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## THE CRITIC,

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Some years ago Douglas Jerrold wrote "The Handbook of Swindling," showing the prevalence in the human heart of a tendency to this refined and delicate method of compelling the world to pay its debt of a living to every man, and setting forth the manifold advantages of excelling in the art. What a pity some of the gentlemen at Ottawa who had the misfortune to be found out could not have the advantage of reading this satire, many of them would appreciate its points, even if they do not stand in need of them.

In a letter by Mr. A. Fultz, referred to elsewhere, a Newport farmer claims that the reason that the boys and girls are leaving the farms is that in the United States their labor is paid for in cash; and the good old patriot wants to know why their labor cannot find a market in our own cities and towns. Mr. Fultz quotes this approvingly, but it never seems to have occurred to him that if these boys and girls were employed in Canadian cities and towns the farms would be deserted to the same extent that they now are. The Newport farmer strikes a nail on the head when he says "our boys and girls want dollars for their labor." This is true, but how many farmers ever think of paying for the labor of their own boys and girls. Perhaps when they do, and when our boys and girls are in a position to bank their earnings, they will be better satisfied to remain at home, and will be saved from the lives of toil and the early graves which too frequently fall to the lot of Nova Scotia's young exodients. Reformation in the instruction of our public schools, and reformation among the farmers who do not pay for the labor of their families, would soon fill our agricultural counties with a strong, thrifty population.

The destruction of the bridge at the Narrows was hailed as a Providence by the dwellers in our sister city, and a great desire to have Dartmouth connected with the railway system of the continent by a line to Windsor Junction has been expressed. We are strongly in favor of this plan, and hope that the petition of the Dartmouth people against the rebuilding of the bridge may succeed in preventing the work being pushed on. There are many cogent reasons why the bridge should not be rebuilt, chief of which is that it is not safe. Further than this, it severely handicaps our sister city to be made merely a siding, when she ought, rightly, to have a line of her own to Windsor Junction, passing through Waverley, which would be greatly benefitted thereby, and connecting with the W. & A. R. as well as the I. C. R. This line would be five miles shorter than the line

between Halifax and the Junction and would be easy of construction. A train leaving Dartmouth some minutes later than the earliest leaving this side would reach the Junction in time to make connections. As things were previous to the destruction of the bridge, connection was only made with the I. C. R., and then the passengers had to be up betimes in the morning because the Dartmouth train had to connect at North Street Station. A passenger for the West had to cross in the ferry in the 6.30 or 6.45 boat and then drive to the depot, and many for the Intercolonial preferred to do this rather than cross on the bridge. Now is the time for Dartmouth to agitate in this matter until it gets what it wants. The freight traffic warrants the outlay that would be required, and there is little doubt that the passenger traffic would grow under improved conditions.

In another column will be found a communication from Mr. A. Fultz, in which some criticisms are offered upon one of our notes upon the census returns. Mr. Fultz does not quite agree with us that it seems somewhat paradoxical for the Counties of Annapolis, Kings and Hants to be enjoying an era of agricultural prosperity, and at the same time to show a decrease in population; and yet this is apparently a fact, and to our minds is a proof that prosperity will not induce our young men and women to stay on the farms. Mr. Fultz draws a pitiable picture of the state of affairs in the County of Hants, but he offers no suggestion as to the remedy to be applied. Commenting upon our quotation from the *St. John Gazette* that the condition of New Brunswick is no worse than that of the States of Maine and Vermont, Mr. Fultz points out that while the United States retains the people who have deserted the farms, Nova Scotia and the Dominion lose forever those who leave us to go to the United States. Let us admit his statement for the sake of argument. Does it not show that there is a strong tendency among young people residing in rural districts to seek excitement and busy activity of city and town life; and does Mr. Fultz deny that the system of public education established alike in Nova Scotia, Maine and Vermont, has a tendency to foster in the minds of our youth a love for commercial and industrial pursuits as opposed to that of agriculture. To our mind this is one of the chief disadvantages of our public school system, and to it in a very large measure must be attributed the distaste for country life which the Nova Scotians, Mainecacs and Vermonters have in common.

Of all the record-breaking of recent years, the feat of carrying the mails from Japan to London in twenty-one days, to use a Yankee expression, "licks creation." That this was done mainly by means of the Canadian Pacific Railway and its line of subsidized steamers, appears to impress the people of the United States, as well as of Britain, with the idea that Canadians are not so very slow, and that something has been accomplished in the way of transportation facilities across the northern part of the Continent and over the Pacific Ocean to the Orient. The run across the Pacific, from Yokohama to Victoria, B. C., was made by the Canadian Pacific Steamship *Empress of Japan* in 9 days, 9 hours. At one p.m., on the 29th ult., the mails were put on board a Canadian Pacific train at Vancouver, from whence they were driven across the Continent to Brockville at the rate of thirty-six miles an hour. At Brockville the mail bags, eighteen in all, were transferred to the care of the New York Central, and at ten minutes past five a.m. on the 2nd inst. they were safe on board the steamship *City of New York*, which had waited ten minutes to receive them. This ocean greyhound landed the mails at Queenstown at two p.m. on the 8th, after a voyage of five days, 22 hours, and 55 minutes. The mails reached London the following day, just 21 days from Japan. This remarkable performance is regarded by some as a *tour de force*, that will not be repeated regularly, and there is reason to question whether there is sufficient gain to anyone concerned to warrant the wear and tear upon men and machinery in carrying the mails regularly from the east at such a rate. Personally it makes little difference to most of us in this country, whether the mails from Japan take a week or a month to reach us or *vice versa*, but what we all take a natural pride in, is that it is through our native land that this epoch marking event has been accomplished. If only the whole line, from one end to the other, were Canadian, our gratification would be greater, and it is to be hoped that the interest awakened by this quick transit may result in stirring up business men to a sense of the situation. The advantage to Great Britain of an all British route to the East through Canada, taking only half the time necessary by the Suez Canal, is dawning upon the Post Office and Military authorities. With such as this, Britain would likely attach a higher value to the Dominion than she has ever before done, and the Canadian Atlantic fast mail service would no longer languish. Even as it is, our value to the Empire has risen in the estimation of those who know, and the *St. James' Gazette* has been inspired to remark that Canada is the most valuable highway to the East, and that Britain must keep her within the Empire at any cost.

We have received from the office of the Attorney General a pamphlet containing "Forms in Criminal Cases," which have been prepared by a Judge of the Supreme Court. The need of such forms has been apparent for some time, and no doubt the officers of the court will find them of great assistance in conducting the formalities of criminal cases.

The German Emperor has arrived at that age when he can sport a beard, and he appears to be more proud of the adornment to his person than the average young man is of the incipient mustache just appearing on his upper lip. No photographs of Emperor William taken before this hirsute addition arrived are after this to be sold. So he has spoken, and he appears to be the sole arbiter on the matter.

Morlaix, in France, has long enjoyed the honor of being called "the most unhealthy town in Europe." Recent information shows, only too truly, the aptness of this epithet. From January to November, 1890, there were 516 deaths and only 396 births; the excess of deaths over births being 220 in less than eleven months. Were it not for a certain amount of emigration from the country districts the population of this veritable city of death would become extinct in less than two centuries.

Has anyone the right to make use of the earth as a conductor of electricity, to the detriment of other installations of the same kind? Such is the curious question that was recently determined by one of the courts of the United States. It is well known that in many electrical contrivances the earth is constantly employed in place of a return wire, the circuit being completed in a most economical manner. This arrangement is technically known as an "earth-circuit." Now it appears that telephone lines frequently suffer considerable disturbance on account of this common practice, and the Ohio court was called upon by two litigants to decide as to its legality. It was argued that the earth was common property when thus used for transmission, and also that it would cause much expense if a complete metallic circuit was insisted upon. The court, however, decided that the practice is illegal if it is to the disadvantage of other electrical installations. If this decision is not reversed, it will probably be the basis of new legislation all over the world.

Miss Winnifred Leale, the young lady who made such a splendid score at the Bisby match, is described by the *Pull Mall Gazette's* interviewer as a bright young lady, whose face is as brown as a berry with healthy outdoor exercise, and whose eyes danced with fun and amusement at the role of the heroine of the hour which was thrust upon her. She was dressed as simply as it behoves a "campaigner" to dress while on active service; a saw-colored homespun skirt, a white flannel blouse, fastened at the waist with a gold buckle, a cape of the same color as the skirt, and a neat sailor hat, completed her costume. She wore her field glass over her shoulder, and was sometimes seen to handle her "Martini," but not often, as it attracted attention, and she did not court public notice. Miss Leale was accompanied by her father, Surgeon Major Leale, of the Channel Islands Militia, and when seen by the *Pull Mall Gazette's* representative, the two were at the Ladies' Club, having just returned from camp. Miss Leale is a fine sample of young womanhood and a credit to the Channel Islands, which have a reputation for fine girls.

A distinguished Scientist of St. Petersburg, Prof. W. Manasier, has arrested the attention of the thoughtful by the critical manner in which he has investigated the workings of that self-imposed disturber of nature's beautiful harmony, the corset, and the facts he announces may well be studied by the feminine part of the civilized creation. The Professor has found that the corset-wearer has a decreased vital lung capacity, receiving into them one-third less air than the person whose thorax is untrammelled, and while expiration is not impeded, inspiration is deficient, and thus the entire act of respiration is curtailed and made more rapid. The corset-wearer will breathe seven times while the non-corset-wearer will only breathe five times. A hurried respiration means a more rapid heart action and pulse; a lowering of arterial tension with tendency to anemia and chronic oxygen starvation; its sequence, a large amount of carbon dioxide circulating through the vessels. This impairs the lungs and makes them receptive of bacilli, and more terrible still, causes a bad complexion and red nose. Mrs. Russell, the high-priestess of Delsarte, the latest fashionable fad in New York, says that by the corset destroying the natural outline and movement, the harmony is so damaged as to rob the body of its power as an instrument for expressing its emotions, and the result of this is an unfavorable reaction on the mind of one so unfortunately imprisoned. Delsarte teaching impresses upon all the necessity of a sound mind in a sound body, and no ill-treatment of either. The contention that a very beautiful woman tightly dressed is on her lowest plane, while a very ugly one in graceful drapery is on her highest, has some truth in it, although we consider a "happy medium" the best thing. There is no doubt that corset-wearing leads on to dressing too tightly, and the stiffness of the garment wastes the muscles so that support becomes a necessity. One thing urged against the dress reformer's crusade against the corset is that in the United States alone 10,000 persons are employed making corsets, who would be deprived of employment were the article discarded. The corset industry of that country turns out a \$10,000,000 product annually, to strap and stay the women and dudes of the land. But this is no reason why corsets should be worn if they are harmful. The capital invested would soon find other fields and the laborers other employment.

The entries at the Dominion Rifle Matches two weeks ago were in excess of former years, and the Provincial Matches have also been successful in point of number of competitors and in the length of the scores. This indicates that a satisfactory growth in rifle shooting is taking place in Canada, and that there is an increase in efficiency in the use of their arms by the Militia representatives. We only hope further progress may be made in this direction, and that every Militia man who has the capacity may also take the opportunity to perfect himself as a marksman.

Great uneasiness prevails in China. For some time there has been apprehension of a revolution breaking out, and foreign war ships have been hovering about Chinese waters, in order to protect residents of their several nationalities. It is said the underlying motive for the uneasiness is to bring about a general revolution in the hope that the Tartar rulers may be deposed and the Chinese hold sway themselves once more. The *New York Independent* says that one reason that missions in China, and more especially Catholic missions, suffer from outbreaks, is that a belief exists that Christians, or "foreign devils," kill infants for the purpose of using their eyes and other parts of their body as medicine. This is almost incredible, but we must remember that China is not an enlightened country, and the fact that the death rate in the orphanages established by the Catholic missions is very large may foster such a belief. The danger coming from the belief extends to the Protestant missions and to traders, but there is no way of preventing it at present, for the Catholic Church will not, of course, give up a form of work in which she has always taken such a foremost part.

We sometimes meet with astonishing items of home news from abroad. One of the latest surprises is in last week's number of the *Illustrated News of the World*, in which Mr. James Payne says:—"The latest accounts from Canada show that Scotland has lost its proud position as the headquarters of Sabbatarianism. The reproofs administered to the mineralogist upon the Sabbath—'Ye're breaking something forbye the stanes,' and to the travelling artist who asked the name of a ruin—'It's no the day to be speerin' sic things,' will soon lose their nationality and become Canadian stories, and may they find another same Slick to tell them! Ontario can already give Caledonia several points (if it were permissible to do so) on a Sunday. In North Britain, though it is wicked to skate on the Sabbath, folks are allowed to slide, (with the exception, of course, of backsliding), and walking between the services is not limited as regards its speed. But in Ontario fast walking is prohibited, and a 'Sabbath Day's journey' (all vehicular traffic being forbidden) must be short indeed. Even 'total immersion,' (in the form of bathing) is interdicted." We are at a loss to know where Mr. Payne secured these interesting items, for to judge by the Toronto newspaper reports of Sunday rows in the Park, a slightly more rigid observance of the day would appear desirable. Not content with poking fun at this alleged strict Sabbatarianism, Mr. Payne makes the statement, which we consider unfounded on fact, that "Canada is the least literary of the British Colonies, and Thomas Hood's 'Epistle to Rae Wilson' is probably unknown to it." Just think, fellow-countrymen, of what we are accused. Our well-worn copy of Hood gives the lie to the charge, and the fact that Mr. Payne makes it, bespeaks his ignorance of the strides Canada has been making of late in literature. The leading British and American magazines contain every month enough to show that Canadians are walking ahead in all the branches of literature. Mr. Payne suggests that it would be "worth while for the Sunday Society, or some other enlightened Association, to export the poem, (Epistle to Rae Wilson), which, if bound in pamphlet form, might be mistaken for a tract, and thereby have a chance of being read. Surely Sir Andrew Agnew, who endeavored to prevent beer from 'working' on Sunday, must have been a Nova Scotian baronet!" Perhaps he was, and perhaps he paid the necessary compensation for such an honor, but if he possessed such an unconquerable aversion to Sabbath labor as to object to the beer "working" on that day, we wonder how he would manage to endure the sight of our Sunday street cars and other modern improvements, were he to visit his titular estate, a thing, we believe, few, if any, of those worthies dubbed baronets of Nova Scotia, even so much as dreamed of doing. Scotland, so far as Canada is concerned, still maintains "its proud position." True, we have the spectacle in Parliament nearly every session of

"That Spiritual Pindar  
Who looks on erring souls as straying pigs,  
That must be lashed by law, whenever found,  
And driven to church as to the parish pound"

But we are in accord with Hood when he says—

"I do enjoy this bounteous, beautiful earth;  
And dote upon a jolt  
'Within the limits of becoming mirth;  
No solemn sanctimonious face I pull,  
Nor think I'm plus when I'm only bilious—  
Nor study in my sanctum supercilious  
To frame a Sabbath bill or forge a Bull."

