere, influenced by the enormous supply of other fruits." The pear crop throughout this continent is enormous this year, and large quantities of good keeps will be sent across the Atlantic this fall.

SUGAR.—There is only a fair trade doing in sugars, and while prices are not notably changed, the competition between refineries has resulted in some cutting, and sales are reported to have been effected below the nominal figures.

TEAS.—There has not been much doing in teas during the week, but a better movement is expected from this time forward. Some grade blacks are firmer in London, but this has not affected prices here as yet.

COFFEE.—The coffee market shows a weaker feeling, although little or no change can be actually cited as ruling on spot. The alteration is due to the fact that Rios have taken a big drop across the line, but there is comparatively no stock on this market, so the change is not appreciable to the same extent.

FISH.—There is little new to add to our recent reports on fish. The along-shore catching season is virtually over, and many owners have taken in and housed their seines, regarding the chances of large schools of fish coming along after this date as too remote to justify them in exposing their property to destruction by the October gales that may now come on at any day. The catch has indeed been very small, for men who in former years always expected to, and did, take from 300 to 600 and more barrels of mackerel each season can only count their 20, 30, or 50 barrels each. Still the market is depressed and prices continue low, owing to the absence of anything like an active demand. It is quite probable that there will be considerable privation if not actual destitution among our fishermen and their families in the coming winter. Our outside advices are as follows:—*Montreal*, Sept. 30,—"It looks as if fish was going to be very scarce this season. Regarding herrings, we have not heard of a single cargo of Labrador herring advised for this market yet, and the few shore herring offered have sold at \$4.50 to \$5 per bbl. during the past week." *Gloucester, Mass.*, Sept. 30,—"This has been quite a lively week in the local market, with good weather for curing and considerable movements of stocks. Most of the skimming lofts are working evenings to keep up with orders. Receipts of ground fish are moderate, with no accumulation of stocks. Quite a number of the mackerel fleet have been home to pack out and prepare for any possible fall spurt. Fares as a rule have been very small and prices have an upward tendency. All but two of the Iceland fleet have arrived, the *Mary E.* and *Gatherer*, and the season will soon close with a light catch. Mackerel in fisherman's order, \$13.50 per bbl. for large and \$7.50 for medium Shores. Packed twos, \$13; ones \$18; extras \$22. P. E. I. \$12 to \$14. Fare sales of Bank cod from vessel \$3.75 and \$2.75 per cwt.; Georges \$4 and \$3; Cape Shore do. \$3.30 and \$2.30. New Georges codfish \$6.50 a qtl. for large, and small at \$5; Bank \$5.50 for large and \$4 for small; Shore \$6.25 and \$4.50 for large and small. Dry Bank \$6, medium \$4.50. Cured euk at \$4 per qtl.; hake, \$2; haddock, \$3.25; heavy salted pollock, \$2.37. Labrador herring \$6.50 per bbl.; Nova Scotia do. \$5.25; split Shore \$4.25; round do., \$4.75." *Port of Spain, Trinidad*, Sept. 9,—"The *Clifford* from Lunenburg *via* Barbados and *Rover* from Lockport direct are the arrivals during the fortnight. We have succeeded in lotting the bulk of former assortment at \$26.00 to \$25.00 Tierces, \$28.00 Drums, \$7.25 to \$7.00 Boxes, and \$20.00 to \$18.00 Haddock, but the *Rover's* cargo we have been compelled to store. Dealers are now fairly well supplied, and present range of values is not likely to be maintained. Good herring and mackerel are enquired for, and we sold 100 barrels of former ex *Clifford* at \$3.50 to \$3.75."

THE BRIDE OF AN HOUR.

(Concluded.)

As Mr. Ashcroft sauntered through the pretty lodge gates, he muttered thoughtfully:

"There is some mystery here, one, too, that certainly looks puzzling on the surface. I wish I was a score of years younger, I'd try to unravel it somehow, but this confounded gout puts a veto upon everything, and it appears to me I'm going to have a visit from my old enemy from the sudden twinge in my foot just now."

Mr. Lionel Ashcroft had been a very astute, clever lawyer, but having fallen into a very handsome fortune, through his wife, had given up practice, and become a country squire, and, for amusement, sat on the bench in the capacity of magistrate, to keep his faculties green, as he would laughingly inform his friends.

So that his shrewd mind was not easily carried away by external circumstances, or blinded by his old friend's prejudices.

"I'll go and see young Russel," he told himself, "before this old rascal gout lays me by the heels. Why its twenty years he'll get if he is found guilty, and that hot-headed Ravenscourt seems resolved to bring it home to him in the most revengeful of spirits."

Ivon Russel was a great favorite of the squire, as he was of everyone in the country who had come under his influence, for his genial, unaffected, yet withal modest manners.

The unhappy prisoner's face lighted up with evident pleasure when the old gentleman entered his cheerless cell and held out his hand in a frank, warm way that spoke volumes.

"You would not give me your hand, Mr. Ashcroft," he said gratefully, "if you thought me guilty of so heinous a crime."

"No, I would not, Russel, but I cannot bring myself to believe it possible," he returned encouragingly, "though I own things look uncommonly black, through you not being with the rest in the dining-room when the dastardly crime was perpetrated."

