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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

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HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER 22, 1889.

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## THE CRITIC,

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Minister of Militia has been recently reviewing the Toronto Police, which formed a battalion of six companies, whose strength aggregated 250 men, together with a small mounted force of which we do not find the precise number stated. The force was reviewed as a military body, and went through the manoeuvres of a battalion of infantry with a precision which called forth the plaudits of the spectators and the marked and hearty encomiums of Sir Adolph. The fact is the Toronto Police are a splendid body and admirably drilled, and one of their number was presented with a silver cup as the prize for the best marksmanship with the revolver. We wonder when our own non-descript looking force will approximate in set up and smartness of appearance to the style of our cities of the west.

We hear an immense amount of abuse of the revised lists of voters for the Dominion, but it strikes us that as the Press of both political parties was, for weeks and weeks before the close of the period for registering, putting forth the most strenuous efforts to impress upon their partizans the necessity of recording their names in due time, there cannot—or at least should not—be much to grumble at in the long-run. The revision may have been an expensive affair, but its object was to register all voters, and ample time was allowed for the purpose. The clamor kept up on the subject seemed to indicate that both parties were fully alive to the importance of putting the names of their supporters on record, and if any qualified voters have been omitted it is natural to conclude that the fault of the omission must be with themselves.

There has been a meeting of the Carnival Committee to consider the matter of the deficiency, which is found to amount to \$1,200. Considering the immense amount of good accomplished by the Carnival in advertising the City, steps should at once be taken to make up the deficit by an appeal for a general subscription, it is out of the question that the burden should lie on a few, or even on the whole, of the Committee. As many citizens of Halifax may have been absent at the time subscriptions were solicited, many may not have been visited, and some may not have subscribed all they intended, we are convinced that a prompt and earnest canvas would at once produce the after all not very large amount required to redeem the credit of the city. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. Bishop, Secretary to the Committee.

Not only a third so-called political party, but a fourth has been launched upon the already over-freighted sea of Canadian politics. The new faction, a convention of which met in Moncton last week, has no faith in either of the old political parties, and does not, it is stated, care to identify itself wholly with the third party in the Upper Provinces, though they sent a resolution of sympathy with a gentleman who is contesting an Ontario constituency under the auspices of the Third Party. The Fourth Party is a Prohibition Party pure and simple, but though it will no doubt have, more or less, the support of those who sympathize with the Third Party, its formation would seem to indicate a lack of solidarity in the restrictionist councils, which, considering how little conception of the duties and responsibilities of the government of a great country has been manifested by their leaders, is certainly not calculated to induce much regret on the part of common-sense citizens.

The *New York Sun* protests vigorously against the suppression of the street bands, hand organs, etc., which gave innocent enjoyment to thousands of people. It is probable that the people of New York are divided thus on the question:—(1) People of refined musical tastes, who really are annoyed by the street music—about 1 per cent; (2) People who enjoy the street music—about 40 per cent; (3) People who don't know or care anything about music, but who think it a mark of good taste to rail at the street bands—59 per cent. Many of the latter class would listen to a hurdy gurdy with their hands folded and their eyes closed in an ecstasy of bliss if they saw their fashionable friends doing the same. We think that, on the whole, much more pleasure is derived from the performances of street bands, many of which play very well, than offence is occasioned to fastidious tastes, and even some barrel organs are far from unpleasing. A good deal of intolerant nonsense is in fact talked and written on the subject.

It would appear to be by no means certain that Mr. Blaine's Pan-American Congress will pan out entirely in accordance with the hopes of that ingenious statesman. It is rumored that many of the delegates have been utilizing their opportunities to purposes somewhat different from those which the Secretary had in view. If it would benefit them to have certain restrictions between their own countries and the United States abolished, they are said to think that it would be still better for them if all customs barriers were removed, and the several nations were to enjoy the freest interchange of each others' commodities. This is scarcely what Mr. Blaine desires. The United States must in his opinion remain protectionist, and it is chiefly to aid North American manufacturers that he desires subsidized lines of steamers between his own country and those to the south. Moreover, it is whispered that some of the United States delegates share the heresies of the clear sighted southern visitors. This, if true, is rather hard on Mr. Blaine.

In most climates which scarcely encourage the growth of wheat to any profit men give a good deal of attention to oats. We have a pretty good conceit of ourselves in Nova Scotia, and at the same time pessimists are doing their best (or worst) to make the farmer believe he is a down-trodden individual. It is almost beyond belief that Nova Scotia should not grow oats enough for her own consumption, yet such appears to be the case, and she imports them from P. E. Island, and used to do so from the United States before the duty was put on. The Nova Scotia farmer would probably resent any slur on his energy or intelligence, yet in this matter and in the patent fact that he makes but a miserable average of tolerable butter, lie strong evidences that his deficiency in those qualities would handicap his chances in competition, even if the "market of 60,000" on the other side of the line were at once laid open to him. "This is something," as the *Chronicle* says, "that should be put an end to at once. We ought to be exporting, not importing."

Mr. Tighe Hopkins, in the *New Review* for November, has collected the opinions of a number of eminent men, journalists and others, on the question of anonymity in journalism. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Black, the novelist, advocate the signature of articles. They are the only two out of a list given, and neither can be said to be practical in the sense required in such a controversy. The mass of the practical journalists, and others of the highest standing quoted consider the anonymous system the best. Among them are Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Andrew Lang, Mr. Joseph Cowen, Mr. C. P. Scott of the *Manchester Guardian*, Mr. Ed. Russell of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, Mr. L. F. Austen, one of the editors of the *National Press Agency*, Dr. W. H. Russell, Mr. G. W. Smalley, London Correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, and Mr. H. D. Traill. With these we agree. M. Villars, the London Correspondent of the *Paris Debats*, thinks that political articles only should be anonymous, but the summary of argument he presents scarcely bears out the conclusion at which he arrives.

The supremacy of Liverpool as an Atlantic Port—or at least as the great passenger port—is threatened by Milford Haven. A million of money has been expended there on docks and quays, alongside which the great ocean steamers can range while their passengers disembark, and immediately, if they choose, take the train for London. It is true Milford is an hour further from the metropolis than Liverpool, but it is independent of tides, there is no troublesome bar, as in the Mersey, the time and distance up that river would be saved, and passengers would altogether escape the vexatious transshipment of themselves and their baggage into a most uncomfortable tender, and the subsequent long drive to railway or hotel, which make Liverpool one of the most unpleasant ports in the world at which to be compelled to disembark.

Canada in general and Nova Scotia in particular, may well find fresh cause for gratitude from time to time in the dispensation of immunity from so many of the calamities that afflict other countries. While territories so far south as New Mexico, Texas and Colorado are undergoing the vigors of blizzards and floods, the late autumnal weather of the supposed Arctic climate of Canada is mild and altogether agreeable, and up to Friday last we have had but two or three days that could be called cold, and those only seasonably so. If we add to the blessing of our agreeable climatic conditions the boon of the great catches of mackerel we have been recently favored with, which are going so far to compensate for the deficiencies of the earlier part of the season, we shall indeed find ample reason for thankfulness that our lot is cast where it is.

There are indications that the racing of ocean steamers is becoming a nuisance, whether it involve an element of danger or not. "A Dislocated Passenger" pertinently asks—"Why should they race? Why, indeed? What is gained if the race is won? Half a day at the utmost; and the price you pay for getting in first (or even second for the matter of that) is a week's misery. To go full speed through a heavy sea, with the vessel shipping water by the ton, is very exciting, no doubt, to persons of a sporting disposition and with livers like adamant; but" (says the *St. James' Gazette*)—"People who like to be comfortable would prefer less speed and more security. It is sometimes supposed that the Atlantic is large enough for everybody; but the course between Liverpool and New York is really a narrow one, and the stupid and objectless racing is pretty certain, sooner or later, to result in a terrible disaster. The wise traveller, who values his bones and his inside, may come in time to select the slower ships which go half speed or even heave to in a gale. After all, the object of embarking upon a steamer is to arrive at your destination; not to run unnecessary risks of being sent to the bottom."

A very important judgment in the matter of "trusts" has been rendered by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, which may well afford precedent for imitation by Canadian legislation should occasion arise. The judgment dissolves a great sugar refining company that had become a part of the sugar trust, and settles the legality of trade combinations generally. As the evidence showed that the Sugar Refineries Company, or in other words the sugar trust, was a corporation having for its object "the removal of competition and the advancement of the prices of the necessities of life," the court held that it was "subject to the condemnation of the law, by which it is denounced as a criminal enterprise." The law of the State of New York appears to be very definite upon this point, as it declares it to be a misdemeanor for any persons to conspire together "to commit any act injurious to the public health, to public morals or to trade and commerce." The sugar trust was such a conspiracy, the utility of the particular company against which action had been brought was destroyed by the illegal nature of the trust into which it had entered, and as public franchises are only given that the public may be benefited, the court decided that its franchise should be taken from it. One clause of the judgment declares that a trust must be considered to be a monopoly because it has the power to destroy competitive industries in order to perpetuate its power. We take this to be a thoroughly equitable view of the question.

"Nothing," says Archdeacon Farrar in the article to which allusion is made in another note, "is more offensive in the modern preacher, especially when he is young, raw, and ignorant, than the assumption of any right to lay down the law on disputed topics." On the subject of "science," at which preachers are so prone to flaunt the red flag of defiance, he says:—"No one who is acquainted with the history of science, and has sufficient honesty to accept facts, can possibly deny that scarcely a single truth of capital importance in science has ever been enunciated without having to struggle for life against the fury of theological dogmatists, and in every instance the dogmatists have been ignominiously defeated." Coming to the subject of biblical criticism, he is equally outspoken in defence of the right of modern scholarship to be heard on many points over which the pulpit has asserted an exclusive claim. "The tone of some preachers, who adopt the title of orthodox upon these points of dispute, is thoroughly reprehensible. They assume that the results of the newer criticism are the consequence of something which they call 'unbelief,' and they stigmatize them as the fruit of moral perversity. The unbelief and the moral perversity rest rather with themselves. He is an unbeliever, he is morally perverse, who refuses to recognize the truths revealed to us by the widening light of knowledge. . . . A preacher is not bound to adopt the conclusions of modern critics, whether German or English, but what he is bound to do is to abstain from denouncing them until he has fully and fairly studied the grounds on which they rest." The article, coming from so eminent a Churchman, is one of the boldest and most remarkable contributions yet made to the discussion of the relations between religion and science.

We are not, on many points, in accord with our esteemed city contemporary the *Chronicle*, but we do honor the intrepidity with which it treats some matters of opinion that most journals shirk or palter with. Its latest allusion of this sort is to an article of Archdeacon Farrar's in the *Forum* on "The Modern Claims of the Pulpit." "The manner," says our contemporary "in which the distinguished preacher cuts down the privileges of his class may not be greatly relished by people of that class, but there is much in what he says that they may profitably consider. Preaching, he says, always has been, and always will be, an important part of the work of the church, but the times have changed, and preachers must change with them. They must remember that they are no longer teachers of the ignorant. Reading and education have become so general that many in the congregation know as much as the preacher about many of the topics discussed, if not more."

The new asteroid discovered by Dr. Peters, of Hamilton College Observatory, on the 25th of August, may prove to be the most interesting of the whole group. The first computation of the orbit indicated that part of the path was inside the orbit of the planet Mars. Dr. Peters is making another computation from later observations, and he thinks the path may be outside that of Mars, but still near enough to distinguish the new asteroid as the nearest of all to the sun. In view of the discovery, astronomers may be inclined to adopt the view that the moons of Mars were picked up by that planet from the asteroids near his orbit. It is possible that the earth picked up its satellite in the same way. The moon has the appearance of having received a heavy blow which cracked the shell in every direction from the crater Tycho. The moon might have struck the earth in a way to cause the fracture of the moon's shell, which was afterward cemented again by the outflow of melted matter. The lines of apparent fracture are intensely white, like new matter pushed up through the older portions of the moon's surface. The central point, or crater of Tycho, is almost intensely white, and is very large and shallow. This is no doubt a highly speculative, and may appear an extravagant theory; nevertheless, if the impact of such a collision, supposing it ever to have occurred, should be demonstrated to be sufficient to cause the moon to rebound from it to her mean distance from the earth of 240,000 miles, it would, we should imagine, be not altogether impossible one.

We have heard a great deal for the last year or two about the efficacy of oil in stilling tempestuous waters. The evidence, though it has come from many sources, has always seemed to us to be somewhat lacking in precision, but the American Government Departments are so practical that it may be safely assumed that what they deal with seriously must possess a practical value. In this matter the U. S. hydrographer says:—"As the season of winter storms on the North Atlantic is approaching, navigators should note the many instances where serious danger and damage have been avoided by using oil to prevent heavy seas from breaking on board. It will be remembered that on the pilot chart for last March a full explanation was published, with diagrams, as to the best methods of using oil. Reprints of this explanation and accompanying diagrams can be obtained at any branch hydrographic office. There are many other cases where oil may be used to advantage, such as lowering and hoisting boats, riding to a sea anchor, crossing rollers or surf on a bar and from lifeboats and stranded vessels. Thick and heavy oils are the best. Mineral oils are not so effective as animal or vegetable oils. Raw petroleum has given favorable results, but not so good when it is refined. Certain oils, like coconut oil and some kinds of fish oil, congeal in cold weather and are therefore useless, but may be mixed with mineral oil to advantage. The simplest and best method of distributing oil is by means of canvas bags about one foot long, filled with oakum and oil, pierced with holes by means of a coarse sail-net he and held by a lanyard." This authoritative endorsement would therefore appear to be well worth the attention of our mariners.

