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HALIFAX, N. S., SEPTEMBER 4, 1891.

{ VOL. 8
No. 34 }

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	3, 4
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Oh!-Chat and Chuckles	5
Parliamentary Review	6
News of the Week	6, 7
Chess	7
Poetry—The Song of the Bower	8
A Great Crisis	8
Book Gossip	8, 9
Industrial Notes	9
Commercial	10, 11
Market Quotations	11
Serial—The Bride of An Hour	12, 13
Mining	14, 15
Draughts—Checkers	16
City Chimes	17
.....	18

THE CRITIC,

Published every Friday, at 161 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

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

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Elsewhere we give some advice on the subject of making existence endurable in the hot weather, but now that we have reached September there will not be any necessity for anxiety. We sometimes have some very hot weather during this month, but it seldom lasts long, and the nights are decidedly cool. Our usually delightful autumns are a bountiful compensation for any discomfort "balmy spring" imposes on us.

Russia still continues to arm—some new warlike equipment being almost daily announced. We may truly look forward to these martial preparations ending, as the saying is, in smoke, but it will be the awful smoke of battle. Any conflict with that country will shake Europe to the foundation, and such conflict may be looked forward to at any time. Two more regiments of cavalry have been formed under the Emperor's orders, and various minor additions to the force are likewise reported. All the shipyards are engaged in building ironclads and monitors, of which twenty two are now on the stocks. Extensive railways which have been projected and will be rapidly completed, appear to have more than a commercial value to crafty Ivan Ivanovitch. As soon as the new Russian rifle has been served out to the troops, the country will be in a position to throw off the mask at any moment and stand forth prepared for any openly aggressive policy it may adopt. We think the European powers are fully aware of this, and the bayonets which now flash above in courteous salute may in an instant drop defensively and present a firm, serried line against which the Northern Bear with his bullying cub shall advance only to find how great is the strength of an honest, whole-hearted resistance which brooks neither triffing nor oppression.

The census figures are a great disappointment. No doubt we, like the Americans to the south of us, builded our hopes too high, and are doomed to disappointment, but we cannot but feel a poignant regret that the total population of the Dominion of Canada does not reach five millions. It was hoped that six millions would have been reached, and to fall as far short of this as we have done, the total population being given as 4,823,344, is a terrible come down. We gave the figures by provinces in our news columns last week, together with the increase for the past decade. The figures for the cities show that Halifax has a population of 38,556 as against 36,100 in 1881; such a small increase and so out of proportion to what

was expected, that we wish on many accounts that the authorities would order a civic census of population to be taken at once for our own satisfaction. It was claimed that the last decennial census gave us a population lower by about 4,000 than the facts warranted, and the estimations of the present population ran all the way from 42,000 to 55,000. We fully expected that 45,000 would be near the figure, and we still feel sure that a carefully taken census would bring the sum up some thousands. As to the Counties, those whose chief industry is agriculture have decreased, and the mining counties, with the exception of Pictou, have increased largely in population. Annapolis, for instance, has decreased from 20,598 in 1881 to 19,353, and Cumberland has increased from 27,368 to 34,529. New Brunswick, according to the figures, has only 61 more people this year than in 1881, this showing making it out the most unprogressive province in the Dominion, but as the St. John Gazette points out, this is no worse than the States of Maine and Vermont, which increased only one per cent. in ten years. The results show most conclusively that at present "the star of Empire glitters in the west." Canada does a good deal to secure population, but it appears that a more vigorous effort must be made to achieve the desired results.

Perplexing and puzzling beyond measure, is the general verdict as to the census returns for 1891, and many there be who hold to it that if those returns be correct, those of the previous census were decidedly out. The most pronounced pessimist cannot assert that Nova Scotia is not enjoying a much larger measure of prosperity to day than was enjoyed by her ten years ago. The provincial towns show a very decided increase in population, and to our mind Halifax should do so too. The metropolis shows every indication of growth and prosperity, there are few houses to let, our boarding houses are crowded and building operations brisk. No citizen of Halifax who remembers the city during the decade of the seventies can forget the bottom prices at which real estate and house properties were selling. In those days tenants were difficult to find, many houses were vacant and there were few extensive boarding houses. To-day properties are let before the foundations of the new houses are completed, while rooms in the large and comfortable boarding houses are at a premium. Does any sane Halifaxian believe that if this city increased from 28,000 to 36,000 in the seventies it has only increased from 36,000 to 38,000 in the eighties. The assumption is preposterous, and our city fathers owe it to the fair name of this city to have an enumeration of population made at the earliest possible date. Another curious feature of the census returns is the assumed decrease in population in the counties of Annapolis, Kings and Hants, all of which counties are enjoying a remarkable degree of agricultural prosperity. If the census returns be correct it but proves that young men and women are being educated out of country life, and are seeking homes in the larger centres of population.

When we say the young men and women of the country are being educated out of country life, we express a truth that has been apparent for some time, but even while regretting the fact, we do not wish to be understood as in favor of any backward step in this matter. A little knowledge is proverbially a dangerous thing, and we fear that the amount of schooling the young idea does in the country is only sufficient to make transplantation appear desirable, and not enough to ensure a thorough rooting in belief in the pleasures and profits of agricultural life. It appears that something must be radically wrong with the trend of education. Every mother's son and daughter in our farming country goes to school, and imbibes a certain sort of knowledge or learning, sometimes very superficial, of the branches taught in our common schools. Thus "educated" they become dissatisfied with their surroundings and flock to the cities, where work is not plentiful enough for all who seek it, and many follow up their first move by going away to the United States. We could never return to allowing the young people to grow up without a chance to learn the three R's, but some change in the system at present at work might be fruitful of good results. Why should not some practical agricultural studies be taught in all the schools, and a boy who is to become a farmer be interested in them quite as much as in algebra or geometry? Culture is desirable for its own sake, but if every farmer's son and daughter in the Province were determined to go in for higher education it would be a poor lookout for all. Things must be better balanced than that, and equal honor permiss to the tilling of the soil, the rearing of herds, and the so-called higher walks of life. The fact that so many gentlemen of birth and fortune have gone to farming for an occupation should have a stimulating effect upon those who think they can better themselves by leaving the farm. The highest good of the whole country can be best compassed by these matters being well balanced—not too many of any one calling, and farming is the thing above all others that should not be neglected.

It has been computed that since the practice of embalming began, in 4000 B. C., down to 700 A. D., when it practically ceased, probably as many as 730,000,000 bodies were embalmed in Egypt, of which many millions are yet concealed, though important finds are made from time to time.

A story has been told which illustrates the attitude of the Russian towards the Jew. A poor little Jewish boy was found picking strawberries, without the owner's consent, in the garden of a physician named Granowsky. The latter confined the lad in a closet and afterwards burnt on his forehead the word "thief" in three languages—Russian, Jewish and German—using caustic for the purpose. When this was reported to the Jews, they arose and assembled before the doctor's house, but were dispersed and ill-treated by the police. When the Jews attempted to prosecute Granowsky for his barbarous treatment of the lad, they were repulsed by the courts and their two representatives, Rabbi Mareus and Dr. Chasanovitch, who strove to obtain justice for their co-religionists, were exiled from the city by order of the Governor-General of Wilno. The despised sect has been threatened with severe punishment without trial, and they are constantly being insulted with impunity. They are driven from their homes with whips, loaded with chains and forced to undergo the severest misery, at the command of one who is a man in form, but whose nature is that of a wild animal.

A visit was recently paid to Halifax by Mr. E. S. Carter, editor of *St. John Progress*, and that paper has had its always interesting columns rendered additionally attractive to Halifax readers during the last two weeks by the letters from the editor, touching on matters concerning our city. He noticed, as everyone with eyes cannot help doing, "that the 'broad R.' Her Majesty's sign of ownership, is on a good deal of the town," but when he states that the Public Gardens come under this head, we fear he noticed more than there was to notice. Point Pleasant Park is Imperial property, and so is the Artillery Park and many other places in the city, but our Public Gardens are our own—our ownest own. The City Council appoints a Board of Commissioners to look after them. No red coat (nor any other color) sentinels keep the public out once a year as they do at the Park, but our Gardens are always free. It is no little gratification to own this beauty spot, but on the whole we do not object very strongly to the "broad R." being on a good deal of the city. The garrison is an advantage in many ways to us, and so long as the public is allowed to take its pastime in the Park, as at present, we do not see what difference the ownership makes.

So many people speak of being poisoned by poison ivy, but very few really know what it is. We find in an exchange the following anent poison ivy and poison sumach, which it is well that everyone should know. These two plants are the only ones to be avoided on account of being dangerous to touch:—"Poison ivy is a variety of sumach. It is very different from the stiff and sticky sumach which brightens country roadsides in the fall with its vivid torches. It is slender and graceful, and sometimes climbs nearly to the top of tall trees. It has any number of other names. Many call it poison oak, and in some parts of the country it is known as the mercury vine. If you intend visiting Boston perhaps you will find its Latin name useful. It is *Rhus toxicodendron*. Poison ivy has a cousin, which country folks often call poison dogwood or poison elder. It is more correctly known as the poison sumach, although that name might also apply to the poison ivy. The rule of threes and fives holds good here too. The poison sumach, like the poison ivy, has three leaves in a cluster, while the harmless sumach, like the Virginia creeper, clusters its leaves in fives. One of the curious things about poison ivy is the different ways in which it affects different people. Some can handle it with impunity. Others have only to go within a foot of it to become painfully affected. It is much more poisonous toward evening and at night than during the day."

The hot weather of August has wilted a great many people so that existence has become a burden. The death rate in Halifax has been unusually great, considerably over a hundred burials taking place during the month. We would advise all and everyone who suffer with the heat to let down the tension for the time being and take life as easily as possible. Worry and hurry has quite as much to do with shuffling people off this mortal coil as the mere heat has, and if the admonition to "keep cool" were obeyed, and people would let the "roaring loom of time" work itself for a while, we would hear of fewer cases of heat prostration. No one likes to neglect business, but sometimes it is better not to be "penny-wise and pound foolish," on the contrary the stitch in time may prove the wisdom of these and a few other proverbs to the same effect. Live as much as possible an outdoor life in the summer; sit on the door step in the cool of the evening, even if the doorstep is right on the sidewalk; take as many days away from business as you can and keep things running; don't drink anything heating, but indulge in all the fresh ripe fruit you can afford; let your family rusticate in the country if they want to, and wear out their old clothes—don't on any account send them to a country town, the styles are very expensive and necessitate a good many toilets, but find a quiet place where the exertion of dressing more than once a day is considered superfluous. Such a life as these observances will insure is quite enjoyable even in these oppressively hot days.

A dastardly attempt has been made in France against the lives of three high functionaries. M. Constans, Minister of the Interior; Etienne,

Under Secretary of State for the Colonies; and Dr. Treille, Director of the Sanitary Services of the Colonial Administration. An individual, whose identity is as yet unknown, but who is supposed to be the same who about a month ago addressed threatening letters to these gentlemen, forwarded to them, through the post from Toulon, volumes containing a large quantity of fulminate of mercury. A hole had been cut out in the middle of the page of a book, sufficiently large to contain a sardine tin, which was filled with the explosive. The one destined for M. Constans was by mistake placed among the letters and papers addressed to his wife. The word "Monsieur" had been almost obliterated by the postmarks. Madame Constans tore off the brown paper cover, and discovered that underneath it was two paper bands gummed down tightly to prevent the volume from opening. Nevertheless a few grains of powder fell from between the leaves. Madame Constans was at first inclined to believe the matter to be some practical joke, but on second thoughts had the volume carefully laid aside till the arrival of M. Constans. Without being opened the volume was sent by M. Constans to the prefecture of police. Dr. Treille received a similar parcel and had his suspicions aroused in the same manner as Monsieur Constans, namely, a little whitish powder falling into his hand when attempting to open the package, and from the postmark Toulon, from which place he had received several anonymous threatening letters. Believing the powder to be dynamite the Doctor carried the book to the prefecture of police, and went in search of M. Etienne, who had also received threatening letters from Toulon. M. Etienne had gone out without opening his letters; but on his return home in the evening he found that Dr. Treille's suspicions were correct. An infernal machine from Toulon was among his correspondence, and he handed it to the police. It is now known that each parcel contained from one hundred and fifty to two hundred grains of fulminate of mercury. The explosion was to take place on the opening of the book. To insure this a tape attached to both covers of the binding was so arranged with emery paper as to produce an explosion exactly in the same manner as a cracker. On one of the first pages of the volume, addressed to the Minister of the Interior, the sender had written—"I warned you I would take revenge." At Toulon it is thought that a M. Henri Vaite, former Comptroller of Customs at Nam Dinh, Tonquin, who lately committed suicide, is the author of the outrage. Vaite was dismissed the service for misconduct, and had vainly sought to be re-instated. He was addicted to drink and reduced to the greatest straits.

The Manager of the Merchant's Bank of Canada, at the recent annual meeting, made the following sensible remarks anent credits, which are worthy the consideration of our business men:—"The subject of long credits," he said, "given by wholesale houses to retailers, and by retailers to farmers, has been so often dwelt upon, and with so little result, that one gets wearied of talking about it. Numbers of our failures can be traced to it, and a good proportion of our bank losses. During the American war, mercantile credit was annihilated, and all goods were sold for cash. Since peace was restored, credit has been resumed on a moderate scale. Where Canadian merchants give four and six months, and even renew beyond that, and date goods ahead to begin with, the same class of merchants in the States sell at thirty and sixty days, and look askance upon a customer who wants a day longer. There is some solid comfort and assurance of growing prosperity in a system of business like this. One could almost wish that something might happen in Canada, which would compel all dealings to be for cash and bring about a rational method of trading. There is nothing more mischievous in our system of credit than the fact that it leads to such heavy accounts being carried against retailers in the books of merchants. The greater part of these are twice or three times as large as they ought to be. I am well aware that the evil is intensified by the credit that English houses give. This is an evil, however, which will cure itself in time. Our manufacturing industries are largely infected by the same evil, especially that of Agricultural implements. There is one striking exception, viz. the flour milling trade, which is practically carried on on a cash basis, both in buying and selling. In some other manufactures, even raw materials are bought on four and six months' credit, a very great abuse, which has led to heavy losses. Raw materials ought to be paid for in cash. There is a certain movement going on amongst manufacturers in the way of amalgamation with a view to diminishing competition. This movement is good if kept within reasonable bounds, though we want no great monopolies created in Canada like those which have troubled our neighbors in the United States. Competition had, however, run riot in many quarters, and it was time for a check to be put upon it. Legitimate competition is the life of trade. When carried beyond that it is its bane. Bankers have it in their power to do something to remedy many of the things now complained of. Long credit manifests itself in long bills offered for discount, unreasonable amounts offered on the names of weak traders, and borrowing from banks by importers without security at all. These things are within the power of bankers to remedy." Business done almost wholly on paper, and in which one man or firm is indebted to the other, all round the circle, can have no stability about it. The ready money basis is best, but the trouble is that misfortune oft-times overtakes a man, and he is obliged to fall back upon credit to save his business. It is next thing to impossible in these days to follow the Bible injunction and "owe no man anything," and we think it scarcely necessary. Credit has its uses and abuses as well as other things, and the man who meets his notes when due follows the spirit, if not the letter of the text. The abuse of the system is what must be prevented if a national method of trading is to be restored.

