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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The *Zoophilist*, though at first doubtful, appears now to view as almost certain the discovery of a remedy for hydrophobia, which may at last supercede M. Pasteur's horrible processes, and deliver from the agonies of his torture chambers future generations of hapless dogs, rabbits, and guinea pigs. A Dr. Peyraud has presented to the Academy of Medicine of Paris a very important paper on rabies, and obtained a patient hearing when he formulated the good effects of injections of essence of tansy for its cure. It is to be inferred that Dr. Peyraud's remedy has been the subject of successful experiment, and the Academy has appointed M. Trasbot to carefully examine the matter and report to them.

According to *Truth*, and M. Labouchere is probably usually correct in his accounts of court life, the Duke of Edinburgh has been making himself obnoxious to his royal mother by the strong attitude he has—in common with the German section of the family—thought fit to assume in condemnation of the marriage of the Princess Louise of Wales to the Duke of Fife. The Queen, who is pretty much of an autocrat in her family, imperatively summoned him to Balmoral, to explain how he came so far to forget himself as to presume to censure a marriage with which she herself is perfectly satisfied. The Duke will probably not have the sympathy of the public with him under the wiggling he will by this time have undergone, which will probably add fuel to the dislike the British people have so long felt to the continual German alliances.

In 1891 all the Canadian bank charters expire, and the Dominion Legislature will be called upon to consider the very important issues involved in the question as to the terms on which their renewal may be granted. All financial and commercial men should bend their minds to this subject. This is not the first time we have advocated the United States system, under which banks are required to deposit with the Government United States bonds to the amount of not less than one third of their capital stock, for which they receive circulating notes equal to 90 per cent of the market value of the bonds transferred. The note holder having this Government security is protected from loss in the event of failure, and the notes are current in every part of the Union. There seems to be no reasonable objection to the adoption of so sound a system for Canada: a system which would also obviate all the annoyance of discount on notes, not only within the Dominion, but probably also in the United States.

It has been suggested that the Government should invite the delegates to the Congress of American nations to visit Canada. As this has not been done, and as it seems to be thought it is not likely to be done, it has been further suggested that the Commercial bodies such as the Boards of Trade of Montreal, Toronto, Quebec and other cities, should invite the Central and South American delegates to visit this country and judge for themselves of the practicability of extending trade relations between those countries and the Dominion. The suggestion would seem to be worth, of serious consideration.

It is well remarked by the *Week*, apropos of Mr. Mowatt's speech on the occasion of the presence in Toronto of Mr. Laurier, that one thought suggested by the facts of his (Mr. Mowatt's) wonderfully successful career is, that while Ontario has been made free of the support of a costly upper house, her legislation has in no instance given countenance to the old idea that legislation without that supposititious check must necessarily be prone to rash and hasty experimentation and mischievous blundering. "The bearing of this fact," it is observed, "upon the possibilities of other Provinces and of the Dominion in the way of greater simplicity and economy of legislation, is obvious"—a remark in which we entirely concur.

Some discussion is raised in Educational journals every now and then as to the best methods of acquiring modern languages, their relative importance in an age when the tendency of thought is towards such training as will best fit youth for the practical battle of life, and the time consumed and wasted where old-fashioned methods of teaching are still in vogue. That the old style of learning languages is not the most efficient or speedy does not now admit of a doubt; and from what we have seen we are disposed to think much more highly of such systems as the Berlitz, in which words and idioms are indelibly impressed on the memory, and a grasp of easy colloquialism is secured, leaving, as it seems to us, only the construction of verbs to be mastered in private study.

Entering as we do to-day upon the sixth year of the publication of THE CRITIC we can fairly congratulate ourselves that this journal has won for itself a distinctive field in provincial journalism, and has made itself felt upon the side of patriotism and love of home and country. With the steady and continued growth of our circulation, and the hearty encouragement of advertisers seeking value for their money, we hope to push THE CRITIC forward until it becomes the welcome weekly visitor in ten thousand Nova Scotian homes, and is read with equal profit and pleasure by fifty thousand intelligent patriotic bluenoses. Many of our subscribers have done us a favor by recommending THE CRITIC to their neighbors, and by sending us in the names of new subscribers, and as one good turn deserves another, we hope they will do so again, and thus aid us in making THE CRITIC what it aims to be—the greatest family newspaper in the Dominion.

A correspondent writes:—"I like the tone of THE CRITIC and long for the day when we shall have a political leader in Nova Scotia who is actuated by such patriotic sentiment as you have outlined, but would you give your readers some inkling as to which party such a man is likely to belong, and how are we to know him?" These are pertinent questions, but we have no hesitation in answering them. The coming leader in Nova Scotia and for Nova Scotia need not in Dominion politics identify himself with either party, he only needs to convince the people of this Province that he is honest in his determination to make the best interests of the Province his first and last consideration to insure a support that will command success. As to the means by which such a leader can be recognized, we would say that he must wear the badge of patriotism, have faith in this Province, and be willing, come what may, to devote his best talents to the promotion of her interests of her people.

Reports continue to be persistent that China is seriously contemplating some measure of retaliation for the treatment of the Chinese in the United States, and it is said that the Emperor and his privy council were deliberating on a memorial demanding the expulsion of Americans in Chinese employ, and greater restrictions upon American merchants and missionaries in treaty ports. Although it is improbable that at present Chinese forces could withstand Americans in any but overwhelming numerical proportion, yet it is certain that China has begun to realize the power of her wealth and great population, and has lately given so much proof of a growing adaptability to civilized and advanced methods of warfare that it will not be long before she is acknowledged as a power to be reckoned with of no mean order, while she is evidently fast gaining confidence in her strength and resources. There is a report that she also contemplates strong remonstrances against recent Canadian anti-Chinese legislation.

Fifteen years ago the Government of Prince Edward Island, seeing that a profitable business in the rearing and selling of horses could be carried on by the Island farmers, decided to import some thoroughbred stock, and the result is that to-day a splendid business is being done. The Government of New Brunswick have now taken steps to have the breed of New Brunswick horses improved, but in Nova Scotia we are behind our sister provinces in this respect, and were it not for private enterprise our horses would be of a very inferior type.

There seems to be a growing desire in New England for freer reciprocal trade relations with Canada; and it would appear from the following quotation from the *Springfield Republican*, a journal highly influential with its party, that the Republicans are veering in this direction:—"Reciprocity by separate treaty is the common sense way to admit raw material into this country from Canada in exchange for our manufactured goods. We can do it without binding our hands as to the rest of America. The reciprocity of 1854 benefitted both Canada and the United States. Why should we abandon old and tried methods for a kind of internal revenue and high protection trust with Canada?" Any approach to a more friendly feeling on the part of the United States is no doubt gratifying, but we do not quite appreciate the manner in which the *Republican* puts it. To admit Canadian "raw material in exchange for American manufactured goods" would be simply to lay Canadian manufactures open to slaughter by those of the United States as of old. But we do not see so much objection to reciprocity in some natural products if the States desire it.

While we learn from several sources that a number of Dakota settlers are removing their household gods to Manitoba, in some disgust with the drawbacks on the other side of the line, which so inexplicably seems to mark a distinction in climatic conditions, it is still more interesting to learn from the *Chicago Canadian American* that there is a movement of a very decided character from that region, of Canadians who are leaving the United States and returning to the land of their birth. The *Canadian American* being, as it says of itself, "behind the scenes, speaks by the book, and the movement is growing." The *Canadian American*, whether it speaks of itself or not, is unimpeachable authority, and nothing can be more entirely satisfactory to Canadian patriotism than its statement that "at least one thousand former subscribers (to it) are now in business in Canada; there is scarcely a town across the line, from Halifax to British Columbia that we cannot point to as the residence of one or more ex-Canadian-Americans." It is not to be expected that all our young men can be kept at home, but it is evident that large numbers of Canadians who have gone to the States have come to regard their own country from a different and an eminently encouraging point of view.

The great demonstration of the power of the workingmen's combination afforded by the late London strike has promptly borne fruit in a similar demonstration at Rotterdam. It will probably extend to other countries, should occasion arise. One of the leaders of the London strike has committed what we cannot but consider not only a grave error, but an entirely unjustifiable action, in sending pickets of the unions to Harwich to stop what the unionists are pleased to call "blacklegs," on their way to take the place of strikers at Rotterdam. This sort of intimidation prejudices the methods of the unionists in all thinking minds, and the sooner they abandon all forcible measures the sooner will their cause approve itself in general estimation. As regards the broad principles involved we think the results of the strike will be beneficial, as the tremendous power inherent in a combination of all branches of labor displayed in the late movement will effectually open the eyes of companies and other employers to the danger, as well as the injustice, of turning a deaf ear to the reasonable demands of the workingman, and lead to the better appreciation on the part of those whose supposed necessities are in reality luxuries, of the hard fact that when the workingman combines it is the stern necessities of life which actuate him.

As time goes on the public both in Canada and Great Britain learn more of the availability for successful settlement of districts of our great North-West, of which a very few years ago they were entirely ignorant. One of the most promising is Edmonton in Alberta, 200 miles north of Calgary. A correspondent of *Public Opinion* thus describes it:—"Edmonton itself contains a population of 600, not in any way engaged in farming. There are successful merchants, skilled mechanics in all trades, bankers, parsons, doctors, lawyers, all of whom depend not so much upon the town as upon the farmers surrounding it. The country is magnificent in its fertility; it is well wooded and watered, of park-like appearance, and the prairies of Manitoba and the southern part of the territories are no more to be compared with it than is the landscape of Holland to that of the South of England. Although the land which was open for free grant homesteading within, say, a radius of seven miles of Edmonton has been taken up, occupied, and cultivated, beyond that radius there are unlimited quantities of land still open equally well adapted for agriculture. And Edmonton is not the only considerable settlement. All kinds of grain are successfully raised here. There never has been a failure in the oat crop; but this season, owing to unusual drought, it is not heavy. Wheat and barley are good crops, and all kinds of vegetables grow in profusion. I have known of fields yielding 100 bushels of oats to the acre, and others 80 bushels of wheat. This, I confess, is above the average; but I can confidently say that the average is at least double that quoted by your correspondent 'C. A. H.' for the Brandon district. The average of potatoes is 300 bushels per acre." The mineral wealth is unknown, but there are at present about 50 men washing gold on the river, and a railway is in course of construction.

It is very satisfactory to be assured of the persistency of the Grand Trunk Railway in pushing on new lines to the sea. Despite some high-handed proceedings on the part of the Canadian Pacific we are not disposed to belittle what they have done for Canada, but no corporate body can be trusted to withstand the temptations of an unrivalled monopoly. On this account we welcome all the competition the Grand Trunk can bring to bear. The line now particularly spoken of is another short line between Halifax and Montreal via Edmunstone and Temiscouata. The more lines the better.

It is satisfactory to learn that the French elections have resulted in a practical victory for the Republic, and to see, as a city contemporary puts it, how wonderfully "for nearly twenty years the French people have steadily adhered to the Republican form of Government in spite of demagogues and all other allurements." A few years more and many of the restless spirits of the monarchy and the empire will have passed away, a new generation reared under the republic will wield power, and in the steady lapse of time the old ideas will fall out and die a natural death. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 584 members, six of whom are for Algeria. 170 elections remained undecided. Of those which were decided the Republicans secured 219, against 156 seats gained by Bonapartists, Orleanists, Boulangists, and other Revisionists, and it is thought the Republicans will probably succeed in 120 out of the 170 contests that have to be renewed. Should this prove to be the case the Ministerialists will be supported, when all the returns are in, by fully three-fifths of the chamber.

We are not exactly posted on the progress made by the greater military powers in the attainment of a powder both smokeless and noiseless. It is easy to predict that the science of chemistry once directed to an object to which the slightest clue is given, will eventually compass the requisite conditions. We do not hear much of the French powder lately, and we do not know precisely how far Great Britain and Germany have advanced in their investigations and experiments. We have, however, some recent indications of what Austria has accomplished. Recent trials at Bruck have disclosed a serious defect in the Austrian compound. Immediately upon the discharge of the shot, there is such an intolerable smell produced by the combustion that several of the officers and men at the firing-point have fainted. The powder creates hardly any perceptible smoke, and imparts to the shot a higher velocity than any former compound. The statement that it is also noiseless is, however, erroneous. On the contrary, the discharges are louder than hitherto with the old black powder. The new smokeless explosive has not yet been made applicable to artillery.

