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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

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HALIFAX, N. S., OCTOBER 4, 1889.

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## THE CRITIC,

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BY

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Victoria Art School, which is doing such a grand work in training our young men and women, is in every respect abreast of the times, and its board of directors deserve credit for their persistent efforts to make the school creditable alike to the city and province. With its staff of zealous and able teachers the school is prepared to extend its usefulness to an increased number of students, and it will be advisable for young people contemplating taking such a course in such an Institution to give our own the preference to those of Boston or New York.

On Saturday last the city authorities took up the turn-out that had been placed on Lockman street by the Halifax Street Railway Company. This turn-out was, according to the superintendent of the railway, put down with the consent of the proper city authorities. It was certainly in the public interest, as it enabled the company to give better service; and its removal appears to have been prompted by a pettiness which ill-becomes the dignity of civic officials. If the railway company had exceeded its rights it surely might have been shown the fact without having to resort to the needless destruction of its property.

If we are able to judge from the anxiety displayed in Europe over Mr. Blaine's conference of representatives of American countries at Washington, it would involve a large scheme of American exclusiveness very much in keeping with the general tendency of that astute statesman's ideas. The scheme, if it be one, is certainly large and comprehensive as regards these continents, but it is narrow and retrogressive from the point of view of those (whose number is ever increasing) who look forward to a time when all the nations of the earth shall interchange their products in a spirit of mutual benefit and good-will. And for this reason it will very likely fall through, supposing it to be as apprehended. But there are also strong commercial obstacles to a policy of cis-atlantic exclusiveness. English capital has an extensive influence in South America, and the United States did not commend itself either to Chile or Peru during the war between those republics. It is confidently stated that American trade is losing ground in South America, while England and Germany, which are the nations that have been gaining, are not much alarmed at Mr. Blaine's convention. Besides these considerations it is probable that the Latin nations of South America will not be able to stifle some distrust of the prominent and leading part assumed by the States.

Referring to an editorial note in a recent issue of THE CRITIC, an exchange remarks:—"THE CRITIC believes in a ringing Nova Scotian policy, but just what that means is not quite clear." It means this: the adoption of a patriotic progressive policy by our representative leaders of public opinion; it means the sinking of the self-seeking politicians and the raising up of men who are determined first, last, and always to devote themselves to the advancement of our own Province; it means a policy that every honest man in Nova Scotia would gladly see inaugurated and successfully carried out. Such would be a ringing policy and no mistake.

The New York *Herald* has in its issue of the 18th ultimo an article on the Militia of Canada, under the heading "Canada's Small Force," which we should think would attract the attention of the Militia Department, and should attract that of all members of Parliament. The writer has had access to the Militia Blue Book, and if there is little poetry there is a very large amount of truth in his observations. We shall not comment much on the points raised in this issue of THE CRITIC, but shall probably notice one or two at an early opportunity. At present we shall only remark, that after giving (correctly) the numbers of the Active Force as 37,474, and noting numerous shortcomings, the *Herald* concludes its article, which is moderate enough in tone, with the observation that "Miss Canada may look coy and distant; she may pout and frown; but there is no immediate fear of her setting her dogs on Uncle Sam." The *Herald* article ought indeed to accomplish two objects—that of working up our legislators to the point of making our small force really efficient, and if necessary, of even reducing its numbers for that end, as recommended time and again by Sir F. Middleton, and that of putting a stop to the foolish outcries of a portion of the American press about Canada's belligerence.

We are under the necessity of disagreeing with our pleasant and valuable contributor "Dinah Sturgis," with regard to a remark which occurs in her "Letter to Cousin Caryl" in this issue. "The outcry," she says "against the destruction of birds for purely decorative purposes that was raised a couple of years ago, was made so fashionable a movement that birds went out completely, but the powers that be (on the millinery throne this is) have ordered them in this season, and here they are. Still it does not argue great heartlessness after all. The larger part of the birds used by milliners are manufactured from the feathers of barn yard fowls and birds that are shot for the table and dyed to imitate all bird creation." This may or may not be the case. We are not posted. But we have culled and published sufficient statistics of the frightful destruction of the most charming and the most beautiful of birds at the demand of fashion to assure us that it is the duty of every woman who pretends to conscience, or the humane consideration for animals which an enlightened conscience dictates, to discourage not only by word, but more especially by example the fashion which is depleting the whole world of its feathered ornaments and delights. We are sorry to fancy that we discern a latent sneer in our contributor's mention of the subject as "so fashionable a movement." Let the milliners prove that their wares are manufactured as Dinah intimates they are.

No country in the world, we should suppose, could disclose such an extraordinary state of things as the manipulation of the United States Pension List. Never was there an engine of more gigantic money power—being in fact the whole enormous American surplus—open to the party in power to be unscrupulously used for securing political adherents, who in this case appear to embrace every man who served in the civil war. The amount paid out for pensions last year was \$88,000,000, and the expense of the pension list and army was greater by some \$23,000,000 than that of the whole British Military establishment, pensions included. The redoubtable "Corporal" Tanner, who seems to have had *carte blanche* to do as he wished, has, it is true, been obliged to be dismissed on account of the charming candor with which he declared his intention to deplete the treasury of the country by granting pensions on every possible pretext. It is thought, however, that the removal of an indiscreet commissioner will not penetrate to the root of the evil, and that the President is not strong enough to effectually resist a policy which, if fully carried out, might almost bankrupt the United States, but which presents so alluring a party programme that it is quite probable it may be persisted in unless the indignation of the country becomes too thoroughly roused. It is estimated that there are 900,000 men living to-day who were enlisted in the late war, and that the result of carrying out the policy of pensioning them all would entail an amount of \$1,000,000 a day. If the American people can derive any gratification from this stupendous scheme of corruption, it must rest on the fact of its "beating all creation" on its own lines. It may be doubted, however, whether this *eclat* will sufficiently gild and lubricate the pill to enable the people of the United States to swallow it.

We understand that it is the intention of those controlling the street railway of the city to introduce electricity as a motive power, and thus effect a considerable saving in the cost of operating the road as well as enabling the company to extend its lines to other parts of the city. The change is one that will meet with very general public approval, but it is assuredly time that such a remunerative enterprise as this railway should be in the hands of our citizens, and not have its head office in New York.

The truest commercial union exists between the Maritime Provinces, as can be seen by any one who has visited various sections of them. In Annapolis, Digby, Weymouth, Yarmouth and other western Nova Scotia towns, a lively trade is carried on with St. John, while the towns on the northern section of the I. C. Railway do a brisk business with Halifax. In the same way Charlottetown and Summerside carry on trade with their sister towns of the main-land. Commercial union being a fixed fact political union should soon follow, and with it would come that increased prestige in Dominion affairs which naturally results from a combination of our power. Sectional differences may defer but they cannot prevent ultimate union.

The English-speaking world is largely indebted to the obtrusiveness of American ingenuity and meddlesomeness for the numberless projects of interference by statute with personal liberty of action. The latest development of this craze is a suit by a Connecticut housekeeper against a neighbor for placing fly screens against his windows, thereby causing a greater number of flies to invade his house. The plaintiff's claim would seem to be that every family is bound to provide for its quota of flies, and that any one protecting himself from the nuisance raises the *pro rata* of the community, and especially that of his next door neighbors. It is perhaps worth while to draw attention to this detestably officious tendency to interference with individual liberties, though we have full confidence that the stability, right judgment and sound common sense of the Canadian mind will preserve our countrymen from giving way to similar mischievous and childish eccentricities.

There is no doubt that much trepidation and anxiety are inflicted on ignorant and superstitious persons by almost equally ignorant and much more presumptuous tyros in theology who seek notoriety—some of them perhaps believing the crude nonsense they ventilate—in wild prophecies of calamity and the final collapse of the world. If certain books were really veiled revelations of the purposes of God, they are so vague that it is folly to endeavor to unravel them. But the science of modern biblical criticism shows them in a different aspect. Millenarians go chiefly on the books of Daniel and Revelations, and their true character is now made abundantly evident. It would be well for many persons who are capable of forming something like a rational opinion to read Canon Farrar's "Early Days of Christianity," and some of the many enlightened expositions of the book of Daniel. This advice would not, it is true, at first affect the class of mind most easily influenced by the mischievous ignoramus, but knowledge must ever percolate from the more instructed downwards, and in time great masses whose minds are now liable to disturbance would become fortified by transmitted intelligence.

In reference to the operation of the law relative to sawdust it has been observed that the enactment is no new law. This remark is, however, scarcely correct, as the act originally applied to other kinds of mill rubbish, and the word "sawdust" was only inserted last year. The law as it now stands, however, has been variously enforced in other localities besides the LaHave River. We are not called upon to believe that the act is carried into effect against the Messrs. Davisons because they are Liberals, but rather, it may be reasonably supposed, on account of the large quantity of the vexed material turned into the river by that extensive firm; while it is stated that, in one case, tardiness in carrying out the orders of a fishery officer led to the prosecution of an influential Government supporter. It is further remarked that "the law is on the Statute Book, and it is the duty of the Government to enforce it." This is of course true, but the allowance of exemptions from its action cannot but induce ill-feeling and suspicion as to motives, and we fancy it could do no harm to accord the LaHave River a *modus vivendi* until a Parliamentary Committee, or a Royal Commission, shall have had the opportunity of receiving full evidence, and pronouncing something like an authoritative opinion.

THE CRITIC has repeatedly pointed out the fact that our trade with the South American States is capable of indefinite expansion, and that large profits may be expected to result therefrom. An opportunity has just arisen which we think should be seized upon and improved. A deputation from the Brazilian Government has arrived in Washington to confer with the United States Government with a view to forming closer trade relations between the two countries. It is not to be doubted that the nature of the arrangements about to be effected will in all probability be, if not directly detrimental, at least inimical to Canadian trade. It seems proper, therefore, that the business men of Canada should take some step, by appointing a delegation or otherwise as may be deemed best to wait upon or communicate with this Brazilian deputation, with a view to secure to Canada equal trading rights to those that may be conceded to the United States. If the deputation can be induced to visit Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, and other cities in Canada and become acquainted with our resources and facilities for carrying on trade with them a favorable impression we are sure may be made, and that is the best half of the battle. We import direct from Brazil annually sugar to the value of \$2,500,000, which has to be paid for in hard cash as we have no return trade, although we could export lumber, dried fish, flour, cotton goods, and produce, if the proper means were employed for establishing such an important trade connection.

The people of Switzerland, although displaying strong mechanical ability, have made few inventions of importance. This is no doubt due to their unsatisfactory patent laws, which offer but small reward to the inventor. In Canada our patent laws are far from satisfactory, but in the United States the patentee has the fullest protection, and as a consequence, the American patent office is one of the busiest of the department at Washington. It is but fair that the brains of the patentee should be paid for in addition to the profit of the manufacturer, and the sooner we recognize this in Canada the more prospect there is for our people to utilize their inventive faculties.

There is an apparent jealousy existing between some of the steamship lines plying between Nova Scotia ports and Boston. This feeling, it seems to us, is as unprovoked as it is foolish. We believe in the maxim of "Live and let live," and as there is room enough for the companies now doing business to make money and build up trade, the sooner a more friendly spirit is exhibited the better for all concerned. Halifax should be pleased to note the growth of Yarmouth enterprises, and Yarmouth should not wish to monopolize all the plums in the Provincial cake. Let the hatchets be buried, and let us work for the general advancement of our Province.

More than one death has been made public, arising from the wilful neglect of the fanatics who afford too full a credence to the efficiency of the so-called "Faith-cure" to resort to reasonable mundane methods of dealing with disease. No doubt faith does a great deal to fulfil its own vaticinations, but it is too often the negation of reason. It is satisfactory to note in this connection the publicly expressed sentiments and decision of Mr. Ferdinand Levy, a leading coroner of New York, which we unhesitatingly endorse. He writes to a local journal that "whenever death results from treatment by a Faith curist, prompt prosecution for manslaughter, if not wilful murder, should follow. I will promptly take up the first case in this county that is reported to the coroner's office, and will not only prosecute the Faith curist as principal, but will include, as accessories, those who called in the Faith curist or were instrumental in placing the murdered patient in his hands."

The gigantic bridge spanning the Firth of Forth is now almost completed. Its dimensions are enormous. Regarding its claim to be the Eighth Wonder of the World, it will be said that the Eiffel tower is a considerable rival. Comparisons, however, cripple the wonder of the Paris Exhibition. If one of the cantilevers of the bridge were set up on end it would nearly equal the Eiffel Tower in height, besides containing twice the amount of metal. The Forth Bridge will contain 50,000 tons of the finest steel: the Eiffel tower contains only 7,500 tons of iron. The bridge has been seven years in constructing; it is over a mile in length, and although not so long as the Tay Bridge, which slightly exceeds two miles, dwarfs the latter as regards height and general dimensions. The Forth Bridge has been made sufficiently high to allow the free passage of the largest vessels, and the supports are as high as St. Paul's. One who has seen the structure says the ironclad *Devastation*, which was passing under the bridge at the time, looked a perfect midget in comparison.

Great praise is due to Col. Blair for the admirable tone and matter of his speech on the opening of the recent Cumberland Exhibition at Amherst. Col. Blair is superintendent of the model farm, and is evidently the right man in the right place. After dwelling strongly on the evidences of increased and increasing prosperity ever, where observable, Col. Blair performs a plain duty in reminding our farmers that something yet remains for them to do, which he does in the following eloquent language:—"Now, if it is a fact that our trade and commerce have been increased, I ask have our farming interests kept pace with them. I am unable to say how it is in this county; but if we have fallen behind in the march of progress, it is entirely the fault of the farmers themselves. In talking with some of our farmers as to their modes of cultivation and the small area they cultivate in comparison with some other counties, I have met with the statement that to do so would find us without a market for the produce, and I consider it easier and better to raise and sell hay. I would like to distribute these persons of their error. I can go into shops in Amherst to-day and find on their shelves articles which our farmers might profitably raise, but which dealers have to obtain outside the county or perhaps the province to supply their customers. Instead of being troubled to find a market, the difficulty is to get the produce. Some of the articles referred to are raised elsewhere on land worth, a few years ago, but four or five dollars an acre. Yet some of our people who are so troubled about a market would feel insulted if I did not say that they have some of the best land in the world! Nowhere can be found 30,000 acres of such productive land as your great body of marsh, which for 150 years has given an undiminished yield. In no place are there greater natural advantages for farming. Would it not, then, be to our credit and to our advantage to farm better, and in this respect keep pace with other countries? I have touched upon these matters in the hope that they will cause reflection and an earnest consideration of the interests involved. I ask you to take advantage of the great resources placed within your reach upon the shores of this bay. Young men! don't be afraid to soil your boots and your clothes. Agriculture is an honorable occupation, and all honor be to him who aids in lifting it up to the level of other professions. When we think of being on the great highways of commerce across this continent with its bands of steel; when we find lines of steamers bringing the products of China and Japan directly to our country, so that they pass our very doors, shall we not be true to this Miss Canada? We have lived long enough in the old way. Then be true to yourselves and your interests; be true to your forefathers, through whose toil you have so goodly a heritage, and you will leave a name of which you need not be ashamed, and an inheritance for which your posterity will hold you in grateful remembrance."

