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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.

Astronomers at Nice and Milan profess to observe a colossal inundation in Mars; and another, somewhere else, thinks he discerns snow in the moon. Astronomers seem to be suffering from an epidemic of sensationalism lately. We know too much of the moon to believe the snow story, nor are we at all disposed to a facile credence of the other, but there is a theoretic possibility. Mars has very heavy snow caps at his poles, and it is thought by some scientists that even the Earth's centre of gravity might be changed by an over-accumulation at one pole, which might cause a shift of the ocean bed, and, consequently, perhaps a deluge.

It might be thought it had become scarcely worth the while of any man of mark to further discuss Mr. Ignatius Donnelly's Shakespeare-Bacon lunacy. Mr. C. Stopes does so, however, at some length and with some ability, though some of his deductions are trivial and some far-fetched. When he points out how essentially Bacon is a subjective writer, while Shakespeare is just the reverse, that Bacon would have scorned the scholarship of the plays, and that he evinced in his will extreme anxiety that all his writings, of which he had kept every scrap he ever wrote, should be preserved, we have about all the points of any consequence in Mr. Stopes' vindication of Shakespeare. We presume no sane man ever had any doubt in the matter.

The following opinions, coming from organs of the opposite sides of American politics, are quoted by the Washington *Public Opinion*. They are, among many others, indicative of the reaction we have long predicted:—"Prohibition makes crime, but does not prevent it. Prohibition increases expenses but shuts off the revenues. Prohibition invades the home, and in the name of the law restrains upright men of the liberties which the Constitution grants. It is an evil greater than any evil it opposes. It is a monstrosity which takes the reins from intellect and hands them over to fanaticism. It spreads a blight across every commonwealth where it holds sway."—*Omaha Herald (Dem.)* "The heart of the people is generally true to the causes of morality and temperance; but liberty of personal action is a right too sacred to a majority of Americans to permit them to be won to any radical movement which constitutes statutory denial to the many in the interest of a minority weak of will."—*Milwaukee, Wisconsin (Rep.)*

An exchange has the following, apropos of the city in which it is published. It seems to us that Halifax is a city in which it is quite as difficult to get odd jobs done. We therefore offer the proposition to our readers just as it stands:—"How would it be to get up a snow-shovelling, wood-splitting, messenger, and parcel-carrying brigade for the winter? During the cold season many cupboards are bare, work is not to be had, and life is hard to sustain. Is it not possible for a few level-headed citizens to get together and fix things so as to find as much work as may be for the poor? Lots of people want odd jobs done, and lots of other people suffer for lack of odd jobs to do, and neither can find the other at the right moment. How would it be to organize a bureau to bring these worthy folk together for mutual convenience and benefit?"

A well known and highly esteemed citizen of Halifax desires us to discontinue THE CRITIC to his address on account of what he considers an approval "of the advocacy of annexation." This gentleman, for whom we have every respect, misreads our broad intent. Can he not discern that we also "will not die Yankees if we can help it." We must have expressed ourselves but lamely if our whilom subscriber has failed to grasp the scope of our treatment of the subject. The right side of any great question was never yet advantaged by a querulous suppression of free discussion. This it is, not advocacy of annexation, which we desire to court. It is only doubt of the goodness of a cause that prompts a shrinking from argument. We have no fear of the trend of Canadian sentiment, and desire to see the strongest arguments the annexationists can bring forward. If it came to war, and traitors were discovered, we could decorate a few lamp-posts with them.

An unusual and exciting episode took place last month at Bellovar. There seems to have been a Pan Slavist festival at Kieff, in Russia, to which the Croatian Bishop Strossmayer sent a congratulatory telegram, which was certainly disloyal from an Austrian point of view. The Emperor Francis Joseph regarded it as so serious that he administered a stern rebuke to the Bishop in public, which, to judge by the aggressive and indignant tone of the Russian Press on the subject, seems to have been by no means undeserved. The Bishop, who is a man of note, was an opponent of Papal infallibility, though he subsequently recanted. The Vatican naturally dislikes to snub a prelate of distinction, but cannot afford to offend the Emperor, who is a staunch upholder of the Papacy. Probably the Bishop will have to swallow his dose quietly. His motive seems to have been that he regards the union of churches as above the integrity of the Empire, a point on which the Emperor differs.