The *Toronto Empire* disapproves of the recent expression of opinion of Chief Justices Ritchie and Armour on the subject of Divorce. The former considers that there ought to be a Divorce Court for Canada, and the latter thinks that divorces ought to be granted for cruelty and drunkenness. We cannot consider the *Empire's* objections valid, but think the utterances of the two Chief Justices were in accordance with common sense and humanity. The existing divorce functions of the Senate are cumbrous and incongruous, and in the interests of unity and consistency of procedure alone the establishing of a Dominion Court would tend to remove us from all danger of the loose and vicious systems fostered by the heterogeneous State laws of the neighboring republic, while we should conceive that but little objection would be made to merging the existing provincial divorce courts in a general tribunal. It is now universally admitted that divorces under certain circumstances are proper, and if so what objection can lie against the establishment of a competent jurisdiction? With regard to the opinion of Chief Justice Armour most persons will consider that persistence, drunkenness and brutality constitute a reasonable cause of separation.

Certain American journals—most conspicuously the *New York Sun*, which is always well to the fore where bounce is thought to be desirable—are off their heads in glorification of the new United States cruiser *Baltimore*. No doubt the *Baltimore* is an efficient ship, but she is built from the designs of Mr. W. H. White, now chief constructor to the British Admiralty, and she is, comparatively, unarmored. She has developed a high rate of speed and her armament is powerful. It is more than doubtful, however, that whatever she may carry in the way of guns, she can carry such a cargo of bombast as the *Sun* desires to freight her with. Here is a specimen:—"Under the blazing light of her record, the fogs of the Behring Sea and the three mile limit along shore disappear as beneath an irresistible meteorological area of high pressure." Again:—"It is not at all too much to say that the *Baltimore* could boldly run into the mouth of the Mersey, shell Liverpool, and then dodge the whole Channel fleet, as it tried to close in on and capture her. It is by no means unlikely that she could lay a score of British seacoast towns to ashes in a month and then escape unharmed. There are ironclad ships aplenty in the British navy, and guns of enormous range, but for one of those big ships to try to capture the *Baltimore* would be like a man with a ten-pound target rifle trying to shoot a blue-winged teal flying down the wind. He might hit the bird, but a sporting man would wager a thousand to one that he couldn't do it." No doubt the British Navy will be paralyzed in the presence of this incomparable craft, yet it strikes us that, being of British design, British ship yards might not find it impossible, or even very difficult, to turn out a dozen such vessels for every one built in America. There is a great deal more about her supposed power of thrashing the *Benbow* or any other big British ironclad, but we have not space to gratify our readers with it—and perhaps it is of very little consequence.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE MAIDEN'S PRAYER.

"Oh, where have you been to, my pretty maid?"
"To the Easter service, sir," she said.

"Did you enjoy it, my pretty maid?"
"I did indeed, kind sir," she said.

"And what was the text, my pretty maid?"
"I didn't hear it, sir," she said.

"And what did they sing, my pretty maid?"
"I cannot tell you, sir," she said.

"Then why did it please you, my pretty maid?"
"My prayer was answered there," she said.

"And what was the answer to your prayer?"
"Mine was the prettiest bonnet there."

A lie, though it be killed and dead, can sting sometimes like a wasp.

A GOOD REASON.—Mistress—"Why, Nora, how dusty the chairs are!"
Maid—"Yes, mim, there's nobody sat on them to-day, mim."

Damala, deceased husband of Sara Bernhardt, was laid to rest under the Greek rite. The Sullivan right puts a man to sleep easily, too.

NOR TRIED LONG ENOUGH.—Miss Johnsing—"Will dem imitation black-silk stockin's ob yourn wash?" Miss Fairfax—"Dunno: I's only wore 'em fo' weeks."

"No profession is safe for women," exclaims a western contemporary. To which the Burlington *Free Press* replies that the noble profession of rat catching is reasonably safe.

There is one brief text in the Bible which the faith-cure people would do well to ponder. It reads:—"Faith without works is dead." In the light of a few recent deaths that text has a solemn sound.

A single sheet of paper six feet wide and seven and three quarters miles in length has been made at the Watertown (N. Y.) Paper Works. It weighed 2,207 pounds and was made and rolled without a single break.

Miss Plantagenet de Vere—"That man's attentions to me are most offensive, and he has the reputation of being a fortune hunter. Do you suppose it is papa's wealth that allures him?" Miss Dolly Flicker (thoughtfully)—"Why, what else can it be?"

A FORGONE CONCLUSION.—Canvasser—"I have here a work—"
Master of the house—"I can't read." Canvasser—"But your children—"
Master of the house—"I have no children (triumphantly.) Nothing but a cat." Canvasser—"Well, you want something to throw at the cat." (He took it)

Senior Partner (to head clerk)—"You'll excuse me for mentioning it, but—er—your face is hardly as tidy as I would like to see it." Head Clerk—"I'm letting my whiskers grow, sir." "So I see; but I can't permit employees to grow their whiskers in business hours. They must do that in their own time."

Fond mother—"How do you like your new governess, Johnny?"
Johnny—"Oh, I like her ever so much."
"I'm so glad my little boy has a nice teacher at last."
"Oh, she's awful nice. She says she don't care whether I learn anything or not; so long as pap pays her salary."

A baby is a specimen of human nature uncontrolled by principle. It is a being of fierce instincts, with no morals. It is the opinion of observant persons who have studied babies from a philosophical standpoint that if their capacity for mischief were equal to their ferocity, they would soon exterminate the adults of the human family.

A STRIKING CERE MONY.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* wished that the termination of the strike could have been celebrated by a grand service at St. Paul's when Cardinal Manning would officiate, Mr. Burns preach, and other fancy religionists sing hymns of praise. Were such a jumble possible, of course the one chorus of praise which the strikers would strike up, and in which all would join, would be the Docks-ology.—*Punch*.

Mr. Holdfast, to the editor—"Yes, sir, there was more than \$10,000 in my pocket book when I lost it. You can add to the notice that I will pay a liberal reward for its return. I'm always willing to encourage honesty."
Mr. Holdfast, the next morning—"So you found my pocket book, did you, little boy, and brought it back to me with its contents untouched. That's right, sonny, that's right. Here's ten cents for your trouble."

The German Emperor has banished French from the kitchen and the menu card. There is no longer a *chef* in Germany: he is now *ober-koch*. What used to be *vol-au-vent a la Plenipotentiaire* is now *Gestugel Pastellen in Berollmachtigeweise garnirt*. This is a delightful change. Much as the Emperor of Germany is bent on boycotting all things Gallic within his domains—from French menus to the wines of Bordeaux—it is satisfactory to note that he does not bear the same ultra-patriotic hostility as regards other countries. For instance, he shows his good taste by being dressed, as regards his mufli clothes, by a London firm.—*Vanity Fair*.

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

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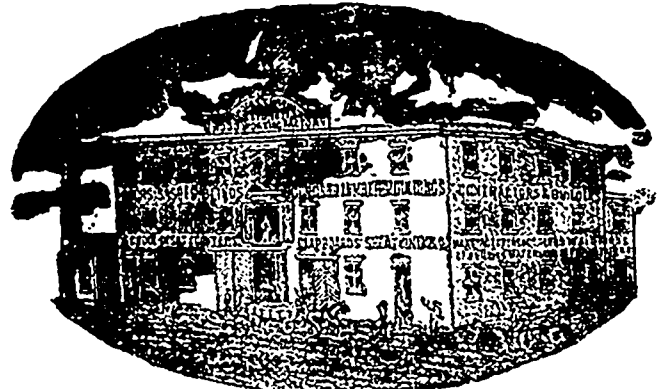
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Water in the Saskatchewan is reported to be lower than it has been for 15 years.

M. Ingres, of the Berlitz school of languages, is establishing a school at Ottawa.

Stellarton is to be incorporated, the vote taken on Tuesday resulting in a majority of 22 for incorporation.

The proprietors of property wrecked by the land slide in Quebec have decided to ask the Dominion Government to recoup them for their losses.

The chair of veterinary surgery in Laval University has been abolished. A private course of lectures has been opened for students by Dr Couture, the late professor.

Rev. Neil McKay, of Chatham, N. B., has been elected Moderator of the Presbyterian Synod of the Maritime Provinces, which has been in session in Pictou this week.

The exhibition at New Glasgow was closed on the 4th inst., the weather being beautifully fine, and quite a crowd present. The exhibition was a most successful one.

H. M. S. *Amphion*, the largest ship yet docked at Victoria, B. C., entered the dry dock at Esquimalt last week. The *Amphion* is a vessel of 4,300 tons and is 300 feet in length.

The British Pacific squadron will, it is said, test Canadian anthracite coal on the war vessels, with a view of adopting it in preference to Welsh coal if experiments prove satisfactory.

A recent southerly storm did serious damage to the Partridge Island pier, near Parrsboro, carrying away a portion of the outer end and leaving it in such a condition that the ballast is falling out.

The *Maritime Sentinel* says: "The roof of the Amherst freight shed is to be covered with tin tiles. The material for doing it has arrived. The freight houses all along the line are to be similarly covered."

We understand from the *Amherst Record* that all the hotels in that town have closed their doors to the public. The *Record* urges boarding-house-keepers and citizens generally to make provision for entertaining strangers.

Sir John Thompson and Hon. C. H. Tupper visited Annapolis and Yarmouth last Friday and Saturday, where they were accorded cheering receptions by their political friends. They addressed meetings in both places.

Last Saturday night two pigs kept by Governor Murray, of Rockhead, were frightfully mutilated by some unknown fiend. Governor Murray has offered a reward of \$20 for the apprehension of the party or parties who did the deed.

It is estimated, says the *Calgary Tribune*, that Sir John Lister Kaye will have about 120,000 bushels of grain on his farms this year, which will leave a surplus of at least 40,000 bushels after supplying the farms with food and seed. This is not bad for the first season.

From British Board of Trade returns it appears that the value of the exports to Canada for the eight-months ending 31st August was £3,763,802 against £3,767,632 for the corresponding period of 1888; and the value of imports from Canada was £4,493,245 against £3,935,433.

Rev. Silas Tertius Rand, D.D., D.C.L., L.L.D., died at Hantsport on Friday last, in the 80th year of his age. He was master of many languages, and for several years was pastor of one or another Baptist Church. Since 1846 he devoted his life to missionary work among the Mic-Mac Indians of the Provinces.

Telegraph despatches from Montreal state that Miss Mulcahy, or Mrs. Husson, and her mother are still trying to work up a case against Miss Tibbits of Fredericton. It is to be hoped that these cranks will not succeed in further annoying Miss Tibbits, who has suffered enough in being falsely arrested in Montreal some weeks ago.

The jewellery store of C. S. McLeod, at Amherst, was burglarized on Monday night. About \$2,000 worth of watches and jewellery was stolen. R. Miller's tea store in the same block was also entered, and the cash draw relieved of about \$5, as well as a large amount of groceries being carried off. The robberies are supposed to have been committed by the same gang.

A number of Portage la Prairie farmers shipped recently several car lots of wheat to Duluth via the new Northern Pacific and Manitoba branch for storage. This wheat it has now been learned has graded No. 2 according to Duluth standards. The wheat was loaded on cars from wagons, and not having been put through an elevator was pretty dirty, hence the low grade.

The court martial on the officers and crew of the *Lily*, which was held last week on board the *Bellerophon*, has resulted in the reprimand and dismissal from their ship of Commander Russell and the Navigating Lieutenant, Mr. Sharp. Want of proper precaution was shown, but much sympathy is felt for the officers whose future Naval career will be seriously damaged by the result of the investigation.

The wife of Rev. Dr. Macrae, of St. John, was killed by eating poisoned candy sent to Dr. Macrae through the post. Strychnine was found in the remainder of the candy, as well as in parcels sent to three other ministers. It is thought that a sufficient chain of evidence has been secured before the Coroner's Jury in the case of the poisoning of Mrs. Macrae to fully justify the arrest of Macdonald. The inquest was still under adjournment at the time of our going to press.

The Canadian live stock trade is flourishing. The exports to date, both of cattle and sheep, being largely in excess of those of last year. The increase to date in cattle shipments is 19 per cent. over 1888 and 6½ per cent. over 1887. In sheep the increase is 58 and 52½ per cent. respectively. This trade owes much of its increase to the fact that United States cattle are subject to quarantine on arrival in England.

The ocean steamer *Geographique* ran into and sank the Nova Scotian sailing vessel *Minnie Swift*, forty miles off St. Pierre, on the 1st inst. The crew of the vessel were taken on board the steamer, which was on the following Wednesday found to be sinking, and had to be abandoned. The steamer was laden with cattle, sheep and merchandise, and was bound from Montreal to Southampton. Some of the boats containing the men are still missing.

A special cable to a Toronto morning paper, dated London, Oct. 4th says. "Mr. Shaughnessey, Assistant General Manager of the Canada Pacific Railway, states that the company has just closed a contract with the Barrow Ship Building Company for three steamers of six thousand tons each for the Pacific service, to be delivered within a year. Regarding the Atlantic service the company has not yet decided whether to run the service itself or transfer it to a new company."