Great interest attaches to the work of the commission for the improvement of the city of Rome. The works have been very extensive, the city having in large part been remodelled, while 82 miles of new streets have been opened, paved, drained and lighted. It was inevitable that, in such sweeping alterations, some landmarks of antiquity should be destroyed, but the Italian Government has on the whole exercised a wise supervision, and such loss as there has been, has been compensated by great finds of statuary, and the laying bare of houses, etc., of unique interest, such as that from which Cæsar issued forth to his assassination, the Home of the Vestal Virgins, and the Temple of Castor and Pollux, which dates back to the battle of Lake Regillus, five centuries before the Christian era. But the most interesting revelations are after all those which reveal the simplest details of domestic life and civic organization. Among these are the systems of heating, flues, baths and water pipes, house sewer pipes, and the general ornamentation mostly borrowed in idea from the Greeks. The commission has, through a curious custom of stamping the lead pipes as they were laid down by the plumber, with the name of the owner of the house, the year of the plumbing, the names of the consuls for the year, the name of the reigning emperor, obtained the names and age of hundreds of villas put up in the Augustan age. In fact, so numerous have been the discoveries that the commission has been enabled to furnish a thousand details concerning the water supply of Rome in the time of the Cæsars, the organization of the police and fire brigades, and the system of service in the public baths, all of which is valuable in a supplementary way to what has long been known of the great aqueducts and sewers of the ancient city. The Roman municipality, however, finds difficulty in resisting the schemes of grasping speculators, which would neutralize the value of the discoveries and which actually meet with encouragement.

CATACLYSM AND CHUCKLES

WHAT SHE WANTED.

She poured his coffee with extra care  
And carried it to his plate;  
She stood beside him and smoothed his hair  
And talked to him while he ate.

She jumped to help him with his coat  
And gave him a loving pat;  
She tied a kerchief round his throat  
And carefully brushed his hat.

He smiled to himself, for, although they  
Had been married but a year,  
He knew the signs, so he paused to say,  
"What is it you want; my dear?"

She blushed a little and hung her head,  
Pouted a moment or so  
Then, "Only a seal-skin coat," she said,  
"A nice long one, dear, you know."

THE TRUTH IS OFTEN SPOKEN IN IGNORANCE — "Ma, dear, what does the word *matinee* mean?" "Gracious, child! What ignorance! *Matinee* is a French word, meaning amateur performance."

THE ALTERNATIVE.—Tramp: "Yes, mum, I was bit by a dog last June." Old Lady: "Poor mau! And did you go to Paris?" Tramp: "Bless your kind art, no; I went on the Parish."

SMART—BUT OLD.—Landlord (to trespasser): "Go back, there! That's not the road." Giles: "Do'ee know where I be a-going?" Landlord: "No." Giles: "Then how do'ee know this ben't the road, mister?"

HAPPY THOUGHT.—"Why, my boy, you've spelt window without an *N*. Don't you know the difference between a *window* and a *widow*?" "Yes, sir. You can see through *ow*—and—and—you can't through the *other*, sir."

Mr. William Nyo, otherwise Bill of that ilk, has expressed an opinion to this effect: "The peculiar characteristic of classic music is that it is really so much better than it sounds." From a popular point of view Mr. Nyo has hit the "gold."—*Musical Times*.

WELL OUT OF IT.—Uncle: "And you love your enemies, Ethel?" Ethel (promptly): "Yeth, uncle." Uncle: "And who are your enemies, dear?" Ethel (in an awful whisper): "The Dev—." (The old gentleman does not see his way further, and drops the subject).

Late at the observatory—"Please tell me where I am to go. I was invited to see the transit of Venus." "I am extremely sorry, madam, but you are too late. The transit was over fifteen minutes ago." "Oh that's no matter. The superintendent is a friend of mine and I am sure he will have it done again for me."

A traveller who has just returned to America from the South Sea has in his possession a little black earthenware jar which was taken, with valuable jewelry, from the tomb of one of the Peruvian incas near Pisagua. No tinted pottery is made by modern Peruvians, and it is estimated that this jar was made in the time of Cortez.

A LOOK AHEAD.—Mother—Laura, you ought to make that young man of your's go home earlier.

Miss Laura—But we are engaged, mamma, and I don't see why—  
Mother—You will get him into habits of staying out late that you will be sorry for some day, after the honeymoon is over.

A Stitch in Time.—Many of the school houses of Dakota are being provided with barrels of water, potatoes, beans, coffee and cooking utensils, and in case thirty or forty scholars are penned up by a blizzard for two or three days this winter, there will be no danger of starvation. There is talk of providing ham and eggs for some of the isolated church buildings.

If you were to meet a Russian peasant on the highway and asked him how old Queen Victoria was he'd turn pale and refer you to the civil boss of the village. He in turn would refer you to others, and the query would finally be put in writing and go to the minister of the interior at St. Petersburg to be answered. And he'd advise that you be found, arrested and searched as a suspicious person.

KENTUCKY FEUD.

Three generations back, or more, two grandpas had a fray.  
Their grandsons still are in it just as actively to-day.  
First one on this side bites the dust and then one falls on that,  
And year by year they cultivate the game of "tit for tat."  
And while there's one remains on either side the fight's renewed  
Naught but extermination ends an old Kentucky feud.

A heavy rain was falling and the street car was crowded. A sweet young girl entered and glanced timidly around. "Take my seat, miss," exclaimed the hollow-eyed consumptive near the door, seeing that the burly, beef-fed man sitting next to him did not offer to rise. "Thank you, sir," she replied. And that sweet young girl with dripping gossamer sat down by the side of the burly individual and drenched him with cold rain-water till he could feel his spinal column growing shorter, while the hollow-eyed consumptive hung on to a strap, dry and happy. Politeness is its own reward.

TO THE DEAF—A Person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 24 years standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John Street, Montreal.

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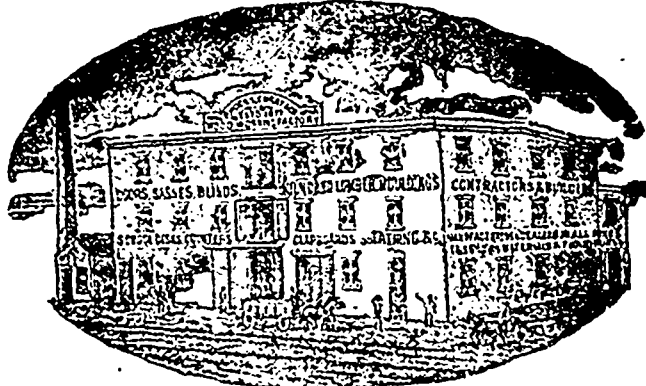
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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Recently we sent our accounts to subscribers, many of whom are considerably in arrears, and who must understand that we have reached the end of our tether, and now demand immediate payment. Failure to respond will oblige us to take proceedings unpleasant alike to ourselves and to those in arrears.

Ottawa talks of getting up a winter carnival.

Fourteen houses have been put up in Wolfville since last spring.

The Laval Victoria University embroglio is as far from being settled as ever.

Several handsome subscriptions, it is said, have been promised towards the Carnival Fund.

The deaf and dumb school at Winnipeg has an attendance of fourteen, of whom eight are boarders.

The Union Bank has opened an Agency in New Glasgow under the management of C. N. Strickland.

The record of the building operations of Brandon this season shows new buildings to the value of \$238,000.

The remains of the late Col. A. K. Mackinlay will be brought to Halifax from London by the steamer *Damara*.

Certain members of the North-West Legislature are making a strong movement for responsible government.

Mr. Nicholas Davis, of Walton, Hants Co., who is six feet eight and a half inches in height, was in Windsor the other day.

Lunenburg is one of the most thriving towns of the Province. During the past season twenty-five new houses have been erected.

A farewell dinner was given Mr. Thos. Beach, proprietor of the Bellvue Hotel, Bedford, on Saturday. A very pleasant evening was spent.

Acadia Seminary has at present 50 pupils, 36 of whom are boarders. Miss Graves will not resume her duties as principal till after Christmas.

Mackerel were plentiful in Halifax on Tuesday, a large stop of fine fat fish having been made off Monday. They were selling three for a quarter.

Lord Stanley has returned to Ottawa from British Columbia and expresses himself as delighted with his visit. He received sixty addresses of welcome.

Sir John Lister Kays has left Winnipeg for England, where he will spend the winter in pointing out the advantages of the North-West for emigrants.

Mrs. Hugh Hartshorne died very suddenly at her residence in Morris street on Thursday night of last week. Mr. Hartshorne has been an invalid for some time.

The *New Glasgow Enterprise* now uses a water motor to run its presses. The *Bridgetown Monitor* has used one for nearly two years with entire success and great satisfaction.

The election for town officers in Amherst will not be held until February next, as that is the time fixed by law for the annual election of officers under the Towns Incorporation Act.

Charles Mackenzie, Liberal, was elected to the Ontario Assembly in West Lambton on Monday, by a large majority over Fleck, Conservative, and McCrae, Equal Rights man.

A communication has been received at Ottawa from Victoria, B. C., protesting against the waters of Constance Cove being set apart for exclusive anchorage of Her Majesty's ships.

Startling reports of a suit to be brought against the City of Halifax for possession of the public gardens and the grand parade, by some Hartford, Conn., people, are again going the rounds of the press.

Burglars entered Christ's Church Cathedral at Ottawa on Monday night and stole the communion plate. They also made an unsuccessful attempt to rob a safe in the Dominion Express Company's office.

McDonald, charged with sending poisoned candy through the mails, resulting in the death of Mrs. Macrae of St. John, has pleaded not guilty. He has been committed for trial in the Circuit Court which opened on Tuesday.

Eighty thousand head of cattle were shipped from Montreal to England this season, which is twenty thousand more than was shipped last season. The profits are reported to have been satisfactory, except on the last few shipments.

A desperate effort to escape from Rockhead was made by two prisoners named Ward and Tapp last Friday. They had overpowered the warden, and were smashing a hole in the rear of the stone shed, when a soldier (also a prisoner), named Bell, overpowered the man who was attacking the warden, and order was restored.

The furniture manufactory, together with the warerooms and all lumber and furniture, as well as J. H. Treen's house and barn, at Oxford, Cumberland County, were entirely destroyed by fire on the 16th inst. The loss will be sixty thousand dollars and the insurance, if any, is very small. Fifty men and boys have thus been thrown out of employment, and the conflagration is the greatest calamity that Oxford has ever experienced.

Jas. D. Leary, of New York, the builder of the famous *Joggins* raft, intends building another one to be launched next spring. The total length of the raft is to be 750 feet, width 65 feet, and the depth 45 feet. It will draw about 25 feet of water.

The Court-martial at Victoria reprimanded Captain Hulton, commander of the warship *Amphion*, and deducted one year's seniority from Lieut. Barrett, her navigating officer, for running the vessel on a rock while conveying the Vice-regal party to Vancouver.

The festival of St. Andrew will be celebrated, first, by holding a divine service in St. Andrew's Church on Friday evening the 29th inst., when a patriotic sermon will be preached by the Rev. Principal Forrest, and second, by a dinner at the Halifax hotel on Monday evening, December 2nd.

The steamer *Halifax* took 1737 barrels and 26 cases of fresh mackerel, 200 drums and 25 casks of dry fish, and 100 barrels of pickled fish to Boston on Wednesday. About three hundred barrels were left on the wharf as the steamer had all she could take. She also took a large quantity of sugar.

Henry Rogers, of Toronto, has taken an action for fifteen thousand dollars against the Canadian Express Co. for the death of his son, an express messenger, caused by the explosion of fireworks in one of the company's cars last summer. The fireworks were intended for the Halifax carnival, and were shipped from Montreal.

A delegation of ladies of the north-end W. C. T. U. waited upon the City Council on Monday evening, and presented a memorial setting forth that the liquor law is not enforced in Halifax. The Council have instructed John A. Mackasey, chief inspector of licenses, to furnish the Council at its next meeting with information respecting the matter.

The tides in the river St. Lawrence have been astonishingly low, and steamers have been coming to grief in consequence. The Allan Liner *Cartheginian* and the *Vancouver* of the Dominion Line touched bottom, and the former came off leaking badly. Other steamers have also been bumping on the bottom of the channel with various degrees of damage.

The Cornwallis Valley Railway Company intend next spring to build a dyke from Kingsport to Long Island, shutting out the west end of the Basin of Minas, and reclaiming about 10,000 acres of land worth \$200 per acre. The cost of the dyke is estimated at three quarters of a million dollars. Some years ago this scheme was thought of seriously and a charter granted by Government, but it was given up on account of the expense, as it was then thought necessary to construct the dyke of masonry, but timber is now found to be sufficiently durable, the salt water acting as a preservative.

Charles E. Craigen, Deputy Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, committed suicide last Saturday afternoon by shooting himself with a revolver. Mr. Craigen was well known and much liked among his acquaintances, but for some time past he had been drinking. He was 36 years of age, and lived with his parents, for whom much sympathy is felt in their affliction. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a pistol shot delivered by himself while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity. The funeral took place from his father's residence on Monday.

Says the *Annapolis Spectator*:—"A number of parties have already fitted their premises with pipes for conveying water from the water system. Some are putting in lead, but we believe the majority, looking more to their health, will put in iron, even if it does not last as long. The fact remains, no matter what the advocates of lead pipe may say, that you can put in iron pipes twice for the cost of lead *once*, and no one surely can dispute that iron is the healthier. Our Commissioners—men who have taken the trouble to find out, not from dealers in the article nor from individual users, but from corporations generally—will use as little lead as possible. Mr. Sutherland commenced the work of tapping and connecting with the main pipes on Wednesday.