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

GOOD-BYE TO THE SUMMER GIRL.

What have you to remember?  
What have I to forget?  
Laughter, jests and trifling lilies  
With doudrop wet.

Which of us was in earnest?  
Which of us was in jest?  
When the lilies breathing fragrance  
Died slowly on our breast.

'There's nothing to remember,  
'There's nothing to forget,  
But laughter, jests and trifling  
And yet- and yet- and yet.

*Boston Courier*

"The luckiest thing about the horseshoe over the door is that it doesn't drop on your head."

Why is Mrs. Pottor, as *Cleopatra*, like a London cockey? Because she is too free with the asp-inate.

The mind of the bigot is like the pupil of the eye; the more light you pour on it, the more it contracts.—*O. W. Holmes.*

A Doubtful Testimonial.—Mrs. Rougenoir (in stage whisper to strange lady): "Excuse me, but what hair dye do you use? I never saw any before that could not be detected."

Off Color.—Doctor: "Well, Giles, has my medicine done your wife any good?" Giles: "No, zur! I don't reckon it 'ave! I don't 'old wi' they *white* stuffs! Gi' me summat *black*, as *stinks*, I says!"

Judge (to police officer)—"Are you sure the prisoner was drunk?" Officer—"Is it dhrunk, yer honor? Shure if he ud sphoko through the tilphono the breath uv 'im ud av made the poles slagger."

Patrice—I envy a professional lady whistler. Benedict—Why, my dear? Beatrice—Because when she wants a new dress she only needs to whistle for it; but when I want one I have to whistle for it, because I can't get it.

KNOW WHAT HE WANTED.—Is there anything I can do for you?" asked Mrs. Cumso, tenderly, when her husband was suffering from seasickness. "What do you want?" "I want the earth," gasped Cumso, as he again leaned on the rail.

Angels' Re-quire-ments.—[Under the title of "A Choir of Angels," the *Daily Telegraph* advocates ladies as church choristers.] Our Rector: "Tut, tut, Miss Mundayne! What have you done to your surplice?" Miss Mundayne: "I thought it looked rather dowdy, sir; so I got my dressmaker to trim it a little."

A European savant says that life may be indefinitely prolonged by regularly drinking the juice of the lemon. And another European savant, who knows just as much—or as little—says that the surest way to shorten life is to drink lemon juice. Life would be a very plain and simple problem if it were not for the advice of the wise man.

"Come in here wid yez this minnit before yez spilo yer Fauntillery clothes," shouted the fond mother to her freckle-faced boy. "Yis, dearest." "'Ave yez been havin' a good toime widout yer mother?" "Yis, dearest." "And phwat av yez been doin'?" "Shtonin' Miss McGuilley's pig, dearest, and callin' rats to the po-lecco. But I wor always t'inkin' ov yez, and lovin' yez with all me heart."

"So," he said, in a broken voice, "you refuse to marry me."  
"I do," she said, calmly and firmly.  
"And I may not even hope?"  
"Yes," she responded thoughtfully, "you may hope."  
"And why," he asked with renewed fervor, "do you say I may hope?"  
"Because," she rejoined softly, "this is a free country."

It is said that when Captain Cook discovered Australia he saw some of the natives on the shore with a dead animal of some sort in their possession and sent sailors in a little boat to buy it of them. When it came on board he saw it was something quite new, so he sent the sailors back to enquire its name. The sailors asked, but not being able to make the natives understand, received the answer; "I don't know," or in the Australian language, "Kan-ge-roo." The sailors supposed this was the name of the animal, and so reported it. Thus the name of the curious animal is the "I don't know."

"If that's a tramp," said Mrs. Slick, "I don't want to see another around here again. Why he nin't got common manners, and that's a fact. He came abeggin' and atellin' me that he hadn't seen bread for a week, and I got all worked up to think of anyone bein' so hungry right here in Nova Scotia, and so I just bustled around to the pantry and brought him out a whole half loaf of good bread, and says he, 'Marm, I've heard say that half a loaf's better than no bread, and I reckon it's true.' Says I, 'just look here, I can't stand ungratitude, and if half a loaf's not enough you'll have to get more elsewhere, and now,' says I, 'just leave my house, and next time you're starvin' find a few manners afore acceptin' favors from folks as is strangers to you.' The fellow went off all crest-fallin' as if he was dazed like, and didn't know what he'd done, but I guess it'll be a lesson to him."

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

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The Association of American Mining Engineers are in session in Ottawa. At their opening meeting the Premier and Mayor Erratt delivered addresses of welcome.

D. D. Campbell, a farmer from Dakota, is at Winnipeg, looking for location for himself and 25 other families, who are disgusted with their condition in Dakota.

The New Glasgow Exhibition was opened on Monday. Exhibits of all kinds were in course of arrival, and there was every prospect of its being a pronounced success.

Miss Helen Gregory, who belongs to one of the best known families in Quebec, is the first girl graduate of Trinity, Toronto, to have a degree of B. A. conferred on her.

Mrs. Scott Siddons, who was in the general hospital at Kingston, Ont., with congestion of the lungs, is now convalescent. She will proceed to New York. Her sickness has rendered her quite deaf.

The London Canadian *Gazette* says:—"Halifax is one of the, if not the, most convenient coaling stations in the world." It also says—"The dry dock is one of the finest pieces of engineering in the Dominion of Canada."

The cities of Hamilton and London have now got to loggerheads over some manufactory, which the former wanted and the latter has got, and are interchanging civilities in the usual delightfully courteous style of rival cities in Canada.

The Nova Scotia Central Railway is progressing rapidly. The road bed is now about all ready for track, of which only about six miles remains to be laid. The prospect is that the two ends will be connected in less than a fortnight.

King's County, N. S., Agricultural Society, the oldest in America, will hold its 100th annual meeting in November. There is something more sensible in this "Centennial" than many others recently held both in Canada and the United States.

The agricultural and industrial exhibition of the island of Cape Breton is to be held at Mabou on the 8th, 9th and 10th of October. Competition is only open to the island of Cape Breton, though some choice stock belonging to Halifax parties is to be exhibited.

The Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery was inspected by Col. Worsley, D.A.G., on Monday evening. The inspection was satisfactory, the corps presenting a highly creditable appearance. After inspection, the Brigade enjoyed a pleasant repast at the Masonic Hall.

The Coroner's Jury on the victims of the recent land-slide at Quebec censure the Dominion Government for failing to take precautionary measures, after having long ago been advised of the danger, and the city authorities for dilatoriness and want of organization in clearing the wreck.

A meeting of the parishioners of St. Luke's was held in St. Luke's Hall on Monday, Rev. W. B. King presiding, when it was decided to take out all the lining in the pews and paint the seats, and also to improve the lighting of the cathedral. A strong feeling exist in the parish in favor of making all seats free.

The barque *Noel*, 812 tons (T. & E. Kenny, agents,) with a cargo on board, of which she only discharged her deck load, has been successfully docked and her leaks stopped in the Dry Dock, being the first vessel operated upon. The work only occupied four days, and is understood to have been economically accomplished.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture has information of the fact of further importation of the disease of pleuro-pneumonia into England, a case having been found recently in a shipment of cattle landed at Liverpool from the North-Western States. As a consequence the department is tightening up its quarantine regulations on the North-West frontier.

The second annual championship games of the Maritime Province Amateur Athletic Association were held in St. John on Saturday last. About 1,500 spectators were present, of whom about 100 were Halifaxians. The Halifaxian competitors made by far the best showing in the day's sports, and out of twelve events carried off four first and six second prizes.

An exchange says:—"Some persons in Hartford, U. S., claim to have a right to a large part of the ground upon which Halifax is built, and have attorneys engaged in searching the titles of a number of citizens' holdings. Their ancestors might have had some claims a century ago, but the lapse of time has perfected the title to the present owners of the property."

It is officially stated to the *Ottawa Journal* that the Quebec Companies of the 43rd Battalion are to be called out for service in Lowe township. The settlers are immigrants from Ireland. Since 1877 they have refused to pay taxes or contribute in any way to the revenue of the country. It has been decided to enforce the collection, and if necessary by eviction with the aid of troops.

Canadian and American capitalists have applied to the Canadian Parliament for a charter for a railroad from the Canadian Soo to Hudson Bay. Recent discoveries of coal on the Moose River, 200 miles north of the Soo, have excited interest in that region. The road will be 370 miles in length. The country is said to be rich in pine and minerals. The distance is one-third less than the much talked of route from Winnipeg. The Dominion Government will be asked for aid and a surveying party will start out from here January 1. The line will give the Canadian Pacific a cut off to the water.

A party of 26 chinamen arrived at Montreal from Boston on their way to Vancouver, thence to China, where they will revisit their homes in Canton. They are traders and intend returning to America to extend their branches, if possible, by establishing one in Montreal, tea in the latter case being made a specialty. In Windsor street depot the party attracted much attention, they being in bond.

The war ship *Emerald* left port on Wednesday for the scene of the wreck of H. M. S. *Lily*. She took with her a number of casks and a quantity of timber, to be used in raising the *Lily's* three guns, which are lying in shoal water at Armour Point, Forteau Bay. The *Emerald* will be absent three weeks from the date of sailing. Everything that can be secured from the wreck will be brought to Halifax by the *Emerald*.

The relief committee on Tuesday last had an interview with Sir Adolphe Caron regarding the Dominion Government's attitude towards the sufferers by the rock slide. He said all he could do was to urge their case upon the general consideration of the Privy Council. He also, on behalf of the Government, disclaimed responsibility for the disaster, but agreed that the proposal for a test case before the courts might possibly be considered.

A Montreal despatch says:—"It is rumored that a great railway deal is on the tapis. It is said that Sir George Stephen and Sir Donald Smith recently visited New York for the purpose of consulting the directors of the St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba road with a view of forming an alliance between the Northern, Union and Canadian Pacific to control all traffic north of Oregon. If such an alliance is formed the "Soo" route will cease to be an interesting factor amongst western roads.

The largest chicken farm in the United States is owned by a woman, and she derives a large revenue from it.

New York proposes to build a tower 200 feet higher than the Eiffel, and the plans are said to be in preparation.

Fresh accounts are being continually received of outrages and ill feeling between the whites and blacks in the Southern States.

Thirteen divorces were granted in about an hour by the Supreme Judicial Court at Rockland, Me., on Saturday—at the rate of less than five minutes each.

They have been having brisk snow storms in Northern and Western Wisconsin recently, and the temperature is low. What a happy land that must be!

The sardine packers at Eastport are not doing a brisk business. Quality and size of herring are not favorable to their industry, and prices of goods are low in the western markets.

A novel strike has been inaugurated by the scholars of Harwich school. The pupils demand shorter hours and better arrangement at the daily lessons. They also denounce the masters.

A Chicago doctor has invented an electric battery that will enable any man to light his own house with electricity, independent of all soulless corporations. The cost, it is said, will be one-fourth the cost of gas.

As an instance of the rapid growth of the towns and cities on the Pacific coast it may be stated that the total number of electors on the list for Vancouver is 2,037; the actual number of votes polled in the city at the general election of 1887 being but 79.

At the Interstate Fair Wednesday, at Trenton, N. J., Baptist E. Penand leaped from a 150 foot tower to a net below. On nearing the net he turned, struck flat on his back on the ground and was instantly killed. Seven thousand people witnessed the fatality.

The loss to California by forest fires this year is estimated at \$25,000,000 in the value of the timber destroyed, while the deforesting of the mountains works great harm to the agricultural interests. The responsibility for these terrible conflagrations is placed upon the sheep herders.

The oyster has been a great sufferer from the recent terrible commotion of wind and wave, and hundreds of small oyster planters in the vicinity of New York city have been ruined. Large planters and dealers have also suffered heavy losses. The damage will probably exceed a million dollars.

Forepaugh's circus was in Wichita on Saturday, and when one of the preachers of that city had occasion to use his handkerchief in the pulpit the next day he drew out with it a whole handful of peanuts. But as an effort is being made to hush the matter up, other papers are requested not to copy this item.

Two women have been arrested in New York for highway robbery. While Samuel Whittier, a resident of that city, was passing through Battery park the women ordered him to go along with them. Whittier refused, then the women seized him by the hands, knocked him down and took a small amount of money from his pocket.

Four miners from Yukon River, Alaska, report that 300 miners on the Upper Yukon, 1,500 miles from any settlement, are in a destitute condition without means of relieving their wants. A steamer which was laden with supplies for them was wrecked a few hours after leaving St. Michaels. Another was despatched with 20 tons of provisions, all she could carry, but it is very doubtful if she can reach the miners in time.

Information from Bluefield, W. Va., shows the recent lynching of a negro named Samuel Garner to have been an outrage. Garner was lynched for a crime he never committed. The Mercer County authorities have made a number of arrests of parties having a hand in the lynching, and the suspects are in jail at Princeton. There is a determination to go to the bottom of the matter, and there has been quite an exodus from Bluefield in consequence.

It is said that the Chinese have discovered a new route into the United States in spite of the Prohibition Act. They first go to Cuba and get naturalized, secure a passport and visit the United States as Cuban citizens.

