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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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## THE CRITIC,

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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Among the reports of the recent press excursion through Nova Scotia those of Mr. Thomas F. Anderson in the various papers he represents are very pleasant reading for his fellow Nova Scotians. It is good to see a Nova Scotian who sticks up for his native land when he has a chance to do it a benefit.

Our conviction that the census has a big hole in it somewhere has been strengthened during the last few days. One gentleman writes us that five of his household were not counted in, and we know of cases where people were about to move, and were not enumerated at either residence. The taking of the census during moving time may account for many people not having been numbered with the elect.

The destruction of the railway bridge at the Narrows by Monday night's hurricane may be looked upon as not wholly a calamity. If it was weak enough to succumb to the gale, it would probably at some time have collapsed with an extra heavy train, had it not gone as it did. The inconvenience to manufacturers, dealers and others in our sister city, from the loss of this bridge and consequent stoppage of traffic, will be great. The ferry will have to fill the gap, for a time, at least until the bridge can be reconstructed.

Our Exhibition promises to be such a success as we desire for it. The prize list is always an inducement to exhibitors, who vastly prefer a certain amount of legal tender to ornamental medals. The amount to be distributed as prizes at our fair is \$12,000, and it is fairly well divided among the different departments, so that all may have a chance for their share. No one must imagine, though, that exhibitors as a general thing make any money out of the exhibition so far as prizes are concerned. The expense and trouble of taking things to and from the building is rarely compensated for by actual gain in prizes—the profit comes from other directions, more in the line of advertising than anything else. The great principle of business in these days is to let everyone know what you have to dispose of, and keep on letting them know. So manufacturers, farmers and others who have good things to sell see their opportunity for an increase of business through the provincial fair, and by putting what they have before the public in an attractive form do not only themselves, but the public and the country a benefit.

The Chilian war is over. The capture of Valparaiso and defeat of the despotic Balmaceda on August 27th by the Insurgent forces ended the protracted struggle. Balmaceda has fled, and the Congressional party is in control at the capital. Rioting followed in natural course after the three days' fighting, but order was soon restored and all is now reported quiet. It has been discovered that many of Balmaceda's officials who were known to be poor have now bank accounts ranging from \$20,000 to \$1,000,000, which will, of course, be sacrificed. It will be good for Balmaceda's health to avoid Chili at present.

Among the dangers of exhibition time may be counted the risk of infection when so many people are gathered together. The danger is just as great on our side as on the other, for country visitors may either bring the germs of a disease with them or carry the same away from the city. An honest care in this matter should be taken so as to prevent the spread of disease. People whose houses have recently harbored infectious diseases should consider themselves ineligible to go abroad or to receive visitors, especially at such a time as the exhibition. We hope this will be carefully considered by all to whom it may apply, for Halifax had quite enough sickness during last winter, and does not want a repetition of that experience.

Some so-called Canadian newspapers are in the habit of publishing the portraits of men of greater or less (generally less) importance in the United States, and taking up their supposedly "valuable space" by telling what these worthies have done to be so honored. The practice has been carried on without comment for a long time, and people have continued to skip these most uninteresting articles with regularity and faint protests against having such "stuff" published in Canadian papers. The *Domini n Illustrated* has seen the opportunity for a take-off on this practice, and is publishing skits that will probably do more towards shutting off the supply of Yankee biography than any other process. *Ridicule is a powerful weapon, and we hope the Dominion Illustrated will succeed in checking the invasion of foreign faces in our newspapers.*

Not for many years has Halifax felt such a blow as struck the city on Monday night between eleven and one o'clock. For about two hours the gale raged with fury that fairly rocked houses on their foundations, blew down huge trees and prostrated wires and fences in every direction. The rain fell in torrents and did an amount of damage to our unpaved streets that can scarcely be realized. After the storm subsided the stars shown out brightly, and Tuesday was a delightfully bright and fresh day. The yachts *Fozula* and *Wenonah* were driven on shore, and all marine property suffered severely. Much damage to shipping is reported, but we cannot in this space particularize. We only hope that we will be spared such a wind again for a long time, and that some progress may be made in paving our streets before it comes, for the damage done by such storms as this is more costly than pavements.

The peace of Europe will probably not be lightly broken, but the action of the Porte in allowing the passage of Russian vessels carrying armed men through the Dardanelles is provocative of ill feeling on the part of the powers, more especially of Great Britain. Russia claimed that these vessels were not properly war ships, but a volunteer fleet of steamships, and that the men were not, strictly speaking, soldiers, but reserves, who were doing duty as railroad laborers. It is thought that Turkey has taken this course with regard to Russia and the Dardanelles to annoy Great Britain in revenge for the latter's refusal to discuss the Egyptian evacuation question. The British Ambassador at Constantinople, Sir William White, is on the worst of terms with the Sultan and has not been received at the Yildiz Kiosk. It is difficult to predict what action may be taken by Britain, but it is probable that this breach of the treaty of 1841 will be resented, and that the powers will support Great Britain in the matter. Just after the Franco-British demonstrations of cordiality at Portsmouth it would be strange if England should be compelled to defend her interests against France's ally, Russia. All despatches on the subject are of the "it is rumored" and "it is understood" variety, and state secrets are not as yet divulged. Turkey would not dare to assent to an open and flagrant violation of the treaty of Paris by allowing Russian war ships through the straits, but her action in allowing a volunteer fleet equipped with guns and filled with soldiers to pass amounts to the same thing. It is indicated that France will support the Sultan's right to enter into this agreement. The "sick man," of Czar Nicholas, is sulky and may succeed in involving Europe in a war that might wipe out Turkish rule. Lord Salisbury has a ticklish task before him in managing this affair, but he is doubtless able for it. Before this appears we shall probably have some news of diplomatic proceedings.

In 1880 there was but one city in the United States, New York, which had a population in excess of a million. In 1890 there were three, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia.

The dyke-lands in the vicinity of the Basin of Minas have long been remarkable for their heavy crops of hay and oats, more particularly the latter, it having been stated by an eminent New York agriculturist that oats produced upon our marshes have more well developed oats in each head than can be found in any other country. A new departure in the draining of the marshes has recently been made by Mr. George Thompson, of Wolfville, who for many years was so well and favorably known in Halifax. Mr. Thompson has had his marshlands tile drained, and claims that although the initial cost is somewhat large it will in the end prove more economical than ditching; first, because a valuable area of land now covered by ditches will be available for cultivation; and second, because tile draining is a permanency, while it costs much labor to keep the ditches free for drainage purposes.

The risks of a pilgrimage to Mecca may well make the most earnest Mussulman hesitate to undertake that pious duty. Of the sixty-six thousand pilgrims who have sailed from various oriental ports for this sacred spot during the last six years some twenty-two thousand have never returned. A few, it is thought, may possibly find their way back by other routes. Many, it is feared, are murdered by gangs of bidmashes, who are believed to travel regularly by the Jeddah steamers, marking down pilgrims who are possessed of valuables, and attacking them when favorable opportunity occurs. It is said, however, that by far the greater number fall by the wayside on the long tramp from Jeddah to Mecca or Medina. So far as the sea voyage is concerned, the return journey is for obvious reasons the more dangerous. The overland tramp to and from the sacred cities has the effect of lowering the vitality of the traveller, and he arrives at Jeddah in a state which predisposes him to the attacks of epidemic diseases engendered by the overcrowding and unspeakable filth of the pilgrim vessels.

Sidewalks are a sore subject in Halifax, for whenever, after long putting up with disgraceful pavements, any improvement is made, some one is sure to complain of extravagance or find fault with the way in which the work is done. We do not wish to see the public funds wasted, but we take an undisguised pleasure in walking on a good even sidewalk, and even if the expense is considerable, it is credit to the city's name to make it look as well as possible in this respect. The post office has a good granolithic sidewalk which promises to wear well, but the ancient pavement in front of the old city building on George street presents an appearance that is nothing short of disgraceful, and which is accentuated by contrast with the post office sidewalk. George street is very much travelled, and we would suggest to the city fathers that this particular part should, in the interest of our Dartmouth friends who pass over it so frequently, receive their distinguished consideration without delay. In the winter this is a particularly dangerous place in icy weather, and the three steps leading from the Water street sidewalk to this might well be done away with.

At the annual meeting of the British Association at Cardiff last month, Dr. William Huggins, the eminent astronomer, President for the year, read a paper on Spectroscopic Astronomy, with special reference to the achievements of the last two years. It has shown what marvellous progress has been made in recent years in the domain of Spectroscopic Astronomy. The spectrum analysis and photography together have made astronomical investigation a new thing. But for the former we should not be able to measure the motion of stars directly in the line of sight, either coming towards or receding from us. It is thirty-one years since the Royal Association did honor to the science of astronomy in the selection of its President, and consequently the comparing of the periods made the progress of the science more noticeable. Dr. Huggins' address is spoken of as exceedingly interesting, not oratorically brilliant, but delivered as if he relied upon his facts speaking for themselves with an eloquence needing no rhetorical adornment. The following passage from the address is a fine piece of word painting:—"The heavens are richly but very irregularly inwrought with stars. The brighter stars cluster into well-known groups upon a background formed of an enlacement of streams and convoluted windings and intertwined spirals of fainter stars, which becomes richer and more intricate in the irregularly rifted zone of the milky way. We see a system of systems, for the broad features of clusters and streams and spiral windings which mark the general design are reproduced in every part. The whole is in motion, each point shifting its position by miles every second, though from the august magnitude of their distances from us and from each other, it is only by the accumulated movements of years or of generations that some small changes of relative positions reveal themselves." This recalls Shelley's lines—

"Worlds on worlds are rolling ever,  
From creation to decay,  
Like the bubbles on the river  
Floating, bursting, borne away."

The wonders of the heavens are fascinating to contemplate, perhaps all the more so because of the apparent impossibility of ever knowing all there is to know. Continual advances are being made in the science of astronomy, but the unknown is still illimitable. This year will be memorable for the commencement of a photographic chart of the heavens, in the preparation of which astronomers in all parts of the world are taking part.

Colonel Sir Edward Bradford, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police of London, G. B., has reported the number and character of street casualties in that city, as far as they have come to the notice of the department. His figures show that the number of persons killed and injured is very large. The van is the most fatal cause of accidents, and next to it, at a long interval, comes the car. Altogether the vehicular traffic kills about 140, and maims from 3,000 to 6,000 persons in a year.

Among the many cases of wedded unhappiness of famous writers, the Carlyles present one of the saddest on record. Mr. Froude's life of Thomas Carlyle revealed much of their domestic misery, and the author was denounced without measure for showing to the world things that detracted from the admiration in which Carlyle and his wife were held. The latest addition to Carlyle literature is "The Life of Jane Welsh Carlyle," by Mrs. Ireland, who appears to have secured the services of nearly everybody who is in a position to add anything to information already published. People are apt to look upon Carlyle's life as a tragedy, and so in a manner it was. Of an unfortunate disposition, the disappointments of his life contrived to make him, as he said, "the miserablest creature on earth," but when we look upon his treatment of his wife, and think of how different he might have made her life, we lose our sympathy for him. When we contemplate Jane Welsh, disappointed in her love for Irving, married to a crabbed man, her social inferior, and not in sympathy with her in any way, added to which was poverty and hard work which the fragile woman was unable to cope with, we have indeed a sad picture. She is, however, a character of deep interest on many accounts, and Mrs. Ireland's book will be sure to find a welcome in the literary world.

A writer in the *Fortnightly Review* takes the ground that the vexed marriage and divorce question would be settled satisfactorily by the dissolution of marriage being made difficult, so far as the process is concerned; but easy so far as the grounds are concerned. This writer holds that the grounds of a divorce or a dissolution should be simply the will of the parties interested, and gives an example of how easy the matter becomes. "Suppose, then," he says, "a man and wife who have twenty thousand a year find themselves ill-mated, and desire their marriage to be dissolved. Let the law require that, as the price of its dissolution, they surrender for life, say three-fourths of their income. Let them divide between them an annual £5,000, forfeiting the enjoyment of the remainder. In such an arrangement there would be nothing penal. They would both be still rich enough to remain in their natural society, but at the same time they would be making a serious sacrifice; and their willingness to make this, in order that their marriage might be dissolved, would be a sufficient guarantee that its dissolution was not demanded lightly, but that it was, on the contrary, morally necessary to their welfare. The portion of the income surrendered might be held in trust for the children or the next heirs." This is a novel view to take, but however well it might work in the case of moneyed people, it must be acknowledged that couples who have income only enough to support existence could not purchase separation in this way, and the present difficulty would continue.

Among the streets of Halifax noticeable for improvements of late years Barrington street shows a great deal of progress. The Church of England Institute, St. Mary's Y. M. T. A. & B. Society's building and the City Club (when the latter is completed) will form a handsome trio of buildings, and add much to the appearance of the street. There are a few stores on Barrington street that are a credit to the city, among which are the furniture warerooms of A. Stephen & Son and Messrs. Gordon & Keith. Going south and entering Pleasant street we find a fine brick building rapidly going up where St. Mary's Glebe House used to stand, and which promises to be an ornament to the spot. The frontal aspect of Government House has indeed been altered by the removal of the old stone wall which shut off the view of the lawn and flower beds, and gave altogether a disagreeable impression of the gubernatorial mansion. The new low wall is to our mind in keeping with the building, and presents no incongruity, as new things are sometimes, after the example of new patches on old garments, apt to do. The pleasure of walking over the new sidewalk is one of which we propose soon to avail ourselves. The old flag stone pavement that once lay there in picturesque unevenness might be blamed for the bad walking that Halifaxians are charged with. We wish it could be our privilege to record some improvement in the old cemetery of St. Paul's Church, where so many of the ancestors of our best people are taking their long sleep. This "city of the dead" deserves to be taken care of; if the walks were kept in order, and the grass on the graves clipped, it would not look as if those who rest there were altogether forgotten, and no doubt if a change were made in this respect many people would find much of interest to visit in this old grave yard. However, the dead are of secondary importance, and if we see the living being properly cared for we cannot complain. If the people of Halifax would take cognizance of the criticisms of visitors, not to speak of the admonitions of the press, and show a practical belief in the virtue of paint, things would look much more cheerful. The improvements along Barrington and Pleasant streets only serve to accentuate the need of paint on the older buildings, and we would advise the owners of such to mix their colors "with brains" as soon as possible. We are going to have an exhibition this month, and we do not want visitors to go home and make the usual remarks about Halifax being mean with its paint. There is but a short time, but still something could be done during the next two weeks to make things look better.

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

JUVENILE ASTRONOMY.