President Harrison has signed the proclamation declaring Washington Territory a State.

The University of Pennsylvania is about to provide for the education of women on the same terms as men.

The eldest daughter of Col. Ingersoll was married on Wednesday in New York to Watson Hill Brown, a Wall street broker. Judge Barrett performed the ceremony.

Archbishop Ireland declares there is no probability whatever that the papal ban against masonry will ever be removed so long as the Masonic fraternity is constituted as at present.

The net-work of evidence seems to be steadily closing round the Cronin murderers. The result of the trial will probably inflict a fatal blow on the prestige in America of Irish secret political associations.

There are between 500 and 600 Chinamen in Sunday schools and missions in New York. They are there chiefly to learn to talk English, for there are only fifty three of the number who are out and out Christians; that is, members of the churches. A religious worker among the Mongolians says the church people have got to realize that the Chinaman is a pretty hard subject to christianize.

A man in Aristook county, Me., claims to have spent three days in the top of a pine tree without food or water. He climbed up ninety feet to get to an eagle's nest. It was a Norway pine, with very smooth bark, and he used climbers similar to those used by telegraph linemen. When he got to the nest he was taken sick, and dared not descend for fear of falling. He made a resting place for himself and managed to hang on until his giddiness left him, when he descended.

Mrs. Parnell, mother of Charles S. Parnell, is said to be in great want in Bordenstown, New Jersey. Her son knew nothing about it until he saw the report in the papers. He immediately sent her assistance.

On reaching a depth of 450 feet the contractors on an artesian well at Cordele, Ia, stuck what was seemingly a stratum of quicksand. Leaving the pipes in the well over night, they found them heavily charged with magnetism the next morning. The magnetic current is so strong that the power of the engine, together with all the pries they have been able to put on the piping, will not draw it from the well.

There is a man in Weymouth, Mass, who is a little absent-minded. One day he was going to Hingham for a load of hay, and intended to get a waggon on Pleasant street. He carried his fork in one hand and led the horse with the other, passed by the waggon, and walked to that town. He hitched his horse and spoke to a man about stowing the hay. The words he uttered were: "For gracious sake, have I left that waggon at home." He started back after it, and when he was on the top of Fort Hill he discovered that he had left the horse hitched in Hingham.

William the Fidget is a nickname applied to the new Emperor of Germany.

Lord Tennyson enjoys better health at present than he has known for some time.

Lord Salisbury's health is so precarious as to cause much worry from his friends.

Emperor William is the first reigning monarch who has visited Constantinople since 1457.

The portrait of the baby King of Spain now appears upon the coin and postage stamps of that nation.

The Queen of Portugal gave birth to a son on the 15th inst. Both mother and child are doing well.

The Queen has sent a pressing invitation to the Ex-Emperor Don Pedro of Brazil to be her guest at Windsor.

The late Father Damien, who died in the leper settlement at Molokai, Sandwich Islands, will be succeeded by his brother.

Lady Forrester, of London, distributes each week upwards of two thousand bunches of flowers among the factory girls of the city.

The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, who is suffering from cancer, has undergone a surgical operation for the introduction of a canula into the throat.

A despatch from Semlin says: It has been agreed to let Queen Natalie have free access to her son provided she avoids politics. King Milan will return to Paris.

Lord Salisbury, in a letter to the Hatters' Association of Winchester, says he sees no prospect of inducing the American Government to reduce the duties on hats.

Sir Edward Guinness has given £200,000 for the erection of dwellings for the laboring poor of London, and £50,000 to be similarly used for the benefit of the poor of Dublin.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has permitted the Arch-duke John of Austria to assume the name of Johann Orth. The Ex Arch-duke will enter a ship-building yard in London.

The moral effects of the great strike in England are being felt in numerous smaller ones, as we anticipated would be the case. The working men have not tested their power for nothing.

Accounts seem now to be given with confidence of the steady progress of Stanley towards the coast. Stanley and Emin Pasha are reported to have repeatedly fought and repulsed the Mahdists.

The wife of Major Sanderson, member of the House of Commons for North Armagh, unveiled the statue of William the Third at Belfast, on Saturday. The ceremonies were attended by thirty thousand Orangemen.

The Hungarian Government has obtained control of ten thousand taverns throughout the country. This has been done by virtual purchase. A large number of these buildings are to be converted into public school-houses.

It is understood that Lord Dufferin has given his explicit adhesion to the principle of Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, and, as soon as he has completed his term as ambassador at Rome, he will make the announcement of his position.

Half of the master bakers of London have conceded the demand of the striking journeymen employed by the Maxim Nordenfeldt Gun and Ammunition company, who struck for higher wages. The maltsters at Burton have also struck.

A revolution has broken out in Brazil with the object of overthrowing the Empire and forming a Republic. The ministry has resigned, the army is in control at Rio Janeiro, and the Emperor was sent away in a steamer which sailed with sealed orders.

P. T. Barnum's "greatest show on earth" opened in London on the 8th inst., when Mr. Barnum was banquetted at the Victoria Hotel by 1,150 lords and gentlemen. The Earl of Kimberley presided. The show is said to have completely captured London.

Prince George of Wales commanded a torpedo boat during the recent naval manoeuvres. When at last the pennant was hauled down he personally thanked and shook hands with every member of the crew, and gave to each his photograph and a sovereign.

Ludgate Hill, going towards St. Paul's, is being widened. This is one of the narrowest passages in London's greatest thoroughfare.

Lord Teynham, who died the other day at the age of ninety-two years, was once a soldier, then for many years an eloquent and successful Baptist preacher, in charge of a Gloucestershire church. Later in life he became a conspicuous leader of the Plymouth Brethren.

Experiments are now being made in Italy upon this year's vintage in the electrification of wine. Fifty different sorts of wine have already been experimented upon, and the results have been very satisfactory. The wine is clarified, acquires a "bouquet," and is said to stand equally well transported by land or long journeys by sea.

Emperor William while in Venice was escorted through the Grand Canal by a procession of gondolas. He received a perfect ovation from the people that lined the banks. The climax was reached at the Rialto, where the entire standing space was black with cheering crowds. The whole length of the palace was draped with tapestries and flags.

A sailing vessel of new construction has undergone a successful trial at Southampton, England. Its peculiar feature is the shape of the submerged part, which is that of a W, with the angles well rounded off. The two keels are of brass, and hollow, so that the water flows through them from end to end. The vessel possesses remarkable buoyancy.

The entire Gaiety Company that Mr. Abbey contracted with for a tour in America in "Faust up to Date," has been attacked in Scotland with typhoid fever. Geo. Stone, who played the part of Valentine, died last week. E. D. Ward, one of the leading men at Wallack's two years ago, died on Friday last. Florence St. John is also ill, and the choristers are down with the disease.

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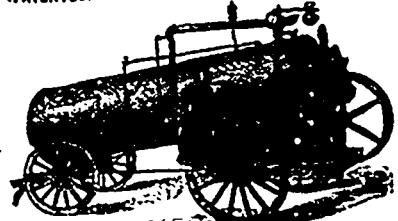
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the longer I used it the better my health became.  
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mer performed the hardest summer's work I ever  
did, having often to go with only one meal a day.  
I attribute the saving of my life to PUTTNER'S  
EMULSION.   
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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

# POETRY.

Love's voice; - the uttered breath of high desire,  
Life-teaching for the nation and the hour;  
Pain's threnody of song for sorrow's lyre;  
The perfumed essence from the foot-crushed flower.

Sophie M. Atnon.

# THE TRANSFORMATION.

When Love was young it asked for wings,  
That it might still be roaming;  
And away it sped, by fancy led,  
Through dawn, and noon, and gloaming,  
Each dalliance that blooms and blows  
It wooed in honeyed meter,  
And when it won the sweetest sweet,  
It flew off to a sweeter;  
When Love was young.

When Love was old, it craved for rest,  
For home, for hearth, and heaven;  
For quiet talks round sheltered walks,  
And long lawns smoothly shaven,  
And what Love sought, at last it found,  
A roof, a porch, a garden,  
And from a fond unquestioning heart  
Peace, sympathy and pardon;  
When Love was old.

Austin Dobson.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

# LETTER TO COUSIN CARYL.

Dear Cousin Caryl,—The old saying about doctors disagreeing should  
be relegated to the shades. Is the fallibility of human wisdom ever shown  
so clearly as when it sets up as absolute, standards that in their nature are  
changeable, and dependent upon conditions? Because a person who  
"smokes, drinks and chews" lives to be a hundred years old, and his  
neighbor, who never drank alcoholic liquors, smoked or chewed tobacco,  
lives to be a century old, nothing is proved from the habits of either one  
that is bound to hold good in the case of any other individual. Of course,  
from a great many investigations into parallel cases, by a sort of adding up  
of all the habits and dividing by the sum total, one gets an average habit of  
life of which the results can be pretty accurately foretold. But in the 19th  
century we ought to have a more wholesome regard for individuality. There  
are people and people and people. Absolute right and absolute wrong we  
know cannot vary, but what else is there that does not hinge upon those  
complex attributes—conditions?

You see how impatient it makes me to hear you say our grandmothers  
did this or thus. Bless the dear women for all they did and were, but we  
are but little credit to them; if we refuse to be the best that is in us to be  
through blind adherence to shackles that should have dropped behind with  
the decades that had not outgrown them. With all reverence for the noble  
martyrs of long ago who could not have done anything but what they did  
do, and be the great souls they were—I have not much sympathy and no  
patience with the people who affect to be martyrs to-day. You know,  
everybody knows people who really enjoy being miserable, and it is high  
time if they cannot be coaxed out of their mistaken attitude that they  
should be shaken out of it, for the benefit of mankind at large. It is so  
worse than foolish to persist in doing or in leaving undone what works to  
one's injury in any way because it neither harms nor hinders some one else.

Women, especially, are prone to look only upon one side of the shield.  
It is because of the position of women in the 18 centuries that preceded  
our own, and, of course, I am speaking of the majority, but the cause  
explains, it cannot excuse, the effect. Now that barriers are coming down  
almost faster than we are ready to step out. We are too apt to think, I  
know you will agree with me, that since careers are denied us through this  
channel or that, we are of so little importance it cannot matter whether  
we do well or ill. There is not time to-night to quote you that exquisite  
little poem of Mrs Browning's, in which all earth and heaven are made to  
feel so slight an influence as the smile of a child.

If we cannot be an Amelia B. Edwards, and one is the apple-woman, one  
need not sit at the bleakest corner and look pinched. Because one's stall has  
always been on that corner, all the more reason that she should move out  
into the sun and look sweeter tempered from that time on.

Apròpos of ill-temper, the blues, and the state one is in all day after  
having gotten out of the wrong side of the bed in the morning, do you  
know there is an almost if not altogether infallible remedy? My ducats are  
too few to throw them away, but I should not be afraid to offer a sum of  
money, as they do in patent medicine "ads," for "any case that cannot be  
cured" by this plan. And it is so simple. If time permits, take a warm  
bath, wrap one's self up in a blanket, get into bed and sleep until one wakes  
up naturally. Then put on fresh clothing, and behold how different one's  
mood. If one cannot take the rest in bed just then, at least make time for  
a bath which had best be a cold sponge bath, followed by brisk rubbing of the  
entire body with a coarse towel. Then put on fresh garments. It is hardly  
credible that refreshing one's physical being can have so salutary an effect  
upon one's mind and morals until one tries it for herself. There is no doubting  
it henceforth. It is very truly said in a health article in a recent number of  
a New York journal that if people began life with as much wisdom about  
their bodies as they acquire late in life they might live on indefinitely, and  
always vigorously. This same paper has an admirable suggestion about  
bathing that is especially valuable in households where there are no bath  
tubs. Whether the water shall be cold, or tepid, or warm depends upon  
one's constitution. A general rule is to take a hot bath before retiring, a  
cold bath on rising. The action of hot water being to open the pores of the

skin, one is very liable unless very careful to take cold from exposing the body directly afterward. Then, too, the relaxation that follows a hot bath induces sleep from which one rises much refreshed. But about the daily cold bath, that is available to the person of the slenderest resources. The only paraphernalia required is a basin of water, two ordinary towels, and one rough one, the rougher the better. Uncover the body to the waist, and briskly rub the exposed portions with the coarse towel, then with one of the other towels wet but not dripping in cold water rub the body well. Wring this towel dry as may be, wiping the skin for the first "dry," finish with the dry towel, and then with the rough towel rub the body until the skin is all one glow. Cover the upper part of the body then, and repeat the operation upon the lower part. The physician who describes this as his daily custom vouches for its efficacy, as will anyone who once follows it.

For outward show, oh, but this is to be a gay season. Materials have not been so rich and yet with a quiet elegance in many seasons. Long cloaks for cold weather are in high favor, and these may be briefly described as more or less closely fitted back and front, with flowing sleeves of one or another variety. Passementeries, embroideries, appliques, furs, are all used lavishly upon outer garments that are of plain and brocaded cloths, plush, velvet and combinations of two or even more stuffs.

Cooking jottings. Whites of eggs when beaten stiff should be cut into the cake or whatever, not beaten or stirred in, as that expels the air in the egg, and thus its power to "raise" the cake.

Lard for frying uncooked food, as doughnuts, should be hot enough to brown a bit of bread while one counts 60. For cooked food, as croquettes, the bread should brown while one counts 40.

Season bread crumbs with pepper and salt before breading oysters, etc. Bread is preferable to cracker for this purpose, since the crust formed with the latter is tougher and absorbs more fat

Devotedly yours,

Boston.

