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THE CRITIC:

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The inventors of stories about interviews of which they evidently know nothing are at work about Mrs. Alice Shaw, the whistling lady, and the Prince of Wales. The story condemns itself by a number of vulgarities impossible to have occurred, among others that the Prince asked Mrs. Shaw to whistle a certain waltz "right here," between the courses at dinner. Besides the general outrageousness of the thing, it is almost safe to say that no English gentleman ever used that particular vulgarity.

The *Evening Gazette*, of St. John, in a severe article prompted by the insolence of Senator Loggins, and by the annexation proclivities of certain Canadian journals, advises the organization of Loyal Leagues whose business it shall be to watch suspicious characters Loyal Leagues, by all means, if they will do any good, but not for inquisitorial purposes, which we should object to unless under conditions of war or immediately impending war. A free and right feeling press is the best purifier of the atmosphere.

We are quite at a loss to understand what possible good the organs of either political party do to their respective beliefs by picking holes in the conduct of Cabinet Ministers, either Dominion or Provincial, for taking part in elections and advocating their respective principles before the electors. This course is practised in England as well as here; it is well recognized as a legitimate advocacy, and it seems not only a waste of time, but a provocation of unnecessary bitterness where there is already far too much, to find fault with it.

We hear varying accounts of the intentions of Hon. Edward Blake. It is much to be desired that he should re-enter public life. The Liberal party has suffered most, as we believe, from adherence to a narrow and anti-national policy; it has also suffered from a want of breadth and geniality in its leading men. They have been too austere, not to say sour, in disposition, and repulsive in manner. Mr. Blake does not escape this disadvantage, but he is a strong man, and what the country needs most just now is really strong men in the opposition.

Dakota, which is vaunted across the line as a Paradise for the emigrant, experienced a heavy frost in August which ruined a vast area of crops. The entire population of Ramsay County is high to starvation, and an appeal is made to St. Paul for help. The worst is that the distress is so great that it would financially ruin the State to alleviate it fully. Doubtless there are Canadians in Dakota who have sought to better themselves by resorting thither. Every year's record confirms the view that our own N. W. Territories enjoy better isothermal lines than those of the adjacent States of the Union, while Nova Scotia, which in many important points is superior to either, is believed by thousands to be an American Lapland.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, having taken it into his perverse head to meddle in Canadian politics, to the great detriment of the Dominion generally, is now joined by Mr. Froude, who considers it certain that "if England does not offer Canada Commercial Union, America will, and the Dominion will be practically lost." It is a very curious thing that the study of history should turn out cranks instead of healthy patriots. Mr. Froude's well and deservedly abused book on the West Indies, makes his opinion on practical politics of little consequence, and Dr. Goldwin Smith's love for his own vaticination leaves him of little more, and Canada will probably decline altogether the only nostrum which these purblind gentlemen are able to see, and, quite possibly, adopt a totally different one.

The promotion of Royal soldiers and sailors generally involves injustice to officers who have to work their way steadily from rank to rank. That of the Duke of Edinburgh is a glaring instance. This economic prince, whose chief inheritance of his father's virtues is evidently the gift of an admirable prudence, was first promoted to be a Captain from the rank of Lieutenant, (if we remember right) without serving the intermediate grade of Commander. He was then made a Rear Admiral (if we mistake not) over the heads of a number of Captains. A few Vice Admirals were then skipped gaily over, and H. R. H. now blooms nearly half way up the list of Admirals. Meantime, as a Vice Admiral, he was given the Mediterranean, an Admiral's command, with that rank locally till he got the flag at the main in due rotation. The rotation, however, is undue from any point of view. The Active List consists of 3 Admirals of the Fleet, 10 Admirals, 20 Vice-Admirals, and 35 Rear Admirals. It stands now at 11 Admirals, (to accommodate H. R. H.,) 20 Vice-Admirals, and only 34 Rear Admirals. Thus, but for trimming the list to royal claims, Capt. Jas Geo. Mead, the Senior on the Captains List, should have been a Rear Admiral two or three months ago. If H. R. H. had been made to serve the most limited period in all ranks fairly, he would be now just at the top of the Rear Admirals' List. We commend this case to Mr. Labouchere.

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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.

"Undoubtedly," said Mr. Blair in the Senate on Monday week, "a majority of the people of Canada is in favor of union." Mr. Blair will probably by and by find out the extent of his mistake, which has been due to the misrepresentation of their country by a factious, discontented and unpatriotic section of the Canadian press.

Desperate attempts have been made (in view of the Sheburne election) to shew the importance, or non-importance of the duty on flour. It strikes us that, in view of a deficit of 160,000,000 bushels of wheat in the European crops, the duty on American flour, or the enhanced price of Upper Canadian flour in the Maritime Provinces, will be alike sunk in the urgency of the European demand, which will pretty certainly absorb both the American and our own surplus.

It has been rumored that a small knot of annexationists in Ontario are considering the expediency of testing their strength in some of the constituencies by putting up at the next general election candidates in favor of political union with the States. Well, a general election may be a long way off, but whenever it comes they cannot do better. Disloyal and disaffected Canadians have brought about so much mischief and disturbance of the public mind that it would be a good thing to test their strength, which, it is pretty certain, is in inverse proportion to the noise they make. We fancy annexation would receive a quietus which would last it for the next twenty years.

The following remarkable muddle appears in the press. The Countess of Waldegross has been married four times. Her present husband is the famous Lord Collingsford. The reference intended is evidently to the late Countess Waldegrave, who married, as her fourth husband, the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, afterwards Lord Carlingford. Lord Carlingford, though a man of marked ability, can scarcely be said to be "famous," a term much more applicable to his wife, who was a daughter of Ibrahim, famous as a singer for fifty or sixty years. Lady Waldegrave's salons were a social and political power, and she commanded at all times the love and respect of all who knew her. Lord Carlingford's tribute to the memory of his wife is as touching as if she had been a young bride.

A HALIFAX TRANSATLANTIC LINE.

Our representative, in his speech at the recent entertainment on board the *Halifax*, struck a key note which, it is to be hoped, will vibrate on the ears of those who heard it, and on the minds of those who read it, until it results in a practical outcome. "If," said the speaker, "the people stand shoulder to shoulder, and give this ship a fair chance, we should soon have not only this line proving a success, but a line of Atlantic steamers, far ahead of any now on the route, between this port and Liverpool." Is not the new steamer, indeed, a new departure in that enterprise in which Halifax has so long been lacking? In the inception of the company, as in the inception of so many projects which have vainly appealed to enterprise against the timidity and *vis inertia* of our citizens, many had, as usual, shaken the head, and predicted failure, but "since the arrival of the *Halifax*, it has been generally recognised that the people of this city could carry out an enterprise when they put their shoulders to the wheel."

Now, the suggestion of a Halifax line to Liverpool is one that strikes like an electric spark. What a grand awakening of our sleepy old city it would be were she to rise in her might and take her maritime future into her own hands. The Cunarders have long ceased to visit us, the sluggish and rapacious Allan Line gives us slow mail deliveries, and persists in making Portland its winter port. What a grand thing it would be if we could start a transatlantic line of our own on any basis of probable success, a point to which additional significance attaches from the anxiety felt in England that the Dominion Government should realize that the whole efficiency of the Canadian route to the east now depends on the Atlantic Service. If, they say, that were equal to the service to New York (say 18 knots) the Canadian route to Hong Kong could compete with that by Suez with the greatest ease; but if we are to remain content with the wretchedly slow Allan Liners, the Canadian railway and the Pacific services will be comparatively useless. English feeling seems to be much on the *qui vive* on this question, and it ought to receive the earnest attention of the Government before next spring.

The Allan Line having satisfied themselves by building the *Parisian* (which is far from a fast boat) seven years ago, have not, apparently, made any effort since, and have not, in all that time, attempted to build a new boat.

THE ALTERNATIVES.

The *Toronto Globe* has been publishing a number of letters giving expression to the views of their several writers on our "National Future." One among these correspondents declined to furnish his name, the *Globe* consequently declined to publish his letter, in which he endeavored to show (with but little success, it would appear) the advantages of Annexation over Independence, the *Globe* having reproduced many of the writer's arguments in criticising them. While favoring the freest discussion of the alternatives, we have objected to the limitation of the number of them to two, and having given a good deal of space to Imperial Federation, we will take the opportunity of the *Globe's* dissection of its correspondent to set forth some of the points of Independence. These, though mostly put in a negative form, happen to be just such as have suggested themselves to us. The gentleman discussed, advocates, it appears, Annexation in the interests of Great Britain, and the *Globe* admits that some of his arguments are strong in this direction as against the *status quo*, but have no force as against Annexation, tending, indeed, as much, if not more in favor of Independence. The *Globe* first rebukes the "astonishing assumption" of "Algoma" (the *nom de plume* of its correspondent) that patriotism in Canadians is essentially absurd. It then goes on to say—and, as the matter is exceedingly well put, we may as well give its own words throughout:—

"But why should it be more ridiculous for a native Canadian to desire the independence of his country than for an Englishman to desire English Independence, or a Frenchman French Independence, or a German the autonomy of Germany? Should Canadians, because they are as yet only five millions, look forward to no future but dependence on Great Britain or dependence on the States? Is it because Canada has a neighbor, powerful but essentially peaceable, that Canadians who hope to establish an Independent Canada are "green goslings"? Belgium has less than 6,000,000 people, Chili less than 3,000,000, Greece less than 2,000,000, the Netherlands less than 5,000,000, Portugal less than 5,000,000, Sweden and Norway less than 5,000,000, Denmark barely 2,000,000, Switzerland less than 3,000,000. All these independent countries have powerful and exceedingly warlike and aggressive neighbors, yet among the small nations are some that have long been of the most glorious in the world.

To 'Algoma's' characterisation of 'the spouters who want us at once to start out for ourselves with an army and navy, and consular and ambassadorial establishments all over the world,' any 'green gosling' may truly reply (1) that those who expect to establish an Independent Canada are in no hurry, and need be in no hurry to begin; (2) that Independent Canada will not need an 'army and navy all over the world'; (3) that the cost of Canada's ambassadorial and consular services would be a mere bagatelle.

A nation without enemies all over the world needs no army and navy all over the world. The United States have neither. Did Canada, with a population of 5,000,000 maintain military and naval establishments proportionate to those of the 60,000,000 people of the United States, her outlay for army and navy would be barely \$4,000,000 a year. But there would be no need for an Independent Canada to expend anything more on such services than she devotes to her militia and police and coastguard services now. She would need to dread the enmity of no country except the States, and her strength against the States, preparation or no preparation, would be practically what it is to-day. The big neighbor is industrial and peaceable; the chances of war between an Independent Canada and the United States

would be next to none; our neighbors would be vastly more ready to live in concord with an Independent Canada than they are with a Canada under British supremacy."

Every one of these contentions has a solid weight, and we shall resume the quotation and discussion of them next week.

ANTI-BRITISH PREJUDICE.

Respectable Americans must surely wince at the disgrace inflicted on the nation by the occupancy of the high and responsible position of President of the Senate by a man like Ingalls, of Kansas, who is well described by the *Montreal Witness* as having "the reasoning powers of a parrot" (trained in blackguardism, we would suggest, by an old-time Jack-tar) "the knowledge of affairs of a Comanche Indian, and the discretion of a monkey." The insolence and brutality of this man are only equalled by his ignorance, which, but for his position, would denude his mouthings of any significance.

This stupid and malignant person characterises the connection of Canada with Britain as an "intrusion" on the part of England into the politics of this continent, which he calls an "intolerable impertinence," "dictated by deliberate hostility to the United States," and a "studied affront" which is the duty of the United States to resent.

In entire ignorance that no British ship of war, so far as we know, ever took part in enforcing the 1818 treaty, the wild western tail-twister blares and blathers on—"if British men-of-war continue to haul down the flag of American fishermen without protest, then will our volunteers march on Montreal and Quebec and take possession of the Canadian Pacific and the St. Lawrence."

Nothing is more curious than the deep-rooted malignity of a section of Americans towards England and Canada, two countries which have no feelings but friendly and admiring ones towards the States, unless irritated to dislike by continued insult and abuse.

Even so respectable a writer as Lt. Fullam, U. S. N., from whose article in the *American* for September we derived much information for our own recent description of the American Navy, cannot conclude without a cut at England.

"Our strong Navy in 1868 alone," he says, "induced England to accede to the policy of arbitration. Nothing else will explain Justin McCarthy's admission in his 'History of our own Times.' 'They (the English) were somewhat in the position of a Government which has to submit to rigorous and humiliating terms of peace.' Will an Englishman ever submit to such terms if he can help himself? We can never enforce the *Mercator doctrine* without a strong Navy. No foreign power that may seek to *subvert its principles* will pay any attention to our protests if we have no force to back our policy." The italics are our own.

As a matter of fact, we take it, the American Navy was by no means so strong in 1868 as to give it much weight as a factor in the considerations which then moved the British Government. England was perfectly conscious of having been put in the wrong by the irresolution or wilful neglect of the Attorney General of the day in allowing the *Alabama* to put to sea, and the only real question was that of damages. No doubt there was some feeling which ought not to have existed at all, but no English statesman could with impunity have resisted the principle involved. It was the national consciousness of a permitted wrong which is the real explanation of Mr. McCarthy's admission.

But it is the resolution of a large class of Americans to admit no consideration of justice or principle as influencing British policy.

AMERICAN IGNORANCE.

We have been long accustomed to deride English ignorance of Canadian geography and Canadian affairs, but English knowledge in these matters is fast amending, and the laugh is turning against our nearer neighbors of the States. Of all Americans none seem so unposted as the tail-twisters, and Mr. Sherman displays an almost equal ignorance of existing conditions. The irrepressible General Butler delivers himself of this piece of profound knowledge:—"From November to May neither a British gunboat nor an ironclad could effectively (!) get into Canada, or out again, if they were there. And there is scarcely a possibility during seven Canadian (!) months of any body of British troops reaching Canada." What subtle distinctions the gallant General draws between getting into Canada and "effectively" getting into Canada, is best known to himself, as must also be the difference between a "Canadian" and any other mouth; and the hero of the spoons must have forgotten, or at all events does not find it convenient to remember the Trent affair. When British troops reached Quebec, marching over the snow in the depth of the winter of 1861-2, there was no Intercolonial Railway, and not only does General Butler forget this, but Mr. Sherman seems to imagine that road to be still a project *in nubibus*. In addition, Mr. Sherman, with what seems almost a touch of irony, holds out as one among other inducements to Canada to join the Union, that she would thus "fall heir to" "the scanty and well-nigh denuded fisheries of New England"—to use the words of an exchange—which very aptly goes on to say—"It was hardly necessary for the Senator to inform us that the United States wants our material resources" That fact has long been patent, and lately most disagreeably so, to every patriotic Canadian. "Canada's growing greatness and prosperity" has evidently become a thorn in the flesh to unprincipled Americans, the sting and smart of which seem to be greater than they can bear with equanimity, or even common decency.