I showed Orion's starry frame :  
The childish eyes grew big with wonder.  
I told him how the hunter came  
To glitter in the heavens yonder.  
And how for ages he has stood  
Mad 'Taurus' furious horns assailing,  
With lion skin and club of wood  
And mighty strength all unavailing.

I pointed out, beneath his feet,  
The Haro, its master's combat viewing :  
And then the dog star, eager, fleet,  
Bright Sirius, the whole group pursuing.  
I paused. The darling clapped his hands  
And stamped his little foot imperious,  
Then, looking toward the starry bands,  
He shouted loudly, "See em, Sirius!"

—Anna J. McKeay.

An exchange speaks of "a gem of an egg." Gem of an egg is good ; to show it off properly it will require a hen setting.

OBEDIENCE.—"And, mamma," sobbed the unhappy wife, "he-he throw his slippers across the r-room, and t-told me to go to the dud-dud-devil."  
"You did right, my dear child, to come straight home to me."

At the seaside—Maud—What are you reading? Pimmie—"A Man Without a Country." It's such a painful story! Maud (looking drearily up and down the beach)—It isn't half as painful as a country without a man.

To Prove It Wasn't Veal. Guest (in restaurant)—Waiter, there's a lot of feathers in this chicken salad!  
Waiter—Yes, sir. We put 'em in not no'ssarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

"Goliath," one of the big trees of California, is a solid tree measuring 23 feet through at the ground. It has been estimated that its weight is about 100,000 tons, and that it would make 1,500,000 feet, board measure, of clear lumber, the branches and top piling up 1000 cords of wood.

AN AGREEMENT OF OPINION.—"What do you think of married life?" asked the hen-pecked man, addressing the youthful bridegroom.  
"Bliss is no name for it," said the young husband, enthusiastically.  
"You are right," said the henpecked man, gloomily, "bliss is no name for it."

Wife—Do you really think that marriage is a lottery?  
Husband—No, I do not.  
Wife—(somewhat surprised)—Why don't you?  
Husband—Because when a fellow has drawn a blank, he can't go and purchase another chance.

THEY'RE NEVER SATISFIED.—Five o'clock in the morning. The end of a charity ball. A beggar stands on the steps asking alms. A lady, enveloped in a white satin mantle, comes out and makes hastily for her carriage.  
"Please to assist a poor creature; I've nothing to eat"—  
"Impossible! I've been dancing for you the whole night!"

The origin of "windfall," in the sense of "good luck," dates from the time of William the Conqueror. It was then a criminal offense to cut timber in the forest. Only such could be gathered as the wind had blown down, hence a heavy windstorm was hailed by the peasants as so much good luck, and from this comes the modern application of the expression.

A BIT OF PHILOSOPHY.

Little drops of printer's ink,  
A little type displayed,  
Make our merchants princes  
With all their big parade.

Little bits of stinginess—  
Discarding printer's ink—  
"Busts" the man of business,  
And sees his credit sink.

In speaking of the minute parasites which are found in the hairy part of a tiger's foot, a scientist says: "They constitute one of the most wonderful curiosities I know of in the animal world. The parasites are so small as to be almost invisible to the naked eye, and yet each is a perfect counterpart of the tiger; head, ears, jaw, legs, claws, body, tail, all are there. You may think this is a big story, but look the subject up and see if it is not so."

DRIVEN TO IT.—Haggard Citizen—"That's a rare old violin you've been playing every night at your house for the last month, is it not?"  
Next-door neighbor—"Yes. Been in the family over a hundred years."  
"Such a violin would be hard to replace, wouldn't it?"  
"Couldn't be replaced. If I should lose it I'd never get another."  
(With assumed carelessness)—"What will you sell it for?"  
"Five thousand dollars."  
(With feverish eagerness)—"Bring the infernal thing out! I'll take it."

Can we be indifferent to the wretchedness of our brethren when we know that peace, health and happiness are within their reach. Commercial men, office men, clerks, students, and all persons of sedentary habits may be entirely relieved from the distress caused by indigestion or dyspepsia by using K. D. C.

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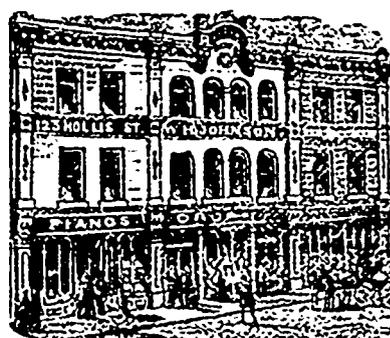
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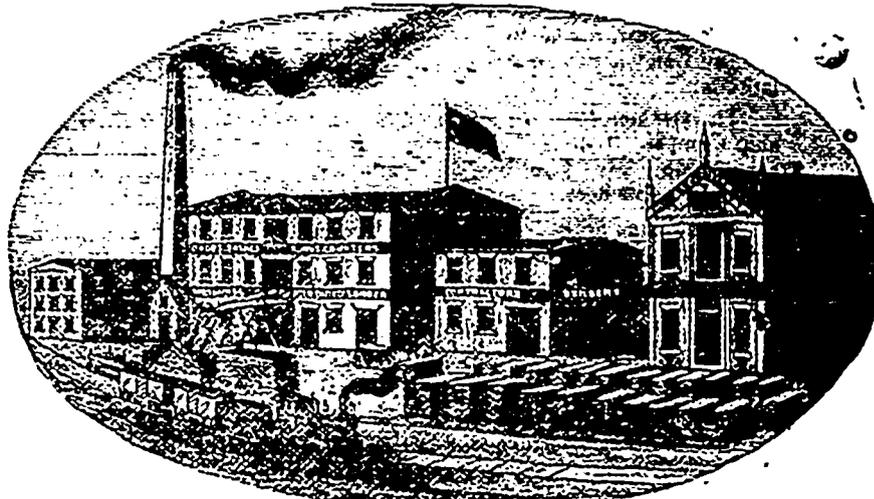
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PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

**DOMINION.**—The debate on the census returns, which was led off by Sir Richard Cartwright, was one of the keenest and bitterest of the session. Sir Richard claimed that the small increase of population was due to the policy of the government, and said that he had long ago prophesied this result. He was of the opinion that a majority of the exodians were Liberals, and this would account for the non success of the party at the polls. Hon. Mr. Foster ridiculed the statements of Sir Richard Cartwright and pointed out that the whole tendency of modern civilization was towards aggregations of population in industrial centres. He believed that to the government's policy was due the very satisfactory increase in the populations in Canadian cities and towns. With the introduction of labor saving machinery, no great increase of population was likely to be observed in agricultural districts, but he thought that the next decade would show up well for the Northwest territories. Many other speakers took part in this debate, but their speeches were for the most part reproductions of those of the leaders. Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution condemning the government's policy was defeated by a majority of 22, the vote standing, for the resolution 81, against it 103.

Some doubt having arisen as to the position of Sir Hector Langevin, Sir John Thompson has informed the house that the resignation of the minister of Public Works has been formally accepted. The opposition believe this to be an indication that the party have dropped Sir Hector, but the government has given no sign to warrant this conclusion.

On the introduction of the item of supply, \$5,000 as the salary of a Canadian agent in Paris, the Opposition criticized the expenditure as being useless and barren of results, and Mr. Foster has assured the Commons that the Government will take the matter into consideration during the recess.

As yet there is no indication as to the date of the close of the session. To the majority of the members the long protracted sitting means direct pecuniary loss, and hence it is not surprising to find a strong feeling in favor of an increased indemnity.

Judging from the reports as to the investigations being carried on by the several Parliamentary committees, Ottawa would just now be better off for a Hercules. The civil service is badly demoralized, and it will require very great skill and promptness on the part of the Government to disinfect the service before injury is done to the Conservative party. It has been proved beyond question that contractors and others doing business with the departments have had to pay percentages to individuals or to the secretaries of political organizations. Premier Abbott proposes to check this wrongdoing by enacting legislation which will place the wrong-doers within reach of the law. All parties are interested in seeing that hoodling is put down, and we therefore trust that Premier Abbott's remedy may be short, sharp and decisive.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

A part of the shute at the Grain Elevator fell during the storm on Monday night.

The capital stock of the Wilmot Spa Spring Company has been increased by a second issue of \$100,000.

The Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick will open Canada's International Exhibition at St. John on the 23rd inst.

The harvest of the Northwest has nearly all been safely garnered without injury from frost. We Canadians have especial cause for thankfulness this year.

McLean, the man who stabbed Johnson at Hubbard's Cove picnic about a fortnight ago, has not yet been found. The delay in serving the warrant for his arrest gave him time to skip.

Postmaster-General Haggart made in the House a few days ago an indignant denial of the charges of immorality made against him. If these charges are false, Mr. Haggart has been a much slandered man.

It is not expected that Bishop Courtney will be able to return to Nova Scotia this year, his health being still very poor. On the advice of the leading London physicians he will spend several months in a southern latitude.

The steamer *Bluehill*, belonging to the Yarmouth and Shelburne Steamship Company, is to run excursions to Bedford and Northwest Arm, etc. for some time. Mr. Jos. Wood, Central Wharf, has been appointed the steamer's agent here.

Mrs. Emma Stokes was seriously injured by the train at Amherst on Friday last. The unfortunate woman was endeavoring to drive a cow from the track when she was struck by the locomotive, and sustained injuries which may result fatally.

Messrs. A. & W. Mackinlay have published a new folding map of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, compiled from recent surveys. The markings are distinct, and it is of a convenient size for pocket use. Messrs. Mackinlay have our thanks for a copy.

Last Saturday afternoon the handsome residence of Alexander Stephen, Rockwood, at Dutch Village, was gutted by fire. The top story and the roof were completely burned, and the rest of the house was ruined by smoke and water. Nearly all the furniture was saved, and if the fire engines had arrived ready for work and gone to Mr. Doull's pond first instead of the smaller one it went to, the building might have been saved.

Sunday last was the hundredth and forty-first anniversary of the opening of St. Paul's Church, Halifax, for divine service. The sermons both in the morning and evening were preached by Right Rev. Maurice Baldwin, Bishop of Huron. The collections were for the repair fund.

The British farmers' delegates have been taking in the Annapolis Valley, and are perfectly delighted with what they have seen. At the end of the month, exhibition time, they ought to be able to gather some idea of what the country can do in the agricultural line when they visit the fairs.

The dungeon of the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary is said to be equal to the "black hole of Calcutta." It is situated in the cellar, and the daylight never reaches it. The unfortunate prisoner who is put there for breach of prison discipline is kept there as long as the warden desires.

James Moore, father of the little boy who was drowned in Mulgrave Park, Richmond, several months ago, intends to sue the city for \$15,000 damages. It is alleged that the accident was caused owing to the city's neglect to have the pond properly fenced in. The blame appears to lie somewhere between the railway and the city.

Mr. Louis C. Elson, of the *Boston Advertiser*, who passed some severe strictures upon Halifax after two days of rainy weather, returned and found it "looked rather pleasant" when the sun was shining. People should never permit themselves to put in print impressions received during a bad spell of weather, for no place is at such a time liable to give a correct idea of its attractions.

The *St. John Sun* of Wednesday the 2nd inst., says: "Hundreds of people assembled at the Corporation pier yesterday morning to see the big ship *Canada* take her departure for Liverpool. She takes 1,580,500 feet of deals and battens, 31,154 feet of scantling, 104,155 feet of ends and 162,701 feet of boards. The value of her cargo is in the vicinity of \$144,109. The tug *Storm King* towed the ship down as far as Musquash."

The troopship *Tyne* arrived at Halifax from Portsmouth via Bermuda on Sunday morning. She brought a number of men for the Leicestershire regiment and also a draft for the engineers. Ten guns of the most approved modern pattern were also brought for the *Canada*, which is now at the dockyard making preparations to receive them. The *Tyne* takes away several officers who have been ordered from this station and also a number of men who have completed their term of service.

The failure in the recent attempt to purchase horses in this country for the use of the English army was attributed largely to the expenses of the agents in having to travel over so much ground to make their selections. This has been the means of showing our people the necessity for establishing a market where the animals can be collected together, for the convenience of buyers, and arrangements are now in progress for holding a mammoth "Horse Fair" in connection with "Canada's International Exhibition," which will be held in St. John, opening September 23rd and closing October 3rd.

Through the courtesy of A. & W. Mackinlay we have been enabled this week to put our thoughts on paper with the "Centric Pen," which appears to be pretty near perfection. It is constructed on a newly discovered scientific principle, it does not cramp the fingers, it may be laid down without risk of blotting, writes with the ease and rapidity of a pencil, and combines durability, flexibility, beauty and rapidity. There are varieties of nibs to suit all hands, and we can confidently recommend them as a vast improvement over the old style of pen and holder. The pens are manufactured by John Walker & Co., London.

The Chignecto ship railway is at a standstill for want of funds to go on with the work. It is a pity that any important work of this kind should ever be begun until it is an assured fact that the where-with-all to carry it on to completion will be forthcoming. A rumor has been circulated that the British Government intends to take over the work, but nothing is certain about it. The officers of H. M. S. *Tourmaline*, which was at Tidnish a few days ago, inspected the work of the railway. The Chignecto *Post* suggests that a single track be laid on the unfinished portion of the line, so that it could be utilized as a local railway. It could not transport ships, but it could carry blueberries, potatoes and other produce.

A train on the Reading road made the extraordinary fast time of ninety miles an hour on Aug. 27th. This is almost too fast.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher's personal memoirs of her husband, under the title of "Mr. Beecher as I Knew Him," will begin in the October issue of *The Ladies' Home Journal*.

The eight members of the West Greenland expedition, who accompanied Lieut. Peary a part of the way to the frozen north, returned to Philadelphia on Saturday. They think that unless a relief expedition is sent out Peary, his wife and party will find nameless graves in the ice deserts that surround the North Pole.

The cause of the wreck of the *Dunsmurry*, grain laden, a fortnight ago was the shifting of cargo. The steamer was loaded in accordance with the regulations of the marine underwriters, but it would appear that some change is required to make matters safer. Longitudinal bulkheads of sufficient strength and numerous enough would effect the purpose.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says England has intimated her intention of increasing her Mediterranean fleet largely.

The Victoria Legislature has passed the Federation Bill with an amendment excluding New Zealand from the Federation.

A terrific gale in North Wales has caused further great damage to crops. Prayers were said in the churches on Sunday for fine weather.

The ho residential. ment.

Do not b and genuine been equalled

MARR Our Pri

SUGARS. Cut Leaf. Granulate Circle A. White Ex Standard. Extra Yel Yellow C.

TEA. Congou, C " " F " " G " " C " " E Oolong, C

MOLASSES. Barbadoes Demerara. D. mond. Porto Ric Cienfuegos Trinidad. Antigua. Tobacco, Blac " " Brig

BISCUITS. Pilot Brea Boston and Soda. do in II Fancy....

