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CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	1, 2
CONTRIBUTED.	
Letters to Cousin Caryl	Eleanor Wynne 6, 7
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chit-Chat and Chuckles	3
News of the Week	4, 5
Poetry—At Best	6
A Voice from Afar	6
Industrial Notes	7
City Chimes	8
Commercial	8, 9
Market Quotations	9
Serial—The Amber Denon	10, 11
Mining	12, 13
How Sounds are Made Visible	14, 15
Draughts—Checkers	15

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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.

A new method for ventilating railway carriages and preventing dust from entering with the air has lately appeared in France. The air is made to traverse a receptacle containing water, which cools it and relieves it of dust, after which it goes through another filtering before entering the carriage.

The United States evidently believes that one good turn deserves another. No sooner has Britain ceded Heligoland to Germany than we begin to hear that it would be a friendly act to transfer the Bahamas to the United States. Yes, yes, brother Jonathan, and it would likewise be a friendly act on your part to cede Alaska to the Dominion. It would settle the Behring Sea difficulty, settle the boundary dispute, and develop in Canada a strong feeling of continent fellowship.

While Germany has been rejoicing over the ceding by Britain of that morsel of red sand stone, Heligoland, the British standard has been raised in another section of the Dark Continent and upwards of a million of square miles of fertile territory has been added to the British Empire. Stanley's reproach that Britain was letting slip a golden opportunity has not been unheeded, and late, but not too late, Britain steps forward and now British Africa constitutes an important part of the greatest empire the world has ever seen.

Mr. Swinburne has written an ode, "Russia," which in plain English means that it is a righteous thing to assassinate the Czar. By doing this he has probably settled the question of whether the laureatship shall be given to him after Tennyson, inasmuch as it would be an insult to the Czar to appoint his enemy court poet. The ties between the younger members of the two royal families are too close to allow of such a thing. Sir James Ferguson, when questioned on the subject in the House of Commons, said, representing Lord Salisbury, that the Government could not undertake to be responsible for Mr. Swinburne's ravings. While common humanity makes us all resent the barbarities practised in Russia, yet we are not all so fierce as Mr. Swinburne and do not advocate assassination as a cure for the ills from which Russia is suffering. But Mr. Swinburne's outbreak ought to do some good, by arousing in Britain and Europe so much opposition to the Czar's cruelties that the censure of nations might be brought to bear upon the tyrant.

Even the Indian, the "poor Indian," is being corrupted by Mormon practices in the North West. The people are therefore taking a decided stand against allowing polygamous Mormon settlers to come into the country. It is said the Government has been deceived, and not only is polygamy practiced, but owing to the proximity of the settlement of Lees Creek to the Blackfoot Indian reserve, the influence upon the Indian population has been demoralizing. The polygamists will have to stop the practice or go. The better way for Canada would be for them to go.

The St. John *Globe*, in suggesting that the question of precedence should be settled by the ability and willingness of the church dignitaries to entertain and give big dinners, puts the last touch of ludicrousness to the affair. Perhaps now that the idea has been presented to them, Presidents of conference, and others who wish this matter settled, may exert themselves and entertain and make jolly the lives of "the great persons who occasionally float across the social path of Canada." This would indeed be edifying to the hard-baked sinners of this world who might be called upon to decide as to the merits of the feast and award first place to the best provider.

Another cherished illusion gone! A recent despatch says:—"The authorities of the Swiss Canton of Schwyz have issued positive orders prohibiting the oft-told and generally accepted narrative of William Tell from being taught in the public schools as a part of Swiss history. The order treats the narrative of Tell and Gessler as pure fiction, for which there is not a suspicion of historical foundation." If this kind of thing goes on much longer there will be no history left to teach or learn, except the history of how history was sent to join the stories of gods and heroes who disported themselves on Mount Olympus, or whose wondrous deeds are related in the Sagas of the Norsemen.

The Pictou *News* quotes a portion of a note from THE CRITIC, and claims the right of any party to make political capital out of the exodus of our young people. We have more interest in the country than we have in the success of any political party. While on this question of an exodus we may say that much might be done to keep our young people at home. We have wonderful mineral wealth lying undeveloped at our very doors, and yet we are almost entirely dependent upon foreign brains, skill and capital, in working our mines. Give our boys a practical training in mineralogy, and our capital would soon be employed in profitable mining enterprises, and our young men would find that it would pay to stay at home. As matters now stand there is scarce a banking institution in the Province that will advance a single dollar on a mining enterprise, and yet this is not the case in other countries. The reason is not far to seek. Our own people have not been trained, and our capitalists have no confidence in mining; and when they do invest, it is for the purpose of speculation in selling, and not for legitimate working. Give our boys a training and many a property which to day is held to sell will give employment to bluenose brain, muscle and capital, and turn the exodus from Nova Scotia to the West into an exodus from New England to this fair land.

Dr. Barnardo was recently examined before the Ontario Prison Commission in reference to his system of bringing boys and girls of the pauper and criminal classes to Canada, in order to give them a chance in the world. Mr. Jury, of the Commission, is represented as condemning the whole system, and much opposition is felt in many quarters against the Doctor's work. If it is true that the record of Dr. Barnardo's proteges shows the conviction of only ten boys and no girls since 1882, the arguments of those who say that these waifs of the city streets go to swell the number of our criminals, can have little weight. The demand for these boys and girls is said to be greater than the supply; and although there is every objection to importing children physically afflicted, there can be no really valid excuse for refusing to open a career of usefulness to those who are able to work in our broad Canadian land. Kept in England, these children are exposed to the same conditions which kept their parents in poverty, or led them into crime, but once removed from these associations there is every reason to hope that environment may prove stronger than heredity, and good citizens made of those who under other circumstances would have little opportunity or inducement to reform. That Dr. Barnardo is doing a good work, despite some of his peculiar and arbitrary methods, cannot be questioned, and one of the factors in making the work successful, is the possibility of providing homes in a new country for those he has rescued. If there was no demand for these children, if the country could supply all the laborers of that class that it needs it would be wrong to allow them to be brought here, but as the case stands it can do little harm to the country and much good to the children to grant them the opportunity to do their best in Canada.

The commencement of a complete history of all the wars in which Russia has been engaged since the time of Peter the Great is announced from St. Petersburg. It will be edited by Gen. Leer, who will be assisted by some of the best known Russian authorities on military matters.

The Nizam of Hyderabad recently bought in Madras a magnificent diamond for 165,000 rupees. It is called the "Gordon-Orr." Its weight before setting was 67½ carats. It is reported as being the best, purest, and most brilliant stone known to connoisseurs. His Highness will wear it in his puggaree or crown.

In a recent speech made before the City Council, Bishop Courtney spoke encouragingly of the future of Halifax, and thought it highly desirable that the city fathers should aid in fostering the spirit of progress which was indicated on all sides. He said:—"A feeling of hopefulness is manifest in every direction, a feeling that Halifax is not to stand still and allow the other great ports of the continent to eclipse her in growth and prosperity." Just here we would ask the Board of Trade what has become of the report of the joint committee sent to Ottawa by that body and City Council. Somebody is asleep, and if the new amalgamated board does not look alive it will have to apologise to an expectant public for its existence.

External ugliness has been known to be the cause of the rejection of matrimonial candidates, but it remained to the French authorities to find out that it was a disqualification for military service. This however is one of the causes of exemption laid down by the head of the medical department in a manual just issued "on conscription in France." Excessive ugliness, says this military doctor, makes a man ridiculous, prevents him from having authority over his comrades, and leaves him morbid and sensitive. If the ugliness be adequate the claims must be allowed. "Male hysteria" is another valid plea. The army doctors say it exists amongst French conscripts, and it is the more objectionable as it is contagious.

The story of George Washington and his little hatchet is not unfamiliar to most of us, and the effect of it has been to establish that gentleman's reputation for truthfulness firmly in our minds. An attack on his veracity has, however, just been made by *L'Economiste Francais*, Paris, which states that it has discovered that the "Rules of Civility," written by General Washington when a youth, are copied from an old French book, entitled "*Les Maximes de la Gentillesse et de l'Honnêteté en la Conversation entre les hommes*," written in 1565, by Father Périn, of the Company of Jews. Washington's master for several years was the Reverend James Marye, of French origin, who had taken orders at London, and it is supposed that it was through him that Washington obtained the book, or had passages from it dictated to him. At any rate extracts from the "Rules" and Périn's book printed side by side wear a striking resemblance to each other. No one can suspect that a man of such transparent character as Washington would be guilty of plagiarism, and the resemblance may be only in the fact that the rules of good breeding have been very much the same in all ages.

The recent proclamation of the young Sultan of Zanzibar, with regard to the cherished institution of slavery, is a progressive movement, and one in keeping with the influence of the British protectorate. In October last the late Sultan promised that all slave children born in the territory of Zanzibar after January 1st, 1890, should be free. This in time would suppress slavery, but the proclamation of the present rulers will hasten that happy consummation. The exchange, sale, and purchase of slaves are actually prohibited from the date of the decree, August 1st, and all houses hitherto used for this purpose are henceforth forever closed. Buyers and sellers of slaves will henceforth be severely punished. All slaves, after the death of their present owners, become free, unless the owners leave lawful children, who may inherit, but not sell or will away the slaves, and all slaves are to have the absolute right to purchase their freedom at a reasonable price, and to have the same rights in courts of justice as the Arabs. This decree practically puts an end to the institution of slavery in Zanzibar, and is, if not the direct result of the operation of the British protectorate, at any rate largely attributable to British moral influence. This is the greatest blow ever struck at slavery by a Mahomedan ruler.

The interest in tall chimneys has lately been increased by the account of scaling of the damaged chimney of the Clark thread works, near Newark, N. J., and a few notes on this subject may be of interest. The Clark chimney, very generally referred to as being the tallest structure of its kind in the world, is far from realizing this distinction, for remarkable as it is for its great height it is surpassed by one other in the United States and by a number in European countries. The only one on this side of the water which exceeds the Clark chimney in size is that of the Fall River Iron Company in Boston, which is 350 feet from base to cap, 15 feet higher than the Clark chimney. Huge as are these two structures there are two in Scotland and one in England which are much larger, the largest one, that at Townsend's works in Glasgow, is 454 feet to the top of the brickwork, but owing to the fact that it was struck by lightning and slightly damaged, as a precautionary measure a copper extension was subsequently added to it, making its total height 488 feet. In order to do this perilous job, a kite was flown over the chimney, and a line dropped across, then a rope was hauled over and a workman pulled up, to whom the copper sheets were hoisted up one at a time, and who finished the work at the top alone. When this chimney was nearly finished a heavy gale canted it nine feet out of plumb, but this was remedied by sawing into the mortar on the side from which the chimney leaned until the immense stack gradually settled into its proper position. It was three years building, and cost \$40,000.

While many of the nations of Europe show few signs of progressiveness Japan has in the last decade made centuries of progress, and who can say, now that western civilization has taken permanent root in the east, that its future growth may not be phenomenal. Japan has great possibilities, and now that she has adopted a responsible form of government we may expect to see some of the possibilities realized at an early date.

The statement has been made that the electric light kills trees, the theory being that plants and trees require the night in which to sleep as much as human beings do, and that by the continual blaze of light they are gradually weakened and die. The theory advanced by an American paper is much more probable. It considers that the destruction of trees is due to insects which are attracted by the light. They hover around every light in swarms, and as soon as the blaze is extinguished they seek refuge in the trees, and are of course very destructive.

The meeting of the Maritime Press Association in Charlottetown has been more than ever representative. In this union of journalism we may hope for good results. Now that the quill drivers are coming to know each other and to have a better knowledge of the provinces, we may hope for an abolition of the petty provincial rivalries, and a more neighborly appreciation of the advantages that one may possess over the others. May we not also hope that journalistic union is the forerunner of that closer provincial union which self-interest and economy in the conduct of our governmental affairs should lead all thoughtful men to consider favorably.