DINAH STURGIS.

### SEASONS OF OTHER WORLDS.

It is particularly interesting to compare the circumstances attending our residence on this earth with the corresponding conditions that would be found if we change our abode from this globe to another planet. In the first place, we must remember that our bodies have been specially organized and adapted to suit our surroundings on this particular world. I do not think it is at all probable that a man could exist even for five minutes on any other planet or any other body in the universe. Every boy knows how a burning glass can kindle a piece of paper by concentrating the sun's rays. Some great burning-glasses have been constructed with which iron, steel, and even flints have been actually melted by the sun's heat. It can be proved that the sun himself must be hotter than any temperature that can be produced in the focus of the most powerful burning-glass. We certainly can not conceive any organized being which would find a congenial residence in a temperature vastly hotter than that of the most powerful furnace that has ever been known. Assuredly there can be no life on the sun. The moon would no doubt provide the necessary alternation from day to night, but the day on the moon would last for a fortnight, and then there would be black night for another fortnight. During the long day the moon would be terribly scorched, a circumstance which would be hardly compensated for by the fact that even if we survived the scorching we should certainly be frozen to death during the ensuing night. But there would be other insuperable difficulties attending an attempt to make an abode on the moon. The absence of water is one of them, while a still more immediate trouble would arise from the deficiency, if not total absence, of air suited for respiration. Indeed, it is almost impossible for us to conceive what an airless world would be like. Fishes out of water would be not more uncomfortable than we should find ourselves. Let us now consider some of the more distant worlds and examine their claims to be regarded as possible homes for beings in any degree resembling ourselves. There are many of these worlds with regard to which we may at once decide in the negative. Could we, for instance, live on a planet like Neptune? It lies thirty times as far from the sun as we do. The share of the light and heat from the sun which a Neptunian inhabitant would receive could only be the nine-hundredth part of that which is dispensed to every dweller on this earth. This fact alone would seem to show an insuperable obstacle to the existence of any life on Neptune resembling those types of life with which we are familiar. The orbit of Neptune is also so vast that the planet requires a period of 165 years in order to complete a single revolution. The changes of the Neptunian seasons, if indeed Neptune can be said to have any seasons at all, must therefore be extremely protracted. A man who was born at midwinter in Neptune would have reached extreme old age if he survived until the next ensuing midsummer. The day and night on Jupiter are both extremely short, for together they do not quite amount to ten hours. Jupiter's year, however, is almost twelve of our years. Although a man on Jupiter would only receive one twenty-fifth part of the heat of the sun that he would on the earth, yet it does not seem likely that there would be reason to apprehend that Jupiter would be uninhabitable from cold. Quite the contrary is the case. Indeed it seems not unlikely that the excessive heat of Jupiter would be found intolerable by beings with nerves like ours. We may dismiss from our present consideration such bodies as the comets, though times and seasons they have with a vengeance. A comet moves during the greater part of its course through the depths of space at illimitable distances from the sun. Out there the comet traverses regions where the cold would be absolutely incompatible with life of any type conceivable by us. Then for a brief period, to be measured in months, weeks, days, or even hours, the comet is wheeling around the sun, where it is often exposed to a frightful temperature sufficient to fuse and even to vaporize bars of wrought iron. A

comet, indeed, is not a likely abode for life, though I ought to mention that comets often contain the element carbon. This is a very singular fact when it is remembered that carbon is one of the substances essentially associated with life in the forms in which we know it. There is, however, one body in our system whose times and whose seasons accord so closely with our own that it is impossible not to believe that life of some kind may there be found. The length of the day and night together on Mars is 24 hours 37 minutes; that is practically only about half an hour greater than the corresponding period of our own globe. The year of Mars is no doubt longer than ours, being about a year and eleven months. The size of Mars is less than the size of our earth, and therefore the gravitation on Mars is not so great as we have here. I do not mean to say that it is the least likely that any man, woman, or child transplanted from this earth to Mars could live and thrive there. The temperature might be endurable and water appears to be not wanting, but I do not think we have any reason to expect that the atmosphere would suit human beings either in quantity or quality. Still, the conditions on Mars are so clearly parallel to those we have that it seems reasonable to think that the ruddy planet is a suitable home for some types of life.—*Sir Robert S. Ball, F. R. S., in the New York World.*

### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Mr. J. F. Toed, Dorchester, has the contract for the construction of 10 water tanks for the I. C. R.

Some 500 car loads of deals were thrown from Port Elgin bridge during October, to be rafted.

The stove business at the Sackville foundries has never been so brisk as during the present fall.

Coal shipments from Joggins pier have recommenced, the trestle recently burnt having been rebuilt.

The Joggins Ry. Co. have another locomotive—a Montgomery engine, which was received on Monday.

The N. B. and P. L. I. Ry. has done a good business this summer, and the stockholders feel good.

Thirty-four vessels, most of them square rigged, sailed from the outport of Baie Verte the past season with lumber.

After December, shipments of Joggins coal are expected to be doubled. New works will then be in operation.

Preparations are now being made to re-open the Minudie mine on the Joggins railway, and ship coal this winter.

Patrick Bros. have commenced lumbering on Maccan summit on Joggins railway, where they will have a mill. They expect to get out a million feet this winter.

S. T. Smith, of Amherst, is raising coal at the old Lawson Pit on Joggins railway, and will be able to supply the public with some of the finest coal produced in Nova Scotia.

The Port Elgin Wooden-ware factory is a decided success. It is meeting a want in the community. Port Elgin is destined to become a manufacturing place. The N. P. has stimulated even the hens in the eastern part of the county to renewed activity.

One of our farmers has kindly allowed us to make the following extract from a letter he received from a large fruit dealer and auctioneer in England. In it the necessity of every barrel of fruit being honestly packed is made very evident:—

"I will just tell you how the auction room is arranged and how the business is done. It is a large room with a gallery like a theatre in which are perhaps a thousand people from the neighboring towns. The auctioneer stands on a high platform opposite the gallery and in the centre of the room, or directly below the auctioneer are two hydraulic lifts, one coming up and another going down through the floor steadily. Say I had a lot of twenty barrels Greenings, they would send up two of that lot with the heads out, one they would empty out into a large basket made expressly for the purpose, and the other they would leave standing as it was sent up. Then, of course, they would bid according to samples; if the one emptied out was rubbish the whole twenty barrels would be sold for little or nothing. I thought it as well to show you how business is done, perhaps you know this without me telling, but I do not think some people know, think, or care, so long as they can get a price for their present stock. They may do it once, but people get tired of that kind of thing after a while. I know since I have been here I have sold a few barrels that were not up to the mark, and have not sold any to the same persons since; it is only hurting the market for honest people."—*Windsor Tribune.*

A biscuit factory, 80x58, four stories high, with a basement, is to be erected at Pictou. Says the *Standard*. The present factory has a capacity of 40 barrels of flour a day, and with new and increased facilities the capacity will be 30 barrels, which means three times that many barrels of biscuit.



Messrs. D. W. Hoegg & Co., the well known canned goods manufacturers with head quarters in this city, have about closed another season's operations. The George street factory is now running on beef and meats, and will continue at this for a few weeks longer, but, so far as the vegetables, the chief articles handled by the firm here, are concerned, the packing season is over. "The season on the whole," said Mr. Hoegg, "has been a good average one, and we have no reason to complain. Of course there is always some falling off in one or two articles which we handle, but this is invariably made up in the others. This year we were unable to get the usual supply of green peas, and the blueberry crop proved a total failure, so that it was impossible for us to get any packed at all, but the quantity of corn and beans put up was considerably above the average, and counterbalanced the loss in these lines. Taken them all around we are well satisfied." The markets for Messrs. Hoegg & Co.'s goods cover an immense amount of territory. While their corn, beans, peas, etc., are shipped to all parts of Canada, their lobsters and fish go to all parts of the United States. Nova Scotia has bought more largely from Hoegg & Co. in the vegetable line during the last two years than ever before, and the trade is steadily increasing in that province. The firm have recently established an agency in Quebec, which has greatly increased their trade in that province; and within the last month or two an agency was started in Vancouver, which will materially enlarge their business in that section. Lobsters and salmon from Messrs. Hoegg and Co.'s factory may be got in Australia. Next year Messrs. Hoegg & Co. intend going into the pickle business—principally the cucumber business, and they will no doubt find a ready market for their goods in this new branch. For some time past the firm has been contemplating the erection of a new factory, and they have now the ground purchased, and the plans drawn up for the same.

—*Fredericton Gleaner.*

**PARRSBORO'.**—A large amount of coal is being shipped this fall. The Company are running three and four trains every day. For the three months ending Sept. 30th, 517 vessels have entered and cleared at the port of Parrsboro'.

**HANTSPORT.**—The Foundry and Machine Shop buildings are about completed; engine, boiler and machinery, and machines finished and in course of construction, will be moved in this week. It will be remembered that this company are taking over the extensive business of J. A. Mumford, Esq. The Foundry will not be in operation for some weeks yet.—*Hants Journal.*

#### CITY CHIMES.

The library of the Y. M. C. A. now contains three thousand and fifteen volumes, comprising works of history, biography, travel and science, besides seventy for reference. Many new books were contributed at the book reception last spring, and the sum of \$287 has been expended on new books. The library room is very comfortable, having been recently painted and a new oil-cloth put down. The catalogue of the library will be issued shortly. It is gratifying to find facilities being increased for the circulation of sound literature among the young, and the extent to which the library is made use of testifies to its value.

The E. A. MacDowell Comedy Company has been attracting large audiences at the Academy of Music during the past week, and well does the company deserve the support it is receiving. E. A. McDowell is an actor of real merit, and his representations never fail to impress his audiences with the idea that the personality he represents is absolutely before them in the flesh. In other words Mr. McDowell's identity is entirely absorbed by the character he personates. The other members of the company, although not all on the same level of excellence, are all good, and hence the play goes off smoothly. In presenting "Our Regiment" and "Colleen Bawn" the management was put to a large expense, but with commendable enterprise they resolved to make the scenic and other attractions first-class in every particular, and in this they have succeeded. In "Colleen Bawn" a large sheet of real water is to be seen upon the stage, out of which the half-drowned figure of Colleen is taken by her brave rescuer. The electric lighting which was furnished by the Chandler Company has been much admired, the colored lights being most pleasing to the eye. It is to be hoped that Manager Clark will realize a fair return for his enterprise in bringing to Halifax a company of such excellent standing.

Bishop Courtney preached in St. Luke's Cathedral last Sunday evening. A large congregation was present and listened attentively to the lengthy and interesting sermon. The lessons were read by Dean Gilpin, who has recently returned from England.

General Sir John Ross will leave Halifax about the first of December for a three months' visit to England.

The President's reception on Tuesday evening in the Y. M. C. A. parlors was attended by about seventy young men, who appeared to enjoy the affair very much. Mr. William Miller's reading of a translation of Chaucer's "Tale of Griselda" was very interesting and added much to the enjoyment of the evening. Music and recitations filled up the rest of the programme, and coffee and cake made a most acceptable finish to a pleasant evening.

A very exciting football match was played between the Dalhousie and Acadia College teams on Saturday afternoon last, on the Royal Blues grounds. A large number of spectators were present, including many ladies. After a long struggle the game was pronounced a draw.

Our valued contributor, Dinah Sturgis, told us in her last letter that "the melancholy days" were abroad in the land, that is, Boston. We Nova Scotians cannot say the same of our favored country. Bright sunshine has made November days anything but drear, and it has been a pleasure to be out enjoying the beauty of sky and water, and even leafless trees, for they have a beauty even after their gorgeous autumn dress has fallen from them. Nor are we behind in good cheer and pleasant times within doors because of the fineness of the season. Though this is not the "season" in Halifax for large functions, probably because of the approaching season of festivity at and after Christmas, there are quite enough small teas and things of that sort to keep the social life of the place from dying out, not to mention the excellent company playing every night at the Academy of Music, and many other entertainments. Melancholy days! Why if our climate keeps on keeping on we shall soon have Indian summer with us all through the winter months.

A very fashionable wedding took place in St. Mary's Cathedral at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the parties chiefly interested being Miss Bessie Fuller, daughter of Mr. H. H. Fuller, and Mr. E. G. Kenny, son of T. E. Kenny, M. P. The bride was attired in a beautiful gown of white corded silk, trimmed with Brussels lace and the train was edged in swan's down. She wore diamond ornaments. Miss Kenny, Miss K. Kenny, and little Miss Trixie Fuller acted as bridesmaids. The Misses Kenny wore costumes of pink silk with hats to match, and Miss Trixie Fuller was dressed in white silk. All carried bouquets. Mr. Louis J. Fuller, brother of the bride, was best man. As the wedding party proceeded up the central aisle of the cathedral, the organ pealed forth the strains of the wedding march. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Kenny, uncle of the groom, after which the party were driven to the residence of the bride's parents on South Street, where a sumptuous wedding luncheon was partaken of. The wedding presents are numerous and most of them extremely handsome and valuable. The many friends of the bride had an opportunity of seeing them on the occasion of the five o'clock tea on Wednesday of last week. Mr. and Mrs. Kenny will spend a month in the United States.