The Irish citizens of Minneapolis, of all political faiths, are in a state of indignation over ex-Mayor Ames' remarks regarding the condition of Ireland, in which he said the country was not ready for Home Rule, and was priest ridden. Bishop McGoldrick and other equally prominent Catholics have written communications to the press, denouncing in vigorous language the utterances of Mr. Ames.

Mr. Gladstone has been suffering from a cold.

Famine threatens some 25,000 families in Montenegro.

Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., is writing an Irish political novel.

The *National Zeitung* says the Czar's visit is officially fixed for October 9th.

The University of Oxford has appliances for printing in 150 different languages.

The crew of the Spanish vessel captured by Rifians off the Morocco coast have been released.

An infernal machine was discovered near the royal palace, Rome, on Tuesday just in time to avert a disaster.

The English royal hounds will be abolished after next season, and the hunting establishment at Ascot broken up.

The Queen will be unable to go to Dublin in the spring. The Prince of Wales will be asked to open the Art museum.

The full official returns of the elections for Members of the Servian Skuptehina show that 102 Radicals and 15 Liberals were elected.

Emperor Francis Joseph ordered the stoppage of the prosecution against the 322 striking miners charged with participation in riots at Styria.

An explosion occurred on the 28th ult. in the Rheim Prussen colliery, at Hamberg on the Rhine; 10 men were killed, and several were injured.

Sir Morell Mackenzie has been presented with the freedom of the City of San Remo. He deserves it. He had a hard time at San Remo not long ago.

The trial of the Earl of Galloway, charged with having assaulted several children, has been fixed for October 14. It will take place before a Scotch court.

The Duke of Coimbra, brother of the King of Portugal, is dead. He was 42 years old. He was a General of Division and Inspector-General of Cavalry.

A Mr. Leslie has been burlesquing Henry Irwin in petticoats, and the latter actor has obtained an injunction against his continuation of the performance.

The subscriptions to the funds to meet the expenses of Mr. Parnell in his defence before the Parnell Commission have closed. The amount subscribed is £14,000.

Senator Sherman had a peculiar experience in Paris this summer. He was taken by a crowd for Jules Ferry, and had to retire to his hotel to escape the jeers which followed him.

It is the intention of the Turkish Government to equalize the Budget by making heavy reductions in the army. It is expected by this action to effect a saving of £2,000,000 in the expenditure.

Capt. Wiseman telegraphs that the exportation of slaves from the territory under his rule in East Africa has entirely stopped. Bagamoyo has been restored and the population again numbers 5,000.

Information has been received at the department of agriculture that Asiatic cholera is epidemic in Turkey, Greece and some parts of Hungary, and that the disease is rapidly making its way towards Central Europe.

The Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor has been bestowed upon Mr. T. A. Edison in recognition of his services to science and to the Paris Exposition. The decoration was conferred by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Whenever the Turk has rebellion to repress it is pretty certain that his methods are those of violence and cruelty, and all accounts seem to intimate that the suppression of the Cretan insurrection is no exception to the rule.

News from Carmer, in the state of Campeachy, states that the recent Atlantic cyclone nearly ruined the city. It crushed many houses, wrecked 40 vessels, destroyed many lives and the surrounding country was greatly damaged.

The Czar has sent a letter to Emperor William saying the Czarina has caught cold and her physicians have advised her to delay her departure for several days, and asks that the final directions for his reception at Potsdam be delayed.

Guatemala is prospering. The value of her agricultural land has doubled within two years, and she will derive nearly \$12,000,000 from her coffee crop next year. The area of land brought under cultivation yearly is very extensive.

The Sunday observance congress in Paris passed a resolution to the effect that in cases where the observance of Sunday is impossible a weekly holiday should be given employees; also advising employers not to pay men on Saturday or Sunday.

The next Lord Mayor of London will be a Hebrew, Sir Henry Isaacs, and as Lord Mayor's Day (Nov. 9) falls on a Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath, the festivities will be postponed to the following Monday. They will be unusually elaborate, and "seven centuries of mayoralty" will be displayed.

Dogs are employed with considerable success as despatch-bearers in the military manoeuvres at Hanover.

Miss Ottilie Thomas, stenographer and type-writer, is said to be the only American girl in charge of an exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

The wedding trousseau of the Empress of China filled 600 boxes, each of which took two men to carry. The Emperor's other two wives were able to pack their apparel into 200. What pleasure the Emperor must have in travelling with his family!

Ex-Queen Natalie of Servia arrived in Belgrade last Sunday. Her presence was ignored by the Government, but her reception by the people was enthusiastic, the city was illuminated in the evening, and the Ex-Queen was visited by the Russian Minister and diplomatic staff.

A farmer named Morgan has been murdered and his father and sister seriously wounded at Rostrevor, near Newry. The weapon used was a shotgun. The tragedy was the result of agrarian troubles. A neighbor of the murdered man named McCaffrey has been arrested on suspicion.

Eliza Cook, a poetess, popular some 30 to 40 years ago, but whose works are now well nigh forgotten, died last week at Wimbledon, where she had lived in seclusion for many years. *Eliza Cook's Journal*, first published in 1848, was devoted to aiding the then new struggle for intellectual elevation.

Admiral Heneage, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Naval forces in the Pacific, is now at the head of the Rear Admirals' List. His promotion to the Vice-Admirals' List, which will soon occur, will cause him to vacate his present post of Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific squadron, which he could have held until 1890, had not Sir George Tryon been promoted.

Among the provisions which are now required for the voyage across the Atlantic of a crack steamer are 20,000 pounds of meat, 2,000 pounds of fresh fish, 10,000 eggs, 1,000 head of poultry, 300 large tins of sardines, 24 barrels of flour, 6 tons of potatoes, 20 barrels of apples and 14 boxes of lemons, with corresponding quantities of tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar, butter, hams, tongues and sauces.

The week has been signalized by an outbreak of the war clamor by the semi-official press, based on the extension of the Russian strategic railways and movements of Russian troops on the frontier of Galicia and Bukovina. Bismarck is credited with instigating this agitation, both in order to constrain the Czar to grant him a political conference, to balk Russia's efforts to obtain a loan, and prepare the Reichstag to accept a new military bill appropriating 240,000,000 marks.

Remarkable results are being obtained by the invention of tubular bells of steel in England, which, it is said, may revolutionize all our notions of ringing. So far the invention has not passed beyond experiment. The tubes, varying in length from 4 to 5 or 12 to 14 feet, are suspended in a frame in the belfry by means of cords passed through holes in the upper part of each tube, and are struck by a hammer above the point of suspension. The volume of sound is remarkable both for mellowness and fullness.

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With shy brown eyes she comes again,  
With hair a sunny, silken skein,  
As full of light as golden rod;  
Love in her voice, love in her nod,  
She treads so softly no one knows  
The time she comes, the time she goes.

The grass is brown, the leaves begin  
Their gold and crimson dyes to win,  
Each cricket sings as loud as ten  
To drown the noisy locust, when  
You come, O maid, to bid us cry  
To summer sweet a long good-bye.

And when you go the leaves are gone:  
The aster's farewell scent is blown;  
Poor Cupid puts away his wings,  
And close to cosy corners cling,  
The rude wind ushers, with a shout,  
The winter in, the autumn out.

There's sadness in her shy brown eyes,  
Though gay her gown with tawny dyes,  
Love's in her voice—but telling most  
Of one who's loved, but loved and lost  
She treads so softly no one knows  
The time she comes, the time she goes.

—New York World.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

**LETTER TO COUSIN CARYL.**

Dear Cousin Caryl:—Just now there is a grand revival of black in millinery. The old order of colored trimmings on black foundations is reversed, however, and the hats and bonnets are brown, or green, or red, or some other color, and the bows and bands and birds are black. Yes, birds, quantities of them. The outcry against the destruction of birds for purely decorative purposes that was raised a couple of years ago, was made so fashionable a movement that birds went "out" completely, but the powers that be (on the millinery throne this is) have ordered them in this season, and here they are. Still it does not argue great heartlessness, after all. The larger part of the birds used by milliners are manufactured from the feathers of barn yard fowls and birds that are shot for the table, and dyed to imitate all bird creation. Just now black birds and black wings are much in vogue, but it is a fashion certain to become very common, and that will be its death so far as *le beau monde* is concerned. A fashionable milliner predicted to me yesterday that later in the season velvet hats and bonnets, trimmed with laces and flowers, will be the most elegant headwear. There are very ornamental trimmings now in high-class goods in the form of velvet fruits. Embroideries of all descriptions and jet are used a great deal. The colors, or rather shades, most affected are many in number, but all of the peculiar tone that can only be described as "woody." There are all the moss greens, all the browns one finds in the forest, and so on. Pruno, dahlia, and mahogany reds are favorite shades, and every tint from cream to blue is used in combination with black.

Anent dress, if you are hunting for something enchantingly pretty, take pattern from one of the gowns Rhea wears in her new play called "Josephine." It is a mauve Indian silk, looped in clinging folds over a violet velvet skirt embroidered in silver. The waist, *a l'empire*, has puffed sleeves, and is trimmed with silver and violets.

Since you are not over-fond of grape preserves, why do you not spice some of them to serve with meat and game? You will find this a good recipe: 7 pounds (free from stems), 3 pounds granulated sugar, 1 pint of vinegar, 1 tablespoonful cloves, and the same of cinnamon. Boil all together until you can run a straw through the grapes, and remove from the fire before the fruit breaks. Bottle while hot, and keep air-tight.

By the way, the *American Cultivator* says it is not such a mystery to learn how to prune a grape vine as many suppose. A few points will make the matter clear, it says, and the exercise of good common sense is better far than specific directions. Fruit is always borne on the new growth from buds springing out of last year's wood. So in pruning care must be taken to leave enough of last year's buds to furnish fruit canes for the coming season. If nothing but wood two years of more old is left, buds will start out, just as they might from a vigorous forest tree trimmed down to its trunk. There are germs of buds in all healthy old wood that will develop if nature has no other outlet. But such buds must grow a year, and then if left alone they will grow into fruit canes the following season. Beginners are apt to see the swelling buds on last year's canes, and from these expect their fruit. Naturally they think the more buds they leave the better their fruit crop. So the vine grows into a tangled mass, and too much fruit being set little, if any, of it ripens.

At a forth-coming wedding in aristocratic circles there are to be some charming features copied from the wedding of the Duke and Duchess of Portland, of whom we are hearing so much. Just inside the church door, awaiting the bride, there will be two little pages, exactly alike in size, and dressed in mediæval costumes. The sleeves and under-dress are of cream-colored damask with fawn-colored tabards bordered with steel gimp; silk tights to match, and tan leather belts wound twice about the waist, and holding little leather bags; tan leather shoes with points, such as one sees in the picture of the Princes in the Tower, and edged with steel; caps to match, and a silver sword apiece will go to make up these picturesque little costumes. The bride is to wear ivory satin cut in Marie Stuart style, with trimmings of silk muslin, a scarf of lovely old lace and a chatelaine of orange blossoms, and the bridesmaids will wear quaint dresses after an old portrait made of silk gauze, opening over a white satin under-dress. The bodices have puffed sleeves, a high collar at the back, leaving the throat in front bare. A fichu of the gauze crosses the front of the waist, edged with a narrow frill, and is tied at one side.

My summer's outing has been taken in fragments for one and another cause, and wound up, I believe, this last week with a horse car ride of 29 miles. Verily, we have one continuous route of street horse car service 29 miles long. And an interesting trip it makes too, along through Chelsea and Lynn, past Marblehead and Salem and Beverly, and so on. We are fond, you know, of superlatives, and this is the longest street car route in the world.

There are so many political squabbles in the air one is forced to the observation that party prejudices seem to many men, who should, according to tradition, be of many minds, to be of vastly more consequence than what should be done, and how it should be done, for the best interests of mankind. This is a sort of Jill-go-over-the-ground age, and in the universal desire to get there—my dear, I think this bit of slang quite Shakespearian in its forcefulness—conscience gets badly crowded to the wall oftentimes. But humanity grows broad as it grows on, nevertheless, and it is invigorating to see how wide reaching man's (meaning woman's, too,) interest becomes from decade to decade. We are promised now a new magazine of first-class merit, that shall give us the key note of thought in all countries, translating into good American, as Aubrey says, the cream of periodical literature in all tongues.

Yours faithfully,  
 Boston. DISAH STURGIS.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

LETTERS FROM INDIA.

Dear Critic,—What strikes a first-leaver returning from the hills so forcibly is the curiously washed-out look of all the poor people who have passed the worst of the hot weather in the plains.

A man comes back sunburnt and strong, feeling up to anything at first, and full of health, while those who have spent the hot months in the plains feel languid and weary of everything. Sleepless nights and long days spent indoors take the life out of most of us, and one grows pale and depressed, partly from sheer weariness of spirit. It becomes a painful effort even to think.

And this is the very time it is so difficult to keep up heart in one's men. Their life, poor fellows, is monotonous to a degree. Morning parade and stables over, they have no resources for the long hot day but to lie on their barrack beds, under Punkahs pulled by sleepy coolies. Coolies who usually seize the only moment when the "sweet restorer" hovers and lights on aching lids, to sink themselves into a deep and refreshing sleep, and one wakes from horrible dreams to an atmosphere worse, if possible, than before.

Far different, this, to the crisp, invigorating cold weather of the Punjab, where parades go on till 11 or 12 o'clock, and evening stables become irksome only because they interfere with some healthy out-door recreation. Men get unstrung, nervous, fractious, easily annoyed, and prone to fits of depression, which are dangerously apt to lead them to the canteen, its deceitful cheerfulness and its false strength, and a man who indulges much in the canteen in this climate is sure to be sorry for it, rather sooner than later.

One's imagination is taxed to find diversions for them, then to concoct amusements in which they will take an interest. Sing-songs, and small gymkhanas or sports wake them up a little, and they need waking up sorely. One feels one's self overstrung and wearied out. The end of the hot weather is a very trying time.

The rains have come, and have made it close and damp. Except immediately after a storm the temperature is much the same, and one feels it more. The slightest exertion brings on profuse perspiration, and prickly heat, that scourge of the rains, galls one unmercifully. Most painful as well as uncomfortable, and for which there is no known remedy. I came back a week ago, and as I describe, found men all more or less prostrated with the severe heat. Four months of this is enough to weaken the strongest; the weak ones go to the wall.