The correct time is to be given to the people of Truro every day by the railway authorities. At one o'clock *Time* is received on the wires from St. John, N. B. This will be transmitted on the new fire alarm to the Chambers' Electric Light and Railway Company's station and sounded on their whistle. A Truro paper calls attention to the poor time hitherto kept in Truro, especially in the churches. Now that the new arrangement is in force, the churches will have to be up to the mark, also the church-goers.

A man named Van Veller has signified his intention of attempting to walk across the Niagara river upon the ½ inch wire cable which has been suspended between the two railway bridges for over two years. Van Veller lately came to this country from Australia, and has numerous letters telling of his skill as a rope-walker. He will at once set about getting the cable properly guyed, and if nothing happens will make the attempt on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. His wife, who is also an adept at this fascinating business, wishes to try her skill on the wire, but her husband will not permit her to do so, at least not until he has walked himself.

The *Season* for November is to hand. The *Season* is a valuable fashion publication, and the present number is fully up to its usual mark.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the authoress, is seriously ill. She is suffering from a shock caused by the overturning of her pony trap.

Of the 1,060 men in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania only 19 were bred mechanics, a fact which shows that men who are trained to work seldom become criminals.

The *Railway Age* states that over 3,300 miles of main railroad line track have been laid in the United States since January 1, and that probably over 5,000 miles will have been completed before the end of the year.

We are in receipt of a notice of Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau, (110 Spruce St., N. Y.) which issues a book of 200 pages devoted to newspaper advertising, and also a journal, *Printer's Ink*, devoted to the same end. The latter is issued twice a month.

We are enabled through the liberality of the *Cosmopolitan* to offer it, together with THE CRITIC, to our subscribers for \$3.00 per annum. The *Cosmopolitan*, as is probably known to many of our readers, is a first-class magazine, containing excellent serials, and of attractive appearance. Its price alone is \$2.40 a year.

Great peat fires are burning near Geneva, Minn. It is estimated that 5,000 acres of land have been burned over and 6,000 tons of hay destroyed. There was no means of saving the hay. The fire is in the peat, under the surface, and it is unsafe to drive a team near it. Experts estimate the value of despoiled land at \$1,000,000. The damage by burning hay is \$30,000.

Mr. Frederick Douglass, United States Minister to the Haytian Republic, has gone to his post in a United States war-ship, leaving the Harbor of New York under a salute of fifteen guns. Mrs. Douglass, his accomplished wife, goes with him. The honors paid to Mr. Douglass, the fact that he, a colored man and once a slave, has been entrusted with this important mission, is an encouraging omen to all well-wishers of the colored race.

The founding of sixty permanent scholarships for poor boys in the public schools of New York city, by an unnamed donor of a fund for the same, is a refreshing departure from the practice which has hitherto confined these endowments to the colleges. Twelve boys who have completed their grammar school course will be selected each year, and to each of them will be given a scholarship of \$250 a year, making the annual cost to the donor \$15,000 when all the sixty scholarships have been assigned.

A new monthly magazine will shortly make its appearance, hailing from literary Boston, and, while it will in a sense compete with the standard periodicals of its class, it is designed to occupy a field entirely its own, dealing chiefly with American subjects by American authors. A chief feature of the earlier numbers will be a short serial story by a young writer whose name already ranks with the highest among American authors of fiction. The *Boston Monthly Magazine* will consist of about 168 pages each issue, with cover of handsome and tasteful design, and in typographical and general appearance, as in the quality of its contents, is intended to be a worthy peer of the leading magazines of the day. The Boston Publishing Corporation, 48 Winter Street, Boston, are the publishers and the projectors of this new enterprise, which deserves the success it is no doubt destined to achieve. We have no doubt that the new magazine will be a welcome addition to serial literature.

A decision has been rendered by Judge Sawyer in the San Francisco Circuit Court which is intended to cover the cases of all the sealers which have been seized in the Behring Sea. The judgment upholds the confiscation of 577 sealskins from the schooner *San Diego*, which was seized by the *Rush* in 1887 and ordered to Sitka, where she went, with the result that the skins were confiscated and sent to San Francisco to be sold. The owners held that the order of the Alaskan court did not hold good in San Francisco, but Judge Sawyer has overthrown this plea. The principle of the decision applies to the schooners which were seized last year and ordered to Sitka but went instead to Drake's Bay and afterwards to San Francisco, and also to those seized this year which have run away with their prize crews. It establishes the doctrine that the orders of revenue officers hold good anywhere in American waters. Of course Canadians are not bound to admit that the Behring Sea is American water.

The Prince of Wales intends to make a tour of Egypt after the royal wedding at Athens.

The Earl of Zetland, new Viceroy of Ireland, took the oath at Dublin Castle on Saturday.

More than £87,000 was posted in letter boxes in England last year in letters that bore no address.

The Canadian cantatrice, Madame Albani, visited Balmoral Castle the other day and sang before the Queen.

It is stated that neither France nor Italy will oppose a renewal of the Latin union, which expires in December.

It is stated that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will return to England by way of Ceylon, China, Japan and Canada.

China threatens to retaliate on the United States. The Chinese have a hard time of it in America, and China is about retaliating.

The Russian Government is enforcing quarantine regulations for the Persian frontier, owing to the prevalence of cholera at Reshd.

The British gunboat *Enterprise* was wrecked on the Island of Anglesea during the gale on Monday. Everybody on board was saved.

The British steamer *Earmore* foundered while on her way from Baltimore to Rio Janeiro, and twenty-eight of her crew were drowned.

It is estimated that London's historic labor strike has cost the city not less than ten million dollars, and depreciation in dock securities amounts to five millions.

Up to the present time 17,500,000 people have visited the Paris exposition. Those who have been there say that all but the odd half million were Americans.

The victories of the Duke of Portland's horse "Donovan" are a benefit to the poor. Whatever the Duke of Portland wins on the race track he devotes to charity.

Terrific gales prevailed throughout Great Britain and Ireland on Monday. They were particularly severe along the River Mersey, and a large number of shipwrecks are reported.

The Province of Cagliari in Italy has been ravaged by a terrible storm, in which 240 houses were destroyed, 16 persons were killed and hundreds were injured. The town of Cagliari suffered severely.

Lord Melgund, who used to be in Canada as the military secretary of Lord Lansdowne, and made many friends while in this country, has been made brigadier-general of the South of Scotland Volunteer Infantry Brigade.

News from Carmen, State of Campeachy, Mexico, states that the recent Atlantic cyclone nearly ruined that city. It crushed many houses, wrecked some forty vessels and destroyed many lives. The surrounding country was greatly damaged.

At a statutory general meeting of the Halifax and Bermuda Cable Company recently held in London it transpired that some 200 knots of the cable were already made, and that it would be completed in the time specified in the contract.

A terrible domestic tragedy is reported from Odessa. A woman whose husband had committed suicide became deranged in consequence, killed her five children, threw the bodies from the top windows of a house, and then jumped to the ground herself, receiving fatal injuries.

The legal costs on the Irish side of the Parnell Commission, including expenses for witnesses and reporters, were fully covered by the indemnity fund. Sir Charles Russell received £1,000 for preparing briefs in addition to £50 daily. Messrs. Reid and Lockwood each received one-half that sum. The expenses of the *Times* largely exceed those of the Irish side.

It is reported that Boulanger will take up his residence in the Isle of Jersey, in order to reduce his expenses, as the persons who have been furnishing him with money decline to contribute further. Boulanger has quarrelled with Rochefort, who will pass the winter in Egypt unless granted an amnesty. The re-balloting in France has left Boulanger and his followers nowhere.

The confirmation of the general belief that Mr. Stanley and Emin Pasha are now both acting in behalf the British East African Company is at last at hand, and explains many movements of the two explorers which at one time seemed inexplicable. Mr. Stanley may now put himself on record as having carved out two great empires in Africa, for the success of the new East African country in its gigantic *prise de territoire* is almost entirely due to him. He has also completed the foundation of his own material fortune, for British East African stock is going to par.

At the approaching session of the Skuptschina the Government will introduce a bill to prohibit ex Queen Natalie from residing in Servia.

Baron von Faber, the great lead-pencil manufacturer, who has realized an immense fortune from his industry, long since found out that the best cedar for his use could be obtained from Florida. For a time he imported his supplies of wood, but at the same time he obtained seed of the favorite variety of cedar and planted large quantities of it in Germany. Now the trees are large enough for use, and in future all the wood used in the pencils will be from trees grown in Germany from American seed.

Queen Victoria is one of the four most accomplished linguists among living ladies of imperial rank. She is absolute mistress of the four European languages—French, German, Italian and Spanish—which are most interesting from a literary point of view. Taking into consideration her strong predilection for the "Land o' Cakes" it is by no means surprising that Her Majesty should be "weel acquent with ta Gaelic," and some years ago she successfully studied one of the native languages of her Indian Empire.

We have received direct from the London publishers (Geo. Bell & Sons, 4 York St., Covent Garden,) a very neat volume of 166 pages on the Dog. Its title is "The Friend of Man and His Friends the Poets." That it is from the able pen of Miss Frances Power Cobbe, the eminent friend of persecuted animals, is sufficient guarantee of its ability, scope, and readability. It in fact combines historical treatment with poetry, legend and literary reference of a wide scope. It is a charming little book, and ought to command a very extensive sale.

As a result of the cyclone on the Atlantic coast, several Sandy Hook pilots were taken over to England by steamships that could not put them off on account of the storm. The pilot who took out the *Arizona* was very much pleased at the prospect of a visit to Europe, as he had never crossed the ocean, and particularly as his pay of \$5 per day went on until his return. "I knew I was likely to be carried away," he said, "and I told my wife so and brought some money with me. I'll just have time to run over to the Paris Exposition and spend a day or two in London before the return trip."

Intelligence from Sarawak, a British Colony in Borneo, says summary vengeance has been meted out to the Ghall, the Chinese secret society, which recently decreed death to all non-members. Rajah Brooke, son of the famous Rajah who established British supremacy in the Straits, learned of the conspiracy, and in a sudden attack upon the society's quarters secured documents that led to the arrest of about fifty leading members. Six were shot, eleven were flogged and branded, and after imprisonment will be permanently exiled. This is the same society which almost compassed the murder of first Rajah Brooke and all foreigners in Sarawak a generation ago. Several hundred were then executed and the society wiped out.

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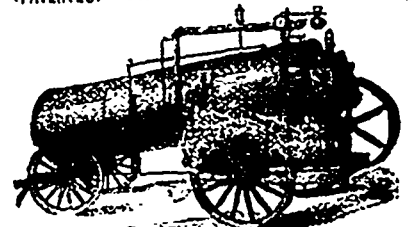
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Sackville, N. S., Aug., 1889.

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AUTUMN STORM.

The swift cloud scuds along the sky,
And o'er the field the shadow flies;
The rains that on the pasture lie
A mighty wind of heaven dries.
Blow, wind of heaven, with shout and strife;
Dry up these floods of foolish tears—
The hoarded sorrows of long years—
Blow back the early joy and life.

O'er all the land the storm is born;
The meadows toss in golden seas;
The willow winds his silver horn
To heaven complaining of the breeze.
Blow, sweeping wind, rise cleansing flood,
Rush thro' the nerves, the veins, the will,
The sluggish heart, and once more fill
The life with April in the blood.

Soft falls the sunlight on the lakes;
On every wave a peak of snow
Curls in white music, runs and breaks
In foam upon the underflow.
Steal, ray of heaven, steal lightly down
Thro' fitful rifts of gloom and night,
Dark doubt transform to Hope's delight;
Swoll'n tears with rippling laughter crown.

Now all the rushes by the bend,
As thro' their ranks the salvos pass,
Droop low their stately heads and lend
Their hurried kisses to the grass.
And thou, Misfortune, to our door
Hail ' with thy wand so withering,
If from a common sorrow spring
A sweeter love 'twixt rich and poor.

Fell screams the fowl; the city quakes;
The thunder rattles on the pane;
O'er all the land the tempest shakes;
But on the morrow calm shall reign.
And then, O blast of Righteousness,
Blow on each tower of sin, nor cease,
Till from the crash of doom come peace,
And long repose the nations bless.

—Will Foster, Good Words.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

LETTER TO COUSIN CARYL.

Dear Cousin Caryl:—One is forced to wonder, in the light that is being cast upon—literally—everything by the extraordinary developments ament the germ theory of disease, how mankind has ever existed at all. It is high time that we began to see things as scientists see them, for the world is getting to be very full of people, and there is more and ever more chance of our running into danger unless we go about with seeing eyes. People before our day lived, those who did live, to good old ages in spite of the unhygienic customs of their time, not because of them. We need to remember this, and also that we double our chances for living out our allotted years if we cultivate a wholesome regard for rational laws.