The members who attempt Sabbath bills have not succeeded in passing them, and we still depend upon our old Sunday law which forbids servile labor to be done on the Sabbath, and which allows a margin for works of necessity and mercy. The Epistle to Rae Wilson, Esquire, would be profitable reading, we doubt not, for some people we know, but so far as general Sabbath observance is concerned it would miss its mark.

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## CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

## ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE.

Mr. A. Gay Youngman of Columbus Sundayed here with friends.—*Lancaster Gazette.*

He Sundayed there, we must presume,  
Because he wanted quiet,  
And dinner-ed there because he liked  
The Lancasterian diet.

He may have paper-ed there a while  
Or yellow cover book-ed it,  
Or marvelled, after he had meal-ed  
How well the people cooked it.

Perhaps he hammock-ed in the shade  
And just cigar-ed a little,  
And puffed the smoke into the air,  
And cuspidor-ed the spittle.

Or, maybe he'd a sweetheart there  
And afternoon-ed about her,  
And vowed that no'er till he was gravel  
Could he get on without her.

Perhaps her mother at that point  
Came in and mother-in-law-ed him;  
Perhaps her father carried up,  
In style and overawed him.

Perhaps, however, they were not  
Disturbed in either fashion:  
They may have parlor-ed it alone  
And rocking-chair-ed their passion.

Perhaps he supper-ed with his dear,  
Then hurried to the station,  
And train-ed and street-car ed to his home  
In great exhilaration. — *Columbus Dispatch.*

It cannot be said that a man gets off his base when he keeps on the even tenor of his way.

A Kentucky man trains his hen to come into the kitchen and lay in the cradle. We should suppose the shells would get broken among the rocks.

"What, Helens, you ask for twenty more marks? Do you know where such extravagance will lead you?" "Oh, perfectly, dear Fritz, straight to the dressmaker's."

SHE.—Oh, yes, we have a national hymn, too. He—Ah, yes, it was a beautiful thing. I had heard it so often. My bonnet lies of or z.e ocean, or where did you get zat hat?

"I'm told that Brassleigh, the novelist, charges \$100 for reading one of his own sketches before lycaums." "Yes, it's cheap, too. I wouldn't read one of Brassleigh's sketches for \$200."

A high personage, on visiting a small country place, asked the Sindaco, "How is it that all the children go barefoot in this neighborhood?" "Beg your pardon, eccellenzi, they are born so."

HAD TO ADOPT SOME.—Dubbs—See that dude! He looks like a London cockney. What do you suppose made the fellow adopt those European ideas? Tubbs—Because he had none of his own, of course.

## THE DEATH OF THE RICHEST MAN.

He owned to-day a large and gleaming share  
Of this earth's narrow rim,  
A sigh—a groan—a gesture of despair—  
The earth owned him.

The richest man of any clime or land  
The old time lesson taught,  
A human mine of gold! God raised his hand,  
And he had naught. — *Will Carleton.*

"Was your elopement a success?"

"Hardly."

"What went wrong?"

"Her father telegraphed us not to return and all would be forgiven."

A NICE HUSBAND.—"How is your husband?" "I suppose he is quite well, but I cannot say positively that he is. We have not spoken for several weeks." "Good gracious! Have you quarreled?" "Oh, no; we are the best of friends, I believe, but you see he is engaged in playing a game of chess by cable."

The following mark of esteem is as terse as it is ambiguous. It is found on a tombstone in Grafton, Vt. :—

GONE HOME.

A CORRECT QUOTATION.—A candidate was being examined by four professors; feeling extremely nervous his memory failed him several times. At last one of the professors, growing impatient, thundered out, "Why, you cannot quote a single passage of Scripture correctly!"

"Yes, I can!" exclaimed the candidate. "I just happen to remember a passage in the Revolution, 'An' I lifted up my eyes and beheld four great beasts!'"

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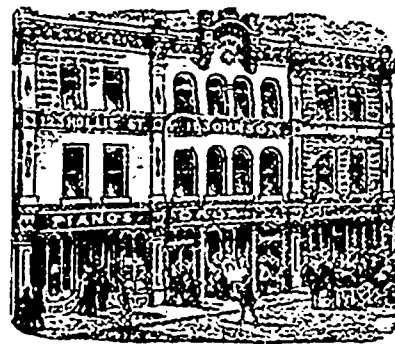
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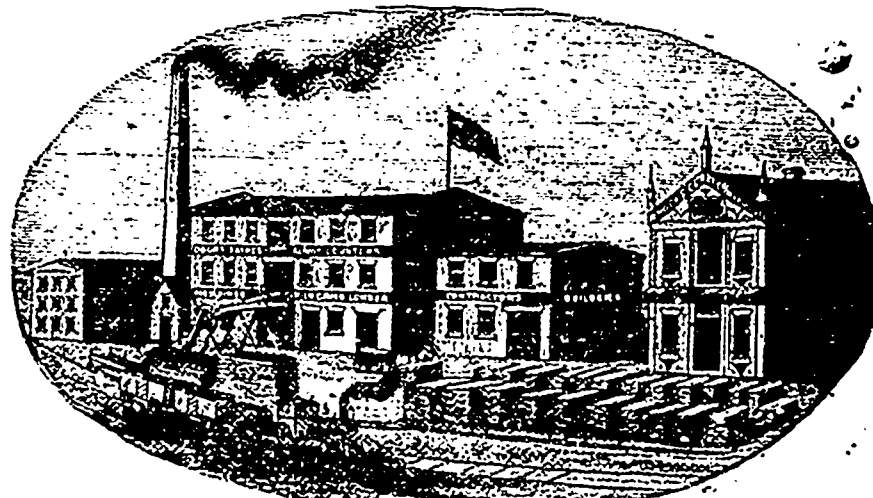
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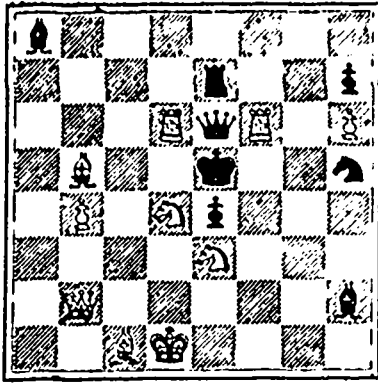


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CHIESS.

PROBLEM No. 83. By M. Frigl, Vienna. BLACK 8 pieces.



WHITE 10 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves

GAME No. 84

Blackburne-Mackenzie Match. The third and deciding game. Ruy Lopez.

- WHITE. Capt. Mackenzie. 1 P to K4, 2 K Kt to B3, 3 B to K15, 4 B to R4, 5 P to B3, 6 Castles, 7 P to Q4, 8 B to K3, 9 Q to Q2, 10 B to R6, 11 Kt to R3 b, 12 P tks B, 13 QR to Q, 14 B tks B, 15 B P tks P, 16 P to K5, 17 K to R, 18 B tks Kt, 19 K to K12 d, 20 Q tks P e, 21 K to R, 22 Q to K14, 23 Q to Kt, 24 Q to K13, 25 Kt to B2 f, 26 Q to K12, 27 Kt to K3, 28 Q to K13, 29 R to Q3, 30 R to B, 31 P to K6, 32 R tks P ch, 33 Kt to B. And White Resigns. BLACK. Mr. Blackburne. P to K4, Q Kt to B3, P to QR3, P to Q3, B to Q2, P to K Kt3, B to K12, Castles a, B to K15, P tks Kt, P to Q4, P tks QP, K tks B, P to B4, P to B5, Q to Bc, P tks B, Kt to B4, Q to Q, Kt to R5, P to KR4, Kt tks P, Q to Q2, P to R5, R to B5, P to R6, QR to KB, P to B4, P tks P, Q tks P, KR to B2 g, Q to K7! h.

NOTES.

a Mr. Blackburne treats the defence in quite an original manner. As a rule, in the Fianchetto Defense, the exchange of B's with 10-B to R6 is being prevented, but in this instance, it seems to have no serious consequences.

b 11-B tks B, K tks B; 12-Kt to K, seems a more favorable continuation here.

c Obviously, the object of the Q's

move is to play her to R6, which could be done, also, by 17-Q to Q2; but Mr. Blackburne selected 17-Q to B purposely, because of the following probable continuation, which he thought might come off, viz: 18-B tks Kt, P tks B, 19-Q to Kt4, Q to R6, 20-Q tks Kt ch, K to R3, and white cannot save the game, Black threatening 21-Q tks P ch, to be followed by R to B4, etc.

d Very inferior. White had still means of defending the game, had as the position seems, had he played here 19-R to K Kt, Q to R6; 20-Q to K2, Kt to B4; 21-Kt to B2, Kt to R5; 22-Kt to K, R to B4; 22-Kt to K, R to B4; 23-Q to B, forcing the exchange of Q's.

e The game is now entirely compromised. 20-Q to K2, the alternative, would have been of no avail, because of 20-Kt to R5 ch; 21-K to R, Q to R6! with a winning advantage.

f If 25-R to Q3, Black might continue 25-P to R5, 26-Q to Kt2, P to R6; 27-Q to Kt3, Q to B4; 28-Q tks Kt, losing the exchange:— which, however, would be the lesser evil for if 28-R to Q, then 28-Q to K5 would follow.

g Obviously Black does not interpose by 32-QR to B2, in which case White would simply play 33-Q tks R.

h Decisive! A very pretty and vigorously played game on the part of Mr. Blackburne.—Field

Advertisement for Scott's Emulsion. It features a small illustration of a man carrying a large fish on his back. The text reads: 'GAIN ONE POUND A Day. A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "ALL RUN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE THAT REMARKABLE FLESH PRODUCER, SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS FEAT HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SCOTT'S EMULSION IS PUT UP ONLY IN SALMON COLOR WRAPPERS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT 50c. AND \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.'

If you wish to advertise anything, anywhere, at any time, write to GEO. F. ROWELL & CO., No 10 Spruce St., New York.

EVERY ONE in need of information on the subject of advertising, will do well to obtain a copy of "Book for Advertisers," 368 pages, price one dollar. Mailed, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contains a careful compilation from the American Newspaper Directory of all the best papers and class journals, gives the circulation rating of everyone, and a good deal of information about rates and other matters pertaining to the business of advertising. Address, ROWELL'S ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 Spruce St., New York.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—A feeling of uneasiness has existed among Canadian exporters of beef, who have feared that the dead meat trade of Canada would be injured in the British markets if persons were allowed to import American cattle, slaughter them in Canada and export the beef to Cape Breton. This state of uneasiness has been fully relieved by the statement of the Government that no such importation of American cattle would be allowed.

On the item of supply for immigration the Opposition took exception to the expenditure upon the ground that it was a practical waste of money, but the representatives of Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia were strong in their support of the continuance of this vote, and the item was concurred in.

Mr. Foster's sugar tariff brought out a warm debate. Messrs. Foster and Patterson armed with figures and facts tilted valiently in support of what each thought to be the right. Mr. Foster claimed that by allowing sugars up to grade 14 to come in free of duty the people had the advantage of a cheap quality of sugar, and that the duty of 1/8 of a cent per pound was only sufficient to prevent foreign refineries from competing with those established at home. Mr. Patterson claimed that sugar up to grade 16 should be admitted free of duty, and that the duty upon refined sugar should be reduced from 3/8 of a cent per pound to 1/2 cent per pound. The Commons decided 102 to 78 that Mr. Foster's views were right.

The United States and Cuba have just ratified a reciprocity treaty, and it being feared in some quarters that this would give United States shippers an unfair advantage over shippers of Canadian products, a few crumbs of comfort have been found in the fact that Cuba cannot discriminate between the imports of Canada and the United States, at least for a twelve-month to come. No one just seems to know what is going to be done then, but it is a little satisfaction to find that we have a breathing space in which to consider.

The Hon. D. C. Fraser has somewhat hastily attacked a respectable Indian agent named Chisholm, residing in Antigonish. Mr. Fraser endeavored to establish that Mr. Chisholm had received the sum of \$10 00 more than he should have received, but the evidence to the contrary was so strong that Mr. Fraser was obliged to yield his point, and Mr. Chisholm's innocence was established beyond peradventure.

The poor, down-trodden and ignorant Jews are seeking an asylum in Canada, but so strong is the feeling against them among Canadians that the steamship companies have been notified that in future all pauper emigrants will be returned to the place from which they were forwarded. The poor Jew, persecuted and hated in Russia, and despised in Canada and the United States, has certainly not a bed of roses to lie upon. Yes, Parliament will adjourn; well, we can't say just when, because we do not know, but it is safe to say some time this autumn.

The Senate Committee have made their report upon the Bay Chaleur Railway scandal, and they have implicated Mercier, Langelier and other members of the Quebec Legislature. It is probable that a royal commission will be summoned to make a full investigation of the whole affair.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The 14th was Truro's natal day.

The mill hands in Ottawa have struck.

Dalhousie convocation took place at the University yesterday.

It is thought Parliament will be prorogued about the 1st of October.

Digby is to have a newspaper published in the interests of the county.

The annual tennis tournament of the South End Club began on Monday.

Toronto's great exhibition opened on September 8th, and has continued since then.

Premier Fielding arrived home from England via Quebec on Saturday. He is looking well.

The Canadian Voice is to be heard once more. It will be printed by the Amherst Press.

The law students of Dalhousie organized their mock parliament for the winter on Wednesday.

Speaker Lacoste has been appointed Chief Justice of Quebec, Dr. Ross taking his place in the Senate.

Quebec had a large fire on Sunday morning. Thirty houses were burned. It was the work of an incendiary.

H. M. S. Bellerophon will not visit Quebec or Montreal this season. She has left for a fortnight's cruise outside.

The new pilot boat Petrel was successfully launched from the Halifax Shipbuilding Co's yard at Dartmouth on Wednesday.

A monument consisting of an obelisk of red granite standing on a base of gray granite has been erected to the memory of Louis Riel in Winnipeg.

Two suicides took place at Niagara Falls on the 10th, a man and a woman, but it is not known that they had any connection with each other. No clue to their identity was to be found.

At Canning to-morrow a double launch will take place. Capt. Wm. Baxter's and Capt. Alfred Potter's barquentines are the vessels, and there will be a large gathering to witness the unusual sight.

We regret to chronicle the death by accident of Mr. Oliver Cummings, of Truro, who in trying to board the C. P. R. express at Salt Springs on Wednesday night was thrown on to the platform and killed.

Mrs. Susan Drake, of Dartmouth, has entered a suit for \$10,000 damages against the town of Dartmouth for injuries sustained by falling between a ferry steamer and the dock sometime in July. Mrs. Drake was seriously injured.