"What does this chap mean," they said, "coming back and insulting us with his rude health?" I came back to find several gaps in the station sad enough to see. I had besides, while on leave, heard several times of some poor friend who had gone to his last account.

That curse of India, enteric, seems each year to carry off the strongest and best; those that can be least easily spared, those whom one cares most for. I suppose each year it is the same. This being one of my first, I have been repeatedly shocked, and more grieved than I can say to hear of sudden deaths from various causes, chiefly enteric. A very dear friend of mine shot himself accidentally. I saw his death quite unexpectedly in a paper.

Accidents, somehow, seem terribly common out here, or else, our world of Europeans being smaller, they are brought more home to one; I fancy that is it.

One knows, or has heard of so many of the many fellow-soldiers serving out here, that a casualty strikes one more probably than it would at home.

Thank God, the days are cooler now than they have been, and one can get a little sleep most nights. There is a sweet breath of coolness, sometimes, that invigorates one.

GOLD LINES.

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

"If argument were needed to show that the Colonial relation, as now existing between Canada and Great Britain, cannot be permanent, it would scarcely be necessary to do more than point to what takes place when one of the disputes which 'True Canadian' regards as inevitable between two countries in such proximity as Canada and the United States, arises. What could be more vexatious and, may we not add,

ineffective, than the present roundabout method? Canada, however aggrieved, perhaps by the mere excess of zeal of some United States subordinate official, cannot go direct to Washington for frank and manly discussion. 'It is no matter,' as the American journals just now are telling us with more truth than courtesy, 'what Canada thinks.' The remonstrance intended for the Washington administration has to be forwarded to London, there, perhaps, to be pigeon-holed for an indefinite period to await the leisure of Imperial statesmen, whose hands are more than full of matters of pressing interest nearer home, and who, at best, cannot be expected to give the time and attention necessary to a mastery of the case, in its implications and details. If they should be at times disposed to be somewhat impatient of the importunate colony which seems so prone to get them into trouble with the great nation with which they have the strongest reasons, financial and political, for wishing to remain at peace, who could blame them? And then, what are the final results? Let the Atlantic Coast Fisheries dispute, still unsettled after long years of diplomatic correspondence; let the outrages perpetrated year after year, with the utmost *sang froid*, and with perfect impunity, upon Canadian sealers in the North Pacific, answer. Could Canadian management of the business, however unequal she might be in point of strength, have led to worse results? We are not blaming England. We are simply hinting at facts which illustrate the present working of the colonial relation and show why it is rapidly becoming intolerable. But we need not pursue the subject, for we do not believe that even 'True Canadian,' having very carefully studied the future destiny of Canada, will maintain that for her to continue much longer as a Colony is either possible or desirable."

"The fact that existing (Canadian) difficulties are discussed freely, generally, interestedly and intelligently, with a view to their solution, is no proof of threatened disintegration, but is rather an indication of healthy life and vigor.' These words of a correspondent in our last issue are not only true but susceptible of a wider application than the writer probably intended. That two Canadians, separated by so vast a stretch of Canadian territory as that which unites Halifax and Edmonton, should meet in the columns of the same journal to discuss Canadian affairs is, in itself, a suggestive and hopeful incident. The affairs of a country of such magnificent proportions are surely worth serious consideration. That there is much in the present situation that calls for free, full, earnest, dispassionate discussion will, we think, be generally admitted. We know not what 'True Canadian,' who takes up the cudgels so vigorously against the idea of Canadian Independence, may think, but we have yet to find the man of intelligence and foresight who believes it possible for Canada to retain its present status for any considerable length of time. That radical change of some kind is inevitable in the near future is, unless we greatly misread the indications, the fixed impression of the great majority of Canadian thinkers. It is not strange that this should be so, and that it should give rise to a growing unrest. The Colonial relation, as a first stage in the process of national development, is natural and beneficent. As a permanent condition for five or six millions of people, having both genius and training for self-government, and possessing a country covering half a continent, it would be unnatural and humiliating. England herself would despise her degenerate sons if they were content to cherish no higher ambition. We see no reason to doubt that in the minds of many of the foremost British statesmen of past and present times, ultimate independence is regarded as the only legitimate goal of each of the great colonies, now in the higher stages of national development. To the more broad-minded and thoughtful the transition to complete self-government seems as natural and necessary, and as little to be deprecated, as the acceptance of the duties and responsibilities of manhood by the son after he has attained his majority under the parental roof."

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A factory for the manufacture of lubricating oil is to be established at Stellarton, N. S.—*St. John Gazette*.

The starch factories in Houlton and that section of the country are running to their fullest capacities. The factories at Northern Aroostook are running, but the weather is too warm for hauling large quantities of potatoes. T. H. Phair's seven factories are all in operation, and at his Marysville factory over 40,000 bushels were taken in during the first week. He is obliged to "go slow," however, on account of hot weather.—*Ibid*.

The Cheese Industry of Canada is a very important one. The returns for 1888 show an export from the Dominion of 18,173,267 lbs.—or over 42,000 tons—valued at \$8,929,242. Of the amount sent out during the year the different Provinces were credited as follows:

	Quantity.	Value.
Ontario.....	16,667,800 lbs.	\$1,823,610
Quebec.....	67,497,538	7,103,566
Nova Scotia.....	4,110	530
British Columbia....	3,677	520
Prince Edward I....	142	16

Nearly all exported from Nova Scotia went to the Danish West Indies, and St. Pierre was the next best customer.

The great bulk of Canadian cheese finds a market in Great Britain, and will probably continue to do so. The value of the quantity sent there was \$8,834,997, to the States \$83,153, to China \$188, and to Newfoundland, \$8,927.

In Ontario there were 737 cheese factories in operation last year. What about Nova Scotia's farming energy in this direction? Surely our Province ought to contribute a larger item to this profitable export.



## CITY CHIMES.

The telephone exchange in Halifax has more than doubled since the Nova Scotia Telephone Company has taken over the business.

The weather is becoming decidedly colder, and last Sunday the temperature in many of our churches was too low for health and comfort, and in consequence "colds" are very much in vogue this week. To properly warm buildings as large as our churches the fires should be started very early, and then by the time of service they will be comfortable to sit in. Some churches were entirely without fires on Sunday last, and the air was frigid, (almost,) and notwithstanding the fact that most people had arranged themselves in warm wraps the cold got the better of them. It is to be hoped that one such experience will be enough for the sextons, for if it is not, very likely it will prove enough for the church-goers.

The General gave a *poudre* dance on Tuesday night, which was well attended notwithstanding the very wet weather. The gardens were of course impossible, but the large and comfortable house afforded plenty of room, and the guests seemed to find too much enjoyment within to give any regretful thoughts to unavailable grounds without. The rooms were lighted with electric light, which went out at one time, leaving everyone plunged in darkness, and bringing both music and people to a stand still. There was a good deal of laughing over the accident, only a very few venturesome ones daring to move from the spot they occupied when darkness descended upon them. There were one or two exceedingly pretty gowns, most becoming to the fair owners—in powder and patches—who danced on unflinchingly until the small hours, notwithstanding that the floor was a trifle sticky.

The Victoria School of Art and Design, which re-opened for the season a few weeks ago, is now hard at work with a fair number of pupils. Now that the school has had a start, the effect of the work of the past two years is plainly visible among the pupils, marked benefit to young men who attended the mechanical classes being noticeable. In several instances young men who attended those classes during the past two sessions have taken situations which they could not have filled without the knowledge acquired at school. While these free evening classes are doing such excellent work, it is to be regretted that the fine art paying classes are not as well attended as might be desired, and as these are sources of revenue it means a loss to the school. Eight scholarships are now established in connection with the school, two for the Halifax Academy, two for St. Patrick's high school, and four for high schools of the Province, thus giving an opportunity for a free art education to those who are clever enough to win them.

The Exhibition Building was a scene of wild excitement on Monday evening, where the tug-of-war between the Artillerymen and Stevedores took place. The building was packed with men and boys of all classes, eager to see the struggle for supremacy between the military and civilian teams. The spectators certainly had to do their part in the struggle to gain entrance to the building, and when a ticket was finally secured the victorious one made a dash for the best place from which to view the contest. When the twenty strong men laid their hands on the rope awaiting the signal to pull, the spectators seemed to forget everything in the excitement of the moment, and they fairly screamed with delight. In the first bout both teams exerted themselves to the utmost for six minutes, and then the Artillerymen slowly pulled the Stevedores across the line. The friends of the military men then shouted themselves hoarse and yelled with delight. In the second and final effort the Stevedores at first seemed to be getting the best of it, and succeeded in getting all but three of the Artillerymen across the line, but then the tide of battle turned, and the Artillerymen pulled the Stevedores all across the line. The contest was one of the most exciting ever seen in Halifax, and will long be remembered by those who had the luck to witness it. Of course the greater weight of the Artillerymen gave them the advantage over the civilians. The latter entered a protest, claiming that the Artillerymen received aid from an outside party at a critical point in the second pull. They are willing to pull the Artillerymen again for \$100. Major Gordon and Mr. Angwin were the judges, and Mr. John Lithgow was referee. The Artillerymen obtained as a reward for their exertions the sum of \$50, the protest not being allowed.

Mr. O'Donnell has some excellent photographs of the docking of the *Canada*, in four different views. Those who were not present can perfectly realize the scene from them.

## COMMERCIAL.

The continued cooler weather has stimulated the fall movement, upon which we have fairly entered. The week's volume of business has been satisfactory. The various branches of trade report fair orders from travelling salesmen, accompanied by reports of a satisfactory feeling generally throughout the country, and showing a confidence in a fair re-order demand during the fall that is gratifying. The tone of valuations is firm in most lines of trade. Even leather, which has been weak for some time past, evinces some signs of improvement. While nothing in particular can be recorded but modest generalities, business may be set down as firm, quiet, and in a normal and healthy condition.

A curious state of affairs in the cotton line transpired during the past two or three weeks in England. A few large dealers in the raw material secured the control of the bulk of the supply "in sight" and proceeded to scrow the prices up. When they got above the figure at which manufacturers could profitably handle the article the latter held a convention for mutual self-protoc-

tion. At this meeting they decided that a proportion of their mills should shut down temporarily, and that others should run on half time, thus reducing the consumption. The result became at once evident. The "corner" was broken and prices receded to their normal figures. Although it may be interesting and instructive to observe these fights of capital vs. capital, the operative seldom if ever gains thereby.

	Week Prov.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Sept. 27, 1889	1889	1888	1887	1886	1889	1888	1887	1886
United States.....	180	190	150	166	205	8306	7330	6986	7548
Canada.....	32	24	28	25	14	1165	1274	947	914

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—Israel Slattery, general store, Gabarus, assigned to George Slattery; S. D. McCormack, dry goods, New Glasgow, stock advertised for sale by tender; Mrs. Crichton, store, Canning, assigned to D. M. Dickie; Laidlaw & Woodill, Livory, Halifax, dissolved, Laidlaw continues; Neal White & Co., wholesale dry goods, Halifax, offering to compromise at 25 cents on the dollar; Bont & Mosher, grocers, Amherst, dissolved, Bont continues; Isaac Winan, Hotel, Truro, succeeded by C. Schroedor.

**Dry Goods.**—Most local dealers look upon the dry goods situation with satisfaction. The reasons that they put forward to justify this feeling are that payments are fairly satisfactory, and that reports from travelling salesmen throughout the country districts indicate that re-ordering will be sufficient to cause a satisfactory movement of trade. Stocks in the country are reported to be small, as operations have been carried on cautiously, and now jobbers look for a good list of orders as a reward for this conservative mode of dealing. The tone of quotations is firm, and dealers consider a strong market as very probable in consequence of the universally firm tone of advices from abroad. A private letter recently received speaking of the English market says that no job lots of goods are offering, and that holders are not much disposed to deal with buyers excepting at their own valuations. The consensus of the opinion of the majority of the trade is that a fair, healthy and profitable movement in dry goods is to be expected this fall.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—The market is very scarce of stock and prices are firm. There has been no diminution in the strength of the market for pig iron. If any change has occurred it has been in the way of a dash of greater energy being infused into it. The temper of advices from England indicates a very firm market with little or no anxiety on the part of sellers to realize except at their own valuations. Warrants are cabled from Glasgow very strong and excited at 1s. advance upon prices ruling a week ago, and sales have been made up to 48s. 4d. In short, the indications point to a firm market here, and most dealers expect a fair fall business this year. Owing to the conditions of the British market some complaints are made of difficulty in filling orders. Makers of Canadian brands of bar iron are talking of very soon advancing their prices. Canadian plates have met with fair enquiry at firm prices. Tin plates are firm. All agricultural implement makers throughout Canada have done a large business, and have cleared out stocks, leaving little on hand, from which it would appear that the western trade is in good shape. In general hardware a good fall movement is reported in heavy lines as well as shelf goods at general steady prices. Remittances are fair for the season.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The flour market continues quiet, but dealers report a rather brisker enquiry on local account. The tone of the market is firm, and prices are unaltered as yet, though indications favor an early advance. Beerbohm's cable says:—"Liverpool spot wheat stiff; do. corn quiet but steady. Cargoes off coast, on passage and for shipment, wheat and corn quiet but firm." In Chicago the wheat market has been excited and has advanced 2c. to 4c. Corn on the other hand has ruled weak and has receded ½c. to ¼c. in quotations. It has, however, lots of friends who predict that it will recover itself as the season advances.

**PROVISIONS.**—There was a stronger tone in the local market for pork and prices advanced about 25c. per bbl. The demand has been fair for small lots and a good jobbing trade was transacted. Short cut is very scarce and is firmly held. In lard business has been dull at unchanged prices. No change has occurred in the Liverpool provision market, pork, lard, bacon and tallow remaining steady. The Chicago provision market was weaker and pork declined 5c. to 10c. There was a stronger tone to the hog market and prices advanced about 5c.

**BUTTER.**—The butter market continues unchanged with a fair jobbing movement. Choice butter is not in exceptionally good supply and the demand for it is brisk at top quotations. The figures prevailing in the English market are unsatisfactory and prevent much being done in the way of exporting thither from Canada. It fact it pays far better to do a jobbing trade on spot, especially for a good article, than to ship to great Britain and run the risk of that market in its present temper.

