

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/  
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from:/  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

1.50 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS. }

HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER 2, 1888.

{ VOL. 5.  
No. 41.

## CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL.	
Notes .....	1
The Alternatives .....	1, 2
Raising the Standard .....	2
England and her Colonies .....	2
Sir Richard Cartwright's Speech .....	2
CONTRIBUTED.	
Poetry—First Snow .....	6
Repose .....	6, 7
Off for Boston .....	8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chit-Chat and Chuckles .....	3
News of the Week .....	4, 5
The American Privateer General Armstrong .....	7
Industrial Notes .....	7, 8
Commercial .....	8, 9
Market Quotations .....	5
Serial—At Cross Purposes .....	10, 11
Mining .....	12, 13
Home and Farm .....	14, 15
Chess .....	16
Draughts—Checkers .....	16

## THE CRITIC,

Published every Friday, at 161 Hollis Street, Halifax Nova Scot'ia,

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents.

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

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

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Italy is determined to keep her prestige for the largest iron clads. The *Re Umberto*, just launched at Castellamare, is of 14,000 tons displacement, 2,000 tons more than that of the *Trifulgur* and the *Nile*, and 3,400 more than the *Benbow*. Her horse-power is 19,500, and it is expected that, in spite of her enormous size, her engines will give her a speed of 18 knots.

The *Chronicle* had a paragraph last week pointing out the nuisances that are not permitted in Paris, Berlin, Philadelphia, and other cities, and remarks in conclusion, "in Halifax you can hardly hear yourself speak on account of some of these noises." The very worst in this city is the trotting of empty trucks and coal carts, and it is one of the disgraces of our City Council that they are afraid to put a stop to it.

A French Staff Officer writes to the *Avenir Militaire* a severe criticism on the recent Italian review before the German Emperor. Slowness of formation, noise and anger on the part of officers of every rank, bad alignments, unsteadiness of the men, officers badly mounted and riding poorly, pace too rapid for the men, cavalry badly mounted and horses not well trained, and artillery badly horsed, are among his strictures, and it seems that an enormous effort was required from the Italian Staff to bring before the Emperor three fourths of an army corps.

It is an extraordinary instance of indiscretion that Lord Sackville, the British Minister at Washington, should have fallen into the despicable trap laid for him by the Republican party, and have replied to a letter, asking his advice as to voting on the Presidential election. No doubt, Lord Sackville's action was that of a frank and unsuspecting gentleman who had no idea that the confidence solicited could be violated, but the utter meanness and falsehood of the violator is no excuse. Of all embassies that to Washington should be filled by a shrewd and astute diplomatist, whose first principle should be absolute neutrality to United States politics. Lord Sackville has furnished the party most inimical to Great Britain with a peculiarly welcome cry, and Lord Salisbury will be as wanting in determination as his subordinate, if he does not at once recall him.

The steady and rapid rise of Mr. Balfour from a position of obscurity to a foremost place in parliament, has of course set afloat a good deal of speculation concerning him. Among other things, it has been supposed that, if not agnostic, he was somewhat indifferent to moral and religious questions. He has, however, recently published an article on the "Religion of Humanity," in which he not only stigmatizes that vague sort of creed as "condemned to failure as an effective stimulus to high endeavor," but does so in a remarkably lucid and polished literary style.

The *Montreal Witness* deprecates the demand for a faster transatlantic line of steamers, and somewhat begs its question by saying "the operating expenses of an 18 or 20 knot ship are not very far from being as much again as that of a 14 or 15 knot vessel." We very much doubt if an Allan Liner ever yet accomplished 18 knots under any circumstances. We believe their average to be far below 15 knots, or 360 in the 24 hours; we do not, in fact, believe it to be 12 knots, and we should like to be informed whether they have a single vessel with triple-expansion engines?

We are glad to note the increasing determination of University and College authorities to suppress the ebullitions of rowdiness which so frequently disgrace our educational institutions. Trinity Medical School at Toronto has recently expelled two students for disgraceful conduct at a public meeting in connection with the opening of the College, and President Adams, of Cornell University, in his annual address, warned the students found guilty of intoxication, gambling, immorality, or any interference with the personal liberty of any student, that they would be removed from the University, in fact, expelled.

At the recent church conference at Manchester, the Rev. H. R. Howeis read a very able and outspoken paper in favor of cremation. The Bishop of Nottingham demurred, asking "what Christian man or woman could dare to take the responsibility of destroying at once what must indeed be destroyed for a time," etc., etc., as if it could possibly matter in what manner what is doomed to disintegration is "destroyed." There is a good deal more twaddle for which we have no space, but we cannot resist the conviction, that clergymen who show no comprehension of logic and the advance of the age, are answerable for any loss the churches may experience of their hold on cultivated minds.

In pursuance of the intention intimated in a recent issue, we now publish the authentic account, from "James' Naval History," of the affair with the American Privateer General Armstrong in Fayal Roads. It will be seen how different is the calm, historical version from the spread-eagle one which has been going the rounds. It may here be remarked that James' work is one of inestimable value, and that without it the American accounts, always garbled, of the actions of the 1812-14 war, would probably have passed into history but little questioned. The suggestion of the *St. John Gazette*, that the portion of the last volume which relates to that war should be reprinted as a separate work, is an excellent one. It ought to be a Canadian school book.

The following is reported as the utterance of the Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education of Ontario, in a recent political speech.—"There were three questions to which the Liberals should direct their attention—the cultivation of a political conscience, the encouragement of the spirit of Canadian nationality, and the development of our material resources. He dwelt particularly on the need of a strong, hopeful national spirit. Canadians, he said, were pessimists beyond all the nations of the world; there was not one Canadian in five thousand who fully appreciated the great resources of his country." The advice is pertinent and timely. No doubt there are plenty of Liberals who have a political conscience, and many who have the spirit of Canadian nationality, but there is quite enough of the contrary feelings apparent in sections of the Liberal Press to give point to the dictum of Mr. Ross, who, as a Liberal himself, ought to know.

## THE ALTERNATIVES.

The next point taken up by the *Globe* in analyzing the annexationist letter of its correspondent "Algoma," is the bugbear of the "ambassadorial and consular services." This, and the naval and military forces they suppose to be necessary, are put forth as matters of alarming expense by those who are determined to see nothing but Imperial Federation or Annexation. With regard to the former, the *Globe* points out that the Diplomatic servants of the United States receive altogether \$354,000 a year. "The consuls are paid mostly by fees, those who receive salaries generally collect more than enough fees to pay them, and the service actually appears to pay the United States instead of being a burden on the Treasury. To allege that the cost

of a Canadian diplomatic and consular service is a bar to independence, in unadulterated nonsense." So far the *Globe*. We may add that, under arrangements involving but a minimum of expense, Great Britain would, no doubt, cheerfully permit the interests of Canadians on the continent of Europe to be confided to her own consular agents, the chances being very small that such a charge would ever be a troublesome one.

As regards army and navy, our present organizations would not require to be increased beyond, in the Militia, that slow augmentation of the permanent corps which is now going on by very gradual degrees, and undoubtedly ought to go on till there are either schools established convenient of access from all parts of the Dominion for each arm of the service, or, in accordance with a recent proposition which has much force in it, until a sufficient force of each arm for purposes of instruction can be attached to the existing schools. The present strength of the regular corps, horse, foot and artillery, is only 9,400; an addition of, say 300 men, would do all that could possibly be required for the next twenty years.

The fisheries question once settled, there would be nothing to make it necessary for Canada to maintain a naval force much larger than she does at present. Half a dozen cruisers—somewhat more efficient vessels than those now employed—would be sufficient. If we cannot exist beside the United States without a powerful army and navy, how is it that Mexico and the weak states of Central America are permitted to do so? It is said that the quarrels of relations are more bitter than those of strangers, and there is a danger in the mania of unworthy envy and uncharitableness which has seized on the "baser sort" of Americans, but there are also temptations in the South, such as the absolute possession of the territory through which the canal must pass, which shall eventually relegate Cape Horn to a "terra incognita."

"Algoma," the *Globe* goes on to criticise, "says that Annexation would mean for England and the United States perpetual amity. So would Canadian Independence. It would leave England free to occupy her true position in Europe. So would Independence." "Algoma" waxes very in consequence as he goes on, and gives a number of results of annexation which are of no force whatever, and are shown up by the *Globe* accordingly. The most forcible of them is the abolition of the frontier Custom houses, "but if," says the *Globe*, "we can obtain continental Free Trade without Annexation, as we believe we can," all the advantages supposed to inhere in annexation would be gained without disturbance of our own Federal institutions, which we entirely agree with the *Globe* in "believing to be better than those of the States, less cumbersome, safer and better worth paying for, to say nothing of the ignominy of giving them up solely to escape the dignity and responsibility of managing our own affairs."

We shall, from time to time resume this subject, meanwhile, we are of opinion that the *Globe* deserves the thanks of all true Canadians for its belief in Canada, and for setting forth its faith in unmistakable terms. Everyone ought to read the correspondence on the future of our country which it is now publishing.

#### RAISING THE STANDARD.

*Progress* (St. John) in its issue of 20th Oct., noticing the few lines in which we adverted to the fourth Anniversary of THE CRITIC, congratulates us on our success. In these few lines we happened to say—"Our efforts not to lower the standard of the Press of Nova Scotia have been rewarded," etc. Our enterprising contemporary remarked on these simple words—"Instead of striving 'now (sic) to lower' it should try to raise the standard," etc. Of course the word "now" is a misprint.

We thank *Progress* for its friendliness with all sincerity, but when the fashion of what we "should" do is prescribed to us after a manner which does not commend itself to our judgment, we are under the necessity of saying that we are the best judge of our own business. In order to make this clear to our contemporary, it would appear to be necessary to explain that, if we had said "our efforts to raise," instead of "our efforts not to lower," we should have thought ourselves guilty of a presumption which we are far from feeling, and which, even had we been conceited enough to feel, it would have been a gross impertinence to express.

*Progress* continues:—"THE CRITIC occupies a field somewhat similar to *Progress*. The fact that in four years its circulation has touched 5,000, while *Progress*, though not six months old, has as large a constituency, shows that Nova Scotians are not as appreciative of a good thing as New Brunswickers. Beyond that the standard of New Brunswick newspapers is higher than that of Nova Scotia."

We are glad that our allusion (which was almost a chance mention, as it had nearly slipped our memory altogether) to THE CRITIC's birthday has been the means of affording our contemporary an opportunity of acquainting the public with his own far more rapid success; but if—to revert to our first point—"the standard of New Brunswick newspapers is," as *Progress* avers, "higher than that of Nova Scotia," it is, no doubt, this fact which makes it difficult to *Progress* to comprehend that THE CRITIC is precluded by self-respect from an offensive vaunt which might at any moment be justly challenged.

#### ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES.

The indifference shown a few years ago by English politicians, and echoed by a large portion of the English Press, as to the retention and support of the Colonies, went very near to attain the end of separation. That indifference is a thing of the past. England is now aroused to a thorough appreciation of their vast importance, and that by no means on what some people delight to call "sentimental" grounds. Lord Roseberry, addressing the Leeds Chamber of Commerce recently, has attempted to show the

business community of Great Britain the value to her of her Colonies, and the risks she runs of losing them. The late Foreign Secretary is, as we all know, an ardent Imperial Federationist, and perhaps no living statesman is better worth listening to on such topics. Lord Roseberry adduced, in the course of his speech, many facts which must have appealed to his audience as of high value and significance. He appears to have deprecated a view of the Colonial connection sometimes taken in England, though less prevalent than a few years since, that all the Colonies wanted from the Mother Country was to borrow British capital at as cheap a rate as they could, and burthen her with the cost of their coast defences, giving her in return the sort of shadowy allegiance represented by acceptance of a Governor nominated by the Crown. The sting of this reproach, whatever amount of truth it may have contained, has been modified to a considerable extent, in the case of Australia by the agreement lately entered into by which the great Southern Colonies concede a substantial aid to the Imperial squadron in their waters, and, it should be considered, in the case of Canada by the construction of the C. P. R., though this latter should not be allowed to blind us to the fact that, if we desire to maintain our Home Connection on honorable terms, some such compact as that entered into by the Australian Dependencies is incumbent on our self-respect.

Some of the facts stated, however, are considered in England sufficiently startling to convince the most sceptical that the price paid by her for the allegiance of the Colonies is by no means too large.

Lord Roseberry reminded his hearers that, while the United States took from Great Britain during the last ten years an average of £24,350,000 of her produce, which, for a population of nearly 60,000,000, is at the rate of only eight shillings sterling per head, Canada, with but 5,000,000 has taken for the same period an average of £7,300,000, or nearly 30 shillings per head. It was pointed out that of course the hostile tariff of the United States accounts for much of this difference, but that, if Canada were to cast off her allegiance, she would be certain to adopt the tariff of her great neighbor, and English exports would fall off in proportion. This prediction might of course be falsified, as, whatever may occur, it is more than probable that the endeavors of Canada in the future will be in the direction of removing the restrictions of a high tariff so far as may from time to time be found feasible. We are, to a great extent, driven to a system of high duties by the United States' protective, and if Mr. Cleveland is re-elected the tariff reforms, which may be expected, will, no doubt, have an influence on Canada that cannot as yet be accurately estimated.

Australia is instanced by Lord Roseberry as a striking case in point. She takes from England on an average about 24½ millions, or about the same as the whole of the United States, though her population is only about 3½ millions, or at the rate of £7 per head, being seventeen times more in proportion than the United States, with its population of 60,000,000. It is further remarked that the loss of Canada and Australia would probably involve that of the smaller Colonies adjacent to them.

The case of Australia does not, of course, illustrate that of Canada, but it is evident that, even as things stand now, the upholding of the Colonies is a matter of such vital importance to Great Britain that the elaborated opinion of Sir Richard Cartwright, in his recent speech at Ingersoll, Ont., that she will take no "very active part" in the defence or protection of Canada, entirely lacks the sanction of the hard facts of commerce.

#### SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S SPEECH.

The Liberal party affects to consider the speech of Sir Richard Cartwright, at Ingersoll, as a very important and a very able exposition. Without in the least wishing to disparage it, we must confess we do not see very much in it. In the first place, we cannot think Sir Richard justified in his assumption that the policy pursued by the Dominion Government has been of a nature willfully to irritate the United States, if the United States had allowed any sense of the just rights of her neighbor to influence her policy. In fact, Sir Richard's speech deals chiefly in assumptions, one of which is that to which we have alluded in another article, as to the attitude of Great Britain in any controversy with the States respecting Canada.

Sir Richard's panacea for all the ills to which he considers Canada is heir, is "such a mode of insuring free intercourse with the United States as is found in the resolution submitted to the Parliament of Canada by the Reform Party last session." "Such," he says, "is the method we propose"; and Sir Richard considers that this "method" can be carried out "without any sacrifice of our independence or legislative power." This would be all very well, but that there remains the simple but stubborn and ugly fact that the United States will listen to no overtures which do not tend to actual annexation. How does Sir Richard propose to get over this? He professes in one part of his speech "to have disposed of it already," but we utterly fail to discover any such disposition.

This "method," Sir Richard acknowledges, "would result in our having to raise our taxes in a different way." \* \* \* \* "A certain portion of the customs taxes would lapse." This can scarcely point in any direction but that of direct taxation, and we are not disposed to quarrel with Sir Richard on that point. We, as we have frequently said, believe that direct taxation, for sound reasons, would be one of the greatest blessings any party could persuade the country to adopt, and we could wish the Liberal party could see their way to take it boldly up; but we have no hope that they would be supported by a people as yet unable to see the hold they would have on the purse strings.

Sir Richard Cartwright is an able man, but the fact is, the circumstances of the moment do not admit of the formulation of a definite opposition policy, and every opposition orator finds himself driven to talk round his subject in language of that nebular grandeur ascribed by Macaulay to Mr. Gladstone.

## CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

## UNHEEDED GIFTS.

They placed rare lilies in her hands—  
Poor hands that scarce had touched a flower;  
And creamy rosebuds whose perfume  
Eubalmed her for her funeral hour.

'They wrapped her form in lustrous silk  
And draped soft folds of filmy lace  
About the slender pulseless wrists  
And underneath the patient face.

At last she lay in perfect rest,  
While voices—lute so slow to praise  
Rehearsed her many virtues o'er  
And spoke of all her pleasant ways.

The sleeper heeded not the wealth  
Of bloom that lay within her hand  
And not a word of love or loss  
Her sealed ears could understand

Strange, we so often keep the flowers  
To lay in folded hands at last!  
And little luxuries of life  
Withhold till care for them is past.

Strange that we do not oftener praise  
The willing toiler by our side!  
Why keep the full-blown flower of love  
Until our friend we loved has died!

You can't expect a man to reason when he's in love, and the object of his affections realises that it is better so.

The Arab who invented alcohol died 900 years ago, but his spirit, still lives, and, like John Brown's soul, "goes marching on."

Belva Ann Lockwood has been married twice, is a graduate of two colleges, and has twice run for the Presidency. Altogether she seems quite two two.

"Suppose you should run out of bread at sea, Mr. McFinnegan, what would you do?" "Live on the mate, madam." (The proper answer would have been: Get a roll from the ocean.)

Dr. Bergmann intimates that he will not object to fight a duel with Sir Morell Mackenzie. If they can agree upon surgical instruments as weapon the meeting will probably be fatal to both.

An Irishman, in describing America, said: "I am told that you might roll England thru it, and it wouldn't make a dint in the ground; there's fresh-water oceans inside that ye might droun Ould Ireland in; and, as for Scotland, ye might stick it in a corner, and ye'd never be able to find it out, except it might be by the smell o' whiskey."

An eccentric, but much respected old minister in the North of Scotland, while preaching, was greatly annoyed by some of the farmers who slept during the sermon. One Sabbath afternoon he became so exasperated by the snoring of a man just below the pulpit, that he lifted up the big Bible and let it drop on the sleeper's head, exclaiming as he did so:—"Gin ye'll no listen to the Word, by my faith I'se mak' ye feel it."