The *New York World* remarks that precisely the class of American citizens, who were the "stay-at-homes" during the civil war, are those who are "now hungry for the blood of Canada."

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A young lady in Aroostook county, Mo., has been an invalid for upwards of a year in consequence of some one sportively drawing a chair from under her as she was about to sit down. She fell to the floor, and has never recovered from the shock.

First Chicago Anarchist—"You hear dot? More inquisitions. More tyrannies. Vo must revolt." Second Anarchist—"Vot hapon now?" "You hear about dose Waifs' Mission cruelties?" "Nein." "Id's awful. Last week dose beoplos caught 500 newspoys und vashed 'em!"—*Omaha World.*

A Herculean Scots Gray, passing along Prince street, Edinburgh one day, stopped at the Post Office and called on a boy to shine his boots. The feet of the dragoon were in proportion to his height, and, looking at the tremendous boots before him, the arab knelt down on the pavement and called on his chum near by—"Jamie, come owro and gles a hand; I've got an army contract."

Effie—"Georgy and I have been down stairs in the dining-room, Mr. Mitcham. We've been playing husband and wife!" Mr. Mitcham—"How did you do that, my dear?"

Effie—"Why Georgy sat at one end of the table, and I sat at the other; and Georgy said, "This food isn't fit to eat!" and I said, "it's all you'll get!" and Georgy said a bad word, and I got up and left the room!"—*Punch.*

Between the ages of 80 and 85 years, there are more deaths than between the 90th and 100th years. A person who is 90 years of age stands a better chance of reaching a century life, than one who is 80 years old. The U. S. census of 1880 gave 4,016 persons as of 100 years and over, and not far from the same number, or 4,763, as from 95 to 99. In 1880 there were 146,362 men and women in the United States between 80 and 84 years, but the number from 85 to 90 was only 49,835. Yet there were more at 93 or 94 years.

Recent investigations go to prove that the name of "America" is indigenous to the soil. M. Marceau has found the "Amerique" range of hills in Central America, and also a tribe of Indians living upon it—the Ameriques. It appears too, that the root of the name was widely scattered over Central America at the time of the conquest. Then M. Marceau asserts that Vespucci's name was "Alberico" or "Albert" and never "Amerigo" till he returned from his American voyage, and had adopted or been given a name commemorative of his travels.

In a church in Baltimore, recently, a well known baritone singer inadvertently placed the slur on the wrong note. The composer had adapted the air of "The Jewish Maiden" to a hymn beginning, "Before the Lord we bow," and instead of placing the slur on the first two syllables, he placed it on the last one, and rendered it thus:—"Before the Lord we bow-wow-wow." The effect was immense. As he had, and still has, a powerful and beautiful voice, his hearers were electrified at this unwonted and unlooked-for canine imitation. He has never entirely recovered from the effect of his ludicrous mistake.

"Good gracious, Miss Harriet," exclaimed a young man, slipping hurriedly from the hall into the parlor of a K street residence, "what sort of a man is your father?"

"About like the average, I guess," she replied, coolly; "why do you ask?"

"Well, he just yelled down-stairs to me to bring up that poultice for his sore neck, or he would knock a piece off my jaw. What do I know about it?"

"Did he see you?" she asked in surprise.

"Not that I know of."

"That accounts for it, then," she said in a tone of relief. "He heard you moving around, and thought it was mother. I thought pa wouldn't be impolite to guests in the house."

Here is a Chinese tiger story from a paper called *The Hu Pao*:—In Kwantung province, in a wild, mountainous locality, lies the village of Tak'ang Ts'un. Outside the village is a little old temple, and the man in charge, carefully locks himself in at night; but two holes drilled in the door afford him means of looking out and a guarantee against suffocation. One night a tiger came and crouched just outside the door for a long time, as if he knew there was a man inside. He then first put a paw in through one of the holes and clawed around, and next inserted his tail to feel for his prey with this sensitive member. The temple guardian, maddened with fear, got a chopper and waited for the animal to renew the experiment, and then dealt a violent blow and cut the tail through. The tiger gave a roar that shook the tiles on the roof of the joss-house, and then charged at the door repeatedly, finally knocking it off its hinges and on to the man, who had been trying to prop it up on the other side. The tiger charged in over the prostrate door, and, not seeing the man was hidden by it, seized one of the josses which stood on each side of the door in its jaws and galloped away, while the man bolted off to the village. The next day some grass cutters on the mountains found the joss lying on a wild, lonely hillside, where it had been abandoned by the tiger, and, recognizing the sacred image, brought it back to the village, and there heard the extraordinary story of its removal.

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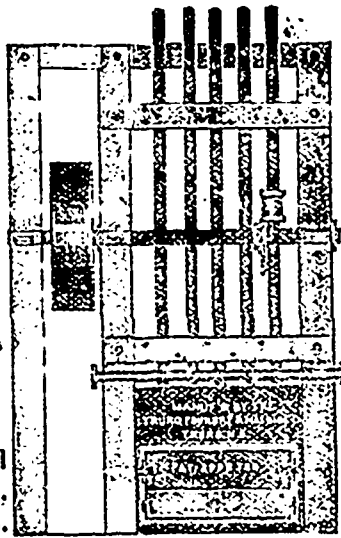
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 15. For \$2.50 in cash we undertake to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with seventy-nine of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

Coal similar to that at Lethbridge, has been found at Clury.

General Laurie has been returned to the Dominion Parliament for Shelburne by an increased majority of 45.

The Civil Service Entrance Examinations will open on Tuesday, the 13th November, at 9 a.m., at Halifax, St. John, and Charlottetown.

Lt.-Col. James Poyntz, of Windsor, one of the few survivors of the Peninsula war, has just received one of Her Majesty's Jubilee Medals.

The statement of the public debt of Canada, on the 30th September last, shows a decrease of \$1,227,793 for the month, the net debt remaining, \$223,312,907.51.

The opening of the Short Line through Maine will open up a new paradise for sportsmen, the country through which it passes being wild, but of diversified and beautiful scenery.

A skeleton is reported to have been found on the bank of the Assiniboine, which is supposed to be that of the unfortunate Scott, murdered by Riel. The remains were only about twenty inches below the surface.

A sad accident occurred at Marble Mountain on Monday, by which William Gumb was instantly killed by the falling of a derrick. Gumb was 53 years of age. His family live at the North West Arm, and the sad news was broken to them by the Rev. Father Murphy.

It was rumored last week that a farmer between Cole Harbor and Preston cruelly mutilated the tail of a valuable cow belonging to a neighbor. The dastardly brute who would pay off a grudge by mutilating a defenceless animal would murder the man with whom he has a difference, if he dared.

A girl named Bond has been arrested at Thorold, Ont., where she was living in service, in connection with the transmission through the post of packets of poisoned candies. She is reported to have lived in Galt with a family named Lowell, a member of which received one of the packages.

That perfectly independent potentate Morrison, the Quebec murderer, has taken second thought about surrendering himself, and the position has reverted to the *status ante quæ*, Mr. Morrison and his retainers "holding the fort," as before. Courage, Quebec, for you need all you can muster!

The City Council met on Tuesday. Among other questions was one as to the qualification of Ald. Smith. This could not, of course, be debated without a "row" of goodly dimensions. Never mind! The Charlottetown Council is just as rowdy, and so are a good many others throughout the land.

No fears of a wheat blockade are anticipated on the C. P. R. this season. The company has 3,000 cars, nearly double the number used last season. Thirty cars were reported last week as being shipped daily to Port Arthur. Wheat was \$1.05 at Gretna, and only \$1.03 at Neche, across the border in Dakota.

A meeting has been held at Upper Musquodoboit to draw the attention of the Municipal Council of Halifax County to the high and steadily increasing rate of taxation to which the rate-payers of the county are subjected. It is quite time; every year, for the last five or six years, the taxes have been higher than the previous one.

According to the Quebec *Morning Chronicle* the Ville Marie Bank, of Quebec, and the Bank of Nova Scotia have laid themselves open to fines for issuing notes beyond the amount sanctioned by law. The former has notes in circulation \$11,185 in excess, the latter \$147,423, involving in the first case a fine of \$100, and in the second of several thousand.

The two advertisements from Mr. A. W. Kinney, Yarmouth, N. S., in to-day's CRITIC are well worth attention. The Automatic Fountain Pen has a very easily filled holder. Any ordinary pen can be used with it, and it can be carried in the pocket as safely as a lead pencil. It is so very cheap that the sale should be enormous. There is nothing about it to readily wear out.

The Archdeacon of Kingston was in Halifax this week on a very short visit. From what we gathered from the Venerable gentleman in a brief interview, he appeared to have fallen into the hands of some wretched fossils whose cry is ever—"Ichabod, the glory has departed!" and has, we fear, returned to Kingston with but a poor opinion of Nova Scotia generally, and Halifax in particular.

It is understood that Judge Shannon, of this city, has received from Sir Provo Wallis, the Senior Admiral of the Fleet, and father of the British Navy, an enlarged photograph of himself, done in oils, as a token of the veteran's regard, and a souvenir of his attachment to his native city. Sir Provo is nearing his ninety ninth year, and it will be seventy years next August since he was made a Post-Captain.

The *Dalhousie Gazette* for October opens with an excellent address by the Hon. S. L. Shannon, D.C.L., Q.C., on "The Civil Law of Rome in relation to the Law of England," which occupies half the issue. With this issue, we are reminded, the *Gazette* attains its majority. We wish it every success and increase of influence, but we cannot help expressing a friendly doubt whether the personalities of the "class of 1888 (arts)" are not of a character somewhat trivial for such a publication, and not altogether in "good form."

Work is progressing rapidly on the Nova Scotia Central Railway; the steamer *Netherholm* has unloaded her cargo of 1500 tons of steel rails at Bridgewater, about two miles of track has been laid, and the rails are being put down as fast as a large gang can do the work. Thirty or forty miles of track are expected to be laid by December. The rolling stock is well advanced, as are the necessary buildings, and there is every prospect that the road will be one of the best equipped and best built in the Province.

We are indebted to T. C. Allen & Company for "A Strange Manuscript Found in a Copper Cylinder," by the late Prof. DeMill. This is indeed "a strange manuscript," and tells of things stranger than the adventures in Bulwer's "Coming Race," or Haggard's "She." It is a weird book, and will repay the reader who enjoys this style of fiction. Moreover, it embodies an altruistic moral, and also presents us with some life-like pictures of the primeval monsters of geologic ages. We trust it will have an extensive sale.

The C. P. R. having fortified their line at its intersection with the track of the N. P. & M. R., and the latter being laid up to that point, the Winnipeg magistrates telegraphed to Ottawa for the services of the Militia, in expectation of trouble. The respective gangs, however, worked with mutual good humor, and on Monday the opposing forces met, not on the prairie, but in court. Public feeling consequently abated, and is in favor of leaving the matter to the judges. Lieut-Governor Schultz is understood to have advised the Dominion Government against any course calculated to imperil the interests of the country.

The woman Doyle was, on Tuesday, pronounced "Not guilty," on the charge of being accessory to the murder of her husband, Peter Doyle. There was no reliable intelligence at the time of our going to press of the result of the appeal to the Supreme Court at Ottawa in the case of Preeper. On Thursday Judge Ritchie sentenced Preeper to be hanged on Jan 16th. This disgusting case, complicated by the ignorance, stolidity and callousness of those concerned, is a strong plea for education, involving the consideration of religion and morality. It is to be feared there are many localities whose denizens do not rise above the unbridled instincts of the savage.

Captain Bouverie Clark and the officers of H. M. S. *Bellerophon* gave their farewell ball in the Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening. It was a very pleasant affair, but slightly marred by what might have been a most serious accident. Mrs. Dunbar, wife of the Paymaster of the *Lily*, was standing near one of the fairy lamps on the floor, when, by some movement, her dress, of light material, passed over the lamp and ignited. Had it not been for the presence of mind of Capt. Price, of the 76th, and three or four other gentlemen close at hand, the consequences might have been most disastrous, as had Mrs. Dunbar run, numerous other light dresses would probably have been in flames. Captain Price, whose hands are a good deal burned, threw the lady down at once, and, by the combined efforts of himself and others, the flame was smothered. Mrs. Dunbar, who was removed to the Lorne House, where she resides, is burned—but, fortunately, not very seriously—about the feet, and has sustained a severe shock to her nerves, having been hysterical for some hours. This incident should be a warning against lamps on the floor, however ornamental, and apparently safe.

The Socialistic Labor Party at New York has nominated a full state and local ticket.

The steamer *City of New York* made her passage to Fire Island, (N.Y.) last week, in six days, fifteen hours, from Queenstown.

There was a heavy snow-storm in northern Minnesota on Sunday, and the snow lies deeper than at any time before, at this season of the year, for six years past.

The great street car strike at Chicago has come to an end by compromise. The strikers get about one third of the increase asked for, and some other concessions, and all the strikers are to be re employed.

Fifty thousand able-bodied and willing men are said to be out of employment in Chicago, and great distress is apprehended during the coming winter. It is probable we shall hear less talk about the "exodus" next summer.

We are favored betimes with a new calendar for 1889. It is one of the new kind, uncolored, but a very artistic one, and is issued by the Passenger Agency of the Chicago and North-Western Railway. It is a very handsome calendar.

Latest advices indicate that the yellow fever epidemic is slowly ebbing out in Jacksonville, but it seems to retain its hold on several other places in the South. No doubt the first spell of cool clear weather will now put a stop to it.

The naturalization mills on the other side are grinding to their utmost capacity, making American citizens competent to vote for President. It is calculated that the immigration of the years 1881-2-3 will add some 400,000 to the tale of voters for the forthcoming election.

We are in receipt of statements of the benefits to be derived from the "Non-forfeiting Free Tontine Policy" system of the New York Life Insurance Company. (Agent in Halifax, F. A. King, 60 Bedford Row.) According to the papers before us, very considerable advantages seem to lie in the Tontine system of this Company.

The United States has inflicted a crushing blow on the Mormon iniquity. The Supreme Court of Utah has dissolved the church corporation, and not only escheated its property, but collected over \$1,000,000 worth of it. The U. S. Government will no doubt keep the iron heel of its laws firmly on the neck of the abomination 'till it is fairly stamped out.

The act under which voters are registered in New York uses the word "persons," which admits of a doubt as to sex. Two ladies, having succeeded in persuading the Registrar to let them in through this loophole, they at once discounted a victory for Helva Lockwood in 1892, but all the same the registry is illegal, and the Registrar will probably be fined.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., is acquiring a sad sort of notoriety. The other day there occurred there one of the worst of the perpetually recurring railway horrors, and now a railway paymaster and his body guard have been murdered by three masked men, lying in ambush, and \$20,000, which the paymaster had with him for the purpose of paying the men, were taken.