We are wont to boast of the progressiveness of our age, and for proof we point to the rapid railway development that has taken place during the last few decades, which has made travelling not only expeditious, but also pleasant and comfortable. Unfortunately we have in this Province one railway corporation, of which the manager appears to be utterly oblivious to the needs of the travelling public, and equally careless as to the comfort of the passengers carried over the railway which he superintends. We refer to the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, a road towards which public monies were freely granted, but from which the public have never realized anything like a fair proportion of the advantages promised. The fares are abnormally high, the freight charges excessive, and the carriages, with one or two exceptions, unworthy of a trunk line. On a piece with the impolitic management of this road, is the neglect to heat the railway carriages during the inclement weather of the past few weeks, indeed, it is said, that fires in the first class cars were not made until the 8th of October, while those in the second class have not yet been started. Does the superintendent imagine that all the discomforts that have been borne by passengers during the past month tend to popularize the W. & A. Railway, or is his callousness so pronounced that nothing, not even the suffering of little children, can appeal to his better nature?

THE LATE NAVAL AND MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

An impression seems to have prevailed among some good people of Halifax that these trials of the possibilities of attack and defence were of the nature of a circus got up for the sole purpose of their amusement. As the amusement obtained did not equal some expectations, and as some of the usual sore heads whenever the Militia is called upon, lost a few hours of the services of their clerks and others, the dissatisfied fell upon the General and the Admiral, and blamed them for procuring a public holiday. Nothing could be more absurd. It should be superfluous to tell people with a modicum of common sense that the Naval and Military authorities had nothing on earth to do with any steps the citizens of Halifax might choose to take

to afford themselves an opportunity of witnessing what was in reality a comprehensive scheme, initiated two years ago, for testing the powers of defence at various coaling stations all over the world. It was inherent in such a plan that the Canada Militia should be invited to assist, and, as the space at our command forbids our entering into minute details, we mention here the fact that, but for one of those errors common enough in telephoning, our good Militia (which furnished nearly half the defending force, and were very well handled by their own officers) would have found themselves committed to as sanguinary an action as they could possibly have desired.

In a first trial of operations combining Regulars and Volunteers, it is not surprising that an oversight or two should happen, but such oversights rarely recur. The harbor transport was fairly sufficient, but was susceptible of a better organization in advance. The D. A. G. of Militia offered to arrange the necessary transport for his own force, and it was a mistake on the part of the Assistant Adjt. General of the Imperial forces not to take advantage of the offer. It would have relieved the latter officer, and have thrown that duty for his own men on the hands of a commander thoroughly acquainted with the means of conveyance in the two provinces under his orders. Another mistake was the omission to assign to Col. Worsley an umpireship or a distinct command. No one, however, least of all Col. Worsley, is disposed to be captious as to such an oversight, and the prompter of a complaint which appeared in one of the newspapers about water-bottles, probably does not know that the D. A. G. has been one of the most persistent officers on the staff in his efforts to have equipments placed on the serviceable footing they ought to be.

As regards the operations themselves, one of them was directed to ascertain the probabilities of preventing the water supply of Halifax from being cut off by a landing at Herring Cove, and there were circumstances in the strategy pursued which showed that in real warfare the invading force would have had an exceedingly tough time of it—in fact could not have effected their landing. A calm day is of course favorable to a landing from boats. Had it been rough their difficulties would have been tenfold multiplied.

Another problem was whether a sufficient force could be sent quickly enough to Fort Clarence to prevent the shelling of the Dockyard by an enemy who should have effected a landing at Cow Bay. This was solved satisfactorily for the defence.

An occupation of McNab's Island, unless supported by a very strong naval force, is not of vital importance. It has even been called a "sepulchre" for invaders, being commanded by all the adjacent forts. The defence may be said to have been on the whole successful, and our own militia contributed to the success in no small degree. One axiom to be gathered from the operations is that no landing should be allowed to take place without an efficient check on the spot. The moment of disembarkation from boats, like the debouchement of troops through a defile or over a bridge, is the moment to seize for a vigorous defence, which may often, at least with land forces, develop into a counter attack. If James the Fourth had not, either from bad generalship or a mistaken chivalry, allowed the English to cross a bridge unmolested, the result of Flodden Field might have been very different from what it was.

THE FUTURE OF CANADA.