The Farmers' Alliance, which has been playing havoc with all the old parties in the west and south of the United States, is a new political secret association, and in this differs from the Farmers' League, which operates in the New England States, and has no secret formula. While the Alliance has done excellent work, and has many admirable planks in its platform, it also vigorously advocates the "Sub Treasury Bill," a scheme of questionable soundness, as it provides for large loans to the farmers from the National Treasury on real estate security. Candidates for Congress in the South who refuse to endorse the measure sign their political death warrants, and there is consternation amongst the old party warhorses in consequence. In Kansas the Alliance has declared war on Senator Ingals, and the recent break of Senator Plumb from his political associates on the McKinley tariff bill may be traced to fear of the Alliance. Manufacturers of the ultra protection type, in their continued demands on the Government for excessive protection, have roused the farmers to united action, and in the end we are convinced that great good will result from the action of the Alliance.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa on the original package question affirmed the right to import and to sell liquor in the original packages, and proceeded "in the absence of Congressional permission to do so, the State has no power to interfere by seizure or any other action, in prohibition of sale by the foreign non-resident importer." Had Congress adjourned without taking action there would have been no power to stop the sale of liquor in original packages, but the house conferees decided to accept the Senate's original package bill in the place of the one passed by the house, and the State officials will now have full authority to deal with the question. The following is the text of the Senate bill:—"That all fermented, distilled or other intoxicating liquors or liquids transported into any State or Territory, or remaining therein, for use, consumption, sale or storage therein, shall, upon arrival in such State or Territory, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory, enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as though such liquors or liquors had been produced in said State or Territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise."

Much attention has recently been directed to British Columbia. Its climate and resources have been written up and illustrated in several Canadian newspapers, and it is gratifying to us to find that the setting sun province of our fair Dominion is progressing so favorably. The Canadian *Lumberman*, while lamenting the fact that the supply of timber in the Ottawa region is becoming smaller year by year, states that already many Canadian lumbermen are turning their wistful eyes towards the setting sun. Much has been said of the wonderful timber resources of British Columbia; and Washington State, lying immediately to the south, in the western part between the Cascade Mountains on the east and the Pacific Ocean on the west, is the greatest timber region of the United States. "The causes which led to its greatest density," says the Canadian *Lumberman*, "are to be found in the large amount of annual rainfall and the mildness of the climate. There are no heavy frosts or extremely cold weather to interfere with the trees, nor is the summer heat sufficient to deprive the ground of the necessary moisture. The timber belt of Washington is estimated to contain one hundred and seventy-five billion feet. Most of this timber will cut from twenty-five thousand to as high as sixty thousand feet to the acre. It is composed chiefly of fir and cedar, the former growing to a height of two hundred and fifty feet, with an average diameter of four feet. These magnificent timbers are shipped to all parts of the world, while sawed lumber from this region is sent to California, South America, Europe and Asia, and its famous cedar shingles are encroaching upon the markets of the east. The cut of Washington's mills now covers about two million feet per day, yet it will be over one hundred years before this vast timber country will perceptibly feel this immense consumption of its supplies. The Pacific Coast is the timber slayer's future paradise." The British Columbia timber ought to be in every way as fine as the Washington product, as the same causes operate to make it so.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

HIS CAKE.

I do not ask thee, Fate to bake
For me so very large a cake;
Choose thou the size, but I entreat
That though but small it shall be sweet.
Let those who like it have it; I
Feel no desire for sawdust pie.

I have no wail for all the years
I've lived on crusts washed down with tears
If I must drain the bitter cup
As heretofore, why—fill it up.
But when my cake, if ever, comes,
Vouchsafe it to me full of plums.

- New York Sun.

It is having the wind blow them up that makes the waves so wild.

Whatever may happen to P. T. Barnum in the next world, he can't complain that he has had no show in this.

An Echo.—“When do you do your best work, Mr. Cynicus?”
“Never! There is no market for it!”

Certainly.—“My wife is the queen of the tea table.”
“And she never reigns but she pours.”

The baker bakes much more bread than he uses, but not more than he kneads. This is one of the things that make his life interesting.

CONSOLATION.—Do not fret if you can't get into society. The oyster is often present at a supper when he would perhaps prefer to be at home in bed.

“What a number of these Boston girls wear glasses; have you noticed?”
“Yes, very few Boston women think it proper to look at anything with the naked eye.”

MUTUAL CONFUSION.—“I suppose I ought to tell you that I am a somnambulist,” said the fair young girl, after saying “Yes.” “Well,” replied the happy young man, “so far as that is concerned I'm something of a free thinker myself.”

Hattie.—“Why will you wear that starched shirt and that stiff collar such weather as this? Why don't you wear a cheviot?” Harry.—“Well, the fact is, I don't look nearly as well in a cheviot as I do in these things.” Hattie.—“I think you are quite justified in not wearing a cheviot.”

Mrs. Dorothy Stauley, it is said, cares little or nothing for dress, which will make her quite a social favorite in Congo.

It would seem that the proper place to cook mountain game would be on a mountain range.

An Effective Gown.—“Oh, Marianno, I do think that gown of yours is just too lovely for anything, and it is so appropriate to wear up here!” The other smiled self approvingly. “Yes,” she said, smoothing down the folds of the frock, “I do think this gown sets off the mountains better than any other I ever had on.”

ERUDITE.—“Jones prides himself upon learning.”

“So I believe.”
“Self-educated?”
“Wholly so.”

“Does he know Latin?”

“Know Latin! I should say so. Why, man, when he writes to the papers he signs himself Pro Bono Publico.”

HE NEARLY GOT IT.—Teacher (to pupil in juvenile history class)—Now, Willie, you remember what I have told you about the battle of Waterloo, do you?

Willie—Yes'm.

“Who won the battle?”

“The Duke of Wellington.”

“Who came to his assistance and helped him to win it?”

“A feller named Upgardson Atom.”

A strange and pathetic romance ended happily at the Old Bailey on Tuesday. One William Stork, a most respectable labourer, was indicted for trying to murder his sweetheart. He and she had loved each other for seven years. Poverty, however, kept them from marrying. Out of his earnings of £1 a week Stork had kept the girl, her aged and infirm father and brother, and his own mother from the workhouse. She, fearful of being a further burden, left to stay with a brother. The lovers, however, met one day—the man pressing the woman to marry, she, still dreading their poverty, refusing. Wild with despair, Stork tried to cut the girl's throat and his own. The judge and the jury both agreed in sentencing him to a mere formal punishment, and the devoted couple met the reward of their long self-denial by getting a gift of £10 from the sheriffs' fund, to enable them to marry and set up house together.

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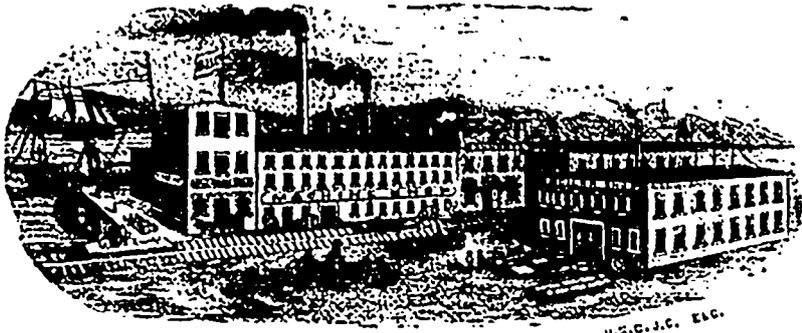
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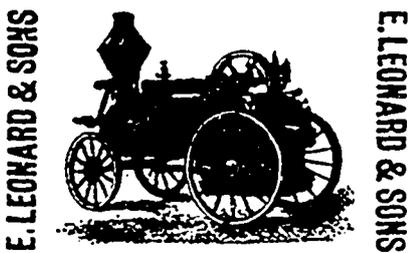
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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.

The city schools and County Academy re-open for work on Monday.

Two ladies have become members of the Maritime Press Association.

The "Japanese Village" is at St. John, and has been drawing crowds of visitors.

Woodstock, N. B., has been holding a carnival this week. Many visitors were present.

The Earl of Aberdeen, who is visiting Canada, will probably formally open the Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

Bishop's Medical College has opened its classes to women. It is the first medical school in Quebec to take this step.

Blueberries are said to be abundant on the barrens on Shelburne Road, also on Swain's Road, Cape Negro, and numbers of people, old and young, are daily off picking them.

Quebec will be gay during September. Five men-of-war will be in port, and Governor General and Lady Stanley and suite will take up their abode in the citadel. Festivities of all sorts will be indulged in.

Amos Hagar, J. P., of Round Bay, Shelburne, recently found a purse containing a sum of money in the stomach of a large sized codfish which he had caught. The purse was sent to the Shelburne Budget office.

The election to fill the vacancy in the N. B. Legislature for Victoria County, caused by the resignation of Baird, in consequence of a protest against him, resulted in the election of Porter, the opposition candidate, by twelve majority.

The report that there were cases of leprosy in Anticosti has proved unfounded. The scare has now moved to Cape Breton. It is said that there are cases of the disease at Englishtown, Victoria, C. B.. The matter should be looked into at once.

A boy who was watching the baseball game on the Wanderers' grounds on Saturday from the vantage ground of a tree, got so interested that he forgot to hold on and fell and broke his leg. The moral is, boys, don't watch ball games from trees. It injures the trees and sometimes it injures the boys.

A plague, the exact nature of which is not known, is ravaging the fishing towns on the French shore of Newfoundland. The disease is terribly fatal, and none so far attacked have survived. The inhabitants think it is virulent diphtheria. It is said starvation and filth are helping the daily march of the disease.

Says the Montreal Gazette:—"The Province of Quebec Lottery"—The second capital prize, \$5,000, ticket No. 37,786, drawing 13th August, has been drawn by a gentleman of Folly Village, near Truro, Nova Scotia, collected through the Merchants Bank of Halifax and paid by La Banque du Peuple."

The steamer *Ulanda*, of the Furness line, which left St. John on Tuesday for London, via Halifax, struck on Cow Ledge, Long Island, near Briar Island, Digby, at 11 o'clock the same evening. She is probably by this time a total wreck. The passengers, four in number, were landed. Unusual currents are blamed for the disaster.

The loss by burning of a big summer hotel at Thousand Island Park, St. Lawrence River, with adjoining cottages and a large store owned by the Park Association is given at \$50,000; partially insured. The fire occurred at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 21st. No lives were lost, but many of the guests lost their personal effects.

The members of the Maritime Press Association started for Charlottetown on Wednesday morning to attend the annual meeting of the Association. By this time they will have begun to make the acquaintance of the "tight little Island" and its genial inhabitants. Many of the members of the Association will return home on Monday.

The test of homing pigeons at Ottawa by military men on the 23rd, is said to have been very satisfactory. Six pigeons flew from Ottawa to Kingston, a distance of over 120 miles, in about 2 hours and 15 minutes. Two other pigeons arrived at their destination a little later, and two others which had been freed with the rest did not put in an appearance.

A terrible story of cannibalism comes from Buckingham, Quebec. A baby, was left by its parents, with criminal negligence, in the care of two half-crazy or idiotic deaf-mute boys who were neighbours. The boys ate the baby alive, or at least so much of it, that it died. Idiots or crazy people should never be left to their own devices, the danger is too great.

The trial of J. Rex. Burchell, for the murder of Frederick C. Benwell, will take place at Woodstock, Ont., next month. The details of this brutal murder are more or less familiar to all newspaper readers. Great interest is being taken in the case, and as entertaining or having expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the prisoner is sufficient to exclude a jurymen from serving, it promises to be tedious work selecting a jury.

A correspondent in Regina, Assiniboia, writes us on August 16th: "The crops of grain and vegetables in these territories were never so promising, and harvesting will be general this week. We have had no frost yet, and if kind providence delays it a week or ten days longer the country will be made. Many fields will cut 44 bushels of wheat, 65 bushels of oats, 45 bushels barley to the acre, and there is a very large area planted." Since then despatches have told of frost, but it is said very little damage was done to the crops.

The Halifax Concert Company, composed of Mr. and Mrs. Doering, Miss Lane and Herr Klüggenfeld, started on a tour of the Provinces on Monday. A rich treat is in store for all who hear them. The *Bridgewater Enterprise* says, "Herr Doering and Miss Frau have but recently come to this country from their native Germany and as yet only Halifaxians have had the pleasure of hearing them." Does the *Enterprise* not know what Frau is German for?

A Montreal dispatch states that Mr. Lawrence, Consul for Venezuela at that port, has received word that the British gunboat *Ready*, from Demerara, arrived at Barima, at the mouth of the Orinoco, and ordered the Captain of the *Faro*, a Venezuelan man-of-war, to haul down her colors. He submitted to the superior force. A dispute has existed for some time between England and Venezuela as to a portion of territory lying between British Guiana and the mouth of the Orinoco River, which is the natural outlet for the produce of the country.