There is trouble in the domestic circle of Mr. Blaine. Mr. J. G. Blaine, jr., has left his wife and child, at the instance, it is said, of Mr. and Mrs. Blaine, sr. Mrs. Blaine, jr., is a Catholic, and therefore cannot seek divorce, but Col. Ingersoll, Genl. Pryor, and Genl. McMahon, are about to bring suit on her behalf against Mr. and Mrs. Blaine, sr., for alienating the affections of her husband.

The French press takes seriously, and is jubilant over, the damage done to the reputation of Prince Bismarck by the publication of the extracts from the late Emperor Frederick's Diary. It is no wonder therefore that the Chancellor is savage.

The N. Y. Herald's Rome correspondent comments on the courtesies and invitations extended by Princess Bismarck to the family of Signor Crispi, the Italian Premier. These are the more marked, as Madame Crispi has been hitherto ignored in court and diplomatic circles.

The sensational story of the death of an American lady in the Harem of the Sultan, and of a wholesale execution of some of the denizens of that close corporation, is entirely denied by a competent American gentleman. The story was utterly improbable from the first, and evidently one of the sensational lies which the American correspondents in Europe revel in.

Princess Irene of Hesse, who has just married Prince Henry of Prussia, has received a thorough housewife's training. She can sew, make bread, and do everything she would have to do were she fated to become the wife of a poor man. All the Princesses of Hesse were trained in this way by their mother, the late grand tuchess, daughter of Queen Victoria.

The Czar is expected in Berlin during November. Meantime the Italian papers are indulging in comments not very complimentary to the German Emperor's personal appearance, and that potentate is said to be showing signs of physical suffering, eating and drinking very little, but smoking cigarettes, which contain opium, continually. This, however, comes through American channels, and is only given for what it may be worth.

During the recent experiments with the new rifle at Aldershot communication was maintained between the markers and the firing party by means of the telephone, and direction and elevation were corrected according to the intimations received from the targets. Some idea of the assistance afforded by the use of the telephone at these important experiments may be gathered from the fact that the firing took place at ranges varying from 2,000 to 2,800 yards.

Sir Morell Mackenzie's vindication leaves a strong impression of brutality on the part of the German doctors, especially Bergmann. It would seem that if their consciences were clear there would not be such desperate efforts to stamp out the English specialist's book. The tendency of the Prussians to brutality in general has become so strong as to draw marked attention from the European press, and the opinion gains ground that if continued it will shake the prestige and coherence of the Empire.

The general tenor of French news seems to indicate that General Boulanger's popularity is again on the increase. The project of revising the constitution is imminent, and it is by no means impossible that the centenary of the great Revolution may witness a strenuous attempt to revive royalty of some sort, through the medium of Boulanger in the role of a general Monk to one of the Pretenders. Eighteen years, the age of the present Republic, seems to be about as long a period as France can stand under one regime. Both Louis Philippe and Louis Napoleon reigned that space of time.

According to the general run of cable news, Mr. Parnell's case is flourishing, and that of the Times weakening; but the American cable news is cooked, and utterly unreliable, and a special cable from Mr. Edmund Yates, who is always well informed, says that, in spite of all assertions to the contrary, the case of the Times against the leader of the Irish party is overwhelming, and that the authenticity of the letters will hardly be seriously questioned. Mr. Yates, in the World, and Mr. Labouchere, in Truth, are accustomed to bandy friendly mutual contradictions in their respective papers by their Christian names. This will probably be quite a case for "Edmund" and "Henry" to amuse themselves with.

It is proposed to commence a canal upon the western shore of Italy, just above Civita Vecchia, at Castro, and to cut through to Fano on the eastern or Adriatic shore. A glance at the map of Italy shows that in this line two lakes are met, those of Bolsena and Trasimeno. It is proposed to drain these, thus securing the area for cultivation. The length of the canal will be about 169 miles, the width of it 110 yards, and its depth is to be about 13 yards, so that ships of any tonnage will be able to pass through it. The cost of the canal is reckoned at £20,000,000. It is estimated that the work could be completed in five years. The Italian journals are taking up the matter warmly, and when the fact of the long sea passage round the south coast of Italy and up the stormy Adriatic to Trieste and Venice is remembered, the canal would be of immense service to the whole of southern Europe.

MOTT'S Homeopathic Cocoa

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

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

Homeopathic Prepared Cocoa, especially superior to any I have seen for use by invalids.

JOHN P. MOTT & CO. 34 Bedford Row.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle Established in 1881, under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vol. Chap. 36, for the Benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D.

The 17th Monthly Drawing will take place On WEDNESDAY, November 21st, 1888.

At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$50,000.

Capital Prize 1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.		
1 Real Estate worth	\$5,000	\$5,000
1 Real Estate worth	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth	500	2,000
10 Real Estates worth	300	3,000
39 Furniture Sets worth	200	7,800
69 Furniture Sets worth	100	6,900
200 Gold Watches worth	25	5,000
1000 Silver Watches worth	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets	5	5,000


2307 Prizes worth \$50,000.00.

TICKETS \$1.00.

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

DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY OF EVERY MONTH.

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



Very superior kind of ink is the Fountain Pen. It is the only one that will not dry up, and it is the only one that will not stain. It is the only one that will not clog, and it is the only one that will not leak. It is the only one that will not break, and it is the only one that will not rust. It is the only one that will not fade, and it is the only one that will not change color. It is the only one that will not become brittle, and it is the only one that will not become soft. It is the only one that will not become hard, and it is the only one that will not become soft. It is the only one that will not become hard, and it is the only one that will not become soft. It is the only one that will not become hard, and it is the only one that will not become soft.

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

Cape Breton House

(Late John Lahey's Estate)

163 Lower Water Street. ROBT. H. CAMPBELL

Has opened out with one of the finest and best selected Stock of

Groceries, Ship's Stores, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, &c.

And everything usually found in a well equipped Retail Grocery Store.

CANADA ATLANTIC LINE.

THE S. S. "HALIFAX,"

Will sail from Boston for Halifax, on Saturday, October 27th, at 4 o'clock, p.m., and from Halifax for Hawkesbury and Charlottetown, on Monday, October 29th.

AND RETURNING,

Will leave Charlottetown on Wednesday, the 31st, and Halifax on Thursday, Nov. 1st, at noon, for Boston on her regular trips, and continue weekly thereafter, leaving Halifax for Boston every THURSDAY until further notice.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Noble's Wharf.

CHIPMAN BROS. Agents.

J. S. MACLEAN & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Dealers in West India Goods, Provisions, &c.

JERUSALEM WAREHOUSE, - HALIFAX.

Have on hand a large stock of MOLASSES, Demerara, Porto Rico, St. Croix, Trinidad, Antigua.

SUGAR.

Porto Rico, and all Grades Refined.

TEA. TEA.

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

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

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

Halifax Printing Co.,

165 Hollis St.,

Halifax.

Printing of every kind.

DO YOU WANT A DOG

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

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN POULTRY

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

DO YOU KEEP CAGE BIRDS

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

ASSOCIATED FANCIERS,
237 South Eighth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Halifax Hotel,

HALIFAX, N. S.

THE LARGEST & MOST COMPLETE HOTEL
IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.

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

H. HESSLEIN & SONS, PROPS.

ALBION HOTEL,

22 SACKVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

P. P. ARCHIBALD, Prop'r.

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

CHARGES MODERATE.

LYONS' HOTEL,

Opp. Railway Depot.

KENTVILLE, N. S.

DANIEL McLEOD, - Prop'r.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
100 and 102 Grandville St.,
(OPPOSITE PROVINCIAL BUILDING.)

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

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

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

OPPOSITE JOHN TOBIN & CO'S.
HALIFAX.

Terms, \$1.00 per Day.

CHAS. AuCOIN, Proprietor.

Halifax Steam Coffee and Spice Mills.

Established A. D. 1841

W. H. SCHWARTZ & SONS,

Wholesale Dealers in

Finest Coffees & Spices.

204 UPPER WATER ST.

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FRED. SCHWARTZ

The Yarmouth Steamship Co.

(LIMITED)

The Shortest and Best Route between
Nova Scotia and Boston.

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

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

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

For Tickets, State-rooms, and all other informa-
tion apply to any Ticket Agent on the Western
and Annapolis or Western Counties Railways.
W. A. CHASE, L. E. BAKER,
Agent. President and Manager.

FOWLER'S FRAGRANT DENTALINE, TOOTH WASH.

The Newest, Nicest, Cheapest, and Best

TOOTH WASH.

Just as large a bottle as Zozodent
and only

35 Cts. PER BOTTLE.

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HATTIE & MYLIUS,

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

Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow

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Heavy Hardware

In the Maritime Provinces.

Pig Iron	Iron Boiler Plates
Bar Iron	Steel "
Lead	Boiler Tubes
Tin	Boiler Rivets
Antimony	Steam Tubes,

—ALSO—

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

FOUNDRY SUPPLIES,

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

SHIP CHANDLERY

—AND—

SHELF HARDWARE.

EXCELSIOR PACKAGE

DYES!

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

The colors, namely, are supplied:

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

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



SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The works for the construction of the canal,
above mentioned, advertised to be let on the
21st of October next, are unavoidably post-
poned to the following dates.

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

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

Wednesday, the 24th day of October next.

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY,

Secretary.

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

MY COUNTRY LANDLADY.

"A pretty girl!" They spoke of her so
Some twenty or thirty years ago
With a slender waist and a laughing eye,
And a dimpled smile both bright and shy--
A village girl, as nice to see
And as ripe for fun as a girl can be.

She's more than forty; she's less than fair;
There are streaks of grey in her faded hair;
Her waist is thick and her cheek is thin,
And the wrinkles around her eyes begin
To tell the story she would conceal,
And the tapestry's seamsy side reveal.

But her eyes are kind; you may see she tries
To hide each poor little sacrifice.
Hers is the willing, capable hand,
Swift to obey the thought's command,
And the womanly touch, conferred to make
That cheerful comfort which all partake.

Few are the visible signs she shows
Of a grievous world of trouble she knows;
Her cheery greeting, her mild reply,
Her jest and laughter, would all deny
The load of worry and work she bears
In spite of the smiling face she wears.

Man, woman or child, not a soul in the house--
I verily think not so much as a mouse--
Feeds in her cupboard or knocks at her door,
And is not better at heart than before.
She's not a beauty, but yet, I declare,
We are all in love with our landlady there!

Jeese, my darling! Come here, and see
My landlady's secret as read by me:
Be she old or young, be she dark or fair,
There's all the magic of beauty where
A woman's kindly and heartsome grace
Sheds sunshine over a little space.

D. H. R. GOODALE.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

REPOSE.

A Nova Scotia journalist sends us the following:—

"I read *THE CRITIC* every week with interest. I like its style, and its
calm, dispassionate, and impartial editorial observations. I am glad that Nova
Scotia can support one literary journal. We have literary talent in the Pro-
vince, but what is wanted are ways and means to develop and bring it out.
THE CRITIC is, or ought to be, the best medium for that purpose.

I send you a contribution which you may perhaps see fit to publish.
I wish you success and prosperity, and trust our acquaintance may become
more solid and lasting."

"Peace, greatness best becomes; calm power doth guide
With a far more imperious stateliness
Than all the swords of violence can do,
And easier gains those ends she tends unto."

There are four cheering words in the English language, welcome to every
toiling pilgrim in the "vale of tears;" these are: Hope, Friend, Home, and
Mother. We would add another to the quartette, Rest; but Rest is a word
of too final a significance for this world of work and turmoil. As well
think of casting anchor in the midst of the Atlantic, and staying there, as to
think of complete rest in this life of change and trial. No; it is only when
we have battled the storms and tempests, the rocks and shoals, the whirl-
pools and eddies of life's voyage, that the Angel of Death, obedient to the
will of the Master, bears us away to the Golden Shores; it is then, we can
confidently exclaim: "This is our Rest."

"After the flight, the downy nest,
Beyond the shadowy river—Rest."

We will therefore speak only of "Repose." With what pleasure does
every toiling son or daughter of Adam look forward to the close of day, a
few hours of pleasant rest and a night of sound repose; casting cares, anxie-
ties, annoyances, and disappointments behind them! I like that Tyrolean
Evening Song:—

Come to the sunset tree; the day is past and gone,
The woodman's axe lies free, and the reaper's work is done;
The twilight star to heaven, and the summer dew to flowers,
And rest to us is given by the cool, soft evening hours.
Sweet is the hour of rest, pleasant the wood's low sigh,
And the gleaming of the west, and the turf whereon we lie;
When the burthen and the heat of labor's task is o'er,
And kindly voices greet the tired one at his door."

What will regular hours of sound, refreshing sleep not do? The
cry for rest has always been louder than the cry for food. Not that it is
more important, but that it is often harder to get. Of two men or two
women, otherwise equal, the one who sleeps best will be the most moral,
healthful and efficient. Sleep will do much to soothe irritability of temper,
peevishness and uneasiness. It will cure insanity. It builds up and
strengthens a weak or weary body. It mitigates dyspepsia. It relieves the
languor and prostration of consumptives. It cures hypochondria. It allays
neuralgia. It heals the broken spirit. It assuages sorrow. Indeed, we
might make a longer list of nervous maladies that

—"Gentle sleep"

Nature's soft nurse"

will cure or mollify.

One man may do with less sleep than another; but as a general rule, if
you want a clerk, a lieutenant, a lawyer, a physician, a legislator, a judge, a
president, or a pastor, do not trust your interest to any man who does not
take on the average eight good solid hours of sound sleep out of every

twenty four. Whatever may be his reason for it, if he does not give himself that, he will snare sometime just when you want him to be strong. You cannot cheat nature out of that which rightfully belongs to her. Do so, and she will some time revenge herself on you.

"Night is the time for rest;
How sweet, when labors close,
To gather round an aching breast
The curtain of repose;
Stretch the tired limbs and lay the head
Upon our delightful bed!"

I believe in the general law of compensation, but it is impossible not to recognise that the pleasures of life are not equally divided. Too many make their lives all pleasure; every day is a holiday with them; their whole life seems a sort of vacation, and they spend it accordingly. On the other hand, multitudes are burdened by overwork, aggravated by care, anxiety, grief, and trouble. They toil like slaves in a galley. There seems no respite for them. To every man or woman whose nervous system is threatened with prostration from worry, we would therefore say, let everything be done in its season. Practice order, regularity, system, economy, neatness, in everything you undertake. Whatever you do, let it be done thoroughly. Have a place for everything, and everything in its place. Be punctual in all your engagements. Transact the business of life in a business-like manner. Be cheerful, for everyday cheerfulness is both a virtue and a health-preserver. The chief secret of comfort lies in not suffering trifles to vex us, and in prudently cultivating our undergrowth of small pleasures, since very few great ones, alas! are let on long leases. But above all, cultivate repose. Take your regular eight hours of sound, refreshing sleep, and a few minutes of repose if possible during the heat and burthen of the day. Do so, and your life will be one of comparative pleasure and profit to yourself and those around you, and mind and body being stimulated and refreshed, you will be able to accomplish a maximum of work, and exert a maximum of influence.