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A GENTLEMAN.

"Are my biscuits light, John?" asks the charming young wife,
As she smiles on her husband, and he,
With emphasis answers, "They're lovely, my life,
As light as the foam of the sea."

"Is the steak cooked to suit you?" she gently enquires,
And he says, as he smilingly nods,
"It might have been cooked at celestial fires
And its tender enough for the gods."

"And the coffee, that pleases you, too, does it, dear?"
She asks, overjoyed with his praise,
Which rather than strains of sweet music she'd hear,
"I never drank better," he says.

So she sits down beside him and with him partakes,
And the ritual, no doubt, will confess
That if John tells her lies in the answers he makes,
He's a gentleman, nevertheless.

-New York Press.

HAVE YOU BEEN?

Singing of birds, buzz of bees in the clover,
Lazy, white clouds in the blue that is over
Us two as we walk
Or, as resting, we talk—
Of what? You can guess if you've e'er been a lover.

Sweet is my love as the honey bees gather,
Fair is my love as a blush-rose- or, rather,
Fair she may be
To others; to me

She has been so unfair that my brain's in a lather.

Well, what of that? For she loves me- I know it!
Thousands of acts of hers every day show it,
And, I've even heard, she
Declares that I'll be
A good husband, although an indifferent poet.

So here's to the birds and the bees in the clover
And the clouds, white and soft, in the blue that is over
Us two as we walk,
Or as, resting, we talk—
Of what? Can't you guess? Then you've ne'er been a lover!

--Somerville Journal.

A hint to the authorities.—The Italians should be prohibited from scattering organ peals along the sidewalk.

"So she rejected you, did she? Your proposal didn't please her?"
"Well, I can't hardly say it didn't please her. I thought she'd never stop laughing."

Couldn't Look Like It—Browa.—"Whose umbrella is this? It looks like the one I lost." Smith.—"I don't see how it can, for I scraped the handle and altered it generally."

At the Club.—"Why, Charlie, you have on you afternoon dress and it's only hawf-pawst eleven!" "Deah me! deah me! That fool of a valet of mine must have been drunk again."

A Bad Break—Rags (to fellow tramp)—"Gosh! Why did they set the dog on yer?" Tagge.—"I axed that woman up there if she couldn't fix me out wid some cast off clothes, an', by thunder, she's an old maid!"

Professional Spitefulness—Mollie.—"I felt I played that scene remarkably well to-night. My enthusiasm completely carried me away. I became so absorbed that the audience disappeared"—Bertie (interrupting).—"Yes; I noticed them, dear."

Her Strong Point—She.—"I see that the Wayout Central Railroad has offered a prize to the fireman who can fire up the quickest." He.—"You would win that prize, if they would let you compete. You can fire up quicker than anyone I ever saw."

Her father (dubiously)—"I don't know what you are going to marry on. You have but a small salary, and my daughter has no fortune."

Her lover (confidently)—"Oh, well, if you are economical for a year or two, you'll be able to start us all right."

"The queen bee, during the propogating season, lays as high as 2000 eggs in a day; and I have given much time to the grafting of the queen upon the Plymouth Rock hen, with a view to better egg facilities, but so far with but little success."—Burdette

Boy (with basket)—Please, mum, give me some dinner for my poor sick father. Kind Lady—Look here, I've been giving you dinner for your sick father for two weeks, and I saw him yesterday on the street, and he is no more sick than I am. Boy—Yes, mum, he isn't sick any more, but he eats just the same as ever.

INJUSTICE TO AN EDITOR.—"There is no justice in this town," writes a rural editor. "Our chicken roost was robbed last night. This morning we caught the thief and carried him before the mayor. His honor imposed a fine of \$6. The fellow paid up, and notwithstanding we were needing the money badly, the mayor pocketed the whole of it."

SHE WAS PROOF.—A young lady in this city propounded to her pastor this question the other day:

"Doctor, would it be wrong for me to go to dancing school?"

"You are a member of the choir, are you not?" he asked.

"I am."

"Then a dancing school will not hurt you, my child," sighed the good man.

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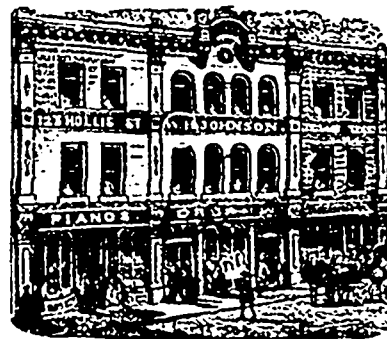
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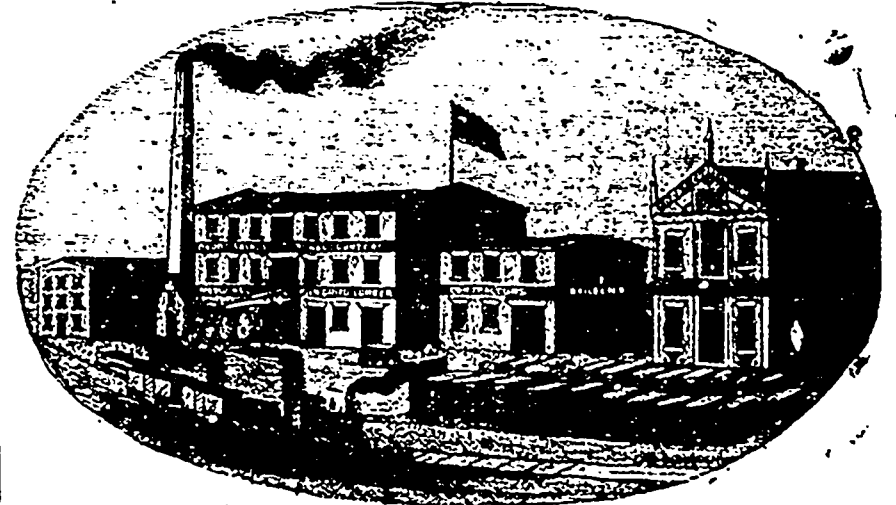
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Mining Plant for Sale.

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

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or personally to the Treasurer at Yarmouth, about September 10th.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY !!

ANOTHER FORTUNE OF \$15,000.00

Won at the Province of Quebec Lottery.

Decidedly the series of the Capital Prize's winners is opened. At the drawing of the 5th of August the Capital Prize was drawn by a carpenter of Weldon, Province of Quebec, Mr. Justinien Benoit.

At the drawing of the 19th August it was drawn by a gentleman of the Province of Ontario, Mr. N. D. McCallum, shipper for the firm Wm. Caldwell, Carleton Place, County of Lanark. Mr. McCallum had much pleasure in delivering to the lottery the following certificate:

Montreal, August 22nd, 1891.
I, the undersigned do hereby certify that I have drawn two prizes at the Drawing of 19th instant of the Province of Quebec Lottery, one of fifteen thousand dollars and the other of fifteen dollars, and that on presentation of my tickets this day at the head office of the Lottery, I have been paid at once; the numbers of my tickets were 52,269 and 28,397.

LOUIS FERRAULT, }
L. O. DAVID, }
Witness

N. D. McCALLUM,
Carleton Place,
Lanark County,
Ont.

Mr. McCallum's luck was not limited to a fortune, a double shuffle had to follow, and at that same drawing he drew a small Prize of \$15, just about what to pay his travelling expenses.

However, it must be stated that this is not the first time that gentleman is in good luck. At the preceding drawing on the 5th August, he had already won \$25 which he had the good idea of investing into Lottery Tickets for the drawing of the 19th, when, as first stated, he won two other prizes, one of which amounting to \$15,000.00.

Mr. McCallum had never invested in lotteries but the Province of Quebec Lottery, and states he is not tempted to invest elsewhere.

Last winter he began purchasing tickets, with the following results:

- On the 14th January, he drew.....\$25.00
- On the 11th March, he drew..... 5.00
- On the 8th April, he drew..... 10.00
- On the 1st July, he drew..... 15.00
- On the 5th August, he drew..... 25.00
- On the 19th August, he drew..... 15,000.00
- On the 19th of August again, he drew..... 15.00

For a lucky man, he is a lucky man!

The Montreal Herald, August 26, 1891.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—During the past week the members have been busy in sanctioning or objecting to the appropriations for public services brought down by the Government. Many of these items of supply are approved on both sides of the house, but every now and then a proposed appropriation creates a stormy debate.

Everyone living in Halifax is well aware that the terminal facilities of the Intercolonial Railway are inadequate for the commercial needs of the city. The Board of Trade, as well as the City Council, have voiced public opinion in this respect, and, therefore, when a revote of \$150,000 for railway extension in the city of Halifax was proposed by the Government, it was surprising to hear Dr. Borden, of Kings, and others objecting to any expenditure for the purpose named, but the appropriation was nevertheless sanctioned.

When the appropriation of 6,400 acres of land was proposed to be made for each mile of the Red Deer Valley Railway it met with very severe criticism; the Opposition claiming that the Government's policy tended to place the lands of the Northwest under the control of rings and speculators.

When the subsidy of \$25,000 per annum was moved in favor of the Furness Steamship Line, Messrs. Mills, Davies, Walsh and Borden put in a strong protest against the principle of subsidizing private companies, but Keany, Hazen and Mills (Annapolis) declared that without this subsidy

direct communication between St. John, Halifax and London, G. B., could not be secured.

The item of supply appropriating money for the purpose of paying missionaries to the Indians of New Brunswick was characterized as savoring of the union of church and state; but the amount being comparatively small it was allowed to pass without further comment.

The North Shore resolutions, respecting the cancellation and discharge of the mortgage bonds of the North Shore Railway Company, which are held by the Government, were considered and passed by the House. They were fully explained by Sir John Thompson. It was satisfactorily shown by Hon. Mr. Chapleau that in asking Parliament to give effect to one feature of the railway subsidy resolution of 1884, no new appropriation was proposed, but merely payment of a subsidy unanimously voted seven years ago, and that the railway company having undertaken to improve, thoroughly complete and equip the road, providing good terminal facilities, etc., it was but just that these bonds should now be cancelled.

Mr. Barron has been agitating the Trent Valley canal subject. Some half dozen members supported him in this scheme, claiming that this route will furnish the shortest possible route from the country on the Western Lakes to Europe. The project is very fine but slightly visionary, as it will necessitate the cutting of between one and two hundred miles of new water way and the deepening of various water courses, besides connecting Georgian Bay with the Bay of Quinte, an offshoot of Lake Ontario.

The Privileges Committee will shortly make its report upon the Tarte-McGreevy scandal. Meanwhile the Public Accounts Committee is busy unearthing irregularities in the printing bureau, which are far from savory. It appears that Mr. Senecal, superintendent of the bureau, was not content with his salary, but demanded from those from whom plant and materials were secured a round commission of at least ten per cent., and that he secured upwards of \$25,000 from this source. The Senate Committee has exposed some very questionable dealings upon the part of Ernest Pacaud in connection with the Bay Chaleur Railway, and an attempt is now being made on the other side to prove that Senator Robitaille's connection with the road was also open to suspicion.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The public schools of the city re-opened on Monday.

There was no band in the Public Gardens last Saturday.

The Bermuda Cable, it is stated, will be extended to Jamaica and other West India Islands.

The remains of G. William Halstead, late purser of the steamer *Halifax*, were interred at Yarmouth on Saturday last.

Shooting at Rideau range is getting on splendidly. Halifax men have been winning prizes and making good scores.

St. Mary's Young Men will hold an excursion to Amherst on Tuesday next on the occasion of the horse races in that town.

The Governor General and Lady Stanley returned to Quebec from the Cassapedia last Friday, and took up their quarters in the citadel.

A severe storm visited Bermuda on the 27th ult., trees, walls, telegraph and telephone wires were prostrated and the sea was very violent.

Amherst driving park is to be the scene of a large gathering of trotting colts for the Maritime Stakes, on the 9th and 10th of this month.

Chief Steward Howell, of the steamer *Halifax*, has been appointed purser, and second Steward Austin has been promoted to Mr. Howell's place.

It is reported that Thomas McGreevy, since his disappearance from Quebec, has been quietly living at Stuart's hotel, at Island Pond, Vermont.

The schooner *Annie C. Moore*, owned in North Sydney, has arrived at Victoria, B. C. from the Bering Sea, with 2,070 seals. The value of the catch is estimated at between \$50,000 and \$60,000.

The "most favoured nation" clause in the treaty between Britain and Spain, will insure Canada the same privileges as the United States in Cuba and Porto Rico up to July, 1892. So the Board of Trade is advised from Ottawa.

The Halifax Commercial College opened on the 1st inst., at 95 Barrington street. Mr. S. E. Whiston, late of the Halifax Business College, is the principal and proprietor, and no doubt the institution will furnish the best facilities for acquiring a first class business education.

At a picnic at Hubbard's cove last week a quarrel took place which resulted in one McLean stabbing a man named Johnstone. There has been some difficulty about McLean's arrest, and the Attorney General has ordered that he be arrested at once, as the case is a serious one.

The special train carrying the mails by the *Empress of India* passed Winnipeg on Monday, covering the distance from Vancouver in two days, while the mails which had only left Japan eleven days before are expected to arrive in England in twenty-one days. This discounts all previous records.

The two British Farmers' Delegates, Messrs. Davey and McQuinn, who accepted the invitation of the Dominion Government to come out and investigate the agricultural resources of the Maritime Provinces, arrived on the steamer *Nova Scotian* on Sunday. Accompanied by Mr. T. B. Smith, M.P.P., of Windsor, they will visit New Brunswick, P.E. Island and this province, so as to be able to take back an intelligent report of the resources.

The wheat crop of Manitoba and the Northwest promises to be the best on record, and if the frosts, which are always a cause of apprehension, only keep off for a few days the harvesting will be great. A severe frost did damage over a large territory last week, but it will not materially affect the crop.