The attention of the Directors of the St. John Exhibition Association, having been called to the omission of Cleveland Bays, from the list of horses for which prizes are offered, have notified the parties interested, that the omission was entirely unintentional, and that the same amount in prizes will be awarded for that class as all others enumerated in the horse section. The "Lodgings and Refreshment Committee" of the Association are making most complete arrangements for billeting visitors during the Exhibition. Persons wishing to obtain rooms in advance should communicate with Mr. Ward C. Pitfield, Chairman of that Committee.

The *Dominion Illustrated* for August 23rd is one of the best we have yet seen—the engravings being all of seasonable scenes or of points in the route of the summer tourist. The St. Lambert Regatta, The Montreal Field Battery at the annual inspection, the 'Templars' Encampment, the Cote St. Luc Ranges, are all timely and disclose a fresh impulse of enterprise on the part of the management. The views of the Old Chambly Fort and the Gaspé Coast will be appreciated alike by lovers of the picturesque and by students of Canadian history. The letter press also reveals some new and attractive features—including a military column, specially prepared. The *Dominion Illustrated* is published by the Sabiston Company, (J. P. Edwards, manager) and the office is still at 73 St. James street, Montreal.

General Middleton has made a farewell address to the people of Canada, in which he explains his position with regard to the appropriation of the Bremnor furs. The General claims that only about one-eighth of the furs were actually apportioned among his officers, and that the balance were for safe keeping placed in charge of the Mounted Police. The General's statement is frank and soldierly; he admits that the seizure of the furs was an error of judgment, but he disavows any participation in the booty or desire to benefit from such appropriation. General Middleton has been wise too late. Had he been equally frank when the matter was before a committee of the House of Commons he might have saved himself much adverse criticism and held his place in public estimation.

The second Leary raft has arrived at Portland, Maine.

White frost in Minnesota has somewhat injured the crops.

They have had the first snow fall of the season at Milton, Pa.

At Fall River, Mass., mill men are talking of a cut down in wages and an extensive strike is probable.

The railway strikes in the United States are still unsettled. Some few Knights of Labor have returned to work at Albany. The switchmen on the Chicago and Alton road have struck.

The will of John Boyle O'Reilly, executed in 1876, gives all his property real and personal to his wife, Mary A. S. O'Reilly and her heirs, and appoints her executrix of the will, with full powers without bonds or sureties.

The September number of the *New England Magazine* will contain an article by W. Blackburn Harte, dealing with the literary leaders of Canada. Besides this article the number will contain poems by Campbell and Lampman.

The recent terrible railway disaster at Quincy, Mass., which resulted in such a loss of life, was caused by a "railway jack" being left attached to one of the rails, the workingman who was using it having been unable to dislodge it soon enough, though he worked until the train was almost upon him.

The bakers of Cork have struck for higher wages.

A genuine case of Asiatic cholera is said to have appeared in London.

The Queen has pardoned Dhuleep Singh, who has apologized for his hostility.

Cholera is spreading in Japan. The number of victims has increased to 100 per day.

At a socialist meeting in Berlin on Monday night serious collisions occurred with the police. Many were injured on both sides.

The great dock strike in London commenced on August 14th last year, and the anniversary was celebrated this year by a partial holiday at the docks, followed by a demonstration on Sunday in Hyde Park. The initiative was taken by the South-West India dockers, who commenced the strike.

The outlook for peace in Central America is still gloomy. The terms of peace presented by the diplomatic corps from Guatemala have been rejected by the Salvador government as not advantageous in the least to the latter country. Salvador, which is the victorious and aggrieved party, will submit to no dictation from Guatemala.

Cough-Cures

Are abundant; but the one best known for its extraordinary anodyne and expectorant qualities is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For nearly half a century this preparation has been in greater demand than any other remedy for colds, coughs, bronchitis, and pulmonary complaints in general.

I suffered for more than eight months from a severe cough accompanied with hemorrhage of the lungs and the expectoration of matter. The physicians gave me up, but my druggist prevailed on me to try

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

I did so, and soon began to improve; my lungs healed, the cough ceased, and I became stouter and healthier than I have ever been before. I would suggest that the name of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral be changed to Elixir of Life, for it certainly saved my life."

—F. J. Olden, Salto, Buenos Ayres.

"A few years ago I took a very bad cold, which settled on my lungs. I had night sweats, a racking cough, and great soreness. My doctor's medicine did me no good. I tried many remedies, but received no benefit, everybody despaired of my recovery. I was advised to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and, as a last resort, did so. From the first dose I obtained relief, and, after using two bottles of it, was completely restored to health."—F. Adams, New Gretna, N. J.

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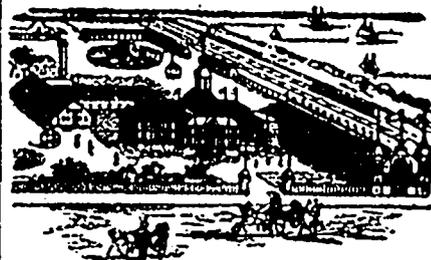
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25	" " 50	1,250 00
100	" " 25	2,500 00
250	" " 15	3,000 00
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AT BEST.

The faithful helm commands the keel,
 From port to port fair breezes blow,
 But the ship must sail the convex sea,
 Nor may she straighter go.

So, man to man; in fair accord,
 On thought and will, the winds may wait,
 But the world will bend the passing word,
 Though its shortest course be straight.

From soul to soul, the shortest line
 At best will bended be;
 The ship that holds the straightest course
 Still sails the convex sea.

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

A VOICE FROM AFAR.

Weep not for me,
 Be blithe as wont, nor tinge with gloom
 The stream of love that circles home,
 Light hearts and free!
 Joy in the gifts Heaven's bounty lends;
 Nor miss my face, dear friends,

I still am near,
 Watching the smiles I prized on earth,
 Your converse mild, your blameless mirth.
 Now, too, I hear
 Of whispered sounds the tale complete,
 Low prayers and musings sweet.

A sea before
 The Throne is spread—its pure, still glass
 Pictures all earth scenes as they pass:
 We, on the shore,
 Share in the bosom of our rest
 God's knowledge, and are blest.

—Cardinal Newman.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

LETTERS TO COUSIN CARYL.

Dear Cousin Caryl,—Well, eucampment week is over, and the crowds of pleasure-seekers (on an "exertion after pleasure," Aunt Samantha would say,) together with some thirty or forty thousand "boys in blue," have left us to clean up our streets and eat our baked beans in peace and solitude. The parade was a grand and inspiring sight, in spite of the fact that very few of the companies marched anything like well; and the presence of so many one-armed and generally battered-up veterans was pathetic to a degree when one reflects how they came to such a pass. I was coming out of Tremont Temple the other day with a friend; an old veteran stood leaning against the entrance watching the crowd go by. In the jostle of the thronged door-way my friend stepped on his foot, causing him to cry out with pain. "O," she cried, quick as a flash, "pardon me, I thought that was a wooden leg!" The man laughed heartily, but evidently did not know whether to consider himself complimented or not.

There were hundreds, yes, thousands, of Relief Corps women here, some of whom were very pretty. Mrs. General Alger was as sweet and really beautiful a woman as I saw, and Mrs. Logan is every bit as handsome as her picture. But after all there were few prettier than our own Mrs. Florence Barker, or charming little Mrs. Walis.

As to the fashions for August, there is little that is absolutely new. The blazer still rages, and is made up after some natty and original designs.

Tailor-made gowns grow plainer and plainer. The less material a tailor can get into a skirt and yet have it hang properly the "smarter" is the gown. "Fit" and "hang" are, of course, the principal features of all such frocks. Parisian dressmakers have adopted the train as best suited to the "fourreau" skirt that is to cling closely to the figure. We shall probably all follow the style, no matter how inconvenient it is, though some of us who are not blessed with plump and pretty figures ought to know better. Women are advised by those who pretend to know to laugh well in their sleeves now that they have plenty of room. It is threatened that they are soon to be so tight that not even a "ghost of a smile" may have room to exist in them.

Another rumor is that Suede gloves are to be deposed. Kid are to take their places. White gloves are coming "in" again, and to be well dressed in the evening will be indispensable.

Then I suppose we shall all fall into bondage to them again. It is too bad. The shades of tan and gray which have been *en vogue* for some years with evening dress were so serviceable for street wear afterwards, and although white kids may be dyed black, they are always more or less "crocky" and unserviceable.

The striped wool and-cotton flannels are liked for summer petticoats, with stripes of color on white, and the edges scalloped with color. Pale blue or silk flannels of solid color and fine white flannel skirts have feather-stitched tucks and hem, or else embroidery done on the skirt, or on a flounce sewed upon it. Some of them are awfully pretty, and they are almost universally becoming.

New Autumn jackets of pale heliotrope cloth, with Sabrau waistcoats richly braided, will be cut longer than any of the models we have become familiar with for several seasons past. Some of the other jackets, in black, brown and pale gray and tan, will reach nearly half way down the skirt. These jackets, such as are suitable to wear, I mean, are worn a great deal over white or light shirt waists, with a wide silk sash, a turn-down collar and a regular "four-in-hand" tie. They are what the girls here call "no end swell," and have set the fashion for turn-away collars and white shirt-fronts.

Light-colored batiste chemisettes are already shown for house wear, having a tucked front and turn-over collar edged with a fine plaiting. Other

additions of batiste consist of a rolled collar and cuffs of a color, edged with a plaited ruffle. Lace, mull, silk, muslin and lisee are combined with ribbon to form collars, jabots and blouse fronts.

I should not forget to say that I saw Clara Burton, the famous Red Cross woman, last week. She had just come from a reception where she had been greeted by hundreds of G. A. R. men, who crowded around her, exhibiting stumps of arms or legs, and saying that she saved their lives when they lost their limbs; and by hundreds of others who told her with tears in their eyes that she had saved their limbs from amputation, and that they owed everything to her efforts at the head of the army nurses. "I tell you," she said, "it was a wet time. They cried and I cried, and we had a blessed re-union."

Mrs. Harrison, our President's wife, was here, and is as sweet and charming as she looks. Her manner was cordial to all and kindly. You know they say she isn't fond of Mrs. Blaine, who once looked hopefully forward to occupying the position she now occupies. Only the other day I heard the reason. The story goes that Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Blaine met in the dressing-room at some Washington reception, and that the former asked the latter some trivial question. The lady from Maine turned, stared coldly at her interrogator and deigned no reply.

"Perhaps you forget me," said Mrs. Harrison with some natural confusion. "I am the wife of the Senator from Indiana. I had the pleasure of meeting you once."

"It's quite likely," responded Mrs. Blaine, turning again to the glass, "but one can scarcely be expected to remember all the people one meets!"

Mrs. Harrison smothered her wrath then, and hastily departed. It is her time now, and she wouldn't be a woman if she didn't take advantage of it.

And they say she takes no further notice of Mrs. Blaine than strict state etiquette requires.

Well, I must close now, having told you all the gossip I can gather. I forgot to say (I always forget to say things in their proper places), that Dinah is away and asked me to be sure and write you her regular letter, not that I should never have answered your last, but that for a time my letters must do for both of us.

As ever yours,

Boston.

ELEANOR WYNNE.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The three steamers—the *Empress of India*, *Empress of Japan* and *Empress of China*—which are to carry on the Imperial mail service via the Canada Pacific Railway to China and Japan, are now making rapid progress towards completion at the yards of the Naval Construction and Armaments Company, Barrow-in-Furness. The *Empress of India* is so far advanced that she will be launched with due ceremony on August 30th, and leave for the Pacific, probably by way of Australia, about November 1st. The other two vessels will follow at intervals of about two months, i. e., about January 1st and March 1st respectively. Arrangements are being made for through rates to all eastern points, and an agreement has been concluded with the P. and O. Company for the issue of round-the-world tourists' tickets. That no expense or trouble has been spared the Barrow Company and the Canadian Pacific authorities to make the service equal to any afloat, may be judged by a few details of the vessels. They are twin-screw steamers, of 10,000 horse-power, a gross tonnage of 5,700, and are contracted to do 18 knots on the measured mile, and 16½ knots on a 400 miles' sea trial. The dimensions are: Length between perpendiculars, 485 feet; breadth, moulded, 51 feet; and depth, moulded, 36 feet. Each vessel will be lightly rigged with pole masts and fore and aft canvas, and the form, both under and above the water, is of such symmetry and finish as to ensure propulsion at the high speed required. The greatest possible attention has been paid to precautions for the safety of the vessels. The plans were submitted to Mr. White, the Superintendent of Naval Construction at the Admiralty, and approved by him before construction was commenced. There is, too, a completely-divided set of engines and boilers, and the greatest possible strength has been concentrated in them, so that the canvas will not be required except to hold the vessels down in a heavy gale. The accommodation for passengers is extensive and luxurious. Each vessel will carry 120 first-class, 50 second, and 300 steerage, as well as nearly 4,000 tons of cargo. On the upper deck an extra promenade is provided for the use of passengers in the heaviest weather, while a good many special state rooms are also to be found on this deck. On the lower deck, which is 220 feet long, there is a covered promenade of 100 feet, where shelter and fresh air may be sought in wet weather; while the dining saloon, library and other parts of the saloon accommodation are richly upholstered. A special feature will be made of the second-class travel, which the Canadian Pacific authorities believe may be extensively developed. They believe, too, the whole traffic by this route is capable of much expansion. Western ideas have of late so permeated the life of China, and especially of Japan, that the people of these countries are travelling far more than they did formerly; while the success which has already attended the effort to divert the tea and general Eastern trade to the Canadian route is a good augury of what may be expected when this increased and improved accommodation is available. The total cost of the three vessels is estimated at between £600,000 and £650,000.—*London Canadian Gazette*.