#### COMMERCIAL.

The prevailing conditions previously noted have undergone little or no change during the past week, and trade generally shows a quiet but steady tone. The weather has been fair, and the city streets and country roads are improving. Despite the fact that the Railway Commissioners appointed last year to enquire into the working of Canadian railways recommended the appointment of a permanent commission in their report to the Government, it does not appear that anything has been done towards furthering the interests of the public, which are left at the mercy of the railways, and subject to all the multitudinous losses and inconveniences which are perpetually recurring. The railways know very well that legal recourse for the redress of wrongs is so seldom taken by individuals, owing to the cost of fighting these corporations, that they do not care how their mismanagement clashes with the interests of the public, as there is no court or commission to hold them responsible for their acts as public servants. In the United States things are quite different, as the Inter-State law and the Railway Commission constitute a court of appeal for the people. The latter sits perpetually to attend to the arbitration of all matters affecting the interests of individuals as well as those of the railway corporations. By this means the wrongs of shippers receive instant attention and are effectually redressed. Thus the public have a guarantee that their interests are not entirely unguarded, as was the case before the passage of the Inter-State law. There seems to be no reason why a similar law should not be enacted and enforced in Canada. Surely our rulers are not afraid or ashamed to copy progressive legislation which tends to benefit the general public, no matter from what source it originally emanates!

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—Hartnett & Sullivan, Carriage Makers, Parrsboro, dissolved; Oxford Furniture Co. Manf's., Oxford, burnt out, loss about \$50,000, amount of insurance not known; S. M. Bentley & Co., General Store, Sheffield Mills, removed to Truro.

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to		Failures for the year to date.				
	Nov. 15, week.	1889	1888	1887	1886	1889	1888	1887	1886
United States..	217	248	178	223	227	9948	8649	8351	8938
Canada.....	39	45	21	23	18	1412	1513	1128	1050

**DRY GOODS.**—Trade in this branch has been quiet and there is no material improvement to note since our last. City retailers say that the weather has not been cold enough as yet to create an active demand for woollen fabrics, and that until this comes they do not expect to do much business. In the country districts the shop-keepers are holding-off more or less, as that important factor—the farmer—has not commenced as yet to purchase to any extent. Still the conditions, although they lead to present dullness, do not cause any great apprehension on the part of the trade, who expect that, when the time comes, there will be at least a fairly good enquiry. The tone of the market continues strong both in woollens and cottons, especially in the former, on some lines of which an advance of fully 10 to 15 per cent. has been made under the rigid position of raw material and strong markets abroad. In fact in some of the more staple lines the tendency is still upward. Travellers report a quiet feeling, but state that there are favorable features that they think indicate improvement in the near future. On the whole the market is quiet but steady.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—The position of the iron and hardware

market has practically remained unchanged during the past week. The strong characteristics noted in our last as prevailing continue and the tone is still upward. Indeed it could not be otherwise with foreign markets as they are. Agents here have been instructed not to quote at all on anything far ahead and the business is at present restricted to a movement for immediate wants on which purchasers have to pay the price. Business, therefore, although steady, has not been remarkably large this week. Holders have advanced their prices on the more staple goods and, of course, the rest of the list has been sympathetic. Lead, which has been inactive for some time, is commencing to move more freely and an advance of £2 per ton is noted in England. Ingot tin shares in the strong feeling and prices have recorded a gain. Tin plate is firm with coke higher. Ingot copper has also commenced to move up with the rest of the market.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The local flour market continues quiet and unchanged with few features to note. Prices are really nominal. In Liverpool wheat and corn are quiet but strong. French country markets are firmer. Wheat in Chicago was weaker. Corn, rye and barley were unchanged there. In New York wheat was somewhat weaker, while in St. Louis and Toledo it was quiet but steady.

**PROVISIONS.**—The local provision market is steady and quiet. A fair jobbing business has been transacted on local account, but there was no feature of special importance. The demand is fair and the supplies are about equal to it or, perhaps, a little over. Prices remain unchanged. In Liverpool lard advanced 3d., while tallow, pork and bacon were unchanged. In Chicago pork was weaker and declined 10c. Lard and short ribs were steady. The hog market there had a weak feeling and declined 10c. on one brand owing to the continuous heavy receipts. The cattle market was fairly active and steady.

**BUTTER.**—The butter market is firm but quiet. An improvement in the way of business is expected as soon as the cold weather does actually set in. The tone is steady and prices are well maintained all round.

**CHEESE.**—There is no change to note in the cheese situation, and the market continues a quiet but essentially steady one, with, if anything, a tinge of greater firmness in the views of holders. As far as actual business goes, there is little of it, the enquiries from the other side not being of a character to create any desire to sell. As to prices the range is unchanged and is likely to remain so until there is some change in the condition of affairs on the other side.

**APPLES** continue to boom and shipments have been large from our own province ports and from Quebec, Montreal, etc. Prices on the other side are favorable and shippers of really good apples, well packed, are doing very well indeed.

**DRIED FRUIT.**—No particular change is notable in the dried-fruit market, which continues firm on most lines under a fairly free movement into the hands of consumers.

**SUGAR.**—The feeling has been better in the sugar market during the past week or two, and a good steady demand has arisen, imparting a firm tone to the market. It is the impression that prices have touched bottom for the present, and that they will go higher in the near future. Yellows have advanced about ½c. during the week. In other qualities of sugar no change has occurred in prices.

**TEA.**—The market for Japan teas has strengthened somewhat during the week owing to the advance in exchange, and the tone is firm for all grades. Low grades and mediums are being firmly held.

**COFFEE.**—The demand for coffee has been good, and the market is steady at quotations.

**FISH OILS.**—The situation at Montreal is unchanged in cod oil, which is quoted at 33c to 34c. for Newfoundland, and at 31c. to 32c. for Halifax. In steam refined seal oil prices are quoted at 46c. to 47c. Cod liver oil is quoted at 55c. to 65c. for Newfoundland.

**FISH.**—During the past week a considerable quantity of dried fish has been received. These are principally hard-cured. Very few Bay or Bank have so far come forward. While the quantity of Shore fish taken is unquestionably rather short, it is a fact that there has been a fairly average catch of Bank and Bay fish. Nearly all of these are, however, still held in first hands on the Shore. Holders appear determined to retain them for the present, anticipating better prices in the near future. These expectations may, perhaps, be realised, but the general opinion of the trade does not favor such a result. Since our last writing there has been a better enquiry for split herring. Only few are offering. At the time of our last report all mackerel had left the coast, owing to rough weather, and everyone supposed that they had departed for the season. However, to the surprise of the oldest fishermen, a couple of days of comparative calm brought them back, and large stops, aggregating probably 3,000 to 4,000 barrels, were made in the early part of this week. Net fishing has been fairly successful. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal November 19.—“This market is active and steady on most goods, supplies being free, but the passage into consumption is sufficient on the whole to accommodate them. Labrador herring are becoming plentiful, and the tendency of prices is easier on the whole. A bid on a round lot at the inside price—\$4.25—would probably be accepted. Labrador salmon are scarce—in fact the market is almost bare of stock, while green cod are scarce and wanted, and prices during the week have scored a slight advance, No. 1 green being at \$5 to \$5.25, No. 1 large \$5.25 to \$5.50, with large drafts \$5.50 to \$5.75. Other lines are steady, and the movement during the week has been fair.” Havana, November 18 (via cable to New York)—“Codfish \$7.50; haddock \$5.50; hake \$4.50.” Port of Spain, Trinidad, October 25.—“Consumption is much lighter than usual, and although there have been no importations during the past fortnight dealers are fairly well supplied. Salmon are unsaleable at present, but there is some enquiry for herring and mackerel. We quote codfish at \$19 tierces; \$21.50 drums; and \$4.75 boxes.”

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf.....	8
Granulated.....	7 1/2 to 7 3/4
Circle A.....	6 1/2
White Extra C.....	6 1/2
Extra Yellow C.....	5 3/4 to 5 1/2
Yellow C.....	5 1/4 to 5 3/4
TEA.	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
Fair.....	20 to 23
Good.....	25 to 29
Choice.....	31 to 33
Extra Choice.....	35 to 38
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbados.....	45
Demerara.....	40 to 44
Diamond N.....	one
Porto Rico.....	43
Cienfuegos.....	40
Trinidad.....	40 to 42
Antigua.....	40 to 41
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44
Bright.....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3.15
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2
Soda.....	6 1/2
do. in lib. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2
Fancy.....	8 to 15

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	10.25 to 10.50
Am. Plate.....	10.75 to 11.25
Ex. Plate.....	11.50 to 11.75
Pork, Mess, American.....	15.10 to 15.50
American, clear.....	15.50 to 16.00
P. E. I. Mess.....	15.00 to 15.50
P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
Prime Mess.....	11.00 to 11.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	11 to 12
American.....	12 to 13
Cates.....	13.50 to 14.00
Hams, P. E. I. green.....	8 to 9
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra.....	15.00
No. 1.....	13.00
2 large.....	13.00
2.....	12.75
3 large.....	12.75
3.....	12.50
HERRING—	
No. 1 Shore, July.....	4.50 to 5.00
No. 1, August, Round.....	2.75
September.....	2.75
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bbl.	4.00 to 4.50
Bay of Islands, Split.....	none
Round.....	none
2.....	2.50 to 3.00
ALBACORE, per bbl.....	2.50 to 3.00
CODFISH—	
Hard Shore.....	4.25 to 4.40
Bank.....	3.25 to 3.50
Bay.....	3.50 to 3.75
SALMON, No. 1.....	18.00 to 19.00
HADDOCK, per qu.....	2.25
HAKE.....	2.00
CUSK.....	1.50
POLLOCK.....	1.50
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.....	12 1/2
COD OIL A.....	23 to 25

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound.....	15 to 18
Geese, each.....	60 to 75
Ducks, per pair.....	70 to 80
Chickens.....	50 to 70

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

**LIVE STOCK**—at Richmond Depot.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 11bcans.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing).....	5.25 to 6.00
Tall Cans.....	4.80 to 5.00
Flat.....	6.50 to 7.00
Newfoundland Flat Cans.....	6.50 to 7.00

BREADSTUFFS.

The most that we can say is a repetition of what we said last week. One or two more mills in Ontario attempted an advance of ten cents on flour, with what success we have not learned. We know of no one here or elsewhere throughout the Province ready to pay an advance, and many have an idea of further decline. We can only repeat what we said in our last issue, that the decline is checked and that the markets are steady.

**FLOUR**

High Grade Patents.....	5.25 to 5.40
Good 90 per cent Patents.....	4.75 to 4.85
Straight Grade.....	4.50 to 4.65
Superior Extras.....	4.60 to 4.70
Good Seconds.....	4.22 to 4.40
Graham Flour.....	4.50
American Supr. Extras, in bond.....	4.18 to 4.25
American 90 per cent, in bond.....	4.50 to 4.60
American Patents, Pillsbury's Best.....	6.40
Oatmeal.....	4.00 to 4.10
Rolled.....	4.10 to 4.20
Cornmeal, duty paid.....	2.70 to 2.80
Cornmeal, in bond, Boston.....	2.10 to 2.15
Rolled Wheat.....	5.20
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	15.00 to 15.25
Shorts.....	18.50 to 19.00
Middlings.....	20.00 to 22.00
Cracked Corn " including bags.....	26.50
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	38.00
Moulce.....	28.50
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.75 to 1.85
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	4.60
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	40 to 41
P. E. I. Oats.....	40 to 41
Hay per ton.....	12.00 to 12.50

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS

Apples, Gravensteins.....	4.50
Apples, No. 1, per bbl.....	2.00 to 3.00
Oranges, Jamaica, per bbl., repacked.....	6.25 to 7.00
Lemons, per case.....	6.00
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	5.00
Onions, New American, per lb.....	2 1/4 to 2 1/2 c.
Dates, boxes, new.....	5 1/2 to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	7
Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	11
" small boxes.....	13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new.....	5 1/2 to 6
Bananas, per bunch.....	1.75 to 2.50
Cranberries, per bbl.....	3.50

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
" in Small Tubs.....	22 to 25
" Good, in large tubs.....	20
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	14
Canadian Township.....	19 to 20
" Western.....	17
Cheese, Canadian.....	10
" Antigonish.....	10 1/2

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

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

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

LUMBER

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.....	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable do do.....	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2, do.....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.....	8.00 to 10.00
Spruce, dimension, good, per m.....	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do.....	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable.....	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine.....	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do.....	1.60 to 1.20
" spruce, No 1.....	1.10 to 1.35
Laths, per m.....	2.00
Hard wood, per cord.....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood.....	2.25 .50

## A DISGRACE TO HER FAMILY.

(Continued.)

It was impossible not to feel an intense compassion for creatures, many of them ailing, and all of them over taxed and under-fed, who were liable to be confided to the tender mercies of the first bully or ignoramus who could afford to pay two guineas for their services, and who was determined whatever happened, to have every farthing of his two guineas' worth in return.

Poor, miserable brutes! as much at the mercy of man as a woman! Maggie's heart grew big with sorrow and indignation as she looked at them. They passed by six horses, all either blemished, spavined, or gone on the legs. At last they came to the seventh stall, which, being rather larger than the others, had, by the aid of two stout bars, been converted into an apology for a loose box. Here they paused.

Certainly the inmate of this box was a very different stamp of horse from his wretched companions. He stood quite sixteen hands high, and with his slender limbs, and elegant head and neck, looked the gentleman all over. Patrician was unmistakably stamped upon him, from the tip of his little satiny, vein-marked ears, to the set of his somewhat long-docked tail.

His colour was a rich brown, his coat soft and fine to the touch; and Maggie, looking him over him critically, could find but very little fault. She felt his sinews. Nothing wrong there. They were as clear as a two-year-old's. She peered at his hocks, and punched him in the ribs in the most odiously masculine manner. Jack always did it when he bought a horse, and so she thought it was the correct thing for her to do so also, whilst Geraldine stood by, rather impressed by the profundity of Maggie's knowledge. Still unable to criticize, Maggie examined his countenance. It was a good, honest one, with a broad, intelligent forehead, and full nostrils. The only thing that struck her was the dullness of his eye, but Mr. Acton accounted for this by saying the horse had got a slight chill on him, which would soon pass off.