We can scarcely spare space to chronicle all the disasters to shipping as a result of last week's gale. The saddest story of all is that of the Yarmouth schooner Georgiana which capsized off Shut In Island. The seventeen men who composed the crew were all drowned. Four of the bodies were found when the schooner was righted at Three Fathom Harbor, whither she was towed by the Coronet.

*Bank Chat* is the name of a bright Toronto monthly devoted to the interests of bankers. We notice a number of items of interest to Halifax bankers.

The charges of irregularities against Lieut. Governor Schultz, of Manitoba, have been dropped, as no case was made out. The only thing proved was that accounts were not rendered in as good shape as they ought to be.

The Lunenburg schooner *Morris Wilson* has been capsized and the entire crew of seventeen men lost. The vessel was being towed by the schooner *Eu. aka*, of Lunenburg, when Captain McAlpine, of the *Glenora*, saw her.

Rev. A. W. Lewis, a Presbyterian clergyman, has been called to account for an article written by him and published in the *Presbyterian Witness*, which reflected severely and untruthfully upon the character of the people of British Columbia.

Mrs. Murray, wife of a man who earns a good livelihood at Waverley, disappeared a few days ago. It is thought she went to British Columbia, as she had been urging her husband to go there. Quite a sensation has been created by the affair.

The Bowdoin College scientific expedition arrived at Halifax on Wednesday from Labrador. The great falls in that wild north land have been proved to exist, and may no longer be regarded as mythical. The expedition sailed yesterday for home.

Macdonald, a P. E. I. artillerian who went to Quebec with a team to shift guns, was killed. The coroner's jury laid the blame on no one, but recommended that a hospital tent, with all necessary appliances for use in case of accidents, should hereafter be provided.

Sophia Smith, who appropriated a registered letter containing forty dollars from Rev. Allan Simpson, a few weeks ago, has been brought back to the city from Toronto by Detective Power. The case came up in the Police Court on Monday when the girl was remanded until Saturday.

The official announcement of Lady Macdonald's elevation to the peerage is made by the *Official Gazette* published in London. The text of the announcement provides that on Baroness Macdonald's death the son of the late Sir John Macdonald becomes Lord Macdonald of Earnscliff.

Our exhibition promises to be a great success. The entries are numerous, and arrangements for everything seem to be well advanced. A large concourse of people will doubtless assemble in our city the week after next, and we trust our people will, one and all, do what lies in their power to make it attractive.

Sir Henry Tyler, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, has been inspecting the eastern sections of the system this week. He will be present at the opening of the St. Clair tunnel to-morrow. It is thought in some quarters that a union of the G. T. and the Canadian Pacific will take place before a great while.

On the suit of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company of New York, trustees for the bond holders of the Nova Scotia Central Railway, the mortgage will be foreclosed and the road will be sold. It is worth more than the claim under the bonds, but it is doubtful if the shareholders will be able to raise the money.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Halifax Commercial College, which has been opened by S. E. Whiston, formerly of the Business College. This institution will be found to answer the needs of all who wish to acquire a practical knowledge of business. Next week we will try to give a full description of the college.

The trouble among the painters, which began in Reardon's establishment, has spread, and most of the painters in the city are "out on strike." The Union in the States will assist the men, who appear to be in no hurry to come to a settlement. It will be remembered the trouble began over the employment of more boys in Reardon's than the rules of the Union allow.

There has been a hitch in the Quebec Government over the proceedings to be taken in consequence of the Senate Committee's report on the Baie d'Chaleur affairs. Lieut. Governor Angers wishes to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the matter, but Mr. Mercier at first opposed the plan. It is now reported that he is willing to have Governor Angers appoint one commissioner, himself another, and a third to be selected by the two. Count Mercier wished to have the matter left until the legislature assembled.

The members of the Bowdoin College Labrador expedition were given a rail on the harbor on Thursday morning, Mr. Rod. Macdonald having placed his steam launch *Arrow* at the disposal of the Provincial Secretary, who made the distinguished visitors the guests of the Province. The party went down through the Eastern Passage, outside Devil's Island, Herring Cove and up the Northwest Arm. Hon. A. G. Jones, Hon. Mr. Church, Supervisor McKay, Inspector Gilpin and a large number of leading citizens enjoyed with the guests a delightful sail on one of the finest mornings of the month.

Last Saturday night the barque *Quebec* was towed into Halifax Harbor by the Gloucester fishing schooner *Iolanthe*. She had been abandoned at sea on September 8th by her captain and crew, who were taken to Boston by the steamer *Georgiana*. The story told at that place by the captain was that the *Quebec* was about to founder, but the other side of the story is that the captain of the *Iolanthe* found the *Quebec* with auger holes bored in her bottom with the purpose of sinking her. These were at once plugged and the ship pumped out. She is a valuable prize, worth about \$30,000. The owners were much surprised to find their uninsured ship had been abandoned in such good condition.

It is understood that Rubenstein has completed his new oratorio, "Moses," and that he has decided upon the framework of a new Russian opera.

The Prince of Wales is going to visit Tranby Croft, the scene of the Baccarat scandal, once more. This is arousing renewed feeling against His Royal Highness.

Despatches received at the Chilean legation state that a decree has been published at Santiago de Chili announcing that the coming elections for the presidency and members of congress will proceed upon the plan of universal suffrage.

All Europe has just been excited over a report that the British forces had formally occupied Sigri, a port on the west side of the Turkish island of Mitylene, about sixty miles south of the mouth of the Dardanelles. It was supposed that Great Britain intended to erect fortifications at the place and make it a coaling station for her Mediterranean fleet, and in the event of hostilities it would come prominently into notice. This report has since been discredited, although nothing positive seems to be known and the authorities will give no information. Whatever truth may be in the statement, we feel assured that our country will present the proper front to any national aggressions. Russia has no weakling to face when she attempts to flaunt in a bullying attitude before a nation which has the highest ideas of fairness and whose power is beyond question. Constantinople must be preserved from Russia, and to do this seems to require some immediate and decisive action which will permit of no future trifling; otherwise a greater Crimea may come before us—the consequence of any bungling or retraction. Russia must be most emphatically taught that she has to restrain her ambitious policy of aggression, and Britain, if need be, is well fitted to act the part of instructor. It is evident that the latter country will be supported by most of the European powers who are anxious to preserve the balance of power, and who are alarmed at Russia's militant mien.



Office of Commissioner of Public Works & Mines,  
HALIFAX, Sept. 10, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that on

**FRIDAY, the Second Day  
of October next,  
AT 11 A. M.,**

I will declare forfeited the following Gold Mining Leases in the proclaimed Districts of **SHERBROOKE, STORMONT and WINE HARBOR**, as provided by Sec. 71, Chap. 7, Revised Statutes, fifth series, and amendments thereto, unless it be shown that labor other than colorable has been performed on the areas contained in said leases within five years previous to this date.

**Sherbrooke District.**

- Lease No 568—Wm J. Painter, lessee.
- Lease No 571—Neal McEachron, James H. McDonald and Donald McDonald, lessee, Robert McNaughton, transferee.
- Lease No 579—Donald McDonald, lessee, and Robert McNaughton and Carrio McNaughton, transferees.
- Lease No 581—Wm McPherson, lessee, and James H. McDonald, Allan McQuarry, and Wm J. Painter, transferees.
- Leases Nos 583, 602—Wm J. Painter, lessee; C & W Anderson, judgment creditors, and Wm J. Doull, transferee.
- Lease No 605—Donald McDonald, lessee.
- Lease No 606—James H. McDonald, Donald McDonald and Wm Harkness, lessees.
- Lease No 607—Donald McDonald, James H. McDonald, Matthew McGrath and Wm Harkness, lessees.
- Lease No 608—David A. McDonald, lessee.
- Lease No 609—Edward S. Winans and Edward C. Winans, lessees.
- Lease No 612—Henry Piers, lessee; Y S C. Kirkpatrick, E. M. Cooksley and Henry Bradley, transferees.
- Lease No 615—Edward Culver Winans and Frederick Sheldon Winans, lessees.
- Leases Nos 617, 618—Andrew Stephenson, lessee.
- Lease No 620—Benjamin G. Gray, lessee.
- Lease No 621—William McLean, lessee.
- Lease No 622—Donald McDonald, lessee.
- Lease No 623—Matthew McGrath, lessee, and Alex F. Falconer, transferee.
- Lease No 624—James McDaniel, lessee.
- Leases Nos 626, 632—Alexander F. Falconer, lessee.
- Lease No 633—Donald McDonald, lessee.
- Lease No 634—Allan McQuarry, lessee.
- Lease No 637—Wallace McKay, lessee, and Alex F. Falconer, transferee.
- Lease No 640—Matthew McGrath, lessee.
- Lease No 641—Alex Cumming, lessee, and Rachel L. Cumming, transferee.
- Lease No 642—James H. Macdonald, lessee, and James Yonston, transferee.

- Lease No 643—Henry Piers and Wm D. R. Cameron, lessee.
- Lease No 645—Malcolm Cameron, lessee.
- Lease No 646—John H. Macdonald, lessee.
- Lease No 647—Peter Ross, lessee.
- Lease No 648—Rachel L. Cummings, lessee, and Silas Archibald, George E. Forsyth, transferees.
- Lease No 649—Charles E. Parker, lessee.

**Stormont District.**

- Lease No 241—William L. Lowell, lessee, and Francis Tonkin, transferee.
- Lease No 242—Peter Ross, lessee.
- Lease No 243—George W. Stuart, Robert McNaughton, lessee, and Daniel H. McPherson, transferee.
- Lease No 247—Charles Gallihor, lessee.
- Lease No 248—James Henderson, Reuben H. McMillan, lessees.
- Lease No 256—Joseph H. Townsend, lessee.
- Lease No 257—John G. Mason, Henry Mason, James A. Mason, John G. Stuchair and John E. Somers, lessees; Stephen McMillan, judgment creditor; John Sutherland and E. S. Sweet, transferees.
- Lease No 258—Angus McGillivray, lessee.
- Lease No 262—John L. Smith, Louis McIntosh, John Archibald and Mary Archibald, lessees; John W. McDaniel and Alex A. McKenzie, transferees.
- Lease No 266—James A. Fraser, lessee.
- Leases Nos 268, 269—John Sutherland, Robert Sutherland, Donald Matheson, Samuel Hudson and John L. Smith, lessees.
- Leases Nos 272, 273—Ambrose D. Richard, Jesse E. Church, Allen W. Chipman, Mariner G. Teed and S. Edgar Wilson, lessees.
- Lease No 274—Henry C. Fraser, George Johnson and Allan Hallott, lessees; Wm A. Howitt and John Sutherland, transferees.
- Lease No 275—Alex F. Falconer, lessee.
- Leases Nos 278, 282—Robert McNaughton, lessee.
- Lease No 286—Charles Gallihor, lessee.
- Leases Nos 288, 289, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296—Jarius Hart and Charles Gallihor, lessees.
- Lease No 299—Peter Ross, lessee.
- Leases Nos 300, 301—Thomas Kent and David Buckley, lessees.
- Lease No 302—Robert McNaughton, lessee.
- Lease No 304—Freeman Hollett, Edward Cook and George S. Johnson, lessees.

**Wine Harbor District.**

- Lease No 406—William Robar, lessee, and Angus Cameron, transferee.
- Lease No 412—Matthew McGrath, lessee, and Robert McNaughton, transferee.
- Lease No 414—Edmund D. Tucker, lessee.
- Lease No 415—Robert McNaughton, lessee.
- Lease No 416—George W. Clark, lessee.
- Leases Nos 419, 420, 421—Henry Piers, lessee, and William A. Heury, judgment creditor.
- Lease No 429—John H. Suttie, lessee.

**CHARLES E. CHURCH,**  
Commissioner of Public Works and Mines.



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Boarding and Livery Stables in connection. Stages leave daily for Gay's River, Musquodoboit, Sheet Harbour, and Maitland, on arrival of Train from Halifax.

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 (Directly Opposite Railway Station.)  
 Extensive improvements have just been completed in this house, which is conducted on first class principles, and will be found outside of the Queen or Halifax Hotels, equal to any in the Province. Good Sample Rooms and Livery Stables in connection. Also, Billiard Rooms.

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**BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.**

Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.

**DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor,**

HALIFAX, N. S.

**ICI ON PARIE FRANCAISE**

**IF** we expect to prosper we must be honest with each other.

**YOU** want full value for your money, no matter what you buy.

**LIKE** us, you wish to have the greatest success possible.

**WHAT** annoyance & ill luck are caused by inferior goods.

**IS** there any doubt in your mind about ours?

**GOOD** results always follow their use.

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**SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES**

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**W. H. BARNISTER,**

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- FILTERS, HAMMOCKS,
- LAWN MOWERS,
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- OUTLERY, &c, &c.

**Cragg Bros. & Co**

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This last preparation has held the continued approval of the best physicians, and it is expressly put up to meet the popular need for a blood purifier without being related to the many secret nostrums and quack medicines of the day, of unknown composition and generally of little medicinal value. It is an excellent Skin and Blood Remedy. The above preparations are prepared by and sold at the LONDON DRUG STORE, 117 Hollis Street, J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor, Agent for Laurance's Axis-cut Pebble Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Mirrors, Magnifying Glasses, Night Dispenser on the Premises Telephone Call 153.

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Gentlemen's Garments Cleaned,  
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**THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC**  
**LOTTERY.**

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17 and 18 June, 7 and 21 October,  
 1 and 15 July, 4 and 18 November,  
 5 and 19 August, 2 and 16 December.  
 2 and 16 September.

**3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740.**  
**Capital Prize worth \$15,000.**

**TICKET, - - - \$1.00**  
**11 TICKETS FOR - - \$10.00**

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**List of Prizes.**

1 Prize worth	15,000	.....	\$15,000 00
1 "	5,000	.....	5,000 00
1 "	2,500	.....	2,500 00
1 "	1,250	.....	1,250 00
2 Prizes "	500	.....	1,000 00
5 "	250	.....	1,250 00
10 "	100	.....	1,250 00
100 "	25	.....	2,500 00
200 "	15	.....	3,000 00
500 "	10	.....	5,000 00
<b>APPROXIMATION PRIZES.</b>			
100 "	25	.....	2,500 00
100 "	15	.....	1,500 00
100 "	10	.....	1,000 00
500 "	5	.....	4,925 00
500 "	5	.....	4,925 00

3134 Prizes worth.....\$52,740 00  
 S. E. LEBEVRE, Manager,  
 81 St. James St., Montreal Canada.

**THE CAMPER.**

Night 'neath the northern skies, lone, black and grim,  
 Nought but the starlight lies 'twixt heaven and him.  
 Of man no need has he : of God, no prayer ;  
 He and his Diety are brothers there.  
 Above his bivouac the fire fling down  
 Thro' branches gaunt and black, their needles brown.  
 A far, some mountain stream, rockbound and fleet,  
 Sings themselves thro' his dreams in cadence sweet.  
 The pine tree's whispering, the heron's cry,  
 The plover's passing wing, his lullaby.  
 And blinking overhead the white stars keep  
 Watch o'er his hemlock bed—his slumber sleep.  
 --E. Pauline Johnson, in *Outing*.