"I wish to heaven my love of a smoke had not tempted me to stay out at that fatal moment, for who knows what will be the result; my solicitor says twenty years if I am condemned at all; God help me;" and at the thought of that awful doom he bowed his weary head in abject misery on to the bench that did duty for a table.

"It is no use to anticipate evil, dear boy; you must keep up your courage, not give way to despondency."

"I have tried, but the iron cuts deep in my heart to know that my uncle is the bitterest foe I have on earth, who is determined to hound me down despite all the most solemn protestations of my innocence."

"He is blinded by confounded jealousy, it has perverted his judgement and warped a kind nature."

"But why pitch upon me to vent his jealousy at. What, in God's blessed name, had I ever done to lead him to believe me such a base wretch?" he asked in a sudden paroxysm of angry indignation.

"Look here, Russel, let us talk this over calmly. I know your lot is hard to endure patiently, but there must be a way of meeting this horrible charge, some loophole of escape. Think for a moment, let your mind travel back to the past. Can you remember anyone who had formed a dislike or enmity to Lady Ravenscourt, any servant or other person whom, in a moment of thoughtless youth, she might have offended?"

"None," he protested, brokenly, "she was loved, I solemnly believe, by everyone who came in contact with her, from the scullery upwards, for hers was a singularly amiable, sunny nature."

"Yet the most angelic of women have aroused the hatred in vicious, envious hearts," he remarked, dryly.

"Still, you will admit, there would be some motive to lead even them to commit so black a crime."

"Jealousy, why not that hydra-headed monster, the most tyrannical, malignant monster that ever festered in the human breast."

"Where is the villain who possessed this inhuman feeling? Surely you do not suspect Lady Ravenscourt of carrying on a surreptitious acquaintance with a cast-off lover?"

"Certainly not, with any wrongful intent, yet some fellow, whom she might have smiled upon in her pretty, simple, affectionate way, may have harbored hopes which drove him to madness—it is not improbable—that is my view of the case."

"Heaven grant it would come true, then," he sighed; "but the mercant would never come forward to save me of his own accord, should your theory prove correct, therefore, my position is just as hopeless as ever."

"Lady Ravenscourt may confess to her husband the truth, when she learns the peril you are placed in; so gentle a girl as she would never see you condemned to a felon's wretched doom to save herself from a little censure."

"No, you are right; if there is any secret which she has foolishly withheld in the background it will come out, she is too pure hearted to keep it locked in her breast."

"Did I not tell you to think and not despond, lad?" his friend observed, cheerily, "it is all very well to throw up the sponge when hope is dead and buried."

"Yet it is only a straw for a poor, drowning wretch to cling to, for it might not be a disappointed lover."

"Someone plunged that accursed dagger into the poor child's breast, that's certain, and common sense and reason points me, an old lawyer, to the motive of the would-be murderer, to prompt him to do the deed; it was

not robbery, for not a single article of value was touched in the room, so robbery is disposed of."

"Now I come to think of it," Russel interrupted excitedly, "why it must have been the hand of some person who knew our family legend who did the villainous deed, as if they determined to perpetuate the curse of our unfortunate race."

"Why, yes; strange, too, that it never struck me; then the person must be familiar with your family history and consequently no stranger; by Jove, it gets more complicated every minute one talks it over."

"And more disheartening for me, because it plainly shows there is a subtle cunning enemy lurking perhaps under the very roof of my people, who perhaps is gloating now over my prospective doom."

"God will defend the right, lad; keep up your faith and rely upon his sense of justice to bring the guilty to justice and you free from this hideous charge."

"God bless you for your sympathy and friendship," poor Ivon said, tears springing to his eyes as he held the ex-lawyer's hand in a firm grip of pure heartwhole affection, for he had brought comfort and even a ray of hope to his weary, sad heart, which had for days been low and laden down with despondency.

When Mr. Ashcroft met the baronet he remarked quietly yet firmly:

"I have paid a visit to your poor nephew, Sir John, and have arrived at a conclusion."

"Indeed, and pray what is it?" he enquired eagerly.

"Simply that he is no more guilty of the crime he is charged with than I am."

"I wish I could think the same, old friend, but that is impossible," he said emphatically.

"The fact is you are prejudiced against him, and that confounded feeling blinds you to the truth."

I am as morally sure of his guilt as I am that Heaven has spared my treasure to me, and thus balked the villain's treachery."

"I am sorry for you, Sir John, for some day your eyes will be opened, and then perhaps your potent grief at the deep wrong you have committed upon an innocent man and your kinsman may be too late; for that proud young high nature will soon perish in the ignominy of a life among felons."

"I must bear it, then; even that would be better than permit a dangerous murderer to escape from justice," was his stolid reply.

And then the two gentlemen parted, neither of them too cordially, for the baronet would not be convinced that Ivon was guiltless of the atrocious crime he imputed to him in his perverted and unfounded jealousy.

Sweet trailing roses nod and steal into the open window, the air, too, seemed burdened by their warm scent, mingling as they did with the virgin white lilies down in the terrace garden.

Sheila lay on a heap of pale blue cushions beside the window, a Dresden bowl of violets stood on a mosaic table by her hand, a sweet, refreshing breeze just stirred the looped back lace and silken curtains, and gave a pearly flush to her wan little face from which all sign of nature's roses had faded.