American girls who desire to marry titled Europeans should not neglect their French. Ex-Minister Lothrop's daughter, who married a Russian Baron a few days ago, was courted in French, as she could not speak Russian and her lover was unskilled in English. Miss Virginia Knox, of Pittsburg, Pa., who married Count di Montecole, of Italy, on Thursday, had a like experience. She was unable to speak Italian, and the Count couldn't count on his English. French thus became the language of last resort. But why shouldn't Volapuk be used in such cases? Volapuk has some startling terms of endearment.—*N. Y. World.*

A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING.—A teetotal minister, who was very particular about his toilet, went to preach one Sunday for a brother minister in a parish church in Kinross-shire. On arriving at the vestry he looked around in search of the mirror to see that his toilet was all right before entering the pulpit, but, failing to find one, he said to the beadle:—"John, can I not have a glass before entering the pulpit?" "Certainly, sir," replied John. "Jist bide awee, and I'll get one for ye immediately," and left the vestry. On his return the minister said:—"Well, John, have you succeeded?" "Yes, sir," replied John. "I've brocht a gill; that'll be a gless for the forenoon and anither for the afternoon."

The negro, when left to himself, has never progressed. There is not the shadow of proof that the negro described by Sesostrius is not precisely the same as the negro described by Stanley, Baker, Livingston, and others. And yet the negro has inhabited a magnificent region. He has had access to the Nile, and thus to the Egyptians, the Romans, and the Greeks, as well as to the Oullantoo by the Congo, and to the East by way of Zanzibar. And yet, not only has there been no negro philosopher or inventor, or artist, but there has been no negro conqueror, nor, unless we class Said Mahommed's slave as one, and Toussaint l'Ouverture as another, any negro general who rose above the rank of a guerilla chief. Add to this that the free negro settlement of Liberia, on the West coast of Africa, is a total failure. Its inhabitants are fast relapsing into barbarism.

CHRONIC COUGHS AND COLDS and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs can be cured by the use of Scott's Emulsion, as it contains the healing virtues of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in their fullest form. See what W. S. Muir, M. D., L. R. C. P., etc., Truro, N. S., says: "After three years' experience I consider Scott's Emulsion one of the very best in the market. Very excellent in Throat affections." Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.

Come view our stock of Clothing 'tis the best in all the City,  
Our heavy goods are st. and true, our light ones gay and pretty  
Lay not your money out till you have called upon us early!  
We'll give you every chance to buy, and always treat you fairly.  
And do our best to bring you back by honorable dealing,  
For we can hardly see the odds' twist cheating folks and stealing.  
You cannot know, until you try, the bargains we now offer—  
One price we have, and only one, despite what some may proffer.  
To meet the times, and at all times, without unfair devices,  
We mark our goods to all alike, right down at bottom prices  
On this impartial system we make everybody equal,  
And it is for the best we find, on figuring up the sequel.  
No toying up of prices here, to catch them in the falling,  
Like far too many in the trade, "ACCORDING TO THEIR CALLING"

## AND

Send to one and all we send a cordial invitation  
To visit us without delay, and "view the situation."  
On every hand within our store, in every direction,  
Our shelves and counters are heaped full, awaiting your selection.  
Nothing shall wanting be with us to make your visit pleasant.  
As well as profitable, too, be you a peer or peasant.  
Send on if you can't come yourself, late in the day or early.  
CLAYTON & SONS will deal with you at all times "fair and squarely."  
BUSINESS HOURS, 7.30 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

## Truro Foundry and Machine Co.

TRURO, N. S.

## ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS.

Our Specialties are—

## GOLD MINING MACHINERY

Of every kind, with latest Western  
Improvements.

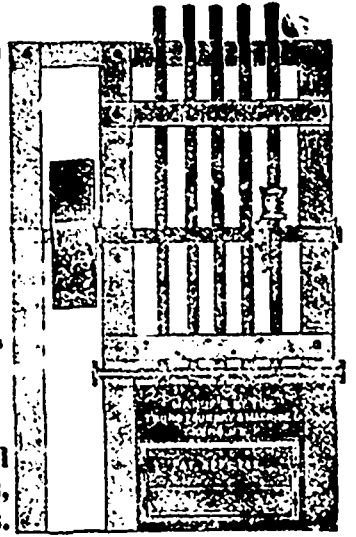
## ROTARY SAW MILLS

In Latest Styles, and

## HOT WATER BOILERS.

Estimates furnished for Heating Dwellings  
Stores, Churches, &c., with Hot  
Water or Steam.

—ALSO—

Manufacturers of Boilers and  
Engines, Iron Bridges, Stoves,  
Ship, Mill and General Castings.

# Sydney Coal, Victoria Coal, Hard Coal,

(ALL SIZES.)

For sale in any quantity desired, by

## S. CUNARD &amp; CO.

SOUTH END DEPOT, DOMINION WHARF.

NORTH END DEPOT, - O'NEIL'S WHARF.

Orders by Telephone will receive prompt attention,

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 16. For \$2.50 in cash we undertake to send *The Critic* to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with seventy-nine of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

The *Halifax Philatelist* for October contains matters of interest to collectors and connoisseurs of postage stamps. It is a well got up little publication.

The *Militia Gazette* urges the transfer of the B. Infantry School Corps from St. John's, (P.Q.) to Montreal, and there is no doubt the change is a very desirable one.

The *Montreal Gazette* is of the opinion that hanging is going out of fashion in Canada. There have been fourteen murders since the year opened, and only one execution.

It is reported that the invention of Captain Greville Harston, of the Royal Grenadiers, of Toronto, for converting the Martini rifle into a magazine weapon, has been adopted by the small arms committee for the British army.

The official count in the E. Northumberland, Ont., local election gives Dr. Willoughby (Cons.) a majority of three. There appears to have been a good deal of dodging and shuffling about this count, the returns having been kept back an unnecessary time.

There is every sign of activity in pushing forward the Chignecto Ship Railway. Mr. Ketchum, C.E., arrived at St. John last week, and every preparation seems to have been made to expedite the work, which was already more advanced than the Engineer expected.

The following paragraph appears in the local press:—"Viscount Vanbrook, one of the oldest members of the British Peerage, prides himself on never having read a novel." Who is meant by "Viscount Vanbrook?" We are at a loss to remember any such title.

There are rumors of a fresh outbreak on the Railway in Cookshire, owing to what would appear to be a gross breach of faith on the part of the company. If the Italian riot breaks out again it is thought it will be a very determined effort. The militia is said to have been again called out.

H. M. Ships *Bellerophon*, (Flag of Vice-Admiral Lyons,) Capt. Bouverie Clark; and *Comus*, Capt. T. S. Jackson; sailed on Wednesday for Bermuda. Halifax will rather regret that the genial little Admiral will not be seen again in her social circles, as he will change his flag in December, on the retirement of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Chas. Eliot.

A large emigration of crofter fishermen to British Columbia is probable next spring. A number of the leading cannery owners are arranging to emigrate 120 families, about 600 souls, to take the place of Indians and Chinese in the canneries at fixed wages. The movement is regarded as an important one, in view of the drawbacks of the Chinese element in the Province.

A Canadian official report on the great Yukon River shows that for 600 miles it is in British territory. This includes about 200 miles of the gold mining region, where the chief camps are situated. The river is 2300 miles long, of which 2000 are navigable, without a rapid or portage. Its breadth is six to seven miles in some places. Little of the region traversed is fit for agriculture.

The Bank of Nova Scotia recently mentioned as being liable to a heavy fine for notes in circulation exceeding the amount prescribed by law is not, it appears, a transgressor in this respect. It has the privilege of issue accorded by charter to the Union Bank of P. E. I., which is amalgamated with the Bank of Nova Scotia. This Bank was permitted to issue notes to the value of three times its capital.

Lieut.-Governor Schultz, of Manitoba, refuses to summon a special session of the Legislature. The provincial programme provided for a special session of the house at which legislation would be enacted getting over the difficulty presented by the determination of the C. P. R. not to allow the Red River Valley railway to cross its track. The provincial ministry threaten to resign. All is quiet at the crossing.

Says the *St. John Sun*:—"There is a war of rates between Halifax and Boston, the first result of placing the new steamer *Halifax* on the route. The old company have reduced their fare to Boston from \$7 to \$3, and it is said they are prepared to come down to one dollar." The accommodations of the *Halifax* are so superior—the second-class being about equal in comfort to the first-class of the old line—that the new boat is not at all likely to be affected by any measures of this description.

The Moulton-Bennett Company, though not the best that has occupied the Academy, has given some very acceptable performances. "Boccaccio" and "The Black Hussar," especially the former, gave much satisfaction, and Balfe's still popular old opera, the "Bohemian Girl," was yet more decidedly appreciated on Wednesday evening. It has, no doubt, been better sung before, but it was, on the whole, very well rendered. Miss Greenwood in "I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls," and Mr. Annand in "Then you'll remember me," were deservedly encored, and Mr. Richard scored a decided success in "The heart bowed down." Last night, the "Beggars Student" was to be on the boards, but we are unable to notice anything that takes place so late as Thursday evening.

Wenham, Mass., has a monument to the memory of a cat that lived to the age of 20 years and two months.

The session of Congress just ended is the longest on record, having lasted 323 days.

The yellow fever maintains its hold on several localities in Florida with unusual tenacity, though it does not seem to be quite as malignant as at first.

It is reported from Buffalo that conversation through the Telephone has been carried on with perfect ease, audibility and success, over a distance of 800 miles.

Patrick Egan is said to deny the authorship of the disreputable "Murchison" letter which imposed on the softness of Lord Sackville. Whether the denial of this worthy is worth a row of pins is another question.

The New England potato crop will be an average one, but the short crop in Europe will probably send prices up to 75 cents a bushel in Boston and New York. This means 40 to 50 cents a bushel for provincial farmers.

Another couple in Ohio have been murdered, and their homestead set fire to, because the man was idiot enough to keep large sums of money in his house. And yet these Yankees are looked upon as so extra smart. The fact is, there is far grosser ignorance in rural districts in the States than in Canada.

The *Herald's* Washington special is reported to say that the President is about to issue a proclamation putting in force the Retaliation Act against Canada. This would be a nice outcome of Lord Sackville's gullibility, and a strong instance of the necessity of Canada being more directly represented at Washington.

The startling intelligence has reached San Francisco that 13 whalers are shut in by ice on the coast of Siberia. As they were only victualled for a cruise which was to end by the 1st of November, the gravest fears are entertained for the survival of their crews. One vessel had been already crushed at the date of the sad news.

The *Etruria* has again beaten her own record by five minutes, having reached Sandy Hook Bar from Queenstown in six days, one hour and fifty minutes. Best day's run 400 knots. On her trip in June she made on one day 503 knots under sail as well as steam. On the last trip she was delayed thirty minutes taking a pilot on board.

The Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania, which left this city for the Orient last summer, has been shipwrecked in the Ægean Sea. The expedition was to have reached Palestine about the beginning of October, and would have proceeded thence directly to the site of Babylon and Nineveh to begin archaeological excavations.

The *American Magazine* has passed into the hands of a new editor, Mr. John Gilmer Speeco, a gentleman whose attainments and ample experience leave no doubt of this excellent Magazine maintaining its high standing. The November number will contain another of the very interesting histories of "America's Crack Regiments," and one on the Theatres, a subject of perennial interest to people of taste.

It is said that the telescope which Mr. Alvan Clark, of Cambridge, Mass., is to construct for the new California Observatory will be powerful enough to bring the moon within 60 miles of the earth. Mr. Clark's last triumph, now in operation in the Lick Observatory, brought our satellite within 200 miles. If the present anticipations turn out to be correct, there will be a promise of fresh strides in astronomical discovery.

A diabolical piece of vengeance was recently reported from South Carolina. A young man named Harris, said to be of good social standing, finding his attentions to a young lady named Hammond unacceptable, deliberately rode her down, and trampled her under his horse's hoofs. The young lady is not likely to recover, and the ruffian fled. Armed bodies were in pursuit, and, if caught, he will no doubt be lynched.

It is not unnatural that Washington rumor should have pointed "to a prominent Canadian official" as the probable successor of Lord Sackville. Of course Sir Charles Tupper is the man referred to, and it is pretty certain the British Government could not do a better thing than appoint him. Sir Charles, at least, would not have been duped as Lord Sackville has been. It is a splendid chance to give Canada her due weight in foreign considerations.

For three weeks a band of gypsies were encamped near Littlestown, Pa., and on Wednesday Jacob Felker, an old farmer, conferred with them and was told that any money he might hide on a certain spot on his farm would double itself in a night. To test the matter he placed \$10 on deposit and the next morning found, as predicted, \$20. This so elated him that he went to the Littlestown Bank, drew out \$800, and made a like deposit, but next morning, to his dismay, the \$800 were gone, and so were the gypsies.

Mr. Bayard has curtly dismissed Lord Sackville. The churlish tone of the Secretary's letter may be only an offset to the Republican advantage afforded by Lord Sackville's lamentable indiscretion, but it is conclusive that nothing short of direct insult and brutality will satisfy the ferocious rabble which controls the elections. It was not enough for the refined American instincts that Lord Salisbury had already conceded the recall of Lord Sackville. The electoral campaign of 1888 will be memorable for the disgrace of the United States among civilized nations. And this is the country with which some among us desire to be incorporated!

The stoppage of the sale of Sir Morrell Mackenzie's book in Germany has been declared illegal, and the decree prohibiting its sale has been rescinded.

A train, returning from the recent fêtes at Naples, was crushed by a landslide of about 500 cubic metres of rock. About 100 persons were killed, and as many injured.

The native porter, who shot Major Bartolotta with a revolver from personal revenge for some severity, has since been hanged at Stanley Falls.

The royal family of Wurtemberg is as imbecile and insane as that of Bavaria. The King is consumptive, as well as weak in mind, and the heir to the throne, his nephew, exhibits similar symptoms.

There are reports that the gallant Stanley and his command have all been massacred; there is no confirmation of the intelligence, and some experts are yet confident of his safety, but it is all absolute uncertainty.

Lord Dufferin has received a recognition of his services and merit in being created Marquis of Dufferin and Earl of Ava, which latter will, we presume, now become the courtesy title of his oldest son, Viscount Claudeboye.

The visit of the German Emperor to the Pope does not appear to have been entirely satisfactory to the Vatican. As His Holiness is said to have raised the question of the restitution of the temporality, it was hardly to be expected it could.

An attempt has been made by incendiaries to destroy the Fontainebleau Forest. Fires were started in five places and were extinguished with difficulty. A large quantity of forage was consumed. The loss is 1,250,000 francs. Two men have been arrested on suspicion of having started the fires.

The autumn manoeuvres of a portion of the German army under the immediate eye of the Emperor, profoundly impressed the *Times* correspondent present with their perfection. The material and handling of the immense body of cavalry got together was especially magnificent, and the powers of endurance of both men and horses were conspicuous.

That ill-assorted couple, the King and Queen of Servia, have succeeded, it appears, in getting apart. The King, it is said, is to make Queen Natalie a large allowance, but the Queen is herself rich, and has betaken herself to St. Petersburg. It appears that the Patriarch of Constantinople did not object to the proceedings of the Servian primate in the matter of the divorce.

King Mivanga, who rules over the black Province of Uganda, is not a pleasant man for a next-door neighbor. He rules over 10,000,000 subjects, and is as ferocious as he is powerful. He has 1,500 wives, and kills five of them every day for his amusement. He is the largest slave dealer in Central Africa, supplying the Mohammedan dealers annually with about 150,000 slaves.

A curious state of things is reported from the district of Olonez in Russia. The bears are said to be completely masters of the situation. Having eaten all the horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, and poultry, the bears have arranged themselves into corps for a siege of the several villages. The peasants do not dare venture out of their houses, starvation is imminent, and the unfortunate moujiks were anxiously awaiting relief from the nearest garrison.

H. M. S. *Benbow*, one of the last ironclads completed and sent to sea, has joined the Mediterranean squadron. The *Benbow* carries 12 guns, two of which are 111 ton guns, whose shot weighs 1800 lbs. With a charge of 850 lbs. powder this projectile is capable of penetrating 3 ft. of iron armor. These guns are 43 ft. 8 in. long, and the projectile is 41 in. long and 17 in. in diameter. The *Benbow* is of 10,000 tons displacement, and 11,500 horse power.

We have not even yet heard the last of the dangers of the O'Leary raft of December last. The logs are all over the Atlantic to Madeira and the Azores. They are weighted down with barnacles, and water soaked, and are consequently more dangerous than ever. A German captain reports that his ship was five days among the logs, which tore the copper and damaged the rudder, and a Spaniard passed great fields of logs in lat. 35, long 18, on the 4th of September.

The Prince of Wales is the first English Heir Apparent who has never allowed his differences of opinion with the Crown to become public gossip. In all such matters he has the infallible instincts of a gentleman and a thorough man of the world. Nevertheless it is understood that he has strong views on the Irish question, and they are not the views of the court. Prominent among them is his opinion that there should have been a royal residence in Ireland. This has been the Queen's greatest mistake, and it is satisfactory to know that, in every direction, the Prince's views are infinitely more liberal and advanced.

The United States, on the eve of a Presidential election, and the public of London, in a murder scare, are alike contemptible. Because the police have not been able to catch a phenomenally adroit murderer, whose immunity is very likely due to the preternatural cunning of lunacy, every sapient idiot vents his shallow speculative wisdom on them. Bloodhounds are procured, and take an early opportunity for an extended absence without leave. The public attacks the Chief Commissioner, and Sir Chas. Warren (somewhat irrelevantly, but with more truth than poetry,) "goes for" the G. O. M. for encouraging mobs, and a broad review of it all leads to the inevitable conclusion of Carlyle—"principally fools."

Among the maids of honor who receive bequests from Lord Sackville are Harriet Phipps, Frances Drummond, Evelyn Paget, Ethel Cadogan, Evelyn Moore, Rosa Hood and Marie O. Deane. The furniture, pictures, and bric-a-brac alone of Knowle House, to be sold for the benefit of the maids, will certainly fetch £50,000. A lot of guessing is done as to what induced Lord Sackville to make so queer an addition to the list of queer English wills. It is surmised that, deeply indebted to some maid of honor to whom he did not wish to call special attention, he hit upon this plan of making them all rich. Lord Sackville had quarrelled with his elder brother, Earl Delaware, about the possession of Knowle House, and in the course of the quarrel fell out with his whole family.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS	
Cut Leaf	0
Granulated	8 1/2 to 8 3/4
Circle A	7 1/2 to 7 3/4
White Extra	7 1/2
Extra Yellow C	6 1/2
Yellow C	6 1/4 to 6 1/2
TEA	
Congou, Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 29
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES	
Barbadoes	35
Demerara	36
Diamond N	43
Porto Rico	30 to 37
Cienfuegos	32
Trinidad	34 to 35
Antigua	31 to 35
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44
" Bright	42 to 58
BISCUITS	
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family	6 1/4
Soda	6 1/2
do in 1 lb boxes, 60 to case	7 1/2
Fancy	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

Since our last there has been a firming up in the price of breadstuffs, particularly in Western Canada and the United States, and importers here seem less anxious to sell, believing that in the near future prices will be considerably improved.