"You remember, Miss Maggie"—he had called her Miss Maggie since her childhood—"what a terrible wet day last Thursday was. We stood about until, what between the cold and the rain, 'orses were pretty nigh perished."

"Well!" said Maggie, still with an unconquerable suspicion in her mind that there must exist some pretty big "but" to the brown, if only she could find it out. "He's a nice horse—a very nice horse, as far as I can judge from seeing him in the stable."

"He's a rare corky mover, Miss Maggie."

"Did you ever know a horse move otherwise when he was for sale? At all events, in the estimation of his owner?" she rejoined, with a laugh.

Mr. Acton laughed too, though not quite so heartily; nevertheless he confided to the partner of his bosom that evincing that "he liked to see the young'uns coming on."

"How long have you had this horse?" enquired Geraldine. "Only a short time, I expect, judging from his looks."

"About a fortnight, Miss Brotherton. He has been out cub-hunting once or twice, but really the ground was so uncommon hard I gave my son orders not to jump him."

"I suppose he is a good fencer, Mr. Acton?"

"They tell me none better. He had a wonderful character in his own country from all I could gather after the sale; but mind you, miss, I should not like to deceive you, and we have not tried him much out hunting as yet."

"He's bound to jump," said Geraldine confidently, simply because she wished it.

Then turning and looking the little tailor straight in the face, she said:

"The long and the short of the whole thing is this, Mr. Acton. I like your horse, and I believe he will suit me. What is the lowest figure you can take for him?"

Now these downright questions are rather disconcerting to a certain class of people, who have no fixed prices, but regulate them by the appearance and manners of the intending customer. Something must be left to chance. The shrewdest reader of character ever born cannot always read aright, and dealing with ladies is even more awkward and baffling than dealing with gentlemen. A man will speak out his mind, but a woman nearly always keeps something back. At least, such was Mr. Acton's experience, and he was a married man.

Being in somewhat of a dilemma, he pulled out a straw from a truss hard by, and began solemnly munching it, taking meanwhile a comprehensive glance at his fair querist.

Now it was a well known thing in Foxing-on that the honest tailor's prices were given to considerable fluctuation. He generally began by asking a larger sum than he intended to accept, but he and Squire Brotherton had been boys together, and, to do Mr. Acton justice, he had a sentimental dislike to opening his mouth too wide where his daughters were concerned. Besides, "that there Miss Maggie," as he mentally apostrophized her, was so very sharp in all matters connected with horse-flesh. Young as she was, she knew as much as most men.

So, after considerable reflection, during which Geraldine anxiously watched the expression of Mr. Acton's face, he said, with a truly ingratiating smile:

"I should like to deal with you Miss Brotherton, if I could, if only for the sake of old times. It really scarcely pays my expenses to accept so

small a sum, but since you appear to have taken a liking to the horse, you shall have him for seventy pounds. There! I can't speak fairer than that."

But Geraldine, in her tenacious, feminine way, was quite as good a hand at driving a bargain as Mr. Acton. She had had a great deal of practice over ribbons and laces.

"Oh! dear," she exclaimed, looking at him with two dangerously appealing blue eyes, "that's dreadfully disappointing. I have had a lot of expenses lately, and the truth is, I can't possibly afford to give more than fifty, at the very outside."

"Fifty is an absurdly low price, Miss Brotherton, for a horse like that. Look at his quality. You don't come across such animals more than once or twice in a life-time. He's in the stud-book too. Galopard' by Galopin, out of Dancing Girl by Blair Athole. There's a pedigree for you."

"Unfortunately it does not fill my purse. I only wish it did."

"Could we not split the difference?" suggested Mr. Acton, seeing how firmly the beauty maintained her position.

"I should like to. But I'm afraid I can't," she responded with a witching smile, that made Mr. Acton feel quite tremulous about the region of the waistcoat; for he was an impressionable man, and, much to his better half's distress, a great admirer of feminine good looks.

"Nothing would please me more than to sell you Galopard," he said persuasively, "if only we could come to terms. Come now, what do you say to sixty?"

"Impossible, unless you could allow me thirty for my old horse, Paragon."

"Didn't I hear him making a noise, or perhaps my ears deceived me. Nevertheless I certainly fancied he had turned roarer."

Geraldine coloured. This was an awkward observation, which she had not anticipated.

"He blows a little high now and again," she answered; "but that's nothing."

"Nothing," broke in Maggie indignantly. "He's regularly gone in his wind, and you know it."

Geraldine turned and looked at her sister. No one seeing her at that moment could have perceived any beauty in her angry, scowling countenance. It was quite transformed.

But Mr. Acton, with great tact and diplomacy, appeared to take no notice of the interruption.

"I've no doubt what you say is correct, Miss Brotherton," he said, saucily addressing Geraldine; "but you see old 'osses don't suit my business. I never keeps 'em after eight. It don't pay. But really now you and Galopard would make such a perfect pair, that if only to gratify the public eye, I will take fifty-five guineas for him. Less than that I must refuse, else I should find myself out of pocket by the transaction." And he stuck his thumbs in his armpits, as much as to say: "This is final."

Geraldine, flattered by the compliment, was on the point of giving in, when Maggie, who enjoyed a large share of common-sense, once more interposed.

"Before my sister settles the bargain, could you not give her a trial with hounds?" she asked. "It would be more satisfactory as far as she is concerned, and she would not distress the horse in any way, even if he is a little out of sorts at present."

Mr. Acton shook his head, four or five times consecutively, and pulled a serious face.

"I'd do anything to oblige," he said. "Indeed I would, Miss Maggie; but as matters stand, I'm very orkudly situated. There's a party coming over here early to-morrow morning who wants to hire the horse until the end of December. I'd sooner let him out by the month than by the day, for Galopard's too good a animal to be knocked about by every Tom, Dick, and Harry. If Miss Brotherton settles to buy him, there's an end of the matter at once. I should telegraph to the party this very afternoon. Don't you think, miss," addressing Geraldine in his most insinuating manner, "that you could make up your mind? Such an opportunity may never occur again, and the brown is dirt cheap at the money. Supposing the worst comes to the worst, and you find he don't suit, you can always sell him at a profit. There's many a gentleman, seeing you a riding of him, as would be willing to give two hundred guineas to-morrow, for a blood horse like that."

Geraldine was fairly conquered by Mr. Acton's eloquence. She looked at Maggie, and then at Galopard, whilst pleasing visions rose to her mind's eye, of herself mounted on the handsome thoroughbred, ambling gracefully by Captain the Honorable Keith Falconer's side.

A good impression made on that gentleman, and Paragon sold to him for thirty pounds, would make her new purchase stand her in very little. Thus she reasoned.

Maggie's face wore a dubious expression. She was evidently not altogether satisfied as to the prudence of her sister's conduct; but Geraldine, egged on by the thought of competition, decided to buy Galopard there and then, and nothing remained but for him to be led over to the Manor House on the following morning, and for her to send a cheque for fifty-five guineas in return.

"I think we've done well," she said to Maggie, as soon as Mr. Acton had bowed himself back to the shop.

"I hope so, but I'm not altogether sure. I believe Acton to be quite honest in the matter, but you mark my words, there's some mystery connected with the horse which we have not fathomed."

"Nonsense, you're always full of suspicions, and imagine all sorts of ——" Suddenly Geraldine stopped short, and grasped Maggie hard by the arm.

"Maggie," she whispered, in excited tones. "That's him, I feel sure!"



"Him! Who? Have you gone mad?"

"Captain Falconer. He's standing before the saddler's shop! Oh! Maggie, he has just turned round. We shall pass him. Isn't he handsome?"

Maggie cast a shy, hurried glance at the gentleman referred to. Handsome?

Yes, indeed. She had never seen such blue eyes, such straight, chiselled features, or such a beautiful fair moustache in her life. But what were these things to her? They might affect Geraldine, but her rôle in the Brotherton family was to admire in silence, and never obtrude.

Such graces and attractions were not for her, and she had nothing in common with them. And yet she could not help noticing, that in spite of its masculine beauty, Captain Falconer's face was characterized by an expression of sadness. She thought that he looked like a man disappointed with the world, and she wondered if he had really been so very, very much in love with that beautiful Mrs. Thorndyke, of whom Geraldine had spoken.

Captain Falconer—if it were indeed he—made a sudden movement, and caught the eyes of both girls fixed full upon him.

They withdrew them in confusion, and quickened their footsteps, feeling rather guilty.

But he—looked after Geraldine, and muttered:

"That's a pretty girl; I wonder who she is."

Manlike; he had noticed the pretty and not the ugly one.

And yet, it was the ugly one who, with quick sympathy, had detected the shadow on his countenance, whilst her fairer sister saw nothing beyond the blue eyes, the patrician features, and silky auburn moustache.

The gold of human nature, like the gold of the soil, lies deep down, and must be searched for. Its beauties do not appear on the surface, and the careless eye passes them over.

Think of this, oh! ugly girls, and take comfort; for real life produces many mediocre-looking women, judged externally alone, and only in novels are all the heroines lovely, and all the men perfect. Humanity is brimful of imperfections, which render it ever pitiable, ever profoundly interesting, to those who take the trouble to study it.

#### CHAPTER V.

##### A DISGRACE TO HER FAMILY.

The four girls at the Manor House were in a great bustle next morning, for they were going out cub-hunting; a pleasure to which they looked forward with lively anticipation.

The twins and Geraldine were so unusually excited at the thought of meeting Captain Falconer, and of making a favourable impression upon him, that, although the weather was dull, and it looked unpleasantly like rain, they put on their best Busvine habits, with smart, light waistcoats, which as a rule, they only wore on the finest of days.

When Maggie appeared at breakfast, clad in a rusty old skirt, patched with leather at the knee, and a comfortable, loose, but by no means becoming, covert coat, she was greeted with a regular chorus of disapprobation. And certainly, the sandy hue of the coat, and Maggie's red hair, which it would have required a good deal of imagination to call auburn, did not go well together.

"What a guy you look to be sure!" exclaimed Geraldine, with the pitiless candour so common amongst relatives. "Quite a disgrace to the family."

"Yes, Maggie. If you don't care for your own sake, you might care for ours," chimed in the twins. "There can be no occasion for you to make yourself worse-looking than you naturally are."

"She seems to take a delight in doing it," sneered Geraldine, "just to annoy us, and make us feel ashamed of her. She knows, quite well, how we hate the sight of that horrid old covert coat. If she were to take a fiendish pleasure in picking out the one garment in the whole world most eminently unbecoming to her, it is that abominable jacket."

Although the comments of her sisters were not exactly pleasant, Maggie only smiled placidly in return. She naturally possessed a very sweet temper, and it took a great deal to make her lose it on a hunting morning.

"All right, girls," she said, cheerily. "Don't bother you heads about me. No stranger would ever think I belonged to you, even if he condescended to notice me at all, which is not likely when you are by. And there I score over you; for, not being bound to study appearance, I study comfort instead; and never have to think, 'Oh! So-and-So is going to be out to-day, I will put on my best habit!'"

"What nonsense you talk," interrupted Geraldine, annoyed at the insinuation that she had arrayed herself in her smartest attire on account of Captain Falconer, especially as she knew it to be true.

"Well, nonsense or no nonsense," retorted Maggie, "I advise you all to follow my example. The glass is most awfully low, and I feel pretty sure we are going to have a wet day."

"Here's the sun," exclaimed the three girls triumphantly. "Now, you silly, what do you say to that?"

Woman-like, they never looked at the quarter from whence the wind was coming; but Maggie was more versed in meteorological matters, and she stuck both to her opinion and her covert coat.

Geraldine had been extremely anxious to ride Galopard, who arrived soon after breakfast; but Baines, who professed a great contempt for Mr. Acton's horses, and highly disapproved of his young mistress's rash purchase, vetoed the idea in such a determined fashion that she was obliged to content herself with Paragon.

(To be Continued.)

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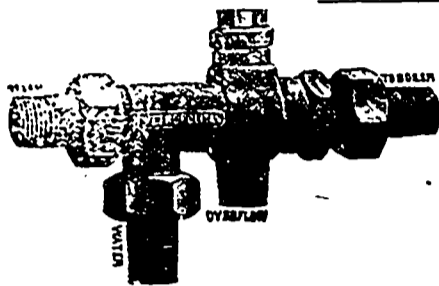
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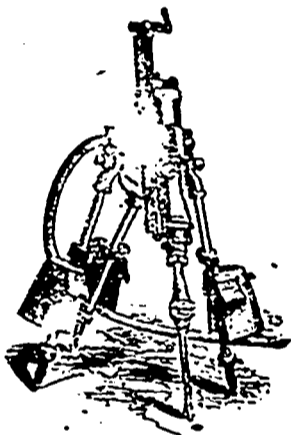
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## MINING.

**CENTRAL RAWDON.**—The statements appearing in the press in regard to the Central Rawdon Mining Company contain a number of errors. The capital stock of the company is \$120,000, divided into 120 shares of \$100 each. Of these shares Clarence H. Dimock, Joshua Smith, and Gould Northrup hold 800, instead of 250 as reported, the balance of the stock being held by Windsor and Rawdon parties. The new company own some one hundred and forty acres just east of the property of the Northrup Mining Company, and are now pushing mining operations, having already opened up a very rich lead, which gives every indication of proving more productive than the Northrup lead. The leads run north and south, and are evidently true fissure veins. A fifteen stamp mill, manufactured by the Windsor Foundry Company, has been erected, and will be running next week. The surface stuff in the district contains paying percentages of gold, and one hill has gold so evenly distributed through it that it will evidently pay to mine and crush the whole of it. Messrs. Dimock, Northrup and Smith have other areas in the district on which gold has been discovered, one eastern block in particular containing a number of gold-bearing leads. Now that our local capitalists are turning their attention to gold mining, and are meeting with success, we may soon expect to see a real boom in that industry. The Northrup Mining Company are pushing operations, and are putting in new pumps and machinery, and perfecting their stamp mill.