The bonny, proud little head was shorn of all its woman's glory, and the blue veins in her thin, attenuated hands told the terrible story of the suffering she had passed through.

Her husband was beside her clasping one fragile hand.

"Can you recall or remember, dear, anything to afford a clue to the wretch who nearly deprived me of you? I think."

"All is a blank," she said, with a sigh; "I only remember a slim hand thrusting something glittering into my chest, then all was dark," and with this bald explanation he was forced to be content.

"How is Wally?" she asked presently. "I am longing to see him, have him wheeled into my room, dear."

For her to express the slightest wish, was to him a command, and soon the youth was by her couch.

"Congratulate me, Wally, dear," Sheila said affectionately, as she tried to take one of his hands, "the doctor has promised to let me go for a drive in a few days, isn't that splendid?"

He seemed in a gloomy reverie for a time, then looked up at her with a spasmodic impulse, and shivered till his teeth chattered.

"Why don't you speak?" she asked with the petulance of a spoiled child, "are you frightened at my ugliness? I know I am dreadfully changed."

Sir John had strolled out on the terrace to brood and think over the coming trial of his nephew.

One hand emaciated, slender and quivering, as if stricken with palsy, issued from his rug and dashed the clustering hair from off his forehead as if the weight was more than he could bear.

Her eyes followed it mechanically; then a shudder of mortal agony shook her feeble frame.

"That hand!" she gasped convulsively. "Oh merciful Heaven, am I mad?"

"I was, and am," he almost hissed, snatching it from her grasp, then letting it drop helplessly to his side like a log.

"It was you, you who tried to kill me, I know it, I can see it in your face."

"It is useless to lie, it was me, I swore you should never be my father's wife. I loved you, he had the world to choose from, and yet he robbed me of the only creature I adored with a passion stronger than death."

"It is too horrible!" she moaned, pressing her fingers tightly to her throbbing temples, now I see why you acted so strangely on the night of my betrothal. Oh, Wally, better death itself, than this knowledge of your sin."

"Vile, degenerate reptile!" said a stern voice, and Sir John stood confronting his wretched son. "Viper, who stung the hand that fed it, may Heaven's curse rest on you!"

But ere another sentence fell from the baronet's infuriated lips, a shriek of agony burst from Wally, and the face became livid in death's grip of awful fixedness; the strings of his heart had snapped asunder, in that awful moment when the accusing face of his father burst upon his sight, and the guilty young soul was freed from its unhappy earthly bondage, to be judged by a more tender and loving Father than the earthly one he had so cruelly wronged.

Ivon Russel was released, and humbly sued by the baronet for pardon, and not even Sheila ever guessed the crime that had been imputed to him, for it was a secret her husband dared not reveal, for the sake of the dead misguided youth who lay in an unloved, unnamed tomb of marble in the churchyard alone, for a place in the family vault had been denied by Sir John in his just wrath.

Shortly after the funeral Ravenscourt was left in charge of Mrs. Barlow and her attendant army, as Sir John carried his wife and daughter abroad to obtain forgetfulness and health.

Nearly twelve months have passed away like only a summer's morn to Sir John Ravenscourt and his treasured wife, and again they are in the old home, for a great event had just taken place, the advent of a son and heir to Ravenscourt.

"Is he not a cherub?" old Betsy babbled to her enraptured master, as she held a bundle of lace up to be admired.

"He is better than that," laughed the baronet, "he is my darling's precious gift, and my son," stealing on tip-toe to his wife's side to kiss the sweet rosebud mouth.

"Husband, there never will be any curse now over our house," said Sheila softly; "for darling baby has banished it, hasn't he?"

"Yes; there was a time when I thought you, 'the bride of an hour,' had been snatched from me."

A LAND OF WHEAT.

About the middle of last month a slight tinge of yellow began to steal over the sea of waving green in the great wheat fields of Manitoba. One day the Pacific Express, on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, went west in four sections with 1,500 Ontario farm hands, all bound for the great harvest fields. While this magazine is printing, hundreds of reapers are making music the live-long day as they are urged through the illimitable fields.

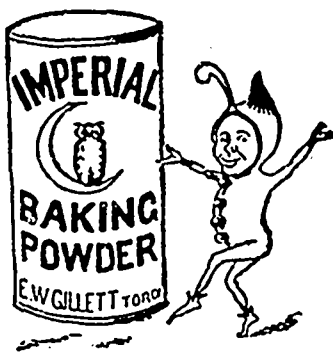
We have great blessings on this side of our favored continent, and can cheerfully yield the palm in grain culture to the great belt midway between our coasts which for ages was fitted by the slow processes of nature to give bread to the world. From the bosom of those plains, some level as a floor, as in Manitoba, some undulating, as in Minnesota, we are drawing the nourishment the ages have accumulated.

Over the plains of Manitoba once rolled the waves of an inland sea. The southern edge of the great ice sheet in the glacial epoch prevented the escape of north-flowing streams, and they formed a mighty lake. Boulders from the Rocky Mountains, or from the eastern Laurentian hills, are now seen here and there, where they were dropped by floating ice cakes, many hundreds of miles from their place of origin. Then came the recession of the ice, the disappearance of the lake rich in cretaceous and nitrogenous element, and, in course of time, rose a mighty forest, as great and as dense, it is believed, as those which now cover the Pacific slopes of the coast mountains. It is certain also that great forests covered these plains before the glacial epoch.