"Day is for mortal care,
Eve for glad meetings round the joyous hearth,
Night for the dreams of sleep."

Restlessness of mind disqualifies us, both for the enjoyment of peace and for the performance of duty. Cultivate repose. Work will go much smoother; while the hands and the head will be the lighter, the readier, and the more diligent by it. Remember, that health is worth more than crops, more than farms, more than any earthly blessing. And once lost, it is always difficult, often impossible to regain.

One of the chief causes of the ill-health, which is so common, is the habit of overwork. They, men, sleep too little, make their day's work too long, and hurry too much. Work in a proper degree is a benefit as well as a duty, but overdone, it is destructive. Many live too fast, work too hard, break down early, and in what ought to be the prime of life, begin to fail. Thus, much of the enjoyment which a healthy and well regulated life ought to bring is missed, and but a poor preparation made for the life to come.

NEW GLASGOW.

W. D. S.

(To be continued.)

DON'T.

"IDION," Pictou.—We have scarcely space to publish your letter in full, neither is the subject of sufficient importance; though we are glad to receive independent opinion and criticism.

You appear to have conceived the idea that "Etiquette" is what you call "a grammarian," implying, it would seem, a somewhat bigoted one. In this you are in error. The ideas of the gentleman who has furnished comments on the little book "Don't" are naturally broad, and are backed up by a pretty wide knowledge of all grades of society. His objection to the form of speech (e. g.) "what kind of a man," is based on a simple consideration which puts aside any necessity for the minute investigation into "corresponding expressions in the sister languages" which you consider desirable, but for which "Etiquette" really has not time. *Le jeu ne vaudrait pas la chandelle.* It is such a little game to such a fat candle. "Etiquette," has the strongest interest in philology, and is, therefore, quite aware that "a language is not artificially made, but is a spontaneous growth, and that rules are only the deductions of grammarians from the forms of speech settled by usage." This is precisely the consideration which subjects English to "the usage of the best society." Now the purest English is spoken by a high-bred and thoroughly cultivated English lady. An American lady, however charming and cultivated, will not do, because, however pure her grammar, she will not be entirely free from American turns of expression. It is quite sufficient therefore for "Etiquette's" purpose, that no thorough-bred lady would say "what kind of a man." He does not propose to write a philological treatise about a simple affair which may be very much a matter of individual opinion.

Quite agreeing with "Idiom's" defence of idiom against grammar—that is to say over-strained grammar—he is yet quite wrong in defending the real vulgarism "it is me." King James' translators could never have brought themselves to make Jesus say "It is me." (Matt xiv, 27.) Neither, we will repeat, would any thorough-bred woman say it. The example given by "Idiom" is also unfortunately inappropriate. It would not be a matter of comparative French to say *c'est je* instead of *c'est moi*, it would not be French at all. But *moi* is a recognized idiomatic nominative, as in such a sentence, *C'est moi qui vous parle.* Idiom, however, need not be under any concern that Etiquette is to be shocked by a false nominative. He sees too much villainous writing every day of his life not to have developed a tolerable thickness of hide by this time.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Hibbard Electric Manufacturing and Supply Company, Limited, capital \$150,000, with head-quarters at Montreal, has been incorporated under the Dominion Companies Act. Letters patent have been issued incorporating the Ontario Hedge and Wire Fence Company, of Windsor, with a capital stock of \$250,000.

The distance from Kingston to Montreal by the Cornwall Canal is 180 miles; by the Rideau 240 miles, a difference of only 60 miles. It is considered that it would be a good thing for the shipping trade if the Rideau Canal were available for craft as large as pass through the Cornwall Canal.

A case containing a railway carriage, recently sent to Melbourne, was the largest ever shipped from Great Britain. It was 31 feet long, 10 wide, and weighed 16½ tons.

Railroad men say that the demand for American locomotives and railroad cars in South America is unprecedented, especially for roads the sharp curves of which demand peculiarly constructed cars.

A large emigration of crofter fishermen to British Columbia is probable next spring. A number of the leading cannery owners are arranging to emigrate 120 families, about 600 souls, to take the place of Indians and Chinese in the canneries at fixed wages.

The Alberta cattle from the new Oxley rancho have arrived at Liverpool. The mortality during the voyage was under 3 per cent. They are sound, healthy cattle, and the rancho company are confident they will find a profitable market in Britain, the excellent quality of the meat destroying the present prejudice to its peculiar color.

British Columbia canned 13,061,312 pounds of salmon last year. There are no big salmon runs now, and the prospect is that the rivers will experience in time the falling off in the supply that has been noticed in the salmon rivers on the Pacific coast of the United States. The lobster fishery has been overdone in the East. It will be well if the salmon fishery be protected from injudicious operations before it is too late.

The refining of lubricating oils from refuse, commenced some months ago by DisotEAU & Desfontaine on a small island near the mouth of the Columbia River has been attended with much success. According to law the canneries are prohibited from throwing away the salmon refuse as long as a refinery is in working order and can use the refuse. In this way the refiners have an opportunity of securing material at a very small cost, and the only real expense is in extracting and refining the oil. So far this season 2,000 gallons have been refined, and 3,000 gallons more will be made before the season closes. Had the salmon run been good this year these figures would have been doubled or tripled. Two grades of oil are refined, and both are admitted to be fine lubricators.

Credit should largely rest on a knowledge of a man's financial history and condition. It should not be refused a man who all his life has met every engagement, nor should it be extended to one who has regularly failed therein.

The U. S. Treasury Department has decided that various kinds of paper put up in sheets, for the use of bookbinders, are dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem, as "paper not otherwise provided for." Some of the paper covered by this decision has one surface coated with gold, silver or bronze, some is made in imitation of morocco or leather, some is marbled.

The announcement that overtures have been made by the Canadian Post Office Department, looking to the opening of negotiations with the Japanese Government for the establishment of a Money Order Convention between the two countries, is one of considerable importance. It may be regarded as in some measure prophetic of great results to follow from the opening up of the new route afforded by the Canadian trans-continental railway, and trans-Pacific steamship lines.

The French Board of Trade of Montreal have in anticipation a trip down the south shore of the St. Lawrence to Quebec. The proposed trip is taken at the instigation of the promoters of the proposed South Shore Railway, in order to inspect and make known the capabilities of the districts through which the new line will go. The Chamber of Commerce leave Montreal on the 8th of October.

The *Colonies and India* says "Canada has never been averse to some plan of commercial reciprocity, which would not jeopardize her growing industry or discriminate against the mother country. It is the United States, not Canada, which has built a wall along the boundary line. Canada has right on her side and can afford to wait until her neighbors are in a proper state of mind."

The agricultural department of the British Privy Council is circulating the report of the Canadian Commissioner of Inland Revenue as regards the alleged adulteration of Canadian cheese. Agricultural journals admit that testing that 112 samples were analyzed without a single example being found of cheese containing extraneous fat. The Canadian Commissioner is justified in asserting that "filled cheese," common to the States, is not made in Canada.

In New York State the number of establishments in which strikes were inaugurated in 1882 was 817. In 1883 the number of establishments involved was 952, in 1884 931, and in 1886 the number fell to 647, but in 1887 the number reached 4,400 establishments, or 1,143 more than the combined number for the preceding four years.

The people of Owen Sound are enthusiastic over the establishment of a big iron ship yard by the Pease Iron Works Company, of Toronto. It is the intention to contract for the building of iron steamers, constructing the hulls at Owen Sound works, and the engines at their factory in Toronto. They will follow the Clyde style of construction, and for the present it is their intention to import the steel plates required from Scotland. Scotch steel can be brought into Canada free of duty cheaper than that manufactured in the United States. An order of about 1,000 tons of steel, to be used in the construction of the new C. P. R. boat, is now on the way from the Old Country.

As showing the direct Canadian trade, which is by means of her connections at present possessed by this country, it may be noted that the S. S. *Parthia* on her trip from Vancouver for Yokohama, had in her cargo 6,000 sacks of flour and 620 bales of Canadian cotton piece goods. We want foreign markets as well as those which we possess at home, and we are glad to see that they are gradually opening up.

COMMERCIAL.

The general state of trade has been satisfactory. The continued wet weather has, naturally, had a rather depressing effect, but, on reviewing the whole situation, transactions have been fully up to expectations.

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week.—J. M. DeWolf, (estate of) carriage works, Halifax, stock, &c., advertised for sale by auction, E. R. Moffatt, grocer, North Sydney, removed to Boston, J. E. Jefferson, grocer, Annapolis, sold out to his son, Walter G. Jefferson, S. M. McKenzie, Publisher, New Glasgow, sold out "Eastern Chronicle" newspaper to James A. Fraser, but will continue to print at his office, Isaac Gates, grocer, Lunenburg, sold out by sheriff under bill of sale.

Bradstreet's report of the week's failures.

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Oct. 19	Prev. week	1887	1886	1885	1888	1887	1886	1885
United States	195	195	195	188	161	7,866	7,505	8,066	9,224
Canada	31	34	31	22	27	1,382	1,027	981	1,043

DRY GOODS—The improvement in sorting up orders noted in our last has been well maintained. These orders cover the general lines of winter wear. There is, however, so much cutting of prices that there is little or no margin of profit. Add to this the fact that payments as a rule are not promptly made and paper has almost invariably to be renewed, and it becomes evident that under such conditions the textile traffic cannot be remunerative. The city retail trade during the week has been fair, but collections are disappointing and, as a rule, have cost more than the profit on sales.

BREADSTUFFS—The flour market has been rather quiet again, and the demand was only moderate, as buyers have in many cases held off to a great extent. The volume of business has, therefore, been moderate at firm prices.

After the excitement consequent upon the intense speculative movement in breadstuffs all over the continent had subsided, markets began to settle down to a healthy basis for trade, and relative values obtained.

During the excitement Chicago was from 8c. to 12c. (including freight) per bushel higher on wheat than New York, and New York dearer than London, whilst our own Canadian markets were slower in being affected.

The price of wheat throughout Ontario has gradually picked its way up from \$1 08 on the 1st of October (at which time wheat was \$1 25 in Chicago) to \$1 22 for fall wheat, and \$1 35 for Manitoba hard, which is the current ruling price throughout Ontario to-day. The asking rate of mills for 90 per cent patents range from \$6.50 to \$6.85 delivered at Halifax. We have heard of solitary cars being picked up at a trifle less.

The *Echo Agricole* of Paris, an authority on food statistics, has published an estimate of the wheat crop of the world for 1889 and the world's requirements for the present cereal year. We compile the following therefrom:—

	Production, Bushels.
Europe	1,111,878,000
America	452,760,000
Asia	341,628,000
Australia	38,406,000
Africa.....	32,928,000
Total production.....	1,977,600,000
	Surplus.
America	107,016,000
Asia	35,572,000
Australia	12,348,000
Africa	6,860,000
Total surplus, bushels.....	161,896,000
European requirements	193,452,000
Deficiency	31,556,000

The amount of production and surplus placed to the credit of America no doubt includes both North and South America. It will be observed that, if Europe is the largest producer of wheat, it has, nevertheless, not furnished

enough for its own consumption. *Bradstreet* states that:—The rapid advance in the price of flour, from 40 to 60 per cent, according to the grade—to but 40 per cent on the quantities used in the making of bread sold to the larger proportion of the public—is nearly in proportion to the gain shown in wheat. There is a somewhat larger advance than that on wheat, but the reason is clear. In England, where lies our chief market for a large share of our total annual exportation, the price of home-grown wheat has declined, owing to poor quality, but flour (from home-grown wheat) has advanced about \$2 per barrel. With this situation to back the 30 per cent higher winter wheat in the United States, and a greater advance in the price of No. 1 hard spring wheat (owing to decreased production), the 40 per cent advance in the price of flour in the United States is thoroughly warranted by apparent international trade conditions. In brief, nearly if not quite the whole appreciation in the price of flour is legitimately based upon the apparent statistical position of wheat, and has been influenced but triflingly if at all, through additional impetus lent by the late September corner. Reduced exports, reduced purchases by millers, higher prices for wheat and for bread, are not therefore the outcome of the corner in September wheat, and have not been augmented 5 per cent, if at all, by it. It is a common error with many to mistake for a cause that which should be classed as an outcome or consequence. The steamer *Finance* cleared from Newport News on Saturday, the 13th inst., with 15,000 bushels of wheat and 1,350 barrels of flour. The shipment of wheat to Brazil is unusual, and it is surmised that it is to be used for seeding. In Chicago the market has been very strong, and quotations have been:—Wheat \$1.10 November, \$1.11½ December, \$1 12½ May; corn rather weaker, at 43½c. November, 40½c. December, 39½c. May. Oats quiet and steady at 24½c. November, 25½c. December, 29½c. May.

PROVISIONS—There continues to be a good jobbing demand for pork, and the market has been fairly active with a good business doing. Owing, however, to a shortness of supply in some lines, buyers have in some cases been unable to fill their wants even at the recent advance which has been well retained. The enquiry for lard has been very fair, and sales were made quite freely. There has been no change in the Liverpool provision markets, prices being steady all round. Pork is quoted at 77s. 6d.; lard at 46s. 6d., bacon 46s. 6d. to 48s. 6d., and tallow at 28s. There was a strong tone to the Chicago provision market, pork advancing 30c. to \$14.4½ November, \$14 37½ December, \$14.27½ May. Lard was also stronger. Lard moved up to \$8.35 November, \$8.15 December, and \$8.17½ January. The hog market has continued weak, and another decline of 5c. to 10c. was scored.

BUTTER—Choice creamery is scarce, and in good demand. Writing on the butter situation in Montreal, the *Trade Bulletin* remarks as follows:—“It was not long since that butter appeared a most undesirable commodity to handle, and most dealers and shippers left it severely alone. All of a sudden, however, a great scarcity is found to exist in the offerings of choice grades of creamery and dairy, prices of which have advanced 1c. to 2c. per lb., after making allowance for the difference in quality of the fall make. For choice September creamery, 23c. has been paid at the factory, but holders are not free sellers at that figure. It is estimated that the fall make of creamery in the districts around Montreal will amount to between 4,000 and 5,000 packages, which some contend will be all wanted for the home trade, whilst others affirm that, taking into consideration the large quantity of goods that is still held, an export outlet is necessary in order to work off an undoubted surplus. In the best sections of the Eastern Townships, buyers are picking up fine dairy fall ends at 20c., and 18c. for straight dairies. In the Richmond section of the Townships these figures are materially shaded, owing to the poorer make. Little or no Morrisburg butter is coming to this market at present, although a fair make is said to be in progress, and only a few occasional parcels of Brockville can be secured. At points west of Toronto considerable quantities of dairy are reported as being held, but at figures which at present preclude their being handled here. Within the past few weeks 12 to 15 carloads, chiefly creamery, have been shipped, from this city to British Columbia and the North-West, costing 22c. to 23c. per lb. The exports of butter from this port from the opening of navigation to Oct. 13th were 11,189 packages, against 53,693 packages for the corresponding period in 1887. The exports this season have shown a very remarkable falling off, being 42,500 packages less than those of last year to date, and 23,300 packages less than those of 1882, which were the lowest previous on record. Up to this date in 1879 we had shipped 138,353 packages. Now, as we have exported such an unprecedentedly small quantity this season, the question naturally arises:—Is not a large portion of the butter still held in the country?”