**SLEEP.**

Gently and softly the mother bent  
 Over the baby in sleep's embrace,  
 Watching the rosy smiles indent  
 And dimple the little dreamer's face ;  
 And the longed-for kiss she would not take  
 Lest peradventure the baby wake.  
 Gently the mother watched and wept  
 Over the coffin where lay her child ;  
 Only one thought in her bosom crept  
 As she bent to the lips in her anguish wild,  
 Again and again the lost kiss to take—  
 Oh ! if the baby would only wake !  
 --R. K. Munkittrick.

**ABOUT THE CENSUS.**

Editor Critic.

DEAR SIR,—Will you allow me to offer a few remarks on the statement made in your last week's paper that—"Another serious feature (of the census) is the assumed decrease in population in the Counties of Annapolis, Kings and Hants, all of which counties are enjoying a remarkable degree of agricultural prosperity."

When you say these counties "are enjoying a remarkable degree of agricultural prosperity," do you mean that this has been the case for the period covered by the last census, or that this state of affairs exists at the present time of writing? If the former, then the sentiment—liberal and conservative—of Hants County is against your proposition. If the latter, your statement is hardly pertinent to a discussion of the census, as the present prosperity of the farmers in the counties mentioned is due, if it exists, to the conditions which have crowned agricultural labor with gratifying success all over the continent this season.

I have passed the last two months in the interior of this county and "along the shore," visiting about five hundred houses. By actual count, out of nearly two hundred houses of which enquiry was made or the subject, only seven families were unrepresented by a member in the United States. A number of the families had five children in the States, while very few had only one there. Do you still think, Mr. Editor, that the decrease here is only assumed?

Hardly a district visited by me but had its quota of farmers who were anxious to sell—many wanting to go to the States to join their children. Many farms are hopelessly mortgaged ; a number cannot be sold at a price to cover the indebtedness, and are only run on the sufferance of the real owners. Drive in any direction, and you are met by deserted farm-houses. Old men want to sell because their boys are away, and they are unable to continue the work.

What is the trouble? Let us hear what an old farmer in Newport says: "It is no use disguising the fact, our boys—and girls too—have gone, and are going, to the States and no where else. They know they can get work there and get cash for it. The time has come when our boys and girls want dollars for their labor, and will go where they can get them. Mine send me a five dollar bill occasionally. Why is it," he asked pathetically, "there is no demand for their labor in our own cities? Why is it they cannot get as good wages in Canada as in the United States?"

Leaving you to answer these questions and others involved, I will hasten to a close. Is it not folly for us to hide our heads in the sand and ignore our true condition? Contact with the people and honest enquiry will emphasize the disagreeable facts disclosed by the late census, and will prove that the half has not been told. It is for political economists and statesmen to diagnose the case and apply the remedy. And to assist in this mission there is none more competent nor influential than the independent press.

One word more. You agree with the *St. John Gazette* that the condition of New Brunswick is no worse than that of the States of Maine and Vermont. Will you allow me to point to the very important fact that while the United States still retain the people who have deserted the farms in the Northern States, our Dominion loses probably forever the young people who leave Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island every year.

A. FULTZ, Editor *Windsorian*.

**ORIGIN OF WEDDING TOURS.**

The origin of the wedding trip is entirely unknown. As to it we can only be sure of one thing—the wedding trip originated among civilized or semi-civilized nations, and not among barbarians.

Custom now requires that a newly married pair should fly from their friends and seek the seclusion of a cottage by the sea, or the more acute loneliness of a hotel crowded with strangers. Exception is sometimes made in behalf of a husband and wife who are advanced in years, or who, by

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long-continued habit, have become accustomed to undergoing marriage, and look upon taking for the third or fourth time the vows of matrimony with the indifference with which a veteran traveller, landing in New York, swears his way through the Custom house. But to young people no social mercy is shown. They must undergo their wedding trip, no matter how justly they may dread it.

Our barbarous ancestors regarded marriage as an affair either of bargain and sale or of robbery. In neither case did the successful husband feel called upon to hide himself. Having bought an eligible wife, or having picked up a cheap wife at a bargain, he no more thought of carrying her off to some secluded place and concealing himself and his purchase for a month than the fortunate buyer of a fine picture or a good table bought for a song at an auction thinks of hiding the evidence of his good fortune and discernment. Neither did the cave dweller, who probably knocked down his beloved object with a club, and, throwing her over his shoulder, carried her to his private cave, think of flying with her to some large and fashionable seaside cave and spending three or four weeks with her in the darkness of the stuffy and stalagmite-strown bridal chamber. On the contrary, he was proud of his prowess, and on the morning after his marriage exhibited his new wife with her head covered with sticking-plaster, and casually remarked to his friends that although he had married a large number of wives this particular one had the thickest skull he had ever cracked. Such is to this very day the custom in the best circles of native Australian society, and scientific persons are of the opinion that the Australians are the oldest race now on the planet.

Conceding then that the wedding trip has not come down to us from primitive and savage man, it must have been the invention of comparatively civilized people. What could have been the motive which gave birth to such a custom? The answer must be sought by conjecture, but in this case conjecture may prove to be a trustworthy guide.

Clearly the inventors of the wedding trip were not a humane and sympathetic race. There is probably no time in the life of a man or woman when he or she has greater need of human sympathy and encouragement than during the first few weeks of married life. And yet this is the very time when modern custom has decreed their isolation. They are not merely thrust out of reach of the sympathy of their friends, but they are practically forbidden to make new friends during the honeymoon. No newly-wedded husband dares to say, "My dear, I have met some very good fellows at the hotel, and we're going to have a little game of whist in the smoking-room to-night;" and where is the recent bride who would venture to spend the evening in Mrs. So and So's room, and leave the groom alone for an hour or two? No! the pair must be confined exclusively in the society of each other while the wedding trip lasts, no matter how they may long for the clasp of a friendly hand, or a word of kindness and encouragement.

Thus we see that the people who invented the wedding trip were not a sympathetic race. Beyond doubt they were practical people who prized the useful above the pleasant. They inflicted wedding trips upon newly-married people because they judged it best for the interests of the community.

Now these sensible and disagreeable people may have had either one or two objects in view when they established the ordeal by wedding trip. Perhaps they regarded it as the swimmer regards the headlong plunge into cool water, as the quickest way to accustom oneself to an inevitable evil. They may have reasoned that as man and wife are to make the experiment of living together during the life-time of one or the other, the sooner and the more thoroughly they try it the better. There is certainly a good deal of force in the reasoning, but it proceeds upon the assumption that marriage was at the period in question indissoluble, whereas we know that as a rule indissoluble marriage exists only in the highest state of civilization, and is comparatively a modern idea. In all probability such facilities for divorce existed among the people who originated the custom of wedding trips.

If such were the case the wedding trip was beyond doubt designed as a test of the fitness of the bride and groom for a more prolonged experience of married life. Doubtless the father of the bride said to his daughter:—"Marry this man if you wish, and go away with him for a month where you will have nothing to distract your mind from him. If at the end of that time you can still endure him we will get an order from the Supreme Court making your marriage permanent." With this understanding the young couple started on their wedding trip, and though we have absolutely no statistics on this subject, there can be but little doubt that occasionally the result was a so-called permanent marriage.

This conjecture satisfactorily explains the origin of the wedding trip, but only emphasizes the folly of the survival of a custom now becoming meaningless. We may admire boldness, but voluntarily to incur unnecessary danger is not boldness but foolhardiness. Marriage reasonably begun is much more likely to succeed than is marriage begun with a wedding trip, and however much we may wonder at the recklessness of the husband who takes his bride from the church to the ocean steamer, we cannot respect the intelligence of the pair who prefer to begin their married life with mutual seasickness, and the mutual revelation of the disagreeable characteristics that seasickness, ennui, and absence of friends are sure to reveal.—*Selected.*

A LOBSTER'S NEW SHELL.

HOW IT WAS CAST—THE MALE COMES TO THE RESCUE.

At the most extensive aquarium in England, the Brighton Zoo, the female lobster recently cast her shell. She scrowed herself up together on the toes and tail and suddenly bent her body. Snap went the shell in its centre and the case of the back came away in one piece. The claws were her next care, and she worked away at them for a long time.

It was a proceeding of extreme delicacy, considering that all the flesh of

the great claw had to be passed through the small base. During the operation one claw came off altogether, and this must have seemed to the lobster lady a serious misfortune, as it will not grow to its full size again until the second year. The tail and legs gave very little trouble, and the body when thus undressed, proved to be of a pale blue.

The shell-casting over, the lobster sank on the sand, and this action seemed a signal for the attack of every creature in the tank.

The defenceless victim bade fair to succumb to the fury of her enemies, when the male lobster suddenly came to the rescue. Standing over his shell-less better half, he fought her assailants relentlessly. Day and night did he watch over her, until her shell was sufficiently hardened to protect her in fighting her own battles.

When the happy moment arrived he deliberately picked up the old claw, broke it in his nippers, and ate the meat. He then dug a hole in the sand, placed in it the broken bits of shell, buried them and piled a number of small stones above the grave.—*New York Morning Journal.*

POULTRY FOR PROFIT.

Are you keeping poultry for profit, either in large or small numbers? No matter if you keep only a dozen hens; are they paying you a profit over and above their keep and eggs and poultry used in your own family? If not, can you explain why not? For poultry properly kept pays the best of any domestic animals. Do you care to learn how a man of experience does make his hens pay better than \$2.50 per year for each hen, from eggs alone; and who has to buy all of his grain and meat food? Do you desire to know how to make hens lay the most eggs in a year; how to dress and sell poultry and eggs to obtain the highest prices? Do you care to learn about, and how to obtain the best breeds and crosses from which to get the largest number of eggs and most pounds of poultry? And when and where to sell them? Do you desire to know how to prevent and treat diseases of poultry, how to get your hens through the moulting season well and strong; how to bring your pullots to early laying, etc? Do you care to learn how to build the best poultry houses and yards economically, warm and dry? In short, do you desire to know how to make money with a few hens? If so, for the small sum of fifty cents you can learn all of the above and much more. Subscribe for one year to the FARM POULTRY, if for no longer. Sample copy will be sent free. It is acknowledged on all sides to be the "Best Poultry Paper Published in the world." FARM-POULTRY is published by I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., and edited by Mr. A. F. Hunter, a well known and practical writer and experienced breeder of Poultry for Profit. Send for Index to last Vol. free; and judge yourself, if as much complete, instructive, practical matter regarding poultry raising can be found in any volume costing four times the price of FARM-POULTRY one year. Subscriptions can begin any time.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The dulce industry is flourishing at Digby. Large quantities are shipped to Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

The Dominion Government have completed a lobster hatchery at Bay View, four miles from Pictou, N. S. The intention is to save such quantities of eggs as are now thrown away at the lobster factory. The law forbids the capture of lobsters having eggs in embryo. By the artificial process these eggs are brought in by the fishermen in the various factories. They are then deposited in a series of glass jars, through which pure sea water is made to pass. Already several millions of young lobsters have been hatched and planted out in localities where the fishermen have been in the habit of catching the parent fish, and there are about 50,000,000 of young in the incubators. It is said other hatcheries will be established in the provinces. The method adopted is certainly novel.—*Colchester Sun.*

Shipbuilding in Nova Scotia is steadily increasing. The following shows the number of vessels built in that Province since 1887 and their aggregate tonnage:—

	Vessels built.	Aggregate tonnage.
1887.....	87	12,300
1888.....	116	12,900
1889.....	106	16,645
1890.....	148	33,746

Some of the vessels recently built in Nova Scotia are among the largest and finest wooden ships afloat.—*Canadian Manufacturer.*

SHINGLES—One of the most lively industries in the vicinity of Fredericton is the lumber business at Morrison's mills. The machines have been busy all summer making shingles, and a large force of men have been at work with steam derricks browng cedar on the shore for the winter cutting. The brows extend for a mile or more and show pretty plainly that Mr. Morrison has fair hold in the shingle market.—*Fredericton Gleaner.*

A transcontinental railway is under construction in Australia, and that great continent will ere long be traversed from South to North by a line of rails which will penetrate vast regions still unpeopled and largely unexplored. Nearly 600 miles of the line have been completed from Port Adelaide north to Angle Pool, while on the north-end a road has been built from Port Darwin south to Pine Creek, leaving a gap of about 1,100 miles, which will be reduced over 400 miles this year by construction from both ends.—*Railway Age.*



## COMMERCIAL.

A firmer tone has characterized the market in most lines during the past week, although the volume of business has been certainly rather below the average. In several lines buyers and sellers are far apart in their ideas, and the former appear to be well contented to await developments. Though it seems certain that the harvest will be a bounteous one, the expected improvement has not, as yet, materialized. It seems that many farmers are pursuing their old tactics of "sitting on their crops"—in other words that they will neither pay their bills nor buy much goods until they either get the prices for which they are kicking or are scared into accepting the market value. In fact, throughout all Canadian produce, holders' ideas are above the export limit.

Remittances are still much below what they should be, but latest crop reports induce the belief that a revival of activity may be expected in the fall and winter. Money in London is reported more easy, the demand for the moving of the crops being less than was anticipated owing to the poorness of the harvest in Great Britain. Continental exchanges also are in favor of London. The demand for gold from Germany is falling off while that from the United States has not yet assumed formidable proportions. The street rate there is quoted at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, as against  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 per cent for the corresponding week last year. However, in New York the loan market is more sensitive, and, under the influence of the increased speculative demand and the augmented flow of money to the West, the street rate has advanced to 4 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

**WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.—NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 12, 1891**—"For the last few days the stock market has been subjected to the effective test of realizing profits. The sellers have included many large and influential holders, and the 'bears' also have made 'short' sales. These combined transactions have been large enough to try the confidence of the market pretty sharply, but their effect has appeared rather in checking the upward tendency than in producing any material decline in prices. In other words, the result has shown that the disposition to buy about equals the disposition to sell.

The condition of the market must be conceded to be a strong and healthy one. The speculative movement is backed by a revival of the long dormant investment demand for bonds and the better class of shares, and a considerable amount of securities are going out of the floating supply into the strong boxes of permanent holders. London, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and the minor cities participate in the renewed activity, and appearances indicate that the 'boom' has substantial elements of permanence. It remains to be seen what may be the attitude of the important class of operators who have been realizing. Some of them conclude that they have been hasty in realizing and are buying in again; but a larger proportion are waiting, or perhaps are using their influence to create a reaction in order to get in at lower prices. It seems reasonable to infer that, unless some unforeseen inflating element appears, the present halting attitude of the market may be continued somewhat longer without any extreme changes in prices.