It is almost inconceivable to those who travel for days over the treeless plains between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains that here the giants of the forest once reared their lofty heads, shielding with their dense foliage the earth that is now exposed to the full blaze of the summer sun. Last month the air of northern Washington and Southern British Columbia was thick with the smoke of burning forests, and, in all probability, fire was a most important element in destroying the timber that once covered the plains north of our Western States.

The lake deposits, the forest growths, were among the elements that helped to produce the almost inexhaustible wheat bearing soil of Manitoba; and to-day the farmers are happy in the prospect of the greatest harvest that they ever reaped. It is believed that the wheat of Manitoba will average forty bushels to the acre. Many farmers say it will average forty-five bushels. Men who have seen many seasons of Minnesota wheat raising said in Manitoba last month that they had never looked upon such wheat fields before. Those great fields stretching for scores of miles around Brandon, Portage la Prairie, and Deloraine are worth crossing the continent to see. Early last month the waving expanse of dark green verdure was most pleasing to the eye. The stalks stood as thick as they could grow, were unusually high, and the ears were proportionally long and well filled with the plumpest of grain. Our own wheat growers will be glad that their Manitoba brethren are fully to share the blessings of this bounteous year.

We can show these Western farmers many things worth seeing; but if they had time to visit us now, they would smile at our patches of stunted grain just as tourists fresh from the plains of Manitoba and Minnesota do as they gaze upon the oats and wheat of Ontario and Vermont. But many eastern farm hands are sharing the blessings the west is bringing. One labor agency in Winnipeg had demands for 4,800 harvest hands at wages from \$30 to \$40 a month and board. Haying, harvesting and thrashing will afford about three months' employment, and hundreds of Ontario laborers took advantage of low harvest excursion rates and went west to see the great country and toil in its fields for a season.—*Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.*



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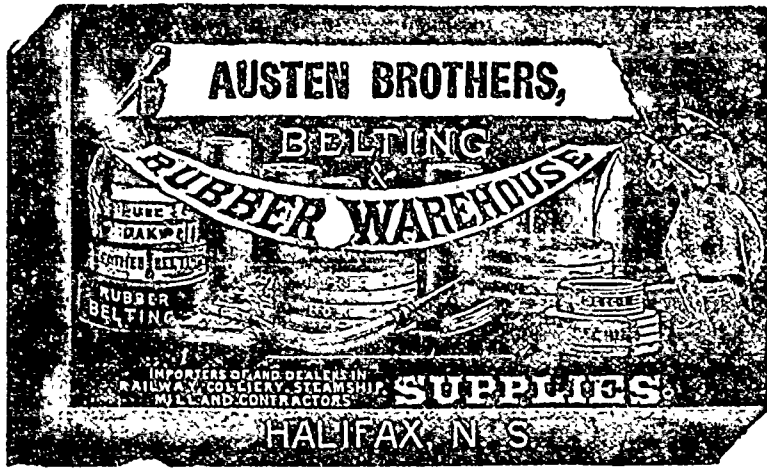
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MINING.

The gold mining outlook is now most encouraging, and there are prospects that a large amount of outside capital will soon be invested in some of our most noted mining districts. In other branches of mining, especially coal and iron, there is greatly increased business, and the large amount of labor receiving steady employment is bound to have its effect on the general prosperity of the Province. New minerals are receiving the attention of investors, and it is probable that the list of minerals produced in Nova Scotia will be increased this year. The manufacture of charcoal iron is receiving attention in Pictou County, and the New Glasgow *Enterprise* has a booming article showing to what vast proportions this industry may be developed.

UNIACKE DISTRICT.—The McCallums are opening up some new slate leads on their property that show fine "sights" of gold.

Supt. Dunbrack with a small crew are doing extended prospecting on portions of the English property with encouraging results.

The Phoenix Mill will be repaired and ready for crushing about October 10th.

Mining interests in this camp have greatly changed in the last two months. Then, hardly a minor had work, and now all are employed and new ones coming into camp nearly every day.

BIG BRICK OF GOLD.—On Tuesday Mr. F. K. Ballou, of the Boston Gold Mining Co., Molega, went to Bridgewater with a brick of gold which weighed 300 ounces. This brick was the result of last month's work, the mill clean-up being made on Saturday last.

It is said that during the past week some extraordinary rich ore has been struck on the Malaga Company's property at Molega.

A brick of gold weighing over 65 ounces, the result of about fifteen days work, was the clean-up at the Rossignol Mine, Whiteburn, last week.

At the mines office Friday a license to search in Lunenburg County for minerals other than gold, was taken out. The license covers five square miles near the junction of the Chelsea and Waterloo roads, near Pleasant River, Q. Co.—*Gold Hunter*.

ROYAL GOLD MINING.—Mr. A. J. McLeod, Barrister, of Boston, has been the past fifteen days winding up the affairs of the Royal Gold Mining Co. of Whiteburn, Queens Co. The indebtedness of the Co. is being paid at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar. Mr. McLeod will be in this town until Oct. 5th, and creditors who have not received their dividends should call on him. About \$1,500 of debts have been settled and paid off by Mr. McLeod at the above rate.—*Berwick Register*.