CHEESE—The strength of the market, to which we referred in our last, has been well maintained, with a further addition to prices in Liverpool, which are up to 50s. for finest white and colored. A report from Utica, N. Y., says:—“The cheese market was quiet but steady. No offers were heard until after 5 p. m., and then 10½c. was put on the fancies general. Sales of the day include September stock from the fifteenth to the twenty-fourth, but an average is about wholly on home trade, as nobody has any faith in the export business. Shippers seem to be pretty nearly out of the market, not being willing to pay the prices asked. But somebody appeared to take the cheese without much grumbling, and it is believed that a good share of it went to parties who expect to sell it to the home trade. Of the amount taken at 10½c. a considerable portion was small cheese, perhaps one-half. The rest was fine, full cream, September stock of regular size.”

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS—Under a fair enquiry the pig iron market continues to be firm. There is, however, no animation about it either here or abroad, and quotations all around are unchanged. This is of course in a sense a transition period of the year, and little activity can be expected till winter really sets in. Business in nails is fairly active with prices firm.

SUGAR.—The market for refined sugar during the week has been quiet, there being no disposition on the part of buyers to take hold freely. The situation in New York is reported not to be as encouraging for sellers as it might be, and advices from Europe regarding the beet root crop state that it will be the heaviest on record. The London Grocer of Sept. 29th says:—"From the latest estimates published of the forthcoming beet crops it appears pretty certain that the production on the Continent for the present season will not only be much larger than last year, but also heavier than at first supposed, and the raw sugar market has been so impressed with this fact that during the past week it has become very dull, so that the business done has been of comparatively light amount. The buoyancy which prevailed last week has entirely subsided, as neither the home trade nor exporters have shown any desire to purchase."

OILS.—The Montreal market is very firm with an upward tendency in prices, Gaspe and Newfoundland cod oil being quoted at 37½c. to 40c. with fair sales, and Halifax at 33c. to 34c. Steam refined seal oil 47½c. to 48c. Newfoundland cod liver oil 65c. to 70c., but demand slow. The Trade Bulletin says:—"The price of cod oil has continued steadily to advance, and this week we have to chronicle a still further rise, the sale of 150 bbls. of Gaspe having just transpired at 37½c., which is fully 7½c. per gallon more than it would have realized about five or six weeks ago. Then it was difficult to sell at any price, cod oil being one of the most neglected articles on the mercantile list, but the market has since undergone a wonderful change, and holders of Newfoundland oil are now asking 40c., which is 9c. to 10c. more than they were willing to accept some time ago. During the past week or ten days there has been quite a strong and rising market which it is thought has not reached the climax. Steam refined seal oil has also advanced 4c. to 5c. per gallon within the past few days in sympathy with the improvement in cod oil, and prices are now quoted at 47½c. to 48c. Linseed oil is very firm at a further advance of 2c. to 3c. per gallon, and the outlook favors a continuation of the recent development of strength, which has induced consumers to step into the market and cause a better movement."

FISH.—Receipts of fish during the week have been rather more liberal, and a better feeling prevails. Prices for dry fish remain practically unchanged, and will doubtless continue so until Bank fish commence to arrive, when the market will probably assume a more decided tone. The mackerel catch continues to be very small. There are rumors that netters about Canso have taken some, which is an indication that these fish are moving down the coast, but experienced fish dealers seem inclined to think that they may go off into deep and southern waters, instead of skirting our shores as usual. Herring are very scarce, the summer catch having been much below the average. The fall run in Newfoundland is not due till next month, when the result of the year's work in this line will become apparent. Our outside advices are as below:—Montreal, October 23.—"Labrador herring are in good request, and sales are reported at \$5.25 for round lots, and we quote \$5.25 to \$5.50. Cape Breton herring \$5.50 to \$5.75. Dry cod is firm at \$5 per qtl., and green cod \$5 for No. 1, and \$5.25 for No. 1 large. Labrador salmon \$14 to \$15 per bbl." Another Montreal report of the same date, reads:—"There has been a good jobbing demand for fish, and the market has continued active with a large volume of business, but we do not hear of any round lots changing hands. A lot of 600 bbls. of Labrador herrings were offered at \$5.50 and refused by one dealer. There is a good supply of herring offering, for which the demand is fair at steady prices, while in a jobbing way sales have been made freely at \$5.75 to \$6. Cape Breton herrings have ruled steady under a fair demand at \$6 to \$6.25. Green cod has ruled weak, and round lots have been offered at \$4.75 without meeting a buyer, as the feeling is generally weak, and dealers are looking for lower prices. Labrador salmon has been changing hands at \$14 to \$14.50, and B. C. salmon at \$13 to \$13.50 per bbl. The demand for finnan haddies continues good, and all the offerings have been taken at 7½c. to 8c. per lb." Gloucester, Mass., October 22.—"We quote large Georges codfish at \$4.75 to \$4 per qtl., and small at \$4.25 to \$4.37½. Bank \$4.25 and \$4. Shore \$4.50 and \$4.12½ for large and small. Dry Bank \$5 and \$4.50. Cured cusk at \$3.50 per qtl.; hako \$2.30, haddock \$3.25; heavy salted pollock \$2.50; and English cured do. \$3 per qtl. Labrador herring \$6.00 per bbl.; medium split \$5.50; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$6 75; Eastport \$5; round Shore \$3.50; pickled codfish \$5.50; haddock \$4.50; halibut heads \$3; tongues \$7; sounds \$12; tongues and sounds \$10; alewives \$5; trout \$14.50; California salmon \$15; Halifax do. \$20; Newfoundland do. \$18. Clam bait \$7 to \$7.50; slivers \$6.50; halibut fins \$13."

Boston, Oct. 23.—"The catch of mackerel on this shore is now nearly over, and vessels are commencing to haul up. There have been landed up to the present time less than 34,000 bbls. all told. Most of the fish coming in are small size, and inspect medium No. 2's., selling in fishermen's order at \$19 to \$19.50 per bbl. Some good mackerel are coming forward from Prince Edward Island, and sales of unculled have been made at \$23 to \$24, of No. 2's. at \$23, and of No 1's. at \$25. Some mackerel are arriving by steamers from Liverpool, G. B., caught on the Irish coast. They are fat fish, of good size, but very poorly cared for. Dealers think perhaps 10,000 bbls. of these fish may be put up there. This is about the middle of the season with them. Nova Scotia large, and medium 3's. are quoted at \$17.50. Cape Breton large split mackerel are quoted at \$6.50 to \$6 75; Labrador do., \$6 to \$6.25. No. 1 salmon, \$19 to \$20 in a small way. Large dry bank cod fish, \$5, and medium \$4.50 per quintal." Havana, Oct. 22, (by cable via New York).—"Codfish, \$7; hako, \$5.50; haddock, \$6. Market steady." St. John's, Antigua, Oct. 9.—"The market is barely supplied with dry and pickled fish. All the old stock has been cleared off, and dealers must pay fair prices for next direct arrival. We value cod at \$18; haddock \$14; hako \$12; split herrings \$4.25; No. 3 mackerel \$8.50; alewives \$6; smoked herrings, 18c. per box."

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.

SUGAR.	
Cut Leaf	9½ to 10½
Granulated	7½ to 7¾
Circle A	7½
White Extra C	6½
Extra Yellow C	6½
Yellow C	6½ to 6¾
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.	
Barbados	35
Demerara	36
Diamond N.	43
Porto Rico	36 to 37
Cienfuegos	32
Trinidad	34 to 35
Antigua	34 to 35
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44
" Bright	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family	6½
Soda	6½
do. in lb. boxes, 60 to case	7½
Fancy	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

This market is relatively lower than the West, arrivals have been pretty free lately and dealers seem anxious to dispose of their stock without the trouble and expense of storing, hence concessions are made here running below mill quotations. Whilst we do not change our quotations on flour, buyers shop around for soft spots. Cornmeal is steady, oatmeal continues firmer and dearer, mill feeds are steady and abundant, oats steady at the last quotation.

FLOUR	
Graham	0.50 to 0.70
Patent high grades	0.75 to 1.00
90 per cent. Patents	0.50 to 0.65
Superior Extra	0.65 to 0.75
Extras from Patents	0.55 to 0.60
Low grades in sacks	0.75 to 0.85
" " barrels	4.00 to 4.25
Oatmeal, Standard	4.50 to 4.75
" Granulated	5.00
" Rolled	5.00 to 5.10
Corn Meal—kiln dried	3.25 to 3.30
Bran, per ton	20.00 to 21.00
Shorts	24.00 to 25.00
Middlings	26.00 to 27.00
Mill or Mixed Feed, per ton	30.00
Oil Cake, Ground	35.00
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs.	40 to 43
Barley " of 48 "	nominal
Peas " of 60 "	1.40 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel	2.15 to 2.20
Pot Barley, per barrel	5.55
Hay per ton	13.00 to 14.50
raw "	11.00 to 12.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	11.00 to 11.50
" Am. Plate	12.00 to 12.60
" Ex. Plate	12.60 to 13.00
Pork, Mess. American	20.00
" American, clear	22.00
" P. E. I. Mess	none
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	15.50 to 16.00
" Prime Mess	13.25 to 13.75
Lard, Tubs and Pails	13
" Cases	13.50 to 14.00
Hams, P. E. I., green	none
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2 20 per bbl.	none

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
Extra	none
No. 1	21.00
" 2 large	17.00
" 3 large	12.50
" 3 large	12.50
" 3 large	12.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore July	4 75 to 5.00
No. 1, Aug. Round	4 25
" Sept. per	4 25
Round Shore	3.50
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.	4.50 to 5.00
Bay of Islands, Split	2.25 to 2.50
" Round	2.00 to 2.25
ALEWIVES, per bbl.	5.00
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore, new	1.25
New Bank	3.80
Bay	4.00
SALMON, No. 1	15.50 to 16.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.	2 75
HAKE	2.35
CUSK	1.75
POLLOCK	1.25
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.	30
COD OIL A	26 to 27

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

LOBSTERS.

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

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER

Pine, clear, 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	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m.	2.00
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

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

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 20
" unwashed	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	5 to 6
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1	6
" under 60 lbs., No 1	5
" over 60 lbs., No 2	5
" under 60 lbs., No 2	5
Cow Hides, No 1	5
No 3 Hides, each	4
Calf Skins	25
" Deacons, each	25
Lambskins	25 to 50
Tallow	2

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Gravensteins	2.50 to 3.00
Apples, No. 1, new, per bbl	1.50 to 2.25
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	6.25
Lemons, per case	6.90 to 7.00
Cocoanuts, per 100	5.00
Onions	2½ to 2¾
" American Silver Skin	2½ to 2¾
Dates, boxes, new	5½
Raisins, Valencia, new	7 to 7½
Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb.	12
" small boxes	13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags	6
Bananas, per bunch	2.00 to 3.00
Grapes, Aleria, kegs	5.50 to 6.25

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	16 to 18
Geese, each	none
Ducks, per pair	7c to 8c
Chickens	50 to 60

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive	4.25 to 5.00
Oxen	3.50 to
Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights	3.00 to
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs	4.00 to 4.50
Lambs	4.00 to 5.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

AT CROSS-PURPOSES.

(Continued.)

More and more figures appeared on the street, and the lowering dawn broadened into a murky day. New York was awakening. Paul turned from the window and proceeded to get into his boots and overcoat. The Rubens might be open by this time. Still, he did not like to leave his room where he had waited so long. Suppose even now, by some unforeseen chance, Charley should come and find him absent. He would stay at his post to the end. Then his eye brightened a little as he hit on a simple expedient.

CHAPTER XIII.

MR. PAUL STUYVESANT SPEAKS HIS MIND.

Stuyvesant stepped out into the little vestibule of his apartment and rang the District Messenger call which was fixed at one side of the door. Then he returned to his room and sat down to his desk. He wrote a very urgent letter to Charley. It was a relief to him to write it; it seemed to give him an assurance that his friend was still in the land of the living. He asked if his note of the night before had not been received, and begged Charley, if he was at home, to come over without losing an instant. "It is of the greatest importance," he wrote, and he signed himself "Ever your friend, Paul Stuyvesant." If Charley were there to read it, he hoped that he would understand that *ever* as conveying an assurance that Paul would stand by him to the end.

In due course the messenger-boy arrived, and the note was committed to him, with an injunction to be as quick as possible and to bring back an answer. Then Paul sat down, to undergo a severer trial than any the long night had inflicted.

It was then about twenty-five minutes before eight, and it seemed as if the next half hour was made up of centuries instead of minutes. Every possible and impossible contingency was weighed over and over again in Paul's mind. Would the messenger succeed in gaining admission to the studio? He scarcely hoped that Charley would be found, but very likely Barney might be there, and some news might be obtained. At all events, there was nothing to do but wait.

Eight o'clock struck at last. A key grated in the lock, and Paul sprung to his feet, white and desperate. It was only the old woman who was accustomed to come and arrange and dust his sitting-room before he appeared in the morning. She withdrew, with an apology, when she found Mr. Stuyvesant already astir and in possession, depositing the *Gotham Gazette* in the place where Paul had been accustomed to find it every morning, without ever troubling his head to inquire how it got there.

He was left alone again, with the consciousness that his nerves were in a very unsatisfactory condition. They were soon subjected to a further trial.

A sharp rap was heard at the door; the messenger-boy had returned. Paul's ashen lips could hardly falter out the monosyllable "Well?" for he knew that the doubts and fears which had possessed him during fourteen hours of a mental strain, such as he had never before undergone, were to be resolved now,—for better, it might be, it could scarcely be for worse. But the boy seemed unconcerned enough.

"Gen'leman was in bed," he said, and he handed Paul a note.

"In bed?" echoed Stuyvesant, as he reeled into a seat, with the unopened letter in his hand. "In bed?" he repeated. "When did he get home?"

"Dunno," answered the boy, with a grin, and then Paul realized that the best thing he could do would be to read the answer, which was addressed in Charley's handwriting. He tore open the envelope and read the following, written in pencil on the back of his own note.

DEAR OLD POST SCRIPT,—

Of course I found your note last night when I got home, but as it was after midnight, I never thought you would expect me till the morning by the bright light. I'd have been around right off if I had supposed you would let me in. I hope you haven't been getting into trouble with the police and want me to bail you out? You can count on me every time. You can even count on me this time, as soon as I can hustle myself into a few garments. I trust your business is not serious. Though I fear it is, since you rouse me out of my beauty sleep so recklessly. When you have said your say, I've something to tell you about myself which may interest you. I think it will—and I know it will surprise you.