In discussing Mr. Hardman's paper on the "Methods of Gold Mining in Nova Scotia," read before the meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers at Ottawa, Dr. E. D. Peters, Jr., General Manager of the Canada Copper Company, and a distinguished metallurgist, paid the following well-deserved compliment to our mill men:—"I had heard a good deal about the Nova Scotia gold mines, and I thought from the statements made that that was just the place I was looking for, but I found them just about as sharp men as you find anywhere. If any mill man went down there under the supposition that he was going to show the natives anything he would be mistaken."

Amongst the companies lately registered in London was the Murillo Silver Mine, Limited, registered by Granville, Smith & Co., Leadenhall street, E. C., with a capital of £60,000 in £1 shares. Object, to carry into effect an agreement for the sale to the company of certain freehold lands, containing in all about 80 acres more or less, together with the mines and mining claims or rights thereunder, lying in the territory of Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, Canada, known as the Murillo Silver Mines Estate, and certain buildings, machinery, plant and effects.

**LAKE CATCHA.**—The Oxford Gold Mining Company own a fine property which is most capably managed by Mr. J. M. Reid. Two new leads are now being worked, and the yield of gold is again coming up to the old standard. The last clean up of the mill yielded a bar of 125 ozs.

**GAYS RIVER.**—John Anderson, Evan Thompson, and C. McDonald, are pumping out the shaft on the property at Gays River, with the intention of thoroughly prospecting it.

Before publishing "Subscriber's" letter, we must receive his name in confidence, as it is contrary to our rule to publish anonymous communications.

**GOLD RIVER DISTRICT.**—The following letter from the *Gold Hunter* contains valuable information about the above district:—"The Neptune Gold Mining Co. are sinking a shaft 500 feet deep, and driving levels at every 100 feet. The celebrated rich Captain lead has increased in width from five inches on the surface to three feet at the depth of 150 feet. The company are going to work their lodes by overhand stoping, and soon there will be some very large bricks from the company's mill, which is the most convenient and complete mill in Nova Scotia, and it is admitted by competent mill men that the mill has every modern improvement, one great advantage being that each stamp will crush or pulverize two tons of ore per day, which is double the quantity of any other mine in the western part of the Province. The property owned by W. J. Nelson is being vigorously worked and prospected; two shafts have been sunk on a fissure vein three feet thick, and competent judges say the quartz will run not less than 5 ozs to the ton. Another five feet lead opened a few days since on same property shows free gold well; also a shaft sunk on a ten inch lead to a depth of 40 feet shows fine specimens of free gold. Active work is being done on that valuable property, the McGuire and Nelson block. Two shafts have been sunk on the Captain lead, which runs the entire length of their property, to a depth of 40 feet each, and are showing the precious metals well. There is another five inch lead opened to a depth of 30 feet on their property which is very rich, and they are prospecting and expect to open another lead which is, judging from the boulders, not less than two feet. On another property owned by W. J. Nelson and others, boulders have been found that are nearly all gold, and experts claim the quartz will yield 20 ozs. to the ton. There can be no doubt from the work already done, and the number of veins in Gold River District, and their richness, that this district will prove one of the most profitable in Nova Scotia.

Yours truly,

W. J. NELSON."

Bridgewater, Nov. 12.

In our issue of November 8th we left off our quotations from the Report on the "Mining and Mineral Statistics of Canada for the year 1888" with the table showing the production of mineral pigments in that year. Commenting on this table the report continues:

"In the above there is an increase in Baryta of 700 tons and \$1,450, and in mineral paint of 297 tons worth \$6,400, while in whiting there is a decrease of 45 tons and in value of \$360.

There were no exports of any of the above minerals.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following table gives the production of various minerals and products for the year, comparatively with 1887:—

Product.	1887.		1888.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Lead (fine, contained in ore)	204,800 lbs.	\$9,216	674,500 lbs.	\$27,472
Moulding sand.....	160 tons	800	169 tons	845
Platinum.....	1,400 ozs.	5,600	1,500 ozs.	6,000
Soapstone.....	100 tons	800	140 tons	280
Mineral water.....	.....	.....	124,850 gals.	11,456
Glass and Glassware.....	.....	.....	.....	375,000

The lead is altogether the production of British Columbia, and includes principally the results of certain sample shipments from Kootenay and Illecillewaet Districts, and from the Monarch Mine at Field.

The moulding sand shown in foregoing table is altogether the production of Nova Scotia, though large quantities are used from the other provinces, of which no returns were received.

The platinum production is that of Granite and adjacent creeks in the Similkameen Division, British Columbia, the only district in Canada where it occurs in sufficient quantities to be considered a commercial article. It occurs with the gold in the placers of the above division, and contains generally a small percentage of iron, osmium and iridium. The production is taken from the report of Mr. Tunstall, Gold Commissioner for Similkameen Division, B. C.

The soapstone is altogether the production of the Asbestos mines of the Eastern Townships or in their vicinity, where it occurs in considerable quantities.

The quantity of mineral water shown, viz:—124,850 gallons, includes only that sold and shipped, in bulk or otherwise. Immense quantities are of course annually used at the different sanitariums in Canada, and of which not even an approximation could be obtained.

The amount of glass and glassware shown in foregoing table does not by any means represent the total yearly production, which would probably reach \$700,000. Returns were not received from all the works, unfortunately rendering this statement incomplete.

The exports of lead were too small to be of importance.

The exports of glass and glassware amounted to \$1,739 against \$1,030 for the year previous.

The imports of lead are given below:—

IMPORTS OF LEAD.

Articles.	1887.		1888.	
	Cwts.	Value.	Cwts.	Value.
Lead, old, scrap and pig.....	69,866	\$182,059	71,911	\$213,077
" bars, blocks and sheets.....	20,048	58,283	10,588	33,737
" pipe.....	1,785	6,322	1,229	4,905
" shot.....	1,260	4,204	305	2,809
" mfrs. of R. O. P. F.....	.....	6,772	.....	5,836
Totals.....	.....	\$257,640	.....	\$260,364

SILVER.

Assuming that the Ontario exports of silver represent the total output of silver in that province, the production in Canada during the year 1888 is approximately \$395,377, an increase over the last year of \$46,047, and over 1886 of \$186,287. This is due to a great extent to the development of the Badger mine and others in the Rabbit Mountain and Silver Mountain districts in Ontario, and to the mines in Kootenay district, British Columbia.

In British Columbia, small shipments, aggregating \$37,925, were made from the various camps in Kootenay and Illecillewaet districts, as well as from Stump Lake and the Monarch mine at field.

From the report of the Minister of Mines of this province it is reasonable to infer that large shipments of silver and other minerals will be made during the ensuing season, as development and prospecting have been carried on to a considerable extent in various parts of the province, notably in the Kootenay district and Kamloops division.

Owing to our inability to obtain direct returns from all the produce in the district west of Port Arthur, the exports for the year are taken as representing the total production in Ontario. As all the silver is exported to the United States there is every reason to believe that this estimate is correct. Silver was produced only in the Rabbit and Silver Mountain districts, west of Port Arthur, principally from the Beaver, Badger, Rabbit and Silver Mountain mines.

The exports amounted to \$208,064.

The silver from Quebec is obtained altogether from the copper deposits of Capelton, where it occurs in about the proportion of one ounce of silver to each per cent. of copper. The production is estimated at \$149,388.

The exports of silver ore for the last three years are as follows:—

EXPORTS OF SILVER ORE.

Province.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Ontario.....	\$16,505	\$184,763	\$208,064
Quebec.....	8,000	450	5
Manitoba.....	1,452	3,741	.....
British Columbia.....	.....	17,331	10,939
Totals.....	\$25,957	\$206,284	\$219,008

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

Granite—Granite was produced during 1888 to the extent of 21,352

tons, valued at \$147,305, showing an increase over last year of 135 tons and \$4,799. The greater part of the above production is used in the manufacture of monuments and other decorative work, the estimated value of which is about \$350,000.

The output is that of twelve producers, who employ about 240 hands.

Marble and Serpentine.—The production as reported to this office was 191 tons, valued at \$3,100. This return being considered incomplete no comparison is made with the production of the previous year.

The following tables show the imports of marble and granite into Canada during the past two years. As the exports of these two stones are not kept separate it has been found impossible to give them:—

IMPORTS OF MARBLE.

Province.	1887.	1888.
Ontario.....	\$39,673	\$51,284
Quebec.....	22,840	26,817
Nova Scotia.....	9,580	11,744
New Brunswick.....	6,682	8,081
Prince Edward Island.....	1,997	3,074
Manitoba.....	110	492
British Columbia.....	2,076	3,550
Totals.....	\$82,958	\$105,042

(To be Continued)

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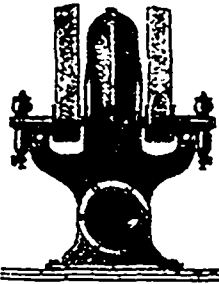
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 200 fine old Port, Sherry and Marsala WINES—choice brands and vintage.  
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**THE LADY UPSTAIRS.**

"What a night to get home in," said Mrs. Pippo as she took the arm Mr. Pippo offered her as she descended from the cars at the—depot. "It's as dark as pitch. How providential that I took my waterproof! It pours cats and dogs. Oh, Ephraim, what a dreadful journey it has been!"

"But here you are, safe and sound, you know," said Mr. Pippo, who was of a cheerful disposition. "It's all right, Hannah Ann; you've got here. How's your ma?"

"Miserable," said Hannah Ann.

"And sister-in-law?"

"She's miserable, too," said Mrs. Pippo.

"And her husband and the children?" asked Mr. Pippo.

"Poor brother-in-law has got a church-yard cough," said Mrs. Pippo, "and the children are getting something spotty. I hope it's the measles; but if it's small pox, why, I shall have it and you'll take it from me, and that will be the end of us," and Mrs. Pippo groaned.

"Well, I'll wait until I'm sure," said Mr. Pippo. "I don't care about borrowing trouble. I'm well, anyhow, and so are you."

"Ah, healthy people drop off first," said the desponding Mrs. Pippo. "Well how is all at home?"

"I'm sorry to say the cat has eaten the canary bird," said Mr. Pippo.

"That canary was the idol of my soul," said Mrs. Pippo. "Ah, I had an awful presentiment that something had happened."

"But I have good news to counterbalance that," said Mr. Pippo. "The gray cat has six kittens—three gray and three black. I left them in the yellow satin chair in the front parlor, where I found 'em, to let you see how cunning they look. And I've let the second floor at twenty-eight dollars a month, and they've moved in and all are to rights. There, do acknowledge that you're pleased at that, Hannah Ann."

"The idea of their moving in while I was away," said Hannah Ann. "You know how it amuses me to see people move in. Now I shall never know what we've got, or anything."

"Well, you see, I had to do it, Hannah Ann," said Mr. Pippo. "The gentleman is a sea captain, and had to sail on Monday, and I had to let them move in Saturday. He wanted to see she was all safe and settled before he went. That was but natural. Everything came new from the stores, and an upholsterer put new carpets down. When I came home to tea they were all to rights. She's alone now. Very pretty woman. Such a winning smile!"

"Oh, she's that sort of a creature, is she?" asked Mrs. Pippo.

"What sort, Hannah Ann?" asked Mr. Pippo.

"That kind with a winning smile," said Mrs. Pippo. "Alone? Ah! I've no doubt. Nicely you've been taken in, Mr. Pippo."

"Oh, pshaw! The captain is a splendid fellow. Regular up and down! No nonsense about him. And he said his wife was an angel. And," continued the misguided man, adding fuel to the flame, "she really does look sort of angelic—so soft and tender and girlish. You'll like her, Hannah Ann."

"Like her, the bold creature!" said Mrs. Pippo. "Smiling at a married man!"

After Mrs. Pippo had had her tea she went upstairs to ask the time and see her new tenant. She was a pretty young woman, and very civil, indeed, to Mrs. Pippo; but that lady had formed her opinions, and they were not to be changed.

Before next evening Mrs. Caw and Mrs. Daw and Mrs. Maw, her three most intimate neighbors, had heard that Mr. Pippo had let the second floor, in Mrs. Pippo's absence, without reference of any-kind, to a person whose husband was away, and that Mrs. Pippo felt dreadfully about it.

After this Mrs. Caw, Mrs. Daw and Maw watched the little lady with curious eyes as she passed by their doors, and gave her forbidding glances when they met her in market or in church.

"Mrs. Montague!" they used to say, after they had heard her name. "Mrs. Montague! Any one might know that nobody ever had such a name as that out of a novel or play. People are named Smith and Brown Jones and Robicson, in real life. As for the captain, we'd like to see him, that's all."

And so without any reason whatever, the neighborhood decided that they "had their doubts" of Mrs. Montague.

One fine morning Mrs. Pippo, having listened for some time at Mrs. Montague's keyhole the evening before, might have been seen flying from Mrs. Caw's to Mrs. Maw's and from thence to Mrs. Daw's. She had a story to tell at last.