**CHEESE.**—The tone of the cheese market has been firmer than at our last report. It seems that the production, owing to the variable weather which has been experienced of late, has fallen below that of last year, and this has engendered to a large extent a more speculative temper in the trade. Late offerings have been of September make, which is reported to be generally of very fair quality. Private cables quote sales of finest in Liverpool at 48s. to 49s., or about 22 per cent. lower than last year at this time.

**FRUIT.**—Business in green fruit has been active under a good demand, and a large movement has taken place in most lines. The receipts of apples have been fair and they have generally been of an average quality. The demand has been good and all the offerings have been readily taken. There have been no further advices on currants or raisins received since our last report of any importance to note. The market for dried fruit has ruled quiet, as buyers are all waiting for the first arrivals, which will not come to hand for some little time yet. The receipts of grapes are large, and easier prices are predicted.

**SUGAR.**—The feature of the week in the sugar market has been its weak-

ness, both granulated and yellows having fallen off about 1c. This weakness has no doubt been due to the easy advices received from abroad on raw sugar and the break in the New York market. Late cables from London have been weak and quiet in tone, quoting prompt beet at 13s. 3d., which is the lowest point touched for some time past. However, the market here has been active under a good demand, and the turnover has been larger than for some weeks past. There has been a good enquiry from local buyers for yellows, which have moved more freely at the decline. It is stated that outside holders are pretty well sold out now, and in consequence the situation of the market is better, and refiners are looking for a steady improvement in business.

**MOLASSES.**—There has been more enquiry for molasses, but owing to the high prices asked by holders, few sales have been effected, and the market has worn a quiet tone. Of the market in Montreal the *Trade Bulletin* says:—"A decidedly improved demand has set in for molasses, the French houses which are the principal buyers in this market having awakened from their former lethargy, and commenced to look around for their favorite brands of choice Barbadoes, sales of which have been made in round lots at 44c. to 45c., whereas a week or two ago buyers would not offer 40c., and in fact talked even lower prices. Now, however, as soon as the consumptive demand has set in, and talking and bantering have given place to actual business, 44c. and 45c. are found to be bottom prices for the genuine brands of Barbadoes, with 46c. and 47c. obtainable for small lots. The *Eugenie's* cargo of Antigua recently arrived in port has been sold at 38c., re-sales of which are reported at 40c. Of course there are some cheap grades offering, but what the French trade requires is prime Barbadoes, and holders thereof are quite firm in their views, and by no means anxious sellers at present prices, as they claim that stocks of No. 1 Barbadoes are none too large for the requirements of consumption during the coming season. Some in the trade were under the impression that molasses was bound to follow the decline in sugar, but when it is considered that no further supplies of prime Barbadoes can be had before next June, it will be seen at a glance that the influences affecting sugar have no application whatever to molasses."

**TEA.**—Since our last the tea market has worn a quiet tone, as buyers have been holding off. Prices are well maintained with a fair business, especially in low grade blacks and Japans. A cable from Japan says:—"The market is steady with an advance of 50c. per picul for common to medium kinds. The demand runs on grades below good medium."

**COFFEE.**—A fair amount of business is passing in coffee at steady prices. Advices from New York say:—"A despatch is received reporting from Rio September blossom a failure with prospect of yield below average, and at Santos 'blossom delayed;' but this did not seem to carry any weight, Havre going off 1½ francs, with ¼ franc recovery, and our market declining as already noted. The offering at times appeared very free, and was thought to come from Brazil, either unloading longs or selling short, and possibly both."

**FISH OILS.**—Our Montreal report says:—"Steam refined seal oil 47c. to 48c. Newfoundland cod oil 36c. to 38c., and Halifax 33c. to 34c. Cod liver oil 57½c. to 60c."

**FISH.**—No noticeable change has occurred in the local fish situation this week. The demand is practically nil and the supply about as bad. Bankers are arriving home from their second trips with extremely meagre fares. The reports from the Labrador coast show that the herring and cod fisheries have been a total failure so far. Nothing is doing in mackerel as yet. A few of excellent quality have been taken in nets along our shores, but not enough to relieve the market. Experienced fishermen say that their appearance now is a good sign, but whether it will prove so this year remains to be seen. A few barrels of herring have also been taken in the coves along the western shore of this harbor, but their numbers have not exceeded 5 to 6 bbls. per net. Our outside reports are as follows:—Montreal, October 1.

"The fish market presents a fairly active appearance, and there has been a moderately good movement going on. Dealers report a good deal of trading also on spot shortly, as western buyers are commencing to arrive. Stocks are on the increase, and the tone of the market is, on the whole, steady. In Labrador herring the majority of the stock on the market is held by one firm, and prices are quoted at about \$5 per barrel with a moderately fair demand. Cape Breton herrings are moving slowly at \$5.25. The stock of haddock, cod, smelts, etc., is practically cleaned out." Gloucester, Mass., October 1.—"We quote new Georges codfish at \$4.87 per qtl. for large, and small at \$4; Bank \$4 for large and \$3 25 for small; large hand-line do. \$4.25. Shore \$4 50 and \$3 25 for large and small. Old Bank \$3.50. New dry Bank \$4.75 to \$4.87 for large, and \$4.37 for medium; Nova Scotia do. \$4.50. Cured cusk at \$2.75 to \$3 per qtl; hake \$2 to \$2.12; haddock \$2.50; heavy salted pollock \$2 to \$2.12, and English-cured do. \$2.62 to \$2.75 per qtl. Labrador herring \$7 bbl.; medium split \$6; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. 7; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.75; pickled codfish \$6; haddock \$5." Barbadoes, September 17.—"Stocks are gradually becoming reduced, but from a slow enquiry the market has not changed to any appreciable extent. Sales of inferior Newfoundland ex *Scotia* at \$10. Lotting rates of better quality ex *Hebe* are named at \$14 to \$15 for medium. There is no large Shore at market. There are no sales to note of pickled fish." Havana, Sept. 30 (per cable via New York)—"Codfish \$6.75; haddock \$5.25; hake \$3.75." Boston, Mass., October 1.—"The situation as to mackerel is unchanged. They continue very scarce, and as the season is now pretty well over it is not likely that the catch will improve much if any. Dealers are looking to the Irish coast for a supply. Some good hauls are reported to have been made there recently. Mackerel are taken there until late in December. We quote Nova Scotia plain large and medium No. 3 at \$17 to \$17.50; P. E. Island uncured \$21 to \$22; Extra No. 1 \$25 to \$27; No. 1 \$23 to \$24; No. 2 \$22; sound No. 3 \$18 to \$20. These quotations are for sound fish properly cured."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf.....	8½ to 8¾
Granulated.....	8
Circle A.....	8
White Extra C.....	7 to 7½
Extra Yellow C.....	8½
Yellow C.....	
TEA.	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	45
Demerara.....	42 to 45
Diamond N.....	48 to 50
Porto Rico.....	43 to 45
Cienfuegos.....	40
Trinidad.....	40 to 42
Antigua.....	40 to 41
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3 25
Boston and This Family.....	7
Soda.....	7
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½
Fancy.....	8 to 15

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	10.25 to 10.50
" Am. Plate.....	10.75 to 11.25
" Ex. Plate.....	11.50 to 11.75
Pork, Mess, American.....	15.10 to 15.50
" American, clear.....	16.50 to 17.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	16.00 to 16.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.50 to 15.00
" Prime Mess.....	13.00 to 13.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	11 to 12
" American.....	12 to 13
" Cases.....	13.50 to 14.00
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	8 to 9
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2 20 per bbl.	

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra.....	20.00
No. 1.....	19.00
" 2 large.....	16.00
" 2.....	none
" 3 large.....	14.00
" 3.....	14.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July.....	4.50 to 5.00
No. 1. August, Round.....	3.50 to 3.75
" September.....	3.50 to 3.75
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	4.00 to 4.50
Bay of Islands, Split.....	2.00
" Round.....	1.75
ALWIVAS, per bbl.....	2.50 to 3.00
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore.....	3.50 to 3.75
Bank.....	3.25 to 3.50
Bay.....	3.50 to 3.75
SALMON, No. 1.....	18.00 to 19.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.....	2.25
HAKE.....	2.00
CUSK.....	1.50
POLLOCK.....	1.50
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.....	12½
COD OIL A.....	26 to 30

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound.....	15 to 16
Geese, each.....	60 to 75
Ducks, per pair.....	70 to 80
Chickens, ".....	50 to 70

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

**LIVE STOCK—**at Richmond Depot

Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive.....	4.25 to 4.50
Oxen.....	3.50 to
Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights.....	3.00 to
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs.....	4.00 to 4.50
Lambs.....	2.50 to 3.50

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 11b cans.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing).....	6.25 to 6.00
Tail Cans.....	4.80 to 5.00
Flat.....	6.50 to 7.00
Newfoundland Flat Cans.....	6.50 to 7.00

BREADSTUFFS.

Markets have advanced considerably in the United States, about 5 cts. a bushel on wheat, and markets on flour are stronger by 10c. to 15c., and in some instances 20c. all around.

FLOUR	
High Grade Patents.....	5.30 to 5.50
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	5.10 to 5.25
Straight Grade.....	4.90 to 5.00
Superior Extras.....	4.75 to 4.90
Good Seconds.....	4.22 to 4.40
Graham Flour.....	4.90 to 5.10
American Supr. Extras, in bond.....	4.15 to 4.25
American 90 per cent. in bond.....	4.65 to 4.85
American Patents.....	5.15
Oatmeal.....	4.20 to 4.30
" Rolloed.....	4.25 to 4.35
Cornmeal, duty paid.....	2.70 to 2.80
Cornmeal, in bond, Boston.....	2.15 to 2.20
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	16.00 to 16.25
Shorts.....	19.00 to 20.00
Middlings.....	20.00 to 22.00
Cracked Corn " including bags.....	26.50
Ground Oat Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Moulce.....	26.50
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.75 to 1.85
Por Barley, per barrel.....	4.85
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	43 to 45
P. E. I. Oats.....	40 to 41
Hay per ton.....	12.00 to 12.50

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, Gravensteins.....	3.00
Apples, No 1, per bbl.....	1.75 to 2.00
Oranges, Jamaica, per bbl., repacked.....	7.00
Lemons, per case.....	5.25
Cocoanuts, per 100.....	3.50 to 4.00
Onions, New American, per lb.....	2½c.
Dates, boxes, new.....	5½ to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	8
Figs, Elmer, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	11
" small boxes.....	13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new.....	5½ to 6
Bananas, per bunch.....	1.75 to 2.50

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
" " in Small Tubs.....	22 to 25
" Good, in large tubs.....	20
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	14
Canadian Township.....	19 to 20
" Western.....	17
Cheese, Canadian.....	10
" Antigonish.....	10½

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound.....	15 to 22
" unwashed.....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1.....	5
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1.....	5½
" under 60 lbs., No 1.....	5
" over 60 lbs., No 2.....	4½
" under 60 lbs., No 2.....	4
Cow Hides, No 1.....	4
No 3 Hides, each.....	3
Calf Skins.....	25
" Deacons, each.....	10 to 15
Lambskins.....	15 to 45
Tallow.....	3

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

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.....	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2, do.....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.....	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension, good, per m.....	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do.....	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable.....	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine.....	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do.....	1.60 to 1.20
" spruce, No 1.....	1.10 to 1.35
Laths, per m.....	2.00
Hard wood, per cord.....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood.....	2.25 to 2.50

## POOR RELATIONS.

There was a good deal of excitement in the little establishment in the south suburb of the town when the news first reached them that Admiral Sir Richard Petres, K.C.B., was to be the new Port-Admiral.

The little establishment consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Warren, their only child, a daughter, and a brawny, loud-voiced, conscientious, middle-aged woman, who acted in the capacity of "general" in the Warren *menage*, and who answered to the name of Cherry.

"When my sister, Lady Petres, comes to Admiralty House she will want us to be with her a good deal, Tom. We were always most attached sisters as young girls; and though circumstances have separated us for many years I am sure it will be a real joy to us both to meet again, and I'm certain she'll do an immense deal for Madge."

Mrs. Warren made this speech to her husband in a spasmodic, nervous way that showed she was not quite assured of the veracity of her own statement. She was a pretty, vivacious, brown-eyed woman of forty, and he was a storm and poverty-beaten veteran of sixty, a half-pay lieutenant in the Navy, therefore it was not to be wondered at that he should listen contemptuously to her ill-founded hopes, and reply to the expression of them captiously.

"If you think that your sister's coming to Admiralty House will make any difference to you or to Madge you're more foolish than I take you to be. Besides, what does Madge want done for her? She's happy in her home, happy in her work, happy, Heaven be thanked! in having a mother who would lay down her own life at any moment for her girl's welfare." And as he uttered the last sentence Mr. Warren held his hand out to his wife, who squeezed it warmly.

"But that's not enough—not nearly enough, Warren," she said, presently. "I want Madge's pretty figure and face to be seen by—by her own class. Since she came from school a year ago, Madge has lived between her pupils and this little house. She had gone nowhere, seen no society, never had a chance, in fact. But now it will all be different."

"Let us at least be content till Lady Petres—your sister—seeks us," he pleaded. "She has her own family, her own set, her own duties. Above all, Margaret, she has a husband who has been successful in the service, while I have been left out in the cold. Forget that you are the sister of this Port-Admiral's wife, my dear, until she remembers it."

It was good, sound advice, and Mr. Warren felt so well satisfied with himself for having given it that he went through the round of his little daily duties more light-heartedly than usual. He watered the flowers in the window-boxes; fed the handsome Persian cat who never had kittens, or yowled on the tiles, or did anything else to annoy the neighbors; studied the barometer which hung in the passage, and finally set himself down to the comfortable perusal of the local daily with a clear conscience. Meanwhile his daughter Madge had gone off to give the usual three hours' instruction to her little pupils, and his wife was exercising her soul as to how she could most pleasantly and naturally resume relations with her sister.

"I won't go and call. If, as Warren fancies, Arabella will offer me the cold shoulder, she shan't have the chance of doing it at Admiralty House for her servants to see it. I'll write," the little woman soliloquized, "I'll write and tell her about Madge! She's a mother herself, and though we haven't met for twenty years, Arabella will no more forget that we were fond sisters once than I do."