We are just in receipt whilst writing this of a telegram from Harriston, Ontario, holding an ordinary 90 per cent. patent at \$5 90 at the mill equal to \$6.60 Halifax. The same grade can be bought at 6.40 in Halifax.

We do not make any change in our quotations, though our report is that the tone of the market all round has a firmer tendency to higher prices

FLOUR	
Graham	6 50 to 6.70
Patent high grades	6.75 to 7.00
90 per cent. Patents	6.50 to 6.65
Superior Extra	6.15 to 6.25
Extras from Patents	5.25 to 5.50
Low grades in sacks	3.75 to 3.80
" " barrels	4.00 to 4.25
Oatmeal, Standard	4.50 to 4.75
" Granulated	5.00
" Rolled	5.00 to 5.10
Corn Meal—kiln dried	3.25 to 3.50
Bran, per ton	20.00 to 21.00
Shorts	24.00 to 25.00
Middlings	26.00 to 27.00
Mill or Mixed Feed, per ton	30.00
Oil Cake, Ground	35.00
Oats per bushel of 48 lbs	40 to 43
Barley of 48	nominal
Peas of 60	1.00 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel	2.15 to 2.20
Pot Barley, per barrel	5.50
Hay per ton	13.00 to 14.50
Straw	11.00 to 12.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am Ex Mess, duty paid	11.00 to 11.50
" Am. Plate	12.50 to 12.75
" Ex. Plate	13.00 to 13.50
Pork, Mess, American	20.00
" American, clear	22.00
" P. E. I. Mess	20.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	15.50 to 16.00
" Prime Mess	13.25 to 13.75
Lard, Tubs and Pails	13.50 to 14.00
" Cases	14.00
Hams, P. E. I., green	none
Duty on Am Pork and Beef	\$2.20 per bbl.

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL	
Extra	none
No. 1	21.00
" 2 large	17.00
" 2	none
" 3 large	12.50
" 3	12.00
HERRING	
No. 1 Shore, July	4.75 to 5.00
No. 1 August, Round	4.25
" September	4.25
Round Shore	3.50
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.	4.50 to 5.00
Bay of Islands, Split	2.25 to 2.50
" Round	2.00 to 2.25
ALBWINES, per bbl.	5.00
CODFISH	
Hard Shore, new	4.25 to 4.40
New Bank	3.80
Ray	4.10 to 4.15
SALMON, No. 1	15.50 to 16.00
HADDOCK, per qt	2.75
HAKE	2.35
CUSK	1.75
POLLOCK	1.25
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.	30
COD OIL A	25 to 27

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

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing)	5.00 to 5.40
Tall Cans	4.80 to 5.00
Flat	6.20 to 6.40
Newfoundland Flat Cans	6.25 to 6.50

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, N. 1, per m.	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2, do	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, demension, good, per m.	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do	8.00 to 9.00
" Small do do	5.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m.	2.00
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

The above quotations are prepared by a reliable firm in this line

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	23 to 30
" in Small Tubs	25 to 28
" Good, in large tubs	21 to 24
Store Packed & oversalted	14 to 16
Canadian Township	22 to 24
" Western	17 to 19
Cheese, Canadian	10 to 12

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 20
" unwashed	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	5 to 6
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1	6
" under 60 lbs., No 1	5
" over 60 lbs., No 2	5
" under 60 lbs., No 2	5
Cow Hides, No 1	5
No 3 Hides, each	4
Calf Skins	25
" Deacons, each	25
Lambskins	25 to 55
Tallow	2

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Gravensteins	2.50 to 2.75
Apples, No. 1, new, per bbl	1.50 to 2.25
Oranges, per bbl. Jamaica (new)	6.00 to 6.50
Lemons, per case	5.00 to 7.00
Cocoanuts, per 100	5.00
Onions	2 1/2 to 2 3/4
" American Silver Skin	2 1/2 to 2 3/4
Dates, boxes, new	8 1/2
Raisins, Valencia, new	7 to 7 1/2
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb.	12
" small boxes	13
Prunes, Stewing boxes and bags	6
Bananas, per bunch	2.00 to 2.00
Grapes, Almeria, kegs	5.00 to 5.75

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	16 to 18
Geese, each	none
Ducks, per pair	70 to 80
Chickens	50 to 60

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive	4.25 to 5.00
Oxen	3.50 to 4.00
Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights	3.00 to 4.00
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs	4.00 to 5.00
Lambs	4.00 to 5.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

# Halifax Hotel,

HALIFAX, N. S.

THE LARGEST & MOST COMPLETE HOTEL  
IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.

Has been lately fitted with all modern  
improvements, making it one of the  
Leading Hotels in Canada.

H. HESSLEIN & SONS, PROPS.

# ALBION HOTEL,

22 SACKVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

P. P. ARCHIBALD, Prop'r.

This is one of the most quiet, orderly, and well-  
conducted Hotels in the city. Table always well  
supplied with the best the market will afford.  
Clean, well-ventilated Rooms and Beds, and no  
pains spared for the comfort of guests in every  
way, and will commend itself to all who wish a  
quiet home while in the city.

CHARGES MODERATE.

# LYONS' HOTEL,

Opp. Railway Depot.

KENTVILLE, N. S.

DANIEL McLEOD, - Prop'r.

# CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

100 and 102 Granville St.,  
(OPPOSITE PROVINCIAL BUILDING.)

The nicest place in the City to get a lunch, dinner,  
or supper. Private Dining Room for Ladies.  
Oysters in every style. Lunches, 12 to 2.30.

W. H. MURRAY, Prop.,  
Late Halifax Hotel

# BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

OPPOSITE JOHN TOBIN & CO.'S.

HALIFAX.

Terms, \$1.00 per Day.

CHAS. AuCOIN, Proprietor.

# Halifax Steam Coffee and Spice Mills.

Established A. D. 1841.

# W. H. SCHWARTZ & SONS,

Wholesale Dealers in

# Finest Coffees & Spices.

204 UPPER WATER ST.

HALIFAX.

E. SCHWARTZ.

FRED. SCHWARTZ

# The Yarmouth Steamship Co.

(LIMITED)

The Shortest and Best Route between  
Nova Scotia and Boston.

The new steel steamer YARMOUTH will leave  
Yarmouth for Boston every WEDNESDAY and  
SATURDAY EVENINGS after arrival of the  
train of the Western Counties Railway, commencing  
March 17th.

Returning, will leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, at  
10 a. m., every Tuesday and Friday, connecting at  
Yarmouth with train for Halifax and Intermediate  
stations.

The YARMOUTH is the fastest steamer plying  
between Nova Scotia and the United States, being  
fitted with Triple Expansion Engines, Electric  
Lights, Steel Steering Gear, Barge Keels, etc., etc.  
S.S. CITY OF ST. JOHN leaves Halifax every  
MONDAY EVENING, and Yarmouth every  
THURSDAY.

For Tickets, Staterooms, and all other information,  
apply to any Ticket Agent on the Windsor  
and Annapolis or Western Counties Railways.  
W. A. CHASE, L. E. BAKER,  
Agent. President and Manager.

# Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow

HALIFAX, N. S.

CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK

—or—

# Heavy Hardware

In the Maritime Provinces.

Pig Iron  
Bar Iron  
Lead  
Tin  
Antimony

Iron Boiler Plates  
Steel " "  
Boiler Tubes  
Boiler Rivets  
Steam Tubes

—ALSO—

Portland Cement, Fire Brick and Clay,  
Moulders' Sand,

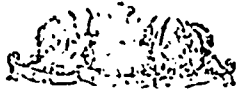
# FOUNDRY SUPPLIES,

Linseed Oil, White Leads, Cordage,  
Oakums, and a full assortment of

# SHIP CHANDLERY

—AND—

# SHELF HARDWARE.



# ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

# GALOPS DIVISION.

# NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the  
undersigned and endorsed "Tender for St.  
Lawrence Canals," will be received at this  
office until the arrival of the eastern and  
western mails on Tuesday, the 30th day of  
October instant, for the construction of two  
locks and the deepening and enlargement of  
the upper entrance of the Galops Canal.

A map of the locality, together with plans  
and specifications, will be ready for exami-  
nation at this office and at the Lock-Keepers  
house, Galops, on and after Tuesday, the 10th  
day of October instant, where forms of tender  
may be obtained by Contractors on personal  
application.

In the case of firms there must be attached  
the actual signatures of the full name, the  
nature of the occupation and residence of  
each member of the same, and further, a  
bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$6,000  
must accompany the tender for the works.

The respective deposit receipts—cheques  
will not be accepted—must be endorsed over  
to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and  
will be forfeited if the party tendering  
declines entering into contract for the works  
at the rates and on the terms stated in the  
offer submitted. The deposit receipts thus  
sent in will be returned to the respective  
parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind  
itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY,  
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,  
Ottawa, 11th October, 1888.



# SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL.

# NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The works for the construction of the canal,  
above mentioned, advertised to be let on the  
23rd of October next, are unavoidably postponed  
to the following dates.

Tenders will be received until  
Wednesday, the 7th day of November next.

Plans and specifications will be ready for  
examination at this office and at Sault Ste.  
Marie on and after

Wednesday, the 24th day of October next.

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY,  
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,  
Ottawa, 27th September, 1888.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

# FIRST SNOW.

The snow falls through the velvet dark,  
Yet spite of snow the night is soft,  
And he whose ears are keen may hark  
Elf-voices singing far aloft;  
The snow-flakes singing as they drift  
That summer's reign is over-past;  
Through leafless boughs they softly sift,  
And cover poor cold earth at last.

The winter comes, the summer goes,  
And nature shifts her livery,  
Takes snow-bloom in the place of rose,  
And winds for thrushes' minstrelsy.  
Grey snow-birds gather round the door  
And twitter, grateful for the crumbs;  
"King cold is conqueror once more,  
But only, dear—till summer comes."

J. ELIZABETH GOSTWYCKE ROBERTS.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

# REPOSE.

(Continued.)

A writer, considering "The Relations of Insanity to Modern Civilization," speaks of the loss of sleep as a prominent cause of it. He says:—"During every moment of consciousness the brain is in activity. The peculiar processes of cerebration, whatever they may be, is taking place; and thought after thought comes forth; nor can we help it. It is only when the peculiar connection or chain of connections of one brain cell with another is broken, and consciousness fades away into the dreamless land of perfect sleep, that the brain is at rest. In this state it recuperates its exhausted energy and power, and stores them up for future need. The period of wakefulness is one of constant wear. Every thought is generated at the expense of brain cells, which can be fully replaced only by periods of properly regulated repose. If, therefore, these are not secured by sleep; if the brain, through over-stimulation, is not left to recuperate, its energy becomes exhausted,—debility, disease, and finally, disintegration supervene. Hence, the story is almost always the same; for weeks and months before the indications of active insanity appear, the patient has been anxious, worried, and wakeful, not sleeping more than four or five hours out of the twenty-four. The poor brain, unable to do its constant work, begins to waver, to show signs of weakness or aberration; hallucinations or delusions hover around like floating shadows in the air." Dr. J. G. Holland observes:—"Sleep is a thing that bells have no more business to interfere with than with prayers and sermons; God is recreating us. We are as unconscious as we were before we were born; and while He holds us there, feeding anew the springs of life, infusing fresh fire into our brains, and preparing us for the work of another day, the pillow is as sacred as the sanctuary."

The desire for action may become as morbid a passion of the soul as that which most degrades and demoralizes mankind. A woman who cannot take a minute's repose is to be pitied as much as condemned. She interferes with the health, happiness, and prosperity of all around her. Her children are ceaselessly worried, and her husband eventually succumbs to the inevitable. Such unfortunates do not know repose, and, what is more, they dread it. They are immense workers, not that they do any more than other people, or work harder, but they make a great fuss about it, and are always at it. They rise early and sit up late, whether they do anything or not. For the life of them they cannot sit still. Nothing makes them so uncomfortable and so restless as leisure. They cannot visit a friend for an hour or two but they must be doing something. If a woman, she must be at her knitting, darning, or sewing. If a man, he must be moving his legs or his feet, or laying his hands upon whatever is within his reach. Don't do any of these things. Cultivate a calm, quiet manner. Better be a statue than a jumping-jack. There are much worse habits than these to be sure, and we are speaking only about little things, but they are annoying when persisted in. As a writer says:—"There should be cultivated such habits as tend to quiet and calm the over-excited nerves. The tension must be diminished all along the line of life; haste and hurry and worry abandoned, and repose of mind cultivated." Who sedulously attends, pointedly asks, calmly speaks, coolly answers, and ceases where he has no more to say, possesses some of the best requisites of man; and is the one

"Who, when great trials come,  
Nor seeks, nor shuns them; but doth calmly stay,  
Till he the thing and the example weigh."

Persons who have influence upon the minds of others, maintain constantly a degree of repose. We repeat that a certain degree of mutual repose is necessary to influence. One person always talks in a hurry, of a thousand things, and is easily excited. Another, carefully avoiding the causes which ruffle him, and preserving the poise of his faculties, insists on his point quietly, and carries it.

"But hills of every shape and every name,  
Transformed to blessings, miss their cruel aim,  
And every moment's calm that soothes the breast,  
Is given in earnest of eternal rest."

The repose of equanimity is a charm which dissolves all opposition. The mind which shows itself open to influence from every quarter, and is swayed by them, is not its own master. The mind that never rests is invariably full of freaks and caprices. The mind that has no repose shows its dependence, and its lack of self-control. If a man wishes to have influence of a powerful character upon the minds about him, he must have repose. "Unstable as water thou shalt not excel." If a captain, engineer, minister, physician, lawyer, teacher, or orator, as well as those who are in

less responsible situations in life, wish to excel, and to attain power over the minds of others, to succeed in everything, to possess that

"Central peace, subsisting at the heart  
Of endless agitation,"

they must think and act calmly, quietly, deliberately, and reasonably; in other words, their minds must be full of repose. "He that ruleth over his own spirit," etc.

If there is anything on earth that we would shun almost as we would a pestilence, it is an anxious, fractious, worrying, restless, excitable, impatient, scolding man or woman. They are a terror, as well as a pest, to society. Nobody relies on them; they are as flighty as the wind. Where there is no repose, there is no reliability of character. Saint Peter was a rash and impatient man; he was ready to lay down his life at any time for his Lord and Master; but his impulsive zeal failed to prevent the denial. John, reposing on the breast of the Saviour, was "the one whom Jesus loved." Martha, cumbered with much serving, chose a part inferior to that of Mary, who reposed at the feet of Jesus. If we are to be engaged in great enterprises, the powers of the mind must be reposed. A military commander without repose fights without order, struggles for no definite end, and is defeated and disgraced. Why? Simply because he has never planned in repose.

Says the Sanitarian:—"He who strives after a long and pleasant term of life must seek to attain continual equanimity, and carefully to avoid everything which too violently taxes his feelings. Nothing more quickly consumes the vigor of life than the violence of the emotions of the mind. Anxiety and care destroy the healthiest body; we know that fright and fear, yea, excess of joy, become deadly. They who are naturally cool and of a quiet turn of mind, upon whom nothing makes too powerful an impression, who are not wont to be excited either by great sorrow or great joy, have the best chance of a long and happy life. Preserve, therefore, under all circumstances, a composure of mind which no happiness, no misfortune, can too much disturb. Love nothing too violently; hate nothing too passionately; fear nothing too strongly."

Where there is repose, there is dignity. How can a restless, uneasy man be a dignified character. Can a woman who fumes, and frets, and fusses, and is full of caprices and freaks, be called a dignified lady? We admire a dignified person in any station in life, in man or in woman. A dignified person speaks and acts calmly, quietly, sweetly, and all acknowledge their influence. The moment a man surrenders himself to his passions, he loses his dignity. There can be no dignity where there is no repose. It is in the repose of the passions that we find the happiness, the influence, the power, and the dignity of our life.

"The happiness of human kind  
Consists in rectitude of mind,  
A will subdued to reason's sway,  
And passions practiced to obey."

Great enterprises have failed for want of repose. Great men have failed; others have yielded their lives at their prime, and before, for want of repose. Who are those that easily govern others? They are generally calm, and consequently govern well. They are prompt and resolute, but steady and mild. Let us cultivate repose.

"Come, peace of mind, delightful guest,  
Return and make thy downy nest o'er me more in this sad heart."

NEW GLASGOW.

W. D. S.

## THE AMERICAN PRIVATEER "GENERAL ARMSTRONG."

On the 26th of September, 1814, the British 74-gun ship *Plantagenet*, Capt. Robert Lloyd, 38-gun frigate *Rota*, Captain Philip Somerville, and 18-gun brig-sloop *Carnation*, Captain George Bentham, cruising off the Western Isles, discovered at anchor in the road of Fayal the American privateer schooner *General Armstrong*, of seven guns, including a long 24 or 32 pounder on a traversing carriage, and about 90 men, Captain Grey R. Champlin. Captain Lloyd sent Lieutenant Robert Faussett, in the *Plantagenet's* pinnace, into the port, to ascertain the force of the schooner, and to what nation she belonged. Owing to the strength of the tide, and to the circumstance of the schooner getting under way and dropping fast astern, the boat drifted nearer her than had been intended. The American privateer hailed, and desired the boat to keep off, but that was impracticable, owing to the quantity of stern-way on the schooner. The *General Armstrong* then opened her fire, and before the boat could get out of gun shot, killed two and wounded seven of her men.