The corner stone of the new court house at Lunenburg was laid on Tuesday with Masonic honors. The steamer *Lunenburg* left here in the morning with about 200 excursionists to witness the ceremonies. The stone was laid by the M. W. G. Master of Nova Scotia in the presence of about 3,000 spectators.

Mayor Clark, of Toronto, claims that the population of that city is more than ten thousand in excess of the census returns. Halifax, we believe is about four thousand in excess of the returns. A civic census would probably show this, and in that case the Dominion Government would be obliged to re-enumerate the population of the city.

As will be seen on reference to our advertising columns the full plant of gold mining machinery put up last year on the property of the Huntington Reef Mining Company, near Yarmouth, is for sale. As the property will be sold as a whole or in parts to suit, there is now a good opportunity to secure the latest and most approved mining machinery at a bargain.

The steamer *Dunmurry*, which sailed from New York on Thursday of last week with a load of grain for Antwerp, capsized on Friday last in the storm from the cargo having shifted. Eight of the crew perished, and the survivors were landed in Halifax on Tuesday by the oil tank steamer *Hans and Kurt*. The men had barely time to get clear of the *Dunmurry* before she turned over.

Says the *Truro News*:—"Lower Stewiacke is fast becoming one of the most popular resorts in the Province for game shooting. The season opened on Wednesday last, and among the distinguished persons who put up at McNutt's Hotel on that evening, ready for the sport, which they enjoyed for the remainder of the week, were Lieut.-Governor Daly, Lieut.-Col. Clark, A. D. C., Dr. Tobin, Dr. Black, Mr. Kinney and Capt. Shirley of H. M. S. *Tourmaline*. These gentlemen pronounce this place to be the best game shooting grounds in the Province."

At a recent meeting of the City Council, Alderman Boak advocated the union of Halifax and Dartmouth. If this were achieved Halifax would then be the fifth city instead of the seventh in size in the Dominion, and would have accordingly greater prominence. The scheme was strongly opposed by Alderman Foster, who objected on the score that Dartmouth is without water supply and sewerage, and its debt is increasing faster than its population. Alderman Boak's proposition asked for a conference on the matter. The motion was carried, and a committee appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Dartmouth Council.

CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—We would draw special attention to the advertisement of this exhibition appearing in another column. The programme is laid out so fully that it will not be necessary for us to enlarge upon it. We are informed that the exhibition proper promises to be more successful, both in point of exhibits and in their attractiveness, than that of last year. The entries are coming in rapidly, and besides a large number of local exhibits, some very fine ones are being sent from England, United States, West India Islands and some other foreign countries. All of the railway and steamship companies are making much more satisfactory arrangements for reduced fares than they did last year. The programme of amusements is so large and varied that our readers will be safe in arranging their visit to almost any day from the beginning to the close of the exhibition.

OUR EXHIBITION now promises to be one of the finest shows that has been seen for years. Applications for space are being received from all the Provinces, (although outsiders cannot compete with Nova Scotia) business men feeling it to be their interest to make as extensive and attractive an exhibit as possible, while the Farmers and Stock-raisers are determined to let the public see what vast improvements have been made in their line during the past few years. The Main Building is undergoing a thorough repair and fitting up, while the Cattle Sheds, etc., are being made comfortable for Horses and Cattle of every description. The numerous attractions that are being arranged for, together with the Music of the Military, as well as the Volunteer and visiting Bands from the country, together with the Cricket and other Matches, the Grand Concert, Fire Works and Illuminations in the Public Gardens, and the Running and Trotting Races on the Riding Grounds, will tend to make a visit to the Capital of Nova Scotia at that time one of the pleasantest trips that young or old can participate in.

Excursions from all parts of the Provinces are being arranged for, and the numbers that are already forming excursion parties from the United States on that occasion, gives assurance of a good exhibition, a good attendance, and a financial success for all interested.

The Exhibition will be opened on Tuesday, September 29th, by His Honor the Lieut. Governor, M. B. Daly, Esq., at which all the military and civic dignitaries will be present and take part in the ceremonies.

The entries so far indicate that this will be one of the finest shows of horses and live stock that has yet taken place in this Province.

The graceful beauty of the Fisheries building at the World's Columbian Exposition has gained for it from the severest of critics, architects, the title of "an architectural poem."

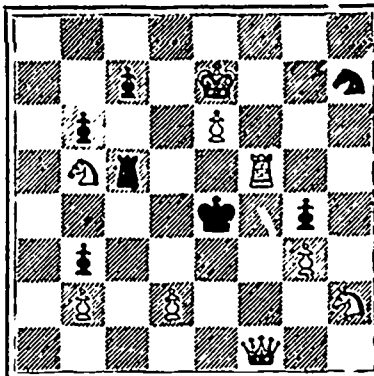
The latest invention in printing machinery is a press that is expected to print ninety thousand copies of an eight page paper per hour. It is being set up in an office in New York city, and will use fifty two miles of paper every hour, fed to it from three huge rolls.

CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 81.

By G. Heathcote, Manchester, Eng. First prize in Problem Tournoy No. 1 of the London Schoolmaster.

BLACK 7 pieces.



WHITE 9 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME No. 82.

BLACKBURNE SURPRISES THE GALLERY. THAT FAMOUS NINTH GAME.

That famous ninth game in the match between Messrs. Blackburne and Lee, in which Mr. Lee at first appeared to get the pull, but was overturned by Mr. Blackburne in such a surprising manner that it was classed by the reporters, who were on the spot and saw the veritable board and men with which the manoeuvre was accomplished, as one of the great feats of the chess board. The moves quietly begin after the French fashion as follows:—

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Mr. Blackburne. | Mr. Lee. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K3 |
| 2 P to Q4 | P to Q4 |
| 3 QKt to B3 | KKt to B3 |
| 4 B to KKt5 | B to K2 |
| 5 P to K5 | KKt to Q2 |
| 6 B takes B | Q takes B |
| 7 Q to Q2 | P to QR3 |
| 8 QKt to K2 | P to QB4 |
| 9 P to KB4 | QKt to B3 |
| 10 P to B3 | P to KB5 |
| 11 KKt to B3 | P to QKt4 |
| 12 P to KR3 | Kt to Kt3 |
| 13 Kt to B sq | Kt to B5 |
| 14 B takes Kt | KtP takes B |
| 15 Kt to K2 | QR to Kt sq |
| 16 Castles (KR) | Castles |
| 17 R to B2 | B to Q2 |
| 18 P takes P | Q takes P |
| 19 QKt to Q4 | R to Kt2 |
| 20 Kt takes Kt | B takes Kt |
| 21 Kt to Q4 | B to Q2 |
| 22 R to K sq | |

All this is to make himself solid against the oncoming flank attack.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 23 Q to B sq | Doubles R |
| 24 QR to K2 | P to QR4 |
| 25 P to R3 | P to R5 |
| 26 P to KKt4 | K to R sq |

Having turned the edge of the attack by his previous move, Blackburne will proceed to onlive the other wing with his own operations.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 27 Q to K3 | P to KKt3 |
| 28 KR to Kt2 | Q to K2 |
| 29 P takes P | R to KKt sq |
| 30 R takes R ch | KtP takes P |
| 31 R to Kt2 ch | K takes R |
| 32 Kt takes BP | K to R sq |

The grand coup. If black takes knight, white will push P to K0, menacing destruction with queen chocking.

33 Kt to Q6 Q to B sq
34 Q to R7 R to Kt sq
R to K sq
On R to Q sq, white would move Q to B7, threatening Q takes R.
35 Q takes B and wins.
—Philadelphia Times.

GILLETT'S
PURE
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PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap Softening Water, disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
W. W. GILLETT, Toronto

Strangers visiting the City Exhibition Week will find a well selected stock of
FASHIONABLE GOODS
—AT—
STANFORD'S,
THE TAILOR,
156 HOLLIS STREET.

At 132 Granville Street,
That is six doors south of Duke St.,
MOIR, SON & CO.
are at present situated. They have imported New Apparatus, and are manufacturing on the premises a choice variety of Cakes, Pastry and Candies. These are good. 1st, because of good workmanship. 2nd, because the best materials are used, and 3rd, because of constant hourly freshness.

ESTEY'S
EMULSION.
THE MOST POPULAR REMEDY
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Bronchitis, General Debility,
Etc.
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Boarding and Livery Stables in connection. Stages leave daily for Gay's River, Musquodoboit, Sheet Harbour, and Maitland, on arrival of Train from Halifax.

LYONS' HOTEL,

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

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BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

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101 ON PARLE FRANCAISE.

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

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

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

WHAT annoyance & ill luck are caused by inferior goods.

IS there any doubt in your mind about ours?

GOOD results always follow their use.

—BUT YOUR—

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W. H. BARRISTER,

(Graduate Optician.)

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

Cragg Bros. & Co

Cor. Barrington & George Sts.

Have been selling thousands of copies of our new book, "The Story of the Slave Trade," which they are calling "The Slave Trade." **THE SLAVE TRADE.**

HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE.

By GEORGE BLACK, M. D., Edinburgh, new edition with 100 illustrations, \$1.25 at T. C. ALLEN & CO'S.

LINCOLN STAMP ALBUMS.

Bound in Cloth and Leather,
 T. C. ALLEN & CO.

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

PRICE \$1 50 For sale by

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Booksellers, Stationers and Printers.

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

This last preparation has held the continued approval of the best physicians, and it is expressly put up to meet the popular need for a Blood Purifier without being related to the many secret nostrums and quack medicines of the day, of unknown composition and generally of little medicinal value. It is an excellent Skin and Blood Remedy. The above preparations are prepared by and sold at the LONDON DRUG STORE, 117 Hollis Street, J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, proprietor, Agent for Laurance's Axis-cut Pebble Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Mirrors, Magnifying Glasses, Night Dispenser on the Premises. Telephone Call 153.

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Dyer and Cleanser.

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

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3 and 17 June, 7 and 21 October,
 1 and 15 July, 4 and 18 November,
 5 and 19 August, 2 and 16 December,
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3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740.
Capital Prize worth \$15,000.

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

ASK FOR CIRCULARS

List of Prizes.

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

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

THE SONG OF THE BOWER.

Say, is it day, is it dusk in thy bower,
 Then whom I long for, who longest for me?
 Oh! be it light, be it night, 'tis Love's hour,
 Love's that is fettered as Love's that is free.
 Free Love has leaped to that innermost chamber,
 Oh! the last time, and the hundred before:
 Fettered Love, motionless can but remember,
 Yet something that sighs from him passes the door.

Nay, but my heart when it flies to thy bower,
 What does it find there that knows it again?
 There it must droop like a shower-beaten flower,
 Red at the rent core, and dark with the rain.
 Ah! yet what shelter is still shed above it,
 What waters still image its leaves torn apart?
 Thy soul is the shade that clings round it to love it,
 And tears are its mirror deep down in thy heart.

What were my prize, could I enter thy bower,
 This day, to-morrow, at eve or at morn?
 Large lovely arms and a neck like a tower,
 Bosom then heaving that now lies forlorn.
 Kuddled with love-breath, (the sun's kiss is colder!)
 Thy sweetness all near me, so distant to-day:
 My hand round thy neck and thy hand on my shoulder,
 My mouth to thy mouth as the world melts away.

What is it keeps me afar from thy bower,
 My spirit, my body, so fain to be there?
 Waters engulfing or fires that devour?—
 Earth heaped against me or death in the air:
 Nay, but in day-dreams, for terror, for pity,
 The trees wave their heads with an omen to tell:
 Nay, but in night-dreams, throughout the dark city,
 The hours, clashed together, lose count in the bell.

Shall I not one day remember thy bower,
 One day when all days are one day to me?—
 'Thinking, 'I altered not, and yet had the power,'
 Yearning, 'ah God, if again it might be!'
 Peace, peace! Such a small lamp illumines, on this highway,
 So dimly so few steps in front of my feet,—
 Yet shows me that her way is parted from my way
 Out of sight, beyond light, at what goal may we meet?

Dante Gabriel Rossetti.—

A GREAT CRISIS.

Halifax is calm. A great moral crisis has been passed. A great danger has been met, and yet the town is safe. A dreaded enemy has been admitted within the walls, and the citadel has not been stormed and captured.

We refer to the feminine baseball players. The announcement of their intention to visit Halifax caused a great commotion in that fortified summer picnic station for the royal navy. The great moral forces of the town were set in motion to guard against the invasion. A petition numerously signed was presented to the Mayor, praying him to close the city gates against the girls, and Aldermen were waited upon by committees from the churches in their wards and asked to support the petition. "What is the danger to be apprehended?" the Mayor asked, and the answer, shrieked rather than spoken, was: "What danger! danger enough! These females will show their lower limbs to the knee in running bases! Just think of that, Your Worship!" His Worship thought of it, and didn't seem to realize the danger. "Remember, ladies and gentlemen," he said, "that our people are no strangers to the sight of legs. We have had Highlanders here in barracks, who walked abroad in kilts, and ladies didn't stay within or turn away their faces. And then we must remember the amateur opera companies that have performed in the Academy in tights. It was not to the knee only that legs were shown there. What have we to fear from a sight of the black stockings of the baseball players after that?" The answer came promptly, indignantly and forcibly: "We are astonished at you! Mark the difference. The limbs shown at the Academy belonged to society ladies, while those to be displayed on the common belonged to wandering Chicago girls whose parents may have been divorced! Are you so obtuse as not to see the difference between society art and vulgar obscenity?"

The Mayor took time to think it over, common sense gained the victory over flimsy moral flunkeyism, and the girls were allowed to enter the city and play ball. The town is safe, youth has not been demoralized, the citadel has not been stormed. Halifax has bravely met a great danger and still survives intact. The meddlesome old hens that cackled so fearfully must now see how silly they were to make a fuss about so small a matter. Perhaps the owners of the Moncton baseball grounds, taking courage from example, would not be silly enough to again refuse to permit the girls to play within their enclosure.

The world moves. Sense belongs to some by inheritance, and is learned by others only from experience and example.—*Chatham World.*

BOOK GOSSIP.

"Adopting an Abandoned Farm," is a bright story of experience in farming by Kate Sanborn. It is one of Appleton's charming summer series, attractively bound in two shades of green. In spite of all the trials of rustic life, the author concludes with a tribute to the healthfulness of the out-of-door life she was compelled to lead. Her experiences were very amusing, and are told in a racy and piquant manner. Unfortunately for the reputation of New England farms, the picture drawn for us is not encouraging to anyone who might have a leaning towards agriculture.