Fraught with this determination, filled with this hope, Mrs. Warren waited with cheerful equanimity for the announcement to reach her, through the columns of the press, of Sir Richard and Lady Petres' arrival. Meantime, though she said nothing about her relations and expectations from them to her daughter, she took Cherry into her confidence.

"When my brother-in-law, the new Admiral, and my sister, Lady Petres, are here Miss Madge will be going out a great deal, Cherry," Mrs. Warren said, in quite a casual way one morning as she stood in the kitchen concocting an extremely savory dish out of the scanty materials her purse could command, "so we must see about getting her some nice frocks. Luckily it's not too late to wear white, and what can be prettier than that Indian butter-muslin prettily made?"

"A good many things, mum, if you ask my opinion. To my mind it's only fit for straining-cloths; but Miss Madge looks well in anything."

"She does—she is pretty," the proud mother assented; "but I shall want you to help me to make her look prettier than she does in that dingy black alpaca. You and I between us can make up a nice costume in a day or two, if we give our minds to it, of that pretty fawn-colored nun's veiling that I got at such a bargain the other day."

Cherry acquiesced briskly, but presently she added:

"Lady Petres will be a rich lady, I'm thinking, mum. Being your own flesh and blood she'll be sure to give Miss Madge plenty of pretty frocks once she sees her. Or maybe she've a large family of her own?"

Mrs. Warren was compelled to confess she "did not know."

"That's queer for sisters!" Cherry said, thoughtfully. "But ladies have queer, cool ways about their own flesh and blood sometimes."

"Oh, it's only the service that has separated us, Cherry," her mistress explained, cheerfully. "My husband has always been in one part of the world and her husband in another until now. But now we have come together at last. You, a sailor's daughter, and a marine's widow, must understand how the service parts people."

Cherry nodded.

"Specially when one's an admiral and the other a lieutenant," she said, quietly; and to this explanation of the circumstances Mrs. Warren made no rejoinder.

The days wore away, and at last—at last!—the welcome announcement

was made; "Admiral Sir Richard Petres, K.C.B., accompanied by Lady Petres, has arrived at Admiralty House."

"Isn't Lady Petres my aunt?" Madge questioned, looking up from her labors over the coffee-pot and cups, as her father finished reading the paragraph.

"She's my own and only sister," her mother replied. "Circumstances have estranged us a good deal—"

"In other words, your mother made a bad match and your aunt a good one; and oddly enough it was the ugly sister who scored," Mr. Warren interrupted. "Lucky for you, Madge, for you've got very much the same face your mother had when I married her twenty years ago."

"Madge is a charming edition of what I was," said the mother, fondly whereat Madge blew a kiss across the table in the direction of Mrs. Warren, and the conversation drifted away from the Petres for the remainder of the meal.

Certainly Madge was charming, whether she resembled what her mother had been or not. A tall, stately, graceful brown-haired girl, who carried her pretty head like a duchess or a deer, and looked at the world a trifle haughtily out of a pair of lovely, lustrous, brown velvet eyes. Charming, unquestionably charming and distinguished-looking. Gifted with good abilities and a rare soprano voice, all of which had been discreetly cultivated. It was impossible for her mother not to dream of a bright fate for this pretty, cherished daughter.

And how was she ever to achieve a bright fate save by marriage? And how was she to marry well unless she went into society? And how could she enter into society under better auspices than those of her aunt, Lady Petres, wife of Admiral Sir Richard Petres, K.C.B.?

The Petres had taken possession of, and established themselves comfortably in, Admiralty House. The Admiral himself, a pompous, fussy little martinet, was as well-loathed in the service as the most misanthropic heart could desire. But Lady Petres ran him hard! Plain, vain, selfish and clever, she was disliked and feared with beautiful unanimity by every officer and every officer's wife who came into collision with her.

The only child (a daughter) of this influential and much-sought-after couple, Arabella—"Bella" in the family to distinguish her from her mother—was that mother's juvenile counterpart. But she was not an *édition de luxe* as was Madge Warren of her mother. Miss Petres was as plain, vain, selfish as Lady Petres; but the daughter lacked the mother's cleverness.

All the county, all the "upper ten" of the town, professional people, and, of course, all the members of both services, with their wives and grown up children, called on the new Admiral and Lady Petres. Those who found her at home were received strictly according to their merits. County people who entertained largely thought they had seldom met with a woman "more desirous to please." Insignificant people, who probably didn't entertain at all, thought they had seldom met with a woman "more offensively willing to displease." But these censors were unimportant, and their expression of opinion a mere detail.

A letter was delivered to Lady Petres one morning, the contents of which sent her in a rasping temper to the luncheon-table. This latter circumstance was peculiarly unfortunate, as Sir Richard had brought the new Flag-Lieutenant to luncheon this day, and the new Flag-Lieutenant was, in addition to being a smart and promising young officer, the eldest son of a baronet, who had both ancestors and a partnership in a flourishing bank at his back.

"If he takes a fancy to Bella I shall have nothing to say against it," Admiral Sir Richard Petres, K.C.B., had said, magnificently, to his wife when speaking of Rodney Deane that morning; he plays and sings and paints and all that sort of nonsense, and as Bella's got a fine voice, and is fond of sketching, they'll have tastes in common and may come together."

"Bella can talk very well about drawing; the child is so quick, she catches up critical phrases with such facility; but I don't think I'll show him any of her sketches, they never resemble the things sketched," Lady Petres answered, prudently; but she resolved that the accomplished young officer should hear Bella's fine voice that very afternoon.

"I suppose you are sure that he is the eldest son, and that there is plenty of money?" she asked, and Admiral Sir Richard Petres, K.C.B., was actually guilty of the vulgarity of winking knowingly in reply.

It must have been maternal partiality which induced Lady Petres to assert that "Bella could talk very well" on any subject. Bella talked volubly and loudly about everything, and giggled incessantly, but the words that fell from her lips were not words of wisdom, neither were they witty enough to justify her auditors in giggling responsively. Indeed, the sole daughter of Admiral Sir Richard Petres' house and heart was a rather vulgar, intensely commonplace, silly, pert little girl.

Lady Petres received Mr. Deane with her best air of courtesy. But it was a hard matter to do it with that letter in her pocket. She was obliged to remind herself perpetually that he was a baronet's son, and was reputed to be rich, and had excellent prospects in the service, in order to maintain such a demeanor towards him as should impress him favorably with her *forte* as his Admiral's wife and Bella's mother; but the strain was a severe one, and as soon as she could she got herself away to the safe seclusion of her own room, and re-read the epistle which had upset her so painfully. It was a simple, sisterly letter, but Lady Petres' hand trembled angrily as she held it up close to the near-sighted eyes that were extra dim by reason of the tears of nervous agitation which filled them. A frank, simple, sisterly letter that had been penned by Mrs. Warren in good faith and affectionate trust. It ran as follows:

"MY DEAR SISTER,

After these long years of separation it does my heart good to

know that you are so near to me again. I shall not call till I hear from you, as I would rather not run the risk of meeting you for the first time in the presence of strangers. Warren retired about five years ago. We have to live very quietly, as our income is so small; but fortunately Madge, our only child, has several pupils for drawing and music, and so makes enough to maintain herself comfortably. Do you, dear Arabella, appoint an early day and hour for me to bring my only child to my only sister. With our united love to the Admiral and yourself, believe me to be your affectionate sister,  
MARGARET WARREN."

"It's hideous that they should be settled here! It's unwarrantable impertinence on Margaret's part to presume on her relationship and try and foist her gawky daughter on us!" Lady Petres cried, excitedly, putting the letter into Bella's hand.

When that true daughter of her mother had read it through carefully, she asked:

"What does the Admiral say?"

"I haven't spoken to him about it yet."

"Don't speak to him about it, mamma. Write and tell Mrs. Warren that you can't ask her here, as we are always surrounded by officers and people, but that we will go and see her some day soon. It would be awful for me to be hampered by a cousin who teaches in the place."

"Simply intolerable!" Lady Petres put in.

"Especially now that Mr. Deane is likely to be here so much. The girl who teaches drawing and music would be sure to make up to him, and try to monopolize him, as he has very artistic tastes."

"Exactly so. I will do as you advise, Bella. I never heard such selfish assurance in my life!" Lady Petres said, almost choking with the indignation which was caused by the picture her daughter had conjured up on the canvas of her suspiciously foreboding mind "The idea," she went on, when she had recovered her breath, "of your aunt Margaret expecting that we could devote ourselves to them before we are settled in the place! She is showing herself as selfish as she was years ago when she would marry Mr. Warren, though I implored her to pause and consider. He never had a penny in his pocket, or a grain of energy to get him on in the service."

Well, neither of those facts concern us so they needn't annoy you," said Bella, philosophically. Then she went back to the drawing-room, where she sang to and at Mr. Deane till the arrival of callers and afternoon tea put an end to what she considered a most promising tête-à-tête.

Meanwhile Lady Petres answered her sister's letter in a way that effectually crushed out those little enthusiastic hopes of happiness in the reunion which Mrs. Warren had so fallaciously indulged in when first she heard of the appointment of the new admiral.

However, as her husband abstained from remarking that he told her so, and fresh interests exclusively concerning Madge shortly arose to claim her attention, Mrs. Warren speedily forgot her chagrin at Lady Petres' attitude of hostility.

(To be Continued.)

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30 Furniture Sets worth .....	200	6,000
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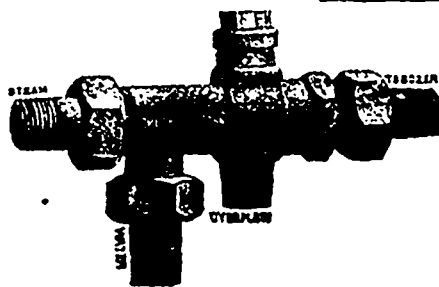
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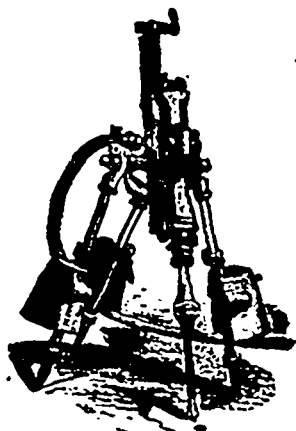
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MINING.

The iron deposits of this Province are known to be of great extent and of the best quality, but until the past year little has been done to develop them. The Londonderry iron mines were for some years the only one operated, but now two companies with large capital stocks are vigorously at work in Pictou County, and in the end we may enjoy some of the wonderful prosperity which has visited Birmingham, Alabama, since the opening up of its iron mines. In Pictou County there are the same great natural advantages of coal and iron in close proximity, but in the matter of climate and nearness to shipping ports the superior advantages of our iron deposits are beyond comparison. To show what iron and coal have done for Birmingham we reproduce the following article from *The Financial and Mining Record* of New York:—

"Birmingham was founded about eighteen years ago, when it was a plantation at the junction or crossways of two railroads. As recently as 1855 the population did not exceed 3,000 souls. Now the population numbers at least 45,000 with a realty valuation of \$40,000,000. There are twenty-five furnaces in the district with a daily output of 2,500 tons of pig metal. The coke ovens numbering 2,500 supply that species of fuel, and there is a daily output from the adjacent mines of about 12,000 tons of bituminous coal. The region has an excellent railway system, with a good city and suburban service also.

The town of Bessemer, which is included in the Birmingham district, is ten miles southwest of that city, and has a population of 4,500 souls. It is hardly more than two years old and has one charcoal and four coke furnaces, with an annual product of 175,000 tons, a rolling mill with a daily capacity of 100 tons, extensive fire brick works and many other industries. It has fine hotels and business blocks, water works, electric light plant and excellent railroad facilities. Coal, iron ore and limestone abound in the vicinity, and are available at small cost, thus insuring the most economical production of iron.

Ensley, another of the outlying adjuncts of Birmingham and seven miles distant, is the seat of the four great furnaces.

Anniston, 100 miles from Atlanta and 60 from Birmingham, is an industrial centre of great beauty of situation and of marked enterprise. Here the first charcoal furnace was not built until 1872. At present the invested capital in various productive enterprises may be placed at \$16,000,000 with a population of about 10,000. Here, too, are the features of a modern city. There are four charcoal furnaces with a capacity of 50,000 tons in and contiguous to the city; two coke furnaces with a capacity of 100,000 tons; large pipe works, car works, cotton mill and manifold manufacturing industries.

Sheffield is on the opposite side of the Tennessee from Florence, and since where corn and cotton were growing five years ago. To-day there are five blast furnaces in blast, or soon to be blown, with stove foundry, machine and flouring mill and sundry other establishments. There are many handsome blocks and residences."

In the list of gold returns for August there was a mistake in crediting the Whiteburn Gold Mining Co.'s Mill, Whiteburn Gold District, with 102 ounces gold from 131 tons quartz crushed. This should have been 101 1/2 ounces gold from 31 tons crushed by the McGuire Mill in the same district. The correct return for the Whiteburn Gold Mining Co.'s Mill is 134 3/4 ozs. gold from 116 tons quartz crushed.

The Annand Mill in the Montague District has since made the following returns:—

	Tons.	Oz. Gold.
August.....	80	71
September.....	30	173 1/2

It is reported that there is considerable excitement at 15 Mile Bend over recent discoveries there.

**A NEW COAL MINE.**—Last fall some parties in Truro and elsewhere set up their minds there was coal in paying quantities on a branch of the New River, about 8 or 9 miles from that town, and took up a right of search. George Ross, of Truro, Dr. J. C. McDougall, of Oxford, E. A. Charters, of Sussex, and David Grant, of Pugwash River, then proceeded to provisionally organize a company to be known as the Colchester Coal Mining Company (Limited) to develop the same. The company was organized with a capital of \$50,000, and of this a certain number of shares were sold at a 25 per cent discount from par value to raise necessary funds to proceed with the work.

The number of shares set aside for this purpose having been sold, the ample funds to go on with the work of development, active prospecting was commenced in July last and has been carried on quietly since. The results have been such as to justify the company in taking out leases from the government and laying off their territory in accordance with the mining laws. It has now shown up three seams of coal—one between 4 and 5 ft., one 3 ft., and another something over 2 ft. in thickness, of splendid, highly marketable coal, free from stone, slate, or sulphur.