"Sir John Macdonald knows as well as any living man can know anything, that if he and Sir Hector Langevin were to-morrow to declare for union with the United States, they would carry with them much more than one-half of the Conservative party of Canada. In fact, we believe that if half a dozen leading Conservatives were to take up the question, the vast majority of that party would take sides with them." So wrote the *St. John Globe* in an article under the same heading as our own about a fortnight ago. It is almost needless to say that we think the *Globe* utterly mistaken. The *Globe* has strong affinities for the United States, and naturally makes the most of the amount of annexation sympathy which it is disposed to think exists in Canada. We have no means at present of testing the matter, but we believe the immense majority of Canadians share our distaste for institutions and social habits to which we think those of our own country in many respects preferable. The appeal of the Annexationist is essentially to the pocket and advocacy of the pocket, even is sustained by a good deal of special pleading. The appeal of the Canadian is to the heart, where, indeed, no appeal ought to be necessary, and all that is to be said about it in the end is, that if the Canadian is of too tame a temperament to stand for the country of his birth and youth, he stands confessed as "the man with soul so dead," fit only for colonial leading strings, or for incorporation with a more spirited power.

As an instance of the special pleading, we quote the following sentence:—"A fear that the mother country might have sentimental objections to union with the United States retards, but does not arrest the growth of a desire for that union." As a matter of fact, no such fear exists. There is no point in the great questions now before the country more absolutely certain than that Great Britain will not lift a finger in opposition to the wishes of Canada definitely and deliberately expressed, whether she decides for Annexation or Independence. There is always a compensatory balance in international arrangements effected by mutual consent. If Canada elected Annexation the relations of England with the States would probably be entirely unembarrassed for all time. If she elected Independence (and we desire to discuss all possibilities) the result to the old country would be the same, for, as we have said before, the aggressive antagonism of the United States is prompted quite as much by the traditionally fostered dislike of England as by considerations of commerce. We have sufficient confidence in the magnanimity of the better-feeling portion—which we do not doubt to be a majority—of Americans, to believe that if Canada were independent no great difficulties would be found to stand in the way of commercial

arrangements. There is even some advantage in the caution, and the expediency of a conciliatory policy, which would naturally present themselves as desirable on the part of a weaker nation dealing with a powerful neighbor.

The rapid growth of Canada has evidently impressed upon the Monroe doctrinists that now is the moment to strike, or it may in a few years be too late. Their activity has impelled the Imperial Federationists to a like conviction. But the complicated considerations of the latter measure have not advanced beyond the broad view of its desirability, and a consideration of its difficulties. If the Imperial Federationists are taunted with their inability to formulate a reasonably practical scheme, it may on the other hand be asked of the Annexationists on what basis are we to join the American union? It is easy to answer, "each Province as a State," but many of the American Federal elective arrangements, such as the election by the popular vote of whole "tickets" embracing offices of the most trivial description, would seem strange and unfamiliar to our people, and we should be embroiled in the quadrennial turmoil of the election of a Chief Magistrate, in whom, probably, not one Canadian in ten thousand would feel the slightest personal interest, and, notwithstanding the carefully and persistently re-iterated assertion that the Dominion has no bond of union, we entirely disbelieve that a vast majority of our countrymen would contemplate with complacency the suppression of the national autonomy, which, after struggling through a minority seriously embarrassed by faction and cowardice, is about to vindicate its inherent vigor, if it be not nipped in the bud by "alternatives" sprung upon it out of due time, and often urged for no better purpose than to serve party ends, or as a vent to the chronic discontent of minds restless with vanity and the craving for notoriety.

The general tone of the Press indicates that Canada is neither alarmed by the bluster mainly incidental to the Presidential campaign, nor cajoled by the blandishments of Senator Sherman, whose treatment of the subject is only redeemed from being insulting by an evident desire not to be offensive.

Canada is to-day like a maiden subjected to the persecutions of a coarse but wealthy suitor, whose advances are so brutal and self-sufficient that they succeed only in inspiring insuperable disgust in the victim of them; but, if we do not mistake, she will take courage and confidence in the splendid national future before her if she be true to herself, and will sum up the annexation question in the words of Isaiah—"For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways!"

THE DEAD KAIZER'S DIARY.