HOME A.

Apples, per b Oranges, Jam Lemons, per C Coconuts, ne Oalons Am. Egypt. Dates boxes, Raisins, Valer Figs, Eleme, 5 " " in Prunes, Stewl Bananas, Tomatoes, new C. H. Har

HACKEREL—

Extras..... No. 1..... " 2 large... " 2..... " 2 large, R " 3, Keane " 3 large, P " 3 Main... Small..... HERRING. No. 1 C. B. J. " 1 Fall Spl " 1 Fall Row " 1 Labrador " 1 Georges " 1 Bay of Is ALMOND, No SALMON, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Small..... Coprith. Hard C. B.... Western Shore Bank..... Bay..... Newfoundland. Handcock. Hard C. B.... Bank & West HARK..... POLLOCK..... HARK SOUNDS. COB ORT. gal

Mini

The house of representatives of New Zealand has passed a bill granting residential suffrage to women, and qualifying women for election to parliament.

Do not be persuaded to "try another kind," Puttner's Emulsion is the only original and genuine compound of Cod Liver Oil, Hypophosphites and Pancreatine, and has never been equalled as a tonic and flesh producer.

**MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.**  
Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants.

**GROCERIES.**

<b>SUGARS.</b>	
Cut Leaf.....	5 1/4
Granulated.....	4 3/4 to 4 1/2
Circle A.....	4 1/2
White Extra C.....	4 1/4
Standard.....	3 3/4 to 3 1/2
Extra Yellow C.....	3 3/4
Yellow C.....	3 3/4 to 3 1/4
<b>TEA.</b>	
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
<b>MOLASSES.</b>	
Barbadoes.....	40
Demerara.....	35 to 38
Diamond N.....	48
Puerto Rico.....	37 to 38
Cienfuegos.....	none
Trinidad.....	34 to 35
Antigua.....	31 to 35
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47
"    Bright.....	47 to 65
<b>BISCUITS.</b>	
Pilot Bread.....	3.00
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2
Soda.....	6 1/2
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2
Fancy.....	8 to 15

**BREADSTUFFS**

There is no material change to note from last week. The farmers are holding back their wheat and exporters are paying a high price. Mills are very firm in their prices, and will sell for present than for cheaper delivery.

<b>WHEAT.</b>	
Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	6.00 to 6.25
High Grade Patents.....	5.30 to 5.50
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	5.20 to 5.30
Straight Grade.....	5.00 to 5.10
Superior Extras.....	4.75 to 4.85
Good Seconds.....	4.40 to 4.65
Graham Flour.....	4.90 to 5.10
Oatmeal.....	5.50 to 5.60
"    Rolled.....	5.70 to 5.80
Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	3.60 to 3.70
"    Ja Lond.....	3.15
<b>WHEAT.</b>	
"    Rolled.....	5.50
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	18.50 to 19.50
Middlings.....	25.00 to 26.00
Shorts.....	25.00 to 26.00
Cracked Corn, including bags.....	39.00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	34.00 to 35.00
Moules.....	30.00
Split Peas.....	4.40 to 4.50
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.80 to 1.90
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.10
Canadian Oats, choice quality new.....	48 to 50
P. E. Island Oats.....	40 to 43

**HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.**

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

**C. H. HARVEY, 12 & 10 Sackville St.**

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

**PROVISIONS.**

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	14.50 to 15.00
"    Am. Plate.....	15.50 to 16.00
"    Ex. Plate.....	16.00 to 16.50
Fork, Mess, American.....	16.50 to 17.00
"    American, clear.....	18.50 to 19.00
"    P. E. I. Mess.....	15.00 to 15.50
"    P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
"    Prime Mess.....	11.50 to 12.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
"    American.....	11 to 12
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	10 to 11

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

**BUTTER AND CHEESE.**

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

**SALT.**

Factory Filled.....	\$1.50
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	60
Liverpool, 7 hhd.....	1.25
"    Afloat.....	none
Cadiz.....	none
Turks Island.....	1.50
Lisbon.....	1.20
Coarse W. I.....	none
Trapani.....	\$1.35
"    afloat.....	none

**FISH.**

<b>MACKEREL—</b>	
Extras.....	
No. 1.....	
"    2 large.....	
"    3 large, Reamed.....	6.50
"    3 large, Plain.....	6.50
"    3 Plain.....	6.00
Small.....	
<b>HERRING.</b>	
No. 1 C. B. July.....	4.75
"    1 Fall Split.....	5.50
"    1 Fall Round.....	none
"    1 Labrador.....	2.00
"    1 Georges Bay.....	3.00
"    1 Bay of Islands.....	3.00
ALASKAN, No. 1.....	4.00
<b>SALMON.</b>	
No. 1, 7 brl.....	15.50
No. 2, 7 brl.....	13.50
"    3.....	12.00
Small.....	
<b>CODFISH.</b>	
Hard C. B.....	4.75
Western Shore.....	4.50
Bank.....	5.00 to 5.25
Bay.....	none
Newfoundland.....	none
Haddock.....	3.25
Hard C. B.....	3.50
Bank & Western.....	3.25
HARK.....	2.50
"    3.00 to 3.25	
"    2.00	
"    2.00	
HARK SOUNDS, per lb.....	12 1/2
COD OIL, 7 gal.....	28
"    35c.....	

**MANY PEOPLE Have Dyspepsia and don't know it.**

Of course all who are troubled with sour stomach, heartburn, flatulency and other ordinary symptoms of Dyspepsia, know what is the matter, but probably half the Dyspeptics in the world have none of these feelings; in Liver indigestion for instance, the trouble begins about two hours after eating, with headache, depression of spirits, nervousness, dizziness and oftentimes faintness, all caused by the Liver being unable to do its work—a dose of "Dyspepticure" taken during these attacks gives wonderful relief; if the treatment is continued for a short time "Dyspepticure" moves the cause of the trouble and

**LIVER INDIGESTION DISAPPEARS.**

"Dyspepticure" is prepared by Charles K. Short, Pharmacist, St. John, N. B. Sold by Druggists and Dealers at 35c. and 71.00 per bottle.

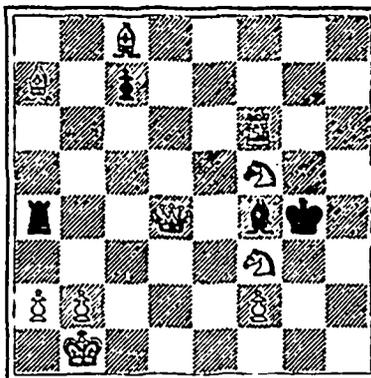
**CHESS.**

**PROBLEM No. 82.**

By E. Chrimes.

From the Week.

Black.



White.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

**GAME No. 83.**

Blackburne's Genius.

The following beautiful game is one of ten played simultaneously, blindfold;

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| <b>WHITE.</b>     | <b>BLACK.</b>  |
| J. H. Blackburne. | Sheriff Spens. |
| 1 P to K4         | P to K4        |
| 2 P to KB4        | P to Q4        |
| 3 Kt to KB3 a     | KP tks P b     |
| 4 P tks P         | B to KKt 5     |
| 5 B to K2         | B tks Kt       |
| 6 B tks B         | Q to R5 ch     |
| 7 K to B sq       | B to Q3        |
| 8 P to B4         | Kt to K2       |
| 9 P to Q4         | Kt to B4 ?     |
| 10 P to B5        | Castles c      |
| 11 P tks B        | R to K sq d    |
| 12 P tks P        | Kt to QR3 e    |
| 13 Kt to B3       | Kt to Kt6 ch   |
| 14 P tks Kt       | Q tks R ch     |
| 15 K to B2        | P tks P ch     |
| 16 B tks P        | R to K8        |
| 17 B to B4 f      | P to KKt4 g    |
| 18 B tks P        | R tks Q        |
| 19 R tks R        | Q tks R        |
| 20 Kt tks Q       | Kt tks P       |
| 21 Kt to K3       | Kt to K sq     |

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| 22 Kt to B5  | P to B3   |
| 23 B to R6   | R to Q sq |
| 24 P to Q6 h | K to B2 i |
| 25 B to B4 j | K to K3   |
| 26 B to K4   | Resigns.  |

a K P takes P is the best move, but Mr. Blackburne knows when to leave the book.

b QP takes P is the correct move.

c In a game by Suble and Guretz Cornitz, the latter here played Kt to Kt6 ch; 11 K to Kt sq, Kt tks R; 12 P tks B, P tks P; 13 K tks Kt, Castles; 14 Kt to B3, Kt to Q2; 15 B to Q2, P to B4; 16 Q to K sq, Q takes Q ch; 17 R takes Q, QR to K sq; 18 R to K6 and ultimately won.

d The game now becomes difficult, and the blindfold player best sees through the complications, notwithstanding that he carries nine other games "in his head."

e If Kt to Kt6 ch, 13 P tks Kt, Q takes R ch; 14 K to B2, P tks P ch; 15 K tks P, Q tks Q; 16 B tks Q, K to R3; 17 P to Q6, and white wins.

f Splendid! Blackburne is evidently in magnificent form. After the exchanges now forced white must win.

g "A very well meaning move." If white take the rook he is mated, if not, the terrible pawn at B7 is removed.

h B to R5 looks better, but this is good enough.

i If Kt tks P white wins with 25B to Q5 ch, Kt to B2; 26 Kt to K7 ch, Kt to R sq; 27 B tks Kt, R to Q2; 28 P to Q5, R tks Kt; 29 B to K6, etc. If white at move 28 play B to B8, then R to Q sq.

j He might have played 25 B to R5 ch, K to Kt sq (if 25 black play K to K3, then 26 B tks Kt, K tks Kt; 27 P to Q7), 26 P to Q7, Kt to B2; 27 Kt to K7 ch, K to R sq; 28 B to Kt 4.

k The best thing to do under the circumstances. Mr. Blackburne has played grandly—and all with nine other games going simultaneously without sight of the board—a truly marvelous feat.—*Birmingham Weekly Mercury.*

**Mining Plant for Sale.**

The full plant of Mining Machinery put up last year by the HUNTINGDON REEF MINING CO., on their property near Yarmouth, and used only a few weeks, will be sold either as a whole or in lots to suit. This machinery is all of the latest pattern.

Apply by letter to

**A. B. PITKIN, Treas.**

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

or personally to the Treasurer at Yarmouth, about September 18th.

# PUTNERS

IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER

# EMULSION

**American Hotel, Shubenacadie,**  
**THOS. COX, - Proprietor.**

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

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

**D. McLEOD, Proprietor,**  
 KENTVILLE, N. S.

**BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL,**  
 Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.

**DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor,**  
 HALIFAX, N. S.

**LOI ON PABIE FRANCAISE**

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

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

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

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

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

**GOOD** results always follow their use.

—BUY YOUR—

**SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES**

FROM

**W. H. BANNISTER,**

(Graduate Optician.)

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

**THINGS YOU WANT NOW.**

- REFRIGERATORS,
- OIL STOVES,
- ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
- WIRE WINDOW SCREENS,
- FILTERS, HAMMOCKS,
- LAWN MOWERS,
- CARPET SWEEPERS,
- CUTLERY, &c, &c.

**Cragg Bros. & Co.**

Cor. Barrington & George Sts.

Have them all, and thousands of other things besides, which they are selling at a SHADE UNDER THE MARKET.

**HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE,**  
 By GEORGE BLACK, M. B., Edinburgh, new edition with 200 illustrations, 23.75 at T. C. ALLEN & CO'S.

**LINCOLN STAMP ALBUMS.**  
 Bound in Cloth and Leather.  
 T. C. ALLEN & CO.

Lays of Canada and Other Poems, by Rev. Duncan Anderson, M. A.

PRICE 21.50 For sale by  
**T. C. ALLEN & CO.**  
 Booksellers, Stationers and Printers.

- C hick's Gout and Rheumatic Remedy.
- R ose Dentifrice to Preserve the Teeth.
- I nstant Headache Cure.
- T ar and Wild Cherry for Coughs & Colds.
- I ron and Quinine Wine Tonic.
- C ompound Extract of Sarsaparilla with Iodides.

This last preparation has held the continued approval of the best physicians, and it is expressly put up to meet the popular need for a Blood Purifier without being related to the many secret nostrums and quack medicines of the day, of unknown composition and generally of little medicinal value. It is an excellent Skin and Blood Remedy. The above preparations are prepared by and sold at the LONDON DRUG STORE, 117 Holles Street, J. LOUFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor, Agent for Laurance's Axis-cut Pebble Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Mirrors, Magnifying Glasses. Night Dispenser on the Premises. Telephone Call 163.

**Nova Scotia Dye Works,**  
 9 BLOWERS ST. HALIFAX, N. S.

**B. G. STREET,**  
**Dyer and Cleanser.**

Gentlemen's Garments Cleansed, Steamed & Pressed at Lowest Prices. All Goods for Mourning Dyed at shortest notice. REPAIRING DONE ON THE PREMISES. Parcels sent for and delivered

## THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

BI-MONTHLY DRAWINGS IN 1891

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

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

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

ASK FOR CIRCULARS "A31"

### List of Prizes.

1 Prize worth	15,000	.....	\$15,000 00
1 " "	5,000	.....	5,000 00
1 " "	2,500	.....	2,500 00
1 " "	1,250	.....	1,250 00
2 Prizes "	500	.....	1,000 00
5 " "	250	.....	1,250 00
25 " "	50	.....	1,250 00
100 " "	25	.....	2,500 00
200 " "	15	.....	3,000 00
500 " "	10	.....	5,000 00
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
100 " "	25	.....	2,500 00
100 " "	15	.....	1,500 00
100 " "	10	.....	1,000 00
999 " "	5	.....	4,995 00
999 " "	5	.....	4,995 00

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

## GRAY ROCKS AND GRAYER SEA.

Gray rocks and grayer sea,  
 And surf along the shore—  
 And in my heart a name  
 My lips shall speak no more.

The high and lonely hills  
 Endure the darkening year  
 And in my heart endure  
 A memory and a tear.

Across the tide a sail  
 That tosses and is gone—  
 And in my heart the kiss  
 That longing dreams upon.

Gray rocks and grayer sea,  
 And surf along the shore—  
 And in my heart the face  
 That I shall see no more.

—Charles G. D. Roberts, in Century.

## IN ABSENCE.

My love is far away from me to-night,  
 Oh spirits of sweet peace, kind destinies,  
 Watch over her, and breath upon her eyes;  
 Keep near to her in every hurt's despoil,  
 That no rude care or noisome dream affright.  
 So let her rest, so let her sink to sleep,  
 As little clouds that break the sunset steep  
 Merge and melt out into the golden light.