"A Matter of Skill," by Beatrice Whitby, is an amusing but very, very light story. It can be read in a few hours, and is well written. The heroine is a haughty girl, who though poor scorns the love of a young clergyman who adores her. She subsequently falls in love with a young man

belonging to the mushroom aristocracy of riches, but refuses his offer of marriage also. After this the rich young man loses all he has and takes to working for his living. Then the girl offers herself to him, for the devoted young clergyman having died and left his beloved a considerable fortune, makes her feel quite independent. Appleton's Town and Country Library; 50 cents.

"Maud Marian," and other stories, by Mollie Elliot Seawall, cannot fail to please. Miss Seawall is a delightful writer, and these short stories are just the thing for the warm weather, when one shrinks from undertaking a three volume novel. Some of the tales are full of pathos, and others are amusing. Appleton's Town and Country Library, 50 cents.

"A Puritan Pagan," is the latest offspring of the brain of Julian Gordon, the New York society lady who has gone into novel writing. It is a fascinating story, and of course everyone will read it. The authoress is addicted to analysing her characters almost too much, and one is painfully aware that the people in the book are being dissected. She dedicates "this story of a man's sin and repentance to earnest people," so all who may be so described should read the book dedicated to them. The central figure is Paula Sorchan, the daughter of a great scientist, who had brought her up in quietness, her mother having died while Paula was an infant. She was a simple, child-like girl when she married a young lawyer named Norwood, who came of Puritan blood and was a free thinker. They were happy together in Paula's old home, where they lived after her father's death, until a lady client consulted Norwood on business and he fell from grace. After the worst that could happen had happened, and "these guilty ones had looked at each other with melancholy eyes across the abyss of their mutual sin," they parted, and poor Mrs. Brentwood died in giving birth to Norwood's child; he, worn with the secrecy of it, confessed to his wife, who forthwith left him. She went into society, and our authoress piloted her safely through some very dangerous places, until finally she overcame her hatred of her husband and returned to him. "'Norwood,' she said to him, 'I trust you.' With a wild cry he caught her." D. Appleton & Co., New York.

"Old Abraham Jackson" is a simple story of pioneer life in the west, by Anson Uriel Hancock. The lives of people who were willing to put up with dug-outs and till the virgin soil are not without interest, but this book is too long and is tiresome. Its chief point of value is showing what hardships had to be endured by the pioneers, but there is not so much "Old Abraham Jackson" about it as there is of the young Jacksons and their experiences at spelling schools, etc. Charles H. Sergel & Co., Chicago, 50 cents.

In choosing the discovery of America as the theme of a novel, Mr. John R. Musick showed discrimination. This is a period rich in historical facts and with a rare chance to weave romance around them. In "Columbia," Mr. Musick gives us a pleasantly-told history rather than the richly colored story we hoped for. A master-hand would have grasped the material in full sight and woven such a web as would have delighted everyone. This story, however, is fully interesting enough to hold the attention, and the trials and discouragements of the great discoverer, Columbus, before he could get the assistance necessary to enable him to start on his famous voyage, are well portrayed. A slight thread of romance is interwoven with the historical part, which enhances the interest. The book, while somewhat disappointing to mature readers, will be found just the thing for children, and is valuable as an account of the discovery of America. Worthington Company, 747 Broadway, New York; 75 cents.

The list of contributors to *The Popular Science Monthly* for September contains a goodly number of strong names. The opening article by Prof. John Fiske is on "The Doctrine of Evolution: its Scope and Influence," and cannot fail to give the general reader a better understanding of this great process. There is an essay by Herbert Spencer on "The Limits of State Duties, which embodies a strong argument against attempts by governments to mold artificially the characters of citizens. Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, of the Utica Asylum, tells what beneficial results have come from "Schools for the Insane." A decidedly novel subject is presented in "Views of Running Water," by J. Piccard, which describes and pictures the appearance of running and falling water. The sun spot period now nearing its maximum gives occasion for a discussion of the question, "Can We Always Count Upon the Sun?" by Garrett P. Serviss. R. Francheschini writes about "Musical Insects," describing the mechanisms by which insects produce sounds, with illustrations. Dr. Karl Russ pleads for the lives of our feathered creatures under the title "Take Care of the Birds!" A sketch is given with a portrait of the retiring President of the American Association, Prof. George Lincoln Goodale. The editor writes on "The Warfare of Science and Individuality for Woman." New York: D. Appleton & Company. Fifty cents a number, \$5 a year.

The September issue of *St. Nicholas* is introduced by "The Song of the Goldenrod," written by Grace Denio Litchfield, and illustrated by Laura C. Hille, whose frontispiece drawing has proved a successful "trap to catch a sunbeam." Charles F. Lummis begins in this number a series of *Tee-Wahn*, or Pueblo, Folk-Stories which are truly remarkable. Of unknown age, these tales are aboriginally American, and will no doubt be as eagerly examined by wise professors skilled in such lore as by their chubby children who care nothing for "comparative mythology," but know a good story when they see it. The illustrating, by George Wharton Edwards, is remarkable for its force and originality of motive. "To Malcolm Douglass" is an echo of the little man who "bought him a big bass-drum," and will find many sympathizers and many admirers of Mr. Buch's graceful illustration. "How the Great Plan Worked," by Victor Mapes, is a bright story of boy-life, excellently illustrated; and the "Two Lads of Block Island," whose adventure is told by Sarah J. Prichard, will also make friends among the bright lads who live a whole century later. Eleanor Sherman Thackara,

a daughter of General Sherman, tells feelingly of a childish experience, showing how "The Isle of Skye" received its name, and there are the clover series, numerous bits of verse by old favorites, bewitching pictures, and bright paragraphs such as all *St. Nicholas* readers exact and receive from the editor as a matter of right.

The Season for September just received, and, as usual, its pages are filled with exquisite designs. To begin to enumerate the many handsome things would require much more space than we have; so we urge our readers to secure a copy at once, and we feel assured it will always be found a welcome visitor as each month appears. The majority of ladies value it above all others, for the fact that no other matter is ever to be found in its pages except what it is intended to represent, to wit: The fashion in dress, and all kinds of needlework and art decorations for beautifying our homes. Single copies, 30 cents, yearly, \$3.50. The International News Company, 83 and 85 Duane Street, New York.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

NEW DOMINION LINE STEAMER.—A new steamer, named the *Labrador*, from the building yard of Messrs. Harland & Wolff, Limited, Belfast, has just been added to the Dominion Line for that Company's service from Liverpool to Montreal. The trial trip on the run across the Channel was most successful, there being an entire absence of heating, the speed throughout being 15 knots, which was in excess of the expectations of the owners. The vessel is constructed throughout of steel of extra strength necessary for the North Atlantic trade. She has eight watertight bulkheads, and her dimensions are:—Length 400, breadth 47, and depth 32 feet; tonnage 4,700 gross, and 2,998 net register; dead-weight capacity 5,700 tons. She has a double bottom throughout containing water ballast, and also a fresh water supply for cattle. Her rig is four pole masts, square-rigged on foremast only. The steering gear is Messrs. Wilson & Pirrie's patent, geared direct to the rudder head, dispensing altogether with chains. The engines are tripple expansion, indicating 3,800-horse power, pressure 170 lbs. A special feature of the *Labrador* is that the saloon and staterooms for first-class passengers are contained in a house erected on the bridge deck, being thus entirely isolated from other departments of the ship, and securing perfect ventilation in all weathers. It is only necessary to say that the saloon, smoking room, ladies' boudoir, and staterooms are finished in Messrs. Harland & Wolff's well-known style. The second cabin is on the main deck underneath. The comfort of this class of passengers has been catered for beyond what is customary. The steerage passenger decks are very lofty. Their beds of white canvas, in framework of wood, can be folded and put up under the beams, so as to be out of the way during the daytime. In the cattle decks every provision is made in accordance with the new regulations of the British Board of Agriculture and the Canadian Government for the safe carriage and comfort of the animals. Water is delivered from the fresh water tanks by pipes carried overhead the entire length of the ship and on both sides, with taps and short lengths of hose attached at frequent intervals, thus reducing the labor of the attendants to a minimum, and securing proper watering for the animals. The ventilation of 'tween decks is provided by cowls, by Utloy's automatic ventilating ports, which can be kept open in all weathers, as they exclude water while admitting air, by two trunks extending fore and aft, fixed overhead, with apertures at frequent intervals, through which air, drawn from the deck above, is forced by two large fans, each driven by a separate engine. Electric light is fitted throughout the vessel, with two complete sets of generating plant, supplied by Allan, of London. Protection against fire is provided by steam pipes connecting with each separate compartment, by which steam can be turned into any part for extinguishing fire, the valves for same being placed together on deck, where they are easily accessible. The refrigerating machinery is Haslam's cold dry air system, with chambers capable of conveying a large quantity of dressed beef. The *Labrador* will be classed on the Admiralty List as a transport, being admirably adapted for troops and cavalry. The ship is finished throughout in the style for which Messrs. Harland and Wolff's building yard is so justly famed, and has been constructed under the supervision of Mr. William Glover, consulting engineer to the company.—*Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, August 17th, 1891.

The great engineering work, the Corinth Canal, which will sever the Peloponnesus from the mainland of Greece, and will permit the largest ships to pass directly from the Gulf of Athens to the Gulf of Corinth, is rapidly approaching completion. The canal will have no locks, but is level from end to end and perfectly straight, the width being ninety-six feet and the depth thirty-six. At the Corinth end it is crossed by a railroad bridge 162 feet high, under which the tallest ships may pass without lowering their topmasts. It is assumed that about 300 vessels from Trieste and Flume, and about the same number from Italian ports will pass through the canal annually, while it is calculated that between 700 and 800 Greek ships will use the canal—a total, say, of more than 1,200 vessels annually, averaging 1,500 tons each.—*Philadelphia Telegraph*.

The longest horse-car line in the world is said to be the one connecting the city of Mexico with Galapa—72 miles. The trip is made in eight hours.

A book has appeared in London which constitutes one of the greatest curiosities of modern printing. In it is included the *Pater noster*, translated into three hundred languages, and printed with the typographical characters common to those languages. Among the idioms represented are the *yaw*, the language of those living near the tributaries of Lake Nyanza, and *Panotennisc*, spoken by the inhabitants of the New Hebrides.

COMMERCIAL.

The general aspect of trade shows little change from last week, except that as the harvest is now in active progress the confident feeling as to the future is strengthened, and the prospects of a large fall trade are becoming more and more certain.

A motion introduced to the House of Commons for the purpose of censuring the Government because of its policy in providing steamship service for the West Indies elicited an interesting statement from the Finance Minister. To provide such boats as are suitable at a short notice is seldom possible, stocks of such costly articles are not kept on hand, as one speaker seemed to imply, waiting for customers like bales of dry goods. It was urged that a great wrong had been done because the only defect of a certain offer was the *tonnage* of the steamers, as though the tonnage of a boat was a mere detail, instead of being the main essential feature. The Government fixed 1000 tons as the size needed. As this condition could not at once be met, the nearest to it was accepted temporarily in order to avoid the enterprise collapsing in its initial stage. Nothing could be more discreditable to Canada than for pecuniary objections to be raised against assistance being given by Parliament to further the expansion of our foreign trade. The development of a country needs a somewhat different policy to that which is required for managing a corner store in a village. If our Members of Parliament cannot rise above that level, they are miserably equipped for the large and grave responsibilities of a legislator. While we are haggling over personalities, and carping about business details, for the mere display of party animosity, the United States is moving heaven and earth to seize markets as a monopoly for its people, in which we might do a very large trade, if we had their breadth of view, and statesmanlike enterprise. As the Finance Minister said: "Nothing was more apparent to him during his visit to the West Indies than that the advantage which the United States enjoyed over Canada in articles produced by both countries was due to the steady steamship connection between American and West Indian ports." In response to an assertion based on no facts, that the subsidising of steamers to the West Indies was to counteract the injury done by the protective policy, Mr. Konny made an effective reply. He said that trade between Canada and the West Indies had expanded during the past few years, which was a contradiction to the statement of the member for Yarmouth, that the National policy had acted detrimentally to that trade. He gave statistics showing the exports of farm produce from the United States to the West Indies, and pointed to the fact that in all these articles Canada was able to compete with the United States. What Canada lacked to further increase its trade with the West Indies was better communication between these points. Since the Government aided the steamship service between the Dominion and the West Indies the trade had materially increased. While on general principles we entertain grave doubts as to the wisdom of the policy of the general government lending monied assistance to a purely commercial enterprise, still, when we find a foreign nation—the United States—grasping at securing a monopoly of a trade, to a share of which we have a legitimate claim, we hold that this country is simply justified in expending a generous portion of its income in fostering and increasing that trade. The West Indian trade is of vital importance to Nova Scotia more than to any other portion of Canada, and any action on the part of the Dominion Government that affects that directly or indirectly, favorably or otherwise, reacts upon us at once.

At present all indications point to a continuance of the present easy money market, and to an absence of the stringency usual at this season of the year arising from the demand from the interior of this continent in order to move the crops. The reason for this unusual ease lies, undoubtedly, in the fact that trade and industry are very quiet both in the United States and Canada, and that the fever of speculation is conspicuously absent just now. But it must be remembered that the mere abundance of the harvest may at any moment wake up speculation not only in cereals but in general trade. The questions will then arise whether the present volume of circulation will be sufficient to meet commercial demands, or will it be necessary to draw on Europe for gold, thus involving a greater or less degree of stringency in the money market, and if so to what extent.

The German demand for gold is believed to be purely temporary, and therefore the only two countries which are liable to call for gold from England are the United States and Russia. The demand from the latter, it is now apparent, will be materially less than was anticipated a few weeks ago. The Russian Government must keep large balances to its credit at the financial centres of western Europe to meet the interest of its various loans and also for political purposes, and as the harvest in that empire has been a very poor one, the Minister of Finance is not in a position to manipulate his withdrawals as he chooses. Mr. Vischnogradsky will, therefore, be very careful not to disturb his balances, lest they should prove insufficient to meet any sudden demand. It follows that the United States is the only nation likely to draw on Europe for gold, and the question of the extent of the American demand becomes of paramount importance. What that will be cannot be determined for some weeks.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.—NEW YORK, AUGUST 29, 1889.—"The 'boom' in the Stock Market has now had four weeks of trial. The movement has steadily gained in strength and breadth; the 'bears' have retired from opposition to it and many of them have gone over to the other side; it has commanded the confidence of London, which from being a free seller has become an active buyer; it has extended from the share market to the long dormant bond market; the volume of business has risen to three fold what it had previously been; the other speculative cities have caught the infection from New York; an 'outside' interest has entered the market large enough to show that there is no lack of either means or disposition among the public to speculate or to invest when they

are satisfied with the situation; and prices have considerably advanced, while the advance has not been checked by realizations which have been made by large holders, but still continues.