The publication of the extracts from the Diary of the late Emperor Frederic is in many respects a very curious affair. There are doubts as to the genuineness of at least some of them, and it is yet uncertain by whose authority, connivance, or manipulation, they came to see the light. We are not surprised that Prince Bismarck should deem the publication a subject for prosecution, as some of the relations made amount to state secrets, and others are calculated to do public damage in the present state of the country.

It is altogether unlikely that the Empress Victoria should have sanctioned the step, as, although no doubt jealous for the reputation of her husband, and not much in accord with Prince Bismarck, it is most improbable that a Princess of sound knowledge and ability, who must be perfectly cognizant of the necessity of reticence in matters of state where even the interests of peace might be jeopardized by undue disclosures, could allow any personal feeling to tempt her to a disregard of it, though the blow to Prince Bismarck no doubt comes from the unscrupulous party which has before now caused him both annoyance and danger. This question the German courts will fight out for themselves, though the solution, if obtained, will not be without interest to everyone who watches the threatening and lowering sky of European politics.

The Diary, however, if it be not garbled, has two points of singular interest. It would appear, in the first place, that it was the then Crown Prince, and not, as was universally believed, Prince Bismarck, who, with keen intuition, saw the moment at which the consolidation of Germany could, if ever, be accomplished by placing the Imperial Crown on the head of the King of Prussia. He it was who urged on the consummation at a time when the great Chancellor himself feared and hesitated, and, if for no other reason, it is easy to imagine the disgust of Prince Bismarck at having the wind thus taken out of his sails at a time when the public conviction of his prescience and astuteness is of considerable importance.

The other remarkable point is the revelation that the Emperor Napoleon, with the wildness of a drowning man catching at a straw, attempted to induce the Germans to modify the terms "of the peace conditions or promise of a common war against England," thus, in fact, run the words of the laconic diary.

England was very slow to believe the thorough, though weak, perfidy of the charlatan who was clever enough to make her fatuous statesmen his cat-paw against Russia, in which matter the evil that he did lives after him, for to that wretched fiasco is due the Russophobia which has lasted ever since, and has converted a very good friend and ally into an annoyed, digusted and suspicious neighbor.

It is remarkable that Louis Napoleon could have brought himself to believe, as he must have done, that such a proposition would weigh with the Germans to re-impose him on his unwilling country. It is probable that his mental faculties, always shallow, were impaired by the stupendous ruin into which he had plunged both France and himself. The English, with more good nature than perspicacity, ascribed to him the exhibition of a certain dignity in his captivity. The new revelation, though only showing what might be expected from the man who could project the partition of Belgium, destroys the last vestige of—we will not say respect—but toleration for his memory. It is well the line is extinct.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE LONG AND THE SHORT OF IT.

They say the longest day's In June,
The shortest in December;
And yet I cannot think 'tis true
Because, don't you remember.

How very short those days in June,
When we two were together,
And how the longest days of all
Were in the winter weather?

Whate'er the almanac may say,
No matter what the weather,
The days seem long when we're apart,
And shortest when together.

Elsie—"Are you not capable of blushing when you go to a party in such a *decollette* dress?" Edith—"No, the men blush."

"I notice that the ladies generally are wearing high-necked dresses this year." "Yes," said the old fox-hunter, "they seem to have been driven to cover at last."

The Duke of Edinburgh has been made a member of the Order of the Golden Fleece by the Queen of Spain. Tradesmen all over Europe say the tight fitted Duke is well fitted for the honor.

Mrs. Hobson (discussing an amateur theatrical entertainment)—"It struck me, Mr. Oldboy, that Mr. Smith's Romeo was a very tame affair."

Mr. Oldboy—Necessarily so, my dear madam, Mrs. Smith played Juliet, you know.—*Utica Observer.*

It is common to hear people argue that, unless you accept their opinions you have nothing before you but a *glissade* into atheism. Luckily, human nature is not thus constituted. There is not one lonely shelf of rock whereon to build a *feste Burg*, and then a slope of ice descending into an abyss. There are hundreds of shelves and landing-places with churches and chapels on every one of them. Even on Mr. Herbert Spencer's ledge there is room for a gaunt cathedral, and an altar to an unknowable God. Thus, to any author or preacher who assures us that his ledge is the only tenable ledge, we need not reply. From the mountain crest, from all the mountain ridges, ring the many bells, all inviting us to many worships.—*Andrew Lang in Contemporary Review.*