My love is far away, and I am grown  
 A very child, oppressed with formless glooms,  
 Some shadowy sadness with a name unknown  
 Haunts the chill twilight, and these silent rooms  
 Seem with vague fears and dim regrets astir,  
 Lonesome and strange and empty without her.

—Archibald Lampman, in Scribner.

## [FOR THE CRITIC.]

### MRS. SLICK INDIGNANT.

"Yes," said Mrs. Slick, "I felt just like aspeakin' out in meetin', but I was a stranger in those parts and I had to swallow my feelin's and listen to all he had to say about us blue noses.

Was he a Nova Scotian? well, yes, I reckon he was, but he didn't do neither himself or the province much good.

Tell you all about it? well, yes. You see I was astopping with some of Sam's connections up in Newton, near to Boston, and one hot Sunday we went to meetin' as usual, when a stranger stepped out to preach. I can't remember all he said, because I got mad and was a bit flustered, but I'll never forget some of his talk. It made me boil, and no mistake. Says he, 'Good people, I am agoin' to ask your aid in my mission down to Nova Scotia. The people down there are so poor that they seldom can buy a piece of fresh meat, and for the most part they eat salt fish and potatoes. In my congregation there is only one man that makes two hundred dollars a year, and I have told them that I would come up here and ask you good people to pay off a debt of six hundred dollars that stands agin our meetin' house.' He said a lot more about the wretched poverty of our people, and worked on the folks' sympathy until some of them began to cry and look sad-like. There was I, a blue nose, right up among Sam's relations, and I had to sit quiet while that man made the people believe that this was a starvation land, and that we wanted help like the heathens. Just think what notions of us those folks must have got.

Arter meetin' was out I walked straight up the isle and says, 'Parson, I don't doubt but you meant right, but why don't you keep your beggin' sermons to home. I don't know you and don't want to, but I'd like to know where you come from.'

'Madam,' says he, a bit taken aback, 'my station is near to Yarmouth, and I want to pay off that debt.' 'That's all right,' says I, 'but what do you suppose the kind folks of Yarmouth would have said to a sormon like that bein' preached up here? Go home and tell them that they live on fish and potatoes, and that no one can make more than two hundred dollars a year, and I reckon they'll run you out of town before sunset.' Then I left him, because I was agettin' mad, and I was afeared I'd say somethin' wicked.

You don't believe he was a Nova Scotian? Well, I don't know as to that, but I reckon he'll think twice afore repeatin' his slanders about blue nose poverty in Newton."

B. C. —

The morning sun wrestled with the dark clouds of night, and one after another overthrew them quickly. Then, as if having given the world a taste of his quality, he showed himself above the tall hills with all the calm dignity of a conqueror. He looked over the forest beneath him, shot his beams here and there between two trees, and flung a large shaft of light into the cave in the cliff which overhangs Elk's Pool. The troglodyte awoke at the first call of the sun. He stirred heavily upon his bed of boughs, and gave a kick to his sleeping partner. "Morning," he said. He did not mean "Good morning," nor any fancy of later invention. He merely announced a fact—that it was time for his female to be up and stirring. The other, tired out with a long day's work, lay yet a while longer, while her shaggy partner rubbed his eyes and realised that his day's work had begun. Then he took notice again of the drowsy figure by his side. "Boast!" he said simply, and pointed to the sunlight flooding the entrance of the cave. And the female arose and went. At the mouth of the cave

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she found a heap of sticks, and in a cranny of the cave wall a small bundle of half decayed wood. Taking two of these she rubbed with all her might for a minute or so, and presently the tiny spark leaped into being and crept busily, appearing and disappearing, in the dry decay of the wood. She took a handful of leaves and nursed the spark in that direction, blowing it to give it life till presently a crackle announced that the spark had given birth to flame, and the flame spread from the tinder leaves to the pile of wood. By this time the savage had wrapped himself in his deer-skin, and he came out to watch the proceedings. "Blow," he said; "the wind is from the sun. Blow you from the sun's setting." Then he went down to the pool below and flung himself into the river. He swam like a duck, with the ease of one to whom the water is a native element. His idea was to refresh, not to wash himself, and presently he stood upon the bank again, drying his body in the fresh air and the warmth of the early sun. Then he went back to his female.

"Deer flesh again," he grumbled, as he saw the strips of meat grilling in the fitful flames. "And why no fish? Are there no fins in the pool that you must be eating plover of my providing? Where were you last night, idle one?" "The moon slept," replied the female, stirring the brands to a clearer glow. "No fish would rise to the spear. I struck times one, two, three; one, two, three. Nothing. The evil spirit was abroad."

"The demon take you," retorted the troglodyte briefly, catching her by her long hair. "I will get me some other woman, one that will fish for me. The Spotted Fawn, of beyond the stream, is to be had for the taking. And she fishes right well, aye, and weaves baskets too. I was a fool to—" "See, the meat is ready," said the female, jerking her hair out of the grip of her lord and master. And for a while hunger set them both gnawing at the half-grilled flesh.

They spoke nothing more till the meat was finished. Then—"Where go you to-day?" she asked. "Know you Red Man?" "I know him." "He has told me of a bear trail that leads down by the pine wood. But he dwells the half of a sun's going from the place, and I shall be there before him. Mine is the bear, and if the fishing go well, yours shall be all the grease. Are the arrow points sharpened?" "They are sharp as the fir spikes, master. And there are new sinews to the bow. I drew them from the wild-cat that you brought back yesterday. Go now, and may the demon be far from the hunting path." He stayed only to take his bow and six flint-tipped arrows from the innermost recess of the cave. "It is a far journey," he said, as he came out. "You will not expect me before the midnight moon. For first I must travel far and then await the sun-down thirst of the bear, and then if I fare well in the slaying of him I must weave me a hurdle to trail him home thereon. I am sick of deer meat. There has been no bear in these parts since the last winter hunger drove them down into the low lands. Give me a strip of dried flesh—that and the berries will suffice me. Sleep not before my coming, work and fish." In one minute he was out of sight; in another the faint crackle of his step through the thicket was out of sound. The female scattered the fire. The sun was now full and strong, and flashed brightly upon the beads upon her neck. "The Spotted Fawn," she muttered. "He threatens me, does he? It is well. But for her it is ill if she comes to-day to seek him."

Down the stream, piloting herself upon two logs of pine, lashed together at the forepart and spread into a thin triangle behind by a cross joint of the same material, came the Spotted Fawn, guiding her rude craft with a long pole of fir. She drove the bow to land just above the Elk's Pool, and full in the afternoon sun could be seen the dark-blue tattoo pricks which had given her her name. She leaped lightly to land and went up to the cave, meeting the troglodyte's wife at the entrance. "And where is the Slayer?" "The Slayer is within. He awaits you. He has called for you not once nor twice. Go in now." But even as she turned to go in, quick as a flash the female turned behind her and lifted the flint-head ax to the blow. It descended heavily between the neck and shoulders of the in-going woman, and there needed no second stroke. The blood spurted out upon the entrance of the cave, and the Spotted Fawn lay like a lifeless log. The other tossed aside the hatchet and hauled her rival into the cave. "There he shall find her when he brings back the bear," she said.

The sun was going down, when there came a rustle in the woods beyond. A man broke through the thicket by the pool, rolled his skin coat upon his head, and swam across the narrow breadth. Landing in another minute he gave a curious call, and it was answered by the appearance of the troglodyte's female at the entrance of the cave. "Thou art come then, Red Man?" she said. "I could not before," was the answer. "Is there not yet time?" "Time enough," said the female, grimly. "He comes not before the midnight moon. Let us go in." "Ha! what is this?" cried the Red Man, as he caught sight of the dark stain by the cave's mouth. "Blood," returned the woman, coldly. "I have killed a woman. He loved her. I have killed her. Her body is within. Art thou afraid?" "I fear no man living. Shall I fear a woman dead? Let us go in."

The sun was just setting when the troglodyte came back to his cave. "Red Man has deceived me," he growled, looking angrily at the axe lying by the opening. "There has been no bear there these four moons. I come empty. But at least there shall be fish for supper. Ho, there! dog, cat, woman!" Then he picked up the axe and went in.—*Selected.*

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Barrell-Johnson Iron Company is one of Yarmouth's most important industries, established in 1855, and conducted on the joint stock plan. Its

departments are boiler, pattern and moulding shops, saw mill for sawing ship stuff, shipyard, nickel plating room, etc. The manufactures are varied, and are sent far and near. Among the numerous stoves made is the "New Silver Moon," which enjoys such a wide and deserved popularity. The "Victor" hot water heater is also made at this foundry—an excellent article if we may trust the opinions of many who use it in Yarmouth, and who prefer it to almost any other variety made. This concern employs from 80 to 140 hands, according to the amount of work to be done. A number of steamers have been constructed in the shipyard—the *St. Pierre*, 500 tons, plying between Halifax and St. Pierre; the *Dartmouth*, ferry boat; the *Weymouth*, on the route between Weymouth, St. John and Yarmouth; the *LaTour*, plying between Yarmouth and Eastern ports, the *Electra*, on the route between Lunenburg and Halifax; the *John L. Cann*, wrecking steamer; the *Arbutus*, owned at Moncton by the Pottery Steam Navigation Co.; the *Uba*, on the ferry between Barrington and Cape Island; *Frank C. Batt*, *Wm. Aitken*, *Freddie V.* and *Marina*, (all tug boats,) and others. Have also turned out the machinery for a large number of steamers owned throughout the provinces.

The Milton Foundry is another of the solid industries of Yarmouth, established about twenty years ago. A large business is done in stoves and ships' castings, the work being of the best description. The writer did not have an opportunity to converse with any member of the firm, but incidentally heard that the excellence of the casting done at this establishment has led to the repetition of an order from Glasgow, Scotland, by cable, for quite a number of patent windlasses. This would almost appear like sending coals to Newcastle, but nevertheless speaks well for the province.

The writer also passed through the various departments of the Yarmouth Duck and Yarn Co., which was established in 1883, the stock being mostly held by Yarmouth people. The mill manufactures cotton duck and twines, and employs 125 hands. The duck is sold in Canada and exported. Two of the fastest steamers afloat, *City of New York* and *City of Paris*, have sails of this duck, and we have perused letters from leading concerns in New York and England in which the statement is made that the duck is equal to the best American manufacture. No higher testimonial is needed than this.

The Yarmouth Woollen Mill is another useful industry, giving employment to a large number of hands. It was established about ten years ago, during which period it has been exempted from taxation, but this concession will come to an end next year. A superior quality of cloth is turned out, the article being in good demand. Like our Windsor Cotton Mill, the enterprise has not been profitable to those whose capital is invested in it, but it has been a great benefit to the place in furnishing work for a goodly number of bread-winners.

There are also two establishments where wool goods for domestic purposes are turned out in large quantities. One is the Milton Manufacturing Co., started two years ago, the other that of Kinney & Hale, an old concern. We understand a very fair business is done.

A Grist Mill has just been started at Yarmouth by Geo. Johnson, (formerly of the Barrell Johnson Iron Mfg. Co.,) on a wharf adjoining the Yarmouth S. S. Co., where vessels can discharge corn and grain and receive cargo.

On one of the bye streets we noticed a Knitting Mill in full blast, conducted by Dadds & Jolly, which gives employment to about twenty hands. The various goods manufactured find their way all over the province, and are put up for the trade in tasteful boxes.—*Hants Journal.*

The age of aluminum is slowly creeping upon us. At least the metal is becoming cheaper, and a boat ten feet by five constructed of it has just been launched in Germany, propelled by a naphtha motor. More ductile and light by far than steel, and possessed of vastly greater tensile strength, it only remains for the discovery of more ready methods in extracting this metal, which is omnipresent in the earth's crust, to revolutionize industry again.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

It is now a year since the receiver took charge of the affairs of William Parks & Son (limited). Everything taken into consideration, the year's operations have been very successful, and will show a surplus of between \$60,000 and \$65,000.—*St. John Gazette.*

BLUEBERRIES.—The picking of blueberries during the last three weeks has given employment to a large number of men, women and children throughout the country. One family of ten, on the Bartibogue, gathered in one day 500 lbs. of berries, for which they got from the collector \$10 in cash. Others got in proportion. In all quarters of the country where blueberries are thick there are establishments for canning them, and during the season the people in the country are busily engaged picking and selling them to the canning factories.—*Chatham World.*

HALIFAX MIGHT FOLLOW SUIT.—The *Truro Daily News* says: "Paint brushes continue to fly, and hundreds of buildings have been made to appear new by the application of paint this season. Let the enterprising work continue."

LAUNCH.—There will be a double launch at Canning on Saturday, Sept. 19th, a full-rigged barquentine and a three-masted schooner.—*Canning Gazette.*

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

COMMERCIAL.

If groceries are excepted, the fall movement has, as yet, given little indication of commencing, and there is, in consequence, little now to note in regard to the various lines of trade during the past week. A good, brisk movement generally is anticipated, for reports from the country are encouraging in more ways than one. As soon, therefore, as the work of securing the crops is over, the consumer may be expected to turn his attention to laying in his winter supplies. In addition to the favorable crop prospects, the farmer has been drawing increased revenue this year from other sources. In dairy produce prices of both cheese and butter have been and are substantially higher, the aggregate difference being a big item in itself. Then in live stock the returns show that the farmer has come out decidedly ahead, though the shipper in many cases has not been making money. In fact, taken as a whole, the season has proved a very satisfactory one for the agriculturalist, and if he complains, it must take a good deal to please him.

The Finance Minister on 31st ult. explained in the House that there is a commercial treaty between England and France, which will continue in force until 1st Feb., 1892, to be terminated by either party on twelve months' notice to the other. It does not appear to be applicable to British colonies. By this treaty the customs tariff for goods, the produce or manufacture of either country, is to be regulated by the internal legislation of each, they guaranteeing to each other in all other matters in the United Kingdom, France, and Algeria the treatment of the most favored nation. By a French law, promulgated on the 27th February, 1882, it was declared that from that date goods of English origin or manufacture should be liable on their entry into France to the same treatment as those of the most favored nation, with the exception of colonial produce, which, it was declared, would remain subject to the general customs tariff. France has two customs tariffs, one, the general tariff, which is applied to the goods imported from such countries as do not enjoy most favored nation treatment; the other, the conventional or the various special tariffs granted by France to other countries. Corn, live stock, and many raw products not being included in the special tariffs, have to pay the rates of the general tariff, even when imported from countries enjoying most favored national treatment. The conventional tariff rates are about 24 per cent. less than those of the general tariff, and Great Britain enjoys the benefit of the lower tariff by law and not by the treaty of February 28, 1882. This demands the attention of the government. Whatever trade privileges the Mother Country has should be extended to Canada, which would probably do a large trade with France if placed on the same basis as Great Britain. The very idea of Empire involves such a policy.