It can hardly be questioned that the status of the chief conditions that regulate values has improved quite as much as prices have advanced. In every condition there has been a gain beyond what was expected six weeks or two months ago. The apprehensions then felt about the supposed weakness of finances in Europe have been dissipated by a large recovery of confidence and even by the beginning of a revival of speculation, especially in American securities. It is no longer expected that any attempt will be made by the British and Continental banks to interfere with the natural course of exchange resulting from unusual imports of American grain; which removes the distrust at one time felt as to the return of gold and the consequent course of our fall money market. The outflow of currency to the interior turns out to be lighter than usual, and although the loan market may work into a more active condition later, there is no certain prospect of special stringency and no difficulty in procuring time loans for stock exchange purposes.

The crop situation has almost passed the stage of possible adverse contingencies. The corn crop, according to the Government report of September 1st, shows an improvement over the condition in August, and may be already considered as virtually beyond reach of frost, and the late storms have caused but little discounting of the earlier good prospects. The reports of damage to spring wheat in the far west prove to have been exaggerated, and we may safely count upon a total yield of 575 millions of bushels of that grain, in excellent condition and of better than average quality. The reports of damage from worms to the cotton crop have undoubtedly been grossly magnified; for that kind of injury is now so largely under immediate control by the planter that it is no longer the source of danger it once was. Besides, even supposing that a loss of a quarter million of bales were to arise from this cause, it is more likely, in view of the present large stocks, that it would increase the total value of the crop than that it would diminish it.

The general conditions of trade are encouraging. There are nowhere any specific complaints, nor is there anywhere a boom, but the feeling on all hands is hopeful for a good and prosperous season's business. In the iron trade, the firmer tone of prices indicates the beginning of a better demand. The increase in the current consumption of coal is a clear evidence of growing activity in our industries. The earnings of the railroads show a gaining rate of increase over those of last year, which is also evidence of a steady expansion of the commercial movement.

The uneasiness felt in some quarters in prospect of the demands upon the Treasury for the redemption of the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cents, is found to have been ungrounded. Already about \$11,000,000 of the obligations have been redeemed in cash, and the facility with which these liquidations have been

met removes any doubt about the ability of the Treasury to deal with the outstanding remainder of about \$13,000,000, the more so as the surplus of gold beyond the requirements of the Greenback reserve now amounts to about \$80,000,000.

The foregoing are the main conditions at present surrounding the market. They certainly are more favorable than has been expected, and they must be regarded as laying the basis for a year of unusual, if not unprecedented, tonnage on our railroads, and for a prosperity which is likely to develop into an era of marked industrial and commercial activity. Indeed, America is now beyond doubt under an impetus which will soon force it to the front of nations, where it will stand pre-eminently in the business world. All these results cannot come at once; but it is the wont of Wall Street to anticipate coming good times; and the question of the moment is—how far will speculation discount those prospects in advance, and how far will it wait for them?

At present, the prospects are plainly towards higher rates for money, to continue for the next few months; in fact excessively easy money is now about over until the middle of next April; the only contingency to the contrary being the possibility of a large reflux of gold from Europe. It is quite possible, therefore, that at later stages the condition of the money market may force out 'long' stocks and cause at least temporarily lower prices than those now prevailing.

At the moment, there are too many bulls and too few bears to make the market a safe one to buy upon, except upon set-backs; and, owing to the lack of a large short interest, good depressions may be expected to occur. The Granger and Southwestern stocks have largely helped to carry the market where it now is, and their improvement has about exhausted itself for the present at least; for this reason among others it seems safe to begin to sell long stocks. The Union Pacific directors have ratified that Company's deed of trust; but as the arrangement is nothing beyond a means of extending a virtually bankrupt corporation, it should not have the effect of enhancing the value of the stock. In view of the considerations, while regarding the situation as in the long run a good one, I deem it prudent at this juncture in developments to maintain a conservative attitude, and to husband profits rather than put them into new purchases at present prices."

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date			
	Sept. 11, 1891	1891	1890	1889	1888	1891	1890	1889	1888
United States	233	178	162	190	124	8326	7100	7936	6676
Canada	23	17	22	11	35	1244	1127	1213	902

**DRY GOODS**—Retailers report a brisk trade. The return of summer holiday-makers, the re-opening of scholastic institutions and the millinery fall openings have stimulated trade. Prices are generally firm. Quite a number of representatives from the other side have been, or are visiting our merchants, but wholesale houses here are making a practice of ordering their goods direct or through their own buyers whom they send across, and are very chary of buying from trans-Atlantic drummers who come over to offer their goods. Most travellers are in town, as it is useless for them to go out just now, when so many exhibitions are in full swing, and all the farmers are busy in the field. Consequently, country trade is confined to letter orders. It is not probable that drummers will find it possible to accomplish much till about the middle of next month. Local manufacturers report a steady sale of their goods, and there are few or no complaints of cutting. Many of our buyers are now on the way to Europe to select goods for the spring of 1892, and some have already arrived there. Money continues to be the subject of serious complaint, but this is by no means unusual at this season of the year. September is always a poor month for remittances, and, until the crops are gathered in and marketed, and the money in hand, we can look for but little improvement.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—But little has been doing in iron or the heavy metals during the week. Buyers generally have it practically their own way, as the demand is almost nil, and sellers would be foolish to refuse any reasonable offers just now. Consumers seem determined on pursuing a cautious policy at present. They are only taking for immediate requirements, and the actual movement since our last has been unusually small. Nothing has transpired in connection with the English market as regards makers' brands, but warrants had a little splurge, which sent them up to 47s. 5d., but they almost immediately fell off to 47s. 3d. In copper, lead, etc., there have been no special features to note. Lead moves very quietly at nominal figures, and nothing is doing in tin. On outside metals, however, there appears to be more or less animation displayed in a speculative sense, and some fluctuation has been exhibited at New York.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—There is no change in the local flour market, which rules fairly active in a jobbing way. Demand is, however, restricted to immediate wants, as buyers are not operating ahead. Oatmeal shows no change, with only a slow local demand at the old prices, buyers taking merely for immediate wants. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat inactive—no business doing; corn nil, with a downward tendency. French country markets quiet. Weather in England hot and forcing. At Chicago, wheat gained  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Corn opened weak, but afterwards became very strong. Through the corn belt the weather has been perfect. Oats were firm, but dull. At New York wheat advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to  $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, as to options. In St. Louis the advance in wheat was 1¢ to  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

**PROVISIONS.**—Locally, pork is moving fairly well, more attention being given to mess. Prices remain unchanged. No change has occurred in the English provision markets. The Cincinnati *Price Current* estimates that the stocks of meats in the West have decreased in sixty days by 186,000,000 pounds. At the close, pork showed an advance of 30 cents, and ribs 7 cents over Wednesday.

**BUTTER.**—The local market does not show any change, moving along on the basis already noted. Finest creamery is held for full figures. Holders

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CHIEF demand current which th London with quo a fair det of Canada going ab are free claim 50 a further side as s cable and decline t

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COFFEE confined weakness time past. rent want

SUGAR for refined city and c as steady. York repo London s New York holders of and strong business t

FISH.—since our during the season is r aggregate may bring be unwise dried or ciate. Oe of fish are cularly ecc for it. H Gotham, e rule at 5c for live, at and the su therefore, there is no moving ou ing at \$4.5 per bbl., \$ bbl., \$2 50 haddies in 6c. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. 5c. per lb. land fleet s been unsu success, an

ideas are still, in most cases, too high to permit of active operations. In London, butter has met a fairly good demand, and with prices advanced 4s. to 6s. on the week on Brittany and Normandy, other descriptions have exhibited a firm tendency, American being well inquired for at from 72s. to 86s. Holders consider this must advance with the others, and so it will, provided the others do not tumble down. Butter is a very capricious market. Supplies of Danish are pretty well cleared, and with a somewhat limited supply of Irish, all grades have slightly advanced. Danish is quoted up to 116s., and Irish creamery, 114s. per cwt., Brittany, 96s. to 101s., and Dutch, 106s.

**CHEESE**—The local cheese market continues to be largely nominal. The demand is anything but active. The supply appears to be in advance of the current demand, but holders seem to be confident of their future prospects, which they claim will develop an active and buoyant business later on. A London letter reports:—"A quiet trade has been done in Canadian cheese, with quotations gradually hardening, while English continues to meet with a fair demand, a good business being put through. There is not a great deal of Canadian on hand here, and the visible firming up of prices looked like going ahead fast, as with extensive deals put through at 45s. to 47s., buyers are freely paying 48s., while some holders are higher still in their ideas and claim 50s. for the new make, which is paid by those anxious to secure before a further rise still, which is bound to come if the make is as small on your side as seems to be the case. Kearley & Tonge have received this week a cable announcing 'markets excited and advancing,' and this is followed by a decline to lay hold of all that can be got at reasonable figures."

**EGGS**—Fresh laid eggs continue to be scarce, and large quantities of stale stock are being pushed upon the market, with the result that prices all around are demoralized. Wholesale and job-lot figures may be quoted at 8c. to 12c., though good reliable eggs will bring 13c. to 14c. At London small arrivals from all parts have sent up the prices of eggs, and French extra selected are now quoted up to 9s. 9d. per 120; smalls 6s., and Hungarian 6s. to 7s.; Germans 5s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. At Liverpool there have been heavy arrivals, and prices have been depressed for foreign, which have realized up to 7s. 5d., and at Newcastle 8s.

**FRUIT**—There has been no change in staple lines of green fruit, and business of a jobbing kind therein has been well maintained. Oranges and lemons have an upward tendency. In dried fruit business is rather quiet as most dealers are awaiting the arrival of new crop now on the way before laying in stocks. Advices from primary markets report a large proportion of the crop as damaged and in a bad condition. Spot business in Valencia raisins has not been active, but values show an easier tendency abroad. Opening prices on the goods were 22s. 6d., f. o. b., and now they stand at 17s., f. o. b., via Liverpool.

**TEA**—A better demand is reported for country trade and business is quite brisk. Trade between jobbers, however, is very quiet, but it is expected to improve in a week or two. The fact that consignments are known to be on the way causes buyers to hold off as much as possible until their arrival.

**COFFEE**—There is little to report in this market, sales being pretty well confined to a few lots of Maracaibo, Jamaica and Rio. Still there is no weakness apparent in coffee, which has manifested a strong tone for some time past. In fact supplies continue light and are just sufficient to fill current wants at the moment. Prices are, therefore, firm.

**SUGAR**—A decided improvement has been experienced in the demand for refined sugars, and several good transactions have been accomplished for city and country account at about last week's prices, which may be quoted as steady. Granulated has met with a good demand. Advices from New York report an advance of 1/2 in granulated, and beet root is cabled from London steady but quiet at 13s. September, and 12s. 6d. October. The New York Commercial Bulletin has the following on raw:—"The circle of holders of raws is gradually growing smaller and that, of course, perfects and strengthens the position so much more thoroughly, though it requires business to round up the market completely."

**FISH**—There has been little change in the aspect of affairs in this line since our last report. Bait is more plentiful than it has hitherto been during the season, and the catches have been augmented, but the stormy season is now so near that it is almost certain that it is probable that the aggregate take will be considerably below the average. Of course October may bring along large, fat mackerel, but it is a chance upon which it would be unwise to speculate. There is a steady demand for all cod and other dried or cured fish that come forward, but prices do not materially appreciate. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, Sept. 16.—"Supplies of fish are light, and what comes in is steadily taken up. Salmon is particularly scarce, especially in New York, where as high as 30c. per lb. is paid for it. Here it rules at 15 to 16c., and, as it only costs 4c. to land it in Gotham, every spare fish is hustled on there at once. Cod and haddock rule at 5c. in large lots. Halibut, 10 to 12c. Lobsters sell at 12 to 13c. for live, and 13 to 14c. for boiled. All kinds of American fish are scarce, and the supply of lake fish is not equal to the demand. The situation, therefore, is a healthy one so far as fresh fish are concerned. In salt fish there is not much stirring. Some No. 1 green cod is now arriving, and moving out steadily at 5 to 5 1/2c. Salt salmon trout, in half barrels, are selling at \$4.50. Labrador salmon, \$15 in bbls., \$8 in half bbls.; mackerel, \$20 per bbl., \$10 per half bbl., \$1.50 per kit; No 1 Labrador herring, \$4.50 per bbl., \$2.50 per half bbl.; halibut, \$5 per half bbl.; haddock, \$5; no finnan haddies in the market; smoked herring, 10 1/2 to 17c per box; boneless cod, 6c. to 6 1/2c. in 14 lb. boxes, and 6 1/2 to 7c. in 5 lb. boxes; boneless fish, 4 to 5c. per lb. in boxes same size." Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 16.—"The Iceland fleet are arriving with partial fares, the latter part of the season having been unsuccessful. The mackerel fleet continue to meet with moderate success, and prices are a little stronger. The Grand Bank fishing season is

drawing to a close, with the prospect of a small stock at the close of the year, and there will be little to carry over in any department of the fisheries. Mackerel in fishermen's order, \$12 to \$13 per bbl. for large, and \$5 50 to \$6.50 for medium shores, and \$14 and \$10 for bays; five sales of Bank cod from vessel, \$3 50 and \$2 50 per cwt; Rips do., \$3 50 and \$2 50; Georges, \$4 and \$3; Cape Shore do., \$3.30 and \$2.30; shore codfish, \$1.85 per cwt.; small do., \$1.35; cusk, \$1 25; haddock, 95c.; hake, 60c.; salt do., \$3.90, and \$3 for large and small cod, \$2 40 for cusk, \$1 50 for haddock, and \$1.25 for hake; jobbing prices of cured mackerel, extra hloaters, \$28 to 32; extra shore, \$15 and 20; bay do., \$18 to 25; \$12 to 12 50 per bbl. for 2's, \$11 50 to 14 for extra 3's, \$11 to 12 for medium 3's, \$6.25 to 7 for tinkers; new Georges codfish at \$6 50 a qtl. for large, and small at 5; Bank, \$5 50 for large, and 4 for small; shore, \$6 25, and 4 87 1/2 for large and small; dry Bank, \$6.25, medium, 5 12 1/2; cured cusk at \$4 per qtl.; hake, \$2; haddock, \$3.25; heavy salted pollock, \$2.37 1/2, and English cured do., 3 per qtl.; Labrador herring, \$6 per bbl.; medium split, \$6; Nfld. do., \$5 50; Nova Scotia do., \$5 50; Eastport, \$4; split shore, \$4.25 round do., \$4 50; round Eastport, \$4; pickled codfish, \$6; haddock, \$5; alowives, \$3 50; trout, \$14; Californian salmon, \$14; Halifax do., \$23; Newfoundland do., \$16." Port of Spain, Trinidad, Sept. 12.—"The Josephine from Lockport, arrived early in the fortnight with the first cargo of 'New Cation' for which we obtained \$28 drums, \$26 tierces, \$7 boxes, \$22 haddock, \$20 hake, pollock, and cusk. No cargo per Garnet, now about due from same port. There is still, however, a quantity of small Newfoundland fish at market, which does not attract dealers attention, although offered at very low prices. Good herring and mackerel are saleable at quotations."