As the captain of the American privateer had now broken the neutrality of the port, Captain Lloyd determined to send in and endeavor to cut out the schooner, which had since come to again with springs close to the shore. Accordingly, at 8 p. m., the *Plantagenet* and *Rota* anchored off Fayal road, and at 9 p. m. four boats from the *Plantagenet* and three from the *Rota*, with about 180 seamen and marines, under the command of Lieutenant William Matterface, first of the frigate, pulled in towards the road. The *Carnation* had been directed to cover the boats in their advance, but, owing, as it appears, to the strength of the current, and the intricacy of the navigation, the brig did not arrive within gun shot of the American schooner, and, therefore, was not of the slightest use. At midnight, after a fatiguing pull against a strong wind and current, the boats got within hail of the *General Armstrong*, and received from her, and from a battery erected with a portion of her guns, on the commanding point of land under which she had anchored, a heavy fire of cannon and musketry. In about half an hour this fire sank two of the boats, and killed or disabled two thirds of the party that had been detached in them. The remainder returned, and at about 2 a. m. on the 27th reached the *Rota*.

The loss appears to have been of the following lamentable amount: the *Rota's* first and third lieutenants (William Matterface and Charles R. Nor-

man,) one midshipman, and 31 seamen and marines killed, the *Rota's* second lieutenant, (Richard Rawle,) first lieutenant of marines, (Thomas Park;) pursor, (William Bongo Basdon;) two midshipmen, and 81 seamen and marines wounded. Among the langridge which the Americans fired were nails, brass buttons, knife blades, etc., and the consequence was that the wounded, as on former occasions recorded in this work, suffered excruciating pain before they were cured. Soon after daylight the *Carnation* went into the road to destroy the privateer, but the Americans saved the British the trouble by setting fire to her themselves.—*James' Naval History*.

## INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

DEAR CRITIC,—In your issue of 12th inst. it is stated that Upper Province travellers offer "alleged woollen goods at very low prices." In your comments you say, "the goods referred to are simply cotton fabrics, with a small percentage of wool in them, consistent with preserving a woollen appearance."

These cloths are probably sold for all wool fabrics, and rightly, for all wool shoddies can be procured at about sixty to eighty per cent. cheaper than scoured cape wool, and some of the Canadian mills are making all wool fabrics that contain eighty per cent. of this cheap shoddy or "all wool," the remaining twenty per cent. is fine wool, or possibly, and probably, cotton. The shoddy is as cheap as, or cheaper than, the cotton.

I hold that it is right to make shoddy fabrics, and every buyer should know that cheap price goods are inferior in quality; but it is passing strange how people will pander to a cheap all wool article, even though it is really a dear article. The middle men must have low priced goods. One manufacturer explains himself as being astonished that he can no longer sell a really good article except to local customers.

While I favor shoddy manufacture, I am persuaded that the all wool cheap cry has become a snare, and hope that the day is near at hand when it shall be better understood, and the genuine all wool article or fabric receive a greater demand.

Yours, etc.,

KNIT GOODS.

Rhodes, Curry & Co. have been awarded contracts for all the buildings to be erected on the Short Line, from Oxford to Tatamagouche, at a cost of about \$45,000.

A Buffalo paper records some interesting experiments in long distance telephoning conducted the other day between that city and Boston, Springfield, New York and Troy. The wires worked well, and conversations were carried on over a distance of 800 miles with as much ease as if the parties were only a few blocks distant, every word uttered being clearly and distinctly heard. The line was constructed by the Bell Company, and is owned by the New York telephone and telegraph company.

The total world's production of raw silk in 1887, according to statistics recently published in Lyons, France, was 11,710,000 kilos, equal to about 25,762,000 pounds, against 23,386,000 pounds in 1886, 20,497,400 pounds in 1885, and 21,837,200 pounds in 1884.

In the matter of putting the telegraph and telephone wires under ground, Chicago is setting other cities an example. In the business district of Chicago not a wire is to be seen, although there is something like five thousand miles of wire beneath the surface, and all working to everybody's satisfaction.

Most of the Lancashire cotton mills are running on short time. The mill owners calculate that they will have to run on short time two months before the ring is broken. Liverpool brokers attribute the increase in prices not to ring operations, but to natural causes. Mills spinning Egyptian cotton are not affected.

The California lumber trade is said to have revived considerably of late, owing to a boom through the southern portion of the state, which has enlivened the real estate market, and increased building. The hope is that the improvement will not prove ephemeral.

About fifty vessels of various sizes are under charter to load lumber at Portland, Me., for South America. Freight rates have taken a sharp rise the past few weeks, and are still advancing. Fourteen dollars per thousand feet of lumber to Buenos Ayres is the ruling rate. The shipments of lumber from Portland to South America the present year bid fair to exceed 50,000,000 feet, the largest year's business in the history of Portland.

The London, Eng., market for American woods is showing better tone. The trade in walnut has improved materially, and higher prices are anticipated, owing to an advance in freight rates, which is also expected to check importations of stocks already in over supply. Good grades have been in active demand, and inferior have been disposed of at weak prices. The improvements have covered both logs and lumber, but the latter has been most in demand. Prices are firm on good stock. The trade in whitewood has been more satisfactory, and lumber stocks have been much reduced. Plank and inch boards are scarce. Logs have been in large supply, but the latest report is that they have advanced slightly, and are likely to advance further. All prices are now well maintained, and the demand keeps up well.

A railroad 260 miles in length is being constructed through the most fertile part of Siberia, which will open to the markets of the world a district that can supply 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels of wheat.



Germany imported during the year 1887 forty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty tons of leaf, and one thousand two hundred and forty-nine tons of manufactured tobacco, an increase of two thousand seven hundred and sixty-four of the former, and four tons of the latter over the year 1886.

Last year the United States imported foreign products as follows.

Iron and steel.....	\$48,992,022
Hemp, flax and jute.....	41,287,248
Leather.....	11,965,000
Woollen goods.....	44,725,000
Wool.....	15,887,000
Tobacco (manufactured).....	14,303,000
Lumber.....	10,524,000
Broadstuffs.....	8,755,000
Vegetables, potatoes and beans.....	7,365,900

The total imports for the year amounted to \$723,875,813.

OFF FOR BOSTON!

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Many are the families represented on board the good ship *Halifax*, or among the watching crowd gathered 'long shore. Even the rain has not the effect of dispersing the men, women and children who have assembled to see the *Halifax* start on her bridal journey. From deck, the scene is a curious one—hundreds of upturned types of "the human face divine"—a collection of "all sorts and conditions of men." All around is a murmur of good-byes, the kindly threadworn parting words—"now, do take care of yourself," "be sure not catch cold"; all set, as it were, to an accompaniment of the more affectionate as well as conspicuous method of saying farewell.

The twelve o'clock gun is fired. A few minutes of delay. The gangway is pulled off—

"And see! she stirs!  
She starts, she moves, she seems to feel  
The thrill of life along her keel  
And spurning with her foot the ground,  
With one exulting joyous bound,  
She leaps into the ocean's arms.

But no; she stops! The cause, a belated genius who strides down the wharf, waving his banjo frantically. Such respect has the *Halifax* for talent of this description, that with a murmured apology to her passengers concerning the disadvantages of a musical mind, she allows her gangway to be made fast, and welcomes another child to her capacious bosom. Such a bright, merry crowd as they are who enjoy the laugh at the musician's expense.

Informal introductions abound. Many in this wise—a friend on the wharf spies two mutual but unacquainted friends standing near each other on deck. Immediately his whole energies become bent on making an introduction, for which purpose he gesticulates wildly and howls himself hoarse.

Soon these ravings attract the attention of his friends. They eye him intently, with a vague notion that he should try "Mount Hope" air as a restorative. Suddenly, by a common attraction, they turn to one another—the idea of an introduction penetrating slowly the density of the masculine man. A delightful uncertainty as to names is evident, but the friend is satisfied, wearied but triumphant. THE CRITIC made its best bow on a couple of these pleasing but trying occasions.

Steadily and smoothly we steam down the harbor. A few unfortunate individuals below grumble that we have not left the wharf. We point triumphantly to the fast retreating end of George's Island in disproof of this idea.

The dinner-bell rings out a cheery welcome. THE CRITIC having breakfasted at 7 a.m., repairs most willingly to the substantial repast awaiting in the dining saloon. Many are the jokes about the advisability of sitting next a director, and so securing the constant service of a waiter. The dinner is excellent. A few little incidents lending it the peculiar piquancy of a meal on ship-board. The soup suddenly develops an ebb and flow tide so that it requires a mathematical mind to determine an effectual adjustment of the spoon. A bright bit from George Eliot strikes us with new meaning—"Unwonted circumstances make us all rather unlike ourselves; there are conditions under which the most majestic person is obliged to sneeze, and our emotions are liable to be acted on in the same incongruous manner."

A few passengers leave the table. Sea-sick? Oh, no! The ladies have suddenly remembered that they "must speak to the stewardess," while the gentlemen, with less originality, are leaving "for a smoke," or "to see" the inevitable "man."

As the sea grows a trifle rougher, a new phase of human nature presents itself. Straugers, who, if travelling by rail, would have remained unknown to each other, discuss the still unsettled question of sea-sickness—"a touch of Nature that makes all men kin." Many preventative and remedies are suggested. A man who places his faith in the efficacy of alcohol amuses the walkers on deck. Approaching as best he may the crescent shaped head-light, he inquires politely:—

"Can any lady or gentleman tell me if this is the moon?"

To which another traveller makes this highly intelligent answer.—

"Looks like it. But I dunno. I am a stranger in these parts."

Towards night, our friend of the banjo gives some selections "The singing of the sailors" arises through the hatchway. The exquisite finishings of the saloon and parlor show to great advantage under the Incandescent Light. A cheery good-night is said by all.

Morning finds all in the best of humors. The passengers have become used to the motion of the ship. Ladies come timidly up to try the fresh air on deck, decide they like it, and proceed to make themselves comfortable

with wraps and books. It did our heart good to see some of "our solid men" of Halifax, whose chief interest lies in the rise and fall of stocks, promenading the deck, examining the far horizon for sails, guessing as wildly as any schoolboy as to probable distances, pointing out to less keen eyes a distant line of smoke, or watching with a keen delight the sweep of the white gulls.

But all good times must come to an end. Reluctantly the *Halifax* touches the American shore. Slowly her 200 passengers scatter through Boston and its suburbs. Owing to the accommodating length of the excursion, we may not all meet again on ship board, but come we back singly or together, there can be only the most pleasant recollection of the courtesy and kindness met with on board the initial steamer of the Canada Atlantic S. S. Co. With such a ship as the *Halifax* upon the route between Charlottetown, Halifax and Boston, the already large passenger and freight traffic will be largely increased. In fact it is already evident that a sister ship will be required, in order to adequately provide for the trade. Of the courtesy of Captain Hill and the officers of the *Halifax* it need only be said that they are untiring in their efforts to look after the comfort and well-being of the passengers, and travellers by this route may rest assured that nothing will be left undone that should be done to make the trip enjoyable. The record of the *Halifax*, in the two trips she has already taken, proves beyond a doubt, that despite adverse weather and newness of machinery, the speed of this pride of the ocean is in every way satisfactory.

COMMERCIAL.

The course of trade has been even and regular, and has presented no new features worthy of attracting general attention. Distribution in the leading lines has been fair, although in some quarters the uncertain and broken state of the weather has been esteemed a drawback.

Payments have been as promptly met as it was expected that they could be. As the agricultural produce of the country has been satisfactory both in quantity and value, there ought to be an average circulation of money in this province and city. However, merchants here, although reporting trade fair, are not disposed to extend more credits than they can avoid, and we learn that a number of country dealers have been notified to that effect. At the present moment it looks as if Nova Scotia farmers in many instances would rather hold their produce—be it butter, cheese, apples, grain, etc.—under a hopeless anticipation of a hypothetical advance in prices—and thus allow the merchants on whom they depend to supply them with what they and their families require for their daily use "to go to the wall." It is the old story of "killing the goose with the golden egg." Of course, if the farmer finds his family pinched with hunger or wanting in any other way the comforts of life, he can sell what he has for what he can obtain, and proceed to feed and clothe those dependent upon him with the proceeds. Or, if he has reserve funds or resources upon which he can fall back he may "hold till spring," and then find, in nine cases out of ten, doubtless to his satisfaction he has obtained practically less than he would if he had sold what he had to offer when it was fresh and in its best marketable state.

The Winnipeg Commercial says:—"Last week did not show any improvement in trade activity, but rather the contrary. This was owing to the unfavorable weather, which was certainly of such a nature as to put a damper on business activity. Several days' rain, followed by a heavy snow-storm, put the roads in a bad state, and made travelling very uncomfortable. The natural result was that all business that could be postponed was left over until it could be transacted with greater comfort. Changes in prices were few and unimportant, with the exception of the hardware and metal branch, which continues to show appreciation in values."

The many changes that have taken place of late in the wheat, pork and lard markets in Chicago, demonstrate most forcibly that many of the fortunes lately acquired in speculative dealing have been the result of the most stupid flukes imaginable. A case is mentioned of a party in Montreal who sent an order to Chicago to buy a large quantity of wheat. Soon after the message left, however, the market took a sudden tumble, and the party making sure that his order had been filled and his market wiped out, wired immediately to close the deal. To his surprise, however, he was soon made aware of the fact that he had scored a good quick profit. It seems that the message was somehow delayed, so that when the Chicago firm received it, the wheat was bought at about the lowest point of the break, when the market immediately shot up again, and was closed by instructions of the second message at a handsome profit. Here then is a case in which the operator had made up his mind that he had lost by going "long" instead of "short," instead of which, as he afterwards discovered, he hit it right, just in the nick of time by a pure accident. What judgment then can there be in such trading? None whatever!

Bradstreet's report of the week's failures:

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Oct. 26	Prev. week	1887	1886	1885	1888	1887	1886	1885
United States..	208	195	213	216	166	3,074	7,718	8,312	9,320
Canada.....	28	31	25	10	24	1,410	1,052	991	1,067

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—Falconer & Dunning, general store, Acadia Mines, partially burnt out, most of their stock being saved; Konny, Johnston & Co., fishing supplies, Lockport, dissolved, Austin Locke retires, W. W. Konny, and Lewis C. Johnston continue the business under the same name; E. R. Moffat, grocer, North Sydney, succeeded by James W. Gordon; Gilbert W. Walker, general store, Milford, assigned to George Musgrave, in trust for benefit of creditors, preferences \$775; McKay & Co., general store, Baddeck, Kenneth J. McKay and Ewan G. Mac skill, co partnership registered Oct 17, '88, dating from Sept 24, '88; Leander Keddy,

shoemaker, Ayloesford, assigned to T. R. Harris, in trust for benefit of creditors, liabilities reported about \$4500, assets nearly \$2300; Clifford Heskin, furniture, Halifax, reported left the city; A. Molougall & Son, Halifax, wholesale grocers and liquors, sold out wholesale grocery business; Acadia Organ Co., manufacturers organs, Bridgetown, dissolved, E. P. Raymond retires, A. E. Sulis continues under the old name.

**Dry Goods.**—A fair business for the season is reported in general dry goods, chiefly in sorting up orders, as regards the wholesale trade. Retailers express themselves as satisfied with the volume of business accomplished. In short the dry goods trade in this city and province, though just now not rushing, is fair and affords reasonable but not large profits to those engaged in it. West of us the situation may be regarded as upon the whole improving. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin*, reviewing the dry goods position in its last issue, says:—"Prices however in some lines are still being cut most frightfully, especially in flannels, certain kinds of grey having been cut down 15 to 20 per cent. in order to place orders, according to the statement of a traveller for one of our largest houses. In cotton goods a most demoralizing state of affairs is said to exist, as the great aim of some of the large mills seems to be a determination to sell below card rates. There can be no doubt that the Canada Cotton Company has been an incorrigible sinner in this respect, although we learn that it has seen the error of its way and will reform. Quite a number of country failures have taken place recently, many of which have turned out the veriest wrecks. Still the outlook for trade is not as gloomy as some of our merchants try to make out, as remittances have improved and greater confidence appears to be manifested."

**IRON, HARDWARE, AND METALS.**—The firm tone previously noted in the iron and hardware trades has been fully maintained with prices at the full level. Stocks carried in Canada are reported to be light which is probably largely due to the increased carrying charges arising from higher duties. The indications are that prices will rule higher during the coming winter. Warrants in Glasgow are cabled at 41s. 8d. London cables are:—spot tin £102 12s. 6d.; three months £103; market dull Chili bars, spot £78 7s. 6d.; futures £78 15s., G. M. B copper £78 2s. 6d.; market firm. Soft Spanish lead £13 12s. 6d.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The demand for flour has been fair and the market more active with a reported larger volume of business. The feeling has been firm at unchanged values. Beerbohm's cable says:—"Cargoes off coast—wheat and corn quiet but steady; do. on passage and for immediate shipment, wheat and corn firm with little movement. California wheat off coast 42s. 3d.; promptly to be shipped 42s. 6d. Liverpool, red American spring wheat 8s. 2½d.; Minnesota first bakers' flour 29s., English country markets firmer. Wheat in Paris slow at 47s. 6d. November. Flour in Paris slow at 39s. 9d. November. At Antwerp spot wheat quiet." In Chicago wheat fluctuated for a time, but the final result at latest reports was a slight advance in figures and quotations were \$1.15½ December, \$1.15½ January, \$1.15½ May. Corn was firmer and moved up a little to 41½c. November, 39½c. December, 38½c. May. Oats have been quiet and steady at 24½c. November, 23½c. December, 29½c. May. In New York one report says that there has been a strong tone to the wheat market, and prices advanced 1½c. to 2c. to \$1 11½ November, \$1.13½ December, \$1.18½ May. Corn was firmer and advanced to 49½c. November, 50½c. December, 47½c. May. Oats were 30½c. November, 31½c. December, 32½c. January. Another report says:—"The alleged inherent weakness of the speculative market for wheat is manifesting itself in the dragging condition of business and the downward (in the main) course of prices. New York is looking on with curiosity rather than with a partnership interest as to the speculative relations in Chicago, while the seaboard markets are unable to take a step as to cash wheat. The export bulletin has not had a scratch upon it for a week and a half at New York, and still the outlook for business with foreign countries is as remote as ever. The stuff don't move. Exporters have been hit hard in the contract market this year, and are very cautious how they short the market. The locals run at first loss. The country bulls have enough bought to make a 16c break if they commenced to unload. New York believes some such break is not far off. The break in corn does not help wheat any. Trading here is very light."