The condition of the veins are all that can be required, and it has been pronounced by good judges to be all right.

The company feel very much gratified with their prospects, and propose to go on developing the same as fully as their means will permit. They are themselves fully certain as to its value a slope is now being put down 100 ft. on main seam and prospecting is prosecuted on other seams. The outlook is very promising.

As soon as the matter is a little further advanced, so as to fully prove the property, \$20,000 of the treasury stock will be offered for sale at par.

enable the company to put the necessary plant and machinery on the mine to work it.

The company control two square miles of territory and feel confident they have a *bona fide* property in their possession.—*Exchange*.

**WAVERLY.**—The Lake View property is being rapidly equipped with a magnificent plant, the old shaft widened and retimbered, and in a short time the mine should become a large gold producer. The Burkner areas in this district are very valuable, and rumor has it that they may soon be worked by a syndicate with sufficient capital to test them thoroughly. A large amount of gold has already been mined from these areas, and there is every reason to believe that they constitute as good a gold property as there is in the Province.

**CARIBOO.**—The Lake Lode Mine and the old Caffrey Properties, under the wise management of Mr. Wadsworth, are giving steady and profitable returns. The work of developing the Heatherington areas, lately purchased by Truro parties, has already resulted in the opening of several gold-bearing leads.

**PRINCE'S LODGE.**—Arrangements are now about perfected to thoroughly prospect the Archibald areas, and the value of the district should soon be made known.

**MONTAGUE.**—The New Albion mine is fully meeting with the expectations of its owners in the large amount of gold mined, and all the other properties in the district now being worked are giving satisfactory returns.

**LAKE CATCHA.**—Work has been vigorously pushed at the Oxford Mine, and the crusher is kept busily employed in pounding out the gold from the large amount of quartz on hand. The new find before reported continues to show up well, and the prospects are of the best.

**BEAVER HARBOR.**—It is rumored that Mr. Currie has made a rich strike on his areas in this district.

**MILLIPSIGATE.**—Several properties in this district are being prospected, and leads have been opened up on higher ground than the ones previously worked, which are gold-bearing. Water greatly retarded the previous operations, but now that leads have been opened up in more workable situations there is reason to believe that this district will again come to the front.

**QUEENS COUNTY.**—A number of capitalists have lately been investing at Molega and other noted districts in this county, and gold-mining is fairly booming.

Prospectors are busy in all directions, and gold-bearing quartz has been discovered in close proximity to Halifax. Work is also being done near Dartmouth, and areas secured at Preston. The Mines Office is the centre of activity, and gold, or its equivalent, is just pouring in. The Province has certainly struck a bonanza in the gold mines.

**IMMENSE GOLDEN NUGGETS.**—In order to correct many misstatements that are going the rounds of the press in regard to the largest nuggets of gold ever found, the editor of the *Silver Dollar* desires to publish the following facts, which he obtained while commissioner to the great mining exposition held in Denver, Colo., in 1882. These facts were obtained from the gentleman having charge of the Australian exhibit, which included models of all the large nuggets discovered in that great gold field.

The largest piece of gold in the world was taken from Byer and Hartman's gold mining claim, Hill End, New South Wales, May 10, 1872. Its weight was 640 pounds; height 4 feet 9 inches; width 3 feet 2 inches; average thickness 4 inches; worth \$148,800. It was found imbedded in a thick wall of blue slate at a depth of 250 feet from the surface. The owners of the mine were living on charity when they found it.

Welcome Stranger nugget was found on Mount Melaigal, Feb. 9, 1869, weighed 190 pounds, and was worth \$45,600. This nugget was raffled for \$46,000 at \$5 a chance, and was won by a man driving a baker's cart. It was sold to the bank for its true value and melted.

The Welcome nugget was found at Bakery Hill, June 9, 1858; it weighed 184 pounds, 9 ounces, 16 pennyweights, and was worth \$44,356; was raffled for \$50,000, at \$5 a chance, and won by a small boy in a barber shop.

Lady Hotham nugget—named in honor of the wife of the Governor of New South Wales—was found in Canadian Gully, Sept. 8, 1854. It weighed 8 pounds, 10 ounces, 12 pennyweights, and was sold for \$23,557.

Union Jack nugget, found at Buningorg, Feb. 27, 1857, weighed 23 pounds, 5 ounces, and was sold for \$5,620. It was found by a run-away sailor, who sold it for the sum named and spent the money in just four weeks.

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

The Leg of Mutton nugget was found at Ballarat, Jan. 31, 1853, at a depth of 65 feet. It weighed 134 pounds, 11 ounces, and was sold to the bank for \$32,380. This nugget was shaped like a leg of mutton, hence its name.

No name nugget found at Bakery Hill, Ballarat, March 6, 1855, near the surface, weighed 47 pounds, 7 ounces, and was sold for \$11,420.

No name nugget, found in Canadian Gully, Ballarat, Jan. 22, 1853, at a depth of 25 feet, weighed 84 pounds, 3 ounces, 15 pennyweights, and was sold for \$20,235.

The Kohinoor nugget was found at Ballarat, July 27, 1860, at a depth of 160 feet from the surface, weighed 69 pounds, and was sold for \$16,680.

Sir Dominic Daly nugget, found Feb. 27, 1862, weighed 26 pounds, and was sold for \$6,240.

No name nugget, found at Ballarat, Feb. 28, 1855, only 16 feet below the surface. The discovery was made by a small boy. The nugget weighed 30 pounds, 11 ounces, 2 pennyweights, and sold for \$7,365.

No name nugget, found at Weebville, Aug. 1, 1869, weighed 12 pounds, worth \$2,280.

No name nugget, found at Ballarat, Feb. 3, 1853, just twelve feet below the surface, weighed 30 pounds, and sold for \$7,360.

No name nugget, found in Canadian Gully, Jan. 20, 1853, at eighteen feet below the surface, weighed 93 pounds, 1 ounce, and 11 pennyweights, and sold for \$22,350.

No name nugget, found at Bakery Hill, March 6, 1855, weighed 40 pounds, and was worth \$9,600.

Nil Desperandum nugget, found at Black Hills, Nov. 29, 1859, weighed 45 pounds, and sold for \$10,800. Oates & Delson nugget, found at Donolly gold field in 1880 at the roots of a tree, weighed 186 pounds, and sold for \$50,000.

In addition to the above were the Heron nugget, worth \$20,000, and the Empress nugget, worth \$27,661.

Gold in the drift deposits has been found in larger masses in Australia than in any other country. Many large nuggets were found in California during the era of placer mining, but we have no record of any to compare with those we have described in Australia.

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FOR MINERS' USE,

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Established 1818.

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SUCCESSORS TO ALEX. McLEOD & Co.

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HALIFAX, N. S.

## A MOST SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

"It is very pleasant to be made much of," quoth Hartley Wilsden. "It is worth a man's while to be away from home for a few months, if he is welcomed back so cordially."

There was a little purr of gratification from his three sisters when they heard him say this. Flo dropped an extra lump of sugar into the cup of coffee she was filling; Jess, who was carving some cold beef, put another slice on his plate; and May took additional pains with the bread she was kneading in front of the fire to toast for him.

"My dear boy," said his mother, edging her chair nearer to his, "you do not know how much we have missed you! The house has seemed very dull to me without my son."

"Now, mamma, you should not have told him that!" cried Flo. "But mothers always do spoil their sons and feed their vanity. Of course everyone is missed out of a family circle. I should be, dreadfully, because it is I who keep you all in order; and I am sure we were very glad Hartley went to Germany, because we shall reap the benefit of it."

"You have had some trouble in settling your uncle's affairs?" observed Mrs. Wilsden to her son.

"Poor uncle John!" ejaculated Hartley. "Yes, he had left them in a real muddle, but all who knew had loved and respected him, and for his sake some of the leading men of the town came forward and offered me their advice and assistance. I cleared up everything before I quitted the town, paid his few debts, and the residue, which amounts to nearly seven thousand pounds, I have paid in to a banker."

"Your father is delighted with the business capabilities you have evinced," said Mrs. Wilsden, fondly. "He says that, no matter how long he may remain an invalid, it is plain that our affairs will not suffer if you take the helm."

"There is mamma flattering her boy again!" cried Flo, in a stage whisper. "Do stop her, someone, or I will. You went to Lyons, Hartley, on your way home to see our sister Marion, but did you know she has sent her children to us because she fancies their health suffers from the closeness of that part of the city where they live?"

Was it merely fancy that Hartley's pale, thoughtful face flushed a little, and that he hesitated before replying?

"Yes; I was at Lyons when the children and Fraulein von Arnim started for England. I should have escorted them here myself, but was unexpectedly detained. They have been with you three weeks; tell me how you like—"

"The darlings! Oh! immensely!" cried Flo; "they are sweet little creatures. Rather fidgety and peevish, but we shall soon cure all that, if mamma does not pet them too much."

"And Ma'amselle von Arnim?"

"She is very nice indeed!" said May, emphatically, as she brought the toast to the table to be buttered.

"I do not like her at all!" exclaimed her elder sister, so loudly that the more gentle testimony was almost unheard. "I cannot think why Marion engaged her. A good sensible nurse would have been so much better than this mere girl, who cannot have had sufficient experience to know how to manage a couple of delicate children. Besides, I detest the German language, and only make myself ridiculous if I attempt to speak it."

"Has Ma'amselle von Arnim no English?"

"Oh! yes; I daresay she thinks herself quite clever at our language, but she speaks it with a lisp, and a little pretence of hesitation, that in a nursery-governess is absurd and affected."

"And then," chimed in Jess, Flo's close copy in everything, "I thought it was a piece of presumption to offer to assist us in our studies. Why she cannot be a day older than I am! And again, her name is such a ridiculously sentimental one—Hildegarde Crescenz von Arnim; though I daresay it is only assumed to impress us, and that in her own country she is simply Anchen or Beth."

"But May does not agree with you in your strictures, how is that?" asked Hartley, in his quietest tones.

Flo smiled superciliously.

"Oh! May is just at the age to adore anyone who fusses a little with her. She thinks the *fraulein* a divinity, because she professes a preference for moonlight walks and Tennyson's poems."

"You seemed to have formed a very unfavorable opinion of this stranger," observed Hartley, knitting his brows. "Do you, mother, endorse what Flo and Jess have just been saying?"

Mrs. Wilsden, who had been casting imploring glances at her daughters, now fidgeted on her chair, and wished she could have been spared the necessity of replying to so straightforward a question.

In her heart she thought Hildegarde von Arnim a charming young creature; but she was a nervous little woman, who stood somewhat in awe of the more decided Flo, and always dreaded offending her. However, Hartley must be answered, so she endeavoured to steer a middle course.

"Indeed, my dear boy, I have seen so little of the poor girl that I am scarcely justified in forming an opinion. Perhaps it would have been wiser if Marion had sent a middle-aged nurse in charge of her little ones; but I must say ma'amselle is most kind to your father. She reads to him every morning when the children are out with your sisters, and plays chess, or chats with him in the evening, to enable me to come into the drawing room and be with the girls for an hour or two."

"Do you think my father's health improves?" queried Hartley, who thought it useless dwelling any longer on the subject of his little nieces' German governess.

Mrs. Wilsden sighed, shook her head, and put her handkerchief to her eyes, while Flo answered for her:

"Papa makes no real improvement. In fact, it is useless mincing the matter—he is a confirmed invalid. We had a new doctor in the spring, but he was quite brutal, insisting that the poor dear ought to be roused and induced to make some exertion every day. We all agreed with Dr. Dorian that it was asking impossibilities."

Hartley sighed too. A couple of years since his father had been one of the victims of a railway collision; and though his life was almost miraculously preserved, he was the mere wreck of the hale, energetic, elderly gentleman he had once been.

"Can we not have further advice?" debated the affectionate son; but again Flo was ready with an answer.

"It would be useless, quite useless, and would only excite and upset him. You shall see for yourself the condition he is in as soon as he wakes from the sleep he generally has after dinner."

"Has he been apprized of my return? Who is with him now?"

"Miss von Arnim; to enable mamma and his man to have a little rest," replied May.

Hartley gave a shrug as he turned to his elder sister.

"After what you have told me of the young lady, I am surprised that you deign to make use of her services."

"How satirically you said that!" cried Jess, pertly. "The young lady will be paid for what she does for papa."

"Do you, then, propose to insult Hildegarde von Arnim?" her brother demanded, speaking so sternly that everyone's attention was arrested.

"Out of pure kindness of heart she, by your own showing, devotes her scanty leisure to amusing an invalid, and you requite her with sneers, and defend yourself on the plea that you propose to pay her! Have you not learned yet that there are some services which money cannot requite?"

"Now really, Hartley, you are attaching too much importance to Jess's thoughtless remarks," Flo remonstrated. "We are not ill-using the children's governess. We think Marion made a mistake in engaging her—"

"It was I who took that step," interposed Hartley; "I who persuaded the young lady to come here."

"And man like," was Flo's saucy comment, "you chose her for her pretty face and graceful appearance, forgetting that something more was needed. But Marion ought to have been more practical and made her own selection."

"One moment, my too clever sister; you are all abroad. Hildegarde von Arnim is Marion's dearest friend; and when I induced her to agree to this hastily-made arrangement, and came to England to make acquaintance with you, it was not as the governess of my nieces, but as my future wife!"

There was a pause, and glances of consternation were exchanged. Only Mrs. Wilsden pressed her son's hand and murmured a hope that he would be happy.

Flo, as usual, was the first to speak.

"Has not Miss von Arnim been very deceitful to keep us in ignorance of this?"

"Had she been favored with the kind reception I assured her she would meet with, I daresay Hildegarde would have taken courage to tell you she had promised to be mine; but she is too timid, too sensitive to make such a confession to girls who have kept her at bay because she is a foreigner, and they believed her to be a governess."

Hartley stayed for no more, but went in search of his gentle betrothed who wept tears of joy when she found herself in his embrace.

Neither of them had anticipated so long a separation, or the young man would have written to his mother, invoking her goodwill for the pretty *fraulein* he loved; and Hildegarde was far too generous to complain of the supercilious manners of his sisters when a vexatious piece of business detained him day after day at Lyons, where the principal creditors of his late uncle resided.