"To think of it," she said, with many shakes of the head and many nods and winks and uplifting of her hands "I had my doubts all along, and proof has come at last. There was a man in Mrs. Montague's parlor last night. How he got in I don't know, but she called him dear, and coaxed him to take more sugar; and as sure as you live, I heard her kiss him! And after that there wasn't a sound, and I went to bed with the door-key under my pillow; so no one went out that night."

Frightful to have "such goings on in the house," the ladies all agreed; and terrible that Mr. Pippo would not believe it.

"She has that sort of way with her that blinds the men," said Mr. Pippo; "but out she shall go as soon as I can prove what I am sure of."

Mrs. Maw, Mrs. Caw, and Mrs. Daw approved of this resolution, and watched for proof of the evil conduct of Mrs. Montague.

In a week Mrs. Maw had seen a man's shadow on the blinds of the bed window of a second floor. Mrs. Caw had proof that Mrs. Montague's last dress washed masculine garments every week; and Mrs. Daw had heard that there was once a lady living in—street who was short, and had light

hair and blue eyes, of whom her neighbors had no opinion whatever, and couldn't help thinking it must have been Mrs. Montague. Yet all the while Mr. Pippo "stuck up" for his tenant, on the score that the captain was a good fellow, had paid three months' rent in advance, and had begged him to see that his wife, who had no friend in the city, was safe during his absence.

It was the first Monday in the month. Mr. Pippo had to attend to a business meeting of the society to which he belonged. And Mrs. Caw, Mrs. Maw and Mrs. Daw, deserted by their spouses for the same reason, were spending an hour with Mrs. Pippo. She had just made a comfortable cup of tea and got some cake, when Mrs. Caw, sitting near the register, lifted her finger and began to beckon.

The ladies understood and approached. All were silent; and down the aperture came plainly the voice of Mrs. Montague:

"Oh, Dick! What would I do without you?" she said tenderly. "Kiss me."

"Oh!" ejaculated Mrs. Pippo, in dumb show. "Ah!" said Mrs. Daw in the same way.

"You love me so dearly, don't you?" said Mrs. Montague above.

"I love you dearly," said some one else. "Dearly, dearly, I love you dearly."

"Is it Satan?" asked Mrs. Daw, in an awful whisper. "I never heard such a voice."

"Hush!" said Mrs. Pippo.

"Oh, what a love you are!" said Mrs. Montague overhead.

"What a love you are," repeated the other speaker. Then kisses were heard, then there was silence.

"Now you have heard it, ladies," said Mrs. Pippo, retreating from the register. "I can't ever get my husband to listen. What shall I do?"

"I'll tell you," said Mrs. Maw. "Let's go up stairs and go in without knocking, and find out who he is. Then you can act."

"Yes," said Mrs. Daw.

"That's the thing to do," said Mrs. Caw, and Mrs. Pippo, trembling with excitement, led the way up stairs. The door was not even locked. Mrs. Pippo opened it softly. A student's lamp shed a soft light over the pretty room, and near the register sat Mrs. Montague. On her knee perched a big green parrot, and as she arose it jumped down, and walked towards them with its head on one side in an alarming manner.

"Very glad to see you, ladies," she said. "Take seats. It is very kind of you to come and cheer me up. I am so lonesome now the captain is away. I must make him take me with him next voyage. This is all my family. Dicky, speak to the ladies. Say, 'How do you do?'"

"How do you do?" said the parrot, in the fiendish voice of its kind.

"It is very intelligent," said Mrs. Montague. "Calls me by name, and declares its love for me. Do you love me, Dicky?"

"What a love you are!" croaked the parrot,

"There, you hear," said Mrs. Montague, laughing.

"What an intelligent creature!" said Mrs. Pippo.

"Astonishing!" said Mrs. Maw.

"Wonderful!" said Mrs. Daw.

"Quite too sweet for anything!" said Mrs. Caw.

"You see we come to ask you if you wouldn't come down and have a cup of tea with us. All our husbands are away."

"Yes, we are all widows this evening," said Mrs. Daw, linking her arm in that of Mrs. Montague, "and we were saying how lonesome you must be."

Then they all went down stairs together, and Mrs. Montague never guessed what it was that these good neighbors really had been saying about her, or what a scandal the parrot had given rise to.

#### OUR COSY CORNER.

An old-time housekeeper said the other day: "None of your new-fangled lemon-squeezers for me. Anything—especially acid—squeezed through metal, such as many of the improved ones are, is very bad. The wooden ones do not have this fault; neither do those made of glass or porcelain. But they all have one fault that there is no getting rid off, and that is that the skin of the lemon is squeezed so that its flavor mixes with that of the juice.

This is all wrong. There is but one way to squeeze a lemon, and that is the simple, old-fashioned way, between your fingers. Plenty of power can be brought to bear, especially if the lemon is well rolled first. There is as great a difference between the flavor of the juice extracted in this way and that by the other methods as there is between old-fashioned buckwheat cakes, where the meal stands over night, and the new-fashioned kind that are made while you wait.

**CRAZY AFGHAN.**—Collect odds and ends of Zephyr and Germantown—all colors and shades—mostly bright ones, break and tie together of various lengths—none longer than a yard, and wind in balls. Crochet in strips 12 inches wide and the length of afghan in star stitch, keeping the knots on the wrong side. Alternate the crazy strips with plain black in crazy stitch or star stitch. Crochet the strips together with yellow. The fringe in ends, or crochet a black border edge with yellow. I have 3 strips of crazy work 12 inches wide and 4 strips of black 6 inches wide. It is very handsome, and much easier than tricot stitch embroidered, beside using up bits of worsted one don't know what to do with.

The same idea can be carried out in a chair scarf, or soft pillow, using velvet or wool canvas for the black strips.—*The Ladies' Home Journal.*

The new top-garments for the promenade are both long and short, the most attractive designs being former favorites improved and modified to adapt them to the diminished size of the tournure and to the prevailing textures.

## MAPS!

MACKINLAY'S MAP OF MARITIME PROVINCES,  
5 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 6 in.

MACKINLAY'S MAP OF NOVA SCOTIA  
3 ft. 3 in. x 2 ft. 8 in.

MACKINLAY'S POCKET MAP OF N. S.,  
2 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. O. FOBES.—Your card received. Regret to say that a careful search has failed to discover your lost book and papers.

T. B. LYON—Many thanks for excellent group-photograph of the players in the recent match at Shubonacadie. We shall cherish it as a souvenir of the event. We congratulate you on your recent victory, and shall be pleased at any time to receive checker news from you or any of your associates.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 141.—The position was:—Black men 5, 7, 14, 15, 16, 17, 23, 24, king 19; white men 6, 8, 13, 28, 29, 31, kings 4, 21. 14—18 23—26 15—18 5—9 21 14 31 22 22 15 13 6 7—10 18—25 19—1 1—3 14 7 29 22 28 12 b wins.

GAME XXXVI.—IRREGULAR.

Played at the recent team match at Shubonacadie between Messrs. Lynch and Hamilton.

11—15 31 27 19—24 13 6 24 20 b 1—5 28 19 2—9 8—11 27 23 15—24 8 3 21 17 14—18 32 28 9—14 4—8 23 14 12—19 3 8 25 21 9—18 26 23 11—15 a-15—19 20 16 19—26 20 16 23 16 3—8 28 19 c-15—18 12—19 17 14 26—30 8 11 17 13 10—17 25 21 5—9 9—14 21 14 30—26 11 2 22 17 8—11 19 16 9—13 11—15 24 20 26—23 2 6 27 24 18—22 16 12 13—22 8—12 26 17 23—18 6 15 29 25 6—10 12 8 w. wins. 5—9 30 26 18—9

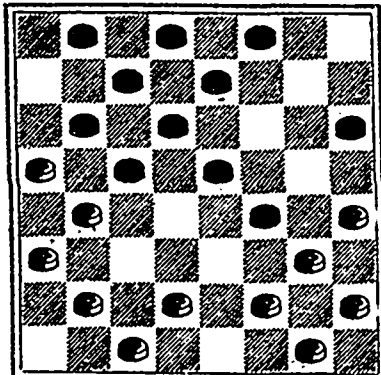
a This runs it into a Bristol. But the subsequent play we can neither find in book nor manuscript in our possession.

b At this point some very fine variations may be had by playing 7—11.

c Black might have secured a draw by moving 15—19. We, however, claim that black should have won the game. In demonstration of this belief we present the following position as

PROBLEM No. 143.

Black men 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 19.



White men 13, 17, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32.

Black to play and win.

We do not confine our solvers to prove a win from this position, but will allow them to take up the game at any point and show a black victory.

Students of "the silent game" will find the above pregnant with interesting possibilities and well worthy their careful consideration. We urge it upon the attention of our readers, and invite as many solutions as can be given, promising to publish all that are sound.

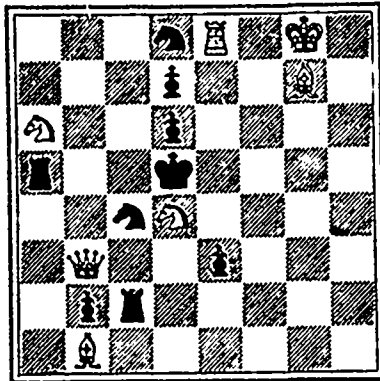
CHESS.

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

Solution to Problem No. 105, B to R4. Solved by C. W. L., and Mrs. H. Mossley.

PROBLEM No. 107.

Second prize in the Wesley College Magazine. By Walter Gleave, London. BLACK 9 pieces.



WHITE 7 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME No. 88.

ONE OF THIRTEEN SIMULTANEOUS GAMES PLAYED BY H. E. BIRD, AT THE MONTREAL CHESS CLUB, JUNE, 1889.

From the Montreal Gazette.

Two Knights defence.

H. E. Bird. R. P. Fleming.

WHITE BLACK 1 P to K4 P to K4 2 Kt to KB3 Kt to QB4 3 B to B4 Kt to KB3 4 P to Q4 P takes P 5 Kt to Kt5 P to Q4 6 P takes P Kt to R5 (a) 7 Q to K2 ch (b) B to K2 8 P to Q6! Kt takes B 9 Q takes Kt Castles (d) 10 P takes B Q takes P ch 11 Q to K2 Q to Kt5 ch 12 Q to Q2 (e) R to K1 ch 13 K to Q1 Q to K3 14 P to KB3 P to KR3 (f) 15 Kt to KR3 Kt to K5 16 Q to B4 (g) B takes Kt 17 P takes Kt B takes P 18 R to K1 Q to Kt3 19 B to Q2 R takes P 20 Q to Kt3 QR to K1 21 R to Kt1 (h) B to B6 ch 22 K to B1 R to Kt5 23 P to Kt3 (k) R takes Q 24 R takes R Q to QB3 25 K to Kt2 B to K5 26 Kt to R3 B to Kt3 27 R to Q1 R to K7 28 P to R4 Q to KB3 29 P to R5 Q to B7 30 P takes B B takes R 31 P takes P ch K takes P 32 B to Kt4 P to B4 and White resigns.

NOTES.

a An even game ensues if Black plays 6, Kt takes P. b Q takes P looks stronger. c Black might now interpose the

Queen, forcing the exchange with a Pawn to the good.

d Bost; for although Black must lose a piece, his attack becomes strong with all the other pieces well in play.

e P to QB3 would be preferable; the move made helps Black to develop.

f The initial move to what appears to be an irresistible attack.

g If P takes Kt Black gets an overpowering attack.

h If Q takes Q White is mated in four moves.

k Better would have been Q takes R; B takes Q; P to KR3.

IN THE SUPREME COURT, 1889. A. No. 3083.

In the matter of the Petition of Charles Cogswell, Assignee of Edward Villiers Raynes, for the foreclosure and sale of Lands mortgaged by James Butler and Mary Butler, his wife, both now deceased intestate, to the said Edward Villiers Raynes.

To be Sold by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax or his Deputy, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Supreme Court House in the City of Halifax, pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made in the above suit or proceeding on the 29th day of October, 1889, unless before the day of sale the representative duly appointed herein on behalf of the Estate of the said Mortgagees, deceased intestate, shall pay to the said Petitioner or his Solicitor, the amount due the Petitioner for principal, interest and costs, on the mortgage sought to be foreclosed herein: All the estate, right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of the above named James Butler in his lifetime, the original Mortgagee, and of all persons claiming by, through or under him, of, in, to, upon, or out of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of

LAND,

situate in Halifax, and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the north-western corner boundary of the premises formerly owned by John Eason, and lately by William Wisdom, on Duke street, and there measuring westerly forty-five feet more or less, thence running south in a straight line until it comes to the property of Peter Morrissey, thence running by the lines of said Morrissey's property and the property formerly owned by Mr. Minns, until it reaches the south-west corner boundary of the premises lately owned by the said William Wisdom, thence running northerly by the lines of said premises to Duke street aforesaid, together with the buildings, easements, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said lot of land belonging or in any-wise appertaining, and the reversions, remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof.

Terms—Ten per cent at sale, remainder on delivery of the deed. DONALD ARCHIBALD, High Sheriff County of Halifax. WALLACE McDONALD, Solicitor of Plaintiff. Dated at Halifax the 29th October, 1889.

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LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth.....\$5,000 \$5,000 1 Real Estate worth.....2,000 2,000 1 Real Estate worth.....1,000 1,000 4 Real Estates worth.....500 2,000 10 Real Estates worth.....300 3,000 30 Furniture Sets worth.....200 6,000 60 Furniture Sets worth.....100 6,000 200 Gold Watches worth.....50 10,000 1000 Silver Watches worth.....10 10,000 1000 Toilet Sets.....5 5,000

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