Some fears having been expressed that there might arise a danger to our cattle trade from the proposal to allow the entrance into Canada of U. S. cattle for purpose of slaughtering and manufacture of products, Mr. Abbott has again explained that the utmost precautions will be taken to avoid risk, as these cattle will be thereby isolated and quarantined. He stated that the British authorities had declared their entire satisfaction with the proposals, as in their judgment no danger would arise. There will be nothing done in this direction until the best experts of the trade are satisfied that the cattle trade is not menaced in any way.

Remittances are coming in slowly, and a good many renewals are asked for, but they may not aggregate more than is usual for this month, which is a busy one for farmers, but a poor one for the receipt of money. The money market here shows no symptom of change as yet, though the fall season is well at hand. This shows that business has not really opened out. In the London open market money is steady at 2½, and the Bank of England rate remains at 2½.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.—NEW YORK, SEPT. 5.—The upward movement which started in so energetically several weeks ago, continued to hold full sway during the early part of the present week, the result being another sharp advance in nearly all the prominent shares; but at this juncture the long looked-for reaction made its appearance, and the most successful bull campaign seen for many a day was brought temporarily to a halt, and the bears for the first time in five weeks were allowed to take an innings. When is taken into consideration the enormous advance which has taken place in all the prominent shares actively traded in, it is not surprising that the market should have received a slight setback; but, on the other hand, to have been able to stand the strain of a rising in one direction for such a long period, notwithstanding free realizations from time to time, clearly demonstrates the good quality of the market and the good condition of affairs brought about by the wonderful crops with which this country has been blessed. With the almost famine crops which are reported in nearly every country other than the United States, it is interesting to compare the figures of our last year's crops with the estimated figures for this year's yield.

	1890	1891	Increase.
Corn.....	1,189,970,000	2,040,000,000	550,030,000
Wheat.....	399,262,000	585,000,000	185,738,000
Oats.....	523,621,000	709,000,000	176,379,000
Rye.....	27,140,000	29,000,000	1,860,000

The result is highly gratifying. We have in round numbers, taking the cereals combined, 914 million bushels more than last year, this gives us an exportable surplus of 225 million bushels of wheat, and, in addition, a large quantity of corn. Now turn to Europe and observe the conditions there. With the exception of England, every wheat producing country there is largely deficient in its harvest, and it is estimated that at least 250 million bushels of wheat will be required to cover the shortage. Last year the European rye crop amounted to 1,040 millions, while this year the yield will not be over 640 millions. That the deficiencies abroad exist as stated

above, there seems to be no reasonable doubt, and, as America is the only country with a large surplus of wheat, Europe must turn to us. Europeans have not been educated to eat our corn, and it has been a matter of comment that our government has never taken any active steps to bring about that result. However, with the large existing shortages abroad, corn will have to be accepted for food, and once the experiment is tried, it is not likely to be relinquished, as corn is much more nutritious than either wheat or rye.

The movement of grain at interior points has been very heavy, the receipts showing an increase of 65 per cent. over last year. The immediate effect of this is seen in the increased earnings of several railroads, whose statements have lately been published, and suggests some idea of what may be expected in the future, when the movement becomes more general. Another promising feature, in fact, the most encouraging sign that has yet appeared, is the announcement that \$2,500,000 gold has been engaged for shipment to this country from the Continent. It is understood that these are special transactions, as the rates of exchange are not yet low enough to admit of gold being imported at a profit. It will be remembered that a great part of the gold recently shipped from this country was taken from us under what was termed 'special' transactions. It is highly gratifying, therefore, that the first consignments of the return flow should come back to us under the same heading. These 'special' transactions will probably favor us from now on, and it is expected that the movement to this side will receive a fresh impetus soon, as foreign exchange is becoming heavier each day, and, if continued, will soon be at the gold importing point. Under these circumstances it is not unreasonable to expect that, if not the whole, at least the greater part of the precious metal which was taken away from us will soon find its way back again to its natural resting place. The money market during the past week has shown signs of working a little closer, the rates for demand loans one day having advanced to 6 per cent., while time loans command the full legal rate for nearly all dates. This is but natural at this time of the year, as the currency movement is always against this centre, owing to the urgent demand for money to move the crops. Still, there seems to be no grounds for uneasiness on this score, as the imports of gold, which are expected to continue, will be apt to check any tendency towards stringency in money. The rates this year are in marked contrast to the high rates which ruled a year ago, when call money was quoted at a premium of ½ of 1 per cent. per diem and interest—equivalent to 188 per cent. per annum.

Taking the situation as a whole, it is certainly favorable to an ultimately higher range of values; but there are several things on the surface which may retard for the time being any further pronounced upward movement, and which it will be well not to lose sight of. Another thing to be watched is the statements issued by the Bank of England as having a bearing on the future conditions of affairs across the water. This week's statement shows that the proportion of reserve to liability has declined from 45.77 last week to 45.28 this week, and that the decrease in the reserve for that period amounted to £395,000. These figures in themselves have no especial significance, as the reserve is still slightly above last year; but it should not be forgotten that the Old Country will soon be called upon to disgorge a large amount of the gold which she so ruthlessly took from us, and when that happens her reserves will naturally decrease. In view of this, the Bank of England's governors are likely to advance their rate of discount soon, which will naturally have the effect of making money dearer abroad, and consequently more difficult for the foreigners to carry our stocks, which at present they have a good supply of. The factor, however, of more importance than any other at the present time, as it is the one calculated to do the most mischief if developed, is the cold weather in the North-West, which seems to be moving in several directions and which may yet do serious injury to some portions of the corn crop, as it will be two or three weeks before all corn will be out of danger from frost. As before stated, the situation, as a whole, has a promising look for the future. But while these somewhat uncertain factors are hovering over the market it will be well to move cautiously, and when good profits make their appearance it will be advisable to secure them. The market is likely to show more activity from now on, especially as the leading bears will soon be home to take a hand in the game. Good opportunities, therefore, will be afforded for quick turns."

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to		Failures for the year to date				
	Sept. 4. week.	1891	1890	1889	1891	1890	1889	1888	
United States.....	178	189	141	143	167	8933	6938	7746	6878
Canada.....	17	21	25	25	22	1221	1105	1101	1178

DRY GOODS.—In dry goods there is more activity, and quite a number of buyers are visiting the city giving new orders and increasing those already given to travellers. It is expected that exhibition week will largely increase these numbers, and that then a really brisk movement will be inaugurated. Travellers are again preparing to go out largely with a view to meeting such of their friends as may be going to the St. John exhibition, which antedates ours by a week. Prices continue firm and unchanged. In retail stores a very good business is doing with excellent prospects for enlargement as the season advances.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The past week has been a dull one in iron and hardware circles. In pig iron trade is extremely quiet when all the promising conditions that are in everyone's mouth are considered. Advices from Great Britain speak of a moderate demand, while prices have a weak tendency. There is nothing doing in bar iron, and prices remain precisely as before under a quiet jobbing business, though they would undoubtedly be cut in the case of a round order. Tin, terne and Canada plates continue in small supply and prices are firm, though little is actually doing in them. There is little change in the position of lead and copper, a

quiet for the moment. New York. Buyers of stock business quiet demand reports. Chicago West, is as yet York and Mil. The M. can be assume estimate rye, and the market Europe for a present on this and the ago, the stock bushels available. if the seems present and in any Canada. Pro prices a meats. Chicago there fe. But seem arriving though received packed however exportance of have been packing firm the being a ruling has cut good, a have been modera be made cut out cheese. Che prices a fore, it The pro markets quiet, a they we and age time las Egg hard to run of have fr ticularl are cert London complain and br whose p a summ the Tra departm damage yet the

quiet jobbing business being all that is transpiring. Pig tin is quiet despite the more active feeling in the West, and the recent speculative activity in New York does not seem to have had any effect here.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The local flour market is quiet and steady with prices unchanged, as millers speak of nothing in the way of concessions. However, business cannot be characterized as brisk, although steady enough, as buyers show no disposition to operate except in a very small way. Car lots of strong bakers' and straight rollers move in a quiet way. In lower grades business is very quiet, while offerings are not heavy. There is only a small quiet demand for meal, but prices rule steady under a small supply. The demand for feed is good, but the supply is sufficient. Bærbühm's cable reports wheat slow and weaker; corn nothing doing, but steadily held. In Chicago wheat advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. owing to frosts in Manitoba and the North West, which will damage the crop there somewhat, but to how great a degree is as yet unknown. Oats there were practically without change. In New York wheat was stronger and advanced 1c. At St. Louis, Toledo, Duluth and Milwaukee wheat was quiet and unchanged, though the feeling was strong. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin*, speaking of the situation, says:—"There can be no question that the supply of breadstuffs for the year is beginning to assume a serious aspect to the importing countries of Europe, which are estimated to be short from 400,000,000 to 420,000,000 bushels in wheat and rye, and should this prove to be an approximate estimate, it is difficult at the moment to understand what there is to prevent prices ruling higher after the flush of receipts resulting from needy farmers on this continent marketing their grain is over. There is no gainsaying the fact that Europe will be dependent upon this continent to a greater extent than for a number of years past for its wheat, rye and maize supplies during the present cereal year commencing August 1st. The quantity of wheat in sight on this continent east of the Rockies and on passage to the United Kingdom and the continent is 55,060,000 bushels, against 40,056,000 bushels a year ago, showing an increase of 15,004,000 bushels. According to Dornbusch, the stocks of wheat and flour in United Kingdom ports were 13,232,000 bushels, against 17,550,000 bushels last year. So that the amount of stocks available do not at present show any signs of an immediate shrinkage that is calculated to create alarm. But the cereal year has only just begun, and if the tremendous drafts upon our resources of breadstuffs, which it now seems probable will be made, should materialize, the supply in sight on this side and float to Europe will before long undergo a considerable shrinkage. In any event the prospects at the moment are bright for good prices for Canadian cereals."

**PROVISIONS.**—There is a fair jobbing demand for short cut pork and prices are kept steady. Lard is moving slowly and little is doing in smoked meats. No change has transpired in the Liverpool provision market. In Chicago the market was steady with a stronger tendency. The hog market there fell 5c. to 10c., the cattle market being weak and that for sheep firm.

**BUTTER.**—There is as yet little activity noticeable in butter, but holders seem confident and are willing to wait for full figures. Good butter is arriving in large quantities, but all that is offered meets ready sale at fair, though not extravagant prices. A good deal of butter has latterly been received from the Upper Provinces, and most of it is of good quality, well packed and reaches this market in excellent condition. We regret to say, however, that some lots of butter have come in recently from some of the outports in this province that have been so carelessly packed that the appearance of the article forces its value down several cents below what it would have brought if more intelligent attention had been paid to the matter of packing. A London writer reports:—"The butter market has been very firm this week, and prices have been on the up line, an appreciable rise being expected next week. There is no Canadian on the London market, but at Liverpool, where the highest prices throughout the country have been ruling this week—up to 116s.—there has been a fair quantity shown, which has cut the Jersey butter very hard. The quality is said to be extremely good, and equal to anything yet shipped from the Dominion, and buyers have been anxious to obtain it, as it vetes well, and is procurable at a moderate rate, 72s. to 82s. If these remarks as to quality can continue to be made, there is a grand opportunity for Canadian butter here, and it should cut out that from the States as it is gradually certain to cut them out in cheese."

**CHEESE.**—The cheese market here remains without change. That is, prices asked in the country are higher than spot values in this city. Therefore, it can hardly be said that there is a cheese market for the moment. The present consumptive demand is reduced to a minimum, and foreign markets are indifferent. A letter from London says:—"Cheese is very quiet, and though quotations for Canadian have gone up 1s., as by advices they were bound to do, it is not easy to dispose of all on offer at the rate, and agents report difficulty in clearing at 47s., 2s. to 3s. above the rate this time last year."

**EGGS.**—There is no change in the local egg market, but dealers find it hard to move the large quantities of stale eggs coming forward. We quote run of stock 12c. to 13c. according to size of lots. This illustrates what we have frequently urged upon our farmers, that perishable articles, such, particularly, as butter and eggs, should be marketed at once, for, if kept, they are certain to become deteriorated in quality and, therefore, in value. The London, England, *Grocers' Journal* has the following:—"There have been complaints by some receivers here of consignments from Canada in a musty and broken condition, and of consequent heavy losses to the consignee, whose prime cost was barely paid, but even as one swallow does not make a summer, so one shaky shipment is not illustrative of a whole trade. As the *Trade Bulletin* of Montreal aptly puts it, the records of trade in this department between the States and Canada show plenty of instances where damaged and useless stock has been placed at Boston and New York, and yet that did not preclude a generally remunerative business being put

through until the tariff erected a wall between supplier and consumer. We were the first on this side to recognize the potential element Canada might form in our future egg supply, and we hope we may have in the future to record that the trade has assumed even larger proportions than those which favorable reports from agents engaged in it in various parts of the country lead us to suppose will be the case." A correspondent writing from London, in reviewing the egg market there, says:—"Eggs remain pretty much in the same groove as last week, though some houses advanced rates on Monday, making 9s. the top quotation for the long hundred extra French. It is doubtful whether there might not have been a drop, had it not been for a considerable decrease in Russian imports. In Liverpool there has been a good trade put through, notwithstanding heavy supplies, and though demand fell off towards the close of the week, not much stock has been left on hands, and the rates rule high, up to 8s. 4d. for the long hundred. The large shipments to Liverpool from Canada might have been expected to send down prices a bit, but such is not the case, their quality commanding for them what seems to me a splendid price—from 7s. 4d. to 7s. 8d. per 120. It is not strange that shippers refuse to listen to opponents of this trade, and it is fully to be expected a large and healthy trade will result on a permanent basis from the beginning made. In confirmation of what I sent you last week, it is worth noting that the *Grocers' Journal* has an article this week in which it speaks highly of the prospects of the trade, and predicts a good business in the ensuing months. It says the Canadian eggs have come to stay if packers exhibit the same amount of care in forwarding they have hitherto done, and if their surplus stock available for export is sufficient to make a trade."

**DRIED FRUIT.**—There has been little actual business on spot, and in this respect last week's remarks apply. With regard to business for forward delivery, however, importers state that it was never more encouraging, and that they anticipate a brisk business this fall. There is nothing new to report regarding the crop either as to raisins or currants.