Churchill Bros., of Hantsport, are building a large steamer which we understand is to be used for the coal trade. This enterprising firm are doing a rushing business. They received from their vessels on one particular day returns no less than \$80,000 and one vessel alone brought in \$39,000.—*Hants Journal*.



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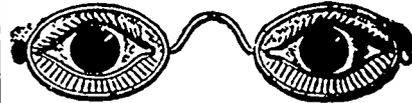
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(Graduate of New York Optical College.)
136—GRANVILLE STREET—136
HALIFAX, N. S.

Shortest and Best Route to Boston.

—AND—
All Points in the United States.

"S.S. HALIFAX,"

S. ROWLAND HILL, Commander, sails from Noble's Wharf, Halifax, every Wednesday Morning at 8 o'clock, a.m., and from Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every Saturday at noon.

This New Steel Clyde Built Steamer is the finest and Fastest Passenger Steamship between Boston and Nova Scotia, and is

ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA.

S.S. "CARROLL,"
CAPT. GEO. H. BROWN, sails from Halifax every SATURDAY at 4 o'clock, p.m., and from Lewis' Wharf, Boston; every WEDNESDAY at noon.

This Steamer is well known in the Boston trade, and has been thoroughly overhauled and repainted for the summer traffic.

Passengers arriving Tuesday and Friday Evenings can go directly onboard steamers without extra charge.

Through Tickets for sale and Baggage checked through from all Stations on the Intercolonial Railway, at the Offices of the Steamers in Halifax, and at 34 Atlantic Avenue, Boston.

DON'T POISON YOURSELF

by drinking everything they try to shove off on you. See that you get the

ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE

Manufactured from the celebrated

Wilmot Spa Springs

and containing all its valuable medicinal properties.

HATTIE & MYLIUS,
HALIFAX & NEW GLASGOW.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle Established in 1881, under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vic. Chap. 86 for the Benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D.

The 28th Monthly Drawing will take place On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17th, 1890.

At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE \$50,000.
Capital Prize—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth.....	\$5,000	5,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth.....	500	2,000
10 Real Estates worth.....	300	3,000
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

2307 Prizes worth.....\$50,000.00

TICKETS \$1.00.

It is offered to redeem all prizes in cash, less a commission of 10 per cent.

Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY OF EVERY MONTH.

OFFICES—19 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CA.
A. A. AUDET, Secretary.

CITY CHIMES.

Halifax society has been having a gay time of it during the past few weeks, and balls and routs of all kinds must have about satiated the appetites for gaiety of all concerned. The general opinion as to the ball at Admiralty House on Thursday of last week, is that it was an unusually pleasant affair. Prince George of Wales and some of his brother officers entertained a number of friends at a ball on Monday night, and on Tuesday night the large ball given by General Sir John Ross at Bellevue House took place. About five hundred invitations were issued for this ball, and it was a brilliant affair. The night was perfect, which allowed of the grounds being available, thus adding much to the pleasure of the ball. Fairy lamps and Chinese lanterns were lavishly used for illuminating and decorating purposes, and tents were provided for sitting out. The grounds were also carpeted, so that promenading was much encouraged thereby. As the men-of-war leave Halifax for Quebec in a few days it is probable that there will be a lull in social circles until they return, when the "Nautical Fair" for the benefit of the Sailors' Home will take place.

Some of the visitors now in the city who have not visited Halifax for several years are very outspoken in speaking of our improved hotel accommodation, and say that it is now well abreast of the times. We are charmed to hear this endorsement of our hotels, and if all that is said is true, our more enterprising hotel-keepers are finding out that good board and accommodation will pay them for the heavy outlay of money which they have made in recent years.

A strong committee, backed by a petition signed by nearly five hundred of the heavy tax payers of Halifax, has asked the city council to grant a site at the southern end of the parade upon which to erect a fine building for the purposes of the Provincial Museum, the Institute of Science, the Provincial and City Libraries, and the Victoria School of Art and Design. The site is central, and eminently suitable for the purpose, and the space that the proposed building would occupy would never be missed from the parade; moreover, a handsome structure would serve to set off the City Hall, and make the centre of the city more than ever attractive.

The 66th band played in the Provincial Building Square on Monday evening for the entertainment of a great throng of people who promenaded the streets in the vicinity. Halifax people are fond of music and cannot get too much of it. It would be a good idea for the proprietors of the ice-cream parlors to exert their influence to have music on the Provincial Building Square more frequently. They did a thriving business in their commodity on Monday. The men of the 66th are deserving of the thanks of all who heard their music.

The band concert at the Lorne Aquatic Club House was postponed from last night on account of the concert in the Public Gardens until to-night. These weekly concerts are exceedingly enjoyable, and every one who owns a boat, or can beg, borrow or steal a boat, takes himself and his sister, or some other fellow's sister out for a "boat ride," as our American cousins call it. The Lorne Club, at the north end of the city, deserves as much credit as the Yacht Squadron at the south end, for enterprise in providing so much enjoyment for their friends. Our young men are not by any means asleep, either in business or pleasure.

The Nautical Fair, for which the Seamen's Friend Society have been preparing during the summer, is to take place in the Exhibition Building after the return of the ships next month, commencing on the 29th. The assistance of many society ladies and the promised patronage of Admiral Watson and officer of the fleet, including Prince George of Wales, as well as his Honor Governor Daly, General Sir John Ross and His Worship Mayor McPherson, will probably make the fair as successful as the recent concert for the same object. The booths will be presided over by a number of well known ladies who will be assisted by an army, or rather navy, of young girls who will be attired in sailor costume. Everything is to be as shipshape as possible, and Jack tars themselves will furnish music nightly. It is a good thing for the Sailors' Home that it has become fashionable to work for it. This sort of home missionary work is much to be commended.

From every side we hear pleasing expressions regarding our royal visitor, Prince George. The Prince is very popular, not only with his brother officers, but also with all with whom he has come in contact. He is a typical English gentleman, unassuming, courteous and frank, and is devoid of anything like snobbishness or assumption of superiority. The Prince is here as a naval officer, and he shares with his brother tars the good will and appreciation of loyal Halifaxians.

We are pleased to hear that the sum realized by the concert for the Sailors' Home was so satisfactory, but, in view of the fact that this worthy institution is supported by all classes of our citizens, we have yet to learn why the committee saw fit to sell many of the reserved seats before the box office was opened. Special check tickets are excusable, but the appropriation of many scores of seats is unaccountable unless on the ground of toadyism, and as this is a distinctive Halifax institution, such an excuse would be simply ridiculous.

The weather has been rather trying during August. While the fine days have been very fine, they have not been quite numerous enough, and the wet weather has been so very wet and so much of it. However, having had a perfect July, we must not complain, but hope for a fine September.

The yacht race for the "United Banks" Challenge Cup will take place to-morrow afternoon. It promises to be very interesting.

Much interest was taken in the base ball matches between the Shamrocks of St. John and the Socials of Halifax last Friday and Saturday, even Prince George of Wales and some other officers being present. On Friday some of the lovers of the game, when they left their homes in the morning, fearing it was going to rain, had faces nearly as long as their walking canes, but in the evening after witnessing one of the best games ever seen in Halifax, there was a marked change of expression. The Socials won the first game and the Shamrocks the second. The rain was most accommodating and did not come down just when it might have spoilt the fun.

E. A. McDowell, whose excellent Company had such a successful season in Halifax last winter, is negotiating for dates at the Academy of Music. If he comes he will open with "The Balloon," a play which has proved a great success in New York.

The second ten cent concert of the season took place in the Public Gardens last night. The band of the West Riding Regiment furnished music. After the rain of Wednesday the air was particularly fine and pleasant, and all who attended thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

COMMERCIAL.

Nothing new can be said as to the condition of trade during the past week. Farmers are too busy over harvesting their crops—in which they have been seriously hampered by continued wet weather—to give much attention to selling their produce or to buying dry goods, groceries, etc. Consequently trade has been comparatively quiet and dull. Still payments are reported to have improved considerably, and solicitations for renewals are less frequent than they have been for some time past.

The building business is having a decided "boom" in this city, and a large number of dwellings, stores, etc., are under course of construction or have been completed this season. Similar reports come to us from nearly every section of the country. Ship-building is active in several portions of Nova Scotia—notably about Windsor, Maitland, etc., where a considerable number of vessels are being built. The crops throughout the Province continue to promise to be above the average except as regards apples, which are reported to be small both as to size and quantity as compared with the yield of the past few years. Hay will be a very large crop. Some fears are expressed that the wet weather, of which we have had so much this season, may produce rot in potatoes. No sign of rot has yet been developed so far as we have learned, and a few weeks of fair, dry weather would doubtless enable the crop to be harvested in safety.

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

	Week ending		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Aug. 22	1890	1889	1888	1887	1890	1889	1888	1887
United States.....	160	148	218	157	137	6643	7427	6585	6269
Canada.....	20	29	13	24	23	1044	1055	1131	818

DRY GOODS.—The market continues quiet as to actual business, but the indications for future improvement grow more definite. Returns continue favorable, and travellers now out with their samples return encouraging reports as a general rule, in fact more so than for some time. The tone of values is firm and the outlook is against any cutting, as the situation of British and home manufactures is strong, and a small advance has already been made on English woollen dress goods. The city retail trade is dull, but this is its normal condition at this season with most people out of town.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—There has been no change in the iron market since our last, but the firm feeling continues and is, if anything, intensified this week, although we can cite no actual change. All the conditions indicate that present prices will be at least maintained, if they do not go higher. Recent cables from Glasgow quote the market strong with a strengthening tendency, while warrants gradually improve, and the general tone of the market there is firm. On spot, here, however, business rules rather quiet on the whole. Most buyers appear indifferent and persist in holding off in the expectation of better terms. The outlook now is that they will be disappointed as the conditions above enumerated certainly point the other way. A nice little business has been transacted in pig. In other lines the tin market presents the same aspect, and for the plates, especially, our remarks of a week ago apply fully to-day. Recent cables indicate a continued strong feeling, and an advance of 6d. per box is noted in Great Britain. We have nothing to note locally, business ruling rather quiet.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market continues strong under a good demand. Prices are unchanged. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat and corn very firm. Liverpool spot wheat and corn, firmer. Wheat in Paris, a turn dearer. At New York the wheat market continued rather easy in tone, experiencing a decline of about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Corn and oats have been steady there. At St. Louis wheat was irregular and declined about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for August; at an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for September, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. October, while December and May were unchanged. At Toledo the wheat market was quiet and easier, all options showing a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $\frac{1}{4}$ c. except September, which showed an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Oats there were dull. At Duluth wheat was steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—There is nothing new to note concerning provisions, business continuing to be made up of a few jobbing sales. In Liverpool lard continues to advance, having gained about 9d. in the past week. Tallow was also stronger and made a like gain.

BUTTER.—The market continues in the same dull and uninteresting state.

and a review of it from day to day reveals a jobbing business only. Holders are all pressing for bids, but few are forthcoming.

CHEESE.—There is nothing new to note. A confident feeling appears to actuate those who have been manipulating recent operations in the country, but no encouragement is afforded by the general run of traders, while the English buyer cannot be induced to concede any higher figures.