Yours in the bath tub, C. V.

Paul dismissed the messenger with a nod and stared at the letter in his hand as if it were a cryptogram. What could it mean? It was couched in the writer's habitual tone of careless raillery. There was nothing mysterious or morbid or melodramatic about it, it was just such a note as the boy might have written if there were no Zalinski in the world, and if the Mary Magdalen still rested in its proper frame. Could he have been dreaming? Stuyvesant asked himself if it was nothing but a nightmare springing from the hideous watch he had kept. He found no solace in this idea, he knew his head was all right, even if his nerves were shaken, and he turned to the letter again with a profound bewilderment. "I've something to tell you about myself which may interest you. I think it will—and I know it will surprise you." This was the only sentence that seemed in the least out of the common. These were the only words that even hinted at a mystery. But that Charley would refer to a matter of such gravity in such a bantering strain, was impossible.

Paul read the letter for the third time. So his long night's vigil had been wasted. Charley had returned home at midnight, and then had

thought it too late to come around. Paul grew angry as he recollected how many wakeful hours he had spent since twelve o'clock, and how there had not been one of them in which Charley's appearance would not have been hailed as a relief. But Charley had been in bed and asleep all the time, and he grumbled now because he had been disturbed an hour too early in the morning.

Paul's wrath waxed hotter and hotter, and it was not far from the boiling point when the door opened and Charley walked in.

He was neat, spruce, and well dressed as ever, rosy from cold water and the January air. About him there were no traces of a sleepless night and no signs of a hurried toilet. Everything was in place, even to a little hot house flower in his button-hole, which might have been culled that moment, so fresh and fragrant did it look.

He came in jauntily with his dripping umbrella in his hand and deposited it carelessly in the corner. The water ran down and collected in a little pool on the carpet.

"Morning, morning," he said. "Halloo! what's up? You look as if you had been sitting up all night with your own corpse."

"I have not been to bed," answered Paul. He could not go on. The young fellow's appearance was in too sharp a contrast to the fears that had been torturing him.

"Dissipating, eh?" continued Charley, lightly, and then, noticing the other's continued gravity, "What are you looking so cross about? Oh, I see! I've left my umbrella dripping! Well, I never can remember." He took it up and stood it in the rack. "I won't be guilty again. Now, tell me, what's the row?"

"Charley," said Paul, with an effort, "I have something very serious to talk about; but you mentioned in your note that you had something to tell me. Perhaps it is the same thing. Go on. You may tell me everything."

Charley stared at him in unfeigned amazement. "I don't see how it can be the same thing," he said. "You don't know anything about it, unless you are a sharper fellow than I take you for."

"Perhaps I am sharper than you take me for, and clues have come to my hand which you never could have dreamed of. So go on, let me hear all about it."

"Let's hear what's worrying you first, old fellow," said Charley, with real concern. "Something has happened; I can see that; you look as white as a ghost with the dyspepsia. You haven't been sitting up all night and sending off for me at cock-crow for nothing. What's the matter? Anything about Kitty?"

Paul fired up at once. "Don't dare to mention her name," he said, hotly.

"Come, that's cool," rejoined Charley. "Pray, why mayn't I mention my own sister's name? She isn't yours yet, and I doubt if she ever would be if she heard you talk to me like that."

"No trifling," retorted Stuyvesant, "I know all."

Charley's eyes opened wider, and the corners of his mouth seemed twitching with a desire to laugh, but he only said,—

"The deuce you do! What a lot you must know, then!"

Paul had hard work to keep his temper. To him this cavalier way of treating a serious matter was incomprehensible. Steadying his voice with an effort, he said,—

"I am deeply pained to see you approach this subject in so flippant a spirit. I was in your studio yesterday."

"Yes, and you left a note there. I got it. What's that to do with it?"

"While in your studio, I looked round among the pictures; I searched everywhere—"

"Cool of you, but, considering who you are, I'll forgive you this time," said Charley, who was engaged in lighting a cigarette.

"In the farthest angle under the gallery I came on the Mary Magdalen"

Charley's lips were puckered into a whistle.

"Now, do you know," he said, finally, "I'm sorry you found that, old man. I hadn't intended you to see it,—at least not yet. I meant to have—Well, no matter; it's none the worse, I suppose."

Paul's astonishment at this reception of his information was well nigh ludicrous. He almost gasped for breath, and he stared at Charley as if the artist were a being of some new and undescribed species.

"How did you gain access to Mr. Sargent's apartments?" he at last found voice to ask.

"With a silver key. I never met an incorruptible concierge in my life," answered the young fellow, with a light laugh.

"And can you speak of it in that tone? Do you not realize what you have done? Do you make no account of your mother and sister,—the shame and misery you may bring on them—"

"Come, come, Stuyvesant," said Charley, quickly; "that's pitching it rather too strong."

"I can't speak half as strongly as I feel," answered Paul, hotly. "I think the whole transaction as mean and despicable as anything I ever heard of. I—"

"Look here, Mr. Stuyvesant," interrupted the young man, rising and standing before him, "you are going too far. I would bear more from you than from any other man, and I would knock my own brother's teeth down his throat—if I had one—for saying half what you have said. So just put up short where you are, will you?"

"What did you come here to tell me?" asked Paul. "Be candid and above board now, and I'll do what I can for you?"

"What I came here to tell you is purely my own business," answered Charley, stiffly. "I should have been very glad to tell you about it, but I don't think it would possess the interest for you now that once I had fancied it would. At any rate, after the words you have used to me, I should have no pleasure in telling it."

The young man picked up his umbrella and turned toward the door. Paul could not suffer him to leave him like this, with no conception of the magnitude of the crime he had committed.

"Don't go yet," he said. "You don't seem to realize that this is a very serious matter. Do you know that this is nothing more nor less than a theft you have committed?"

"I do not regard it in that light at all," answered Charley, with his hand on the lock of the door, "and, since you entertain that opinion of me, the less we see of each other in the future the better. Good morning."

The door slammed with a vicious sound, and Paul was alone.

He was already equipped for the street, and he had had enough, more than enough, of his rooms for the present. He would go out. It was a cheerless morning, and still too early to go anywhere, he said to himself. To Paul *anywhere* generally meant to Mrs. Vaughn's house, and that was his meaning then. Still, he fancied he would feel better out of doors; he could take a cup of coffee at a restaurant and kill time somehow till he could imagine it late enough to call on Kitty. He felt an overmastering need of seeing her, and seeing her as soon as possible. With his old methodical instinct, he picked up the scattered leaves of his manuscript and arranged them in proper order. That consumed a little time. Then he glanced hopefully at the clock, but it was only a few minutes past nine. He was disappointed. He had hoped it was later. Still, the clock might be slow. Paul knew it wasn't, but he glanced at his watch. It had run down; he had not wound it the night before. He did so now, and set it by the clock; then he thrust the *Gotham Gazette* into his pocket. It might help him to pass the time. He threw open the window, took one more glance around the room, and went out.

The streets were muddy and disagreeable, and a fine, misty rain was falling. Stuyvesant took little heed of it, but walked across the square immersed in thought. He was trying to explain Charley's extraordinary attitude, but he could find absolutely no explanation. The boy had been bitterly indignant at the accusation, as indignant as he could have been if he were innocent, but of course his innocence was out of the question. Apart from all the rest of the evidence, apart from the tangible proof of the picture, Charley admitted the fact that he had bribed the concierge to allow him access to Mr. Sargent's apartments during that gentleman's absence. He had admitted it, too, without a tincture of hesitation or shame. To be sure, though, if he were incapable of remorse for the theft itself, he would be equally callous as to the steps which had led to the crime. He remembered that Charley the day before, when speaking of Mr. Sargent's purchase of the picture, had been very severe on a man who could find no better use for his money than to buy a valuable work of art and lock it up where no one could see it. But surely this idea could not have so wrought upon the young artist as to convince him that he was therefore justified in stealing the painting. Moral obliquity like this was not to be met with in men of Charley's class and education. Yet on no other hypothesis could Paul account for the indignation, the scorn, and at the same time the brazen assurance with which he had repelled the accusation of theft, while admitting that he had stolen the picture. This perplexing problem had been viewed in every possible light, many miry blocks had been traversed, a hasty cup of coffee had been swallowed,—and it was ten o'clock.

Stuyvesant stood on a street corner with his watch in his hand, wondering whether he could yet venture to call on Miss Vaughn.

CHAPTER XIV.

MR. PAUL STUYVESANT READS THE "GOTHAM GAZETTE."

It still lacked several minutes of half-past ten—more minutes than he cared to count—when Stuyvesant stood on the steps of Mrs. Vaughn's house and pulled the bell. He had never before called on Kitty at so early an hour, except by previous appointment when it had been arranged that he was to be her escort on some excursion demanding a start betimes. But this morning he felt an imperative need of seeing the girl he loved. He wanted the solace of her presence, the comfort of a few minutes conversation with her, after his long night of agony and his very peculiar interview with Charley at the end of it. He felt that he could not talk to her on the subject that was uppermost in his thoughts. He was determined to work out her brother's salvation alone, if that were possible, and till the last moment he would keep from the sister all knowledge of the terrible facts he had discovered. But he wanted to see Kitty for another reason. They had parted in coolness the night before, and this was in itself no slight addition to the burden he was called upon to bear. He could not believe that she was angry with him still; at any rate, a complete humiliation on his part, and unstinted apology, even without an explanation, would doubtless serve to smooth the matter over.

When the servant opened the door, he inquired for Miss Vaughn. Could he see her?

"Oh, yes, of course; she was up stairs now with Mr. Charles."

This was an unexpected embarrassment. Paul had no desire to meet Charley again, at least not just at present. He hesitated for a full minute, and a very little would have tempted him to run away. However, Stuyvesant's was not a shrinking nature, and he entered the house, and sent a message to Miss Vaughn. Would she see him alone for a few minutes?

He was shown into Kitty's special room, the same in which he had waited for her on the previous day,—the same in which he had waited for her more times than he could reckon, though every time had its own sweet memories. The apartment was full of remembrances of her; the evidences of the girl's dilettante art were scattered around in picturesque confusion.

(To be Continued.)

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Yours truly,
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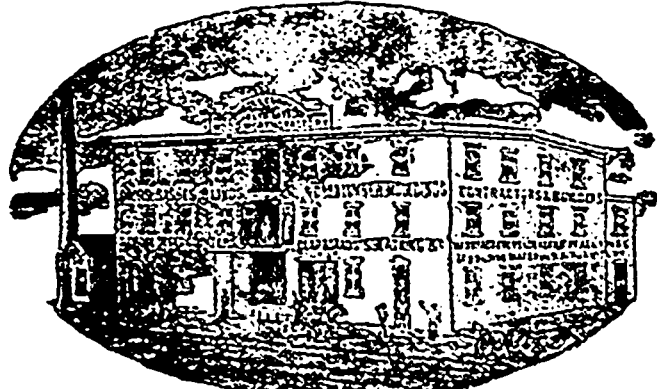
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MINING.

The news from the various gold mining centres continues to be most satisfactory, and from present indications we think we are safe in predicting that the total yield of gold this year will be larger than last. For the prospector the season must have been an unusually trying one, as the continuous rains have swollen the creeks and streams, and the amount of bailing required to keep trenches and prospecting pits clear of water must have been disheartening in the extreme. Still, there are no more persevering men in the world than some of our prospectors, and many of them have been richly rewarded for their toil.

The large gold returns of the past few years are having a good effect on outside capitalists, and we are constantly receiving letters from the United States asking for information about gold properties and full details in regard to the manner of taking up areas. To all such seekers for information, we send copies of the reports of our Inspector of Mines, and of the Mining Act, but we feel that what is really wanted is a concise pamphlet containing a synopsis of the mining laws, and the most important facts in regard to the gold-mining industry.

The Mining Act, it seems to us, needs a thorough revision, and might be simplified in many respects without interfering in the least with its legal provisions. An index, for hurried reference, is almost a necessity, and we would suggest to the Department of Mines, which now displays a most commendable disposition to meet the wants of the public, the advisability of having this matter attended to at once. Our own mining men have become familiar with the Act and thoroughly understand its provisions, but an outsider, on glancing at it, would be liable to pronounce it most complex, and throw it aside as entirely beyond his comprehension. Not only this, but the chances are that he would be so unfavorably impressed with our mining laws as to conclude not to invest in the Province. A carefully prepared synopsis would therefore be of great service in furnishing correct information to would-be investors, and every means of drawing capital to our gold fields should be adopted by the Government.

The officials in the Mines Department have their time so fully occupied with their regular duties that it is not fair to them to place additional duties on their shoulders without additional recompense. Still, they are the best qualified to edit a pamphlet such as we have referred to above, and any one of them who might undertake the task should be well recompensed for the extra work entailed. "The Mines and Minerals of Nova Scotia," by Mr. Gilpin, the Inspector of Mines, is a work that has been of the greatest value in drawing attention to the mineral resources of the Province. The last edition is now almost out of date, and a new edition containing the discoveries and statistics of the last ten years is urgently needed. We trust that the Department will bear this in mind, and if necessary, provide a suitable sum in the estimates of next year for its publication.

A valuable iron deposit is being developed at Robinson's Cove, Cape Breton. Magnetic and specular ore of excellent quality has been found at a depth of 45 feet, and the lead is more than 100 feet wide. It is situated close to the shore, and the water is deep enough to allow the largest steamers to load within 50 yards of the shaft. Abundance of limestone for flux is within a few yards of the deposit.

IN A CHINESE COAL MINE.—An observant English correspondent in China, Archibald John Little, F.R.G.S., thus describes what he saw in a Chinese coal mine:—Donning a native suit of calico and a pair of straw sandals much too small for me, I entered the mine. A tunnel, eight feet high by five feet broad, almost horizontal, but with a gentle incline outwards, pierces the rock for a distance of 194 pai (Chinese feet)—1,000 feet in all. In the centre a wooden tramway is laid, upon which run the to-tzo or coal baskets, which rest on four small iron wheels. A double doorway guards the entrance, which is only opened for the passage of the to-tzo as they come out laden with coal, each propelled by its men. We entered, pushing an empty to-tzo before us as a guide to keep us in the centre of the passage and out of the water channels excavated on either side. The object of so carefully closing the entrance was, they told me, to retain the fresh air that was being so laboriously pumped in. We progressed slowly through the slush, having to give way for each laden to-tzo bound out, by removing our empty carriages bodily off the rails so as to let the other one keep its course. At length we reach the head of the tunnel, at a spot where transverse galleries branch off right and left, while, facing us, sat, in pitch darkness, a solitary fanter, turning the wheel whereby the air of the tunnel was pumped into the gallery to the left, which again was closed by double doors similar to those which guard the main entrance. To the right were abandoned galleries, now impassable, owing to caving-in of the roofs. Passing through the doors on our left, we scrambled along the low passage, necessitating constant stooping for nearly 500 yards, when we came upon the present workings. We here turned off to the right along the seam, which appeared to be about three feet thick, and inclined to the horizon at an angle of not more than twenty five degrees. The miners were hewing sideways with a single headed pick, a short distance down water had been reached, and was being painfully kept down to its present level with bamboo pumps. The air seemed quite fresh, but the cramped position induced me to beat a speedy retreat to the outer air.