For example, and one that is of consequence in every household where there are children. Mothers should all know that Bobby's troublesome skin disease is morally certain to be communicated to his sister Betty if they use the same towel, the same toilet brushes, comb and so on. Hygiene requires that every member of the family shall have toilet accessories devoted to his sole use quite as particularly as each one has his own knife and napkin, etcetera, at table. Again, whoever has looked at combs and brushes in daily use through a microscope does not need to be assured that frequent cleansing is absolutely essential to even approximate cleanliness. An excellent cleansing agent for these articles is powdered borax dissolved in tepid, soft water, using enough of the powder to make the water soapy. It is easiest and most efficacious to cleanse two brushes at a time using them upon each other. Then rinse in clean water, and dry bristles down after first shaking them dry as possible. The backs of brushes should not soak in water, nor should they be dried in the sun or near the fire for fear of warping them. Observing these precautions frequent and thorough washing injures no brush or comb, and health demands that they shall be made and maintained clean.

Since your fireplace is not exactly ornamental when there is not a glowing fire to relieve its sombreness, conceal it by a fire screen; on no account block it up. Have you forgotten your old proficiency in wood carving? Carve the woodwork of a fan shaped screen, and paint a sketch from some opera upon the canvas. Or have an upright standard with a screen of odd bits of stained glass set in lead glazing. For the door you wish to conceal, and yet not by a portiere, stand a handsome screen across it, and hide the portion above the screen with a shelf holding a bric-a-brac against an effective frieze.

Oh, for small wedding presents—well, there is no end to the lovely things to be had, some of them not so very costly, some of them worth a pretty penny. There are all the oxidized silver articles for the dressing room—combs, brushes, mirrors, buttoners, and there are the vinaigrettes and bon-bon boxes, and the chatelaines, and fancy hair combs, the dainty little salt shakers of real cut glass with odd silver tops, the oxidized rose pourri jars, and so forth, and so on to a long list of pretty and useful devices in glass, silver and ivory for the library, and—but your purse, unless of Vanderbiltian proportions, is after all a law unto itself.

You will find this a toothsome September breakfast. Iced cantaloupe, oatmeal and cream, omelet, sliced tomatoes, rolls and coffee.

Have you ever asked yourself, Caryl, whether you may not be largely to blame for baby's bad habit of crying? Most mothers or nurses are. The tiny sprites learn very early in life to cry if they find by so doing they get what they want, yet cannot get peaceably. If Roy can have what he wants,

give it to him before he cries, but do not say "no, no, baby," and then when he howls for it give it to him with a "well, take it!" That kind of treatment establishes a habit very hard to break, and it is lamentably common.

Very chic tricycling dresses have short plaited skirts falling just below the tops of leather gaiters similar to those worn by ladies with hunting costumes. The jacket has a close fitted back, loose fronts over a tight-fitting simulated waistcoat. A jockey cap and riding gloves finish the costume.

Yours faithfully,

Boston.

DINAH STURGIS.

THE "WEEK" ON "THE FUTURE OF CANADA."

Assuming, then, that radical change must come, what shall it be? "True Canadian" does not tell us. Annexation is out of the question. On that, all, with insignificant exceptions, seem agreed. Imperial Federation as a grand idea has many attractions, but every effort to bring it down from the clouds, and within the limits of definite and practical conceptions, has so far failed. May we not go further and say that every such effort has thus far but resulted in making the impracticability of the dream more apparent? We have dealt with it before and need not repeat our arguments. Suffice it to say that one of its prime, indispensable conditions, the setting up of a power or tribunal of some sort superior in authority to the British Parliament, is such a condition that its mere statement is equivalent, for every one who recalls the history, traditions, and present prestige of the British Parliament, to a *reductio ad absurdum*. What, then, remains? Independence or—nothing. The gist of the arguments so forcibly urged against Independence may be given in three words, weakness, poverty, ingratitude. Independent Canada would, unquestionably, be weak in comparison with her mighty neighbor. What then? Has no nation, in this age of civilization and Christianity, any right to exist but that measured by its military and naval strength? Are there no free and independent weak nations, dwelling in peace and safety beside stronger ones, in Christendom? Did little Switzerland go to the wall when her autonomy was threatened the other day by her neighbor? Pushed to its logical conclusion the argument from weakness would leave room for but one nation in the world, as there can be but one absolutely the strongest. And so with the argument from comparative poverty. It is unfortunate, though perhaps, unavoidable, that Canada is so deeply in debt, but that makes all the stronger reason why she should do all in her power to attract capital and population for the development of her great resources. The idea that nothing could be done without an immense army and navy and a large and costly diplomatic service is an Old World idea. We see no reason why the New should not introduce a new and better order of things. Suppose, for instance, Canada's first act, as an independent nation, should be to enter into a treaty with the United States, providing that every dispute then existing, or afterwards arising, should be settled by arbitration in a manner definitely outlined and fixed. We have no great admiration for the character and methods of the professional politicians across the border, but we have sufficient faith in the good sense and Christian integrity of the people and the honest friendliness they would have for a kindred American nation, to believe that they would promptly enter into such an arrangement. And then what further need of costly armaments?

A word as to the argument from sentiment. Let us not be misunderstood. We are not, as "True Canadian" seems to imagine, urging secession, rebellion, or any other horrible crime against the Mother Country. We yield not even to our fervid correspondent in our loyalty to Great Britain, and our admiration of all that is grand and noble in her history and literature and in the character of her people. We appreciate, too, the wise magnanimity which has characterized her colonial policy, though our historical recollections fail to supply us with an instance in which her gallant sons have stood between us and a destruction that was not threatened us on her account, not our own. Nor, though we cheerfully and gratefully acknowledge that for our cherished freedom—our liberty to think, to vote, to speak, to act—we are in a real sense indebted to the example and assistance of Britain, are we able to recall an instance in which a concession in the direction of political freedom and self-government has been granted us save at our own urgent demand, if not almost under compulsion. But let that pass. Our sin is that we deem it wise for Canadians to look forward as well as backward; and that it may be, possibly, the first duty of a "true Canadian" to be loyal to Canada. We urge no hasty movement, no rash breaking with the historic past. But realizing that the day is drawing near, in the course of events over which we have no control, when a new departure will be inevitable; realizing too, that as an outcome both of sentiment and of lack of diplomatic and commercial liberty, Canadian prestige is lowered, and Canadian progress retarded by the disabilities inseparable from a relation of dependency, we urge that, when the day of necessary choice is fully come—whether in five years or in twenty-five—Canadians should be prepared to take the only course consistent with their own self-respect, and the brave traditions of their race. We contemplate no severance of the bonds of affection which now bind Canadians to the land of their fathers. And, so far from such a peaceful reception, under the parental benediction, tending to still further divide the Anglo-Saxon race, we make bold to prophesy that the independence of Canada, whenever it comes, will put her in such a position as a mediator and connecting link between the two great branches of that race as will make her the most powerful influence in drawing them together, and bringing about that great reunion—in sympathy and friendship if in no closer alliance—of the whole English-speaking race, to which we confidently look forward as one of the greatest blessings which the future has in store for humanity.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A VISIT TO THE POTTERIES OF HANTS CO.—A visit to the potteries would prove interesting to our people. They are to be found half a mile from Enfield station, Hants Co., or 1½ miles from Elmsdale station. The kind proprietor of one of the buildings showed your correspondent through the rooms, and exhibited the various steps in making an article—from the common clay used—to the completion of the work—resulting in an earthen pan, a crock, or a tea-pot. Mr. B. Prescott, the proprietor, is a genial man, and takes an interest in showing the process of making useful things from pure clay and sand. He has, near at hand, clay of the finest quality, and the bed is almost inexhaustible. At a short distance he gets sand of excellent quality. The fire clay for making Rockingham pots (tea-pots) is found farther off—about twelve miles away. The mill for grinding the clay, or making it fit for the potter's use, is run by a horse in one of the buildings I visited. It is cut up and all impurities got rid of. Then the men work it like dough. Taking a piece about ten inches in diameter, it is pressed by the hands, rolled, cut in two by a piece of twine, and rolled again until it is fit for the potter's mill. This mill is turned the same as you turn a grindstone, and looks not unlike a grindstone—turned over—flat side up. One man turns it, and another puts the clay on it, and with his hands makes it the shape he wants. The circular motion of the wheel causes the clay to take the form of a circle of clay—the hands being pressed against the stone in the centre, and a little water being used to soften the clay. In two minutes you have an earthen jar, a crock or a vase—with rim on the top, or neck and rim—all complete. These are now laid on shelves until they get dry, when they are all carried to the brick kiln, and subjected to heat for 30 hours. When cool they are as hard as any we use, but are in the rough state. After a time they are dipped into a large vessel of liquid composed of lead, manganese, etc., and taken to the second kiln, and under excessive heat they are thoroughly glazed, and are packed away—ready for market. These two kilns—the biscuit kiln and the glass kiln—consume a great quantity of wood. The articles made here, such as milk pans, flower pots, preserve jars, tea pots, cream crocks, liquid jars, etc., are equal to any found in the market.

The other pottery here is owned by Mr. Jas. Prescott. He manufactures drain pipes, drain tiles, chimney tops, stone jars, in fact stoneware of every description. Work has been going on for six years, giving employment to 8 or 9 men, making a market for firewood—besides farm produce. The facilities for loading are good, a siding is here so that goods can be loaded on the cars. This industry should be encouraged by Nova Scotians. Halifax, 28 miles distant, is chief market for earthenware. Truro purchases largely of drain pipes, tiles, etc. Encourage home manufacture.—GAMMA in *Hants Journal*.

A flourishing New Brunswick industry is the extensive brick-manufacturing concern of Messrs. G. A. and H. S. Flett near Nelson village on the Miramichi River. Messrs. Flett's works stand on their property of 100 acres facing on the Miramichi which contains an excellent brick-clay stratum averaging a depth of ten feet, which rests on a stratum of clear sand, and there is a copious spring of clear water within 50 feet of the engine-house. The facilities for loading are all that could be desired. The yard has a drying capacity at present of 250,000 bricks, and 500,000 can be burned at one time. As the working continues the capacity is constantly increasing. The working capacity is 15,000 a day for common and 6,000 per day pressed. Fifteen men and some boys are employed in the Nelson yard and they are paid once a month.

A few weeks since Messrs. Flett purchased the extensive brickyard at Nappan, owned by the Maritime Chemical Pulp Company, where the bricks for the Pulp Mill were made. This property was taken over almost as a going concern and is now being carried on under Mr. G. A. Flett's supervision. It turns out from 20,000 to 22,000 bricks a day, employing about twenty-five men.

Messrs. Flett have also the property known as the Boss brickyard at Bathurst, which is alongside of the Intercolonial Railway, about a quarter of a mile south of the station. Here they have always a quantity of bricks on hand for northern points, the product of the season being about 175,000.

The firm manufacture for the present season will be about 1,000,000 bricks. To give an idea of the bulk presented by that number we may say that they would build a wall a foot thick, ten feet high and more than a mile long. They go to different points in the Maritime Provinces, largely to contractors for government works at Sydney, Pugwash, Wallace, Tatamagouche, Moncton, Campbellton, Dalhousie, etc., besides those entering into local consumption. The Nappan works are now engaged making bricks exclusively for Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co. of Amherst, who are using them for a round house at Moncton. We are indebted for these particulars to the *Miramichi Advance*.

Building stone is being shipped from Nova Scotia to Buffalo and Chicago.

A NEW INDUSTRY.—It gives us pleasure to announce that a new and permanent industry is about to be inaugurated near Bridgetown. A company has been formed with three American gentlemen and two of our citizens to carry on brick and drain tile manufacturing. For this purpose the company have already bought the site known as the Denison brick yard, and purchased the good will of the brick business heretofore carried on by Mr. Edwin Walker and son. A 25 horse power engine and the necessary machinery have, we are informed, been ordered to be ready to be put in place early in the spring, when operations will be commenced.—*Bridgetown Monitor*.

CITY CHIMES.

Has any one observed how steadily the American custom of families giving up house keeping and boarding in private hotels is on the increase in Halifax? A few years ago we had scarce a good private hotel or large boarding house in the city, now we have at least a half dozen establishments which are really first class in every particular, among which may be named, the Lorne House on Morris Street under the management of Mr. Lomas, Mrs. Esdaile's on South Park Street, and Mrs. Tupper's on South Street, all being well-kept houses.