FRUIT.—The fruit market shows no material change, but there is a steady feeling all round, with stocks of all lines of both dried and green well in hand. In dried fruit little has been doing during the week, but the feeling is firm and stocks are more reduced every day; in fact there is now little or no stock in first hands. Prices are firmly held with business at the outside. There will be no new stock till about the end of October. The quality of the crop this year is reported good. Green fruits are unchanged and lemons and oranges are now in a few hands only. The first apples of the season arrived last week, the quality being fair but the fruit small. California fruits are also on the market in fair quantity, the grapes and peaches being particularly nice.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The sugar market has developed no new features during the week. The European markets are reported somewhat easier. The New York market has been fairly steady. Locally there has been a good demand for yellows, but this class of sugars is scarce, and the refiners could only supply limited quantities. The country is said to be bare of stock, and it is claimed that little inducement is needed to cause large buying in all quarters. The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* says:—"There appears to have been considerable misunderstanding between some of the sugar refiners on the question of prices, resulting in cutting all round. It was previously stated in these columns that 6½c was said to have been shaded for granulated, and it now turns out that such was actually the case, sales having transpired as low as 6¼c, owing, it is alleged, to the cutting on the part of the Moncton and Halifax refiners, which, it is said, forced our city refiners to follow suit. The Nova Scotia Refinery, however, denies the impeachment, although its agent admits that the price of granulated has been down to 3¼c. here. It is said that the deceptions of the Maritime Provinces' concerns have been chiefly in the west, where they have placed a considerable amount of low priced sugars. The New York market has recently partaken of a decidedly firmer tone, granulated having moved up to 6½c. in that city, being a rise of ¼c. per lb. from bottom figures. Dealers here say that prices need not have gone below 6¼c. in this market, nor would they have done so had it not been for the cutting on the part of outside refiners." Nothing new has transpired in molasses here, and the small stocks in hand are firmly held.

TEA AND COFFEE.—A brisk business in Japan teas has been done during the week. The New York market is quoted 1½c. to 2c. higher than here on all grades. There has been some improvement in the coffee market during the week, but no business of any account was accomplished.

FISH OILS.—Montreal market report is as follows:—"The market for steam refined seal oil is dull, but demand is slightly better than last week and prices firmer. We quote 50c. to 52c. per gallon in round lots. Cod oil is dull with light demand, and we quote Newfoundland 34c. to 35c., Halifax and Gaspé 32c. Cod Liver Oil dull and heavy, Newfoundland 50c., Norway 80c.

FISH.—Little or no change can be noted in the condition of the local fish market since our last report. Most of the fish appear to have left our coasts for the present, and only a few have been taken during the week. Owing to an improvement in prices in Boston holders are not likely to push their holdings to market just now. Cod, herring, pollock, etc., are in fair supply, and receipts are, if anything, in excess of the demand. Our outside quotations are as follows:—Montreal, August 25.—"There is a good demand for large dry cod at \$4.50, but stocks are very light and business limited. Green cod is enquired for, but none will be on the market this month. Cape Breton herrings to arrive, barrels \$6, halves \$3." Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 25.—"We quote new Georges codfish at \$5.25 a qtl. for large, and small at \$4.50; Bank \$4.75 to \$5 for large and \$4 for small; Shore \$5 and \$4.25 for large and small. Dry Bank \$5.25. Cured cusk at \$4 per qtl.; hake \$5.62; haddock \$3; heavy salted pollock \$2.25, and English-cured do. \$2.87 per qtl. Labrador herring \$5 bbl.; med. split \$4.50; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$6; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$1.25; round do. \$3.50; round Eastport \$3.25; pickled codfish \$7; haddock \$6; halibut heads \$3; sounds \$11; tongues and sounds \$9.50; tongues \$8; alewives \$4; trout \$14.50; California salmon \$15; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16." Port of Spain, Trinidad, July 31.—"Shortly after our last advices the *Garnet* arrived direct from Lockport with the first cargo of "new catch," which we sold outright at \$24 tierces, \$25 drums, \$5.75 boxes, and \$16 haddock. The S. S. *Loanda* brought a small assortment of Yarmouth cure, which is selling at about foregoing figures. There is still some old fish on hand selling at irregular rates. Mackerel are saleable, and there is also some enquiry for split and round herring."

SOUTH-END

Door, Sash & Moulding Factory & Planing Mills,

81 & 83 PLEASANT STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

E. GIBSON & SONS, - - - Proprietors.

Doors, Sashes, Frames, Mouldings, Planing, Tongue and Grooving, Turning, Scroll Sawing, Band Sawing, Etc., Etc.,

And every description of work usually done in a first-class Factory. Estimates furnished for every description of work. Every facility for loading direct from the wharf. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. TELEPHONE NO. 130.

G. J. HAMILTON & SONS

would respectfully invite the attention and inspection of the trade to their now nearly complete stock of

Biscuits and Confectionery

at their Branch, 231 Hollis St.

The stock consists in part of the various kinds of Sea Bread, No. 1 and No. 2 Pilot, Captain and Cabin Biscuits, Family Biscuits, Sodas in Bbls., Boxes and Cases (of 1 and 1 lb. packages,) Boston Butter and Pilot Coffee, Cinnamon, Ginger, Prairie, Graham, Oat meal, Oyster, Seed Sugar, Sultana, Fruit, Water, Wine, Milk, Honeycombe, Fancy Ruby Mixture, Assorted Jumbles, Jersey Lemon, Standard Mixture, &c., &c.

Confectionery in Bbls., Hfl. Bbls., Pails, 20 lb. Boxes, also in 5 and 10 lb. Boxes. Royal Mixture, Premium, Special and Scotch Mixtures, Mints and Conversation Lozenges, Sticks, Acid Drops, Gum Drops, Assorted Kisses, Chocolates, Cocoanuts, Cordial Creams, Caramels, Bon-Bons, Rock Candy, Teaberries and Tablets. ASSORTED FINE FLAVORS in clear glass jars, Tin Tops, 5 lbs. each. We do not claim to offer the lowest priced goods, which are not always the most desirable to the consumer, but we do claim to give good value and wholesome eatables.

Telephone No. 701.

G. J. HAMILTON & SONS,
231 Hollis St.

R. MARTIN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Harness and Collars.

CARRIAGE & LIGHT HARNESS to Order a specialty.

Horse and Stable Furnishings, Whips, Riding Saddles, Bridles, &c.
Cor. Argyle and Buckingham Sts., Halifax, N. S.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.		
Cut Loaf.....	8	
Granulated.....	6½ to 6¾	
C. A.....	6½	
White Extra C.....	6	
Standard.....	5½ to 5¾	
Extra Yellow C.....	5½ to 5¾	
Yellow C.....	5½ to 5¾	
TEA.		
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19	
" Fair.....	20 to 23	
" Good.....	25 to 29	
" Choice.....	31 to 33	
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36	
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39	
MOLASSES.		
Barbados.....	34 to 36	
Demerara.....	32 to 36	
Diamond N.....	37	
Porto Rico.....	33 to 36	
Cienfuegos.....	32	
Trinidad.....	32 to 33	
Antigua.....	32 to 33	
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44	
" Bright.....	42 to 58	
BISCUITS.		
Pilot Bread.....	3.18	
Boston and Thin Family.....	6½	
Soda.....	6½	
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½	
Fancy.....	8 to 15	

BREADSTUFFS.

Chicago wheat yesterday stood at \$1.05 for any, and Sept. corn \$1.84½. New York wheat at \$1.08, corn 55½c., Toronto wheat \$1 to \$1.02. Flour has advanced from 25c. to 50c. per barrel, some mills asking \$5.75 for some flours which were sold at \$5.15 two to three weeks since. If the crops of the world are as much injured and short as represented, flour has seen its lowest point for this year, and we think \$6.25 will soon be touched. Cornmeal and oatmeal unchanged.

WHEAT.		
Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	6.10 to 6.50	
High Grade Patents.....	5.50 to 5.75	
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	5.30 to 5.40	
Straight Grade.....	5.10 to 5.18	
Superior Extras.....	4.90 to 5.10	
Good Seconds.....	4.60 to 4.70	
Graham Flour.....	5.00 to 5.25	
American Supr. Extras, in bond.....	4.35 to 4.40	
American 90 per cent. in bond.....	5.00	
Pillsbury's Best, in half bbls.....	5.00	
Oatmeal.....	5.00	
Rolled.....	5.10	
Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	3.00 to 3.20	
Rolled Wheat.....	5.50	
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	18.00	
Shorts.....	53.00 to 25.00	
Middlings.....	26.00 to 28.00	
Cracked Corn including bags.....	32.00	
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00	
Moulce.....	28.00	
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00	
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.55 to 2.00	
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	4.00 to 4.50	
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	15 to 16	
P. E. I. Oats.....	56 to 60	
Hay per ton.....	10.60	

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.		
Extra.....	14.00	
No. 1.....	13.00	
" 2 large.....	12.00	
" 2.....	11.50	
" 3 large.....	11.50	
" 3.....	11.50	
HERRING.		
No. 1 Shore July.....	3.25 to 3.50	
No. 1, August, Round.....	2.50	
September.....	2.50	
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	3.00 to 3.25	
Bay of Islands, Split.....	none	
Round.....	none	
ALEWIGS, per bbl.....	3.00 to 3.25	
CODFISH.		
Hard Shore.....	4.25 to 4.50	
Bank.....	4.00 to 4.25	
Bay.....	4.00 to 4.25	
SALMON, No. 1.....	18.00 to 19.00	
HADDOCK, per qtl.....	2.75 to 3.00	
HAKE.....	2.00 to 2.25	
" 1.....	2.00 to 2.50	
" 2.....	1.75	
" 3.....	1.25	
POLOCK.....	1.25	
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.....	12.25	
COD OIL A.....	25	

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.00
Am. Plate.....	12.50 to 13.00
Ex. Plate.....	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	16.50 to 17.00
American, clear.....	18.00 to 19.00
P. E. I. Mess.....	16.00 to 16.50
P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00
Prime Mess.....	12.50 to 13.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
American.....	11 to 12
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	8 to 9
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, per bbl., new.....	3.50 to 5.00
Changes, new Jamaica.....	9.50
Lemons, per case.....	9.50
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	4.50
Onions, American, per lb.....	3½
Dates, boxes, new.....	5½ to 6
Raisins, Valencia.....	9
Figs, Elemc, 8 lb boxes per lb.....	11
small boxes.....	10 to 13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	7
Pineapples, per doz.....	2.50
Bananas, per bunch.....	2.00 to 2.50

C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
in Small Tubs.....	18 to 20
Good, in large tubs, new.....	16
" old.....	10 to 15
Store Packed & oversalted.....	10
Canadian Township, new.....	18
old.....	8 to 10
Western.....	16 to 17
old.....	7 to 10
Cheese, Canadian, new.....	10
Antigonish.....	10½

THE AMBER DEMON.

(Continued.)

Joanna had been on an errand to Else's grandmother's house which stood among the sand-hills, little more than a hut with strings of fish hung up to dry, that flapped and beat against the wall in the wind that blew the particles of sand that were not held down by the twining roots of the sand-grass high in the air, and was returning in a somewhat melancholy mood; Bertel's betrothal to Else having crushed any faint hopes she might have entertained that at last her silent love might be rewarded. She was walking over the dunes which looked like huge waves of sand suddenly arrested in their course. The sandweeds and dunegrass with its bluish stalks spreading a changing color over them; the wind was blowing rather sharply, and the sea was moaning in the distance with a melancholy wail, but she heeded neither, being so pre-occupied with her own sad thoughts.

As she rounded one of the great waves of sand, she stopped and stood as though turned to stone, gazing at the sight suddenly revealed to her. In the hollow caused by one of the undulations just in front of her were Karl Malen, and in his arms was Ole's betrothed bride allowing him to rain kisses on her upturned face.

Joanna, simple maiden as she was, had no wish or intention of spying upon her successful rival, but she seemed rooted to the spot, with no power to move away. The words were wafted to her ears that told her Else did not care for the man to whom she was betrothed, that she was only marrying him for the sake of the luxuries he could give her.

Even when Else had disappeared, and Karl had passed not far from where she stood, but without looking in her direction or perceiving her, she still remained there.

Much as Joanna secretly loved Ole, her one thought now was pity for him in his blindness.

The girl that he worshipped, deeming her pure and true, was false to the core, encouraging this other man in his absence.

What ought she to do? Should she tell Ole of what she had witnessed?

But she shrank from this. Might he not think her unmaidenly and forward? She knew how Else would twist and distort her words, and well, too, she knew her fatal power of fascination. Ole would be made to believe that it was jealousy on her part. No; perhaps had she not loved him herself she might have found courage to tell him of what she had witnessed on the sand dunes, but now— "God help thee, Ole, in the trouble that is surely before thee," she sighed, as at length she wended her way homeward, oppressed with a feeling of coming woe.