THE JOGGINS MINES.—The oldest colliery in Nova Scotia is certainly looking up. Since the opening of the branch railway to Maccan junction on the I. C. R., giving an outlet during winter months, the output of the Joggins colliery has been gradually increasing. Few indeed have any conception of the improvements that have taken place within a year, and the old residents are just beginning to realize that the railway has brought them into touch with the outer world. Nevertheless a change has come over the spirit of their dreams. The outlook is bright, and they are preparing to reap the benefit of our increasing output of coal, which will give employment to a large number of workmen. The staff at present comprises 230 men, and the output is about 300 tons daily. This great change has been brought by the advent of the Canada Coal Company, by whom the property has been bonded with an option to purchase till the end of 1892. Under the vigorous and enterprising management of this company the plant has been improved, and its capacity largely increased. James Baird, formerly of Maccan, an experienced energetic mine manager, is now in charge. His assistants are Thomas Blackwood, formerly of Westville, and Samuel Wilkinson.

The main slope has been sunk to a depth of 1,900 feet, and the present output has been obtained with a single rope. The slope, however, is fitted with double tracks, and it is expected that both will be required before long to meet the demand. Underground the old board and pillar system of working has been entirely superseded by the long wall method, which is almost exclusively used in mining low seams in the old country. By this improved method of mining a superior quality of coal is produced. The lumps are large, bright, and free from impurities. The coal resembles very closely old mines Sydney—commercially one of the most valuable in the Province. The quality of the seam to the dip as usual is better, and the sale in consequence has increased. Naturally the boom has spread to the beautifully situated little village. Several new built cottages, tastefully painted, are noticeable. Others are in course of erection. A union church has been built by the Protestants, and services are conducted regularly by the ministers of the different denominations. The residents have an abiding faith in the future of the Joggins as a mining centre, as the supply is abundant and practically inexhaustible. Hence greater strides are likely to be made, and it is possible that a second Springhill in growth and importance may soon spring up.—*Moncton Times*.

ANCIENT MINING ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—A paper by T. H. Lewis shows that the Lake Superior copper regions afford abundant evidences that an active mining industry was carried on there by the prehistoric aborigines. By enquiry among old miners, managers, explorers and prospectors, the author ascertained that the ancient pits extended along the whole copper range from the extremity of Keccoenow Point to and beyond the north-western end of Gogibic Lake, a distance of fully one hundred and twenty

miles. They are found also on the ranges to the north and to the south as well as on the central range.

Ancient pits are found, too, along the copper range in Northern Wisconsin and in the region northeast of Lake Superior in Minnesota and on the Canadian side of the international boundary line.

ISAAC'S HARBOR.—Three companies are now prospecting for gold in the vicinity of the skunk den. The two companies that are prospecting the farthest East are now unearthing some very fine drift gold.

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Table listing prices for various grocery items including Sugars, Tea, Molasses, and Biscuits.

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Table listing prices for various flour and breadstuffs items.

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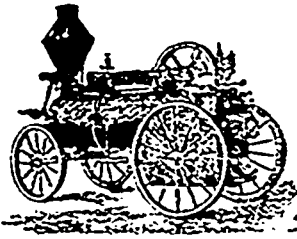
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portioned. This Baking Powder is well
suited for family use, and has been employed,
when required, in my own house for many
years.

GEORGE LAWSON, Ph. D., L. L. D.
Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of
Great Britain and Ireland.

MINING.

SAFETY IN COAL MINING.

From the Engineering and Mining Journal.

(Concluded.)

ACCIDENTS FROM MINE WAGONS.

These may be very largely prevented by putting into practice the suggestions made with reference to drift openings, together with the provision (where condition of roof will permit,) that the headings or hauling roads be made so wide, that with tracks placed to one side of centre there will be from 2 to 3 ft. of space between the loaded cars and one side of heading all along. The hauling roads should always be made wide enough to allow a driver to pass safely a moving train of cars, to put on or take off brakes, or for the use of sprags where the grade requires it; then, the roads being properly cleaned and well drained, there would be little or no inducement to ride on or between cars. No person should be permitted to ride on cars on any incline unless special provisions have been made for that purpose.

DEATHS FROM DROWNING.

Deaths from drowning by holing into old or abandoned workings containing large bodies of water have fortunately been small in number, but the danger is a fast increasing one from the fact that mines are being worked deeper each succeeding year, and that lakes of water, many acres in extent, surround some coal properties and overlie others. This is all the more alarming when it is considered that in many cases no maps of these water-filled workings are to be had, and that the accuracy of many maps that have been preserved cannot be relied upon, because there is good reason to believe that in many cases working places have been advanced more or less after the survey, or perhaps some portion filled with water at the time has not been put on the map at all. To provide against disasters a large margin should be allowed for the correctness of the maps of old workings that contain either water or gas in dangerous quantities. A law should also be enacted compelling mining engineers and mine surveyors to sign and date maps or portions of maps made by them, after their surveys, and holding them responsible for any loss of life or property occasioned by any defects or inaccuracies in their work.

ACCIDENTS FROM DUST EXPLOSIONS.