The bazaar and concert at the Szilor's Home last Thursday afternoon and evening was a very successful affair. The building was decorated with flags, and the rooms presented a pretty and tasteful appearance. On entering the room to the left were to be found all sorts of home-made candies, which, as usual, found a ready sale. At another table in the same room fancy and art work was displayed, and among the many pretty things there the charming water color sketches by Miss Allison were particularly noticeable. An oil painting of a view on the North West Arm by Miss Ritchie, of Belmont, was also much admired. The room to the right was devoted to creature comforts, there being a bountiful supply of the usual fare to be found at bazaars. The flower table under the charge of Mrs. Lawson and several young ladies was also in this room. Passing up stairs, the most attractive room of all was reached, where the tables were loaded with useful and fancy articles from baby's frocks to a whole family of owls roosting on a tree. The paper table was very fascinating, and few could pass it by without wishing to become the owner of one or another of the pretty things displayed there. Some very natural looking carnations were made by Mrs. Tobin, widow of the late Hon. Michael Tobin, a lady who is 85 years of age. Some pretty knitted balls at the fancy work table were made by a lady who is in her 90th year. The concert in the evening was attended by a large audience who thoroughly appreciated the fine programme of music. The band of the *Bellerophon* discoursed sweet music during the afternoon, and a very satisfactory sum of money is said to have been realized. The bazaar and concert was under the distinguished patronage of Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Watson and officers of the fleet.

Manager Clark is negotiating with a first-class dramatic company to play in the Academy next month. Mr. Clark has opened a subscription list for those desiring tickets, so as to insure himself against loss. It is to be hoped that a sufficient number will subscribe and thus encourage Mr. Clark in his efforts to bring first-class companies to Halifax.

The Orpheus Club intend giving six concerts during the coming season, and as usual admission will be by subscription tickets only. Half of the limited number have already been disposed of. The club held its annual meeting on Monday evening in the Halifax Hotel, and the affairs of the club were found to be in a very satisfactory condition. Alterations to Orpheus Hall are costing between \$2,000 and \$3,000. Mr. Porter will be conductor, Mr. T. Paine accompanist, and Mr. Phillips librarian. Practice will commence on Monday next.

Both city and country are gay at present. Dancing parties are the proper caper, and the cool evenings are certainly just right for this amusement. It is possible at this season to enjoy dancing thoroughly, not, as in the summer time, faint with the natural heat of the atmosphere, or in the winter, melted by the heat from radiators, hall stoves, etc. It is almost too chilly, though, for the garden or summer house to receive the attention from tired couples that warm weather admits of, and this may be considered a decided drawback by some people. Kind-hearted and thoughtful hosts, who remember that they were once young themselves, if not so now, will see to it that the cold weather does not make much difference in this particular, and provide cosy sitting-out places about the house, and so, not only give pleasure to many of their guests, but add to their own reputation for giving pleasant parties. There have been several enjoyable affairs of this sort during the week, but we have not space to devote to a description of them.

The autumn tints this year are not quite as brilliant as usual, but no fault can be found with the beauty of the landscape. The weather has been particularly fine, and a walk into the country will well repay anyone for the trouble. Ladies have been trying to secure leaves for pressing, but have not met with much success, as a general thing the leaves not being bright enough to be of use in decoration. It is particularly requested that visitors to the park will not break off branches from autumn tinted trees and shrubs. The pride our citizens take in the park should be sufficient to protect the trees from destruction in this way.

The principal society entertainments this week have been those of Mrs. J. F. Kenny on Monday night, and of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment at the Wellington Barracks on Wednesday evening. The weather was against Mrs. Kenny's dance, but that lady's resources of entertainment are capable of counter-balancing any obstacles. It is needless to say that both parties were delightful. In both cases whatever is done is done to perfection, and leaves nothing of comfort, fitness or elegance to be desired.

OUR COSY CORNER.

With the coming of each Autumn season a decided gain is noticeable in the favor shown the small bonnet, toque and turban, especially for theatre wear. For such purposes the larger shapes are now almost universally discarded, although the broad, rolling and drooping brims are so picturesque

and so becoming to many faces that they will probably continue popular for general wear.

Pompons of narrow grosgrain or velvet ribbon are still used for trimming, and black birds or parts of their plumage are among the most fashionable decorations. Pleasing effects are achieved by the tasteful combination of bows of ribbon that differ in color, shade or fancy design.

Where pillow-shams are desired, very pretty ones may be made of lace and Swiss muslin. Cut four pieces of Swiss each one-fourth as large as the shams are to be. Instead of hemming them, simply roll the Swiss at the edge between the thumb and finger; this will suffice to turn a very delicate edge. Between the pieces of Swiss set a row of lace, joining carefully to the rolled edge of the Swiss. Edge the shams with lace. You will find them not only light and dainty but quite durable. For heavy shams put a thickness of sheet wadding between two pieces of muslin and quilt in diamonds; edge with a wide ruffle gathered and sowed on about three-quarters of an inch from one edge, making a narrow ruffle as a heading for the wide one. They must be ironed on the wrong side and over several thicknesses of soft cloth. They are very durable and handsome and are easily kept in place.

A simple and effective way to arrange mantel drapery is to have a wooden board made by a carpenter the size and shape of shelf. This should be covered with flannel of a dark color, drawn very smooth and fastened with tacks on the under side of the board. When this covered board is placed on the mantel shelf the outer drapery is very easily managed. One very good way is to take a piece of India silk, cretonne or tapestry, one yard or more wide and three and a half yards long, and lay it lengthwise and smooth over the board, fastening it down to the flannel at the back with small pins. In this way most of the width hangs over the front. It is then gathered up in the centre and at each end in festoons and simply pinned in place. In this way two graceful festoons are made in front and an end hanging down on each side. This is a great improvement on the stiff and formal mantel valance with its heavy linings and elaborate trimmings. If the drapery is made of white or light-colored cheese cloth or other semi-transparent material, the flannel cover should be of white or a light shade — *Dorcas Magazine*.

COMMERCIAL.

A review of the condition of trade for the past week reveals, on the whole, a promising outlook for fall business. The movement during the week has been fair, and in most branches of the wholesale trade an encouraging outlook prevails. The movement of country produce, which has been more or less restricted of late, owing to the reluctance of forwarders to part with their holdings except at high rates, of course curtailed the supply of money in the country to a certain degree. Now, however, there are signs that this movement is gradually setting in, which will bring with it an accession of funds into the hands of country shop-keepers. This will, in turn, be transmitted outwards, and the indications are that it has already commenced in a quiet way, as payments are reported to be more satisfactory.

Bradstreet's report of the week's failures:

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Oct. 4.	1. week	1888	1887	1886	1889	1888	1887	1886
United States	188	180	146	134	201	8491	7476	7120	7749
Canada	30	32	43	21	21	1195	1317	968	935

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week.—Crichton and Forbes, wholesale grocers, Halifax, dissolved; A. N. Whitman & Son, general store and fishing, Cape Canso, dissolved, A. N. Whitman retired, business continued by Edward C. Whitman under same style; Edmund Biden, confectioner, &c., Digby, advertised business for sale; Wm. Mc G. Scott, boots and shoes, Liverpool, sold out to N. Kinnoy.

Dry Goods.—The movement in dry goods is quiet, but on the whole satisfactory, and the tone among the trade generally is a firm one, especially as the advices from the other side are strong. We learn of quite an improvement in the wholesale trade, some houses having experienced a decided increase in their orders for woollen goods. Recent advices from Liverpool by cable state that it is not certain that the manipulators of the cotton corner there will not make a desperate effort to give prices another twist upwards, although the spinners refuse to come in at present prices. In woollens the tone is very firm, and advices from buyers on the other side are predisposed against any attempt at slaughtering goods, even in the mildest degree. They report great difficulty in placing orders there, except at sellers' own views, which are very high, and also that no bargains of any kind are offering, the trade being on a very firm basis in all lines. The movement of woollen goods on spot has been fair under a moderate jobbing demand, and most dealers report a hopeful outlook for the fall trade in this direction. In cottons also all attempts to place orders except at holders' valuations are refused. Owing to the limited movement of farmers' produce, retail dealers in the country have, although remitting considerably, been curtailed in the way of funds. Now, however, the gradual, though moderate, movement of produce has slightly improved matters, and an accession of payments from this quarter is reported. The city retail trade is beginning to find out the lines of goods in best consumptive choice for the fall trade, and a slight increase in orders is reported.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The market continues firm and the position is not essentially changed. It may be expected to remain as it is until stocks are fully replenished. Stocks continue to be very light, and the difficulty in filling orders has not abated to any perceptible degree. Owing to the backwardness of English forges trade is considerably behind orders. All this engenders a strong market with firm prices which are likely to hold,

as the bulk of the goods now afloat for Canadian markets are pretty well covered by orders already filed, so that no great accession to stocks can be expected for some time.

BREADSTUFFS.—The flour market continues quiet and firm with a moderate movement on local account. Beerbohm's cables show that nothing is doing in Liverpool in wheat and that corn is slow.

PROVISIONS.—The local market for provisions has been fairly active and steady. In Canadian pork business was quiet owing to the fact that the bulk of the stock has gone into consumption and dealers who hold a few barrels are very firm in prices.

BUTTER.—The market continues firm with a moderate jobbing movement. Choice creamery is in very light supply and advices from the country do not speak of very large stocks there, so that with the active demand experienced for it there is very little stock now on spot in excess of the demand.

CHEESE.—The cheese market continues firm and there has been little movement on spot. New cables have been reported but the market on the other side is said to be gradually hardening.

FRUIT.—There has been some enquiry for Valencia raisins, and some sales to arrive are reported to have been made at about 6c., but the larger holders are not willing to part with their fruit at this figure.

SUGAR.—A decided set-back has been experienced in the sugar market, owing to the extraordinary quantity of beet root sugar produced this year, with rather more than an average quantity of cane.

MOLASSES.—There has been no change in the situation of the molasses market, business having continued quiet on account of the fact that buyers and sellers are apart.

TEA.—The situation in the tea market continues strong, owing to the strong advices from abroad, and the light offerings of low grade Japans, for which there is an active enquiry.

FISH OILS.—In Montreal the market is quiet for cod oil and a little easier, Newfoundland being quoted at 34c. to 36c., and Halifax at 32 1/2 c. Seal is steady, with last sales reported at 47c. to 48c.

FISH.—There is nothing new to report as to the situation of the fish market. Receipts continue to be small, and the demand is sluggish. Some fair catches of herring and mackerel were made to the eastward in the early part of the week.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

BREADSTUFFS.

Table listing prices for various grocery items including Sugars (Cut Loaf, Granulated), Tea (Congou, Fair, Good), Molasses (Barbadoes, Demarara), and Biscuits (Pilot Head, Boston and Thin Family).

During the past few weeks we have been obliged to record a strong Canadian market, with very light deliveries by farmers. Last week the markets took a change.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table listing prices for various provisions including Beef (Am. Ex. Mess), Pork (Mess, American), and Lard (Tubs and Pails).

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table listing prices for various fish from vessels including Mackerel (Extra, No. 1, 2, 3), Herring (No. 1, 2, 3), Alewives, and Salmon.

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

POULTRY.

Table listing prices for various poultry including Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and Chickens.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot. Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive. 4.25 to 4.50. Oxen, 3.50 to 4.00.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

LOBSTERS.

Table listing prices for various lobster products including Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing), Tall Cans, Flat, and Newfoundland Flat Cans.

Table listing prices for various flour and oatmeal products including High Grade Patents, Good 90 per cent. Patents, and Rolled Oatmeal.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS

Table listing prices for various fruits including Apples, Oranges, Lemons, and Raisins.

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Table listing prices for various butter and cheese products including Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, Canadian Township, and Cheese.

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table listing prices for various wool, skins, and hides including Wool, Ox Hides, Cow Hides, and Lambskins.

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

LUMBER.

Table listing prices for various lumber products including Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, and Shingles.

A MAN OF RANK.

"Then you are at home, Eva, and you are neither ill nor busy!" exclaimed Camilla Dunford, in an aggrieved tone, as she came into Mrs. Penley's room and found it tenanted solely by Mrs. Penley's pretty daughter. "I expected to find you in bed, and all the household weeping round you, you spoiled child!—or else stitching your hardest for some bazin, or other."

Eva, who had been standing near the bay-window, peeping through the curtains, came out of their folds to greet her visitor, but went back to them as soon as she had said, half-pettishly:

"What nonsense, Cam! Cannot one spend a morning quietly at home without a fuss being made?"

"I am not going to make a fuss over you, so be pacified; only, if staying indoors in the loveliest of weather is so very enjoyable, you may as well let me share your enjoyment. Does it consist of peeping out, unseen yourself, at the more commonplace folk who are making the most of the sunshine?"

"Nonsense," said Eva, again. "I stayed at home because—well, because I did not want to go out."

"A very convincing reason. Have you been studying 'Mills on Logic'?" Query the second: Why did you not want to go out? Ever since our two families have been rusticated at Shellsea, you have been the first to suggest strolls on the beach, walks along the cliffs, and rambles to every point of interest within ten miles of this fishy little town. And, if I am not mistaken, it was you who planned the visit to that old abbey from which—just as we were all ready to start—you excused yourself, no one knows why."