SPANISH IRON AND COAL.—Mr. Consul Young, reporting on the trade of Bilbao for the year 1887, in a blue book just issued, mentions that coal and coke are the principal articles of importation at that place, and there was a considerable increase last year over that of the previous year, viz., coal 8 per cent. and coke 92 per cent. The amount of coal

imported was 142,458 tons—all British, with the exception of about 12,000 tons of Spanish coal from Gijon. As much as 96 per cent. of coal imported from the United Kingdom was in British vessels. The amount of coke imported—nearly all British—was 177,654 tons. The exportation of ore last year from Bilbao reached the maximum amount. The following figures show the comparative exportation of iron ore during the last five years: 1887, 4,170,422 tons; 1886, 3,160,047 tons; 1885, 3,295,982 tons; 1884, 3,155,432 tons; 1883, 3,378,234 tons. In addition to the above must be added 28,274 tons coasting and 228,306 tons proceeding from the mining district, but shipped outside the port of Bilbao.

THE TRANSVAAL GOLD OUTPUT for the Witwatersrand district, as reported by the local newspaper, to include July, has been as follows:—

	Ounces.	Value.
January	11,289	\$197,557 50
February.....	12,169	212,957 50
March	14,706	257,355 00
April	15,853	265,427 50
May	19,052	332,535 00
June	16,318	269,297 00
July	19,963	349,352 50

Total of district.....\$1,886,432 50
Monthly average..... 269,490 28

For the same period the product of the DeKaap field was 109,242 ounces worth, say \$1,738,114.

The Calumet & Hecla has again surpassed all previous records in the amount of mineral produced for a given period. In twenty-four hours the stamp mills turned out 140 tons of mineral. What this means may be seen from the following:—One hundred and forty tons of mineral yields fully 213,000 pounds of refined copper. Call the total cost of making this copper 6 cents per pound, the price received from the "syndicate," 13 cents, and one half of the "syndicate's" profit at 16½ cents, the price to consumers, and a clear profit of 8½ cents per pound is shown. On 213,000 pounds this figures at \$18,620, which certainly is a substantial profit for one day's work, and gives an idea of the greatness of this mine. A product for one day of 140 tons of mineral makes it appear as certain that 4,000 tons per month will be produced before the Calumet & Hecla makes up for the time lost by the great fire in its shafts.

CONCENTRATES.—There are thirty states and territories which are known to contain stone quarries.

The value of the gold and silver product of Montana for 1887 is estimated at \$23,796,085.23.

The imports of tin to Chicago during the past week show a total of 7,895 boxes, weighing 1,043,855 lbs.

A Silver City, Idaho, mine is putting in a Sprague electric plant, to drive a 50-stamp mill four miles away from a water-fall.

Two thousand years ago, Vitruvius recommended that stone should be quarried in summer, when driest, and be allowed to season two years before being used, so that the natural sap might evaporate.

Marble is imported to the value of about six hundred thousand dollars annually, the supply coming largely from Italy, though smaller amounts are brought from France, Belgium, Portugal, Egypt and Algeria.

Electricity has been successfully applied as a motive power to rock drills. The drill is fixed upon the usual drill column, and instead of being hitted to run by steam or compressed air, is provided with a belt pulley and the proper mechanism to run the drill.—*Chicago Mining Review.*

SALMON RIVER.—A new and very rich lead has been opened on the property of the "Dufferin Mining Co." at Salmon River. It is of fair size, and lies north of the large leads now being worked so successfully. The quantity of free gold in the quartz is reported as remarkable.

LOCHABER GOLD MINING Co. (Limited).—Mr. J. C. Ashton, Manager of the Liverpool Syndicate Mining Co.'s interest in Nova Scotia, has just returned from an inspection of the mine at Lochaber. His reports, that considering the bad weather, great progress has been made in the erection of the mills and buildings, and in the opening up of the mine.

A despatch notes the shipment from Newport, Ky., of 150 pounds of chemically pure aluminum, consigned to London, England, the first shipment of this metal from the United States. The metal, which sold at 50c. per pound, was smelted from Kentucky ore and clay by a process which is as yet tedious, and is kept a secret.

MALAGA DISTRICT.—Good reports continue to come in from this district, the latest being to the effect that another brick of gold weighing 255 ozs., and worth over \$5,000, had been brought into Bridgewater. This was from the Malaga Mining Company's property, and was the result of 11½ days crushing. This company are spending a large amount of money in developing and increasing the facilities for working their fine gold property, which will add largely to its value. It is also reported that the gold supply continues getting richer.

PLEASANT RIVER DISTRICT.—A late despatch states that the Pleasant River Mining Company's mill and crusher were totally destroyed by fire on Monday night. There being no insurance, the company meet with a total loss of about \$6,000.

FREE! 16 Grand Love Stories, a package of goods worth two dollars to manufacture, and a large 100 p. Picture Book, that will surely put you on the road to a handsome fortune. Write quick, and send a silver, to help pay postage.
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Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the
undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for the
Sault Ste. Marie Canal," will be received at
this office until the arrival of the eastern and
western mails on TUESDAY, the 23rd day
of October, next, for the formation and con-
struction of a Canal on the Canadian side of
the river, through the Island of St. Mary.

The works will be let in two sections, one
of which will embrace the formation of the
Canal through the island; the construction of
locks, etc. The other, the deepening and
widening of the channel-way at both ends of
the canal; construction of piers, etc.

A map of the locality, together with plans
and specifications of the works, can be seen
at this office on and after TUESDAY, the
9th day of October, next, where printed forms
of tender can also be obtained. A like class
of information, relative to the works, can be
seen at the office of the Local Officer in the
Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Intending contractors are requested to
bear in mind that tenders will not be con-
sidered unless made strictly in accordance
with the printed forms and be accompanied
by a letter stating that the person or persons
tendering have carefully examined the locality
and the nature of the material found in the
trial pits.

In the case of firms, there must be attached
the actual signatures of the full name, the
nature of the occupation and residence of
each member of the same; and further, a
BANK DEPOSIT RECEIPT for the sum of \$20,000
must accompany the tender for the canal and
locks; and a BANK DEPOSIT RECEIPT for the
sum of \$7,500 must accompany the tender
for the deepening and widening of the chan-
nel-way at both ends, piers, etc.

The respective DEPOSIT RECEIPTS—cheques
will not be accepted—must be endorsed over
to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and
will be forfeited if the party tendering
declines entering into contract for the works,
at the rates and on the terms stated in the
offer submitted.

The deposit receipt thus sent in will be
returned to the respective parties whose ten-
ders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind
itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order, A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 8th August, 1888.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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

A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications, will be ready for examination at this office and at the Lock-keepers house, Galops, on and after Tuesday, the 15th day of October instant, where forms of tender may be obtained by Contractors on personal application.

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

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

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

By order.

A. P. BRADLEY,

Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 11th October, 1883.

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HOME AND FARM.

The Toronto Educational Journal has the following:—"That was sound and sensible advice which Lieutenant-Governor McLelan gave the Nova Scotia farmers at the opening of the Provincial Exhibition, a week or two since, when he urged that they should bestow as much attention upon the education of the sons whom they intended to take up farming as upon that of those destined for the professions? Why not? It is clearly true, as he said, that often farmers and their wives stint themselves for the purpose of educating sons for the learned professions, to make them doctors, lawyers, or clergymen. He had all honor for those who did this, but claimed that the education of the lad who was to have the farm should have their first care. For the practical purposes of their life work, as well as for all the higher ends of human life, it is important that the farmers of the future should be men of the highest intelligence and culture. Again we ask, Why not?"

Says the Windsor Tribune:—"Prof. H. Y. Hind has raised peaches this year that far surpass any even brought from the States. Some of them weighed 5 oz. each, and were beautifully colored. There are numerous localities throughout the Province where peaches could be raised profitably. There are many sheltered spots along the southern slope of the North Mountains that are admirably suited to the purpose. Farmers having such spots should make the experiment, at least by planting a few trees."

It is said, we know not on what authority, that the skunk is useful to the farmer as a destroyer of the potato bug, and that it not only gathers them off the vines, but also roots them out of the ground. No doubt, if this be the case, the skunk would be both cheaper and safer than paris green, though more odoriferous. Perhaps he might do what is too often neglected by the farmer who finds his potatoes infested, viz: continue his operations in the fall, which is quite as important as clearing off the pest at earlier periods of the year.

Says the Farm Journal:—"Hants County has the credit of carrying off the first prize for apples at the Provincial Exhibition this year. Kings and Annapolis have always been considered the banner counties in fruit growing, but farmers in other counties are coming to believe that other portions of the Province are eminently adapted to this industry. There is not a county in Nova Scotia but could profitably engage in this business."

As prolonged darkness is detrimental to vegetable life, so are dark stables injurious to the health of stock. Many stables are made to face the blank wall of the building, and when the animal is in the stall it so darkens the manger that it must feed at random. After standing in a dark stable, and then coming out into sunlight, the eyes are dazzled, and this oft repeated impairs the sight and sometimes leads to blindness.

Several estimates, which do not differ to any great extent in the totals, calculated by experts, place the deficiency in the European wheat crop, as compared with last year, at about 160,000,000 bushels.

We have noticed this paragraph in several of our American exchanges, it is said to answer well. Will any of our readers try it, and oblige us with a report? "When spokes and felloes shrink, and the wagon tires become loose in consequence, it is the custom to have the tires reset, at the usual expense of fifty cents each. It is far cheaper and better for the wheels, to saturate the entire woodwork with hot linseed oil. It can be applied with a rag tied to a stick. This fills the pores, and causes the timber to swell, and fill the tire as when new. With a coat of hot oil once in a year or two, there will be no loose tires, and the wheels will last very much longer."

Sir John Lawes has contributed to the Agricultural Gazette of Monday last an article describing his experience of ensilage—experiments in relation to the system having been conducted on his farm at Rothamsted since 1884. He concludes that there is more waste of feeding material in converting grass or clover into silage than in converting it into hay, where the latter can be well made; but he admits the value of the system of ensilage in a wet season, such as the last. In a dry climate, such as that at Rothamsted, where the average annual rainfall is 28 inches, he is not disposed to make ensilage part of the regular farm system, because, he says, the produce of an acre in hay will go further in feeding live stock than the same produce made into silage.

The discrimination here made is of considerable importance in the consideration of the ensilage question.

The Farmer's Advocate (W. Weld, London, Ont.,) for October is quite up to its usual form. This is a publication of practical utility, which has a circulation from Halifax to Victoria. It is monthly, of attractive get up, illustrated, and low in price, \$1 per year. This is not the first time we have spoken of it in terms of commendation.

According to the Bee Journal, there are in North America about 300,000 persons keeping bees. The annual honey product is about 100,000,000 pounds, and its value nearly \$15,000,000. The annual wax product is about 500,000 pounds, and its value more than \$100,000.

It was, we believe, considered doubtful at one time whether Pictou County was at all well adapted for fruit raising. Undoubtedly the question has been solved by Mr. D. H. Shaw, a gentleman who betook himself there

from the Annapolis Valley, a few years ago. Mr. Shaw, securing six acres of ground on the west side of New Glasgow, set to work on it, and has today one of the prettiest and most valuable orchards and fruit gardens in Canada. Three years ago Mr. Shaw's property was but an ordinary piece of uncultured land; it now contains 1,000 plum trees, 200 apple trees, 3,250 gooseberry bushes, several pear trees, 1,000 currant bushes, etc. The plum trees, of select varieties, are highly spoken of. Though only planted fifteen months ago, some of them bore this year as much as a peck of plums each. Mr. Shaw picked and sold this year 5,000 gallons gooseberries and currants, finding a ready market both in his own neighborhood and throughout the Province. This, however, is not all. Mr. Shaw's strawberry plants have yielded him 1,500 quarts, of a flavor which have procured him a provincial reputation. To these products are to be added 1,000 quarts raspberries, between two and three tons of rhubarb, 400 to 500 quarts plums, and 600 head of cabbage. This is the result of two years work on six acres of land, and is an example of what may be accomplished by energy and judgment, which ought to appeal in the strongest manner to the enterprize of farmers all over the Province. If there were plenty of Mr. Shaws we should not see barrels of pickles imported from New England, and paying duty, which we ought to be able to put up fully as well ourselves.

At this season there is always some portion of the farm from which a crop has been removed, and this should be given up to the poultry. Turkeys and guineas will destroy thousands of insects, while ducks and geese will eat myriads of young weeds close to the ground. The hens will also find waste swards and insects, and perform good service. In cases where ample forage can be provided, the hens will require no feeding at night, as they will be able to find all they need, and the exercise will keep them in the best possible condition for laying. If eggs are cheap now, they need cost nothing, and as but little damage, if any, can be done to the growing crops, advantage may be taken of the opportunity to let the fowls forage.

OUR COSY CORNER.

EDGING FOR TRIMMING CHILDREN'S UNDER-LINEN, CROCHETED IN THE WIDTH.—Abbreviations: M. Mesh, Ch. Chain, DC Double Crochet, SC. Single Crochet, M. Make (put cotton once over hook).—The leaves are crocheted first as follows: 10 Ch., in these, passing over the last 4 Ch., are worked * always 1 DC. putting the cotton twice over the hook, yet keeping the last mesh link of each DC. on the hook, then all the links on the hook are drawn off putting the cotton over once. 5 Ch. are next worked into the hind link of this mesh loop, 6 DC. each separated by 3 Ch. 1 DC., putting the cotton over twice, in the 1st DC. Then 12 Ch., 1 SC., in the Ch. between the 2nd and 3rd last DC., and 4 Ch.—Repeat from star. Row of 1 DC., 2 Ch., and 1 Row of SC give the foot of the edging.

EDGING FOR TRIMMING CHILDREN'S UNDER-LINEN, WORKED IN THE WIDTH: TRICOTER AND POINTED BRAID.—For the foundation 1 SC. is worked into one point of the braid, then 12 Ch. The 1. Row is as follows, passing over 3 Ch and working backwards: 9 DC each in 1 Mesh of the former row here as always (keeping the last link on the hook) then 1 DC. in the first and 1 DC. in the next point of the braid, in going forwards the two last DC. are first meshed off together, then the next, putting the cotton each time over the hook.—2. Row. Going backwards: 2 Ch., put cotton over once, 1 DC. in the 4th DC., put cotton over once, 1 DC. always in the next following 4th, 5th and 6th DC. of the foregoing row, put cotton over once, and 1 DC. always in the two braid points, in going forwards the two DC. are again to be meshed off together, then each of the following DC and each cotton loop meshed off separately.—3. Row. Going forwards. 2 Ch., put cotton over once, 3 DC. on the 3 DC. coming together, put cotton over once, 1st DC., put cotton over one and 1 DC. always in the two braid points; in going forwards the two last DC. are meshed off together, each following DC., and each cotton loop meshed off separately. After 2 Ch. repeat from 1. Row.