These facts are sufficient evidence that at least the 'boom' is backed by a large measure of confidence; that it is more than a spurt engineered by a few large and needy holders of stocks, as at first suspected; and that there is a large body of influential opinion in Wall Street and out to the effect that the present situation of the country favors an era of national prosperity and consequently better prices for investment. Judging from present symptoms, there is a reasonable probability of the boom being supported and of an active and rising market being maintained through the fall season. Perhaps the only danger lies in the usual tendency of speculative movements to rush from one extreme to another and thereby quickly exhaust themselves. The spectacle of such an extraordinary harvest as the present one is naturally calculated to arouse a speculative enthusiasm which may carry prices up at railroad pace to an elevation far above what the occasion really warrants. Such movements are neither healthy nor, in the long run, really profitable. They end in explosion and reaction and entail heavy losses upon the over-sanguine class to whom the over doing is mainly due. The true course under the now existing conditions is to follow the improvements in the situation as they arise rather than to take them for granted in anticipation. Much of the financial force behind the present speculation centres in the hands of some half-dozen men of great wealth, whose policy it is to give encouragement and 'tally' to the mass of smaller sanguine operators and then sell out upon their dupes. A prudent operator will regularly take his profits, and not use them as new margin for increased purchases, so as to find himself finally among a mass of weak holders who are unable to sustain the market against strong men who want to break prices.

At the present moment there seems to be in certain potent quarters a desire to force and inflate the market and then get out of stocks. There are long-headed and influential operators who perceive that prices have already sufficiently advanced to satisfy all that is certain and realised in the situation. They are willing to pocket the advance that has come in sympathy with the harvested winter wheat; but they think it prudent to let the immature spring wheat, corn and cotton crops stand over for a future consideration, the drift of which can be much better judged when the contingencies of frost have passed. The sanguine holder of a few hundred shares, who takes every good thing hoped for as sure to happen, is the kind of alimant on which the more prudent and bigger fish fattens; and my word to these averaged-sized operators is that they keep a sharp look-out for the safety of their profits.

The money market affords, on the whole, an encouraging outlook. The reserves of the banks have at last begun to decline freely under the drain of money to the interior, and large as the surplus is, as compared with one or two years ago, yet it is necessary for the banks to depend upon being liberally reinforced with cash from some outside source. Some amount may be expected after September 1st from the redemption of U. S. 4½ per cents,—about 21 millions of which remain to be extended or redeemed; but what sum will be redeemed the event only can show. The main dependence of the banks must be upon the return of gold from Europe, which seems inevitable, the only open question being that of amount. Apart from the effects of the prospective extraordinary exports of wheat, it deserves notice that the national exports are showing a large increase—those for July being \$8,200,000 above the same month of 1890,—whilst the July imports fall \$11,200,000 below those of last year. The securities movement with London has, within the last few days, changed from one of return to that of export; and the rates for sterling exchange show a weakening tendency in sympathy. It may be a few weeks before specie imports set in, but the prospective movement is near enough to prevent, in conjunction with the treasury payments for redeemed 4½s, any important stringency in the local loan market."

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date			
	Aug. 29.	week.	1890	1889	1888	1891	1890	1889	1888
United States.....	186	181	131	176	136	7915	6790	7603	6721
Canada.....	21	18	36	21	83	1204	1080	1076	1154

DRY GOODS.—There is little now to report in this branch, the situation being the same as last week. Prices continue unchanged, and remittances are still on the short side. The progress of the harvest is watched with much interest, and as the end approaches, confidence in a good fall business is strengthened. It seems now decided that most of the travellers will go over their grounds again, as it is believed that the certainty of a good harvest will render storekeepers less cautious and give some of the timid ones fresh courage to buy.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—No change has occurred in pig iron here since our last report, and the market remains as dull as ever. Cable advices quote makers' prices 6d. to 1s. lower than they were a week ago, but values here are still the same. Business has been very small. Bar iron continues identically the same with only a small jobbing business doing. Scrap shows no change, but the feeling is steady and the supply is not large. Tin plates show a somewhat steadier tendency, and prices are well maintained. There is no change to note in terno and Canada plates, in both of which the feeling continues easy. Lead and copper continue unchanged with slight demand.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market maintains a fairly steady tone, the demand being fair on the whole, and millers refuse to concede anything. In England wheat is firmer and hold higher, and corn is steady. The French country markets are strong. At Chicago wheat and corn fluctuated within narrow limits, but may be practically quoted at the same figures as last week. The North-Western States and Manitoba frost is reported to have somewhat affected the unharvested crops, but the damage is not believed to have been

serious. In New York wheat declined about $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, while in St. Louis, Duluth and Milwaukee, the feeling was stronger.

PROVISIONS.—There is only a small jobbing business doing in provisions at steady prices. The supply of pork on spot continues to be very small. Anything like a brisk demand would be almost sure to advance prices—especially of short cut. Liverpool prices have undergone no change. The Chicago provision market has ruled firm. The hog market there was strong but the cattle market was lower.

BUTTER.—The butter trade locally has remained quiet during the past week, but some very choice August make has begun to put in an appearance. It is pleasing to note that our farmers are gradually finding out the truth that care in making and picking butter and in marketing it in a fresh state pays, and that they are acting upon their convictions. The general quality of the butter that comes to this market now shows a striking improvement over what used to be received only a few years ago. Best, "gilt-edged," butter is what every farmer can produce if he takes the necessary trouble, and it always commands full prices and ready sale. A London, G. B., letter says: "There is a decided increase in the demand for butter, and prices tend upwards, a steady consumption cleaning out stocks. Normandy sells up to 102s; Jersey 82s. to 84s.; Danish has advanced officially 8 kroner, and after being quoted early in the week at from 106s. to 108s. is now selling at 116s. to 112s. for next week's arrivals with a strong market. Manchester, Newcastle, Glasgow and Leith also show advancing prices and good demand. American is in short supply and sells at previous figures, and a fair sale is reported of Canadian at ports of reception."

CHEESE.—There is little new to say about cheese in this market. The demand is slow, as usual, at this season, and stocks are, in consequence, somewhat accumulating in view of the prospective demand, but holders are firm and prices remain steady. In London there is a good average demand for cheese, and prices are well maintained, rather more doing in English, the more recently marketed showing better quality than heretofore. The demand for Canadian is steady, but the present rate, 44s. to 46s., does not square with the c.i.f. quotation of 46s., and a higher range of values is looked for there shortly.

EGGS.—The local egg market is unchanged. Receipts become heavier as farmers get more time (after haying) to pack and forward them, but dealers are keeping cleaned up as close as possible, and are putting the surplus choice stock in cold storage when they can. The quality of eggs now offering is really excellent as a rule. A London correspondent writes:—"Eggs now begin to fall off in supply, and with diminished quantities showing, dealers have been able to put up prices, French being advanced 3d. to 6d. Italians and Hungarians participating. The top price for French is now 8s. 9d. Liverpool shows a record of clearance, and with active demand the shortage has brought about a rise there of 3d. per long hundred, the range being up to 8s. By the time this reaches you, Canadian shipments should be in full swing, as from my inquiries I learn there is a possibility of a good trade in them from this during the next few months." The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* reports:—"A good demand is reported at the moment for Canadian eggs in the British market, sales of which have been made during the past week to English houses at an f.o.b. price here, showing an advance upon former quotations. One steamer takes out 1,080 cases this week, of which 600 are large cases containing 120 dozen each. Sales have been made at equal to 8s., c.i.f. on the other side, and it is reported that a lot of choice Canadian fall stock has been made as high as 9s. per long hundred c.i.f. on the other side for October delivery."

SUGAR.—The demand for sugar here has not been large during the week as retailers are pretty well stocked up, but a good fair business is reported in both granulated and yellows at steady, unchanged prices.

MOLASSES.—The market for molasses here has been very dull and no change in any respect has been developed. A Montreal report is that the market there "is in a better condition than it was a week ago. Only one of the cargoes expected last week has arrived, and the whole cargo, some 400 puncheons, has turned out sour." The stock of molasses in first hands here is placed at 4,600 puncheons, as compared with 11,000 puncheons at the same date last year. Offers of 38c. were made to-day for 50 puncheon lots.

TEA AND COFFEE.—The tea market and all invoices of goods near at hand are well picked up. Advices recently received from Japan report a pretty good business in teas—principally in low grades. About two thirds of the crop had been disposed of, and growers are reported to be in a good position for taking care of the remainder and sustaining values so long as the current volume could be kept up. There is a good demand here for low-grade blacks. Since our last there has been a fair enquiry for coffee, and a seasonable amount of business has transpired.

FISH.—We have no change to note in the position of fish in this market, which continues to be lifeless and devoid of any interesting features. Mackerel and herring still linger about our eastern and western shores, but they are small both as to numbers and size. The catch so far has been much below the average. Only a few weeks remain in which mackerel can be taken, and it begins to look very doubtful if the take will come up to the record of even poor previous years. New dried cod and other scale fish are coming in somewhat more freely, but the great scarcity of bait very much hampers fishermen in their operations. Our outside reports are as follows:—Montreal, Sept. 2,—"Halibut is a little cheaper, and we can now quote it at 10c. to 12c. Salmon is in good supply and selling at 14c. to 16c. Mackerel, blue-fish, bonits, and black, striped and sea-bass bring 10c. Cod and haddock 4c. to 5c. Salt fish are unchanged. Salt salmon are scarce, and are likely to remain so until the new packed

come in. We quote Labrador salmon \$15 in barrels, \$8 in half barrels; mackerel \$20 per barrel, \$10 in half barrels, 1.50 per kit; No. 1 Labrador herring \$4.50 per bbl., \$2.50 per half bbl.; halibut \$5 in half bbls.; salmon trout \$4.50 in half bbls.; green cod \$5.50 in 200 lb. bbls.; haddock \$5. No finnan haddies in the market. Smoked herrings 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 17c. per box." Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 1,—"Receipts fair and trade moderate, but without any considerable accumulation of stock. Prices for mackerel and bank cod show a further decline for fare lots. We quote last sales as follows: Mackerel in fishermen's order \$10.50 and \$5 per bbl. for large and medium shores. Fare sales of bank cod from vessel \$3 37 and \$2 37 per cwt.; Ripps do. \$3 75 and \$2.75; Georges \$4 and \$3; Cape Shore do. \$3.30 and \$2 30; Shore codfish \$1.75 per cwt.; small do. \$1.35; cusk \$1.35; haddock \$1; hake 60 cts.; salt do. \$3.90 and \$3 for large and small cod; \$2 40 for cusk; \$1 50 for haddock; \$1.25 for hake. Last fare sale of bank halibut 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. for white and gray. Fresh mackerel 18c. and 7c. apiece for large and medium, and 2c. for tinkers. New Georges codfish at \$6.50 a qtl. for large, and small at \$5; bank \$5.50 for large and \$4 for small; shore \$6 25, and \$4.75 for large and small; dry bank \$6.25; medium \$5.13; cured cusk at \$4 per qtl; hake \$1.87 to \$2.13; haddock \$3.25; heavy salted pollock \$2.37; English-cured do. \$3.25 to \$3.50 per qtl.; Labrador herring \$6 bbl.; medium split \$6; Nfld. do. \$5 50; Nova Scotia do. \$5.50; Eastport \$4; split shore \$4.25; round do. \$4 50; round Eastport \$4; pickled codfish \$6; haddock \$5; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14; Halifax salmon \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

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

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants.

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS			
SUGARS.					
Cut Leaf.....	5 3/4	Markets remain much the same, some mills asking \$5 for good 90 per cent. patents at mill, to which must be added 35 to 60 cts freight. Exporters are taking wheat at about \$1 per bushel. We make very few changes in our quotations.			
Granulated.....	4 3/4 to 4 1/2				
Circle A.....	4 1/4				
White Extra C.....	4 1/4				
Standard.....	3 3/4 to 3 3/8				
Extra Yellow C.....	3 3/4				
Yellow C.....	3 3/4 to 3 3/8				
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.....	40	FLOUR. Manitoba Highest Grade Patents 6.00 to 6.25 High Grade Patents..... 5.30 to 5.50 Good 90 per cent. Patents..... 5.20 to 5.40 Straight Grade..... 5.00 to 5.10 Superior Extras..... 4.75 to 4.85 Good Seconds..... 4.40 to 4.65 Graham Flour..... 4.90 to 5.10 Oatmeal..... 5.50 to 5.60 " Rolloed..... 5.70 to 5.90 Kiln Dried Cornmeal..... 3.60 to 3.70 " In Bond..... 3.15 Rolled Wheat..... 5.50 Wheat Bran, per ton..... 15.50 to 19.50 Middlings..... 27.50 to 28.50 Shorts..... 26.00 to 27.00 Cracked Corn " including bags..... 39.00 Ground Oil Cake, per ton..... 34.00 to 38.00 Moulce..... 30.00 Split Peas..... 4.40 to 4.50 White Beans, per bushel..... 1.80 to 1.90 Pot Barley, per barrel..... 3.90 to 4.10 Canadian Oats, choice quality..... 53 to 55 P. E. Island Oats..... 46 to 48			
Demerara.....	35 to 38				
Diamond N.....	48				
Porto Rico.....	37 to 38				
Clontuegos.....	none				
Trinidad.....	34 to 35				
Antigua.....	34 to 35				
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47				
" Bright.....	47 to 65				
BISCUITS.					
Pilot Bread.....	3.00				
Boston and Thin Family.....	5 1/2				
Soda.....	6 1/2				
do in 1lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2				
Fancy.....	8 to 15				
HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.					
Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	2.00 to 3.00	J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.			
Oranges, Jamaica, bris.....	3.50				
Lemons, per case.....	6.00				
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	4.50				
Onions Am. per lb.....	3c.				
" Egyptian, new.....	2 1/2				
Dates boxes, new.....	6				
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	6 1/2				
Figs, Elcme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	11				
" small boxes.....	9 to 10				
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	7				
Bananas.....	1.50 to 2.00				
Tomatoes, new, per crate.....	1.25				
C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.					
FISH.					
MACKEREL.		Ex Vessel.	Ex Store		
Extras.....					
No. 1.....					
" 2 large.....					
" 3 large, Reamed.....	7.00				
" 3 Reamed.....	6.50				
" 3 large, Plain.....	6.50				
" 3 Plain.....	6.00				
Small.....					
HERRING.					
No. 1 C. B. July.....	4.75	5.50			
" 1 Fall Split.....					
" 1 Fall Round.....					
" 1 Labrador.....					
" 1 Georges Bay.....		none			
" 1 Bay of Islands.....	3.00	3.00			
ALWIVES, No. 1.....	3.75				
SALMON.					
No. 1, 1/2 bbl.....		16.00			
No. 2, 1/2 bbl.....		14.00			
" 3.....		12.00			
Small.....					
CODFISH.					
Hard C. B.....	4.75	5.25			
Western Shore.....	4.50	4.75 to 5.00			
Bank.....	none	5.00 to 5.25			
Bay.....	none	none			
Newfoundland.....	none	none			
HADDOCK.....	3.25				
Hard C. B.....	3.50	4.00			
Bank & Western.....	3.25	3.75			
HAFK.....	2.50	3.00 to 3.25			
POLLOCK.....		2.00			
HARE SOUNDS, per lb.....	12 1/2				
COD OIL, 1 gal.....	25	35c.			
PROVISIONS.					
Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	11.50 to 15.00				
" Am., Plate.....	15.50 to 16.00				
" Ex. Plate.....	16.00 to 16.50				
Pork, Mess, American.....	16.50 to 17.00				
" American, clear.....	18.50 to 19.00				
" P. E. I. Mess.....	15.00 to 15.50				
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50				
" Prime Mess.....	11.50 to 11.80				
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12				
" American.....	11 to 12				
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	10 to 11				
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.					
BUTTER AND CHEESE					
Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25				
" " in Small Tubs.....	20				
" Good, in large tubs, new.....	17 to 18				
" " old.....	7 to 10				
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	10				
Canadian Township, new.....	19 to 20				
" Western.....	17				
" " old.....					
Cheese, Canadian.....	10				
" Antigonish.....	10 1/2				
SALT.					
Factory Filled.....	\$1.80				
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	60				
Liverpool, 1/2 hhd.....	1.25				
" " Afloat.....					
Cadiz.....	none				
Turks Island.....	1.50				
Lisbon.....	1.30				
Coarse W. I.....	none				
Trapani.....	1.40				
" Afloat.....	none				

THE BRIDE OF AN HOUR.