Jess sulked, and Flo was snappish when Hartley brought the young lady to his mother; but May was radiant with pleasure, and no longer attempted to conceal her *penchant* for this new friend.

"Hartley may say what he likes," cried Flo to her sisters; "but I shall maintain that this girl who has him in her toils is deceitful."

"Pray don't say that!" entreated May. "If you would but let yourself like her, you would soon think as I do, that she cannot be nicer—so sweet-tempered, so unaffected, so—"

"Spare us a catalogue of her profusions," interposed Flo. "She can be all you say, but it does not alter the fact that Hartley ought not to have gone out of his own country for a wife. There are plenty of charming girls who would have been more acceptable to us than a lisping foreigner."

"I suppose we must be civil to her," grumbled Jess.

"You may if you choose. I shall keep up a dignified reserve till I see good reason to alter my opinion of her."

And to this resolution Flo had adhered for three days, when she burst into the library one morning in a state of the greatest excitement, and addressed her sisters who were copying some music.

"Jess—May!" she panted. "I was not prejudiced when I called Mrs. von Arnim deceitful; for so she is. I have watched her carefully and found her out."

"Hush!—pray, hush, Flo!" whispered May. "Hartley is here!"

Flo was embarrassed, but scorned to retract her charge, even when her brother, who was reading in the deep embrasure of an oriel window, put down his book and came forward, demanding to know how she dared to say such things of her father's guest.

"I am sorry to vex you," she answered; "but Jenkins, the housemaid, assures me that something is going on in the house which we ought to know."

"Now, before you rave at the woman's impertinence," Flo added, quickly,

"tell me this. Were you in the conservatory last evening, after dark, with Miss von Arnim?"

"You know I was not; that I had ridden over to Avonsmoro to see an old college friend, who is ill."

"But she was there," cried his sister; and not alone. Ask her who was the individual with whom she was whispering?"

"Insult Hildegardo by putting questions to her, dictated by the gossiping, slanderous accusations of a servant? Flo, you will make me hate as well as despise you! I would stake my life on my darling's truth and purity. How dare you hint that she is capable of holding clandestine interviews with anyone? Shame on you to asperse a helpless stranger, a girl who, in spite of your indifference, is generously eager to win your affection."

Unprepared for so stern a rebuke, Flo burst into tears, but still persisted in her story.

Jenkins was a stolid, upright, middle-aged woman, whose honesty was unimpeachable. She had seen Miss von Arnim go into the conservatory while Mrs. Wilsdon and her daughter were engaged with visitors. She had heard the low murmur of Hildegardo's voice mingling with the deeper accents of a man. She never varied in her tale, and Flo believed it.

Rarely had Hartley felt so provoked with his sister. He redoubled his attentions to his betrothed, that everyone might see his trust in her was unshaken, and when she left his side late in the evening, and Jess invited him to join in some part-songs, he refused so bluntly, so severely, that not even his mother ventured to address him again.

He had absorbed himself in a political pamphlet, when a hand was laid on his shoulder.

"Flo, agitated but exultant, had come to his side, and was asking:

"Where is she?"

"If you mean Hildegardo," was the cold response, "she is fulfilling the duties in my father's sick chamber that his daughters shirk."

"It is false!" cried Flo. "At this moment she is pacing the conservatory with a man about your own height, so muffled in an ulster and slouched hat, that it is impossible to discern his features; but his arm is pressed caressingly about her shoulders—one of her hands is clasped in his—"

"I will hear no more!" exclaimed Hartley, furiously. "As for the vile woman who tells you these things—"

"No one has told me," Flo interrupted, half afraid of the consequences of her revelations. "With my own eyes I have seen what I describe. Go and satisfy yourself of your Hildegardo's treachery."

Hartley needed no second bidding. Snatching up a lamp he strode away, his frightened but curious mother and sisters creeping after him.

Wide he threw the door leading into the pretty winter garden erected from his own designs.

Yes, Flo had spoken truly; coming slowly down the central avenue he saw his betrothed and her male companion.

But no guilty start, no attempt to evade the eyes bent on them was made by either of the pair. On the contrary, Hildegardo's silvery laugh rang out in all its buoyant mirth.

"We are detected. Do not stir—oh! Hartley! nor you, dear Madam Wilsdon—but let me bring my patient to you. Behold how firmly he walks—how the discovery that he is regaining power to do so is making him strong and helpful. Ah! I am very happy that I have persuaded him to these efforts. It was to have been our secret till to-morrow, when we proposed to surprise you by appearing in the dining-room to desert."

If Hartley had dropped on one knee and reverently kissed the hand of the warm-hearted young creature he had been very nearly taught to doubt, no one noticed it; for Mrs. Wilsdon and her daughters had clustered round the invalid whose condition they had learned to regard as incurable, and who was fast sinking into a miserable hypochondriac, when Hildegardo contrived to infuse into him some of her own energy, and aroused in him those hopes of regaining health that have acted in many cases besides his as the most powerful of tonics.

Flo, mortified and bitterly ashamed, stole away to pack a few necessaries and quit the house secretly. She could not meet the reproaching gaze of Hildegardo, nor bear the well-deserved rebukes of her brother. But she scrawled a few lines, blotting them with her tears, confessing how much she had been to blame, how harsh in her judgements, and pinned the paper to a cushion on her dressing-table.

Then she opened the door to commence her flight, and—ran into the arms of Hartley and Hildegardo. Need we add that the self-willed Flo, melted into humility by their forbearance, was induced to believe that she could better prove her regret for the past by staying where she was, and acting as chief bridesmaid at the wedding that took place as soon as the relatives of the bride were able to join her in England.

## Canadian Enterprise.

The Ladies' Bureau of Information and the Business Men's Employment Exchange, of 85 Hollis St., was first established in Winnipeg in '74. Since which time offices have been opened in all leading business centres between the oceans. The main object of this institution is to provide Canadian homes for Canadian people, to assist those willing to assist themselves, to protect the employed, to provide a directory of all available situations open with business houses, for the benefit of our patrons. So intensely Canadian in our system that our American offices are managed by Canadians. Circulars fully explaining can be had on application. Telephone order, (134 Prince Wm. St., St. John), 85 Hollis St.

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**HALIFAX, N. S.**

**NOTICE.**

**The Nova Scotia Power Co., Limited.**

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**62 AND 64 GRANVILLE ST.**

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HALIFAX, N. S.

1889. A. No. 3011.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
IN THE SUPREME COURT.

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

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

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

**LAND,**

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

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

DONALD ARCHIBALD.

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

1889. A. No. 3010.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
IN THE SUPREME COURT.

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

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

**LAND,**

situate on the west side of Hollis Street, in the City of Halifax, bounded on the east by the said street, and there measuring forty-four feet, more or less, on the north by a garden lot, now or lately of Stephen Newton Binney, and there measuring one hundred and forty-eight feet, more or less, on the west by land of Robert Boak, junior, and there measuring forty-four feet, more or less, and on the south by land lately belonging to the heirs of Peeples, and there measuring one hundred and forty-eight feet, more or less, being the southern moiety of a lot conveyed to Charles Twining by The Honorable Alexander Stewart and others, by deeds of lease and release, dated respectively the fourteenth and fifteenth days of November, A. D. 1845, and registered at Halifax, aforesaid, Libro 35, Folios 305 to 308.

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

DONALD ARCHIBALD.

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

Cable Address, Pittbros., Lon.

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**46 Queen Victoria St.**

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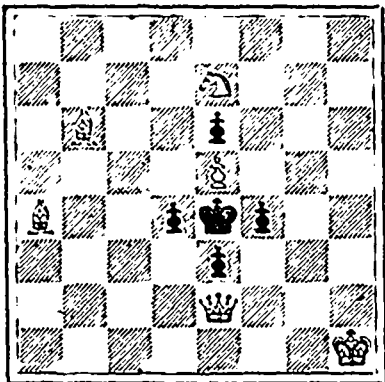


CHIESS.

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

Solution to problem No. 98, B to Kt3. Solved by J. W. Wallace, Mrs. H. Moseley, and C. W. L.

PROBLEM No. 100  
BLACK 5 pieces.



WHITE 6 pieces.  
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME No. 81.

Played in the first round of the New York State Chess Association Tournament at Skaneateles, August 27, 1889.

SCOTCH GAMBIT.

- WHITE BLACK
Mr. S. Lipschutz Rev. S. R. Calthrop
1 P to K4 P to K4
2 Kt to B3 QKt to B3
3 P to Q4 P takes P
4 Kt takes P Q to R5
5 Kt to Kt5 B to B4! (a)
6 Q to KB3 Kt to B3!
7 Kt takes P ch (b) K to Q
8 Q to B4 Q takes Q
9 B takes Q Kt takes P!
10 Kt takes R Kt takes P
11 R to Kt R to K ch
12 K to Q2 Kt to K5 ch
13 K to Q3 B takes K! (c)
14 B to B7 ch K to K2
15 K takes Kt P to Q4 ch
16 K to B4 (d) B to K3
17 Kt to Q2 R takes Kt
18 Kt to B3 B to QB4
19 K to Kt3 B to QB
20 B to KB4 R to Q3
21 R to K B takes B ch
22 K takes B K to B3
23 P to QR3 Kt to R4
24 Kt to Q4 Kt to B3
25 Kt to K5 P to QR3
26 Kt to Q6 R to QKt
27 B to Q3 P to KKL3
28 P to B4 P takes P
29 B takes P B takes B
30 Kt takes B R to Q
31 Kt to K3 R to Q7
32 P to QKt4 R to R7
33 Kt to B4 R takes KtP
34 Kt to Q6! P to Kt4 ch
35 K to K4 R takes RP
36 Kt takes KtP R to R6
37 R to QR P to KR4
38 Kt to B5 Kt to QKt
39 R to Q R takes RP! (e)
40 R to Q8 P to Kt5
41 R takes Kt K to Kt2
42 Kt to Q3 P to Kt6
43 Kt to B4 P to R5
44 K to B4 R to KB6
45 K to Kt5 R takes Kt ch
Resigns.

a This move has caused considerable comment. Cook dismisses it as follows: 6 Q to B3, Kt to Q5; 7 Kt takes P ch, K to Q; 8 Q to B4, Kt takes P ch, etc, giving White the better game. Mr. Calthrop, however,

who is a most ingenious analyst, declares that this move followed by Kt to B3 is entirely sound, and that Black gets an even game in any event, and if White takes the Rook, Black gets a P the better.

b A mistake, but a move that is recommended by authorities; Dr Calthrop's defence will, doubtless, receive considerable attention. The safe continuance for White is 7 B to Q3 to which Black can reply B to Kt3 with an even game and White has lost two moves, as the Kt must retreat after P to QR3. For the discomfiture of analysts who recommend 7 Kt takes P ch, see the game.

c Black has now won a pawn and Kt must be exchanged for Kt. It seems to us that chess players are indebted to Dr. Calthrop for a pleasing variation of the Scotch Gambit.

d K takes P would have been better, as there is no danger from the check of the B.

e A splendid sacrifice which wins. Black could not save his Kt without great loss, but by giving it up wins time, pawns and game.—Gazette.

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THE TEAM MATCH.

Halifax players have been practicing during the past two weeks with a view to the team match between Halifax and Shubenacadie teams—four each—to be played at the latter place on Thanksgiving day, as announced in our last issue. The result of the last week's sitting was as follows: O'Hearn beat Hamilton, Hamilton beat Granville, Granville beat Forsyth, Forsyth beat O'Hearn.

The scores were: O'Hearn 2, Hamilton 0, drawn 1; Hamilton 2, Granville 0, drawn 1; Granville 1, Forsyth 0, drawn 1; Forsyth 1, O'Hearn 0, drawn 2.

If our readers can find out from the above record who is the best player it is more than we can pretend to do.

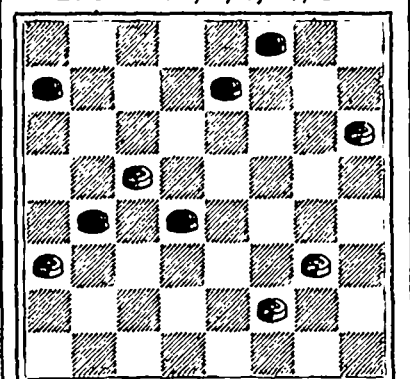
GAME XXX.

Played between Edward McDonald of Shediac, having the first move (black), and W. Forsyth of Halifax, the latter playing blindfold.

Table with 4 columns of numbers representing game moves and scores: 11-15, 8-11, 2-11, 11-15, 23-19, 26-23, 19-10, c-3, 7, 8-11, 9-14, 6-15, 15-18, 22-17, 31-26, 26-23, 7-10, 4-8, 11-16, 3-7, 18-22, 17-13, 20-11, a-30, 26-13, 9, 15-18, 7-16, 21-30, 5-14, 24-20, 21-17, 23-19, 10-26, 11-15, 14-21, b-16-23, 30-23, 28-24, 23-7, 26-3, 27-18

white wins. a Here Mr. McDonald asked: "have you forgotten that I have a man on 21?" b This was played hurriedly, 30-23 would have drawn. c Here Mr. McDonald hoped for 27-23, which if followed by 15-19 would enable him to draw.

PROBLEM No. 136. By H. McHutchison, Airdrie, Scotland. Black men 3, 5, 7, 17, 18.



White men 12, 14, 21, 24, 27. Black to play and win.

The West Lothian Courier, to which we are indebted for the above, remarks. "The position is from game 907 and the play, which is exceedingly neat, will be found well worthy of study."

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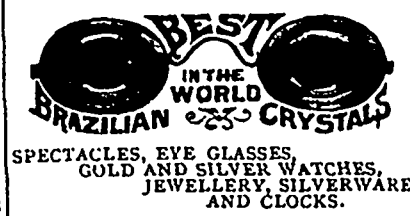


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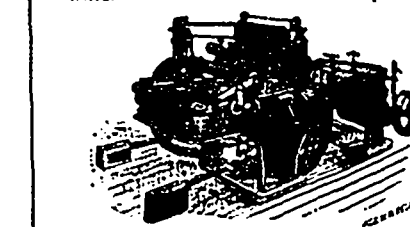
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