**PROVISIONS.**—The local demand for provisions has been good, and the market active with a considerable volume of business in a jobbing way. The demand for pork has been as good as could be expected, and sales were freely made at firm prices. For lard the demand was good, and prices were firmly maintained. The demand for hams and bacon was smaller than was expected, and did not keep pace with that for other provisions. In the Liverpool provision market for bacon a weaker feeling prevailed, and prices declined 6d. to 46s. to 47s. 6d. Pork was steady at 78s. 9d. Lard was weaker, and fell off 3d. to 46s. Tallow remains unchanged at 28s. 6d. The Chicago provision market was active but weaker, and pork declined 2½c. to 15c., quotations being at \$14.40 December and January, and \$14.72½ for May. Lard was also weaker, and fell off 5c. to 12½c. to \$8.10 December, 8½c. 12½ January, \$8 20 May. There was no change in the hog market.

**BUTTER.**—The market for butter has continued to be quiet under merely a good consumptive demand for really good qualities. We note that in Montreal and Toronto prices have taken a sudden upward turn, which is said to be in consequence of a demand by shippers, who want to send off the goods that they can to England before the season of navigation closes. If this statement is true, the movement can be only ephemeral, and figures will soon revert to their former level.

**CHEESE.**—Though there has been no specific change in the cheese market, the tone is firm, with no disposition on the part of holders to sell, except at full prices. The reports of the short October make throughout Canada and the United States are being confirmed, and many factories show a heavy shrinkage. The cable is unchanged at 51s. A year ago it was 50s. 6d.

**APPLES.**—Cables from London report the market very bad, owing to supplies largely exceeding the demand. Still it is thought that the present

glut in England will only be temporary, and that as soon as the poor offerings of fall stock are worked off, winter kinds will meet with better enquiry.

**SUGAR** has weakened a little of late, and refineries are reported to be willing to shade prices for round lots. London quotes cane steady at 16s. 4½d. for Java, with beet dull and lower at 14s. 1½d.

**TEA.**—The market has been fairly active and steady, and the undertone is firm, and holders are confident in the future of the market, and unwilling to accept bids below asking rates.

**FISH OILS.**—Our reports on fish oils are:—Montreal, Oct. 30.—"The market continues to gain strength in cod oil, sales being reported at 38c to 39c. for Newfoundland, with holders now asking 40c. Gaspe is quoted at 38c. to 39c., and Halifax at 36c. to 37½c. Steam refined seal oil is firm at 47½c., pale seal ordinary at 42½c., and straw at 37c. Cod liver oil, slow sale at 60c. to 70c." Gloucester, Mass., October 30.—"We quote cod oil 30 to 32 cts. per gal.; medicine oil 60 cts.; blackfish oil 55 cts."

**FISH.**—This week opened with an improved enquiry for nearly all kinds of fish, and prices are much firmer, though no actual advance in figures has been accomplished, except in regard to dry fish, where they have improved. The scarcity of hard shore cod has caused the value of Bank to advance 10c. to 15c. There is also a demand for split herring, of a grade somewhat cheaper than those taken on our own shores. Hake and haddock remain stationary, but, if the advance in other lines is sustained, these fish must follow them. We may remark here that the present improvement in the tone of the market is not so much due to any unusual demand for fish, but nearly altogether to the fact that the catch of herring, mackerel, cod, hake, haddock, etc., has been far smaller than for some years past. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, October 30.—"Labrador herring are in good demand, with sales at \$5.12½ to \$5.25, but holders are now asking \$5.50 for round lots. We quote Labrador \$5 50, and shore herring \$5.25. Dry cod steady at \$4.75 to \$5 per quintal, and green cod at about the same figures per bbl. Labrador salmon, \$14 to \$15 per bbl." Gloucester, Mass., October 30.—"The market remains active, with unfavorable weather for curing cod, but little difficulty in filling orders. We quote large Georges codfish at \$4.75 to \$4.87½ per qtl., and small at \$4.25 to \$4.37½. Bank, \$4 25 and \$4. Shore, \$4.50 and \$4.12½ for large and small. Dry Bank, \$5 and \$4.50. Cured cusk at \$3.50 per qtl.; hake, \$2 30; haddock, \$3.25; heavy salted pollock, \$2.50; and English cured do., \$3 per qtl. Labrador herring, \$6 per bbl.; medium split, \$5 50; Newfoundland do., \$6; Nova Scotia do., \$6 75; Eastport, \$5; round Shore, \$3.50; pickled codfish, \$5.50; haddock, \$4.50; halibut heads, \$3, tongues, \$7; sounds, \$12; tongues and sounds, \$10; alewives, \$5; trout, \$14 50." Boston, October 30.—"The catch of mackerel up to date has been only 35,200 barrels. Most of the vessels coming in now haul up, and the fishing season is virtually over. Recent sales of shore mackerel have been at \$19 to \$19.50 for small, and \$27 for large, the latter of superior quality. P. E. Island unculled, \$24 for good lots late caught; No 2's, \$23; No 1's, \$25; and extra No. 1's, \$26 to \$28, the latter price for fish running 160 or less to the barrel. Late caught Nova Scotia mackerel are selling at the same price as the Island's. We hear of 1,000 bbls. on the way from Ireland. Some good catches of mackerel have been made there lately, and the season will last till the middle of December. The fish are large and fat, but are poorly taken care of, a good many soft and rusty fish being among them. We think mackerel are about as high as they will go. Large split herring, \$6.50 to \$6.75. Dry Bank codfish are selling at \$4.50 to \$5 for small and large." Havana, Nov. 4 (by cable via New York).—"Codfish, per 100 lbs., \$7; haddock, do., \$6; hake, do., \$5 75. Market decidedly improved." St. John's, Antigua, October 9.—"The market is barely supplied with dry and pickled fish. All the old stock has been cleared off, and dealers must pay fair prices for next direct arrival. We value cod at \$18, haddock \$14, hake \$12, split herrings \$4.75, No 3 mackerel \$8.50, alewives \$6, smoked herrings 18c. per box."

For Market Quotations, see page 5.

**J. S. MACLEAN & CO.**  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**  
 Dealers in West India Goods,  
 Provisions, &c.  
**JERUSALEM WAREHOUSE, - HALIFAX.**

Have on hand a large stock of  
**MOLASSES,**  
 Demerara, Porto Rico, St. Croix, Trinidad,  
 Antigua.  
**SUGAR.**  
 Porto Rico, and all Grades Refined.  
**TEA. TEA.**

A large and specially selected stock of China Teas and of their well known No. 1 Blend. This latter is mixed India & China Teas of a high grade and is daily increasing in sale as a Family Tea. It is always of uniform strength and flavor and therefore most desirable.

- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| FLOUR.     | TOBACCO. |
| CORN MEAL. | PORK.    |
| BEANS.     | BEEF.    |
| BARLEY.    | BUCKETS. |
| PEAS.      | BROOMS.  |
| RAISINS.   | PICKLES. |
| CURRENTS.  | SPICES.  |

Besides other small Groceries which are offered at reasonable prices on usual terms.

**Widow Bedott Papers, Free.**

This is the book over which your grandmothers laughed till they cried, and it is just as funny to-day as it ever was. Sent with a 100p Picture Book for 5c. silver, for postage, and this slip, A. W. KISNER, Yarmouth, N.S.

**DO YOU WANT A DOG**

If so, send for **DOG BUYER'S GUIDE**, containing colored plates, 100 engravings of different breeds, prices they are worth, and where to buy them. Directions for Training Dogs and Breeding Ferrets. Mailed for 15 Cents. Also Cuts of Dog Furnishing Goods of all kinds.

**ARE YOU INTERESTED IN COUNTRY**

Then send for **Practical POULTRY BOOK**, 100 pages, containing useful colored plates, engravings of nearly all kinds of fowls; descriptions of the breeds; how to caponize; plans for poultry houses; information about incubators, and where to buy Eggs from best stock at \$1.50 per sitting. Sent for 15 Cents.

**DO YOU KEEP A BIRD**

If so, send the **BOOK OF CAGE BIRDS**, 120 pages, 150 illustrations. Beautiful colored plates. Treatments and breeding of all kinds Cage birds, for pleasure and profit. Diseases and their cure. How to build and stock an aviary. All about Parrots. Prices of all kinds birds, eggs, etc. Mailed for 15 Cents. The Three Books, 40 Cts.

**ASSOCIATED FANCIERS,**  
 227 South Eighth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## AT CROSS-PURPOSES.

(Continued.)

Stuyvesant was at a loss to account for Charley's early visit to his mother's house, where of late he had not been a frequent visitor at the best of times. Just now one would have supposed that he had enough to think of and to do, under present circumstances, without making morning calls. But Charley's conduct in this crisis had been systematically unaccountable. It was impossible to predict what he would do or say, what he would leave undone or unsaid.

The door opened, and Miss Vaughn entered. She looked very dainty and winsome in a fresh morning-gown; her eyes were dancing with happiness and health; and she had a bewitching smile on her lips. She tried to frown as Paul arose, but the smile was rebellious and would not down, so she gave up her vain assumption of displeasure and broke into a merry laugh.

"Well, Bear," she said, "have you come to apologize for your rudeness last night?"

This was just the reception Paul wished for. He was willing to apologize. Metaphorically speaking, he asked nothing better than to grovel at her little feet. All he was unwilling to do was to explain; and Kitty did not ask for an explanation.

He managed even to say, with a fair attempt at a light manner,—

"If you call me a bear, you must expect to be hugged."

"Hands off!" she cried, retreating behind a chair. "I haven't forgiven you yet for being cross."

"I throw myself on your mercy," he said, "and I beg you to believe that I was the greatest sufferer by not being on hand to walk home with you yesterday evening."

"Of course you were," she answered. "People who let their tempers get the best of them are always the greatest sufferers in the long run. But, now you have come back in a proper frame of mind, you shall be forgiven, and I'll let you take the kiss of peace."

And he took it at once. It seemed to refresh him.

"The fact is," she went on, "I have just heard something so interesting and so exciting that it has driven everything else out of my head, and it is impossible for me to bear malice. You shall guess what it is."

Paul could not guess. He had not the spirits for badinage, and, after one or two futile efforts under pressure of her insistence, he gave it up.

"Well, then," she said, "be prepared. Catch hold of something. Charley has been with me all morning, and he has made a full confession."

Kitty's recommendation to catch hold of something had not been unnecessary. Paul fairly reeled under her announcement. Charley had told her, and now, instead of Stuyvesant's finding her crushed and spirit-broken by the confession, she met him with a laugh on her lips and referred to it as something "exciting and interesting."

"He has told you all?" he gasped.

"Yes, everything. Isn't it just too lovely?"

Paul stared.

"It accounts for all that has been puzzling us in his ways of late."

It certainly did account for Charley's change of habits; but Stuyvesant could not share Miss Vaughn's satisfaction.

"You don't seem pleased," she said more coldly. "Perhaps you're jealous. Oh, I haven't forgotten how you raved about Gladys Tennant's beauty yesterday when you met her in the street-car,—though you pretended you didn't know her."

At any other time Paul would have asked no better pastime than to combat this pretty, unreasonable pique, but now all his faculties were absorbed in a boundless bewilderment. What Miss Tennant had to do with the matter he tried vainly to guess.

"Oh, yes, you look very innocent and unconscious," pursued Kitty. "But there, I am too happy; I can't be angry with you even when you deserve it. Why, you dear old stupid, when you met Gladys she was on her way to take the 3 30 train home to Yonkers. She had very good reason to suppose Charley might happen to be on the same train, and sure enough he was on it; and the whole thing was settled as they walked from the station to her house; and he dined and spent the evening at Mr. Tennant's in the character of—in what character, do you suppose?"

Paul could not hazard an opinion.

"How perversely stupid you are this morning!" she said, with a frown of impatience. "Haven't I told you as plainly as words could say it that Charley proposed to Gladys Tennant yesterday, and was accepted, and—What's the matter now?"

"Is that all Charley told you?" he asked.

"Yes, that is all; and a very sufficient piece of news it is, too, for a rainy morning, I should think," she retorted.

Paul breathed again. The fatal secret was still unsuspected by Kitty.

"You are not very profuse in your congratulations," she went on, after a moment's pause. Then she looked at him more closely. "What's the matter, Paul?" You look tired and troubled; you are not yourself this morning. Aren't you well, dear?"

There was a note of infinite tenderness and feeling in her voice, and Paul caught the hand that she passed caressingly over his brow and pressed it to his lips.

"There's nothing the matter with me," he said. "I had a rather disturbed night, that's all. Some—something's happened to worry me. Tell me, though: this engagement,—it is rather sudden, isn't it? I didn't know that Charley was paying attention in that quarter."

"Neither did I. None of us did," answered she. "The dear boy has been most preternaturally shy about it. You see, it seems he has been in

love quite a while. As far as I can make out, she took him into camp on the boat,—you know they came back from Europe on the same steamer last fall,—and he has been sinking deeper and deeper into love ever since, until now he is over head and ears. But he had an idea that Gladys was fond of some other fellow, and it has made him very miserable. He never hoped that anything would come of it, so he never told a soul a word about it. Finally he made up his mind that something had to be done in a hurry, so he took the plunge yesterday, and he found out that Gladys has been sighing for him as long as he has been dying for her, and now everything is lovely."

"I see," said Paul, slowly. He understood now the nature of the communication which Charley had intended to make to him that morning. He saw they had been at cross-purposes. He thought that the young artist had chosen a very inopportune moment for his wooing. The selfishness which Charley displayed in drawing a young girl's bright life into the shadow of his own struck Paul painfully. It was of a piece with the incomprehensible indifference and levity with which he had treated the whole transaction.

"Well, you are not very enthusiastic," said Kitty, after a pause.

"Of course I wish him all possible happiness," said Paul, with an effort, for the words seemed to stick in his throat.

"You shall say it to his face, then," said Miss Vaughn, running to the door. She was out in the hall in an instant, and calling with her clear, high-pitched voice:

"Charley, Charley,—come here a minute: I want you."

"Kitty, I beg of you——" Paul cried, springing to his feet.

But the summons had already gone forth. It was impossible to check this young lady in any course she had resolved on; and Paul had no possible excuse for his unwillingness to meet her brother. It was evident that Charley had told her nothing of their quarrel in the morning. Stuyvesant could only remain passive and let things take their course.

Presently Charley entered, light-hearted and lively as ever, without the trace of a care on his face. Paul, in his embarrassment, had withdrawn into the recess of the window.

"Well, Kit, what is it?" said the young fellow as he came in.

"Oh, I just called you down to receive Paul's congratulations: I've told him all about it—Why, where is he?"

"Thanks, I'll take Stuyvesant's felicitations for granted," said Charley, coolly. "You see, they probably would not be exuberantly overflowing. He's been engaged long enough himself to have found out that it isn't a subject for unmixed congratulations!"

Kitty's quick eye detected something strained in the situation.

"What's the matter with you two?" she said. "Have you been quarrelling?"

Well, it's this way," said Charley. "Stuyvesant has just found out about the Mary Magdalen, and the manner in which I secured it seems to have jarred with his fine sense of honor."

Paul nearly fainted. So her brother had told Kitty the whole business, after all. There was nothing more to conceal. He came forward from the window, just as Kitty answered,—

"Well, you knew, Charley, I did not think it exactly *nice* myself."

Was the whole Vaughn family destitute of the moral sense? The girl he was engaged to referred to a felony as not "exactly *nice*!"

"That's a matter of opinion," said Charley, calmly.

Paul disagreed with him, but he said nothing.

"If a man chooses to hide away a masterpiece like that, the outside world must get at it as they can," the artist said.

Paul still remained silent.

"Well, there's something in that," said Kitty, appealing to him.

"Perhaps there is," said Stuyvesant, stiffly. "I can't see it myself. To take away Mr. Sargent's picture, without his knowledge, is in my eyes nothing more nor less than a theft."

"Since Mr. Sargent has been lucky enough to recover his 'Titan,'" said Charley, "I think he will be charitable enough to find a milder word for my very petty larceny."

"Recovered his Titan?" cried Paul, in amazement. "How can that be?"

"By the exertions of the very intelligent and efficient police of the good city of Paris," answered Charley. "Haven't you read the papers yet? You were up early enough this morning."

"No; I have—I have been thinking of something else," said Paul, producing the *Gotham Gazette* from his pocket, still folded as he had taken it from his table.

Charley took the paper from him and opened it. "Read that," he said, indicating a paragraph in the cable news.

With growing amazement Paul read this despatch:

A PICTURE RESTORED—  
TO ITS OWNER!

MR. SAM SARGENT RECOVERS HIS MARY MAGDALEN!

PARIS, January 3.—The Parisian police have done a bit of detective work worthy of the real Vidocq or the fabied Lecoq. They have caught the man who cut Mr. Sargent's 'Titan' from its frame yesterday, and they have got back the picture itself. As I telegraphed you last night, they had a clue, and so adroitly did they follow it up that they laid hands on the thief within twelve hours after the robbery had been discovered. The theft was committed by a single man, an employee of the low curiosity-shop where the picture was discovered two years ago. He bribed the concierge of Mr. Sargent's apartments yesterday morning, and the painting was cut from its frame only an hour or two before the owner returned. The rascal has made a full confession, in which he acknowledges that his motive was to hold the Mary Magdalen to ransom and to strike the American owner for a hundred

thousand francs. Luckily, a sharp-eyed detective remarked the uneasiness of the concierge when Mr. Sargent announced his loss. Under pressure, the concierge supplied a description of the thief, and the police ran him down at once. Mr. Sargent has sent ten thousand francs to the Hôtel-Dieu to endow a special bed for the detective department of the police.

"So, you see, Mr. Sam Sargent is in far too good a humor this morning to be very angry with me," said Charley, when he had finished.

"The Mary Magdalen recovered? In Paris?" Paul was stupefied with amazement. "Then what was it I saw in your room yesterday?"

Charley stared at him blankly. Gradually a light seemed to dawn on his mind, and the hard lines of his face thawed out. Finally the whole situation burst upon him at once, and he fell back on the sofa, where he rolled helplessly in uncontrollable merriment.

"Why, you don't mean to say you thought that was the original?" he gasped, as soon as he could recover his breath.

"I certainly did," said Paul, gravely. The humor of the affair had not yet dawned upon him.

"Oh, this will be the death of me!" said Charley, in the intervals of his merriment. "Here is an unlooked-for testimonial to the merits of my medium. I shall publish it, Paul, I certainly shall, and then I'll take a big studio and turn out old masters by the gross." He was obliged to stop, choking with laughter.

"I do not understand," said Kitty.