CHAPTER I.

"Essy, pile on some more of those logs, I am freezing into an icicle, but there, what do you care? I'm only a poor cripple, a wretched creature you all despise."

"Wally, how can you be so nasty and cross?" remonstrated his small eleven-year old sister, skipping over to heap up the fire.

"I'm not nasty or disagreeable; if you were chained down, a log to this chair, like I, the future master of Ravenscourt, with scarcely the power to move your legs, perhaps you wouldn't feel quite so amiable or gushing as you do now."

The speaker was a youth between sixteen and seventeen. He was reclining on a most luxurious invalid-chair cunningly devised for ease; a crutch of polished box-wood lay by his hand.

He was certainly a contrast to his merry, sunny-faced little sister.

The handsome room looked very cheerful with its warm velvet curtains of deep crimson, and downy couches scattered about to woo rest to the tired or lazy inclined.

A piano stood in a corner piled up with music, a pink be-ribboned guitar lay on a table, while before the blazing fire of huge spluttering logs sat a fluffy, white ball of a kitten blinking wisely at the bright flames; flowers sweet and subtle pervaded the atmosphere.

The only blot on the cheery home-scene was its afflicted owner, with his large, hollow, glassy eyes, and moody irritable manner, and restless, nervous fingers, that never seemed able to be still.

"You will feel happier when Miss Hamlyn comes," Essy observed, by way of comfort.

"Will she get here to-night, I wonder?" he said, querulously.

"I hope so, papa said so, and I heard him order Crouch to take the brougham to meet her at the station."

"I wonder what she will be like," he continued half aloud.

"So do I," that young damsel repeated, half to herself; "I hope she will be nice and young, and companionable, since some of her company will fall to my share."

Essy peered out of the window to watch the soft, white snow descend from the electric-looking sky and fall like gossamer on the shining evergreens, and gaunt outspreading boughs of the sleeping trees.

"There goes old Crouch!" she ejaculated, clapping her hands gleefully, "he's gone to the stables to order the horses. Oh, what fun it will be if she should turn out to be a prim, vinegary old party, with corkscrew curls, and a bald spot on her head, and long mittens," and the pretty, fair-haired maiden gave a kind of war-dance that even evoked a smile from the dark, discontented youth.

"She won't stay here a week," he put in swiftly, "I want no old cats about me."

"Neither do I, and between us I fancy she will have a rather bad time," laughed Essy, screwing up her pretty face comically.

After a while they heard the rumble of a carriage, half muffled though by the carpet of virgin purity which adorned the earth, and somehow the tension on their nerves of anticipation kept their tongues silent.

Essy betook herself to an ottoman beside the fire, and hugged her kitten, while Wally lay listening for the faintest sound of the approach of the brougham.

The turret clock clanged out, sharp and clear, six o'clock, just as the lights of the returning carriage flashed like a pair of ghostly orbs into the half-darkened room.

"What will you bet she has come!" exclaimed Essy, springing up excitedly.

"Bet!" this with a curl of his thin lips, "such a vulgar term does not befit a girl of your age."

"Come, don't lecture, Wally, dear, perhaps our new friend will dose us both with our enormities," running out to the corridor, and craning her head over the carved oaken balusters, to catch a glance of the new-comer.

"I've seen her!" she panted, almost breathless with importance a few minutes after.

"What is she like?" he asked eagerly.

"Oh, she's splendid; a perfect little angel."

"Come, don't make a stupid of yourself," he grumbled, "be serious for once in your life."

"I tell you, Wally, it is the truth, on my word of honor, she is quite young, and sweetly pretty."

"Hooray!" he cried, catching hold of his crutch and flourishing it till it fell with a bang.

How he fretted and fumed with curiosity to behold this *rara avis*, a pretty nurse companion, while the dinner which took place at seven, was being discussed by Sir John Ravenscourt, Essy, and Miss Sheila Hamlyn.

"Here she is," said Essy, "I mean Miss Hamlyn," correcting herself, and leading a dark clad girl up to Wally.

He glanced, half shyly, half furtively into the girl's face—a face so sweet, so perfect, so bewildering in its sunny witchery, and full, pouting dewy lips, and yellow-brown topaz eyes, that she seemed to bring the perfume of summer roses about her.

A black, filmy gown, revealing the soft white arms and neck, just sufficient to lure an impressionable man on to destruction or madness, clung around her in many folds, and a cluster of pure white monthly rosebuds nestled lovingly at her neck, giving forth a sweet odor.

"I trust you are glad to see me, Mr. Ravenscourt, and that we shall become great friends," she said, gently, holding out her hand confidently—entreatingly.

"Of course I am," he answered; "but I am, as you see, compelled to talk to you on my back, I hope I shan't tire you soon with my ailments, Miss Hamlyn."

"Tire me, oh dear no," she said, a sincere ring of sympathy in her voice. "I could never feel anything except deep sympathy for your infirmities."

He looked at the speaker, at the yellow-brown eyes and small classic head with its braids of golden hair, coiled like a crown around it, and thought life would be far happier now, with such a companion to play and read to him, and minister to his comfort.

"Have you got any friends?" asked Essy. "I mean any mother, father, or sisters and brothers?"

"None," she answered, gravely.

"And a good thing, too," mentally ejaculated Wally, selfishly, "as you can devote yourself to me entirely."

"How lonely you must feel," sighed Essy; "poor dear, I'm sure I should mope and fret all the days of my life if I were like you."

"Life is too serious for grieving, Miss Ravenscourt," she returned, "at least to the needy ones like me."

"You don't look poor," put in that irrepressible little inquisitor.

"No; we do not all appear what we are, you know, in case the world would reject us."

"How you do chatter," Wally exclaimed, querulously to his sister; "I am sure Miss Hamlyn doesn't want to be catechised like some school girl."

"Don't please call me Miss Hamlyn," she said, trying to pour oil on the troubled waters and change the subject, "call me Sheila."

"I'm agreeable, and you call me Wally, I detest formality."

"And me Essy," chimed in his sister, determined not to be out of it.

The three made a striking picture in the soft light of the wax candles, and the fitful glare of the splendid fire as it flared up in yellow and red jets, and hissed when the flames reached a green spot.

Essy's small form was arrayed in a brown plush frock, her waist confined by a pink watered sash, her tawney hair around her shoulders in a wavy cloud, her blue eyes raised admiringly to the vision of beauty seated beside the by no means prepossessing invalid.

"Play us something please," entreated Essy, and Sheila complied, going to the piano and running her fingers over the keys in a dreamy abstracted way as thoughts crowded upon her of the time when a voice, which was now still, had pleaded for a tune or a song—the voice of a now dead father.

And this was the first time she had touched an instrument since his death.

No wonder her fingers awoke a wailing sound like sobbing to her hearers, causing them to feel a thrill of weird sadness.

"I cannot bear melancholy tunes," broke out Wally, peevishly, "is that a dirge you are playing?"

"Really, I beg your pardon," she said, realizing, for the first time, that her hands had unwittingly been producing a kind of requiem in memory of her father.

In a moment the lively strains of a vocal waltz filled the room accompanied by her voice, a sweet, joyous, melodious one, that set Essy whirling around in very gladness.

After a feast of music Essy suggested a quiet chat around the fire.

"It will soon be Christmas, you see, the very time for nice ghost stories. Do you know any?"

"No, do you?" questioned Sheila.

"Oh, yes, we have a ghost story belonging to Ravenscourt," replied Essy, looking very important and clever. "Would you like to hear it?"

"It is only a kind of legend that every old house generally gets," snubbed Wally.

"Nevertheless, I should dearly like to hear it," spoke up Sheila.

"It's rather awful," said Essy, by way of preface. "It's about a murder, and it took place in the south wing, so they say, on a harvest moon night. It appears that one of our ancestors married a lovely creature who cared very much for some other gentleman who was poorer than him, but of course he didn't know it, you know; well, after the wedding, which took place in the peach-blossom drawing room—but there, you haven't seen it," she rattled on—"she went upstairs to her room, and then her poor lover got in the window and begged her on his knees not to go away and leave him. And just as she was trying to comfort him her husband rushed into the room, and in his mad fury caught up a foreign dagger that lay on a table and went to stab the poor fellow, when the bride ran between them and received the blow meant for her lover, and fell down dead at their feet; in revenge, the lover, in an awful rage, sprang at the throat of the wicked husband to throttle him, I suppose, but he, too, got killed with the same dagger. And the horrid husband went mad, and the bride haunts the south wing ever since; in fact our old nurse says no bride ever survives the first son, or if she does—"

"He's a cripple!" interrupted the silent listener almost fiercely, his forehead knitting into a bitter scowl.

"Oh! what a terrible story," cried the frightened Sheila with a shudder of horror.

"Are you really shocked?" asked little Essy.

"Yes, because I never imagined the story could be so horrible, or that it could have taken place here."

"It's all nonsense, silly ridiculous nonsense of Essy's," Wally exclaimed, seeing the pallor on the girl's face, and her evident agitation. "She is never so happy as when she is relating some blood-curdling tale to amuse you, as she styles it."

"Isn't it really true, then?" Sheila asked, trembling like a young aspen.

"Certainly not, you goose!" that little person said, seeing the displeased

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expression on her brother's countenance, and his warning finger; "it's simply a legend, and I thought it would please you and kill time."

"Oh I am so thankful it is not, dear, for verily I believe I should have died with fright if I had believed it really, and seen anything, you know."

"There is nothing at Ravenscourt more uncanny than me," Wally said, as the two girls wheeled him into his bed-chamber.

"Well, children, I hear the waits or carols, whatever they style themselves in the front of the house," said a kind, cheery voice, as Sir John Ravenscourt popped his head into his son's bed room to say good night.

"Do let us go and listen," Essy said, catching hold of her new friend. "Not so fast, madcap," her father replied. "I will take you both down when you have kissed your brother."

"I am chained here unable to move a leg," groaned Wally, rebelliously, as old Betsy the nurse entered to undress him for the night; "a kind of pet monkey to be petted and stared at."

"Wally, my boy, you pain us deeply to hear you talk so thoughtlessly," reproved the baronet.

"I'm no hypocrite," retorted the lad, curtly.

"But you are a christian gentleman," put in his father.

"A gentleman, yes in position and rank, but not in person," he retorted bitterly.

"Who has ruffled you to-night, my boy?" he asked, a wealth of tenderness in his voice. "I thought with so nice a girl as Miss Hamlyn to amuse you both you would be happy as birds."

"So we are, it is only one of my desponding fits, sir," Wally interposed.

"Come, Miss Hamlyn," Sir John observed, holding out his hand as he did the other to his little daughter. "I will conduct you where you can both see and hear these serenaders."

Very diffidently she put her hand in his outstretched brown one, that the sun had tanned in fierce, torrid climes.

His eyes watched the dainty, supple form slit here and there in the grand oak-panelled dining-room, followed by Essy, preparing mulled wine for the singers and musicians, and he thought the ancient room had never appeared so bright and homely since the day he last saw his wife in the hey-day of her matronhood.

"I had no idea she was so pretty and winning," he thought. "The rector never hinted that she was so sweet, though her lineage is, I know, above reproach."

When Sheila was duly installed in her chamber by Essy that night, she glanced hurriedly round with a vague expression of nervousness, as if she expected to see a dark gloomy apartment that would scare her.

Her *mignon* face became merry once more at its dainty brightness, at its rose silk curtains, and shrouds of lace, pure as snow, covering windows, toilet-table, chairs, couches and ottomans, and the fragrant hot-house flowers freshly gathered in a vase on a table strewn with books.

"What a love of a room," she ejaculated with delight. "Its too kind of you, dear Essy; but is it really mine?"

"Yes, because I love you," she confessed candidly; "it was mamma's boudoir, and when I saw you and what a darling you were I—I—"

"Had this bower of loveliness fitted up for me, eh?"

"Well, yes, I didn't quite like the one Mrs. Barlow ordered, you see."

"And all this has been going on while you have been inventing that dreadful ghost story."

Essy was just about to blurt out in her innocent fashion it was a true legend of the house of Ravenscourt, when the memory of the dark forbidding look of her brother flashed upon her, and she said:

"Yes, it was a kind of fairy tale, you know, like the Arabian Nights. They say I am rather good at telling them."

"Please do not tell me any more, dear Essy," she pleaded, as she kissed her new little friend affectionately, and bade her good-night.

"What a love of a place this is, and what a pet Essy is to give me such a room. Heigho! I am a lucky girl after all, to win their hearts like this. Fancy a ghost inhabiting a sweet place such as this, why it's preposterous, it was only Essy's imagination enlarging upon some absurd story from that old nurse." And with this thoroughly comforting idea she crept into the lace adorned bed and slept like a top, as she termed it, till the next morning, when the madcap made a raid and jumped like a kitten into bed beside her, and wound her spare young arms, spare in their childish leanness, around her neck as she chirped:

"Papa likes you very much, so do I, so does Wally. Come, kiss me for that nice speech."