**GREEN FRUIT.**—Staple lines of green fruit show no change but an active business both in jobbing and at retail is transacting. Importations of apples, pears, peaches, grapes, plums, pineapples, bananas, etc., continue very large, but all appear to meet an eager demand, and to be readily taken up.

**SUGAR.**—A good demand is reported for yellow sugars. The range as quoted at the refineries is a shade below last week's quotations, but, in view of the fact that yellows have just been marked up in New York, an advance would not surprise the trade here. Granulated is in fair demand and firm, an advance of 1-16 being reported in New York.

**MOLASSES.**—Molasses is quiet, but the market shows some improvement. Stocks here are rather small, and prices comparatively low.

**TEA.**—There has not been much doing in teas during the past week. Japan house cables report that teas must go higher, owing to the advance in the price of silver—which we alluded to as probable two or three weeks ago. Blacks are very quiet, very few changing hands here at present.

**FISH.**—There is little to add to our previous reports on the fish situation. The catch of all kinds of fish has been so far this season very much below the average. It is reported that bait—particularly squid—is more plentiful to the eastward, and that a number of vessels that have long waited for a supply have baited up and have started out for the fishing grounds. It is to be hoped that they will be successful, which it is quite likely that they will, as fish are reported to be plentiful on the banks. The outside demand and the numerous steamers sailing hence for the United States and West Indies are rapidly demonstrating the fact that the "usefulness" of the "fish boxes" that once had a monopoly of this carrying trade, "is gone." Our outside advices are as follows:—Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 8.—"Mackerel receipts show a large falling off from last week, when they should be on the increase. Something has been done in Barnstable Bay, but there was no fleet there, and the catch on the Maine coast has been light, and in North Bay nothing, as there are no vessels there. The codfish receipts are also light for the season, but a few good halibut fares are coming in from deep water on Georges. Trade moderate, with poor weather for curing the past week. New Georges codfish at \$6.50 a qtl. for large, and small at \$5, Bank \$5.50 for large and \$4 for small; Shore \$6.25 and \$4.87 for large and small. Dry Bank \$6.25, medium \$5.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Cured cusk at \$4 per qtl.; hake \$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$  to \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; haddock \$3.25; heavy salted pollock \$2.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and English cured do. \$3.25 to \$3.50 per qtl.; Labrador herring \$6 bbl.; med. split \$6, Newfoundland do. \$5.50; Nova Scotia do. \$5.50; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.25; round do. \$4.50; round Eastport \$4; pickled codfish \$6; haddock \$5; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14, California salmon \$14; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

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# THE BRIDE OF AN HOUR.

(Continued.)

The old dame furtively dashed the starting tear from her eyes with her ample apron and set to work to help the girls.

Sheila was abstractedly dropping laurel leaves into the fire and watching them burn with a crack like a mimic explosion.

"Bless us and save us what be the child up to!" ejaculated Betsy, raising her hands in horror, snatching a shining wax-like branch out of her hand.

"Why, what is the matter," Sheila asked in amazement.

"Matter enough, missy, it is a dreadful unlucky omen. It means sorrow—death even."

"You superstitious old thing," pouted Essy. "You make one turn cold, just look how you have frightened poor Sheila."

And the child was right, for Sheila stood riveted to the spot as if spell-bound, her beautiful face set, her teeth compressed into speechless silence.

Betsy touched the girl gently on the shoulder.

"I am so sorry, missy, my foolish old tongue went a wagging and scared you," she observed humbly.

A convulsive quiver ran through her, then, with an effort she gasped out:

"Oh, my heart, my heart!"

"What is the matter!" cried poor alarmed Essy, seizing the girl round the waist.

"I felt the stab of an icy knife, here, from some hand that leaped out of the fire," she sobbed in a half stifled groan, pressing her hand to her heart.

"Nonsense, dear Sheila, there is no knife, no hand, it is your imagination; you are nervous, Betsy will have to take you to the housekeeper, some of her medicine will soon put you right," Wally said calmly.

"What a simoleon you must all think me," Sheila stammered, the stony glare fading from her pretty eyes, the rich color mounting into her pallid cheeks once more.

"It's all through that senseless old fool with her rubbish," exclaimed Wally fiercely.

"Oh no, the horrid feeling began before Betsy mentioned a word, I was lost in a kind of dream, weaving all kinds of shapes and weird forms in the fire; please don't tell Sir John, he would perhaps be angry."

"Papa couldn't be angry with you for long," assured Essy. "But I wouldn't tell him for a hundredweight of Christmas goodies if you forbid it."

When Sheila, accompanied by Essy, took their places at the dinner table that evening a visitor was already seated, a refined, aristocratic looking man, with fine eyes of a dark hazel, and a rich brown beard which half concealed a resolute though sweet mouth.

"Ah little coz," he said with a bright smile. "I declare you are getting quite a woman."

"Ivon, oh, I am so immensely glad," cried the kitten running up to him and hugging him, to the detriment of his satiny shirt front, which brought down a rebuke from her father.

"Madcap will require a deal of fining down before she can act with becoming dignity, dear boy," put in the baronet, as he introduced Sheila to his kinsman, "but there, you will pardon her, I am sure, knowing what a spoilt child she is."

"Ivon Russel only laughed, and begged her to take her seat next to him, while he piled her plate with all the daintiest morsels. It was self-evident to Sheila that she was likely to get more spoilt than ever, now that her cousin had arrived on the scene.

"What a winning girl that is—I mean Miss Hamlyn," observed Ivon over the claret, when the girls had retired.

"Yes, she is a great acquisition to us all, so cheerful and sweet-tempered. I am in hopes Essy may take pattern by her. She is very good to my poor boy too, so kind and patient, however trying he may be."

As time fled on Sir John found himself seized with an uncontrollable desire to invade the apartment of his afflicted son, where a slender figure was always to be found reading or helping him to paint or sketch some pretty bit of scenery from the oriel window, which pleased him the most.

When she left Wally's side, he would growl out:

"What a girl you are to flit off, just as a fellow is getting on, too, so nicely."

Fatigued with so much confinement, Sheila would perhaps try to escape for a few minutes' breath of air, but without a murmur return to her duties with a sweet smile, notwithstanding his sullen complainings.

"You are very cruel and thoughtless to one so unselfish and kind," the baronet said almost sternly, happening to enter the room one evening and overhear the conversation.

"Perhaps you wouldn't be so gentle and courteous," retorted Wally, "if you were caged up as I am, besides Sheila belongs to me, and only me, she was engaged to amuse and entertain me."

A sigh of pity escaped Sir John as he gazed with almost aversion on the dark visage of the lad, later as it was with selfish, querulous impetuosity.

"We must try to quell a feeling of tyranny, not indulge it," reproved his father gravely.

"It's no use preaching, I am what I am, I am not over satisfied with myself, I can assure you," he returned ironically.

"You are pale, Sheila, come tell me, are you happy," asked Sir John, catching up to her on the following morning, as she was about to dart out into the grounds, believing he was safe upstairs with Wally.

"Happy! yes, Sir John," she replied, casting down her eyes in timid reserve, for somehow in the handsome bronzed face and fine dark penetrat-

ing eyes she fancied there lurked more than a passing interest when he spoke to her, and it made her shy, why she could not have explained.

"I wish you would come for a canter over the hills, confinement is making sad ravages with the peaches on those cheeks, little lady," he said, a caress of subtle meaning in his voice, which sent a thrill of nameless joy through her veins.

"I cannot ride," she admitted.

"All the better, I can teach you then."

"I haven't time," she put in swiftly, thinking she had behaved perhaps too boldly for him, her employer, to suggest such a queer thing as scampering over the country with her, a paid dependent in his own household.

"I must run away now, please," she ventured to blurt out rather tremulously.

"Why in such a hurry? I am sure Wally can do for an hour by himself, you over indulge him, I fear."

"He frets if he is left too long, you know," she put in.

"You have not told me when we are to commence our riding lesson," he persisted, his eyes riveted on the pretty graceful figure, one tiny foot half buried in the emerald turf, that was now sparkling like diamonds with frosty tears from heaven.

"What a charming little creature it is," he thought "with a face and form a king's daughter might covet, yet forced by circumstances to earn her own bread."

"Wally will get ever so cross and sulky if I stay away so long," she said firmly.

"It strikes me I am getting an impressionable idiot," he thought, pulling himself together with an effort.

"I will not detain you any longer, if you promise to come by-and-by and choose out of the stables a pony you would like for your own use."

There was such a fervor and depth in his voice, despite the curb he had tried so long to put on himself, that she looked up with startled eyes, and an expression of gravity stole over her face, while her sweet curved lips quivered with pain, for, to her simple nature, it seemed impossible this wealthy baronet could deem her worthy to woo as the future mistress of Ravenscourt.

"He is only mocking me; it is too bad," was her inward comment.

While he tormented himself with the idea that Ivon Russel, who at this juncture sauntered towards them looking rich in youth and manly vigor, had probably dazzled her young senses.

His impression was confirmed when she sprang forward to take the bunch of snowdrops he held out for her.

"Oh, what sweet little darlings," she exclaimed; "where did you find them, Mr. Russel?" in her excitement all shyness had fled, and she was once more the fascinating witching fairy who had stolen away the senses of the grave master of Ravenscourt.

"Down in that hollow by the old mill, covered over with a coat of snow which has kept them snug."

"I will take them to Wally; he will be so pleased," she observed, flitting off with a bright smile and a graceful inclination of her proud little head.

These words, "take them to Wally," cheered Sir John, since it said plainly, she did not value them as an especial gift. But to assure himself that her words were not idle ones; he betook himself to his son's room, and saw her run up to him, and thrust the simple little flowerets into his thin eager fingers.

Essy, who had just escaped from the school-room, cried out:

"Where did you get those snowdrops from, Sheila? do tell me, there's a pet."

"Mr. Russel just gave them to me for—for Wally."

"I shall be jealous, then, if he doesn't serve me alike," she chirped.

"You are not an invalid," put in the baronet.

"Neither is Sheila," that young person retorted with a droll comical twinkle in her eyes that set them all smiling. "I shall have to take Master Ivon to task," she added, trying to look dignified, "and remind him there are two ladies to scatter his favors upon."

This speech sent Wally into a fit of convulsive laughter, for the contrast between the ink stained black-legged Essy, with the dainty silk gowned girl, whose collars and cuffs were with the snowdrops that lay scattered on Wally's rug, was ludicrous. "You are not a little vain, sis," he burst out bluntly, when he could catch his breath.

"Don't you know vanity is the chief blot of our family?" she retorted pertly; "see how fine it is to tread in the shoes of one's illustrious ancestors."

Sir John took his leave, lest he should say something in reproof to his pet child, and so mar the harmony of the trio.

As time wore on Sheila did not find her life quite a bed of roses, for the invalid became more exacting and irritable than ever, when she was out of sight, while the baronet fumed in secret at her avoidance of him.

He positively hangered to gaze into those soft earnest eyes, to arouse the electric current of passion which he instinctively felt dwelt in her nature if it could be aroused.

He had watched, with almost jealous anger, the tenderness lavished on his boy.

He had seen her twine her arms around his neck to coax him into a good humor, and even kiss him tenderly, as she would press his poor, weary head close to her bosom.

And all this time Sheila was fretting her innocent heart out with the humiliating belief that this haven of peace would soon be but a dream of brief happiness, that, in fact, she would be forced to fly from the too ardent baronet, whose every look told the admiration she had inspired.

That he could think of wooing her for a wife never entered her mind; she a dowerless, friendless orphan.

At last Sir John determined to break down the icy barrier she had erected, and hit upon a grand expedient that quite took her off her guard.

Entering Wally's sanctum one evening after dinner, for she never dined down-stairs now, pleading the loneliness of her charge as an excuse, he said:

"It will be Essy's birthday on the tenth, Miss Hamlyn, so I intend giving a dance to celebrate the event. Will you kindly assist us to send out the cards?"

"Certainly, Sir John," she responded, a rosy tint leaping into her cheeks, as she encountered his resolute eyes fixed on her, almost exultingly, as if they were saying:

"You have evaded me very cleverly up to now, but you see I am more than a match for you."

He broke the awkward silence by remarking:

"Will you kindly favor Essy, it being her twelfth year, to don something light for the occasion?"

"To please Essy, of course, if she wishes it."

"I wish it," he added, in a tone of mild authority.

"Oh, yes, Sheila, you couldn't be seen in a black gown," put in Wally. "You must wear a white something trimmed with flowers, you know."

"Snowdrops, for instance, Wally," she remarked, smilingly, "though I fear it would be difficult to find enough yet."

"If I could get about I would find you enough to smother your dress with," the boy said with a sigh of dejection.

"I will ask Mr. Russel to help me get some," she said soothingly.

A scowl crossed Wally's thin face at the mention of his cousin, and in his momentary jealous anger he crushed the pale little flowers in his hot, feverish hands as if they were venomous.

His father was abstractedly gazing out of the window, lost in thought, so did not see the little scene.

"Poor, sweet things. Look, you have spoilt them," whispered Sheila regretfully.

"Wait till I get stronger, you shall have enough flowers to fill every room you use," he returned quickly, "not rubbish like these."

She felt too mortified to argue further with her morose, troublesome charge, and looked at the stately man, so handsome, though past the prime of young manhood, with infinite pity and sympathy in her heart for the sorrow he must feel to have such a son and heir.

"Shall I go and ask Essy to attend to this at once?" she ventured to ask.

"Yes, if you please," he returned courteously; "the sooner the invitations are out the better, as it will give time to know who has accepted and who has not."

### CHAPTER III.

Sheila stood before her glass adjusting a pair of tiny pearl studs in her ears when she caught sight of a couple of sprays of snowdrops lying on a table by the window.

"Who has given me these?" she ejaculated in pleased surprise, her eyes lighting up like twin stars at the trailing treasures.

They were soon nestling on her bosom and shoulder, completing a most ravishing toilet.

White tulle spangled with pearls flowed around her petite graceful figure in foamy waves; a pearl beaded band confined her slender waist. Her own clever fingers had fashioned the dress, yet she looked as perfect as if it had just been turned out of a court milliner's.

Even she, the least vain of her sex as she undoubtedly was, could not suppress a feeling of elation and pleasure as she stood to take one last survey of herself.

"I hope you will like my gown, Wally," she said, as she walked up to his couch to be inspected.

"Torn and," he remarked, devouring the bright radiant girl with earnest scrutiny, "there, now stand there like that. How I wish I could draw well. I would take you as you are."

"You will make me vain if you go on like this," she laughed.

"Vain! what bosh. You know you will be the prettiest girl in the room to-night."

"Me," opening wide her eyes. "Why, my dress didn't cost a sovereign."