Loose raglans of heavy serge or ladies' cloth are the favorite long independent garments for street wear and travelling. They are unlined and easy to wear, concealing the entire costume, so that nothing more convenient to wear for morning shopping and business errands was ever invented.

The fastening of a basque or waist has become a secret and a mystery. No buttons are visible, and the loose vest or shirring, or whatever drapery adorns the front of a bodice, completely conceals the fastening, which may be on one side or in front, with hooks and eyes or with buttons, as preferred or found most convenient. There is ample scope for originality in the arrangement of the waist drapery, and dress-makers are not slow to avail themselves of the opportunity, and show how superior they are to the guidance of a fashion plate.

From Demorest's Monthly for Oct.

To BOIL ONIONS.—Pare them, and soak for half an hour in strong salt water. Then boil till tender in water, or milk and water. When done, pour off the water, sprinkle a little salt over them, then some melted butter.

In making waffles never put sugar in the batter, as it causes them to be leary and tough.

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

97 Books for \$1.00.
NEW REVISED LIST OF
BOOKS FOR THE MILLION.

1. The Widow Hedott Papers. The book over which you laugh till you cry.
2. Winter Evening Recreations, a collection of Acting Charades, Tableaux, Games, Puzzles etc.
3. Back to the Old Home A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay author of "Hidden Perils."
4. Dialogues Recitations and Readings, a choice collection for school exhibitions, etc.
5. The Standard Letter Writer for Ladies and Gentlemen, a complete guide to correspondence.
6. The Frozen Deep A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
7. Red Court Farm. A Novel. By Mrs Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.
8. The Lady of the Lake. By Sir Walter Scott. Of all the works of Scott none is more beautiful.
9. In Cupid's Net A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
10. Amos Barton A Novel. By George Eliot, author of "The Mill on the Floss," etc.
11. Lady Gwendoline's Dream A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne"
12. The Mystery of the Holly Tree. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
13. The Budget of Wit, Humor and Fun, a large collection of funny stories, poems and jokes.
14. John Bowerbank's Wife A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman"
15. The Grey Woman A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," etc.
16. Sixteen Complete Stories by Popular Authors, embracing love, humorous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting.
17. Jasper Dane's Secret A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," etc.
18. Fancy Work for Home Adornment, an entirely new work upon this subject, containing easy and practical instructions for making fancy baskets, wall pockets, brackets, needle work, embroidery, etc., profusely and elegantly illustrated.
19. Grimm's Fairy Stories for the Young. Finest collection of fairy stories ever published. Children are delighted with them.
20. Manual of Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen, a guide to politeness and good breeding, giving rules of modern etiquette for all occasions.
21. Useful Knowledge for the Million, a handy book of useful information for all.
22. The Home Cook Book and Family Physician, containing hundreds of excellent cooking recipes and hints to housekeepers, also telling how to cure all common ailments by simple home remedies.
23. Manners and Customs in Far Away Lands. An interesting and instructive book of travels, describing the peculiar life, habits, manner and customs of people of foreign countries.
24. 87 Popular Ballads. Same size as sheet music. Words of all the old and new songs.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

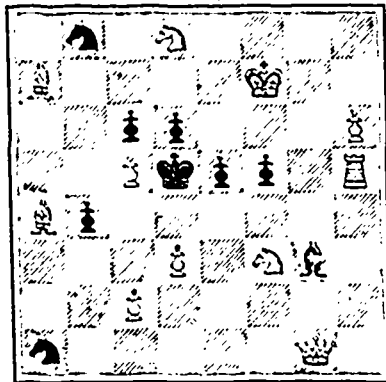
Solution to Problem No. 42.—K to K3.

Solution to Problem No. 43.—B to Q3.

Correct solutions of the above received from Mrs. H. Mosoley, J. W. Wallace and W. J. Calder.

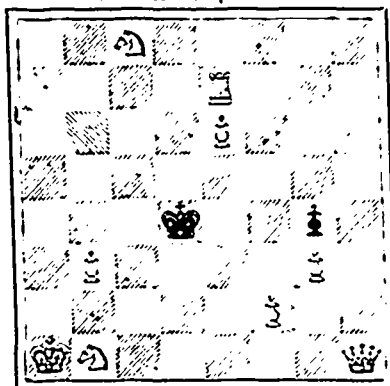
Solution to No. 41 received from A. Bradler, correct, but too late for competition list.

PROBLEM No. 45. "Torquay Directory." BLACK—9 pieces.



WHITE—11 pieces White to play and mate in 2 moves.

PROBLEM 46. "Morning Post." BLACK—2 pieces.



WHITE—9 pieces. White to move and mate in 3 moves.

GAME No. 34.

Played in the Bradford International Tournament.

RUY LOPEZ.

- WHITE. C. von. Bardoleben. G. H. Mackenzie. 1 P to K4 2 Kt to KB3 3 Kt to B3 4 B to Kt5 (b) 5 Castles 6 P to Q3 (d) 7 B takes Kt 8 Kt to K2 (f) 9 Kt to Kt3 10 P to B3 (g) 11 P to Q4 (h) 12 Kt takes P 13 P takes B 14 P to K5 15 Q to B2 (i) 16 RP takes Kt 17 B to Q2 18 QR to B 19 P to B4 20 B to R5 21 R to B3 22 R to R3

- 23 K to B2 24 Q to B5 25 R takes Q 26 P to Kt3 27 B to Q2 28 R takes R 29 R to R6 30 B to Kt4 31 B to B5 32 R takes P 33 B takes R 34 K to K3 35 K to Q3 36 B to Kt6 37 B to B5 38 K to B2 39 B takes P 40 B to K 41 K to B3 42 K to Kt4 43 K to B5 44 K to Kt6 45 P to R4 46 P to R5 47 P to R6 48 P to K6 49 P takes P 50 P to K7

Notes (translated from La Republique Francaise) by M. S. Rosenthal, Paris.

a The proper move. If 3 B to B4, 4 Kt takes P; B takes P (ch) (if 4 Kt takes Kt, 5 P to Q4; B takes P, 6 Q takes B; Q to KB3, 7 B to K3; Kt to B3, 8 Q to Q2; KKt to K2, 9 P to KB4; Castles, 10 B to Q3; P Q3, 11 Castles QR, with the better game.) 5 K takes B; Kt takes Kt, 6 P to Q4; Q to KB3 (ch), 7 K to Kt, Kt to KKt5, 8 Q to Q2 (obviously if 8 Q takes Kt; Q takes P (ch) and mates next move); P to Q3, 9 P to KR3; Kt to R3, 10 Kt to Q5; Q to Q, 11 Q to KKt5, and wins.

b The text move brings back the opening to the Ruy Lopez. The usual attack is 4 P to Q4; B to QKt5, 5 P to Q5; Kt to K2, 6 Kt takes P; P to Q3 (if 6 Kt takes KP, 7 Q to KB3, Kt to KB3, 8 B to KKt5; Kt (K2) takes P, 9 B to QB4; P to QR3, 10 B takes Kt; P takes B, 11 Castles QR, with the advantage.) 7 B to QKt5 (ch); P to QB3, 8 P takes P; Castles, 9 P takes P; B takes P, 10 Kt to KB3 (if 10 Kt to Q3; B takes Kt (ch), 11 P takes B; Kt takes P, 12 B to Q2; Kt takes B, 13 Q takes Kt; B takes P, 14 R to KKt; B to K5, followed by B to KKt3, with the better game); Kt takes P, 11 B to Q2; Kt takes B, 12 Q takes Kt; Q to QR4, 13 B to Q3; Kt to Q4 or QR to QB, with the better game.

c If 4 B to B4, 5 Kt takes P; Kt takes Kt (if 5 B takes P (ch), 6 K takes B; Kt takes Kt, 7 P to Q4; Kt (K4) to Kt5 (ch), 8 K to Kt, Kt to R3 with the better game), 6 P to Q4; B takes P, 7 Q takes B; Kt to KKt3, 8 Castles, followed by P to K5. d The text loses the advantage of the move, as will be seen by the following note. The usual course, 6 Kt to Q5; Kt takes Kt (if 6 B to K2 7 Kt takes Kt (ch), followed P to Q3 with a slight advantage), 7 P takes Kt; P to K5, 8 Kt to K; Kt to K2, 9 P to Q3 would have been better.

e We disapprove of this. Black might have equalized the game by 6 B takes Kt, 7 P takes B; P to Q3, 8 B takes Kt (if 8 B to KKt5; B to KKt5, followed by Kt to K2, with at least an equal game); P takes B, &c. f Well played, taking immediate advantage of the last weak move. After doubling his adversary's pawn, White posts his knights to the best advantage.

g We disapprove of this also. The proper continuation was 10 Q to K2 (if 10 B to KKt5, 11 P to KR3; B takes Kt, 12 Q takes B, followed by Kt to KB5; and if 10 Kt to K, 11 P to QB3; P to KB4, 12 P takes P; B takes P, 13 Kt takes B; R takes Kt, 14 P to Q4; P takes P, 15 P takes P; B to Kt3, 16 Q to QB4 (ch), followed by Q takes P winning), 11 Kt to KR4, B to KKt5, 12 Kt (R4) to KB5; Q to Q2, 13 Q to K, followed by P to KR3.

h Even now 11 Q to K2, followed up as we have shown, would have been better.

i If 15 Kt takes Kt; P takes Kt, 16 B to K3; B to K3, followed by B to Q4 and with bishops on different colors the game would probably have been drawn. The text move is very well played.

j Weak. The proper move was 16 B to Q2, 17 P to KB4; P to KKt3, 18 B to Q2; R to K, 19 B to QR5; R to QKt, followed by R to Kt 2 and draws.

k Forced, as White threatens 18 B to QKt 4. If 17 P to KB3, 18 P to KB4 would lead to the same position as in the text.

l We disapprove of this. The only proper continuation was 19 R to QKt, 20 B to QR5; R to Kt 2, 21 R to B3; Q to K3, 22 R to Kt 3; KKt to Kt, with an equal game.

m If 21 QR to Kt, 22 R to QKt 3; R to QKt 4, 23 R takes R; P takes R, 24 B takes P, with the better game.

n We should have preferred 24 Q to Q, 25 B to Q2, P to Q R3, followed by P to KR5.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. C. Hood, Yarmouth.—We cannot recognize the few moves that you give as a solution to Problem 62, as the difficulty of the position is not even touched. The same remark also applies to No. 66.

CORRECTION.

An error occurred in our statement of Problem 65, in that a black man that should have been on 20 was omitted. The problem arises from the following

GAME XVII.

"Second double corner."

Table with 4 columns of numbers representing draughts positions: 11-15, 5-14, 8-11, 11-16, 24-19, 25-22, 18-9, 9-21, 17-15, 11-15, 6-13, 16-20, 28-19, 32-28, 29-25, 31-27, 8-11, 15-24, 11-15, 2-7, 22-18, 28-19, 27-24, *30-25, 9-14, 4-8, 7-11, 18-9, 22-18, 25-22

* This forms Problem 65 in which the corrected position is:—black men 1, 3, 7, 10, 12, 13, 15, 20; white men 17, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; black to play and win. Again we invite half-a-dozen Nova Scotia players to solve this problem.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 64.—The position was:—black men 13, 18, 21, kg. 23; white men 12, 25, 30, kg. 16; white to play and draw. Mr. Hood's solution was very good and ingenious, but as he

will see by the one given below, he overlooked an important variation:

Table with 4 columns of numbers representing draughts positions: 16-11, 18-14(c), 8-12, 10-15, (1)23-27, 27-23, 19-23, 27-23, 11-16, 12-8, 12-16, 15-19, 18-23, 23-19, 23-27, 23-16, 15-18(a), 8-3, 16-20, 20-11, 13-17, 19-15, 27-32, 30-26, 30-26(b), 3-8, 14-10, 25-22, 23-30, 15-19, 32-27, drawn.

VAR. I.

Table with 4 columns of numbers representing draughts positions: 23-19, 18-25, 22-18, 15-18, 11-16, 3-7, 9-13, 29-25, 19-15, 25-29, 17-22, drawn, 16-11, 7-10, 13-17, 15-8, 29-25, 22-25, 12-3, 10-14, 17-22, 13-17, 25-22, 18-15, (d)25-22, 14-9, 22-29

a

Table with 4 columns of numbers representing draughts positions: 14-9, 9-14, 25-22, black wins, 19-15, 30-26, 15-11

b

Table with 4 columns of numbers representing draughts positions: 3-7, 7-2, 14-7, black wins, 15-10, 30-26, 21-30

c

Table with 4 columns of numbers representing draughts positions: 8-11, *17-22, 25-18, 19-15, black wins

*

Table with 4 columns of numbers representing draughts positions: 19-15, 17-22, 22-29, 30-25, 11-18, 14-17, 17-22, drawn

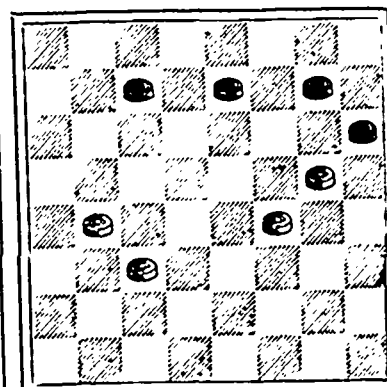
d

Table with 4 columns of numbers representing draughts positions: 3-7, 22-29, 10-14, 29-25, 17-22, 30-26, 25-30, black wins, 7-10, 21-25, 14-23

We have received no replies to 66, and will wait till next week before publishing the solution. The position was:—black men 2, 3, 6, kg. 30; white men 12, 13, 22, kg. 11; black to play and win.

PROBLEM 69.

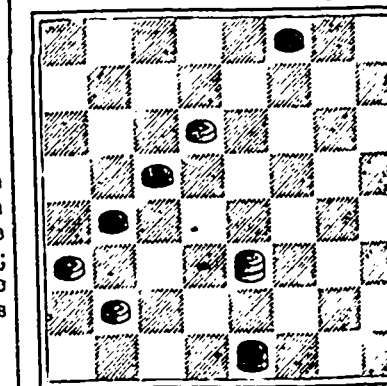
By Isaiah Barker, Cambridgeport, Mass., in Boston Globe. Black men—6, 7, 8, 12.



White men—16, 17, 19, 22. White to play and draw.

PROBLEM 70.

By Wm. Koller, Columbus, Ohio, in Boston Globe. Black men—3, 14, 17, kg. 31.



White men—10, 21, 25, kg. 23. Black to play and draw.