The two young heads were blended into one as it were, the two shades of hair making one harmonious whole, and two winsome faces, pure as the snow that carpeted the earth, nestled together, making a sweet picture worthy the study of a sculptor.

CHAPTER II.

There was a large heap of evergreens piled up on the rug in the cosy library, ready for the nimble fingers of Essy and Sheila to fashion into fantastic wreaths and other devices. Old Betsy, with her neat filled cap of snowy whiteness tied under her chin and twinkling grey eyes, and a face looking as fresh as a winter apple, was fussing about Wally, patting his pillows while she crooned an old carol of bygone days.

"What a buzzing old fly you are," he said ungratefully.

"Don't go for to say that," she pleaded. "Why when you was a tiny fellow you used to ask me to sing to you."

"Come and help us to thread these ivy leaves," Essy said, coming to her rescue.

(To be Continued.)

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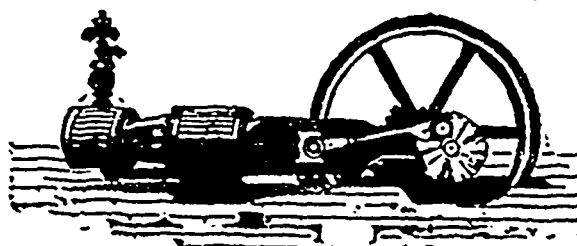
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MINING.

LAKE CATCHA.—Mr. John Anderson has started up his new mill and the event was celebrated with a most enjoyable dinner at which the employees were guests and the genial John the host. We trust that the good time then enjoyed is only a prelude to the good times that another successful mine will bring to this district.

WAYERLEY.—We understand that the Lake View Company, after giving their property on Gold Hill a thorough test under the able management of Mr. A. A. Hayward, have come to the conclusion that the quartz is too low grade to pay, and that the fine plant and machinery with which the mine has been equipped will be offered for sale.

Good reports come from the Sophia mine and also from the old DeWolf property under the management of Mr. MacDuff.

GOLDENVILLE.—Mr. Edmund Jenner of Goldenville, Guysboro County, who has been conducting gold mining operations in that district for some time, was in the city in the early part of the week and we had the pleasure of a visit from him.

Besides being a mining expert of acknowledged ability, Mr. Jenner wields a brilliant pen, as his articles in the leading sporting journals on fishing and shooting in Nova Scotia attest.

As the Goldenville correspondent of THE CRITIC, Mr. Jenner has furnished our mining columns with much valuable because thoroughly reliable information, and we hope still to receive many of his contributions.

He informs us that mining matters at most camps in Guysboro County and East Halifax are at present dull, but that there is a prospect of future improvement.

There is to be a magnificent display of minerals at the coming World's Fair in Chicago, and the Province of Nova Scotia should be well represented. Now is the time to begin the preparation, and space should be secured without delay as applications are pouring in.

We have no doubt but that the Local Government will take up the matter, and a liberal sum should be provided so that a creditable exhibit may be secured.

The main point is to place an expert in charge of the collection who should be present at Chicago in an official capacity to explain the great mineral resources of the Province.

If the inspector of Mines could be spared from his post he would be the best appointee, as he is thoroughly familiar with our minerals, our mines, and our mining laws, and could speak with authority on all that appertains to them.

He should have a competent staff of assistants, so as not to be hampered by petty details, as his time will be fully occupied in spreading information of incalculable value to our future mineral development.

The Ontario Government are now moving in the matter, the Canadian Copper Company having written to Chief Skiff that the Bureau of Mines of Ontario will make a mineral exhibit at the World's Fair and that the Canadian Company's exhibit will be included in it.

COAL MINING ITEMS.—Trade is brisk at the Joggins, and things about the mines are running smoothly. The output of the mines has reached three hundred tons per day, and a further increase is shortly looked for. The chief drawback is a short supply of cars. It is expected additional cars will soon be provided, when the output will run up to 400 tons per day, and a further increase is shortly looked for.

The "longwall" system of mining is proving a great success, and likely to be permanent.

The old north workings of the Ford pit are to be pierced shortly. They will be opened a considerable distance north from the shaft bottom.

One of the boats carrying coal from the Drummond Colliery got on the rocks going up with her last load, and is supposed to be a total loss.—*The Journal and Pictou News.*

GAY'S RIVER.—Mining operations are being pushed on the Coldstream property, and a large quantity of quartz is ready for the crusher.

CARIBOU.—The Dixon mine is proving a grand property, and continues its steady and large returns.

MOOSE RIVER.—Mr. Touquoy's "old reliable" mine continues its regular supply of gold babies.

We have been informed by a shareholder in a gold mine recently discovered at Broad River, Queen's Co., that the work of opening up the leads will begin on or about the 1st September, when some of the richest leads discovered will be unearthed.—*Progress.*

GOLD MINING AT MOLEGA.—Quite close to the old Malaga's Co.'s Mill a new shaft has been sunk on the rabbit lead, from which 25 tons of quartz yielded 75 ounces of gold this week. Other shafts on the same lead are yielding nearly as good ore, and Manager Alfred G. Wade, when we met him in the office of the mine at Molega this week, seemed as pleased with the conditions of affairs as a man could be. Since last October his men have sunk on the Rabbit Lead 175 feet through a great deal of low grade ore. Mr. Wade knew what the lead yielded further east at this depth, and so when he got through the roll in the lead he said "we struck it, and

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struck it good." Now he has 1500 tons of ore in sight, and enough to keep the mill running for three years, which will likely yield three ounces to the ton.

The North Lead, we were informed, is working in good shape, and has never done so well.

The Parker & Douglas mine is working favorably, under the management of Roderick McLeod. The shaft on the Fraser Lead has been sunk to the 100 foot level, showing pay ore the whole depth.

A large force will now be placed on this lead to work it for all it is worth. Some rich nuggets were also taken out of the South Lead this week. The prospects, we are informed, now look more encouraging than they have for a year past.

The Boston Gold Mining Co. are taking out very rich ore. Last month the yield was 365 ounces, and this month may give a like result. This week the mill is testing a few tons from the Nine Boulder Lead.

Mr. Ballou, the manager, feels proud of his mill, which was manufactured by the Truro Foundry and Machine Co.

Adjoining this mine is the Fisk Block, and the rich leads discovered on the Boston mine run through this property. At present Charles K. McLeod is taking out ore from the Nine Boulder Lead, which at the place they are sinking is in two leads 9 and 4 inches wide, all showing gold.

Adjoining this property is the Nelson Block, where Mr. McLeod is also taking out quartz, which he will shortly have tested in the Malaga Co.'s mill.

The Caledonia mine is having some prospecting done on some of the leads, which will be tested in the P. & D. mill this week.

The location of Molega, without the additional attractions of gold, overlooking the picturesque Ponthook and Molega Lakes, is one of the most charming in the Province, and none should overlook a visit to Molega. Deep regret is expressed because of the burning of the More Bros. steamer.

The valuable property of the Philadelphia Gold Mining Co. at North Brookfield, was sold at auction by Sheriff Drew on Wednesday last to Messrs. Gilbert Parker, Roderick McLeod, Nelson F. Douglas and George Kenty. No doubt this mine will now prove a bonanza to the new owners. —Gold Hunter.

The explosives committee, appointed by the Provincial Government met at Stellarton yesterday. Mr. E. Gilpin, Inspector of Mines; Mr. H. S. Poole, of the Acadian Company; Mr. R. S. Brown, of the General Mining Association; Mr. H. Rae, Spring Hill; Mr. Thomas Johnston, Westville; and Mr. R. Crosby, of Cow Bay, compose the committee. They are to enquire into the merits of different explosives and ascertain which if any may with safety be used in gaseous mines. It is hardly probable that any definite conclusion will be arrived at at the present meeting, as it may take some time to arrive at a correct solution.

THE TRANSMISSION OF POWER BY ELECTRICITY.—The *Bulletin de L'electricite*, in a consideration of the problem of the transmission of power by high-tension currents, states that the official experiments demanded by the German Government from the Berlin General Electricity Company and the Cerliken Metallurgical Works as to their method of transmission of 300 horse power to a distance of 180 kilos. have given results full of useful information. The problem of the electrical transmission of power seems wholly solved by the employment of high tensions, before which the notion of distance between the generator and receiver disappears. It was necessary, however, to make some reservations as to the possibility of utilizing a current of 30,000 volts on account of the difficulty of suitably insulating the dynamos and conductors under which the disruptive charges took place. The Cerliken experiments do not definitively determine the question, their deviation being too limited. In the experiments under notice an alternating current dynamo giving at high pressure a tension of 100 volts communicated with the circuit of a large transformer wire plunged in oil, of which the circuit of the thin wire was joined on to the line. This, formed of bare wire of 4 mm., was supported by posts supplied with insulators and presenting a working length of 7 kiloms., and comes at the limit of the circuit from the thin wire of the transformer also steeped in oil, of which the thick wire circuit communicates with the receiver. In the first experiment the tension at the beginning of the line was 15,000 volts, and 100 volts only at the limits of the generator. In the two other experiments the tension of the principal current was pushed to 30,000 and then to 33,000 volts, the receiver only receiving a current of 100 volts. Carefully taken measures showed that the insulation was perfect, and that no deviation was produced either in the machinery or on the line. The reason of this is that it is possible to produce and utilize without losses a current of 33,000 volts; but one cannot judge how long the insulators will resist, and the Frankfort experiments will enlighten us on this point. The dangers arising from a disruptive discharge are less to be feared than one would be tempted to suppose. Two thin wires had been fixed, one to each of the line wires, and their ends by degrees brought together; the discharge spark was only procured at a distance of 22mm., under a difference of potential of 22,000 volts. The Helios Company have also made similar experiments and recognized that the spark burst at the respective distances of 28 and 64 mm. for tensions of 15,000 and 28,000 volts. Leadon circuit cutters being intercalated on the principal line, the formation of a short circuit was provoked, when the lead melted immediately and the current was interrupted. Such have been the Cerliken experiments, the consequences of which are of a kind to alter the present working conditions of electrical energy.

Take time by the forelock, and Puttner's Emulsion by the spoonful, and your cough will vanish and your rosy cheeks return.



Children
always
Enjoy It.

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of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk.

A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER

It is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season.

Beware of substitutions and imitations.

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MARKET SQUARE, - HALIFAX.

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LIQUID MARINE BLACK PAINT.

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SEAM PAINT, a Perfect Substitute for Rosin.

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OR WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,

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62 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

For Catalogue C and prices.

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

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

WOODILL'S

GERMAN BAKING POWDER,

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

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

MINING.

THE MICA INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES.

By L. J. CHILDS.

From the Engineering and Mining Journal.

(Continued.)

Uses.—The most common and well-known use for mica is in the paneling of stove and furnace doors. For this purpose the mica must be clear, free from spots, and of a uniform color throughout the sheet. The most desirable color is a wine red, and next to this comes white mica, which is nearly as valuable. Another important use is in the manufacture of electrical apparatus, for which purpose its non-conducting properties render it valuable. The qualities required for this use are firmness of texture, toughness and ready cleavage.

There is a greater range of use for ground mica than for the mineral in sheets, and, though the value of that part of the product made use of in this form is small, the many peculiar properties which ground mica possesses render it quite probable that its uses will be widely extended. The difficulties to be overcome in grinding mica are considerable, and there are only two or three firms engaged in the business at present. Eight standard grades of ground mica are made. The coarsest of these are used to give frosted and spangled effects to the fancy grades of wall paper. The medium grades are employed in the manufacture of a lubricant for the journals of railway carriages, for heavy bearings generally, and for the axles of road vehicles. The finest grades are used in producing a uniform metallic white surface on wall paper. Scrap mica for grinding must be white and as free from specks or colored matter as possible, since any impurities in the scrap will affect the color and lustre of the product.

Production.—The greater part of the product in 1889 was taken from one mine in New Hampshire. Of the North Carolina mines none were in steady operation throughout the year, and the production of that state was the result of irregular and spasmodic efforts. In Virginia the production was confined to one mine, located at Amelia Court House, which was exhausted early in the year. In the Black Hills region, where in 1884 eleven mines were operated, with a production of over 18,000 pounds of mica, only one produced in 1889, and that only a small amount. In New Mexico a good deal of development work was done and a quantity of good mica was reported as taken out; but as none of this was marketed, it has not been included in the totals for 1889.

The statistics of the industry in 1889 are shown in the following table:

Distribution.	Production.		Expenses.		Men employed.	Capital invested.		
	Cut.	Scrap.	Total.	Wages.				
	Pounds.	Value.	tons.	Val.				
New Hampshire	40,000	\$40,000	160	\$2,000	\$33,635	\$29,330	70	\$194,750
North Carolina	6,700	7,000	...	...	12,722	7,266	63	438,475
Virginia	(a) 2,800	3,000	336	450	64,728	64,528	36	13,300
South Dakota	...	...	...	...	2,250	2,050	12	14,100
New Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	30,325
Other states	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	49,500	\$50,000	196	\$2,450	\$33,335	\$42,174	185	\$691,350

a Combined in order that operations of individual establishments may not be disclosed, including Massachusetts, Wyoming and Idaho.

The amount of manufactured mica imported into the United States since 1889 has been as follows:—

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	
1868	\$1,165	1875	...	1880	\$12,562	1885	\$23,685	
1870	226	1876	569	1881	5,839	1886	56,354	
1871	1,460	1877	13,085	1882	5,175	1887	49,055	
1872	1,002	1878	7,930	1883	7,884	1888	57,541	
1873	498	1879	9,274	1884	28,284	1889	97,351	
1874	1,204	* Calendar years from 1886 to 1889; previous years ending June 30.						

CENTRAL AMERICA.—The famous placer mines of Prinzapolka have again started the gold fever throughout Central America. Gold nuggets weighing from six to thirty-eight pounds, 22 carats fine, were lately found there. A Nicaraguan soldier, stationed at the mines, discovered a nugget weighing 18 pounds, which he sold at Leon for 2,800 pesos. Senor Cabezas, who has just come from the mines, has with him rich specimens of native gold. He says that there are numerous pockets distributed in all directions, obviously caused by a volcanic upheaval of the lower strata throwing the gold mineral to the surface. The excessive heat melted the gold, causing it to flow over the ground like a stream of lava. He states that this district, which is near Bluefields, is destined to become as celebrated as the Bonanza mines of California.