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

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Loaf.....	5 1/2
Granulated.....	4 3/4 to 4 1/2
Circle A.....	4 1/2
White Extra C.....	4 1/2
Standard.....	3 1/2 to 3 3/4
Extra Yellow C.....	3 1/2
Yellow C.....	3 1/4 to 3 1/2
TEA.	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
Fair.....	20 to 23
Good.....	25 to 29
Choice.....	31 to 33
Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	40
Demarara.....	35 to 38
Diamond N.....	48
Porto Rico.....	37 to 38
Cienfuegos.....	none
Trinidad.....	34 to 35
Antigua.....	34 to 35
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47
Bright.....	47 to 65
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	8.00
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2
Soda.....	6 1/2
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2
Fancy.....	8 to 15

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	2.00 to 3.00
Oranges, Jamaica, bbls.....	8.50
Lemons, per case.....	6.00 to 9.00
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	4.50
Onions, Am. per lb.....	3c.
Egyptian, new.....	2 1/2
Dates boxes, new.....	6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	7
Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	11
small boxes.....	9 to 10
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	7
Bananas.....	1.50 to 2.00
Tomatoes, new, per crate.....	1.25

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

FISH.

	Ex Vessel.	Ex Store
MACKEREL—		
Extras.....		
No. 1.....		
2 large.....	10 00	
2.....	8 00	
3 large, Reamed.....	7 10	
3, Reamed.....	6 50	
3 large, Plain.....	6 50	
3 Plain.....	6 00	
Small.....	3 50	
HERRING.		
No. 1 C. B. July.....	4 75	5 50
1 Fall Split.....	3 25	
1 Fall Round.....	2 75	
1 Labrador.....		none
1 Georges Bay.....	2 00	none
1 Bay of Islands.....	3 00	3 00
2.....		12 00
3.....		10 00
Small.....	4 00	
ALEWIVES, No. 1.....		
No. 1, 1/2 bbl.....	14.00	15.50
No. 2, 1/2 bbl.....	12.00	13.50
No. 3.....	10.00	12.00
SMALL.		
Hard C. B.....	4 75	5 25
Western Shore.....	4 50	4 75 to 5 00
Bank.....	none	5 00 to 5 25
Bay.....	none	none
Newfoundland.....	none	none
Haddock.....	3 25	4 00
Hard C. B.....	3 50	3 75
Bank & Western.....	3 25	3 00 to 3 25
Hake.....	2 50	2 00
Pollock.....		2 00
Hake Sound, per lb.....	12 1/2	
Cod Oil 1/2 gal.....	7	29c.

BREADSTUFFS

Trade is very quiet. People have been buying from hand to mouth, and the tendency of the markets West seems easy. The Farmers' deliveries are very light, as they are busy with their fall ploughing and planting, at the same time believing for higher prices in the future. We make no changes for the present in quotations. Our own opinion is, that we may look for prices to grow steadily firmer through the present crop year. We may add that the Farmers' Alliance in the United States have issued a circular to the Farmers, calling upon them to hold their wheat for higher prices, claiming that G. B. and Europe will be obliged to buy every bushel of surplus wheat, and that they can just as well get high prices as low, naming as a possibility that prices may run up to \$2.00 per bushel, Chicago.

FLOUR.	
Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	6.00 to 6.25
High Grade Patents.....	5.20 to 5.50
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	5.20 to 5.30
Straight Grade.....	5.00 to 5.10
Superior Extras.....	4.75 to 4.85
Good Seconds.....	4.40 to 4.55
Graham Flour.....	4.90 to 5.10
Oatmeal.....	5.50 to 5.80
Rolled.....	5.70 to 5.90
Kita Dried Cornmeal.....	3.60 to 3.70
In Bond.....	3.15
Wheat.....	5.50
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	18.50 to 19.50
Middlings.....	25.00 to 28.00
Shorts.....	25.00 to 26.00
Cracked Corn.....	39.00
including bags.....	39.00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	31.00 to 35.00
Moulée.....	30.00
Split Peas.....	4.40 to 4.50
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.80 to 1.90
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.10
Canadian Oats, choice quality new.....	48 to 50
P. E. Island Oats.....	40 to 43

J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	11.50 to 15.00
Am. Plate.....	15.50 to 16.00
Ex. Plate.....	16.00 to 16.50
Pork, Mess, American.....	16.50 to 17.00
American, clear.....	18.50 to 19.00
P. E. I. Mess.....	15.00 to 15.50
P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
Prime Mess.....	11.50 to 1.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
American.....	11 to 12
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	10 to 11

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
in Small Tubs.....	20
Good, in large tubs, new.....	17 to 18
old.....	7 to 10
Store Packed & oversalted.....	10
Canadian Township, new.....	19 to 20
Western.....	17
old.....	17
Cheese, Canadian.....	10
Antigonish.....	10 1/2

SALT.

Factory Filled.....	\$1.50
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	60
Liverpool, 1/2 hhd.....	1.25
Afloat.....	none
Cadiz.....	none
Turks Island.....	1.50
Lisbon.....	1.50
Coarse W. I.....	none
Trapani.....	\$1 35
Afloat.....	none

# THE BRIDE OF AN HOUR.

(Continued.)

"Oh, how late you are," exclaimed Essy, rushing up to her in hysterical joy when her sharp eyes spied her, "and oh, where did you get those snowdrops!"

"I am quite unable to tell you; I found them on my table."

"I know," nodding her head sagely, "Ivon sent them. Come, don't look so innocent; I believe you like him a lot."

"I will ask him if you like," Sheila said, unmoved by the elf's bandiage, seeing Ivon Russel approaching them.

"Were you the kind giver of these?" asked Sheila boldly pointing to the snowdrops.

"Me! no; I could not find enough to make a button-hole, much less such fine posies as those," he said, with an amused smile at Essy, who was tugging him violently by the coat-tail to carry him off for a dance.

"I wonder who did give them to me," she queried, as she watched the little maid go off triumphantly with her handsome partner, her white lace frock flying in hazy clouds about her as she skimmed round the room as light as a featherweight in the strong arms of Russel.

"My dear child, why are you here?" said a voice that sent a rich color surging in her face and neck, and even ears.

Sheila had stolen into the picture gallery, where she could escape notice, feeling too shy to court attention by remaining alone in the merry throng.

"I like coming here," she urged, in confusion, studying hard the carpet at her feet.

"And to hide yourself like some hedge-violet; but to-night Essy is queen of the revels, while you are her vice-queen, therefore I claim you for the next waltz."

She shot a glance of amazement which he construed to mean he was too far advanced in life for any such gayety.

"I am not quite a Methuselah," he said in strained tones of vexation.

"I did not mean you were, Sir John, only—only—"

"Had it been my nephew who asked you—"

"Indeed, no," she urged, earnestly, placing her hand on his arm deprecatingly; "it was the honor you paid me in my position."

"When will you cease to put this keen-edged sword between us," he broke forth, almost passionately. "What do you lack as a true gentlewoman? You have the riches of youth, beauty, and refinement of no ordinary type."

"But I am poor, insignificant, yet I am proud," she said, pointedly, withdrawing herself from him, "and, indeed, I must not stay."

Before she could fly from him he had caught her hands, and looking down into the piteous little face, said tenderly:—"I am resolved not to let you go till you explain yourself, so look upon yourself as my prisoner."

"I cannot tell you," she murmured, hanging down her head, abashed with shame. "Oh, do please let me go."

Suddenly one of those intuitive flashes of light darted upon his mind—that she recoiled from him because she believed she should lose his and her own esteem to listen to him, that, in fact, he was trifling with her innocent affections and friendless position.

The blood mounted to his cheek as the thought struck him, and yet, painful as it was, it gave him renewed courage and hope, for her visible shrinking from him did not, perhaps, mean indifference.

"Listen, sweet little snowdrop," he pleaded, softly. "Do not flinch from me, I love you."

"Love me," she repeated; "don't mock me, but let me go."

"For God's sake do not refuse to hear me, child," he urged, huskily. "You are laboring under some terrible error; all I covet, all I desire is for you to share my life, to be my own darling little wife; come, tell me, sweet, haven't you thought all kinds of naughty things of me for daring to aspire to you at my age, eh?"

"Aspire," she said, dreamily, as he caught her to him in the rapture of the moment, for he saw in those sunny brown eyes something which filled his soul with great joy.

"Sheila, my love, you can never know what you are to me, or how bitterly I have suffered since you avoided me. It seemed you shunned me because I was getting in the sere and yellow leaf, though my heart is as young as a boy's to you."

"It was not that, and you know it," she declared earnestly. "I feared myself, it seemed impossible you could wish a simple girl like me to be your wife."

"It is the one hope and dream of my life, child, to snatch you to myself with the greed a miser feels to clutch a hoard of treasure."

"And you really think I am worthy," she pursued, a great rapture filling every sense and fibre in her sensitive frame.

"Worthy," he repeated, patting with caressing lingering fingers her silky head; "if I could only feel it possible to be worthy of you, darling child."

"To me you are a king," she said, hiding her blushing face on his breast.

Sir John ravished no end of sweet kisses from her dewy quivering lips till she felt almost faint with ecstasy, and begged him shyly to release her.

This simple innocent girl had kindled a love as deep and unquenchable in the baronet's heart as death itself.

"Come with me; I am going to place on this dear hand our betrothal ring, one belonging to my mother," leading her to the library, where a splendid carved ebony cabinet stood in a recess.

Taking a small key from his chain, he unlocked it, and disclosed a dazzling collection of magnificent jewels, principally heirlooms of the family.

"How lovely," she ejaculated in amazement.

"They shall all be yours, darling," he said fondly, selecting a superb sapphire and brilliant ring of great value, and trying it on her finger.

"It fits to a nicety," he observed, with evident gratification, as she held up her hand with childish delight to catch the darting rays from the flashing gems.

"Now you must let me clasp this bracelet on your arm."

"It was an opal one, full of fire, each stone as large as a pea."

"I shall look like some eastern princess," she exclaimed gleefully; "what will Essy say when she sees my grandeur, I wonder?"

"Say you look divine, of course, as I do. Madcap loves you dearly, and will love you more when you become her little mamma."

"Is that you Sheila," called out Wally from the end of the corridor.

"Yes, dear," she responded, "do you want me?"

"Yes, of course I do," he grumbled; "that old ape, Betsy, has made my negus cold as ice, it is enough to poison one."

"Let him wait, he is too exacting," Sir John observed, loth to lose her for a moment from his sight.

"Here I am," she chirped, flitting into the room like a sunbeam, "you shall soon have some nice and hot."

The sparkling jewels, on her arm and finger, caught his glance, and he looked at her with a ghastly face and eyes fierce as a wild animal's.

"What is the matter?" she asked in terror, shrinking from him; are you ill, do tell me?"

"Who gave you those?" he demanded, hoarsely, pointing to her arm and hand.

His tone, so harsh, so utterly different to his usual querulous feeble one, sends the warm blood rushing madly from her heart, leaving the sweet face as white as her gown.

"I—I—at least Sir John gave them to me," she stammered, twisting the costly bauble nervously round and round her delicate wrist.

"My father!" he gasped incredulously, his eyes blazing with lurid light terrible to look upon. "My father, is he mad?" breaking out into a wild mirthless laugh, that thrilled her soul with an awful fear.

"Wally, you terrify me," she said, with a shudder, putting out her hands as if to ward off a blow. "Sir John has asked me to stay here for ever, to, in fact, take the place of your dear mother. I thought you would have been pleased if you really cared for me."

"You a mother!" he cried, in a high-pitched voice. "God forbid, the very heavens would condemn such a wrong, and hurl its curse—"

"For pity's sake, Wally, say no more," she urged; "you are distraught, put out, and know not what cruel words you are saying," trying to take his thin restless hand to soothe the turbulent nature into calmness.

"Go!" he said, morosely; "go to your 'youthful' lover, the despised cripple can turn his face to the wall and die."

"You make me very miserable," she said, tearfully; "I thought the news would have given you pleasure."

"Think, keep thinking, only go," was his sullen reply, hiding his face in the silken coverlet.

"Won't you let me make you some fresh negus?"

"No, I say!" this in a very frenzy of wild passion that sent her flying out of the room with a pallid, scared face, and a tumult of keen bitter pain at his brutal, inexplicable conduct.

"I thought he liked me, even admired me," she mused with a shiver as she made her way to the library to collect her dazed faculties, and stirred the red, fast dying embers into renewed life. "But that was only the dependent, the hired menial, whose business it is to wait and minister to his comforts, I see it all," clasping her small hands together in deep wretchedness, and taking off the offending bracelet.

"Sheila, where are you?" called the shrill treble voice of the little queen of the revels.

Wiping her tear-stained face hastily, Sheila went to meet the dainty lace-clad maiden, to receive a running fire of rebuke for her absence.

When the happy tidings were told to Essy by the baronet, she danced and capered about like a wild Indian in excess of joy.

"Oh! how lovely," she exclaimed, throwing her arms in childish affection around Sheila's neck, and kissing the pretty blushing face again and again, "you will never go away now. Oh, what fun we shall have together, mamma Sheila, you shall have a fine swing (this was the elf's acme of real bliss, to be perpetual swinging) next to mine, and we'll get Dibble the gardener to swing us all day."

"A most dignified amusement, I must say," put in her father with a kind smile, "for the future Lady Ravenscourt."

"I am sure Sheila would like it," persisted Madcap; "if she's going to be my new mamma, I don't see why she shouldn't play with me. She isn't going to get old and stately all at once, papa."

He patted the saucy little head, and said, with a wealth of tenderness:

"Sheila will always be your guide, friend, and playfellow, child, and now to tell our happy tidings to Wally, he will be overjoyed, for he is deeply attached to you, dearest."

The rosy mouth quivers and her eyes droop at the mention of Wally, as the baronet tucked her hand under his arm, for she dreaded lest father and son in the coming interview would have words, for, loyal girl that she was, not a sentence had she breathed of his strange conduct the night before.

When they entered the invalid's room, they found him lying back on his pillows in a listless, lifeless way, his face rigid in its set death-like stillness, while his eyes gleamed like living coals of fire.

"Why, my son, you cannot be well!" the baronet said in great concern, "I shall summon advice instantly."