"I don't care if it didn't cost fourpence. You look prettier than any one I ever saw," he persisted, touching her skirts with tremulous hands.

"I wish you were able to assist at the festivities," she said feelingly; "then you would change your opinion of little me, I am sure."

"Come in now and then and look at a fellow, Sheila; it's dull work you know, alone here," this rather sulkily, as she turned to quit the room.

She gave him a nod of assent, and tripped away to where the sound of music and girls' chatter and merry laughter told her that dancing had commenced in right good earnest.

Sir John stood beside his little daughter when she entered the fairy-like room with its soft shaded lights and hanging baskets of exotics and ferns.

Sheila stood for a moment half concealed by an oriental curtain, contemplating the pretty sight.

As she stood thus, with quiet grace, so fair in her snowy diaphanous, her delicate neck and arms bare, soft and shiny as satin, her lips just parted in the pleasurable feeling of making one among such a brilliant throng, never had she looked so beautiful.

(To be continued.)

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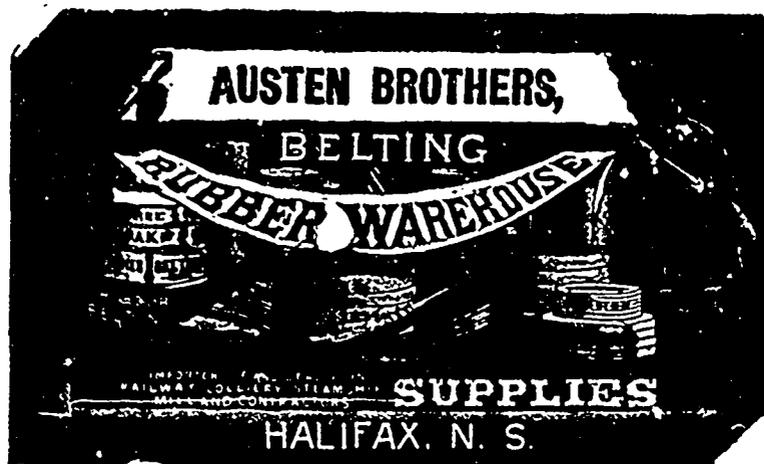
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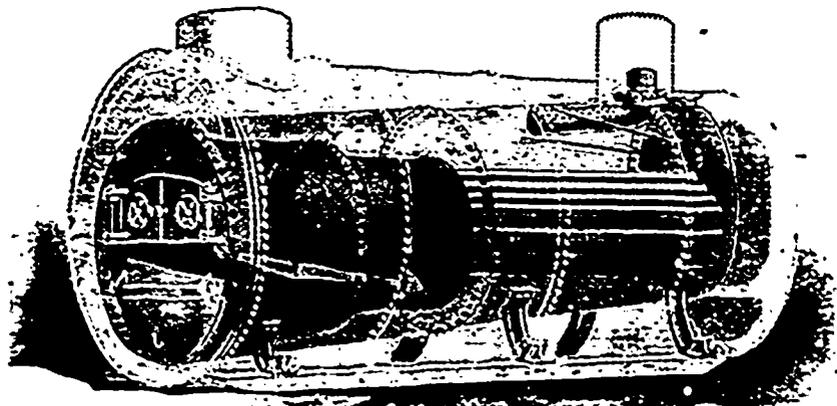
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## MINING.

The gold mining outlook is quietly and steadily improving, and since our last issue a new find of apparent importance has been reported. In other branches of mining, especially in coal and iron, there is great activity, and the former industry has steadily forged ahead until the shipments up to date this year are one fifth greater than last. In copper not much is doing outside of Coxheath, which is now an established and very valuable mine, but in other localities, notably in Antigonish County, there are good prospects which should be developed as the indications are all favorable. Mr. John Grant, of Halifax, has opened up a very promising vein near the railroad, a few miles from the town of Antigonish, which carries high grade copper, and a judicious investment of capital here would undoubtedly result in large profits.

Little seems to be doing in manganese or antimony, and it seems strange that the known large deposits of these minerals that abound are not being extensively worked. The gypsum quarries in Hants are yielding a large output and systematic work is being done at Mabou in Cape Breton. The granite, the freestone and the limestone quarries in different sections of the Province are being actively worked and material advancement is being made in all directions.

**MOUNT UNIACK.**—Mr. C. Fred Howe, manager of the Bay State Smelting and Refining Works of Boston, has been testing the Phoenix property with satisfactory results. The company has been reorganized, and work will now proceed under new management.

The McCallums of Uniacke have made a rich strike near the old Alpha property. The ore has been tested at the Phoenix mill and yielded an average of over seven ounces per ton. They are now putting on more men and have a quantity of quartz ready for the crusher. The new find has reopened the old excitement at Uniacke, and prospecting is being eagerly carried on.

**ISAAC'S HARBOR.**—Those of our neighbors who are prospecting for gold at the Skunk Den met a very strong scent last week—so very strong for a day or two that it was almost unendurable. In fact the scent was so strong that some who were particularly interested became slightly confused. It is rumored that Robert McNaughton, Esq., has found a very large and rich lead on his Seal Harbor property. In regard to this property more anon.  
MINER.

Asbestos has been found near Five Islands. According to the explorer's story the seam is nine inches thick, and an assay prepared from samples states that the ore is worth from \$50 to \$300 per ton.

A valuable discovery of copper has been made near Minudie. Some exploring was done a few years ago on this property, but it remained for the present owners to explore the areas more thoroughly. The persons interested are H. B. Smith, Dr. Cove, Dr. Cudyun and L. A. Perrie, of Springhill. They claim to have some very rich ore.

The Rossignol (or West) Mine, and the Whiteburn Co's mine, at Whiteburn, continue to show signs of rich deposits of gold. The ore taken from both these mines the past week was exceedingly encouraging. Men working along near the surface away west on the Rossignol property last Monday took out over five ounces in one blast. This simply goes to show that more energetic prospecting and mining should be carried on west of this property.

Mr. John Harlow, Supt. of the Coldstream Gold Mining Co. at Gay's River, is spending a few days vacation at his old home in Caledonia. He reports that the prospects, so far as he can judge from present indications, are good. They have sunk a shaft back of McDonald's old work through twenty-one feet of surface, forty feet of conglomerate, and one and a half feet of red sandstone, when rich ore was struck—the first tubful taken out showed gold in paying quantities. If it proves to be six or eight feet in depth to slate rock, there will be immense quantities of rich ore in the vicinity of the shaft, and mining can be done at a small cost. A tramway is completed from the shaft to the mill, over which the ore can be transported at a cost of not more than five cents per ton.

Work is booming in the Joggins coal mines. The average shipment is 300 tons a day, to St. John and Nova Scotian ports and for the I. C. R. use. Last month's pay roll showed 227 employees, with earnings of \$75,000.—*Gold Hunter.*

The coal production from Cape Breton collieries up to August 31st, are as follows: Sydney mines 96,000 tons. Victoria 55,471. International 89,000. Old Bridgeport 70,000. Gardiner 10,000. Reserve 100,125. Little Glace Bay 65,000. Caledonia 93,000. Gowrie 100,180. Ontario 2,000. Totalling 625,776.

The shipments show an increase of twenty per cent. over last year to corresponding date and is the largest yet reached by our mines. The mines have been working full time since the opening of navigation, and in order to fill the demand large quantities have been shipped from the coal banked last winter. A great bulk of this export has gone up the St. Lawrence; the demand from that quarter is increasing so, year by year, that our coal owners are somewhat taxed to supply the trade.—*Herald.*

There are rumors of a big gold find at Stormont, block 95, W. D., Guysboro County, and blocks of areas have been taken up by S. D. Hudson, of that place, and G. E. Francklyn, of this city.—*Chronicle.*

**MOOSE RIVER.**—Mr. D. Touquay obtained from his last crushing a

handsome gold bar weighing 81 ounces. The mine is now looking better than ever.

Immense quantities of gypsum will be used in the construction of the World's Fair buildings in Chicago.

It is one of the constituents of "staff," thirty-two thousand tons or two thousand carloads of which will be used in the construction of the main buildings, and it has been decided that all the buildings shall be faced with this material. Staff was invented in France about 1876, and first used in the buildings of the Paris Exposition in 1878. It is composed chiefly of powdered gypsum, the other constituents being alumina, glycerine and dextrine. These are mixed with water without heat, and cast in moulds in any desired shape and allowed to harden.

The natural color is a murky white, but other colors are produced by external washes, rather than by additional ingredients. To prevent brittleness the material is cast around a coarse cloth, bagging or oakum. The cast is shallow and about half an inch thick. They may be in any form—in imitation of cut stone, rock faced stone, mouldings, or the most delicate designs. For the lower portions of the walls the material is mixed with cement, which makes it hard. The material is impervious to water.

**ALUMINUM FIFTY CENTS A POUND.**—No piece of recent news is more important than that which comes from one of the companies engaged in the manufacture of aluminum. For many years this valuable metal has been the subject of successful study by chemists, who have known that if cheaply produced it would replace other metals now in use in many departments of the arts. Ten years ago aluminum was worth \$10 a pound. Then the Castner process, by lessening the cost of sodium, brought the price down by one-half, sodium being the chief expense in obtaining aluminum by the old process. Then electricians took hold of the matter and soon brought the price down to \$2, at which figure it has remained for the last two years. But this price, although but a fraction of the old rates, was still too high. It was low enough to increase enormously the output of aluminum opera glasses and toys, and to cause a sudden energy in the production of aluminum bronzes; but it did not make aluminum an active competitor of copper, for example, in the world's industries.

If aluminum can be sold, however, at the price now announced, the effect upon the world's welfare will be almost revolutionary. Aluminum has a specific gravity of but 2.67, while that of copper is 8.78. In other words, a pound of aluminum is as big as three and a quarter pounds of copper. Aluminum at 50 cents a pound, to put it still differently, is as cheap as copper at 15 cents a pound.

And in many ways—in almost every way—aluminum is a better, a more useful metal than copper. Its lightness, its enormous tensile strength, its ductility, its non-corrosiveness—everything conspires to make it the most valuable metal known to man, excepting only iron. And even iron gains in value by the introduction of a small per cent. of the aluminum; while the aluminum bronzes—copper 92 per cent., aluminum 8 per cent., and the varieties of this proportion—are the best known to the metal workers. It is to be feared that the price now announced is fictitious and brought about by the competition between producers. But if moderately pure aluminum can really be sold at \$1,000 a ton, it is safe to say that we are standing on the threshold of an industrial revolution.—*New York Advertiser.*

We trust that no delay will be made in appointing a commissioner to represent Nova Scotia at the World's Fair in Chicago, and that one of his first acts will be the securing of space in the mineral exhibition building.

The work of collecting specimens for the mineral exhibit should be begun at once, so that the Province may be properly represented.

It is astonishing to note the ignorance that exists abroad in regard to the mineral worth of Nova Scotia, and the best way to overcome this is to have a complete collection of our minerals at Chicago.

The scientists of the world will be there collected, and the commissioner appointed should be our ablest man.

A venturesome miner, clad in a complete suit of diver's armor, went into the burning mine at Republic, Mich. He fought the flames with a small hose sufficiently to make his way into the mine for some distance. He found that the fire was burning down to the sixth level. The damage so far done will reach nearly \$250,000 and no limit can be set to what may yet be done.

The present rate of consumption of coal in London is 9,709,000 tons per annum, which corresponds to 25,000 tons per diem.

The total coal production of the world is about 40,000,000 tons, of which Great Britain produces nearly 40 per cent. and the United States 2 1/2 per cent.

**CAPE BRETON.**—Little seems to have been done on the promising leads at Middle River.

**SOUTH UNIAKKE.**—The properties in this district now working are meeting with great success.

**BEAVER DAM.**—Mr. Turnbull continues operations here, and we hope soon to be able to report with what success.

**OLDHAM.**—The Concord Gold Mining Company are pushing work and meeting with success. Mr. F. R. Tackaberry, of Boston, one of the company, has just paid the mine a flying visit.



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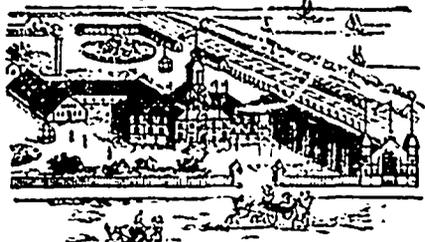
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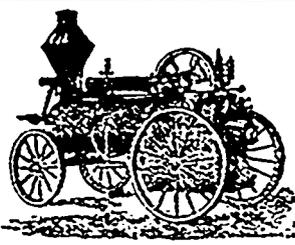
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For Catalogue C and prices.

Chemical Laboratory, Dalhousie College,  
Halifax, N. S., July 31st, 1891.

Within the last few months I have purchased prominently, at RETAIL GROCERY STORES in this City, packages of

**WOODILL'S**  
**GERMAN BAKING POWDER,**

and have subjected same to Chemical Analysis. The samples were found to consist of Fresh, Wholesome Materials, properly proportioned. This Baking Powder is well suited for family use, and has been employed, when required, in my own house for many years.

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

## MINING.

### SAFETY IN COAL MINING.

From the Engineering and Mining Journal.

Last winter, when the explosion occurred in the Mammoth mine, Westmoreland County, Pa. (*Engineering and Mining Journal*, February 7th, 1891), the *Pittsburg Times* offered a prize of \$100 for the best suggestions for prevention of mine disasters. The committee appointed to judge the papers submitted was composed of Messrs. M. P. Kane, John F. Farrell, and Thomas Lynch, whose names are well known throughout the bituminous coal fields of western Pennsylvania. There were 272 contestants for the prize, which was awarded on the 9th inst. to Mr. Austin King, of Houtzdale, Pa., his suggestions being the best in the opinion of the judges, considered from point of "cheapness, certainty, and practicability." Mr. King's suggestions are as follows:—

The services of a superintendent and of a mine boss should be secured, both of whom should have a practical and theoretical knowledge of mining in all the phases likely to be presented or circumstances likely to occur in the particular coalfield operated in; they should also be men of integrity, sobriety, tact, and executive ability, to enable them to manage successfully any difficulty that might arise in the operation of the mines—other than professional work—or one of dealing with men and enforcing obedience to such rules and regulations as the best practice and theory suggest for the safety of men and property. The superintendent should be a man of attainments, superior to those of the mining boss, so that should an unusual occurrence arise in the mine the latter could, if unable to cope with it alone, seek the superintendent's counsel and implicitly rely on his judgment when giving instructions.