Coal dust is a comparatively newly discovered or newly demonstrated source of danger in collieries. It was the chief agent of destruction in the Kettle Creek explosion, and in that case the mining world was furnished the best proof of its deadly character when once raised and ignited. No firedump had ever been seen before the explosion at that mine, which had only been opened a few months and had a score or more of working places, nor has any been seen there since. That coal dust caused the death of a large number of persons at Mammoth was everywhere apparent to the rescuers, and to the experts who visited the scene afterward. This source of danger is present in all dry or partially dry mines, and should be guarded against by the prohibition of blasting in localities where dust has accumulated in dangerous quantities, until the dust has been removed and the place and vicinity thoroughly moistened by sprinkling water. Sprinkling should also be practiced on roads where dust accumulates.

MINE FIRES

These may be prevented by prohibiting naked lights from being taken into stable or feed rooms or where timber is very tinder-like; by keeping pump rooms and cabins in pits clear of all oily waste; and where cars are oiled at bottom of pit, by using some absorbent, clearing the floors from time to time and scattering fresh absorbents. Sand or gravel is suitable for this purpose. Where a place is in danger of being set on fire from ignition of gas blowers by shots—as near clay vein, for example—holes should be drilled ahead and the gas allowed to drain off. If the necessity of driving the heading will not permit this delay, the place should be driven through the danger point by picks. Only such brattice as is incombustible should be allowed to be used in mines.

NATURAL-GAS PIPE LINES.

The location of these lines should be accurately determined and plotted on maps of mines over which they pass. The strata under them should be left intact by leaving ample pillars of coal for support.

OIL AND GAS WELLS.

The General Assembly should authorize the appointment of a competent corps of engineers to survey and accurately locate the position of all oil, gas or salt wells that have been drilled in the coal measures of the State as far as can be ascertained from deeds, leases or information gathered from other sources. The maps should be drawn to a scale not exceeding 400 ft. to 1 in., and they should be deposited as public documents with the recorder of the respective counties represented on them, so that ready reference might be made to them at any time. Mine managers could thus guard against striking the walls unaware and prevent the mine from being deluged by water or gas.

In conclusion I would say that the greatest preventive of accidents in mines is the use of ordinary caution on the part of workmen, and the rigid enforcement of rules and the infliction of due punishment by the mine officials. This last may seem harsh, but my experience of 30 years in mines only serves to strengthen my opinion as to its necessity. It is much better to suspend or discharge a man for violation of rule, providing for his wife than to carry him home on a stretcher crippled perhaps for life or dead. The operator, too, should give his subordinate the same standing order to do all possible to avoid accidents, and see that the mines are well ventilated. When not entirely taken up with other business he should visit the mines in person, enter them, and see that his workmen are cared for as he desires they should be.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

All communications to this department should be addressed *directly* to the Checker Editor, W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton Street.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANDREW WHITE, Nfld — Letter and money order received. Will reply as directed, and will write as soon as possible.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 241.—The position was :
Black men 3, 16, kings 28, 31; white men 11, 20, kings 6, 10; white to play and win. Oliver McGill, of Yarmouth, is the only person who has sent us a correct solution.
11 7 10 15 15 24 6 24
16-19 3-10 28-19 w. wins.

GAME No. 120.—"SINGLE CORNER."

A game recently played between Messrs. W. Forsyth and P. O'Hearn:

11-15	2-6	3-12	17-41
22 18 a	18 15	18 15	15 19
15-22	9-18	30-21	22-25
25 18	23 14	15 10	19 23
12-16	8-11	7-11	25-30
29 25	15 8	10 6	31 26
9-13	4-11	11-15	30-25
18 14	30 25	6 2	23 27
10-17 b	6-10	15-18	13-17
21 14	25 21 d-2	7	27 31
16-20	10-17	18-22	25-22
23 18	21 14	14 10	1 6
6-10 c	13-17	5-9	22-25
25 21	27 23	10 6	e-6-2
10-17	17-21	25-21	* f-14-10
21 14	23 18	7 10	
1-6	21-25	21-17	
26 23	19 15	6 1	
6-9	25-30	9-13	
24 19	15 8	10 15	

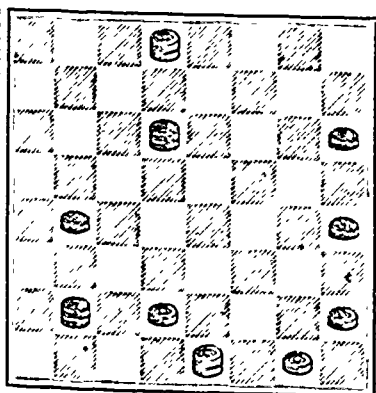
NOTES AND COMMENTS.

a Here Strudwick vs. Wylie played 28 24, 8-11, 19 15, 7-10 and lost.
b 13-17 leads to an interesting end game.
c 7-10 here loses for black.
d 2 6 looks better, but we think it would only draw.
e The trap is now complete.
f Too eager to pin the king on 2. "Forsyth got fairly caught," our young players will say: "Well I would have seen that myself." To this we respond—the good player is he who makes no mistakes.

* This brings us to a very interesting position, which we present as

PROBLEM No. 243.

Black men 12, 17, 20, kings 10, 25.



White men 26, 28, 32, kings 2, 31. White to play and win.