"Not well," the youth repeated, catching his crutch and raising himself up with alacrity, "you are mistaken, sir, I am neither better nor worse than

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usual, or I couldn't do that," flinging the crutch to the other end of the room with a loud resounding crash as if to test his strength.

"Rather a noisy way of proving your words," Sir John remarked a little sharply, seeing the alarmed expression on Sheila's countenance. "Remember ladies have nerves, dear boy; but we will drop the subject now, for this is a day of rejoicing to you, to Easy, and above all to me; for your dear devoted friend has consented to stay with us for ever as my wife."

"Isn't it downright splendid!" babbled Easy, clapping her hands gleefully. "Oh, Wally, what glorious times we shall have now, because she will belong then to you and me in earnest, won't she?"

"Yes," he answered in a muffled tone that was almost incoherent, "we shall have high jinks now."

"You are rather flippant, sir, in your language," corrected his father gravely. "Even joyful news should not cause you to forget you are a gentleman."

"I am not quite so refined as I should be, probably, but I think excuses should be made for a being who never enters society," he retorted sullenly, not heeding the gently pleading eyes of Sheila, who stood with the olive branch of peace beaming in her face.

"Wally, dear, wish me happiness," she whispered, bending over him and pressing her lips to his pale forehead.

"It is not for me to do that," he muttered, "I, the insignificant cripple."

"But you do," this entreatingly, "say it, dear."

"Of course I do, everybody does," he answered peevishly.

"Come, Sheila, we will leave him for a while, it is one of his trying days. I can see the traces of pain on his face."

"Yes, I have been in torture," he ejaculated.

"Your back as usual," the baronet said, sadly.

"Yes, my back," he reiterated with a sneer, which was lost on his father.

"I never saw the lad so ill-tempered before," muttered Sir John, "he was downright rude," as Sheila and he made their way to the cheerful drawing-room. "You must punish him by not spending so much time with him, that will bring him to his senses."

"He will soon get all right again," she answered hopefully, "invalids often get fractious after a spell of pain. I am sure I should be very tiresome if I were in his place."

"Little peacemaker," he said fondly, "discord flies away near you, like dew before the sun."

"I wish in very deed it were true" was her inward comment, as her thoughts dwelt upon the fierce behaviour of her ill-tempered charge.

"Congratulate me, Ivon, dear boy," broke out Sir John, with a joyous ring in his deep voice, over the claret after dinner that evening. "I have won as fair a bride as ever gaddened the eyes of mortal man."

"Indeed, uncle, you amaze me!" returned Ivon Russel, staggered at the moment with astonishment.

"Why, pray?" asked the baronet rather testily.

"Well, I suppose I thought you had settled down to—to——"

"An old fossil from which all the sap of life and hope had withered and died," he supplemented, coldly.

"I cannot say that exactly, sir, but you see it came unawares (this apologetically). Who is the lady?"

"Miss Hamlyn."

"Little Sheila," he said, incredulously, as if he could not have heard aright.

"Do you know any cause or impediment to the union, sir?" the baronet observed, with dry irony, a momentary pang of jealousy rushing upon him.

"Certainly not," looking ill at ease under the angry, scowling gaze of Sir John; "only she is somewhat young and—and——"

"Not a fit wife for the already hoped for deposed master of Ravenscourt, eh?" he broke forth passionately. "The fact is, you young cubs fondly believe all the sweets of existence belong by nature and right to your immaculate selves."

"Since every sentence I drop seems to irritate you, uncle, perhaps we had better say no more on the subject."

"The jacknapes is in love with her himself, I can see," was the suspicious thought of the enamored baronet, who, now that he had gained his heart's desire, fondly imagined every man coveted his treasure, and envied him his exported bliss.

Another pestering idea possessed him too, that Ivon, being the next heir to Wally's decess, had perhaps a more subtle motive and desire in not wishing his uncle to take unto himself another wife, and so oust him out, probably, of his inheriting the property.

CHAPTER IV.

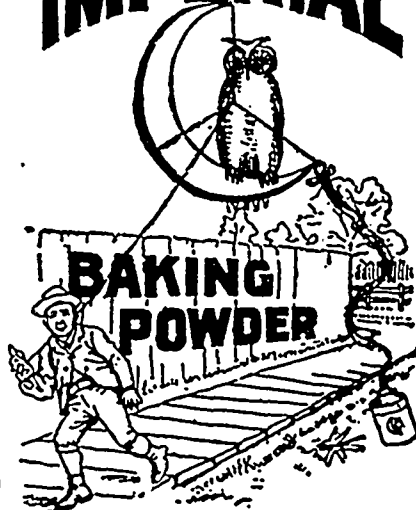
The pale dog-violets were all aburst with flowers, the meadows gay with white and yellow Marguerites, while the beds that dotted the green sward were a mass of purple and white splendor, with their nodding blue bells and sweet fragrant hyacinths.

A warm springy feeling pervaded the air, to the intense enjoyment of the beady-eyed linnets and thrushes, high up in the soft feathery trees where the sun-flecked blue sky peeped between the interlacing boughs of fat buds.

Nature had donned her holiday attire to smile and bless the sweet little bride who was, with the help of Betsy, lacing with tremulous hands her simple white silk wedding-gown.

(To be continued.)

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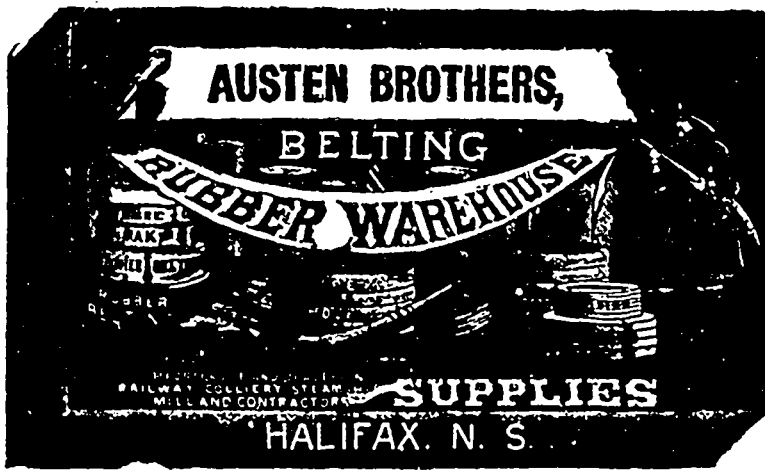
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There is a much more determined feeling in gold mining circles, and some of the old hands who have been keeping quiet for months, are beginning to wake up and take an interest in what is going on.

The Commissioner of Mines has advertised a large number of properties in Guysborough County for forfeiture, and perhaps these mines will fall into the hands of parties who will work them and put new life into the district's.

We say perhaps, as there are so many ways of getting around forfeiture proceedings, that the old owners will doubtless find means of securing their properties, either by coming in under the rental act, or by making delayed returns of labor done. In any event the Provincial exchequer will likely be enriched, and the owners will have to pay the piper.

**LAKE CATCHA.**—With two mines working, the Oxford and the Anderson, this now noted district should again come to the front as a gold producer, and the owners of other claims should be encouraged to continue prospecting.

**GOLD RIVER.**—No news now comes from this district, which at one time gave such promise of success. Prospecting has been vigorously conducted, and the Neptune Company worked some promising leads, but for want of capital or faith, or both, active work has ceased, we trust only for a time.

**MOOSELANDS.**—The Mooselande Gold Mining Co. continue operations on their primary property, and are now equipped with steam hoisting gear, pump and stamp mill. Prospecting elsewhere in the district shows encouraging results.

The following are the official gold returns so far received at the Mines office for the month of August:—

District.	Mill.	Tons Qtz. Crushed.	Ozs. Gold.
Sherbrooke.....	Miner's .....	39	16½
*Salmon River.....	Dufferin.....	550	122
Oldham .....	Concord.....	4	15½
Waverly .....	Windsor Junction.....	112	11½
Moose River.....	Moose River Co .....	70	13½
* do. ....	D. Touquoy.....	397	82
S. Uniacke.....	Eastville (July).....	18	226½
do. ....	do. (Aug.).....	20	23½
Lake Catcha.....	Oxford.....	168	73
Wine Harbor.....	McNaughton.....	234	30½
Malaga.....	Malaga Co.....	98	123½
15 Mile Stream.....	New Egerton.....	350	163½
*In July 600 tons yielding 101½ ozs. gold.			
*Surface soil 265 tons qtz. 132 tons.			

**SOUTH UNIACKE.**—As will be seen from the above returns the Eastville Mine, South Uniacke, yielded 226½ ozs. gold from 18 tons quartz in July and 23½ ozs. from 20 tons crushed in August. Messrs. Thompson & Quirk, the fortunate owners of this mine, are to be congratulated.

**15 MILE STREAM.**—The New Egerton Mine continues its large yield as will be seen on reference to the table of gold returns.

**MONTAGE GOLD MINES.**—The celebrated *Annand Mine* is still holding its record of golden nuggets, having brought up a magnificent one on Tuesday, upwards of \$1,400 worth, and this at a depth of 225 feet, in west of No. 4 shaft, which proves the deeper they go the better it gets; and now they have their new pump in, and also a fine new mill with all modern improvements, and built of the best material. The castings are from the foundry and machine shops of I. Matheson & Co., of New Glasgow, which is sufficient guarantee of its strength, durability and finish, and under the superintendence of Mr. George Bell, of Preston, the old reliable Mill Wright, we have no hesitation in saying, it will be second to none in the Province. It will be ready for operation in ten or twelve days. Mr. Annand, the owner, has spared no pains or expense, either inside or out, to have the very best mill, as we believe he has the best gold mine in the Province. Mr. A. P. McQuarrie, the manager of this mine, has also started the Montreal Mine on the Nugget Lead with promising results up to the present. Mr. Pratt, who is operating on the Sutherland Mines, is showing up some very fine gold, so good that he is going to build a crusher right away. We wish him every success, *more anon.*  
 GOLD MINER.

**A NEW ELECTRICAL CHLORINATION PROCESS.**—The first practical demonstration of the extraction of gold by means of chlorine is, it is believed, due to the late Professor Plattner, upon whose discovery all subsequent improvements are based. The most noteworthy modifications and improvements are those of Calvert, Jackson, Ott, Mears, Deeken, Patra, Roesner, Hauck, Nowbory, and others of less note. The introduction of electricity in the extraction of gold is of more recent date, and the leading names of those who first adopted this method are Pichonor, Ancel and Mario, and Cassel. Mr. T. Ranft, M. E., of Sydney, has just introduced an electric-chlorination process, says the *Australian Mining Standard*, in which he claims to have overcome the vital defects before experienced in electrical chlorination, viz., the getting rid of the sequent hydrogen and sodium as they are formed by the electric current when passing through the electrolyte. In all processes where the hydrogen cannot be kept separate from the chlorine

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gas, the two will combine and form hydrochloric acid, which combination does not solve gold and is in every way most injurious to the process. The inventor does not claim or patent any new law, but an apparatus by means of which the laws observed are complied with. The apparatus consists of two cylinders, one within the other. The inner cylinder, made of a porous material, serves four functions, viz.: 1st, as a filter, 2nd, as the negative pole or cathode; 3rd, it acts as a burette to allow the precipitated gold to escape along with the caustic soda, and lastly it allows the former hydrogen gas to escape at the top. The outer cylinder, which is air tight (except at the places where it is required periodically to discharge) serves three purposes; firstly it forms the positive pole or anode of the battery, next it acts as a chlorine gas generator and store, and lastly as the chlorinating vessel.

The process performed in the apparatus is described by our contemporary as follows:—The ore to be treated (free of sulphur, arsenic, lead, zinc, or bismuth) is mixed in certain proportions with common salt. It is then fed into the outer chamber, where the anode is, and the electric currents enter. Water is then added, which dissolves the salt in the ore, and this combined with the saline liquor forms the electrolyte. An electric current from a dynamo is then led into it by the anode, and passing through the solution into the inner chamber or cathode, is discharged back to the dynamo. The chemical actions produced by the passage of the electricity is to decompose the electrolyte into its elements. Hydrogen and oxygen are the products of water, chlorine and sodium those of the salt. Hydrogen being a positive substance, deposits on the negative pole; oxygen, on the other hand, being negative, deposits on the positive pole. Chlorine and sodium deposit respectively on the positive and negative poles. In order to prevent the accumulation of oxygen and hydrogen, contrivances are provided which continually wash the surfaces of the anodes to prevent polarisation, which would stop the whole process. With regard to chlorine, it has been established by Beguerel that chlorine in its nascent state is more active than afterwards, so that if in the ore under treatment any gold is present, it would now be most readily attacked by the chlorine and form itself into chloride of gold (salt of gold) which again is soluble in water.

The gold now being in solution is readily acted upon by the electric current. The molecules, as established by Grotthuis, 1805, are under the same condition as any other molecules, which in their transit to the negative zone become split up into their elements, the chlorine parting and returning to the positive zone, whilst the gold is deposited on the negative pole in a fine metallic condition in the inner chamber. From this it is washed and drawn off in the contracted part of the inner chamber in conjunction with the caustic soda and passed through a filter. The powder is then calcined and the gold remains.

The gold having been extracted from the ore, the latter is drawn off at the bottom of the outer cell and an equal amount entering simultaneously at the top from a hopper, in which it has been mixed with the salt, makes the action continuous. In a working plant every ton of ore will be virtually from 20 to 24 hours under the chlorinating and electrical influence, and travel about 20 feet, which will give sufficient time for effective treatment.

As to the cost, adds the *Mining Standard*, it is estimated to be about one-ninth of the present cost of chlorination, or that 3s. 5d. per ton should cover the cost, supervision and sinking fund for capital. The inventor estimates the outlay for a complete plant to be £250, exclusive of an engine to drive the dynamo.—*The Financial and Mining Record*.

The 'Explosives' Commission experimented on Friday in the Tom pit with Roburite, and on Saturday with Roburite and flameless powder. All the experiments gave general satisfaction except one, where the charge was too light—this was of Flameless powder. The first experiment was a fast shot of the latter composition. A 7 oz. cartridge was inserted and fired. Part only of the stemming was blown out, and no flame was visible. Then a cartridge of Roburite with similar results. The Flameless powder was put to an exceptionally severe test. A seven oz. cartridge was inserted in a hole without any stemming and fired. There was no flame except from the detonator. A 'fall' fast shot was next charged with 7 oz. of the powder, but while no flame was visible, the charge failed to blow the coal. A bench shot was then fired with 11 ozs. This was an excellent shot, dislodging the coal without breaking it. A five foot bench hole was after that charged with 18 ounces—flameless powder, and did splendid work. In fact every test with either composition was most satisfactory. In proof that the powder is flameless, a cap was set off alone and gave fully as much flame as did the exposed cartridge when fired. Mr. Dunbar escorted the party round the pit on both occasions, and won for himself golden opinions, on account of the pains he took to make the visit as comfortable as possible. Thanks are due Mr. Peole also for placing the pit at the disposal—so to speak—of the Commission.