CHAPTER III.

In the poor little cottage that up to the present had been Else Preben's home, and which she now looked upon with contempt, it was so bare and comfortless, so different from the pretty little house Ole had built for his intended bride in the shelter of the sandhills, she stood admiring herself in the tiny cracked looking-glass.

Round her neck was the coral ornament her betrothed had given her.

It consisted of coral beads strung on a stout silken cord, the smallest coming first, larger next, then still larger ones, till the largest of all were reached.

It was worn in such a way that the smallest beads were round her neck, the next in size round her shoulders, while the largest covered her shapely bust and depended down her back.

She twisted this way and that, she craned her neck, trying to look round at the back view she presented, while a smile of gratified vanity hovered about her well-cut lips.

"It is mine," she murmured in ecstasy; "there is not another like it in the village. When Lisbeth married she thought hers wonderful that her parents gave her, but it is nothing to mine."

"Aye, child," returned her old granddame, the only other occupant of the cottage, and the sole relative Else possessed, "it's mighty fine; but to my thinking 'twould have been better to have kept the money to set up housekeeping."

"Ole has plenty of money now," Else said, with a toss of her head.

"He will not have it long if he indulges you with such expensive fancies as that," said the old woman pointing to the coral ornament her granddaughter was admiring with such pride.

"Indeed."

"Yes, child; you need not look so scornful. Do you know what such a perfect string of coral as that cost?"

"A few thalers, I daresay."

"Fifty pounds, at the very least."

"And if it did?"

"That is a large sum to spend on a gewgaw."

"Ole will have to spend a good deal more on me when I am his wife," Else said coolly. "It is not likely that I am going to work once I am married."

"You may have to."

"Ha! ha! I should like to see myself," laughed Else in derision.

"What do you think I am marrying Ole Bertel for?"

"In my young days when a girl married it was for love," returned the old woman, seriously.

"Love, indeed; that may have suited you," her granddaughter said insolently; "he was neither loving nor dutiful to her one remaining relative; but I marry for fine clothes and idleness."

"Have you told Bertel so?"

"Have I, indeed? not likely. I have no wish to remain in this hovel," looking round with disgust at the smoke-begrimed rafters and the strings of dried fish that flapped in the breeze that found its way through numerous cracks and crevices. "I tell him everything he wishes."

"And he believes you?"

"Of course; is he not in love with me?"

"Alas!"

"Why should you say that?" demanded Else angrily. "Am I not beautiful enough for any man?"

"More than beautiful enough."

"Then why do you say 'Alas!' as though you pitied Ole? All the young men are envying him his good luck."

"The most beautiful things are not always the best in the wear and tear of life."

"I think beauty the best," still admiring the necklace, and twisting the beads over her slim, sun-burned fingers. "Who would be plain as Lisbeth is?"

"Yet what a good wife she makes, there is not a happier home than hers from the Frisches Haff to the Kurisches Haff."

"Bah! she is always plodding and working; never goes out to enjoy herself. I intend my married life to be something very different."

"Well for you, child, and Ole, too, if your home be anyway as happy a one as Lisbeth's. Your truest happiness will be found at your own fire-side."

"I am not going to stick at home to please anybody. I shall amuse myself just the same after marriage, or rather I expect to have a great deal more fun."

"Else," and the old woman's voice took a solemn tone, "there is one thing I must warn you of."

"What is it?" ungraciously. "I do not want any of your warnings."

"Else, child, I have no wish to grieve you. You are all that is left to me now; husband, son, daughter, all gone; you only remain to tell me of past joys and sorrows. I would not that your life should be wrecked," and the grandmother laid a wrinkled hand on the rounded, shapely arm of her beautiful granddaughter with a gesture of entreaty.

But Else shook it off impatiently.

"What do you mean?" she cried harshly.

"Ah! you must know what I mean."

"I do not," shortly.

"Else, you have won the love of a good man. Are you treating him as he deserves?"

"I do not understand you," but the hot flush that rose to her brow convinced her grandmother that she understood her meaning only too well.

"You are wilful, child, but you cannot deceive me."

"What are you talking about?"

"Why do you still encourage Karl Malen?"

If a bombshell had fallen at her feet it could not have surprised Else more than this plain question. She had always regarded her grandmother as being in her dotage; it was doubly surprising, therefore, to find herself arraigned by the old woman she had looked upon as conveniently blind and deaf to all her proceedings.

"Karl Malen," was all she could repeat.

"Yes."

"He is nothing to me," she cried at length, defiantly.

"Nothing, Else?"

"I have said so."

"Then why go to meet him?"

"I do not," she told the lie without a quiver in her voice.

But the old woman shook her head sorrowfully.

"My eyes may be dim, but I could not mistake your companion last evening. It was not your betrothed who came with you to the door," she said slowly.

"I tell you what, grandmother," Else cried, with a shrill laugh, "you see double through your glasses. Who should be with me but Ole?"

"Child, you are laying up sorrow for yourself and for others. Be warned in time. There is nothing so cruel as jealousy."

"I am not jealous."

"But you will raise the demon of jealousy in the heart of one or both young men if you go on in your present course, and then I say to you beware!"

"I am quite capable of taking care of my own affairs," Else said, "I do not want your interference."

"Ah! well, perhaps when it is too late you may repent the evil you have wrought. Child, I tell you I have seen terrible consequences ensue from jealousy. Eighty years have passed over my head, but well do I remember when I was a girl the tragedy that occurred in this very village."

"How was that?" Else asked with some show of curiosity.

"It was very much what you are doing now," her grandmother answered. "The girl, I mind her well, she was pretty, as pretty as you are now. She was a coquette, too, and she played one lover off against the other, much as I fear you are doing, Else."

"And the result?" eagerly.

"The result was—the death of all three."

"Oh!"

"Yes, maddened at finding the falseness of the girl he believed to be everything that was good and true, her lover, finding her one day in his rival's arms taking and returning his kisses, slew them both and then himself. It was on the sand-dunes that the tragedy took place, and it was two days before the corpses were discovered."

"What a horrifying tale," Else exclaimed with a seer, but in spite of the sncer her rich color faded somewhat.

"It is a true one."

"But how did they know he killed the others?" the girl asked presently. "A little boy saw it, but was too frightened at first to say anything about it. I remember well the grief of the parents, for the girl was an only child. Her mother died soon after, in fact four people owed their deaths to her thoughtless conduct, for I believe she was not really bad. Ah! Else, think well before you raise the demon of jealousy in a man's soul. Ole loves you, and a good man's love is worth cherishing."

But Else was too self-willed to take her grandmother's advice.

The story she had heard startled her somewhat. She was fond of her own life, she did not wish to have it strangled out of her on the sand-dunes.

It was not Ole she feared, but the other, Karl; there were times when he had looked so fierce, so mad even in his wild rago, that he had seemed capable of anything in his fury. She remembered how he said, "I could kill you or him, when I see his kisses on your lips which should belong to me alone."

She half resolved that she would have nothing more to do with Karl Malen as she slowly unwound the string of coral from her neck and shoulders.

Hers was an essentially selfish nature. She would like nothing to interfere with her pleasures, and she had a dim idea that if she led Karl on too far he might prove troublesome, and she had not the slightest intention of giving up the position she would hold as Ole Bertel's wife.

Her grandmother's story had made some impression upon her and she resolved that she would not see so much of Karl, or at least not so openly. She had not thought the old woman's eyes would be so sharp, she would not let him come near the cottage again.

For a few days she kept to her resolution, avoiding the places where she knew she would meet Karl, and delighting Bertel by the way in which she sought his company, unasked.

He did not know that it was partly fear that made her do so, and was more than ever enamoured of his beautiful betrothed.

No thought of her treachery and falseness had ever entered his mind. She had given herself to him; he would not let the memory of her former flirtations disturb his peace. Now she was his, he would trust her entirely.

Little did she think how their footsteps were dogged by a maddened, jealous creature, to whom every caress bestowed on her by her betrothed lover was as red-hot iron eating into his soul, and consigning him to the depths of a yet more insano despair.

She did not see the clenching of the fingers, or hear the grinding of Karl Malen's teeth, as in the intervals of the work at the amber reef he watched them with miserable, jealous eyes. Every kiss given and received, every caress went to his heart like a knife. Just so had she pressed her lips to his. Just so had she permitted his caresses. Just so had she laid her golden head on his own breast. The memory was maddening.

He knew that Else Breben was not worth the love that both he and Bertel lavished upon her, but that knowledge did not serve to abate his passion in the slightest.

For the time being, Ole Bertel was perfectly happy, that is, happy as a mortal can expect to be in this world of change and chances.

He was successful. There is so much in that.

He was successful in the amber-fishing. Luck still followed him, but then he worked hard for it. He did not sit down to rest upon his first good fortune, he assiduously followed it up.

Though he had enough to keep himself in comfort he wished for more, so that every wish of Else's might be gratified. He would keep her as a queen.

Never would he ask his darling to work, that should be his task.

He filled the cottage among the sand-dunes with unheard-of treasures, that is to say, unheard-of among the hardy fishers of the Samland, who were generally quite content with the bare necessities their huts afforded, and looked with wondering eyes at the delicate china cups and plated forks and spoons that he managed to procure to give pleasure to his bride.

Bertel took her there one day, to show her all the rare and curious things he had gathered together to do her honor.

There were stores of hams and dried beef.

The walls were hung with copper dishes and pans that shone like gold, so highly were they burnished.

Jugs, dishes and plates, all were in neat array when Ole took his betrothed to see the home of which so soon she was to become the mistress.

Else was delighted. Her vanity was soothed. There was not a cottage among the sand-dunes that would equal hers. She went from room to room as pleased as a child over a new toy, uttering little exclamations of admiration over everything she saw.

How different was this pretty little home from the hovel where she now lived. She longed for the day to come when she could leave it and take up her abode here, forgetting or ignoring the fact that she might have made her grandmother's hut far more home-like had she chosen to exert herself a little, and work for the old woman who had sheltered her youth and girlhood, and who was now past doing much in the way of work herself.

But even had she been told this, Else would not have put herself out to make the old woman more comfortable.

Happily for Ole he was unconscious of the imperfections of his idol. To his partial eyes she was everything that was good, true and womanly. He watched her with loving eyes as she flitted about the cottage, picturing to himself the time when she would be there always, his very own indeed.

"You are satisfied with it?" he asked, as at length they left the cottage to return to her grandmother's abode.

"Oh! yes, it is beautiful," she returned, her eyes glistening at the thought of the many treasures she would soon be able to call her own.

(To be Continued.)

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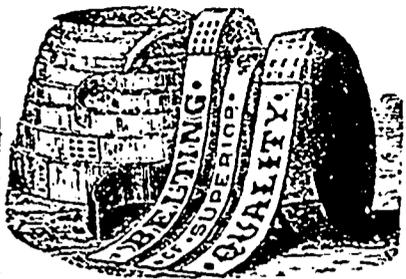
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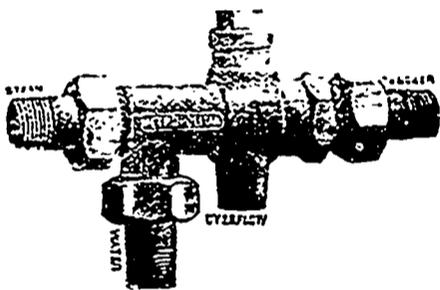
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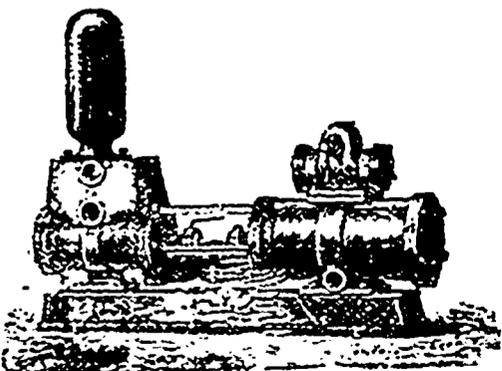
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MONTAGUE—Mr. Edward Edmunds, John Vaughn and others, who have been prospecting the Montreal property for some five or six months, have just struck what promises to be a very rich lead, some seven inches wide within 10 feet of the old Lawson boundary and 30 feet from the break in the Lawson lead. For months they worked most determinedly on with no encouraging results, but now they have every prospect of profitable returns, as they hold the property on tribute for three more months. Mr. Charles Anand is the fortunate owner of the area, and it would appear he has added another valuable property to the rich mines he now holds in the district.