"Why, it's this way," continued Charley, who had temporarily regained command of his voice. "As I told you, I bribed the concierge and made a copy of Sargent's Mary Magdalen. As I always do, I primed my own canvas, and I used my famous medium; and really it made a very respectable old master indeed. It would pass muster anywhere: wouldn't it, Paul?" There was a fresh explosion of laughter, and then the young fellow resumed:

"I kept it as shady as I could, for I intended it as a wedding-present for you two, but Master Paul, here, must go hunting after a mare's nest and find one with an addled egg in it. When he got pitching into me about the theft, and so forth, I supposed he was referring to the underhand way in which I secured my copy, and for which my conscience has pricked me more than once, I can assure you; but I've written the whole story to Sargent, and I'm sure he'll say it's all right. But Paul actually thought I had gone in with a crape mask and an ink-eraser and cut the picture out of the frame! Oh, I shall die of this, I know I shall!"

"And did you think my brother capable——" began Kitty, indignantly.

"Oh, don't, Kit. Don't scold him," said Charley. "The poor fellow has had the worst of it all through."

Stuyvesant looked from one to the other in silence.

"Tell me, Paul," Charley continued, "how did you ever get on the track of the Mary Magdalen at all? Did you find it by accident?"

"No," said Paul. His mind was still whirling with the astonishing developments of the morning, and he could not force his ideas out of the beaten track. "No," he said; "I learned that you had been paying money at different times to a man named Zalinski, who turned out to be——"

"A pawnbroker," interrupted Charley. "One by one my most cherished secrets shrivel up under the eagle eye of my future brother-in-law. I have dealt with Zalinski; I buy most of my curios and studio-properties from him. I got that guillotine knife that hangs in your sitting room from Zalinski, and the bowie-knife too. I have even left him a standing order to let me know whenever he comes across anything that may appeal to my outlandish taste, but I don't tell people of it. For one thing, it looks shady to deal at a pawn-shop; and for another, if the rest of the boys got on to my racket, Zalinski's prices would go up, and there wouldn't be so much left for me."

"Charley," said Paul, advancing with outstretched hand, "I have made a great fool of myself, and my doubt of you was an outrage. Can you forgive me?"

"With all my heart, old boy, especially as you've given me the best hugh I've had for years."

"And you, Kitty?" said he, turning to Miss Vaughn.

"I don't know. I'll consider it. You've no business to be so suspicious," she answered, putting her hands behind her.

"I'll try and be less so in the future," he answered, humbly.

"And you'd better look out and walk the matrimonial chalk line without robbing, Miss Kitty," said her brother, "for you'll have a husband that could give Vidocq long odds and beat him."

"I think, on the whole, as you are penitent, I'll forgive you," said Kitty, gravely, wholly ignoring her brother's irreverent observation. "Now I'm going out to Yonkers with Charley to kiss Gladys Tennant. You can come if you want."

"You can come, but you can't kiss," interjected Charley.

"I'd like it of all things, said Paul, eagerly.

"You'll see how nice she is to talk to when you know who she is," said young Vaughn, mischievously, "and when you get back you can sit down and write a nice long chapter on the fallacies of circumstantial evidence, as exemplified in the personal experience of the author."

THE END.

In India a reform movement against infant marriages has developed in an unexpected quarter. All the Rajpoot States, except one, have agreed to change the age of marriage for boys to eighteen and for girls to fourteen. This will put marriage more under the control of the parties most interested, and will put an end to the wretchedness of infant widowhood. The same States have also instituted reforms in regard to the expenses of marriages. These reforms were brought about by the influence of Colonel Walker, the agent of the British Government in Rajpootana.

ARMY & NAVY DEPOT.

James Scott & Co.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocers & Wine Merchants,

117 and 118 GRANVILLE STREET,

Offer for Sale in Bond or Duty Paid.

- 350 cases Old Brandy
- 275 " Scotch and Irish Whiskey
- 170 " Holland Gin
- 75 " Plymouth and Old London Gin
- 400 doz. Port and Sherry
- 300 cases Claret
- 60 " Hoek and Moselle
- 400 doz. Ale and Porter, pils. & qts.
- 100 cases Champagne

—ALSO—  
Angostura, Orange, and John Bull BITTERS.

A Full Line of GROCERIES always on hand.

57 Granville Street,  
**Jones' Music Store,**  
BAND INSTRUMENTS, PIANOS, ETC.  
LISTS FREE

DELANEY & MERRILL,

DENTISTS,

87 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

All operations in Dentistry thoroughly performed. Teeth and Roots usually sacrificed to the forceps restored and made useful by the application of Artificial Crowns, thus avoiding a plate in the mouth.

Whole or partial Sets of Teeth Mounted on Gold or Vulcanite with ease and comfort to the wearer.

NOTICE.

ROBT. STANFORD,  
TAILOR,

Wishes to inform his customers and the public in general that he has removed to

156 HOLLIS STREET,

in Store lately occupied by W. C. Smith, where he will be prepared to show a large and well selected stock at clearing prices, to make room for Fall importations.

TAYLOR'S  
NEW STYLE

Double Tongue and Groove  
Fireproof

SAFES.

Patentees and Solo Manufacturers,

J. & J. TAYLOR,

117 & 119 Front St. East,  
TORONTO.

CHERRY, Ont., June 12, 1888.  
MESSRS. J. & J. TAYLOR, Toronto:  
Gentlemen.—My store was burned here on the 9th inst., and a No. 8 safe which I purchased from you a few years ago came out all, not even the paint on inside door being blistered. I may add the door has a non-conducting flange on it, and also an air chamber in it, which I am convinced adds much to its fire-resisting quality.  
Yours truly,  
D. MONTGOMERY.

LOOK! LOOK!

Wm. Bannister,

Importer and Retail Dealer in

WATCHES,  
CLOCKS,  
JEWELRY,  
Spectacles, Plated Ware!

136 Granville Street,

HALIFAX, N. S.

This is the place to buy a good Watch.

John F. Stratton's  
MOUTH HARMONICAS.  
"Capt. Jenks" "Piafore"  
"Mascot" "Tony Pastor"



"SILVER REED."  
John F. Stratton's  
ROYAL HARMONICAS.

The finest Mouth Harmonicas possible to make.  
"Duchess" "Konigin" "Empress"  
"Prinzessin" "Sultana" "Golden"  
IMPORTER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF  
Harmonicas and General  
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE,  
49 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

J. A. LEAMAN & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

FADER BROS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Meats of all descriptions, Poultry,  
Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, &c.

—ALSO—

Manufacturers of Canned Goods, Bolognas, &c.

Highest market prices allowed on consignments of first-class Country Produce.

Hotel Keepers and others in places with no available markets, will find it to their advantage to patronize us, as we keep a large stock constantly on hand, and have every facility for executing orders.

NOTICE.

Now ready for inspection at

DeWolfe's Show Rooms

The largest assortment of

CARRIAGES

Yet offered.

A FEW of those SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLAR ones left.

CALL AND SEE AT

DeWolfe's Carriage Factory,  
NORTH WEST COMMON, HALIFAX.

MOIR, SON & CO.

MAMMOTH WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bread,  
Biscuit,  
Confectionery,  
Fruit Syrups, etc., etc.

Salesroom—128, 130 and 132 Argyle Street  
HALIFAX, N. S.



119 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

In this College the course of study is **PRACTICAL**, as well as Theoretical. The Students act as **BUYERS, SELLERS, TRADERS, BANKERS, BOOK-KEEPERS AND ACCOUNTANTS** in **ACTUAL BUSINESS OPERATIONS**. The Bank Bills and Merchandise are **ACTUALLY USED**, and the transactions are just as legitimate and bona-fide as in any Mercantile, Banking or Business House.

Young Men who want a **START IN BUSINESS LIFE** should come and get it here. Send for circular.

**FRAZEE & WHISTON,**  
Principals and Proprietors.

**MACDONALD & CO.**

(LIMITED)

HALIFAX, N. S.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

**PUMPING MACHINERY**

FOR MINERS' USE,

**IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, &c.**

Pianos,



Organs,

Pianos,

Organs,

Pianos.

Organs.

**Too Much Stock!**

**THE DULL SEASON IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS!**

Make no Mistake in the Place—Between Harrington's Corner & Queen Hotel.

**W. H. JOHNSON.**

121 and 123 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST IMPORTING HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

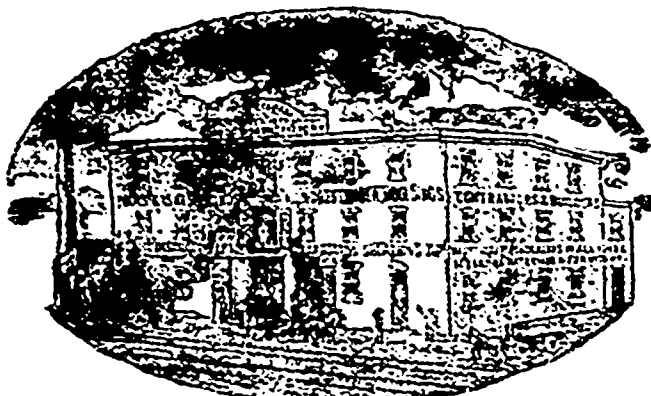
**R. RHODES, CURRY & CO.**

AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA,

MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS.

1,000,000 FEET LUMBER KEPT IN STOCK.

Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Birch, Beech  
Pine and Whitewood House Finish.



Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Wood Mantels,  
Mouldings, etc., etc.

"CABINET TRIM FINISH," for Dwellings, Drug Stores, Offices, etc.  
**SCHOOL, OFFICE, CHURCH AND HOUSE FURNITURE ETC.**  
BRICKS, LIME, CEMENT, CALCINED PLASTER, ETC.  
Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials.  
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

**MINING.**

Gold mining is in a most flourishing condition, and if capitalists meet with fair play, there is little doubt that money to develop mines will continue to flow in freely. Still it should be remembered that dishonesty or misrepresentation will work great harm, and every miner having his own good and the welfare of the Province at heart, should unflinchingly expose any trickery that may come to his knowledge. There are some very damaging stories being told about a so-called clever mining swindle, in truth, a contemptible confidence game, which we hope are untrue. Still the matter needs investigation, and we shall do all in our power to get at the facts. While we always endeavor to advance, by every means at our command, the interests of honest miners, we always have been, and still are, equally prepared to expose any trickery or unfair dealing. Of late we have generally had only to commend, and in the matter of these rumors, there is still room for a satisfactory explanation.

The case of Putnam vs. Taylor, which excited so much interest amongst mining men, was brought to an abrupt termination after the plaintiff's side of the case had been closed, the defendants moving to amend their pleadings. This will necessitate a new trial, the costs so far incurred to be borne by the defendants.

A gold discovery, which promises to prove very valuable, has been made at Mitchell's Bay, in Halifax County, near Smith's Cove. A belt of leads has been opened up, which range in width from 10 to 20 feet. The belt has been opened in three places, and for a total length of 800 feet, and gold was found in all the trial pits. Men are now at work developing the property, which is only 15 miles from the Dufferin mine. A large sample lot of the ore has been sent to the crusher at Goldenville, and the results of the test are anxiously awaited. The property is most advantageously situated on a peninsula, with good harbors at each side. The great width of the leads, the large amount of gold found in all the ore so far mined, and the convenient situation of the property for development, assure the fortunate owners and discoverers of the property that they have a magnificent property. J. H. Whitman, of Salmon River, who has been pluckily prospecting for some years past with small success, is one of the owners, and his partners are Messrs. A. & W. Smith, the well known wholesale grocers of Halifax. Mr. Whitman's property, near Salmon River, in which the Messrs. Smith are also interested, is reported as looking up. The owners seem bound not to be troubled by neighbors, as they have secured the mining rights over the whole of the peninsula.

**SALMON RIVER.**—Latest reports confirm the value of the discovery at the Dufferin Mine reported in our last issue. The lead however is near the South lead, and is about in the centre of the property.

Mr. C. H. Cox, of Birkenhead, England, who visited Nova Scotia in July last, and completed the purchase of the Lochaber Mines, from John Anderson and others, for the Liverpool Syndicate now operating here under the management of Mr. J. C. Ashton, arrived out last Saturday in the *Prussian*. Rumors prevail to the effect that more Liverpool capital will flow this way as a result of Mr. Cox's visit.

**AMBER MINING.**—The only place in which amber has been found in paying quantities, says R. Kaldenburg in the *Swiss Cross*, is in the Baltic Sea, and the vein extends from western Russia to Denmark, Norway and Sweden. In former years the production of amber depended principally upon the storms occurring in the winter time, for when the sea was calmed the amber lying on the bottom was thrown upon the shore by human enterprise stimulated by the demand for the article has changed this, and for the last twenty five years various engineering appliances have been used for getting out the amber in the quickest and cheapest way.

The most profitable strata have been found in the Courischer Haf, which is located in the vicinity of Memel, and there are twenty large diving boats constantly at work day and night for eight months in the year. There are large strings of iron pails that are constantly dragging along the bottom of the sea and bringing up the sand and what amber there may be it. This is emptied on the deck of the ship and there it is washed, and the amber picked out from among the sand and stone.

The little village where this industry is carried on is called Schwartz. It is situated on a narrow strip of land that extends about ten miles beyond the mainland, and is perhaps a mile wide at its widest part. At one time this strip of land was covered with a forest, but the wood was sold off by a Prussian king in the beginning of this century to the Russians. The forest has become barren since stripped of its sheltering forest, and now it is nothing but a sandy waste; and were it not for the amber industry, the beautiful peninsula would be desolate. About ninety miles further west another little village, called Palmnicken, and here the amber is obtained in an entirely different manner. The most approved diving apparatus is used and the divers go out in rowboats, each of which is fitted with an air pump. They go down into the sea, where some of them remain as long as four or five hours. Each diver has a little bag around his neck, and a peculiar hook with which he pulls up sand, and every piece of amber that he finds is thrown into his bag. An encouragement to the diver is that if he finds a piece of amber he is entitled to a prize of ten, twenty-five or fifty cents according to the size.

While the divers are below in the sea, engaged in hunting for the amber, the miners are just as busy on land, for it seems that the same stratum of green sand runs, perhaps for thirty miles or more, into the land. The opening of the mine is perhaps a thousand feet from the shore, and it

necessary to go down about one hundred and fifty feet, which is some thirty or forty feet below the level of the sea. To keep the mine as dry as possible, there are several pumps working day and night; and to prevent the earth falling in, the passages are propped up by logs of wood. There are about forty miles of passageway in these mines, and there are about seven hundred men employed for the various departments. As soon as a passageway is opened, a track is laid, and on this track there runs a little truck, which holds perhaps half a ton of sand. The miners simply cut out the sand and fill the truck. It is then brought to the surface, where the whole contents are thrown into a long trough filled with rushing water, which separates the sand from the amber, which is caught by nets of various sizes. The amber is then cleaned by machinery, and assorted according to its quality and purity. The writer believes himself to be the first American who ever went down into the amber mine.

**MINING PUMP.**—What is to be the largest mining pump in the country, if not in the world, is at present in course of construction at Providence, R. I., for the Calumet & Hecla copper mining company of Michigan. The plungers are 34x48 inches, and the pump has a daily capacity of 25,000,000 gallons. The weight of the pump and stand will be 172 tons, the heaviest section, of which there are twelve, being twenty-two tons. The castings are made of gun metal.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**—William Glover, of French Creek, in the Big Bend country, has struck the pay streak again, with better prospects than ever.

Norleam & Jackson are making \$5 a day to the man in their placer ground on Smith Creek, Big Bend.

Hall Brothers, of Salisbury, have shipped twenty-four tons of ore from the Silver King, one of the Toad mountain mines, merely as a trial shipment.

The Selkirk Mining Company still continue development work on the Lanark, one of their great properties at Illocillewaet, it being their intention to employ fourteen men all winter.

A great ledge has been discovered on Toby Creek, it being traceable for a distance of ten miles. Its ore is a cube galena, carrying gold and silver, and assays from \$115 to \$300 a ton.

Out on Porcupine Creek, some of the boys are sluicing, others sinking shafts, and others digging drain ditches. The Discovery Company and the Spragge Company are sluicing.

At Field a company with ample means is developing a property that will undoubtedly do much to prove to outsiders that British Columbia is a good field in which to invest mining capital.

**ELECTRICAL PRODUCTION OF DIAMONDS.**—The Hon. C. A. Parsons describes in an interesting communication to the Royal Society, which is published in abstract in *Engineering*, a number of experiments which he has recently made on carbon at high temperatures and under great pressures, and in contact with other substances. The primary object of the experiments was to obtain a dense form of carbon for use in arc and incandescent lamps, for, as it is well known, could the life of the carbons of either variety of lamp be prolonged, a considerable economy could be effected in electric lighting. Looking at the experiments from this point of view, it may be stated that the experiments were not entirely successful, though a very dense form of carbon was in one case obtained, but nevertheless some results are of very great interest, as, though the author expresses himself very cautiously, it would appear that he has succeeded in producing diamond dust artificially. The arrangement of the experiment was as follows: A massive cylindrical steel mold of about 3 inches internal diameter and 6 inches high was placed under a hydraulic press; the bottom of the mold being closed by a spigot and asbestos rubber packing—similar to the gas check in guns; the top was closed by a plunger similarly packed, this packing was perfectly tight at all pressures. In the spigot was a vertically bored hole, into which the bottom end of the carbon-rod to be treated fitted; the top end of the carbon-rod was connected electrically to the mold by a copper cup, which also helped to support the carbon-rod in a central position. The block and spigot were insulated electrically from the mold by asbestos, and the leading wires from the dynamo being connected to the block and mold respectively, the current passed along the carbon-rod in the interior of the mold. The free space in the mold was filled in turn with different hydro-carbons and with other materials. Amongst the liquids acted on were benzine, paraffin, treacle, chloride and bisulphide of carbon, and the solids included silica, alumina, carbonate, and oxide of magnesia and alumina. The pressure employed ranged from 5 to 30 tons per square inch. In the experiment with silica the density of the carbon was increased 30 per cent. and in no other case. The most interesting set of experiments was when the mold around the rod was filled with a layer of slacked lime about a 1/4 inch thick, surmounted by 2 inches of silver sand, followed by a layer of limo of the same thickness, and finally by a layer of coke dust. The pressures used ranged from 5 to 30 tons, and the current from 200 to 300 ampères, the carbon being in different experiments from 1/4 inch to 1/2 inch in diameter. Under these conditions there was obtained on the surface of the carbon-rod a powder of a gray color, harder than emery, and capable of scratching the diamond. This powder is, therefore, very probably the diamond itself.