The Foord pit old workings were pierced through last week. The borings exhibit no traces of fire.

A committee of the explosives committee went to Cape Breton on the 9th Sept. accompanied by representatives of the Canada Explosives Co. and the Acadia Powder Co's. The committee and representatives are in the safe keeping of the Gd. Chaplain Neil H. Nicholson of the P. W. A., which is a guarantee of their good behavior.—*The Stellarton Journal and News*.

LUCK IN MINING.—The element of chance plays an important part in mining, though perhaps no more so than in other branches of business, and many of the greatest ore deposits that the world has known have owed their discovery to what may be called pure luck. The uncovering of the famous bonanza at Mount Morgan, in Queensland, Australia, was an instance of this, as appears from a recent report of the manager of the Mount Morgan

Gold Mining Company, limited, who says, in describing the work done on the property during the past half year: "We have developed one curious fact in the history of Mount Morgan. Hundreds of people have wondered, 'how could Mount Morgan, only 26 miles from Rockhampton, remain undiscovered so many years, especially as Linda Gully, at its foot, was worked for gold many years ago?' Our recent working on Lady Musgrave face has taken in the original prospecting trench sunk by the Morgan Brothers, and, strange but true—call it judgment, fate, or luck—had this trench been put in 10 ft. north or south, they would not have found any gold without sinking 20 ft. The trench is just in the center of the only payable stone that comes to the surface in this part of the mountain. Ten feet north or south would have proved a duffer, and Mount Morgan, out of which the company has taken 844,374 ounces of gold, would possibly still be undiscovered and still known as the Iron Mountain."

Similar cases can be cited in this country without number. The discovery of the Little Pittsburg mine in Leadville, Colo., was made indeed under circumstances almost identical with those at Mount Morgan. Ore had been found on Iron Hill, but with the knowledge of the geology of the place possessed by prospectors at that time there was no reason to look for the vein on Fryer Hill, more than a mile distant from the original discovery, where there was no float, outcrop, or other surface indications. A party of prospectors, however, working on a "grub-stake," set out to sink a shaft on this hill. Half way up the hill they stopped, as the story goes, to refresh themselves from the jug of whisky which they had with them. Seduced by the charms of this fluid they remained on the spot until the supply was exhausted, when one of the number suggested that they might as well sink a shaft at the spot where they were as anywhere else on the hill. This proposition was acted upon, with the result that ore was struck after sinking a few feet. Curiously, this was the place where the vein underlying Fryer Hill came nearest to the surface.

A more recent instance of luck of this kind was reported only a few weeks ago. The famous ore body in the Poorman mine, Owyhee County, Idaho, from which many millions were taken, was followed downward by the discovery shaft until it could no longer be commanded by the latter. A new shaft was then sunk, but the workings from this failed to cut the ore chute and it was supposed that it did not extend downward. After many years the continuation of the chute has been discovered, and it turns out, according to report, that the second chute was stopped within 4 ft. of it. We are not, however, convinced of the accuracy of this statement, and would need much more abundant and precise details to make it fit our recollections of the costly and extensive exploration made in the Poorman mine before its abandonment.—*Engineering and Mining Journal*.

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DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

NEWS.

Charles F. Birkor of Boston and J. P. Reed of Chicago commenced playing for the Checker Championship of the World in Chicago on Monday last. The result has not reached us at the present writing. A. J. Dunlop, of New York, writes to the Liverpool Mercury. "There is little doubt entertained here that the title will go to and rest awhile in Boston."

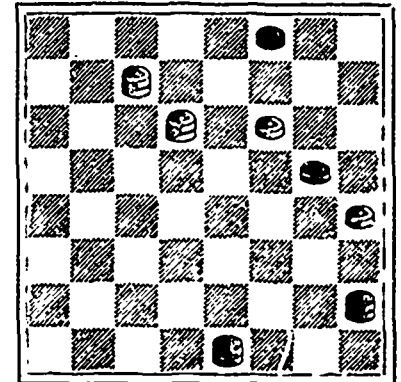
SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 239.—The position was: Black men 1, 3, 4, 12, 19, 20, 25, king 29; white men 6, 10, 11, 16, 17, 27, 28, king 26; white to play and win. Mr. Oliver McGill, of Yarmouth, sent us the only correct solution received.

Table with 7 columns and 4 rows of numbers representing a draughts position.

PROBLEM 241.

End of a game played in Liverpool, G. B., reported in the Mercury. Black men 3, 16, kings 28, 31.



White men 11, 20, kings 6, 10. White to play and win.

We are not surprised that the above position was only drawn across the board, for it is a very neat one, and many a good player would miss it in actual play.

GAME 118—White Dyke. This is the second friendly game

played at Haverhill, Mass., between a Haverhill amateur and our checker editor, the latter taking white and playing blindfold.

Table with 4 columns and 10 rows of numbers representing a draughts game record.

a These first eight moves form the "white dyke" opening. b This sudden collapse shows that the Haverhill man was not posted in this comparatively little known opening.

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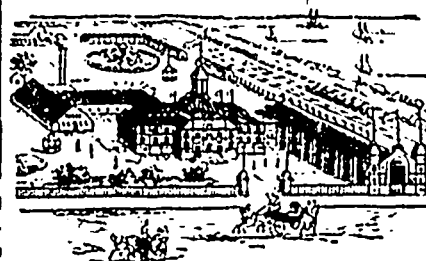
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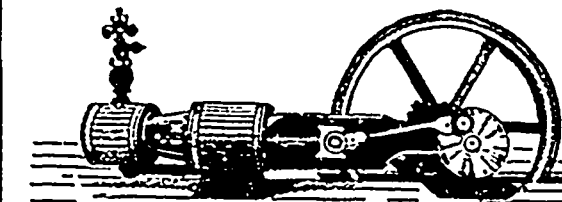
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## CITY CHIMES.

Geoffrey Cuthbert Strange in a bright article in *St. John Progress*, on the Halifax Saturday market and the public gardens, makes a suggestion about perambulators in the latter place, that we wish the city fathers would act upon. We have referred at sundry times and in divers places to the incongruity of mixing grown people and kid carriages so promiscuously on band afternoons in the gardens, to the great inconvenience of the grown ups with no corresponding advantage to the kids. "Geoffrey" suggests that every second Saturday be made a close day for perambulators, but we think the adult visitors to the gardens would be satisfied if one of the walks be kept sacred to the infants and impediments. A pleasant walk might be selected and named in honor of the distinguished capacity in which it is intended to be employed, and on Saturday afternoons this could be made the exclusive resort of the rising generation, so that the vicinity of the band stand would be available as a safe promenade for adults. It is not fair for the "kids" to monopolize all the good things going, especially when they are unable to appreciate their privileges.

Our musicians are tuning up for the season, and the various clubs have been calling in their scattered members and making preparations for work. The Orpheus Club had a meeting on Monday evening, and the Haydn Quintette Club has been re-organized and the officers for the ensuing year elected, with W. H. Huggins as President. This club has given much pleasure and satisfaction in years gone by, and we are glad they are to again favor Halifax music-lovers with their services. One thing our city can surely boast of is the musical talent it contains and the delightful entertainment afforded the citizens during the winter season. Miss Homer, who has succeeded Miss Laine in the Ladies' College, is said to possess a remarkably sweet and well-cultivated voice, and no doubt this lady will be a valuable acquisition to our musical circle.

The question, "where shall we go on Saturday afternoon," seemed answered last week by the majority in favor of the sports at the Wanderers' Grounds. A very large crowd of spectators filled the grand stand, and quite a number of carriages lined the avenue leading from the gate. There were a few striking costumes and many very pretty ones worn by the ladies present, and the whole scene was very attractive. The programme was well arranged, and all the events were closely contested. The daily papers gave full particulars, so that those who were not present, but are interested, have a fair idea of the results of each race. The Wanderers' Sports are always looked forward to by all lovers of athletic exercises, and they never fail to have a large gathering of onlookers.

Increased social activity is as good a sign that "summer's gone and over," or nearly gone, as is the increasing chilliness of the air and the occasional fluttering to the ground of withered leaves from the trees. The hastening on of autumn warns those who have picnicing intentions that they must not long delay, and the few pet September days are being made the best use of in this way. Truly "the melancholy days have come," for no matter how lovely the weather, how yellow the golden rod, how red and velvety the sumach, there is a presage of death in the air, and we know that before long the snows of winter will lie thickly where now the flowers of autumn are blooming. We cannot but remember Hood's lines:

"So September endeth—  
Cold, and most perverse,—  
But the month that follows  
Sure will pinch us worse!"

The "russet tinges" are already visible, and trees are wearing, like Joseph, a coat of many colors. The cool evenings are delightful for dancing, and many people, recognizing the fact, are having pleasant little parties for this purpose. The autumn is a delightful season for all active, energetic folk who like cross-country walks and are not afraid of bracing, health-giving exercise, but for the laquid we must admit there is no time like the summer.

The Annual Championship Games of the Maritime Provinces Amateur Athletic Association will take place on the Wanderers' Grounds on October 2nd, at 2.30 p. m. Entries close on September 28th. Wm. Lithgow, Hon Secretary, P. O. Box 270, Halifax, will furnish information to intending contestants.

The Garrison Rifle Club held the first of their organized series of meetings on Saturday afternoon, and notwithstanding the many other attractions the club turned out in good force. In the match between picked teams of ladies and gentlemen, the ladies came off victorious, winning by fifteen points. The weather was charming, and this pleasant afternoon was but the first of many similar gatherings planned for this most delightful season of outdoor jollifications.

The managers of the steamer *Blue Hill* announce that she will run on the Harbor, Basin and North West Arm during Exhibition week, and until then will make daily excursion trips to Bedford every afternoon. This is certainly a commendable idea, as no visitor to Halifax should fail to enjoy the beauties of our magnificent Harbor, and the *Blue Hill* is admirably fitted for the purpose to which she is being put. We want to make our list of attractions for Exhibition week as large as possible, and we trust all who have it in their power to further the success of the Fair will make every effort toward that end.

The handicap race of the R. N. S. Yacht Squadron on Saturday last was

not very well attended. The *Etienne* won first prize \$10.00, and the *Psycho* second, \$5 00. There were only two other competitors, *Lenore* and *Mentor*. The interest in these races appear to be dying out as other sports come on, and the season for yachting is about over for this year.

Peck & Fursman's Uncle Tom's Cabin Company will occupy the stage of the Academy of Music on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week with a matinee on Wednesday afternoon.

Despite the fact that some advance has been made, there is still no place in the city where ladies can get a really satisfactory luncheon at a moderate rate. At the W. C. T. U. lunch room, Granville Street, what they have is very good, but the selection is small, and promptness in serving people does not seem to be an object. We have always thought, and think so still, that there should be some place in the city where ladies could get as good a meal as Woolnough serves to gentlemen, for the same price. As it is, ladies have to put up with inferior accommodation. There is no reason why the W. C. T. U. lunch room should not fill this long felt want better than it does, and, in saying so, we mean no unfriendliness to the Union, but only wish to, if possible, benefit the public. If a gentlemen's restaurant can be made profitable by twenty-five cent luncheons of first-class quality, the same can be done for ladies and gentlemen—for of course gentlemen would not be excluded from such a place. Promptness is the great desideratum—few people who require a luncheon in town to save time can afford to have that time wasted by waiting ten or fifteen minutes before they are served. What is required is a good meal, by which we mean well cooked and served cleanly and promptly, for twenty-five cents. Such an arrangement, in addition to the W. C. T. U.'s present plan of charging for each item, would make it possible for any lady to suit her convenience in the matter.

The new close cars of the Halifax Street Railway Company are indeed beauties, and a great improvement on the old ones, being very much larger and comfortably seating about thirty persons. The outside is painted yellow and a light green, and inside the decorations are very neat; the seats are nicely upholstered and very comfortable. Each of these new cars carry a conductor who goes through the car and collects the fares, and as Halifaxians have become accustomed to depositing their money in the box at the front end of the closed cars, much amusement is afforded by each new comer making a bee line for the box, only to find it missing; a smile passes around the car and the unfortunate one meekly hands the five cent piece to the conductor who is waiting to register it. One of these experiences is enough to teach each passenger to look before he leaps, and the public will very soon "catch on." The transfer system has been adopted on the western extension, and everything has been arranged to make the service as satisfactory to the public as possible. The new extension is well patronized and evidently much appreciated, and Halifaxians have no reason to complain of the accommodation afforded by the Street Railway Company.

The moonlight excursions of the Steamer *Blue Hill* have been much enjoyed this week. The harvest moon has been revealing itself in all its beauty, and glorious evenings have followed delightful, invigorating days ever since the gale of last week. Truly we have been favored so far this month with choice September weather.

A very pleasant entertainment was enjoyed by the pupils of the School for the Blind on Tuesday evening, the occasion being a treat in the shape of a fruit feast given to the School by Mr. W. T. James of Bermuda, who with Mrs. James visited the Institution a few days before, and was much pleased with the way the work of educating the blind was being carried on. The school has lately been supplied by Messrs. Miller Bros. with eight new pianos to replace the old ones that have been in use for some time. When the school is full, some seven more new pianos will be supplied by the same firm. A five o'clock concert will be given daily during Exhibition week in the fine hall of the new wing of the Institution, and will afford an opportunity of visitors from the Maritime Provinces seeing the working of the different departments of the School.

The dry goods and millinery establishments of Halifax are advertising their show days for fall and winter goods, and the ladies are in their element as they go from shop to shop making their selections. The winter jackets and ulsters seem to be just about the same style as those of last year, except perhaps the addition of a long cape to the ulsters and the increased length of the jackets. "The mystery of fashion" is indeed an appropriate title for the influence that aways all nations, more or less, for it has never been solved why it is that fashion has such control over all. Things that a few years ago were pretty, graceful and becoming now appear decidedly undesirable; not because prettier articles of the same nature are now in vogue, but simply because the hat or gown, as the case may be, is "old-fashioned." We notice a style among the ladies which makes one feel weary to think of worn-out bindings and the collection of dust each fair one carries home after an outing. We refer to the gown that almost trails on the ground. Of course it has its advantages, almost every thing has, and the women who are not the happy possessors of pretty feet will perhaps welcome the return of the long dress, but while it is graceful and becoming in tea gowns and house dresses, it is certainly not neat or suitable for street costume.

The sporting season is now fairly commenced, and gunners are frequently to be seen going out with intent to kill. The game laws will now be profitable reading for all sportsmen who do not want to do those things which they ought not to do, by shooting birds or animals out of season.