The Shaw apparatus for instantly detecting the presence of dangerous gases in all parts of a mine is a wonderful system, as when it is once placed in position the manager in his office is automatically informed of the condition of the air in all parts of the workings. With its aid explosions of fire damp, that terrible enemy of the miner, which has caused so many terrible accidents and such immense losses of life and property, are practically impossible, and coal mining is thus shorn of its most subtle danger. Mr. Shaw is a noted inventor, but must feel prouder of his last achievement than of any of his previous great successes, as it has already proved a boon to his fellow-man in minimizing the risks of life and limb. The apparatus has already been adopted by the coal companies and miners of the great coal States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and in fact wherever it has been exhibited its merits have been so apparent as to cause its immediate introduction. Mr. Wilson, who is a son-in-law of the inventor, is now visiting this Province to explain the merits of the system, and has a sample apparatus on exhibition at the Queen Hotel, where he demonstrates its accuracy by test of gas from the usual city supply. Inspector Gilpin and other mining experts are investigating its merits, and we hope soon to hear that the apparatus has been introduced into some of the large Pictou collieries.

A NEW CAPE BRETON MINERAL SPRING.—At Sandfield, North Side Mira, there has recently been discovered a gushing mineral spring, the writer finding it similar in taste to the St. Leon Water of Canada, sold so extensively in Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto and elsewhere in the Dominion. This spring was first discovered through the cattle, which for many years have frequented the beautiful little hardwood valley in which the spring is situated to lick the waters as they gradually discharged through the clay. In July last the cattle were seen in herds making their way to the valley and there gathering round the fountain, the strongest having the first horn. This made the writer feel somewhat curious to know why such a number of cattle should make such an onset on the spring, and, lowering himself to it on his hands and knees, he took a drink, and found it to taste strongly of minerals and to be similar to the well known East Bay Spring. Why should it not? for it occurs in the same mountain range, although from six to seven miles away. It may be interesting to many to know that this health-restoring fountain is on the late Neil MacKeajou's farm, within fifteen minutes' walk of Sandfield Post Office, North Side Mira. Frequenters of the East Bay Mineral Spring who have drunk the Sandfield mineral water say that they find it very clear, and far superior as a health restorer.

It is very picturesque where this mineral spring is located. The Mira River stretches like a silvery band between two mountain ranges. The valley is wide, gently undulating, with beautiful farms. A few steps up the valley from the mineral spring begin a succession of cascades, forming a stairway to the top of the mountain.

Mr. Alexander J. MacInnes, who controls the spring, spared no pains in digging out the falling detritus from the bank, and has fenced it secure from the cattle, so that now it is put in fair order to accommodate those who may feel desirous to try it as a health restorer. No doubt there is yet room for improvement, and the county officials might well make a small outlay in improving the locality. The spring rises in a purplish trap formation, and makes its appearance in a bank of tough purplish clay about ten feet deep.

In the handsome growth of mixed hardwood are carved the names of visitors. The Messrs. MacPhee of Boston, Mass., Hugh MacGillivray of Port Arthur, Western Ontario, Alexander MacPhee of Southern California, Alexander MacMillan (violinist) of Halifax, N. S., Messrs. Sefference of South Side Mira. All visitors known and interviewed by the writer were charmed with the beautiful scenery at and around the Sandfield Mineral Spring, and speak favorably of the mineral waters. It may be reached from Cape Breton points as follows:—Via East Bay and the Marsh Road to Marion Bridge, from Sydney, C. B., via Cariboo Marsh and Sandfield post office, and via Morley's Road.

JOHN MACMILLAN

We are indebted to Mr. C. F. Medbury, representing the Thomson-Houston Electric Company of Boston for the following description of the electric drill, one of which will soon be on exhibition in Halifax:—The electric drill, manufactured by the Thomson-Houston Electric Co., consists of a copper cylinder about 1/2 in. in thickness and 3 in. or more in diameter according to the size of the drill. Around the cylinder are two coils of copper wire through which an electric current passes to energize the drill. Encasing both the copper cylinder and the coils is a wrought iron cylinder which protects the coils from abrasion. Within the copper cylinder and protruding from one end of the iron cylinder is the piston or plunger, to which is attached the steel drill or points. There are no rotating parts. The only moving part is the piston which is reciprocating in its action. From the very nature of the machine it is perfectly cushioned, so there are no piston heads to knock out. There is no packing and no leakage of power from poor joints. Upon the same wires that supply power to the drills may be placed lamps for lighting the mine and motion for fans, pumps and hoists. The dynamo for furnish-

ing the Electric current may be the ordinary incandescent or continuous current machine, with a pressure or potential of 110, 220, 400 or 500, volts as desired, and may be situated at any convenient distance from the shaft of the mine. A movement of the hand controls the speed and length of stroke of the drill. At each stroke the drill is automatically given half a turn. It may be set up as any drill either on tripod or column, and will drill in any position. It is applicable to any of the uses to which a steam or air compressed drill is put. Instead of an efficiency of 40 or 50 per cent. it has an efficiency of at least 75 per cent.

The *Guardian* of this week says the Truro Gold Mining company, operating at Cariboo, secured a little brick, some \$300, as the result of last month's work. This is a good omen, as the mere surface of this property is being worked at the present time.

The proprietors of the Dufferin mines, Salmon River, are now erecting a new mill and crusher. This mill is to be self feeding, with rock breaker and all the latest improvements. It will have twenty stamps, and will be constructed to produce 100 tons of gold per month. This is more than the present 38 stamp mill. There will be quite a gold find when the plates of the old mill, in use for ten years, are subjected to the decomposing process of the retort. This mill is also to be manufactured in Truro, as well as one of ten stamps capacity for the Boston Gold Mining company at Molega, whose very promising areas are under the masterly control of Manager F. K. Ballou.

WHITEBURN.—Things are flourishing as usual.

At the Queens Co. mine new leads are being opened showing good gold, and old ones are being re-opened, particularly the South, all of which are showing very rich. The ten stamp mill is being pushed ahead, and will likely be in operation in two months.

At the old Parker & Douglas mine things are going along with vigor. The boiler is nearly bricked in, and connections are being made as fast as possible. The mill will likely be running in four weeks time. The perpendicular or serpentine lead on this Mine has been opened, running directly across the metals, showing big gold—coarse and fine.

At the Rossignol Mine the mill is being pushed with all possible speed, and will probably be running in a short time. This mine is being put in good condition for future operations. Rich ore has already been taken out from the bottom of the main shaft, which has been opened recently. Prospectors have discovered a new lead two hundred feet north of the old Cushing lead, which looks exceedingly encouraging.—*Gold Hunter.*

MANGANESE AT NOEL.—Mr. John Hennigar has for some time been digging for manganese on his farm at Noel. About 8 feet below the surface he struck a lead. The ore has been analysed and pronounced first-class. Mr. Hennigar intends to have the pit examined by an expert from New York.—*Windsor Tribune.*

A large lot of gold-mining machinery has been landed here from the *Bridgewater* within the past four weeks. Some of it is intended for new mills at Molega, while we learn that some of it goes to Whiteburn.—*Bridgewater Enterprise.*

A great wave of prosperity is passing over this section of the country. The people are busily engaged in Farming, Shipbuilding, Manganese Mining and the plaster business. Manganese Mining is being carried on by a foreign company represented by Mr. McVicar. The result so far has been quite encouraging and the writer is of the opinion that ere long a rich reward is in store for the company. The plaster business gives employment to a large number of men, and the operations for the season thus far have been quite satisfactory, the demand and supply being about equal. All that seems to be required to make the plaster trade here a permanent success, is for our own people to build and manage a fleet of schooners sufficiently large to carry the rock away as fast as it is quarried.—*Windsor Tribune.*

MORE COLONIAL MINERAL DISCOVERIES.—Fresh discoveries of gold and silver continue to be made in our Australian Colonies. From Western Australia comes the news that rich silver ore has been found in large quantities on the surface of the Candyup estate. In Tasmania speculators are much exercised over the discovery of extensive argentiferous lodes at Mount Dundas, one lode being over two chains in extent, the specimen ore containing 150 oz. of gold to the ton, whilst it is now known that paying gold exists at Gympie, Queensland. It is, however, at a depth, and a diamond drill capable of boring over 3,000 feet is being despatched to the spot. In fact, the Colonials are stimulated to actively prospect in every direction by the fact that gold-mining continues to be a highly lucrative pursuit. Take, for instance, the case of the Sandhurst Goldfields, Victoria. For the first half of the present year the quantity of gold obtained was \$6,400 oz., being nearly 16,000 oz. in excess of the quantity produced during the same period of 1889. The dividends paid for the two half-years have been 75,500l. and 60,100l. respectively.

Gold mining in Nova Scotia has been making very satisfactory progress. Several new finds have been reported of late, and many fresh mines are being opened up. Judging from appearances, we should think that this new industry has entered upon a permanent and prosperous career in its new home.—*The London Weekly Bulletin.*

During the first half of the present year, the total of companies registered in London was 1325, and of these 1281 were limited by shares, representing a total capital of 131,017,392l. The remaining forty-four companies were limited by guarantee.

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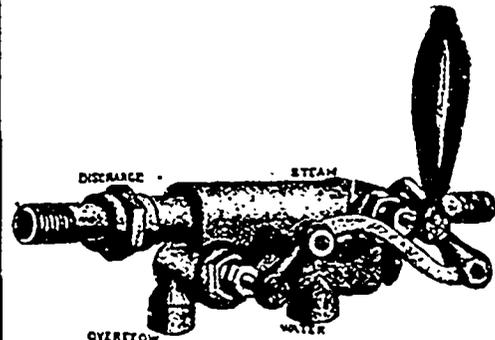
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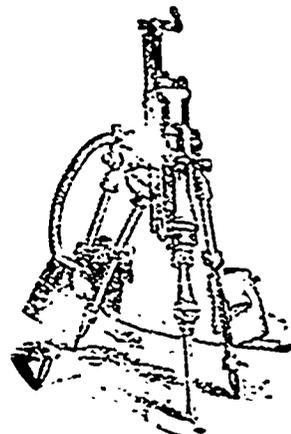
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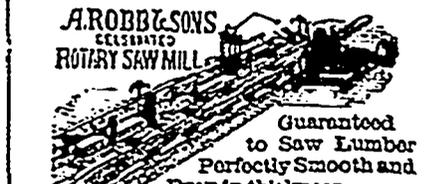
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HOW SOUNDS ARE MADE VISIBLE.

Among the most interesting results of its investigations that modern science has revealed to us, is the discovery that musical sounds can, so to speak, imprint themselves upon matter, and produce definite forms as surely and unerringly as the electric needle can record the motions of the fluid which is discharged from a distant battery.

Sound is a thing so ethereal to fancy that its very nature long baffled the penetration of men, and we cannot wonder that the recondite aspect of its power to which we specially allude should have remained entirely unknown until a comparatively recent period.

Yet if we reflect upon the constitution of sound we shall see nothing very surprising in the fact that it can be productive of form. When an elastic body vibrates it imparts its vibrations to the surrounding atmosphere. The air vibrating in response to the movements of the body is itself the sound, though not recognized by us as such until these vibrations have been conveyed to our ear. But as a breeze will cause a twig to stir, and as the slightest whisper of a wind will create motions among the leaves, and lift them to a new position from that which they occupied in the dead and tranquil calm preceding, so similarly the harmonious vibrations of the air will evidently have their effect in altering the conditions of the body they impinge on, no less than the breezes which strike the leaves.

Experiment has amply proved that the human voice alone is capable of printing form upon matter as successfully and as distinctly as a violin bow drawn across the edges of a plate.

The discoverer of this great fact is a lady, Mrs. Watts Hughes. The experiments are conducted as follows: A hollow receiver is procured, over the mouth of which is stretched an elastic membrane. The surface of the membrane is covered with a semi-fluid paste, of such consistency that very light impressions can be easily received. The singer then approaching the apparatus sings on to the surface of the membrane, exercising the greatest care that his notes are singularly steady and perfectly accurate in the intonation of the given sound. At once the musical note mirrors itself on the paste, and in the most unexpected forms.

The statement will doubtless not readily be believed when we say that the forms of flowers, as perfect as if they were drawn, occur among the rest, and, indeed, contribute the majority of the figures. Daisies, with every petal exactly shaped, are common; lilies, as symmetrically made, are not rare. A change of note, or of *timbre*, will produce a miniature tree on the paste. By some slight variation, impossible to estimate, the figure of a starfish will appear on the surface of the membrane; another imperceptible difference of sound will lay side by side with the starfish an anemone.