"But, dear Camilla, you and your sisters could have gone without me."

"But, dear Eva," was promptly retorted, "it was not a question of what I and my sisters could do, but what my brother would do. You know, without my telling you, that Phil would not care to go to the abbey if you were not of the party."

"I am sorry; I did not intend to spoil your pleasure. The truth was—that is to say, the truth is—I—I—"

But this one particular truth was not easily told; and the young lady, in much embarrassment, was making another effort to explain herself, when the latch of a gate clicked on the other side of the road. The sound was distinctly audible, for the window, veiled with gay flowering plants, was wide open; and, simple though it was, the circumstances seemed to have an electrical effect on Eva Penley, for she blushed, stammered, and, suddenly becoming silent, resumed her watch at her post of observation.

"Is there anything to be seen?" demanded the straightforward Camilla.

"If so, let me have a look at it as well as you."

"Oh, hush, pray!" her friend entreated. "Remember that the window is open, and don't speak so loud! He—someone—might hear you."

"He? Do you mean my brother? But Phil did not come with me. No, no; instead of cooling his heels in the garden till your ladyship deigned to be gracious and show yourself, he has—very wisely, I think—accepted the offer of some young fellows he knows, and gone out for a sail."

"Yes!" said Eva, absently, her eyes fixed on the opposite side of the road. "I daresay he will find it very pleasant."

"No, you don't," cried the provoked Camilla, giving her a little shake.

"Contrary creature that you are! You know, or ought to guess, that Phil has gone off sulky and dissatisfied. Why are you treating him so oddly? Is it possible that after giving him so much encouragement, you have suddenly discovered that you do not like him well enough to join hands and go through life as his partner? Or has he contrived to offend you?"

"Certainly not. I have had no quarrel with your brother," declared Eva. "We are the best of friends."

Why did she lay so much emphasis on the last word in this sentence? Camilla was about to insist on further explanation, when she was silenced with another "hush!" and Eva beckoned her friend to draw nearer.

"Do you see him?" she whispered.

Camilla stood on tip-toe to peep over her shoulder. In her care not to be detected, Eva was holding the folds of the curtains so closely together that it was only through a very narrow slit that a glimpse of the outer world was to be obtained.

"Yes, I suppose I see him. You mean that lad with a harrow, don't you? He is taking home baskets of clean clothes. Is he one of your proteges?"

"How ridiculous!" muttered Eva. "Of course I did not mean that awkward boy. Look across the road at the porch of Mrs. Dobbins' villa."

"Ah! yes; that lovely clematis. I stopped the other day to tell her I quite envied her, but the selfish old thing did not offer me a bunch of the flowers."

"Isn't it the clematis?" she went on, when Eva shook her head angrily.

"But you cannot possibly mean the man just coming out of the porch with a bathing towel over his shoulder—the lodger? What can you see in that insignificant-looking fellow?"

"Dear Cam," was the whispered reply, "he is here incognito—he is a nobleman, an earl. Don't smile in that incredulous manner, for it is quite—quite true!"

"And if it is—what then?" retorted Miss Dunford. "He is not on our visiting-list. But, I beg your pardon," and she retreated from the window, "he may be on yours. I saw his upward glance as he passed by."

"I have never spoken to him!" cried Eva, vehemently, "and he cannot have an idea that I feel any interest in him, for I have been most prudent, most cautious."

"Then you do feel an interest in him. This is news for Phil, isn't it!—delightful news!"

Eva drew herself up.

"If you choose to be mischievous, you can repeat to your brother

what I have said; but in justice to me, please add that I have too much common-sense to fancy I should ever be sought in marriage by a peer of the realm."

"I do not believe that he is an earl," said Camilla, dogmatically. "Men of rank do not take apartments in little eight roomed villas in obscure seaside towns like Shellsea. They go to hotels at Brighton or Scarborough."

"In ordinary cases, yes; but this is not an ordinary case. He—the earl, I mean, has been feeling overwrought with the business of the House, and has come down here to be quiet and take a thorough rest."

"Couldn't he have had that at his own castle? I suppose he has one or two somewhere about. Or gone on a voyage in his yacht; earls always have yachts, don't they? Or taken a tour, or done something more lordly than lodging at Mrs. Dobbins', and regaling on the greasy mutton chops and tough steaks she sets before her victims? We rented her rooms three seasons ago, so I speak from experience."

"Perhaps," said Eva, "the earl is too much absorbed in matters of more importance to take notice of petty discomforts. Mrs. Dobbins told our landlady last evening that he leaves everything to her."

"What a nice little bill he will have at the end of the week," murmured Camilla, but her friend went on without noticing the interruption.

"He told her his stay was uncertain; he might be recalled to town at any moment, for an eventful crisis was at hand, and he would have to take the reins. But then he stopped, as if he felt that he was saying too much. He writes and receives an immense number of letters."

"Bah! he is only some foreign conspirator; a Fenian or Nihilist, or some other dreadful creature from the continent. Mrs. Dobbins must take care he doesn't blow her up."

"My dear Camilla, he is an English nobleman; how can you impute such shocking things to him?"

"But how do you know he is an earl?" asked Miss Dunford, incredulously. "Has he given Mrs. Dobbins any references? No! I thought not."

"Indeed he did! He referred her to his banker; and more than that, he paid in advance for his rooms, telling her frankly that, to enable him to avoid receiving or returning visits, he should call himself Mr. Smith. You know Camilla, they all resort to the same plan. Even the Queen travels under another name, and prefers to be known simply as the Countess of Rothesay."

"He does not look like an earl," Camilla persisted.

"He has his title printed on his cards," Eva told her. "I know this is true, for Mrs. Dobbins found his card case on the table one morning, and peeped into it."

"Well," queried Miss Dunford, looking steadily at her friend, "we will suppose that he is an English nobleman; but if so, what is he to us? We do not want to make the acquaintance of a man who is not in the same position as ourselves."

"Perhaps not; but it is the first time we have come in contact with a peer of the realm—"

"And it flatters our vanity to see that he admires us—oh, Eva? How very much gratified my brother will be when he knows that you broke faith with us and spoiled our morning that you might stand at your window and exchange glances with Mrs. Dobbins' lodger."

The blood rushed into Eva's cheeks.

"You speak as I had given Mr. Philip Dunford a right to dictate to me."

"So you have morally, for you have accepted attentions which Phil would not have paid had he suspected that you were a flirt."

"You are impertinent, Camilla, and unjust. I refuse to be lectured by you."

"That is tantamount to saying, go away and leave me to dream of my earl," said Miss Dunford, rising. "I can do so. When you are the peeress of this mysterious peer we will renew our intimacy—till then, adieu, Miss Penley. My compliments to your mamma."

Eva cried with vexation when her hot-tempered friend had departed, and debated ruefully whether Philip would take the same view of her conduct as his sister was doing.

She did not want to lose her lover, for Phil Dunford was a manly, energetic young fellow, with excellent prospects; and Mrs. Penley, who was in bad health, had said more than once that she should be content to leave her child in such good hands; but it was no use attempting to deny it, Eva was immensely flattered by the admiring glances cast upon her by her opposite neighbour.

It was true that they had not spoken, but Mrs. Dobbins had betrayed that he had made several inquiries respecting the young lady with the magnificent auburn hair; and only the previous evening, when the wind tore from her hands the papers she was carrying, the earl, then smoking a cigar in the porch, had vaulted over the low palings and restored them to her with a smile and a bow that had haunted her ever since.

"Where are your young friends?" asked Mrs. Penley, when a couple of days elapsed and she missed the interchange of notes and visits, and saw that her daughter looked pale and dispirited. "Is anything amiss?"

"Not much, mamma," and Eva spoke as cheerfully as she could.

"Camilla and I have had a wrangle, that is all."

"And Philip? He has not been here since last Monday."

"I suppose he is waiting till I express my penitence and ask to be forgiven. Don't worry yourself mamma, I am quite content with my society."

"You are losing your color, my love, and your spirits," replied Mrs. Penley, anxiously. "I cannot have you penned in-doors so closely."

"I drove with you yesterday," she was reminded.

"But that is not enough. Remember what long walks you have been in the habit of taking. You must go out this afternoon. I am quite well enough to spare you for a couple of hours or longer."

Eva would fain have continued to seclude herself, for she could not go down to the beach or into the town without passing the house occupied by the Dunfords. Some one or other of Camilla's young brothers and sisters would be sure to catch sight of her and spread the news, and it was difficult to decide which would be the more galling—to be treated like a wayward child, and graciously taken into favour again, or to be allowed to go her way as if she was a stranger.

Eva would have avoided either alternative by confining herself to the back garden, but there was a prescription to be made up at the chemist's, and Mrs. Penley having on one occasion narrowly escaped poisoning, was nervously anxious that her daughter should oversee the mixing of the various drugs.

However, Eva contrived to defer her walk till twilight, the hour when the Dunfords were gathered together for their evening meal, and it might be possible to slip by unnoticed.

This she contrived to effect, and ought to have congratulated herself, but, alas! for the waywardness of women! instead of rejoicing in her success, she cried behind her veil as she took her lonely way back to her mother's apartments.

Perhaps Philip had returned to London or transferred his attentions to one of those odious, simpering Miss Robinsons, or—

But now Eva's heart began to beat faster, for a manly step was coming up behind her. It drew nearer. Was it Phil?

Involuntarily she turned and found herself face to face with the earl.

Before she could overcome her confusion he was addressing her, beginning with respectful apology for the liberty he was taking, but adding that having just been recalled to town by his colleagues, he had not time to obtain a proper introduction.

Trembling from head to foot, Eva stood and listened, because she felt incapable of proceeding. From the neat little card-case Mrs. Dobbins had described he extracted a card, and put it into her limp fingers.

"It isn't quite the thing, I know," he said, "to trouble a young lady with details of one's own affairs, but how can I help it? I have always been an ambitious man, Miss Penley, aiming to climb to the top of the tree. For some years I have represented the firm of Bookson and Bookson, wholesale drapers, but could find no scope for my energies in the rag trade. So I have been looking out for other opportunities, and turned inventor. I am not fatiguing you?"

"Certainly not!" murmured his bewildered, but curious auditor.

"I saw that there was an opening for something new in the macassar-oil line, and with the aid of a perfumer, who goes with me, and a friend who will supply the cash if we find the brains, I am going to astonish the world with a new preparation for the hair. We shall advertise it tremendously; it has cost me a fortnight's consideration to evolve a taking title, and now we intend to embellish our advertisements with the photograph of some lady endowed with luxuriant tresses which have received additional beauty from our preparation."

"And you propose to ask me for my photograph? Mine!"

"I have seen you twice coming from bathing with your auburn hair hanging loose, and was seized at once with the conviction that such tresses, and, excuse me, such a face—"

But Eva stayed to hear no more. With a hasty "No, sir, it is impossible!" she fled, never stopping till she found herself in her mother's sitting-room.

Mrs. Penley was not alone; Philip Dunford was sitting with her; and Eva sank into a chair, almost hysterical with conflicting feelings.

Her lover saw that something was the matter, brought her a glass of water, and picked up the card she had let fall.

"Tomkins," he read. "Oh, have you promised to become one of the purchasers of Tomkins' patent hair invigorator, etc.? I had a chat with him in the reading-room last evening; not a bad sort of a chap. Told me all his aspirations. Seems to be up to every dodge for gulling the public."

"Mrs. Dobbins said he was a nobleman," stammered Eva.

"Foolish woman! His name is Joseph Earle Tomkins; that is all. Now, tell me, darling, what you and Cam have been disputing about. Nothing very serious, I hope. I could not come to you sooner for I have been knocked up with a wretched cold, and spent yesterday in bed."

Eva did make confession, but not then; and to this day she shudders and averts her head whenever she sees on a boarding those brilliant advertisements of Earle Tomkins' wonderful discoveries, that recall the time when she believed him to be a member of the British aristocracy.

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1 Real Estate worth	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth	500	2,000
10 Real Estates worth	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets worth	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets worth	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches worth	50	10,000
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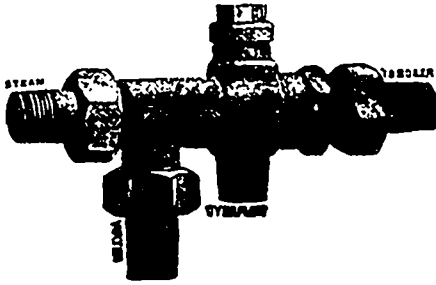
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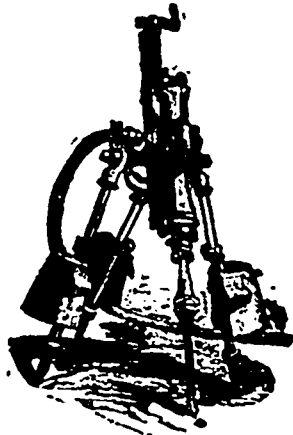
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MINING.