The above position will only be interesting to beginners, as advanced players will see it at a glance. How many of our boy and girl readers will send us post-card solutions?

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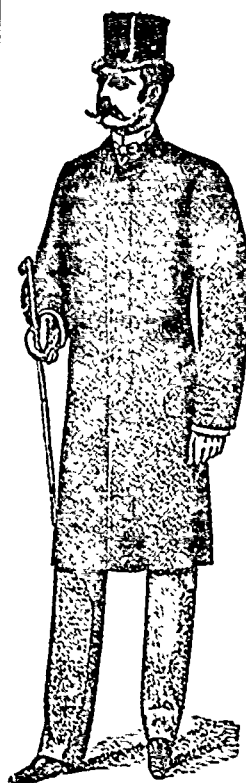
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CITY CHIMES.

The Halifax Garrison Artillery ball at the Halifax Hotel on Friday evening stands in memory as an unrivalled success. We have many pleasant recollections of social events in this line in Halifax, but very few of which it could be frankly said, "nothing was wanting," until this latest addition to the list, which, with the exception of a few who are never wholly pleased with anything, all present pronounced a complete success, and the girls declared in true girlish phraseology, "all too perfectly lovely for anything." The invitations were issued for nine o'clock, and for some time before that hour cabs were to be seen hurrying to and from all parts of the city. Promptly at nine a line of carriages drew up in front of the Hotel, and the large crowd gathered around the entrance were rewarded for patient waiting by glimpses of the guests as they passed on to the north door of the Hotel. The ladies were ushered upstairs to their dressing room, and the gentlemen passed on to their cloak room on the ground floor. Colonel and Mrs. Curren received the guests in the reading room, from whence they passed to the fine new dining room, which had been turned into an excellent ball-room, with refreshment rooms adjoining. Here was presented a scene which could only be witnessed at a ball in a garrison city, and which utterly passed description. Some of the ladies' costumes were truly magnificent, others were, well not "magnificent," but very pretty, and strangers present must have been forcibly struck with the fact that for a city of our size we can gather together a remarkably large number of beautiful women and pretty girls. The officers' uniforms added greatly to the brilliance of the effect, and the whole building seemed transformed into fairyland where nothing but happiness reigned supreme. The conservatory and the promenade that was arranged on the roof of the new portion of the Hotel were tastefully lighted with Chinese lanterns, and formed a most delightful retreat from the light and heat of the crowded ball-room. Judging from the number of couples who took advantage of this picturesque and dimly-lighted mimic garden, the refreshing breezes from the harbor and the beauties of "the infinite meadows of heaven" must have been very highly appreciated. The lounges and easy chairs placed invitingly in the corridors were much enjoyed by tired waltzers and non-dancing chaperones. The supper was splendidly served; the ease and harmony which prevailed throughout (after once gaining admission to the supper-room,) was remarkable in such a large assembly, and the promptness with which the wants of all were supplied was highly satisfactory. The music was excellent, and the Leicestershire band added to their already high record another score, that of playing good dance music, a thing that comparatively few bands do, the time kept generally being too slow to correspond with the high spirits and light feet of the dancers. Time and space forbid us giving more than this mere outline of this event of the season, but officers of the H. G. A. have every reason to feel highly gratified with this their first ball, and all who were present will retain for a long time to come pleasant memories of this delightful evening.

September's thirty sunny but continually shortening days have been told, and the verdict is "a perfect month." Such weather is a blessing, and the thought that the winter is coming should only urge us to extract the fullest amount of enjoyment from the fleeting summer. During the cold spell we quoted some lines which we would fain recall, but the fates are inexorable, and a paper once printed is as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. We can think of no better word than basking to describe the country at the present time, or at least during the greater part of last month. In the spring and summer vegetation is so active and luxuriant that the idea of rest scarcely applies, but now—well, nature seems to have done her work and is enjoying herself in the ripening sunshine. The journalist grudges the long hours spent in the sanctum or den, or whatever his particular humor may dub it, and longs for a vacation, so he can take a run up to the Annapolis Valley and do his best to prevent a glut in the fruit market. But such is life; he must not lay down his quill at this time, for the Provincial exhibition demands his distinguished attention, and so he must, with note-book in hand, and as cheerful an expression as possible, pay a visit to the fair. It is not a very hard lot, after all, and the journalist, take him all in all, is as ready to try and make life go smoothly and satisfactorily on the level plane of every-day events as any man alive, even if at times he does feel inclined to soar beyond the common-place.

There is any amount of fun to be got out of crowds. Human nature is worth observing, and, thank goodness, there has been plenty of it in Halifax this week. Children particularly are amusing by their fresh and unsophisticated ways and remarks. Any lover of little folks would feel repaid for attending the exhibition yesterday, when the darlings were admitted for ten cents, but the crusty, the sordid and the selfish had better have stayed away, for "their room was better than their company."