The Crescent Mining Company, of Utah, has paid dividend No. 7, of three cents a share, due Oct. 25th, aggregating \$18,000, making \$228,000 paid to that date.

The New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company, of Honduras, C. A., paid October 29th dividend No. 4, of ten cents a share, aggregating \$15,000, making \$45,000 paid this year, and \$72,500 paid to date.

**CANADA ATLANTIC LINE.**

THE S. S.

**"HALIFAX,"**

Will sail from here on FRIDAY, November 2nd, at noon, on her regular weekly trips for Boston. Returning, leave Boston on SATURDAY, at 4 p. m.

Through tickets issued to New York by Fall River Line, and by Canadian Pacific Railway from Boston to Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, and all points on the C. P. R. This is decidedly the cheapest and most pleasant route to the Upper Provinces.

Insurance by this steamship is much lower than by any other ship sailing out of this port.

CHIPMAN BROS.

Agents.

**A FACT!**

Are Second to NONE in the Maritime Provinces.

Opposite Western Union Telegraph Office, Halifax 161 HOLLIS ST.

- We print by hand, Print by steam, Print from type, Or from blocks—by the team.
- Print in black, Print in white, Print in colors, Of sombre or bright.
- We print for merchants, And land agents, too. We print for any Who have printing to do.
- We print for bankers, Clerks, Auctioneers, Print for druggists, For dealers in wares.
- We print for drapers, For grocers, for all, Who want printing done, And will come or may call.
- We print pamphlets, And bigger books, too: In fact there are few things But what we can do.
- We print labels, Of all colors in use, sirs, Especially fit for The many producers.
- We print forms of all sorts, With type ever set, Legal, commercial, Or houses toilet.
- Printing done quickly, Bold, stylish and neat, By HALIFAX PRINTING COY., At 161 Hollis Street

**AUSTEN BROS. RAILWAY, COLLIERY, AND GOLD MINERS' SUPPLIES, 124 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX.**

Silvered and Plain Copper Plates, Hydro-Carbon Blow Pipes a Specialty.

Quicksilver, Emery Wheels, Lacing Leather, AND Rubber & Leather Belting. FULL STOCKS, SELLING LOW.

Headquarters in Nova Scotia for Gold Mining Supplies.

Metals & General Hardware. H. H. FULLER & CO. HALIFAX, N. S.

**Mine, Mill & Factory Managers**

Whether in Halifax or in the Country, Your attention is respectfully called to fact that.

**AARON SINFIELD**

Mason and Builder, has had over thirty years experience in and has made a special study of, all kinds of Furnace Work, so as to reduce to a minimum the expenditure of coal and time, and to make the process of "firing up" as expeditious as possible. "Expert" advice given, and all kinds of Jobbing promptly executed in a thorough, mechanical style at lowest possible rates.

Address—7 GOTTINGEN ST., CITY

F. W. CHRISTIE, Member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Gold Mining Properties Examined, Reported on, and Titles Searched. Information for Investors in Nova Scotia Gold Mines. Estimates obtained for Air Drills and Air Compressors for Mines and Quarries, and Steam Drills for Railroad Contractors. Reference—Commissioner of Mines for Nova Scotia Address Letter or Telegram, BEDFORD STATION, HALIFAX CO., NOVA SCOTIA

**City Foundry & Machine Works,**

W. & A. MOIR, MECHANICAL ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS Corner Hurd's Lane and Barrington St.

Manufacturers of Mill and Mining Machinery, Marine and Stationary Engines, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers. Repair work promptly attended to. ON HAND—Several New and Second-hand Engines



**Sault Ste. Marie Canal.**

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS**

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of October, next, for the formation and construction of a Canal on the Canadian side of the river, through the Island of St. Mary. The works will be let in two sections, one of which will embrace the formation of the Canal through the island; the construction of locks, etc. The other, the deepening and widening of the channel-way at both ends of the canal; construction of piers, etc. A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office on and after TUESDAY, the 9th day of October, next, where printed forms of tender can also be obtained. A like class of information, relative to the works, can be seen at the office of the Local Officer in the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Intending contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and be accompanied by a letter stating that the person or persons tendering have carefully examined the locality and the nature of the material found in the trial pits. In the case of firms, there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, a BANK DEPOSIT RECEIPT for the sum of \$20,000 must accompany the tender for the canal and locks; and a BANK DEPOSIT RECEIPT for the sum of \$7,500 must accompany the tender for the deepening and widening of the channel-ways at both ends, piers, etc. The respective DEPOSIT RECEIPTS—cheques will not be accepted—must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The deposit receipt thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted. This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary. Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 24th August, 1886.

# PICKFORD & BLACK, Steamship Agents and Brokers,

HALIFAX, N. S.

## AGENTS FOR

FURNESS Line of Steamers .....Between Halifax and London.  
DONALDSON Line of Steamers....Between Halifax and Glasgow.  
BOSSIERE Line of Steamers.....Between Halifax and Havre.  
HALIFAX & WEST INDIA S S. LINE,  
Between Halifax, Bermuda, Turks Island and Jamaica.  
Also Between Halifax and Havana.  
HALIFAX and NEWFOUNDLAND S.S. CO. (Limited).....  
MESSRS. THOMAS RONALDSON & CO.....London.  
MESSRS. SIEMENS BROS. & CO., (Limited).....London.  
MESSRS. FUNCH, EDYE & CO.....New York.  
THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.....New York.

Use Scott's and Watkins' Codes.

## W. & C. SILVER. MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING.

New Fall Suitings just opened, Scotch and Canadian  
Tweeds, Nova Scotia Homespun, &c., &c.,

**SUITS MADE TO ORDER.**

**UNDERCLOTHING IN GREAT VARIETY.**

**GEORGE STREET, - HALIFAX, N. S.**

FRED. A. BOWMAN, M.A., B.E.  
**Consulting Engineer.**

All kinds of DRAUGHTING neatly executed.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

Water Powers and Mill Sites Surveyed.

3 Bedford Row, Halifax, N. S.

### FOWLER'S

## FRAGRANT DENTALINE,

The Newest, Nicest, Cheapest, and Best

## TOOTH WASH.

Just as large a bottle as Zozodont  
and only

**35 Cts. PER BOTTLE.**

Manufactured only by

**HATTIE & MYLIUS,**  
155 HOLLIS STREET,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

N. B.—Ask your Druggist to get it for  
you. H. & M.

### EXCELSIOR PACKAGE

## DYES!

Are unequalled for Simplicity of use, Beauty  
of Color, and the large amount of  
Goods each Dye will color.

The colors, namely, are supplied:

Yellow, Orange, Eosine (Pink), Bismarck,  
Scarlet, Green, Dark Green, Light Blue,  
Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Black,  
Garnet, Magenta, Slate, Plum, Drab, Purple,  
Violet, Maroon, Old Gold, Cardinal, Red,  
Crimson.

The above Dyes are prepared for Dyeing Silk,  
Wool, Cotton Feathers, Hair, Paper, Basket  
Woods, Liquids, and all kinds of Fancy Work.  
Only 8 cents a Package. Sold by all first-class  
Druggists and Grocers, and wholesale by the  
EXCELSIOR DYE CO., C. HARRISON & CO.  
Cambridge, Kings Co. N. S.

Estab. **Halifax Nursery,** 1874

CORNER ROBIE & NORTH STS.

## ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

In great variety, such as

**PALMS, DRACÆNA,**

&c., &c., &c.

Cut Flowers & Designs a Specialty.

And of Choicest Quality.

BRIDAL BOUQUETS, &c.

Packed to carry any distance.

**HERBERT HARRIS.**

Telephone No 252.

HATTIE & MYLIUS, 155 Hollis St., City Agents.

LONDON DRUG STORE,

147 Hollis Street,

**J. GODFREY SMITH,**

DISPENSING CHEMIST.

Proprietor. Agent for

Laurance's Axis-Cut Pebble Spectacles and  
Eye Glasses.

In Stock, the great cure of Neuralgia  
"Eau Anti-Neuralgique." Chronic cases yield  
to its curative effects.

Also, in Stock, a line of FANCY GOODS,  
Dressing Cases, Toilet Sets, in Plush, Lea-  
ther, &c.

**J. J. McLELLAN,**

117 Argyle Street, Halifax.

Headquarters for WRAPPING PAPER

PAPER BAGS, TWINES, &c.

## HOME AND FARM.

It is again incumbent upon us to emphatically warn our agricultural friends against the operations of fraudulent pedlars. It might be thought that so much has been written on this subject that every farmer in the country ought to have acquired the caution requisite to guard him against brazen-faced imposture. This does not, however, appear to be the case, and so long as any of our rural population are liable to be duped, it is our duty to reiterate our warning even to "seventy-times-seven," and to afford information of any new set of swindlers we hear of.

It now appears that two men have been travelling in the neighborhood of Parrsboro, representing themselves to be agents of J. J. Walker & Co., of Halifax, and representatives of the Dominion Grange. As there is no firm of that name in Halifax, the presumption is the other statements made by these men are equally untrustworthy, and they are not what they profess to be. They pretend that their object in travelling through Parrsboro is a semi-philanthropic one, to buy produce from the farmers on behalf of the Grange at the highest price, and to sell goods to the farmers at the lowest possible rate. They carry with them large quantities of cloth, and samples of brown and white sugar. They offer to sell the brown sugar at the rate of twenty pounds for a dollar. No sugar has, however, been sold at these prices; but it is said to be sold at some unnamed period in the future, when they come round to buy potatoes. In the meantime they are very desirous to dispose of their cloth, and in exchange for this they require notes from the farmers. The bundles of cloth they sell consist of three or four different kinds, including some factory cotton. This they profess to sell at 8 cents a yard, and this fact enables them to make the unwary farmer believe that the rest of their cloth, of whose quality he knows nothing, is equally cheap. Several farmers have bought bundles of cloth from them, and giving notes in the following form:—

Twelve months after date I promise to pay J. J. Walker or bearer forty dollars at the Halifax Banking Company, Parrsboro. JOHN JONES.

It will be seen by this that the inconvenience of having to indorse over this note to another holder by a fictitious payor is got over by making the note payable to bearer. The cloth for which this note was given may be worth \$20, but is probably worth considerably less. As an inducement for the party to sign the note, he was told that he might pay it in butter at 22c. per lb, wool at 30c., or cordwood at \$3 75 a cord. The following document written in blue pencil was handed to the innocent victim:—

Pay to John Jones \$3.75 per cord for wood delivered at the shore below his house. H. LESPENARD & Co.

As this document is not dated, and is addressed to one in particular, and is signed by a person who does not appear to have any connection with J. J. Walker, to whom the note is made payable, its value is less than that of the paper on which it is written.

Now, no one man ought to be green enough to be taken in by so transparent a swindle, but it is a sad fact that there are persons possessed of the requisite veridancy. As a broad rule, we would say, whenever any sort, size or description of peddler whatever, produces a note for you to sign, turn him off your premises, and, if he "stands upon the order of his going," expedite him with your dog, if you have a good big fierce one.

Very likely the notes, where given, may be found to have been dated back so as to fall due almost immediately. As they are payable to bearer, the holder, whoever he is, can sue on them, and as the goods for which they were given have been delivered, the farmer will be quite helpless, and can only pay the note which he was foolish enough to sign.

A good deal has been made of the supposed fact that the farmers of this Province and of New Brunswick are prevented by the American duty from exporting dairy produce to the United States. As a matter of fact, however, the United States are very small importers and very large exporters of dairy produce. On the other hand, the New Brunswick people, at all events, do not make enough butter to supply the demand of their own Province. The total exports of New Brunswick butter last year was 7,869 pounds, valued at \$1,516. Most of this small amount went to New England, though if the quantity had been anything worth while, and the quality had been better, it would have gone to old England. Quebec sold 4,398,467 pounds, and only 11,687 pounds went to the United States. Great Britain took four-fifths of the whole quantity, and Newfoundland ninety-five per cent of the remainder. It can scarcely be the duty that prevented larger sales to the United States, for the latter country exports to Great Britain four or five times as much as Canada.

That similar conditions exist in Nova Scotia, we cannot doubt, the supply of butter in Halifax, if not absolutely deficient in quantity, is inferior in quality, and the certainty of a good market in England, if quality satisfied, as well as our home demand for a better article, ought to stimulate our farmers to increased production, and the utmost care in manufacture.

We have again and again pointed out the great advantage Nova Scotia enjoys in being absolutely the nearest Province to England—on the very threshold, it might be said, of the English markets. We are the champion apple growing Province, and the nature of the country is such that we ought to stand second to none in the products of the dairy. It is time to wake up, farmers! It is not the United States which is so vitally necessary to you; they are far greater exporters than you are. Besides fruit and dairy produce, there ought to be a considerable export to England of poultry in the winter time. Turkeys, we fancy, would command excellent prices.

A remarkable fact is recorded in a New Brunswick exchange in connection with the butter question.—"A single St. John grocer recently gave an Ontario house an order for twice as much butter as this Province (N. B.) supplied last year to all countries, including the United States. What the

total purchase from Ontario may be it is not easy to learn, but some idea of it may be gathered from the fact that the dealer above mentioned sends from \$4,000 to \$10,000 annually to the Ontario creameries." So far, therefore, as dairy produce goes, our farmers are following a will-of-the-wisp when they are badgered into the belief that the United States are a necessity to them, and that there is no trade with Ontario.

We cannot too strongly urge on our farmers the source of profit which lies before them if they will give attention to improving the quality of their stock. There is now a keen demand for first class Canadian horses in England. A recent shipment sent there for cavalry service shows that our horses are on a par with the best English bred stock. The truth is for a long time now Great Britain has been drained of her best class of both males and females. Every year Canada and the United States buy up largely of their prize stock, until at the present time England has to import horses to fill her own requirements. While she may supply us with breeding horses, we send back the results of these importations in the shape of working and carriage horses. By more systematic breeding and breeding for the proper markets, this trade might be indefinitely extended. The English market at present wants heavy horses and remounts. A remount means a short-backed, solid-barrelled, gamey saddle horse, fit for either artillery or cavalry purposes. There is a limited market for first class carriage stock and horses for street railway uses. Ontario at the present time has grand prospects for remunerative horse breeding. Outside of Kentucky there are no better pastures, and no more inviting field for breeding typical horses. But Nova Scotia has equal facilities, and should not be behind. Through the efforts of the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Carling, our horse market has been stimulated for the sale of remounts. If Canada can supply such a cargo of horses as was recently lauded at Woolwich, our market is established. At the recent sale of horses in Toronto, under the supervision of Mr. Grand, the bidding was spirited, and the prices remunerative.

OUR COSY CORNER

The following extract from the *Delinquent*, published by the Butterick Publishing Co., may prove interesting to our lady readers:—

Veils are at once the delight and torment of a woman's life. They can be so placed that the most rebellious bang is smoothed and protected from the wind, but they are a transient possession and display a perverse propensity to holes. To preserve veils one should have a box with square pieces of pasteboard in it, and as each veil is taken off it should be smoothly wrapped over one of these and securely pinned. It seems like a deal of trouble, but really it is the only salvation of a veil. The thin illusion veils are shown in all the dark shades to match the hats; the warm and dark browns, the deep greens, the blues, grays, reds and blacks are noted. Three-eighths of a yard is sufficient for a veil, as it extends well over the face and permits the trimming of the edges as they may. Veiling dotted with chenille, unless it be in black and the dots small and close, is not so popular as it once was. A square-meshed veil, heavily dotted, is in black and white and obtains for wear with round hats, as it has a woven edge it lasts longer, though in the beginning it is a little more costly than illusion or dotted veiling. Very thin grenadine veiling, with a double border like a narrow satin ribbon, is liked in black and scarlet; the black looks particularly well with all the dark-green felt hats, and the red is chosen for wear with the black ones. Plain black Brussels net is dedicated to mourning wear, when the crape veil is thrown back from the face. Very fancy veiling, such as white with gold, silver or pearl dots, is seldom worn except with a very elaborate bonnet—one that has the French air and is only suited for evening.

If you have been unfortunate enough to cut a fringe at the back of your hair and it has not grown long yet, it may be held in place by a pair of the little side-combs in vogue. They are of the finest amber, or its imitation, and have a line of tiny pearls, Rhine stones, or small dots of gold as their finish. They are pretty and useful, for unkempt hair, unless indeed the whole head is a mass of fluffiness, is never picturesque.

To have one's small belongings in order and ready to be assumed at a moment's notice is one of the accomplishments of the woman who dresses well. Moreover, she will choose her gloves so that she will not lose her temper in assuming them, her veil so that it is right for the day and has a smooth edge, her boots so that they fit well and are good looking, and her stockings so that they match the boots. Be sure, as it is the little woes and worries, the little pleasures and joys, that go to make up life, so it is the little adjuncts, the finishing touches, that perfect that most charming of pictures—a well-dressed woman.

Russian blue, a superb dark shade greatly favored by the Princess of Wales, is one of the very popular colors of the season. The universal becomingness of this particular tone in blue renders it an exceptional favorite with women of either fair or clear olive complexion. Blue is never obtrusive in its deep tints. It does not fade in silk or all wool fabrics, and it is agreeably relieved in gold, certain shades of red, ecru, tan, and silver. The shade above designated appears in fabrics of broadcloth, faille, cashmere, camel's hair, vigogne, velvet, tricot, fancy silk and velvet combinations, woollen armure, and English serge.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup," for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

97 Books for \$1.00.

NEW REVISED LIST OF

BOOKS FOR THE MILLION.