Occasionally the vibrations—presumably owing to an unconscious augmentation of force on the part of the singer—will imprint themselves in the form of shells, beautifully voluted, the wrinkles in the scroll being so incisively indented that when photographed they appear as if creases in the picture. Suddenly deserting these marine forms as capriciously as it took them up, the sound will create ferns, suspend bunches of fruit, and otherwise adorn with similar emblems the surface.

There is, of course, much room for conjecture in the explanation of these various forms. Some facts, however, we know for certain. When the sound is producing flowers on the paste, the singer can at pleasure increase the number of petals by gradually making the tone ascend. At each fraction of a tone on which his voice rises, a new petal is added to the flower. He can thus by careful management of his breath increase a pygmy daisy that lies first imprinted on the paste to a gigantic sunflower, occupying nearly the whole surface.

In the other forms—the shells—this addition of piece by piece does not appear, and the scroll once fashioned remains. The forms thus produced on the paste are photographed while the membrane is in sonorous vibration; or water-color impressions are taken, which are transferred on to glass immediately after being produced. The advantage of the latter method is that the minute beauty and delicacy of the forms can be shown to perfection by the use of various colors for different parts of the same object.

Such results of modern science as the preceding bring us to the threshold of an interesting inquiry into the reality of one of the most extraordinary ideas of antiquity.

The Greeks, who were certainly innocent of any such research into the mystery of sound as we have just described, held in the person of Pythagoras, his school, and numerous natural philosophers who followed him, the doctrine that music is the principle of form in nature, and that every shape and natural figure in the animate and inanimate world was determined and created by the divine infusion of music into the formless matter of chaos. "By whatever means it was introduced," says one of the greatest of these ancient thinkers, "for on that point we are left entirely without a basis for speculation, music, and nothing else but music, must have been infused into matter so as to bring the formless universe to harmonious order, and to produce the forms we see around us of landscapes, rivers, trees, flowers, instead of the everlasting chaos which preceded."

It is not a little singular in illustration of this ancient idea to find the vibrations of musical sound at the present day being proved to produce the forms of flowers, trees, shells, and other natural objects, spontaneously and without any previous suggestion of the form by pencil or the hand of man; to see the same power, when exercised upon a chaos of grains of sand, at once throw the sand into patterns of symmetry, whose lines and curves might very easily, if we were disposed to carry out the analogy, be construed into miniature models of winding rivers, swooping mountain chains, and other objects, which give order and outline to the vague monotony of a landscape.

Pythagoras, who went further than others of the same school, proceeded to great detail in exemplifying the power of music in giving form to matter.

ing the Electric current may be the ordinary incandescent or continuous current machine, with a pressure or potential of 110, 220, 400 or 500, volts as desired, and may be situated at any convenient distance from the shaft of the mine. A movement of the hand controls the speed and length of stroke of the drill. At each stroke the drill is automatically given half a turn. It may be set up on any drill either on tripod or column, and will drill in any position. It is applicable to any of the uses to which a steam or air compressed drill is put. Instead of an efficiency of 40 or 50 per cent. it has an efficiency of at least 75 per cent.

The *Guardian* of this week says the Truro Gold Mining company, operating at Cariboo, secured a little brick some \$300, as the result of last month's work. This is a good omen, as the mere surface of this property is being worked at the present time.

The proprietors of the Dufferin mines, Salmon River, are now erecting a new mill and crusher. This mill is to be self feeding, with rock breaker and all the latest improvements. It will have twenty stamps, and will be so constructed that its crushing capacity will be fifty per cent. more than the present 33 stamp mill. There will be quite a gold find when the plates of the old mill, in use for ten years, are subjected to the decomposing process of the retort. This mill is also to be manufactured in Truro, as well as one of ten stamps capacity for the Boston Gold Mining company at Molega, whose very promising areas are under the masterly control of Manager F. K. Ballou.

WHITEBURN.—Things are flourishing as usual.

At the Queens Co. mine new leads are being opened showing good gold, and old ones are being re-opened, particularly the South, all of which are showing very rich. The ten stamp mill is being pushed ahead, and will likely be in operation in two months.

At the old Parker & Douglas mine things are going along with vigor. The boiler is nearly bricked in, and connections are being made as fast as possible. The mill will likely be running in four weeks time. The perpendicular or serpentine lead on this Mine has been opened, running directly across the metals, showing big gold—coarse and fine.

At the Rossignol Mine the mill is being pushed with all possible speed, and will probably be running in a short time. This mine is being put in good condition for future operations. Rich ore has already been taken out from the bottom of the main shaft, which has been opened recently. Prospectors have discovered a new lead two hundred feet north of the old Cushing lead, which looks exceedingly encouraging.—*Gold Hunter*.

MANGANESE AT NOEL.—Mr. John Hennigar has for some time been digging for manganese on his farm at Noel. About 8 feet below the surface he struck a lead. The ore has been analysed and pronounced first-class. Mr. Hennigar intends to have the pit examined by an expert from New York.—*Windsor Tribune*.

A large lot of gold-mining machinery has been landed here from the *Bridgewater* within the past four weeks. Some of it is intended for new mills at Molega, while we learn that some of it goes to Whiteburn.—*Bridgewater Enterprise*.

A great wave of prosperity is passing over this section of the country. The people are busily engaged in Farming, Shipbuilding, Manganese Mining and the plaster business. Manganese Mining is being carried on by a foreign company represented by Mr. McVicar. The result so far has been quite encouraging and the writer is of the opinion that ere long a rich reward is in store for the company. The plaster business gives employment to a large number of men, and the operations for the season thus far have been quite satisfactory, the demand and supply being about equal. All that seems to be required to make the plaster trade here a permanent success, is for our own people to build and manage a fleet of schooners sufficiently large to carry the rock away as fast as it is quarried.—*Windsor Tribune*.

MORE COLONIAL MINERAL DISCOVERIES.—Fresh discoveries of gold and silver continue to be made in our Australian Colonies. From Western Australia comes the news that rich silver ore has been found in large quantities on the surface of the Candyup estate. In Tasmania speculators are much exercised over the discovery of extensive argentiferous lodes at Mount Dundas, one lode being over two chains in extent, the specimen ore containing 150 oz. of gold to the ton, whilst it is now known that paying gold exists at Gympie, Queensland. It is, however, at a depth, and a diamond drill capable of boring over 3,000 feet is being despatched to the spot. In fact, the Colonials are stimulated to actively prospect in every direction by the fact that gold-mining continues to be a highly lucrative pursuit. Take, for instance, the case of the Sandhurst Goldfields, Victoria. For the first half of the present year the quantity of gold obtained was 86,400 oz., being nearly 16,000 oz. in excess of the quantity produced during the same period of 1889. The dividends paid for the two half-years have been 75,500l. and 60,100l. respectively.

Gold mining in Nova Scotia has been making very satisfactory progress. Several new finds have been reported of late, and many fresh mines are being opened up. Judging from appearances, we should think that this new industry has entered upon a permanent and prosperous career in its new home.—*The London Weekly Bulletin*.

During the first half of the present year, the total of companies registered in London was 1325, and of these 1281 were limited by shares, representing a total capital of 134,017,392l. The remaining forty-four companies were limited by guarantee.

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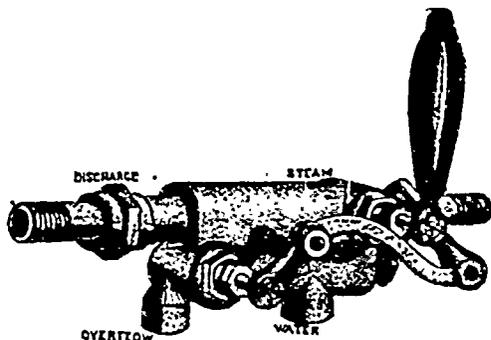
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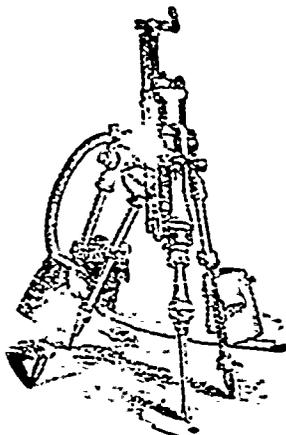
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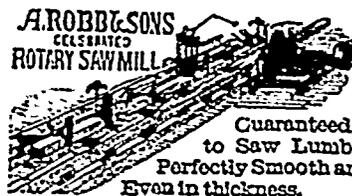
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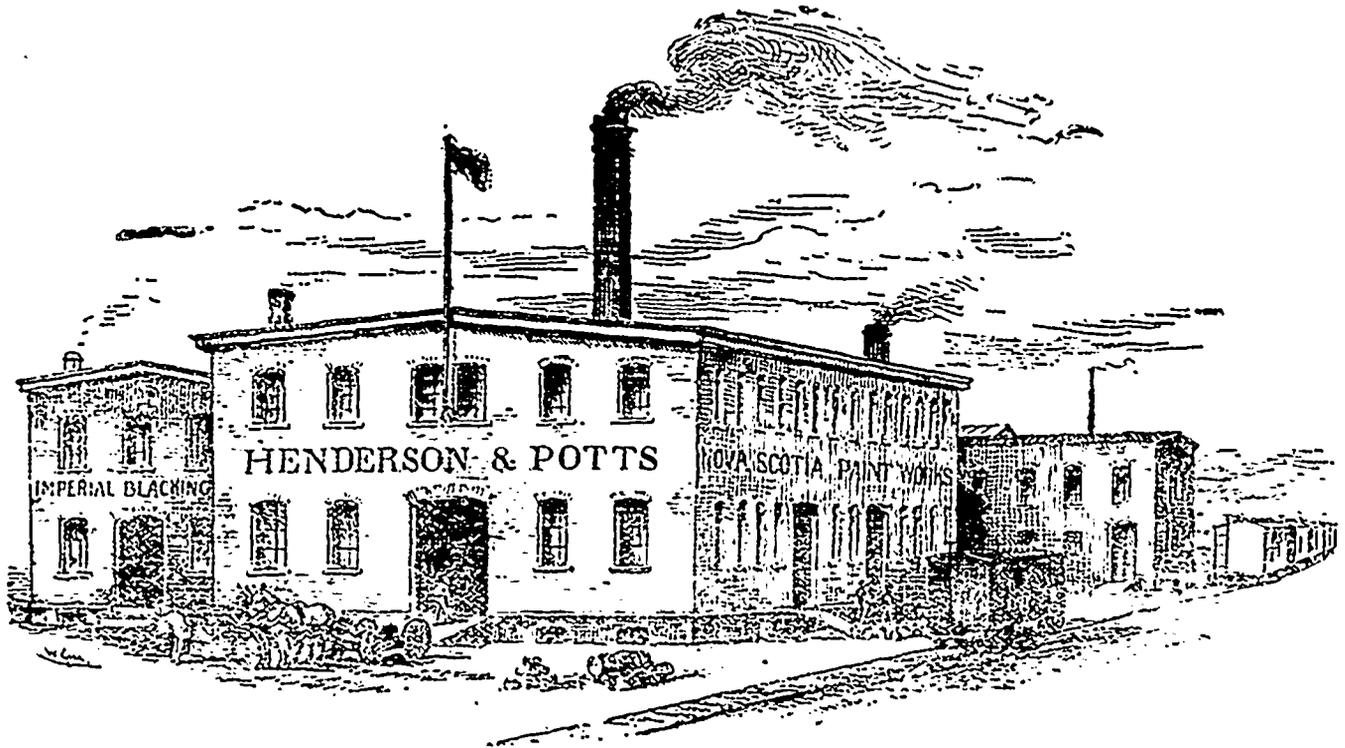
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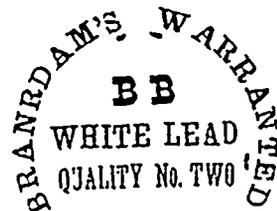
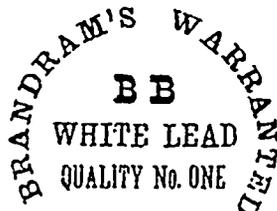
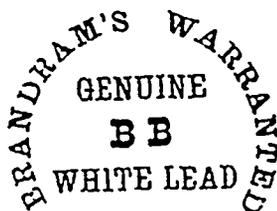
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