A GREAT MISTAKE.—The maps of the Geological Survey of this Province have all been prepared on the scale of one mile to the inch. It is now proposed by the Dominion Government to publish these maps on the reduced scale of four miles to the inch. This is certainly a great mistake, and the scientific men and members of Parliament in this Province should unite in protesting against it. As the work has all been done on the scale of one mile to the inch, it will cost no small sum to reduce all the original maps to a scale of four miles to the inch, and the expense saved in engraving the reduced maps will be largely eaten up in this way. Besides the value of the maps for reference will be almost destroyed, and a really grand work spoiled by ill-timed parsimony. The matter is one demanding instant attention, and the Gold Miners' Club and the Coal Owners and Miners' Associations would do well to take the question in hand and bring all the influence to bear that they can command to induce the Government not to make the proposed change.

A correspondent of the *St. John Gazette* has been visiting Annapolis and Queens Counties, and his letters prove that he was delighted with his trip. Of Caledonia he says:—"The village is situated in the centre of some six gold mines, and all that it requires to further its progress is a good railway connection."

We have already advocated in these columns the extending of an invitation to visit this Province to the members of the English Iron and Steel Institute who intend coming to the United States next summer. Our sense of the importance of advertising the natural advantages of our Province must be our excuse for recurring so often to this matter. If it can be shown to the members of such an important branch of commerce as the iron trade that we have such splendid facilities as we really do possess for that manufacture, it will clearly be to their interest to invest capital in developing our coal and iron mines. All the researches into our ore deposits show the greater part of them to be admirably adapted, on account of their freedom from sulphur and phosphorus, to the manufacture of Bessemer pig iron for making Bessemer steel. In fact the new iron company under the management of Mr. Leslie propose making those brands of iron. England is largely dependent on Spain for her Bessemer ores. In 1888 she imported no less than 1,688,489 tons from the Bilbao mines. What an advantage it would be to us could we but convince the iron trade of England that this Province has unlimited deposits of equally good if not better iron. The capital to work them would be at once forthcoming.

The American Institute of Mining Engineers met in Ottawa last week, and were given a grand reception, the Premier and other distinguished men uniting in giving them a cordial welcome. Mr. Gilpin's paper on the geology of Nova Scotia proved of great interest, and several of the engineers expressed a determination to visit and inspect our mines. Mr. Lockie was present and exhibited some gold quartz from the Annand Mine which was greatly admired. He also gave much valuable information in regard to the mineral resources of the Maritime Provinces and of the Eastern Townships of Quebec. That much good will flow from the visit and inspection of the mines of Quebec, Ontario and Nova Scotia by such distinguished engineers goes without saying, and we trust that any of them who may find their way to Nova Scotia will be properly looked after and given full information as to the best localities to visit.

MOLEGA.—The yield of gold from the Molega mine last month was 375 ozs. from 217 tons of quartz, or over one and a half ounces to the ton.

SPRINGHILL.—The collieries continue to work steadily. There is great activity in the coal trade in Parrsboro. The company has facilities for handling and loading 1,000 tons a day there. As many as six schooners clear almost daily.

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

District.	Mill.	Qtz. crushed.	Ozs. Gold
Salmon River.....	Dufferin.....	550	1454
*Cariboo.....	Lake Lode Co.....	53	304
15 Mile Stream.....	Egerton.....	183	1304
Tangier.....	Brunswick.....	68	174
Montague.....	Annand.....	30	1734
*August.....		70	354

MILLIPSIC.—The fissure lead at Millipsic which is being worked by several companies has been traced for about three miles, and it has been opened for upward of two miles, showing well in every shaft.

Mr. Jas. Aulenbach has struck gold in quantities on his claim at Millipsic. He and a number of others took up one hundred acres last spring and have been pluckily engaged during the summer prospecting for gold, and we are pleased to learn that their labors have been rewarded with success. The specimens which were brought to town on Saturday last from this property are completely filled with gold, and experts who have examined them pronounce it immensely rich. The lead from which these specimens were taken is a fissure and has been opened for upwards of two miles and in every shaft the precious metal is found in good quantities. The shaft from which these specimens were taken is now down to a depth of 57 ft. and is said to be one of the easiest belts to work in the County. Mr. N. C. Owen has cut this same lead about one and a half miles from

Mr. Aulenbach's and showing a width of 3½ ft. well filled with fine gold.
—*Bridgewater Enterprise.*

P. S. Hamilton's article on "Nova Scotia's Mineral Resources as an Investment for Capital," was concluded in the *British American Citizen* of October 5th. The array of facts which Mr. Hamilton presents will tend to open the eyes of capitalists in the United States as to the great value of our mineral resources, and must eventually result in good. In one thing we feel that Mr. Hamilton has not done full justice, and that is in not giving credit to Mr. E. Gilpin, jr, the Deputy Commissioner and Inspector of Mines of Nova Scotia, from whose able reports and articles he has evidently drawn most of his facts. Mr. Hamilton's concluding remarks we print below:—

"Without doubt, Nova Scotia is exceedingly rich in mineral wealth, and of wealth as yet only in an early state of development. As an inducement to the investment of capital, the North American market of 'fancy stocks' may have greater temptations for some classes of speculators, but to those who prefer a steady business, with reasonable profits and great powers of expansion, I would unhesitatingly say that upon this continent there are few, if any, more profitable fields for the investment of capital, and certainly none more safe and reliable, than are presented by the mineral resources of Nova Scotia."

The New York *Evening Telegram*, in its issue of October 3rd last, under "Mining Shares and Metals," has the heading "A Boom in Phoenix Arizona Shares—The Rawdon District and the Northrup," and then quotes THE CRITIC's remarks on those districts. The miners of the Maritime Provinces should appreciate the good work THE CRITIC is doing in advertising our mineral resources in the world's great centres of capital.

MONTAGUE.—Messrs. Annand and Forsyth have purchased the Rose Mine from its owners, Messrs. Simmonds, Barry, and others.

QUEENS COUNTY.—It is reported on good authority that the West Whiteburn Mine has been sold to a company of capitalists with ample means to put up the best machinery and work the mine to its full extent.

The Parker-Douglass Company is erecting buildings for a twenty stamp mill, and expect next summer to crush 384 tons of ore monthly. At their annual meeting in Camden, New Jersey, this month, the following officers were elected: Gilbert Parker, President; Calvin G. Turner, Vice President; R. D. Evans, Treasurer; W. Jay. Turner, Secretary.

RICH GOLD FIND AT FOLLY MOUNTAIN.—A TWENTY INCH LEAD.—Nova Scotia is far famed for its natural gold deposits; formerly these finds were confined to Halifax County, that was in the days when the Waverly, Montague, Oldham, and Renfrew leads were discovered, since then gold in paying quantities has been found in other Counties of the Province, clearly proving that the little Province down by the sea is rich in the precious metal. The latest discovery in gold has just been made, this time it is Colchester that is showing up. Mr. John McGillivray of Ohio, Antigonish County, is the leading discoverer of the twenty inch lead at Folly Mountain. Mr. McGillivray in conversation with a *Head Light* reporter said that the lead was very rich, and he showed the scribe a number of pieces of quartz from the lead which showed gold to the naked eye quite freely. Mr. McGillivray is at present making arrangements to develop the lead, and hopes in a short time to open up one of the richest mines yet discovered in the Province. The lead is within easy access to the main road leading to Wallace via Folly Mountain corner, and is also near the I. C. R.—*Head Light.*

OUR MINERALS.—There has been considerable activity displayed this summer amongst our owners of mineral areas in Cape Breton, the results of which have since been successful. Shafts have been sunk on several iron seams owned by parties here, and Mr. Chambers, a gentleman largely interested in the Pictou County iron deposits, which are soon to be developed, is at present in Cape Breton with a view of purchasing some of our iron deposits or arranging with owners for a lease. Now that the C. B. Railway is to be opened, it will prove a great impetus to the development of our minerals and help to build up the country in a manner not hitherto generally imagined.—*N. Sydney Herald.*

Two undeniable quicksilver mines have been discovered in Cuba, and registered at Havana.

Gravel containing gold in paying quantities is said to have recently been discovered at the head of Mill Creek, Washoe County, Nev.

A new talc mine is being developed in Chittenden, eight miles from Rutland, Vt. Experts pronounce the mine valuable.

This year's yield of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company's mines of Broken Hill, New South Wales, is estimated at \$5,000,000 in silver bullion.

No Name Nugget, found at Eureka, Daulton's Flat, Feb. 7, 1874, 50 feet below the surface, weighed 52 pounds 1 ounce, and was sold for \$12,500.

The mineral product of Colorado has always amounted to over \$284,000,000, the greater part of which product was derived from lead ores carrying gold and silver.

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1889. A. No. 3011.

SHERIFF'S SALE. IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Between—
EDWIN GILPIN, Plaintiff,
and
JAMES FRASER, Defendant.

To be sold by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of October, 1889, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Supreme Court House, in the City of Halifax, pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made in the above action on the 17th day of September, 1889, unless before the day of sale the defendant shall pay to the plaintiff, or his solicitor, the amount due to the plaintiff for principal, interest and costs on the mortgage ordered to be foreclosed herein.

All the estate, right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of the above named defendant, and of all persons claiming by, through, or under him, of, in, to, upon, or out of all that certain lot, piece or parcel of

LAND,

situate in the north suburbs of the City of Halifax, being lot number seventy-six on the plan of the sub-division of Jennings' Field, filed in the Crown Land Office at Halifax, and described as follows: Commencing at the north-west corner of lot seventy-seven, thence northerly along the east side of Union Street fifty feet, thence easterly at right angles one hundred feet, or to the rear of lot number eighty-three, thence southerly along the rear line of lot number eighty-three fifty feet, thence westerly at right angles one hundred feet to the place of beginning.

Terms—Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of the deed.
DONALD ARCHIBALD,
High Sheriff County of Halifax.

WALLACE McDONALD, Solicitor of Plaintiff.
Dated at Halifax the 18th September, 1889.

1889. A. No. 3010.

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All the estate, right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of the above named defendant, and of all persons claiming by, through, or under him, of, in, to, upon, or out of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of

LAND,

situate on the west side of Hollis Street, in the City of Halifax; bounded on the east by the said street, and there measuring forty-four feet, more or less, on the north by a garden lot, now or lately of Stephen Newton Binney, and there measuring one hundred and forty-eight feet, more or less, on the west by land of Robert Boak, junior, and there measuring forty-four feet, more or less, and on the south by land lately belonging to the heirs of Peoples, and there measuring one hundred and forty-eight feet, more or less, being the southern moiety of a lot conveyed to Charles Twining by The Honourable Alexander Stewart and others, by deeds of lease and release, dated respectively the fourteenth and fifteenth days of November, A. D. 1845, and registered at Halifax, aforesaid, Libro 85, Folia 305 to 308.

Terms—Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of the deed.
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High Sheriff County of Halifax.

WALLACE McDONALD, Solicitor of Plaintiff.
Dated at Halifax the 18th September, 1889.

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POOR RELATIONS.

(Concluded.)

A few weeks wore away, and the hearty, almost parental, geniality of the old Admiral and his wife caused Mr. Deane to be a constant guest at Admiralty House. He was made to feel so thoroughly at home, and treated so much like a son of the house, that he overlooked the fact that the daughter of it might not regard his relations with herself as fraternal at all.

The truth is he only went there because he was constantly invited; and he was so completely at his ease that he felt free to meditate on a piece of happiness that was almost within his grasp during Miss Petres' hours of singing to him.

But though he frequently dined and spent the evening at Admiralty House, he spent quite as many hours of the day at the Warrens', where he was received with quite as much geniality and courtesy, and where, when the daughter of the house sang to him, he did not meditate on any other than herself.

And this was the way in which, undesignedly enough, he had come to be on such intimate terms with the poor relations whom Lady Petres was so desirous of keeping dark.

Almost immediately after coming to the place he had met his old shipmate, Mr. Warren, casually; and in answer to his warm inquiries for Mrs. Warren, who had been kind to him when a boy, had been told that "Mrs. Warren and 'the child,'" (as the father still called Madge) "were within hail."

Accordingly he called at once; and finding from Madge's frank discourse that she gave drawing lessons, the young flag-lieutenant with the artistic taste finally arranged to add himself to the list of her pupils.

That, in addition to learning to handle pencil and brush more deftly from her clear and earnest instruction, he should have soon learnt to love his pretty young instructress, was not a surprising thing. But what did surprise the young fellow, little vain as he was, was the fact that neither father, mother, nor daughter seemed to smile upon the obvious suit he paid to her.