LONDON MINING NOTES.—Strange to say, there has been a little business doing this week under the term "Mining," but we confess it has been very little. Still, the bears, or some of them, have been closing their books in view of a holiday. Even this small amount of business is better than none at all.

We should be emulating Ananias if we were to state that there was any investment business in mines going on, for there is nothing of this nature. But it will come all the same, and one of these days people will bitterly regret that they have allowed the present opportunity to go by without picking up cheap stock.—*The Weekly Bulletin.*

All that is claimed for it.
JUSTIN MILLER, Mount Elgin, Ont., writes: "K. D. C. does all you advertise it to do."
A prominent clergyman in Ottawa writes: "It is only justice to say to you that I have found K. D. C. all you have recommended it to be."
H. D. McMILLAN, Sydney, C. B., writes: "K. D. C. is all you claim it to be."

DRA

A Fc should l Editor,

The Farm retired editor, tinuan five ye anco fi there whose obscur and sci which Americ measur it in th Mr. D gather past t associa His su If t pool, us a st which impro value c examp grams, pieces service selves but a in th blurrc guish from k

Pro black i men t 4-8 12-10-11

By t N. Y.- Liverp Black



White

GAME Play Teache Mr. J. 9-14 22 11-10 24 10 8-11 25 9-16-20

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

A communications to this department should be addressed directly to the Checker Editor, W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton Street.

NEWS.

The New York *Turf Field and Farm* of July 31st announces the retirement of its veteran checker editor, Mr. Dunlap, and the discontinuance of the column after twenty five years of service. With his severance from the active world of checkers there disappears another of those whose efforts have lifted the game from obscurity to a popular, intellectual and scientific pastime, and the status to which that pastime has soared in America may be attributed in a great measure to the prominence given to it in the *Turf*, but quite as much to Mr. Dunlap's own personality. Altogether the game's history during the past three decades must always be associated with Mr. Dunlap's name. His successor will not easily be found.

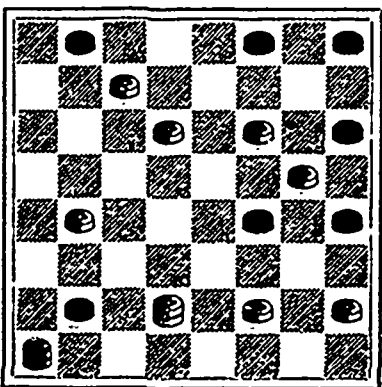
If the Checker Editor of the Liverpool, G. B., *Mercury* will accept from us a suggestion in the kindly spirit in which we tender it he will much improve, in our humble opinion, the value of his problems by following our example of inserting besides the diagrams, the numbers on which the pieces are placed. This will be of service not only to those who like our selves suffer under defective eyesight, but also to others, as the pieces in the diagrams are often so blurred that it is difficult to distinguish blacks from whites and men from kings.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 237.—The position was: black men 4, 7, 10, 14, 23, 24; white men 9, 12, 26, 28, 29, 30, King 19; Black to play and win.
4—8 3 10 25—27 28 19
12 3 17—21 19 10 31—24
10—15 10 17 27—31 b. wins.

PROBLEM 239.

By the late R. D. Yates of Brooklyn, N. Y.—World's champion—From the Liverpool *Mercury*.
Black men 1, 3, 4, 12, 19, 20, 25, king 29.



White men 6, 10, 11, 16, 17, 27, 29, king 26.
White to play and win.
A fine stroke.

GAME No. 116.—"Double Corner."
Played recently in London, Mr. F. Teicholeit having the blacks against Mr. J. Hill with the whites.
9—14 11—16 16—19 15—18
22 17 25 22 23 7 22 15
11—16 14—17 2—11 11—18
24 19 21 14 c-26 23 24 19
8—11 10—17 17—26 16—23
25 22 a-19 16 31 23 14 9
16—20 7—10 12—16 5—14

22 18 15 11 30 25 25 22
5—9 10—15 3—8 18—25
17 13 b-11 8 18 14 27 2
1—5 4—11 9—18 drawn.
29 25 28 24 23 14

a Forcible; the right move at the right time.
b A pretty sacrifice which compels black from this point onwards to act on the defensive.
c 18 14 almost wins—*J. Hill*.

The checker editor of the Liverpool *Mercury* thinks that White might have won in the above game. We will present to the player who first sends those two wins a copy of Hill's "Synopsis of Draught Opening,"—the best 25c. checker book ever published.

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ANDDYNE
LINIMENT**
UNLIKE ANY OTHER.
As much
FOR INTERNAL AS EXTERNAL USE.
In 1810

Originated by an Old Family Physician.
Think Of It. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still leads. Generations after generations have used and blessed it. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel.
Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Cough, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera-Morbus, Diarrhoea, Lame ness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure.
Every Mother Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps and Pains liable to occur in any family without delay. Delays may cost a life. Relieves all Summer Complaints like magic. Price, 25 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, \$1.50. Express paid, I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

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FLOUR MILLS,
OAK LAKE, MANITOBA.

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Complete House Furnishers.
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—AND—
GRAND INDUSTRIAL FAIR.
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29TH SEPT. TO 2ND OCT., 1891, INCLUSIVE.

Grand Provincial Show of Live Stock, Agricultural and Horticultural Products, Arts and Manufactures.
Active committees are at work making arrangements for special attractions, due notice of which will be given.
Prize Lists and all information obtained on application at Exhibition Office, Provincial Building, Halifax.
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JOHN F. STAIRS, M. P., President.

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All kinds of **BLANK BOOKS,**
ENVELOPES, from 75c. per Thousand up,
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LLOYD'S SHINGLE MACHINES,
CYLINDER STAVE MILLS,
HEADING ROUNDERS,
BUZZ AND SURFACE PLANERS,
AND ALL KINDS OF SAW MILL AND MINING MACHINERY

CITY CHIMES.

The ball to be given at the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, by Mr. and Mrs. Morrison and their guests this evening, gives promise of being a brilliant affair. Many from Halifax, including the elite of the city, have been invited, and a special train, leaving North St. depot at eight o'clock, will convey the guests to the scene of the festivities. This hotel is situated at the head of the beautiful Bedford Basin, and has entertained a large number of the great four hundred during the summer. The proprietor, Mr. Morrison, deserves much credit for the admirable way this summer resort is managed, and the excellent accommodation he provides for all who wish to rusticate in this delightful suburb of the city by the sea. The refreshing air at Bedford is a good tonic for all who need an invigorating change, and the little town's popularity is now well assured.

Not for many a day has the old Lyceum Hall held such crowded, enthusiastic, interested and well pleased audiences, as Zera Semon, the old favorite, has been attracting every evening during the past two weeks. His list of miraculous wonders, fascinating conjurations, and marvels of ventriloquism seems to be almost endless, and old as well as young have been completely mystified by the wonderful acts of this wonderful man. Magic always exerts a perfect charm, and Zera Semon may be assured of a successful season whenever he visits Halifax.

"School is begun, so come every one, etc.," is the refrain that rang in the ears of the boys and girls on Monday morning, when they were forced to realize the fact that the long looked forward to, eagerly planned for vacation of 1891 was now a thing of the past and only a memory, though we trust a pleasant one. The public Schools have now fairly begun work for the coming year, and we do not doubt that teachers and scholars have alike profited by the rest they have enjoyed. This week also we have to welcome some of the busy band of students who make our city their winter quarters. The Law School opened on Tuesday, with a goodly number in attendance, 11 taking the preliminary examinations, 3 the intermediate, and 19 the final. In about two weeks Dalhousie proper will open, and then we will gladly greet "the other boys," many familiar faces and many new ones, but all very welcome in our midst. The presence of Dalhousie University, with its troops of merry students, in Halifax adds not a little to the interest taken in the solid old city, and, notwithstanding the numerous and vigorous protests of the young men of Halifax, the students seem to gain ground with the young ladies just the same. Of course the city boys are jealous, but they have to take their chances, and remember they have four months of each year ahead of the jolly good fellows who come from other places. Next week the County Academy will reopen. This institution is rapidly growing and widening its sphere of usefulness, and is now a first class High School, each year contributing its fair proportion of graduates to the higher seats of learning. The educational institutions of Halifax leave nothing to be desired, and few cities of our size and population afford such excellent opportunities for the ambitious student. Girls have equal rights with the boys, and all who have sufficient push may gain a liberal education at a comparatively small cost. The Ladies' College, completely renovated, and with a full and competent staff of teachers, re-opens on Wednesday next, and we sincerely hope the unfortunate circumstances of last spring will not affect the coming term. The School for the Blind, Cambridge House, Convent of Sacred Heart, and other like schools have fallen into marching order, and the busy brains of the seekers for wisdom are fairly at work once more, after the season of "running wild from books and teachers."

Among other school matter, we notice with pleasure that a Kindergarten department has been added to the Alexandra school, under the charge of Mrs. S. Harriman, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Besides teaching the Kindergarten, Mrs. Harriman will train young ladies for the work—work which has a recognized standing, and is a splendid branch of teaching for anyone possessing the necessary qualifications to take it up.

The game of baseball on Saturday last on the Wanderers' grounds between the Wanderers and Crescents was looked forward to with much interest, especially by friends of the latter club. The boys of the red and gray were defeated but not crushingly, the score being 9 to 7. Next Saturday afternoon they expect to play a return game on the Royal Blue's grounds. The game of the Amateur League series on Saturday between the Metas and Clippers resulted in the Metas carrying off the palm.

A merry crowd met around one of the bountifully spread tables of the Halifax Hotel on Monday evening, the occasion being the eve of Dr. Cameron's marriage, when about twenty-five of his gentlemen friends joined in wishing him and his prospective bride many years of happiness. An address expressing the good wishes of the party, accompanied by a magnificent silver service, was presented to the jovial Doctor who has made himself so popular in our city, and amid song and speeches the pleasant evening sped away.

Now that the schools are open again, it is a pretty sight to see the children coming out after the day's lessons are over, so full of life and fun, and glad to be free to play. A few days ago we saw a procession of little girls, two and two, hand-in-hand, coming down the hill in front of St. Mary's Cathedral, looking as pretty as pictures, as the saying is. It is enough to make the features of the most hardened pessimist relax into a genial smile to see these little blessings looking so happy.

Miss Laine's position in the Ladies College is to be filled by Miss Madeline Homer of New York, a young lady spoken of in high terms of praise as a vocalist. Miss Homer was a pupil of Madame Varlott Garcia of Paris and is said to possess a soprano voice of splendid dramatic power. It is rather questionable taste to herald the young lady's personal appearance, but as our contemporaries have contained paragraphs signifying that Miss Homer is very pretty and attractive, we can only congratulate ourselves on the fact. It is so seldom that nature bestows the gifts of music and beauty upon one person that usually people are quite content with one who possesses either in a marked degree. The combination is very charming and satisfactory to contemplate.

At last! at last! From tender years it has been the dream of all Halifaxians who make their homes in the north and west end of the city that "some sweet day bye and-bye" the horse cars would run up the hills instead of landing Northenders at the foot of the mountain. Only those who for years have bent their backs to the task of climbing the almost perpendicular ascent to the high places of this hilly city can appreciate the luxury of leaving their burden at the bottom of the hill when they step into the car bound for Cunard and Robie Streets. The formal opening of the new branch of the Halifax Street Railway Company took place on Tuesday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. Two cars, each drawn by four horses, left the City Hall and made the round trip, carrying members of the Company, aldermen and a few prominent citizens who are interested in the advancement of the road. The whole party were driven to the office of the Company at Richmond, where refreshments were served and speeches made by Attorney-General Longley and others, in which the enterprise of the Company was highly commended and hearty wishes for success expressed. The Northend cars are all closed ones, painted blue and yellow, and are very comfortable. So far this week they have been running every fifteen minutes from the head of St. Paul's hill and have been well patronized. We think a little different arrangement will have to be made in order that transfer tickets may be obtained by passengers wishing to go either north or south on the main line after leaving the branch cars, but in all probability such arrangements will follow the successful opening of this new departure.

Saturday afternoon did not look very promising for the sports, when at two o'clock the rain came down in torrents, but before long the clouds dispersed, the sun shone out brightly, and the day, as far as the weather was concerned proved all that the most fastidious could desire. A large and fashionable crowd gathered at the Riding Grounds to witness the long talked of Gymkhana. The ladies appeared to be fully as much interested as the gentlemen in the results of the different events, and were out in full force. Each race was well contested, and the whole entertainment well carried out, the spectators being delighted with the afternoon's sport. Much credit is due the judges, Col. Ryan, R. A., and Lieut.-Col. Hill, R. E., and also Major Reader, the starter, for the admirable way their duties were performed, and the ease which characterized the whole proceedings. The band of the Leicestershire Regiment furnished the music in their usual excellent style, and the American visitors who were present were loud in commendation of "our band."

The races at the Riding Grounds will also prove a great attraction on September 30th and October 1st.

The Lorne Aquatic Club sports will be held on Saturday the 12th in front of the club house grounds.

As usual, that current topic, the weather, has been extensively discussed during the past week. Saturday was unbearably hot, but Sunday ushered in a week of weather that evidently got misplaced from the first of next month to this. Cold? well, rather! Many parlors had cheerful fires blazing in the grates, the wearers of thin blouses felt chilly, and jackets were buttoned as closely as if it were well on in the autumn. Not at all likely it will last (this chilly breath of autumn is not appreciated by many), but we have to meekly submit and murmur not. Propitious weather for the dry goods firms to open fall goods, much more interest being manifested during this state of temperature than last week, when the very thought of a heavy garment made one feel warm. The rain clouds have been very much in evidence, and it is hardly safe to venture out in best bib and tucker, unless a waterproof and umbrella complete the costume; in fact, a good rainy weather outfit is about the most serviceable costume one can possess. We have certainly had in the weather line this week what the pedlar would call "a great variety of various articles."

We are drawing near exhibition time and entries for the fair are coming in at a brisk rate. The city will be filled with attractions for exhibition week, and of course private parties will do their utmost to make it pleasant for the numbers of visitors who will surely arrive. A grand concert, and a display of fire works will be given in the Public Gardens on September 30th, which will be a great attraction. Fire works always prove alluring, especially to the younger people. The island in the large pond is the best place for setting off fireworks, as people cannot then crowd too close and many more get an opportunity to see than would otherwise be the case.

Either we have had immense crowds of visitors in our land this summer, or else large numbers of our own people are stepping over the borders. The passenger lists every week of the Canada Atlantic and the Boston, Halifax and P. E. I. lines are exceptionally long ones, not to mention the hundreds who are patronizing the other routes of travel.