A more inspiring service than the harvest festival held at St. Mark's Church, Russell street, on Sunday evening last, it has seldom been our lot to hear. The choir was assisted by the string band of the Leicestershire Regiment, under the direction of Mr. E. Hughes, and the thankful praises of a congregation that overflowed to the sidewalk were grandly beautiful. The church was tastefully decorated with flowers, fruit, wheat and other appropriate offerings from the plenteous harvest of the land. The opening voluntary cornet solo, "The Lost Chord," by Sullivan, was particularly fine, as was also the Te Deum at the end of the service. The Garrison Chaplain, Rev. Norman Leo, preached a sermon well fitted for the occasion, drawing the analogy between the corn sown in the ground, "first the blade, and then the ear, then the full corn in the ear," and the word of life sown

in the heart. It was a pity the capacity of the church was so limited on this occasion, for doubtless hundreds more people would have been glad to join in such a harvest home. The service of God should always be attractive, and we should always serve Him with the best He has given. Some famous preacher—we cannot recall his name just now—said he did not see why the devil should have all the good music, and we agree with him. Religion should be a joyful thing, and this annual harvest festival at St. Mark's is an effort we most heartily commend. Everyone is the better for joining in such a service, and the rector, Mr. Lemoine, deserves the gratitude of all who had the privilege of being present.

Morning, noon and night every day this week overflowing excursion trains have been arriving in the city with their loads of passengers "come to see the show." Some very amusing incidents have been noted as our country cousins arrived at North St. and proceeded to get their goods and chattels, bag and baggage and babies deposited in the horse-cars to be conveyed to their destinations. The patience of horse car drivers and railroad officials at seasons such as this must be severely tried, and the long-suffering patriarch, Job, surely must have well earned his fame if he were more tired than some officials of to-day. Be that as it may, if there aren't "millions in it" there is at least quite a spec for many of our merchants in having an exhibition in the city.

The first annual sports of the Crescent Amateur Athletic Association came off on Saturday last at the Royal Blue Grounds, and the members must have felt very much gratified with the success of their efforts. This comparatively young club now numbers about one hundred members, and is fast gaining a prominent place in the athletic circle, and before many seasons will, if their past career be any guide from which to make a prophecy, rank among the most prosperous associations of sportsmen in the Province.

Dora Wiley in the bright little opera, "Vera," has been playing to well filled houses in the academy of music every evening this week. This play is an interesting comedy, and presents some very laughable features, but has little if any plot. Miss Wiley as Vera has the leading part and makes the most of it. She has in her day been a successful artist in her line, but is now a trifle passé. Miss Clara Chester gives a good exhibition of skirt dancing, and appears to be exceedingly lithe and very graceful. Mr. Jero Grady, the Irish Doge of Venice, is a good comedian, and with the able assistance of Mr. Eddie Smith, who is "Major Domo," keeps the audience in merry mood; and at times these mirth provoking gentlemen are certainly irresistibly funny. Mr. Vincent Graham has a good voice, but Mr. Hatch is a very weak tenor, and should not have such a prominent part. The orchestra of the company is good, but the chorus is wretchedly weak, and altogether we were very much disappointed in this much advertised opera and opera company.

A musical feast is usually looked forward to by the true lovers of the European art whenever a concert by the Leipzig Trio is announced, and on Wednesday evening expectancy was increased by the advent of a new star in our armament—Miss Madeline Homer, the lady who has taken Miss Laine's place in the Conservatory of Music. Orpheus Hall was not by any means as well filled as it should have been, but those who had the privilege of being present were deeply appreciative of the beautiful music the Trio produced. The programme was more varied than is usually the case at these concerts, three trios, three songs, a violin and a 'cello solo being on the cards. It is superfluous to criticise the playing of the Trio; they give us the best music we get in Halifax, and it will bear comparison with much that we hear abroad. Their best number was the second trio, Andante by Mendelssohn, which was loudly applauded, but with no success in securing a repeat. Herr Klingensfeld's violin solo, Capriccio, Op. 16, by David, was one of the most charming selections we have ever listened to; it was full of melody and suited the taste of the audience perfectly. Herr Doering played the 'cello in his customary masterly manner, and drew forth a rapturous encore, to which he kindly responded. Certainly the 'cello is an instrument with many admirers, and in Herr Doering's hands it sighs forth sweet sounds that entrance the hearers. The audience was figuratively on the tip-toe of expectation to hear Miss Homer, who was greeted with rounds of applause when she made her appearance. Miss Homer was down for three numbers, Aria from Queen of Sheba, two songs, "I Love You," and "Devotion," and a vocal waltz, "Spring Magic." In the Aria, which she sang in French, Miss Homer immediately took her place as a singer of high rank; the two songs, German, were slightly less pleasing, but in the last number, "Spring Magic," sung in Italian, Miss Homer was heard to the greatest advantage. Her voice is full and rich, and will always please her audience. It is under perfect control, and Miss Homer knows how to use it with dramatic effect. There is that difference between her voice and her predecessors that there is between silver and golden bells, Miss Homer's resembling the latter. The inevitable comparison with Miss Laine will at first be against the new singer, but she will rapidly become a favorite. She was encored for her first and last numbers, and responded in charming style to the latter with one verse of "Believe Me if All Those Endearing Young Charms." Miss Homer is of pleasing and graceful appearance, and soon conquered her first nervousness on appearing before a new and critical audience. Orpheus Hall is vastly improved by having the back half of the floor raised about a foot—a much needed alteration.

The leading physicians of the Maritime Provinces have repeatedly endorsed Putnam's Emulsion, and constantly prescribe it. No other popular remedy is regarded so favorably by sound medical men.