Yet that Madge liked him more than a little he could not doubt. The girl guarded herself gallantly; but she was obliged to bend low and absorb herself utterly in her work at times when some sudden look or word from him nearly tempted her to betray herself.

And the reason of this reticence was that both pride and delicacy were a little overstrained in the Warrens' case. They knew from his open, free talk about himself and his current habits that he was quite on the same footing in Lady Petres' house; and slight as Mrs. Warren's knowledge of her sister had been of late years, she knew well the expectations that would be raised in the case of an eligible man.

Moreover, a little of the inevitable gossip that is always floating about a naval seaport and garrison town had reached even the Warrens. It was currently reported that Bella had marked Rodney Deane for her prey, and that her parents smiled upon her prowess.

"So he must not exercise his powers of flirting here," Mrs. Warren said to Madge; and as Madge could not be quite sure that he meant more than flirting she had to behave more prudently and chillingly than her heart dictated. It did not occur to Madge, who was dutiful and sweet in a way that it is to be hoped will never become "old fashioned," to argue with her mother. She could not bring herself to ask, "How can a girl be sure that a man is in earnest till he tells her so in plain words? and how can he be expected to tell her so until she encourages him to do it?" which were precisely the words which Bella Petres used to her mother when the latter hinted that Bella had better not show her predilection for the future baronet too plainly!

All this time the Warrens had said nothing to Mr. Deane about their relationship to Lady Petres. It was neither huffiness nor slyness which made them reserved on this point; but just a proper bit of self-respect, which made them resolve that the relationship which the Petres ignored should never be proclaimed by them. Accordingly, it was in perfect good faith one night at dinner at Admiralty House—a cosy dinner of eight, in answer to Lady Petres' kind, motherly expression of a hope that he "knew all the nicest people in the neighborhood and didn't find it dull?" said:

"You're so good to me here that I shouldn't find it dull even if I didn't find it the most charming place I've ever been stationed in. The jolliest people I've been with to-day for instance, the Warrens, I see them often; they're awfully kind to me."

Then he innocently went on to tell them "where" their relations lived, and how exquisitely Miss Warren sang and painted! and how he hoped when his mother, Lady Deane, came down to stay in lodgings, to be near him for a week or ten days, that they, the Petres, would meet the Warrens at a little musical at-home which he had asked her to have?

For once the astute Lady Petres lost her selfish society head. She took it for granted that the Warrens had been revengeful and spiteful, and had "made a nice story out against her to Rodney Deane." She was too angry, too confused, to detect the ring of absolute unconsciousness in his tones. "They had poisoned his mind and sent him to her own table to insult her," she told herself, furiously, and he, deless of Bella's cautioning glances, snapped out:

"It is most painful to me to be reminded of the existence of people who have done so much to annoy and distress me as Mr. and Mrs. Warren have done. I must beg you not to hold out any hopes to them of our meeting them anywhere, even at your mother's."

"Why? They're all right, are they not?" the young man asked,

amazement. Then he recovered his loyalty, and added: "But I needn't ask that, I know it for a fact already. I'm sorry that they and you are at odds. But as they never mentioned you to me I couldn't know, you see"

"Never mentioned her to him!"

Lady Petres nearly wept, from mingled feeling of disgust with her sister for having been so generously uncommunicative, and with herself for having been so prematurely outspoken.

And the one for whose sake she had snubbed her sister, her own daughter Bella, for whose welfare and social advancement she pursued her selfish policy unremittingly, Bella sat and scowled at her disapprovingly.

But by-and-by when the guests were gone the mother and daughter had a confidential chat, and once more Bella smiled upon her mother, for they had agreed upon a course of policy, and the next morning they set out to pursue it.

It was nothing else then to call at last on the long-neglected Warrens, and by means of hints and innuendoes lead the latter to suppose that they would be infringing on Bella's rights if they continued to cultivate Mr. Rodney Deane.

"If I don't have him, I don't mean that the girl who's only a teacher shall, and crow over me," Bella said, tossing her plain head, and Lady Petres agreed.

"Certainly not, my dear; such an idea, indeed!"

They left their carriage at some distance and made their way to the little house.

Cherry let them in with a grin and defiant look that was born of her suspicion of their purpose in coming. Presently they found themselves in a very small but very tasteful room, where lovely flowers—some of them hot-house ones—brightened up every nook.

Into this room came Mrs. Warren in a neat serge dress and a big holland apron.

When Bella saw how "nice" her aunt looked, she dreaded her unknown cousin in addition to disliking her.

"I could hardly believe my ears when Cherry told me. You have really come to me at last, Arabella," she said, and she went up to them and kissed them both, and they knew that there was no venom in her kisses.

"Ah! you little know how onerous my duties are, Margaret, or you wouldn't reproach me for not having come before," Lady Petres said pleasantly. "But now that we have met tell me all about yourselves."

"Madge will be in presently to speak for herself. My husband has gone out for his daily stroll to the club to see the papers."

Lady Petres nodded condescendingly, and Bella put in:

"Is it true that your daughter gives lessons to gentlemen, aunt Margaret? We heard it last night from a great friend of ours, and we were so shocked, weren't we, mamma?"

"Why?"

"Oh! how can you ask Why? aunt Margaret. Fancy a girl teaching a lot of men. Men call it 'jolly,' but we know what they mean by that." Mrs. Warren's color changed slightly, but she spoke quite calmly.

"My daughter has but one gentleman pupil. I can hardly conceive that he would speak of her or her teaching disparagingly."

"Only one! Then is Mr. Deane the only one she teaches? Well, Margaret, if you will have it, it was from Mr. Deane that we heard that your daughter taught, and he spoke of you as the 'jolliest people.' Spoke of you at my table, in ignorance, of course, of the connection—the relationship between us. Poor Rodney! How distressed he will be when he finds it out."

"He need not ever find it out," said Mrs. Warren.

"Do you mean you won't tell him?"

"Certainly, I mean that—"

"Thanks—thanks!" Lady Petres said, quite warmly; "you are a mother, and will understand what I feel when I tell you that he is—well, not engaged to Bella, but very near being so. His mother comes next week, and after that I shall be able to tell you more."

"Rodney Deane almost engaged to Bella!" Mrs. Warren cried out so loudly in her amazement and horror that her words fell clearly upon the ears of the two young people who were opening the door and entering the room at the moment. One of these was Madge, who sprang to her mother's side, crying out:

"Don't look beaten, mother, darling, I'll bear it!"

The other was Rodney Deane himself, who, drawing himself up with his coldest air of officer-like dignity, followed Madge at once, saying:

"You're not called upon to bear anything beyond hearing me say that Lady Petres has made a mistake—an exceedingly gross mistake. Mrs. Warren listen! Should I have got my mother down here to make the acquaintance of my wife that is to be if I had been guilty of any idle fooling in any other quarter?"

As he spoke he took Madge's hand and drew it within his arm.

Lady Petres and Bella departed in undignified haste, without waiting for any further explanation of the situation.

It would scarcely, perhaps, have pleased them to hear that Rodney Deane had gone to the cosy dinner at Admiralty House the night before in a specially elated frame of mind. This elation was caused by the fact of his having conquered the Warren's scruples by showing them a letter from his mother, in which that lady said she would, with all her heart, come and lodge near him, and make the acquaintance of his darling Madge.

"But you must tell her that I am coming to see my future daughter, so she must promise to be that before I come!"

Madge gave the promise heartily enough then, and Rodney Deane would have told Lady Petres of his engagement that same night if she had not made her crowning effort to keep what she considered the loaves and fishes from her "POOR RELATIONS!"

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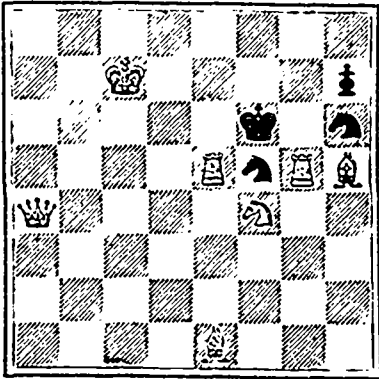
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Solution to Problem No. 99 Kt to K5. Solved by Mrs. H. Moseley, J. W. Wallace and C. W. L.

PROBLEM No. 101.

From Illustrated London News, by H. F. L. Meyer.

BLACK 4 pieces.



WHITE 7 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME No. 82.

A specimen of the style of two of the younger native players in the recent Master Tournament at Breslau. (Vienna Opening)

WHITE MIESES. BLACK FRITZ.

- 1 P to K4 P to K4
2 Kt to Q B3 Kt to Q B3
3 P to KKt3 B to Kt5
4 B to Kt2 B to B4

This procedure is, to say the least of it, an unusual method of finding out the best square for the Bishop.

- 5 KKt to K2 P to Q3
6 P to Q3 KKt to K2

We prefer the posting of this Kt at KB3 if possible, here, if 7 B to Kt5, B to K3, followed by P to KR3.

- 7 Kt to Q5 Kt takes Kt
8 P takes Kt Kt to K2
9 P to Q4 P takes P
10 Kt takes P Kt to B4
11 Kt to K2 Q to B3
12 Castles B to Q2
13 Kt to B3! Castles Q R

Quite Fritzlike and a justifiable risk, seeing he has a bad position.

- 14 B to Q2 Q R to Ksq
15 Kt to K4 Q to Kt5
16 Kt takes B P takes Kt
17 P to Q Kt4 B to Kt4

Much better was P to B5, keeping the White Pawns separated. White would still have a strong attack by P to Q R4 (after 18 P to Q B3 to prevent Kt to Q5), but it could be rebutted, while the P at B5 could be defended without difficulty.

18 P takes P A very pretty surprise.

- B takes R
19 Q takes B Kt to Q5

It was hard to find a defence. He might perhaps have played Q-R4 (not Q to Kt5, 20 B to R3) with the object of going to K7. See diagram.

- 20 P to B6! P to Kt4
21 P to Q R4 Q takes P
22 B to K3 Kt to Kt6
23 R to Qsq Q to B5
24 Q to Ksq Q takes R P
25 P to Q6!

The inevitable demolition of the earthworks is now satisfactorily accomplished.

- P takes P
26 R takes P R to Q sq

- 27 B to R3 ch K to B2
28 B to B4! R takes R
29 Q to K7 ch K to Kt3
If K takes P White mates in 3 moves.

- 30 B takes R Q to R8 ch
31 B to Bsq K takes P
32 B to K5

Preparing for a good old-fashioned culminating cat-hunt.

- Q to BS
33 Q to B7 ch K to Q4
34 Q to Q6 ch K to K5
35 P to B3 ch K to B4
36 P to Kt4 ch K to Kt4
37 B to B4 ch

37 Q to K7 ch. and mate 2 moves afterwards would have been shorter and prettier.

- Q takes B
38 P to R4 ch. K takes P
39 Q takes Q R to Q B sq.
and White announced mate in five moves.—Baltimore Sunday News.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

All Checker communications and exchanges should be addressed to W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton Street, Halifax.

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SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 134.—Being the ending of game XXVIII played between Messrs Forsyth and O'Hearn. The former had the black. The position was:—Black men 6, 7, 9, 15, 15; white men 13, 17, 21, 22, 26, 28; white to play. What result?

Table with 6 columns and 4 rows of numbers representing draught positions.

VAR. I.

Table with 6 columns and 4 rows of numbers representing draught positions.

*Best moves.

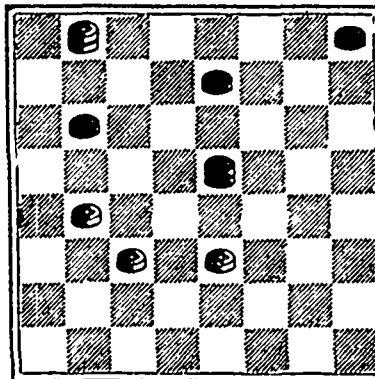
PROBLEM 135.—Position was—Black men 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 19; white men 13, 22, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32; white to play and win:

Table with 6 columns and 4 rows of numbers representing draught positions.

We are glad to note that the Halifax Recorder has of late given checkers some attention and from its columns we take:—

PROBLEM No. 137.

Black men 4, 7, 9, king 15.



White men 17, 22, 23, king 1. White to play and win.

We look upon this as a little gem, which some of our younger players will find hard to solve.

GAME XXXI.

"BRISTOL."

Played between W. Forsyth and F. Hamilton.

Table with 4 columns and 14 rows of numbers representing game statistics.

would give white a very strong if not a winning game.

THE TEAM MATCH.

Several Halifax and Dartmouth players have already expressed their intention of going to Shubenacadie on Thanksgiving day to witness the team match between the four picked players of that place and Halifax. All lovers of the game will be cordially welcome, and doubtless any who favor the occasion with their presence will find opponents in games that they may desire to arrange that will afford them excellent practice.

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