The mine boss in a gaseous mine should pay special attention to the reports of the fire bosses, and note in his travels through the workings whether the places show evidence of the regular visits of the fire boss whose duty it is to examine them daily. He should also give particular attention to any violations, by those under him, of the regulations or laws governing the working of the mine, and administer for such violations the penalties as prescribed by the mine rules or, in the absence of such provision, as recommended by the superintendent or mine inspector of the district. He should be unceasing in his vigilance and endeavor to foresee any possible danger, and thus be prepared to prevent rather than remedy the evil.

#### ACCIDENTS IN SHAFTS.

Accidents in shafts should be guarded against by the use of the different safety appliances now prescribed by law, such as (1) safety gates at top landings, safety catches and good overhead cover on cages, good ropes and chains; (2) timbering shaft from top to bottom with timber of suitable size, strength, and durability; (3) a reversible fan for ventilating purposes and making the hoisting shaft the upcast, so that it may not form in it; if it forms in downcast or fan shaft, the fan can be reversed long enough to throw it out; (4) careful daily examination of hoisting machinery and of ropes, and shortening the latter at proper intervals so as to remove that part of rope bearing most strain, because resting on the pulley, and daily examination of clevises and bridle chains and the annealing of same at proper intervals; (5) prohibiting the carrying of mining tools on cages by persons ascending or descending; (6) the construction of safety blocks so arranged that cars cannot be pushed into shaft accidentally; (7) keeping copy of code of signals printed in large type in engine-room and top and bottom of shaft, and so placed as to be always in full view of persons required to use them, and employing no person at top or bottom of shaft not understanding English "as she is spoke"; (8) refusing to employ any person as hoisting engineer unless well and favorably known; and (9) using an automatic steam brake on winding drum, safety hooks and catches fixed to head frame to prevent overwinding.

#### ACCIDENTS IN SLOPES.

There are but few slopes in bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania through which persons are lowered or hoisted, but where this is done there should be (1) the same careful examination of ropes and chains and hoisting machinery as suggested for shafts; (2) persons should be carefully lowered and raised and the tracks should be kept clean and in good order; (3) roof and timbers should be regularly and properly inspected by mine boss; (4) whitewashed shelter holes, not exceeding 30 ft. apart, should be provided for the use of those whose labor requires their presence on the slope; and (5) the same precautions as to signals and safety blocks should be adopted as at shafts. Where persons are not lowered into or hoisted out of slope mines a separate traveling way should be provided, which should be well drained and free from all steam or discharge pipes.

#### ACCIDENTS IN DRIFT OPENINGS.

Accidents in drift openings may be guarded against (1) by compulsory inspection of roof and sides in all hauling roads and pillars if known to be weak—at least three times a week, (2) by provision of a separate traveling way where hauling is done by machinery or inclined planes are used; where this is not feasible, whitewashed shelter holes should be provided every 30 feet; where mules or horses are used for hauling purposes shelter holes should be provided at distances not exceeding 60 ft. apart; the shelter holes in both cases to be made in the rib regardless of the distance of the rib from the track; and (3) by prohibition of the use of a steam locomotive in places used by persons to travel into or out of a mine.

(To be continued.)

**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

All communications to this department should be addressed directly to the Checker Editor, W. Forsyth, 30 Grafton Street.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

"ALPHA," Ottawa.—Your favor of the 3rd instant is before me. I am glad to know that Hill's "Synopsis" and the prizes reached you all right. Will you kindly favor me with the names and addresses of a few of your best Ottawa players with a view to possible future correspondence.

A. S. MACKAY and OLIVER MCGILL will oblige by informing us of the receipt of their prizes.

OLIVER MCGILL, Yarmouth.—In your solution to Problem 238 you made the curious error of forgetting which way white was to move after the "stroke."

**SOLUTION.**

PROBLEM 238.—Author unknown. The position was:—black men 5, 12, 17, 22, 23, 26, kings 6, 24; white men 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 21, 29, 30, 32. Correct solution received from "Alpha," Ottawa. Black to play and win.

22—25	12—16	23—27	21—19
29 22	21 14	32 23	30 23
5—9	6—9	16—19	19—1
14 5	13 16	23 16	b. wins.

**GAME 117—"Double Corner."**

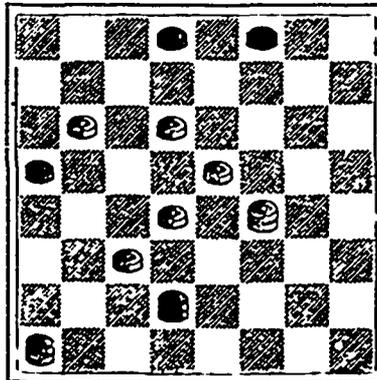
Played recently at Haverhill, Mass., between our checker editor—who played blindfold—and a Haverhill player. The former playing the blacks.

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

a Noting my opponent's readiness in calling the moves, I here deemed it advisable to get out of the beaten path.—CH. ED.

**PROBLEM 240.**

From the Liverpool, G. B., Mercury. Black men 2, 3, 13, kings 26, 29.



White men 9, 10, 15, 18, 22, king 19  
White to play and win.

The above problem is interesting, and as it is only the second problem published by the author, we may naturally look for other brilliant gems from him in the future.

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## CITY CHIMES.

We are abounding in weddings this week, and we hear of more to take place in the very near future. The Fall appears to be almost as propitious a season for these happy events as the glad Spring-time, when proverbially "a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love," and when each week brings the long-looked for day to so many happy lovers. Brunswick St. Methodist Church was the scene of one of these pleasant events on Wednesday, when Miss Lottie Kaye, daughter of Louis Kaye, and Mr. Charles E. Johnson were "united in the holy bonds." It was a very pretty wedding, and the guests were afterwards entertained at luncheon at the residence of the bride's father, Elland Hall, Campbell Road, where a pleasant hour was passed. A quiet wedding took place on Tuesday evening at the residence of Judge Shannon, Spring Garden Road, the principals being Miss Minnetta Shannon and Wallace McDonald, barrister. Not to be behind the times, the Salvation Army also had a wedding at their barracks, and a merry banquet was held.

The Lorne Club's concert at their club house, Richmond, on Friday evening was the crowning event of a very successful season. The club-house, boat houses and the club pier were all beautifully illuminated and made a very attractive display. Hundreds of row-boats, yachts, etc., were resting on the quiet waters in front of the building, and many of them carried brilliant lights and Chinese lanterns, the whole forming a picture not soon to be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to enjoy it. The band of the Leicestershire Regiment stationed on the pier delighted all with its excellent selections, and as the weather was all that could be desired, a delightful evening was enjoyed by all. These concerts of the Lorne Aquatic Club have been a source of much pleasure this summer, and the promoters well merit the praise and thanks of the many who have taken advantage of the entertainment provided for the lovely summer evenings that Halifaxians are favored with.

Quite a number of friends of the Yacht Squadron and those interested in this sport, witnessed from the Club house and grounds the race on Saturday afternoon. The wind was too light to render the day a success, and during the first part of the contest the *Leure* was forced to retire, and a little later on the *Psyche* and the *Mentor* also dropped out, leaving the race a close one between the other four boats. The finishing point was passed as follows: *Youla*, *Hebe*, *Nautilus*, *Etienne*. The *Youla* won the Lord Alexander Russell's cup and \$10. The *Hebe* won the Squadron prize, \$10, and the *Nautilus* has the Squadron's second prize, \$5.

The manager and guests of the popular Bedford hotel sent out cards to a large number of people in the city, bidding them to a ball last Friday night. A special train was engaged, and the host and hostesses of the occasion spent two days in making the Bedford as perfect as possible for the event. Much to the disappointment of all, the "special" only took about a dozen people to Bedford, and the preparations for at least one hundred guests were enjoyed by about a fifth of that number. Everything that thoughtful hosts could do had been done to make the evening a success. Flags were tastefully draped around the ball room; the verandas were enclosed with flags and lighted with Chinese lanterns, and a very cosy place was arranged at the back of the hotel for sitting out purposes. The floor was perfect, and the harpers provided their customary good dance music. The guests staying at the hotel and the few guests from outside who graced the occasion entered with spirit into the dancing, and had a very pleasant evening.

It is a pity that more courtesy in the matter of answering invitations could not be observed by our leading society people. In the case of the Bedford ball enough acceptances were received to make it convenient to order a special train, which would probably not have been done had only those who went accepted with pleasure. Especially in a case of this kind ought ladies and gentlemen to observe the golden rule of doing as they would be done by; indeed it is exceedingly rude to do otherwise, and shows but poor breeding. When an invitation is accepted, the persons who accept should make a point of keeping their engagements or else apologize for their inability to do so. Of course there are occasions when it is the "proper thing" to accept in any case, whether you intend to go or do otherwise, but discretion should always be shown. In private families we have often known of ladies going to a great deal of trouble for the entertainment of guests to tea or dinner, or to spend the day, and the guests failed to arrive after having promised to come. It is a very disheartening experience, and should never be inflicted on anyone without grave cause. It is attention to such little things that marks the well bred man or woman.

The return match of the Wanderers and Crescents base ball teams was played on the Wanderers' grounds last Saturday afternoon. The Crescents came out ahead, they making fourteen runs, while the Wanderers made only two. The fourteenth game of the Amateur League, which was to have been played on Saturday last, between the Orientals and Excelsiors, was forfeited by the latter, who failed to come to time. The game to-morrow between the Clippers and Crescents will finish the series. At present the Metas and the Blue Stockings stand at the head of the list.

The annual competition of the Studley Quoit Club at the club grounds, North West Arm, Saturday afternoon, was very interesting. Mr. J. R. Henderson broke all previous records of the club, making an average of 5½, his total number of points being 252. Mr. Henderson was awarded the Cumming Cup.

The gig race between the crews of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, which took place on the Harbor last Saturday afternoon, was won by the Artillery. The stakes were \$100 a side.

The Gardens were well filled on Saturday afternoon, and the Leicestershire band rendered an even more than usually fine programme. The Gardens are now arrayed in their most brilliant colors, and a more delightful place to pass an hour or two of leisure time can hardly be imagined. The large bed of crimson geraniums near the North-West gate attracts much attention, and the two three cornered beds of heliotrope, asters and pansies are certainly lovely combinations and very fragrant. The begonias are much admired, as well they may be, and the beds of clipped foliage plants show much artistic taste in their arrangement. It is useless to attempt to call attention to any particular portions of this Eden of ours, as each appears to possess a beauty of its own, and all receive their meed of admiration.

We note that the Carrettes are really coming and that the test of them in Chicago, where they have been constructed, has proved very satisfactory. If they are to compete with the horse cars the sooner they arrive here the better. A route may easily be mapped out for them which will not conflict with the Street Railway line, and will accommodate many citizens whom the Railway does not reach. Visitors to Halifax in the near future will not need to complain of insufficient transit accommodation throughout the city, and we trust the public will patronize generously the lines of travel provided. The novelty of these new carriages, or carrettes, will attract many, and should they be all that the Company expect, it will doubtless be a very successful venture. The aforesaid Company seem to have some difficulty in agreeing on all points, but probably as they settle down to work they will become more united.

Summer is nearly over, and although the days are still bright and warm, the air has a decided hint of autumn, and ere long we will have to realize that the summer of 1891 has gone to join its predecessors. We cannot help feeling a little regret that the sunny days are going, but we welcome the autumn, which is such a delightful season in Halifax. The trees at Dutch Village and the North-West Arm are already turning their colors and donning the rich luxuriant hues that September brings in its train. We have had some perfect days so far this month, but we have also had some very damp weather, and on Monday night we had a wind that proved a little too strong for comfort or profit. This said wind demoralized many beautiful orchards round about the city, and the flower beds of many gardens looked very much the worse for wear on Tuesday morning.

With the falling of the year comes the rough and tumble game of football. Representatives of the Wanderers, Garrison and Dalhousie football teams have met in solemn conclave and arranged a series of games to be played for the championship of the city. Each of the three teams will have four games, two to be played on their own grounds, and one each on the grounds of their opponents. The Garrison has secured the Polo grounds. The dates for this series are Oct. 3rd, Garrison vs. Wanderers; Oct. 10th, Dalhousie vs. Garrison; Oct. 17th, Dalhousie vs. Wanderers; Oct. 24th, Garrison vs. Wanderers; Oct. 31st, Dalhousie vs. Garrison; Nov. 7th, Dalhousie vs. Wanderers. This arrangement promises to provide interesting sport for each Saturday in October, and when the season commences much excitement will prevail among "the boys," who do not seem to mind the occasional broken heads or blackened eyes they receive, but go in for the fun with a vigor that speaks well for the development of strong muscles and physical energy. We note that the Students who give much of their time to this good old game are not any the losers for these hours spent away from their books when examinations come on. The public of Halifax takes a great interest in football, and large crowds of interested spectators invariably gather at these sports, the ladies, all wearing the colors of their favorites, being quite as much interested in each "touch down" as the gentlemen. Dr. Carleton Jones has been chosen as referee for these matches, and, if he accepts, will doubtless give satisfaction to all concerned. An exciting season of outdoor sports is promised for the next two or three months.

## DONT KILL THE OLD HENS.

When hens are shedding feathers they often stop laying and grow fat. Most people consider fat a sign of health. The fattening of moulting hens, however, as with some people produces debility rather than health. Many of the worst cases of roup are contracted while the hens are moulting.

The food of moulting hens, if largely vegetable, is fat-forming, and not required for growing feathers. Therefore corn-fed hens get very fat. They need more nitrogen and phosphate elements in their food when moulting which if not supplied they stop laying, because the growing feathers have used all, and left no nitrogenous matter to form eggs. At this season, killing old hens and relying on young pullets is a great mistake; where people have a few hens and late pullets. Because, if properly fed the hens will have their new plumage and lay well all winter, while the pullets, unless especially treated, may not commence laying until spring, when high prices for eggs have fallen one-half. Again an old hen's egg will hatch a more vigorous chicken than a pullet's egg.

John R. Jones, Suffield, Conn., a breeder of prize winning mottled Javas, says: "I find Sheridan's Condition Powder fed once daily in the food, very valuable for moulting hens. I have used it two years for exhibition birds. It assists in growing new feathers, makes the combs a bright red, and gives a rich gloss to the plumage. It will also make hens lay and the eggs hatch well. I find when other egg foods are used in quantities to force egg production the eggs do not hatch."

The above is the experience of many people in using Sheridan's Powder. If fed to young pullets now as directed, they will lay before six months old. Commence at once using Sheridan's Powder. It helps old hens through moulting, and gets the pullets in laying trim before the season of high prices. Eggs will sell very high this fall and winter. Therefore be ready to get all you can.

J. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., sole makers of Sheridan's Condition Powder to make hens lay, will send to any address for one two cent stamp, testimonials with full information how to make a few hens pay well; also how to obtain Sheridan's powder.