1. The Widow Hedott Papers. The book over which you laugh till you cry.
2. Winter Evening Recreations, a collection of Acting Charades, Tableaux, Games, Puzzles, etc.
3. Back to the Old Home A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay author of "Hidden Perils."
4. Dialogues Recitations and Readings, a choice collection for school exhibitions, etc.
5. The Standard Letter Writer for Ladies and Gentlemen, a complete guide to correspondence.
6. The Frozen Deep A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
7. Red Court Farm A Novel. By Mrs Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.
8. The Lady of the Lake. By Sir Walter Scott. Of all the works of Scott none is more beautiful.
9. In Can's Net A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
10. Amos Barton. A Novel. By George Elliot, author of "The Mill on the Floss," etc.
11. Lady Gwendoline's Dream. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
12. The Mystery of the Holly Tree A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
13. The Budget of Wit, Humor and Fun, a large collection of funny stories, puns and jokes.
14. John Bowlerbank's Wife A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
15. The Grey Woman A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," etc.
16. Sixteen Complete Stories by Popular Authors, embracing love, humorous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting.
17. Jasper Dane's Secret. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," etc.
18. Fancy Work for Home Adornment, an entirely new work upon this subject containing easy and practical instructions for making fancy baskets, wall pockets, brackets, needle work, embroidery, etc., profusely and elegantly illustrated.
19. Grimm's Fairy Stories for the Young. Finest collection of fairy stories ever published. Children are delighted with them.
20. Manual of Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen, a guide to politeness and good breeding giving rules of modern etiquette for all occasions.
21. Useful Knowledge for the Million, a handy book of useful information for all.
22. The Home Cook Book and Family Physician, containing hundreds of excellent cooking recipes and hints to housekeepers, also telling how to cure all common ailments by simple home remedies.
23. Manners and Customs in Far Away Lands. An interesting and instructive book of travels, describing the peculiar life, habits, manner and customs of people of foreign countries.
24. Popular Ballads Same size as sheet music. Words of all the old and new songs.
25. Called Back. By Hugh Conway.
26. At the World's Mercy. A Novel. By Florence Warden, author of "The House on the Marsh," etc.
27. Mildred Trevanion. A Novel. By "The Duchess," author of "Molly Bawn," etc.
28. Dark Dawn. A Novel. By the author of "Called Back."
29. Shadow on the Snow. A Novel. By B. L. Lytton, author of "Bread and Cheese, and Kisses," etc.
30. Leoline. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Brenda Yorke."
31. Gabriel's Marriage. By Wilkie Collins.
32. Keaping the Whirlwind. A novel, by Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money," etc.
33. Dudley Carleton A novel, by Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.
34. A Golden Dawn. A novel, by the author of "Dora Thorne."
35. Valerie's Fate A novel, by Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Wooing O't," etc.
36. Sister Rose. A novel, by Wilkie Collins.
37. Annie A novel, by Mrs Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne."
38. The Laurel Bush. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
39. Robinson Crusoe A thrilling narrative of adventures in the South Pacific, by Daniel DeFoe.
40. How to Make Poultry Pay. An illustrated series by the Editor of Farm and Garden.
41. Parlor Magic and Chemical Experiments, a book with hundreds of amusing tricks.
42. Gems of the Poets, Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, Byron, Shelley, Moore, and many others.
43. Building Plans for Practical, Low-Cost Houses. A full description and plans of eight modern houses in price from \$300 to \$1,500.
44. Anecdotes of Public Men—Washington, Franklin, Webster, Clay, and all the leading men.
45. Aesop's Fables. Children have read them and grown people quoted them for centuries.
46. Romeo and Juliet. By William Black. An exquisite sketch of two foolish lovers, who mingle tender sentiment with the ludicrous in a way to make every body smile.
47. Enoch Arden and other gems. By Alfred Tennyson. For purity of style, genuine sweetness and touching pathos, the great poet has never surpassed his "Enoch Arden."
48. Cardinal Richelieu. By Sir E. B. Lytton.
49. Paul and Virginia Bernardin De St. Pierre. This elegant household classic renews its freshness and beauty with every reading. Part I.
50. Paul and Virginia. Part II.
51. Miss Tootey's Mission, and Laddie. Two of those rarely conceived and charmingly told stories of home and duty which refresh and inspire.
52. Peg Woffington. By Charles Reade. This masterpiece by the great novelist is one of those exquisite mosaics with which great minds ornament their work. Part I.
53. Peg Woffington Part II.
54. Money. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. Whoever has read Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" should read Bulwer's "Money."
55. Rasselas; Prince of Abyssinia. By Dr. Samuel Johnson. One of those immortal writings by a master mind which no one can afford not to read. It is a story of the human heart in its happiest moods and noblest aspirations. Part I.
56. Rasselas. Prince of Abyssinia Part II.
57. William Shakespeare. How, When, Why and What he wrote. By H. A. Taine.
58. Doom! An Atlantic Episode. By Justin H. McCarthy. A powerful and thrilling story of life on an American liner.
59. Julia and Her Romeo. By David Christie Murray. This author is always ingenious and racy.
60. The Lady of Lyons. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. This is the lady as seen in the celebrated play of the same name. It ranks as the prettiest picture of devotion ever placed on the stage.
61. The Cricket on the Hearth. By Charles Dickens. One of the sweetest things ever written by Dickens. All love it for its beauty and pathos.
62. Stabbed in the Dark. By E. Lynn Linton. A strange story of the old Neapolitan days, by an author who invents ingenious plots. Part I.
63. Part II. do.
64. Calderon the Courier. By E. Bulwer Lytton. One of the best of the great author's historic stories.
65. She, or Adventures in the Caves of Kor. By H. Rider Haggard. The vigor and variety of the book make it especially charming; its narrative imparts a thrill as it glides through wonderful scenes and events. Part I.
66. Part II. do.
67. Part III. do.
68. Part IV. do.
69. Bulldog and Butterfly. By David Christie Murray. A spicy story of human character, not a bit overdrawn.
70. The Coming Race, or New Utopia. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. A thrilling history of life among an ideal people in the centre of the earth. Part I.
71. Part II. do.
72. Duty Unto Death, or Life and Work of Rev. George C. Haddock, Apostle of Prohibition in the Northwest. By his brother, John A. Haddock. Part I.
73. Duty Unto Death, etc. Part II.
74. The Trial of Pickwick. By Charles Dickens. This is the first time the entire story of the gallant Pickwick's adventures with the impressionable Mrs Bardell has appeared in connected form.
75. Allan Quatermain. by H. Rider Haggard. In this story of African adventure, the author surpasses the glowing descriptive vigor, startling action and thrilling activity which made "She" such a revelation in fiction. Part I.
76. Allan Quatermain, Part II.
77. Allan Quatermain, Part III.
78. Allan Quatermain, Part IV.
79. The Knightsbridge Mystery. By Charles Reade.
80. Dr. Marigold. By Charles Dickens. Readable, laughable, and a sure antidote to dull care.
81. John Milton: When, Why and What he wrote. By H. A. Taine. This great work is full of surprises, and one can get a better idea of Milton, his times, style and works from its pages, than from any other source.
82. The Haunted House. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. One of the great author's quaintest conceits and most happily told stories.
83. Clouds and Sunshine. By Charles Reade. A happily told story of farm life.
84. I was Lord Berkeford by the "Duchess." This charming society story is one of the best from the pen of the popular author.
85. Jack of all Trades. By Charles Reade. Full of comical situations, funny incidents of travel, and thrilling adventures as keeper of an elephant.
86. Sweet is True Love. By the "Duchess." A touching story of disappointment, estrangement and reconciliation.
87. The Haunted Man. By Charles Dickens. The action is rapid, pathos touching, and one reads with laughter, joy and tears.
88. On Her Wedding Morn. By Bertha M. Clay. A very strong and charming character story, abounding in striking situations and stirring narrative.
89. That Last Rehearsal. By the "Duchess." A racy and catching story, full of exquisite surprises and finely turned points.
90. Eric Pering and Other Stories. By the "Duchess." This popular writer is always sprightly and keen, and makes the most of incident and description.
91. Worth or Wealth. An exquisite story of human character which holds the reader to the end. Thoroughly enjoyable.
92. The Price of a Life. The hero is a Nihilist, the heroine an unsuspecting lady who escapes with her life in a marvelous way. A tale of mysteries.
93. She Fell in Love with her Husband. Full of passion and plot. Replete with heroism, tenderness, temptation and triumphs of right.
94. Sandra's Oath. A spirited story showing the devotion of woman under the ban of a heavy oath, and amid trying home surroundings.
95. My Ward's Peril. A story whose mystery and thrill are ingeniously maintained till the plot is unveiled by the exposure of deceit and triumph of justice.
96. Redeeming a Birthright A model story in which a true heart proves the best judge, and the affections render the most satisfactory verdict.
97. Only by Sight and Miss Brown. Two sprightly wholesome stories that leave everybody brighter and better for the reading.

We can now furnish the whole ninety-seven of these books with one year's subscription (either new subscribers or renewals), to THE CRITIC for \$2.50; or to all new subscribers (paying one year in advance,) and to all old subscribers paying their account to date and one year in advance, we will send free any 10 books in the above list; or we will send any 2 books for 10 cents, any 7 for 25 cents, 15 for 50 cents, 35 for one dollar, and the whole 97 for \$2.00. Sent by mail, prepaid to any address, on receipt of price. Stamps taken, but coin, currency, or postal notes preferred. Order by number placed opposite the name of each book. Address all orders to  
A. MILNE FRASER,  
MANAGER OF THE CRITIC, HALIFAX, N. S.



**CHESS.**

All communications for this department should be addressed—**CHESS EDITOR,** Windsor, N. S.

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

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

Mr. J. A. WALLACE.—Certainly. Stalemate.

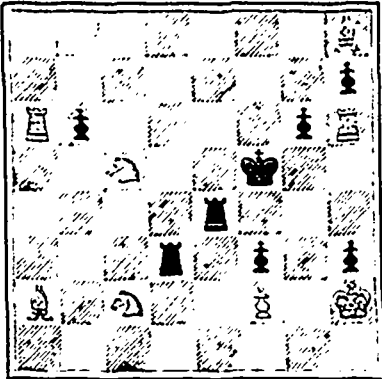
Solution to Problem No. 44.—R takes P.

Correct solution of the above received from Mrs. H. Moseley, W. J. Calder, J. W. Wallace, "Clare."

**PROBLEM No. 47.**

"Sheffield and Rotherham Independent."

BLACK—8 pieces.



WHITE—8 pieces.

**GAME No. 35.**

Played in the 16th round of the Bradford International Tournament.

**MUZIO GAMBIT.**

<b>WHITE.</b>	<b>BLACK.</b>
J. Taubenhaus.	C. D. Locoek.
(Paris)	(London)
1 P to K4	P to K4
2 P to KB4	P takes P
3 Kt to KB3	P to KKt4
4 B to B4	P to Kt5
5 Castles	P takes Kt
6 Q takes P	Q to B3
7 P to Q3 (a)	B to R3
8 Kt to B3 (b)	Kt to K2 (c)
9 QB takes P	B takes B
10 Q takes B	Q takes Q
11 R takes Q	Castles (d)
12 QR to KB sq	P to Q4 (e)
13 Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt
14 B takes Kt	P to B3
15 B takes P ch	K to R sq
16 P to K5	Kt to R3
17 P to K6	Kt to B2 (f)
18 P to K7	R takes B
19 R takes R	B to Q2
20 R to B8 ch	K to Kt2
21 R takes R	Kt takes R
22 R to B8	Kt to B2
23 R to Q8	B to K3 (g)
24 P queens	Kt takes Q
25 R takes Kt	Resigns

**NOTES BY D. Y. MILLS.**

(a) Recommended by Rosenthal as the only way to continue the Muzio with any chance of success. The variations are all, of course, well known to Mr. Taubenhaus.

(b) Better than taking the pawn at once.

(c) We prefer P to QB3, since, if white then change off, he has to give up his B to gain the KBP. Suppose S P to QB3, Q QB takes P; B takes B, 10 Q takes B; Q takes Q, 11 R takes Q; P to KR3, 12 B takes Kt; R takes B, 13 R takes P; Kt to R3, and we think black should win, although his game is difficult.

(d) To this move may be traced the loss of the game. He must lose a pawn, and P to Q4 seems the best way to give it up—o. g., 11 P to Q4, 12 Kt takes P; Kt takes Kt, 13 B takes Kt; P to QB3, 14 B takes P (ch); K to K2, and though white has three pawns for his piece, black soon gets all his pieces into play with a fair game.

(e) The only way to prevent 13 R takes P, which is fatal.

(f) B takes P is the only way for black to prolong the fight.

(g) If 23 B to K, then 24 R to QB8, winning a piece. The game is capially played by Mr. Taubenhaus.

**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

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

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

The Toronto Weekly Mail has commenced a checker department, and we have received the first exchange. In a city like Toronto where we know that many checkerists live and great interest is taken in the "silent game," we should expect this new departure of the Mail to prove a success.

**SOLUTIONS.**

**PROBLEM 62.**—Several of our solvers have given the same solution as the author which we regard as incorrect, but we give it as follows:—The position was black men 3, 13, 14, 15, 19; white men 21, 22, 31, 32, kg. 1; white to play and draw.

1	6	22-26	13	9	26	31
14-18	9	14	15-19	32	28	
22	17	26-30	9	6	19-26	
13-22	21	17	12-16	2	6	
(a) 31	27	3-8	6	2	31-24	
(1) 19-23	17	13	23-26	28	12	
6	9	8-12	14	23	drawn.	

**VAR. I.**

3-7	7	10	20-24	18	25
6	2	16-20	19	15	
7-11	27	24	18-23		
2	7	19-28	15	18	drawn.
11-16	10	19	24-27		

(a) This forms the position that we give below as Problem 71.

Our own solution which we give as a correction is as follows:—

1	6	21	17	14	10	7	11
14-18	25-30	25-21	15-18				
22	17	17	13	9	6	11	15
13-22	(2) 30-25	21-17					
6-10	13	9	6	2	drawn		
(1) 22-26	25-22	(3) 17-13					
31	22	10	14	2	7		
18-25	22-25	13-17					

**VAR. I.**

3-8	32	27	22-25	17	13
10	14	15-18	24	19	18-22
8-12	21	17	25-29	15	11
14	16	19-23	19	15	drawn.
12-19	27	24	29-25		

**VAR. II.**

3-8	30-26	31-27	24-20
13	9	9	6
8-12	26-31	27-24	drawn.
32	28	6	2
		10	14

**VAR. III.**

17-22	10	6	18-23	32	28
2	7	3-10	24	19	drawn.
15-18	6	24	22-26		

**PROBLEM 67.**—Correctly solved by Mrs. Moseley and A. E. Robinson. The position was:—black men 20, kgs.

4 and 12; white kgs. 1, 2, 10; white to play and win.

2	7	8-12	3	7	20-27	
12-8	8	10	14	8-4	31	24
7	3	4-8	22	26	12-16	
8-12	3	7	12-8	7	3	
1	6	8-4	7	3	16-12	
4-8	14	18	8-12	24	19	
3	7	12-8	26	31	4-8	
8-4	7	3	4-8	19	15	
6	10	8-12	3	7	8-4	
12-8	18	22	8-4	15	11	
7	3	4-8	19	24	w. wins.	

**PROBLEM 68.**—Correctly solved by Mrs. Moseley and S. C. Hood. The position was black men 15, 18, 19, 20, 22; white men 21, 27, 32, kg. 10; white to play and draw:—

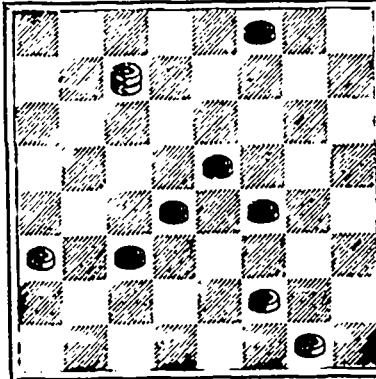
27	24	10	19	19	15	15	18
19-28	20-24	18-23	drawn.				

We again withhold the solutions to 65 and 66 till next week.

**PROBLEM 71.**

By W. Forsyth, being in correction to Position No 1389, by W. C. Parrow, in Boston Globe.

Black men 3, 15, 18, 19, 22.



White men 21, 27, 32, kg. 6. Black to play and win.

**J. SNOW,**

Undertaker & Embalmer, 56 Argyle St., Halifax, N. S.

Country orders punctually attended to at Low Prices for Cash.

**\$2.75**

Will buy a Watch that will go and keep good time,

AT

**Wm. Bannister's**

Importer and Retail Dealer in

**WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,**  
Spectacles, Plated Ware

**136 Granville Street,**  
HALIFAX, N. S.

Printed by Halifax Printing Co'v 161 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

**MOTT'S**

**Homeopathic Cocoa**

THOS. NICHOL, M.D., L.L.D., D.C.L. of Montreal, writing to us under recent date, says:—

"For over thirty years I have been drinking Chocolate and Cocoa, and have at various times used all the preparations of Cocoa in the market, but I have met with nothing equal to your preparation. Yours

Homeopathic Prepared Cocoa, Especially, is superior to any I have seen for us by invalids.

**JOHN P. MOTT & CO.**  
34 Bedford Row.

**NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.**

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

**CLASS D.**

The 17th Monthly Drawing will take place On **WEDNESDAY, November 21st, 1888.** At 2 o'clock, p.m.

**PRIZES VALUE, \$50,000.**  
Capital Prize—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

**LIST OF PRIZES.**

1 Real Estate worth.....	\$5,000	\$5,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth.....	600	2,400
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.....	20	10,000
1000 Silver Watches worth.....	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets.....	5	5,000

2307 Prizes worth ..... \$50,000.00.

**TICKETS \$1.00.**

Offers are made to all winners to pay the prizes cash, less a commission of 10 per cent. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

**DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY OF EVERY MONTH.**

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary, OFFICES—19 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CA.

**NEW FOUNTAIN PEN.**

Use any pen and any kind of ink. It is filled by the ACTION OF INDIA RUBBER RESISTANCE. It is filled by the pressure of writing. It never dries up. It never leaks. It never breaks. It never needs oil. It never needs to be cleaned. It never needs to be sharpened. It never needs to be replaced. It never needs to be thrown away. It never needs to be replaced. It never needs to be thrown away. It never needs to be replaced. It never needs to be thrown away.

For Pocket, Desk or Counting House.

Use any pen and any kind of ink. It is filled by the ACTION OF INDIA RUBBER RESISTANCE. It is filled by the pressure of writing. It never dries up. It never leaks. It never breaks. It never needs oil. It never needs to be cleaned. It never needs to be sharpened. It never needs to be replaced. It never needs to be thrown away.

5, 2 cents, \$1 bill. P. O. Stamps taken, but silver preferred.

Mention this paper, and address  
**A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S.**

**Cape Breton House**

(Late John Lahey's Estate.)  
163 Lower Water Street.  
**ROBT. H. CAMPBELL**  
Has opened out with one of the finest and best selected Stock of  
Groceries, Ship's Stores, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, &c.  
And everything usually found in a well equipped Retail Grocery Store.