Many an amusing paragraph has appeared in newspapers as to the make up of that portentous article of ladies dress, the bustle, but heretofore we have never heard of its having been used as a safe retreat for persecuted cats. A few days since, a Halifax lady, well known in social circles, while proceeding along one of our principal streets, stopped to protect a cat which some thoughtless boys were tormenting. The poor worried animal, recognizing in the lady a friend in need, ran to her and proceeded at once to clamber into her bustle, in which quarter she remained safely ensconced until her protector reached the house of her friend. Such an instance of feline sagacity is worthy of mention, and neither utilitarians nor humanitarians will henceforth regard the bustle as an useless appendage to the body feminine.

From the annual report on education in Scotland, a writer in the *Standard* has culled some choice specimens of the wild answers of hard-run pupils. In definitions, and in grammar generally, the native talent of the pupil for absurdity appears most brilliantly. Here are a few instances:—

"A straight line," it is the opinion of one youth, "is one which lies in the same regular length from point to point." "A superficies," remarked another pupil with his back to the wall, "is the point taken between any two straight lines." Compared with the definition of a circle as "a figure bounded by a straight line," or the demonstration, "since the whole are equal, the parts must be equal," the characterization of "an isosceles triangle" as one "having two opposite sides to one another," is simply a piece of doltish stupidity. In reality, it is impossible to read these, and a host of similar blunders, without a certain degree of pity. They display some shockingly bad teaching, in addition to some egregiously bad learning.

The narrative of *Jowah* and "that whale who was almost persuaded to be a Christian" is painfully good. But it is not equal to the biography of the same Patriarch compiled by a Board-School boy competing for one of the Peek prizes. "He was the father of Lot, and had two wives. One was called Ishmale, and the other Hugher; he kept one at home, and he turned the other into the dessert, when she became a pillow of salt in the day time, and a pillow of fire at night." The following is almost equally impressive: "Moses was an Egyptian. He lived in an ark made of bullrushes, and he kept a golden calf and worshipped brazen snakes, and et nothing but kwales and manna for forty years. He was caught by the hair of his head, while riding under the bough of a tree, and he was killed by his son Absalom as he was hanging from the bough."

To attribute "Guy Mannering" and "Peveril of the Peak" to Lord Beaconsfield, and "Don Juan" to Miss Braddon, are comparatively venial blunders; and to ascribe the "Sands of Dee" to Mrs. Hemans betrays a certain critical faculty, divorced from knowledge of literary history, which is lacking in the loyal desperado who ventures to credit Prince Leopold with its authorship.

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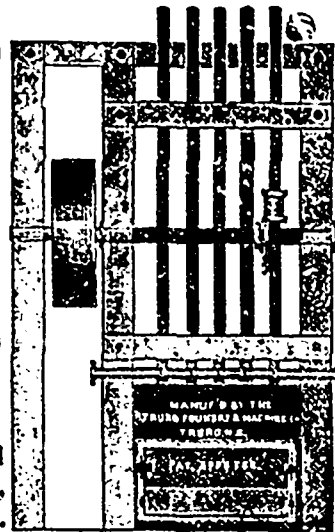
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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. M. Fraser.

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 16. For \$2.50 in cash we undertake to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with seventy-nine of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

The Spanish Consul-General at Quebec has committed suicide, owing, it is said, to business troubles.

Serious losses are reported, due to the recent storms and freshets in New Brunswick, of sheep, hay, and other products.

Two festive policemen, of Toronto, who were found drunk in a house of ill-fame, have been summarily dismissed the force by the Commissioners.

General Goodenough, R. A., arrived on the steamer *Nova Scotian*. He will inspect the fortifications of Halifax in company with Major Clarke, R.E.

There is a decided movement in and about Truro for the repeal of the Scott Act, and some influential Templars are reported as favoring the movement.

Prompt action has been taken by the Government as to repairing the break in the Cornwall canal, and the work is to be pushed with the utmost despatch.

Chief Justice Allen, of New Brunswick, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his admission to the bar at St. John on Saturday. The Bar Society presented his Lordship with a piece of plate and an address.

The Canadian hen, says the *Montreal Gazette*, is the latest object of the United States Congressional wrath, being threatened with a prohibitive duty on the product of her industry shipped across the border.

"KNIT GOODS."—A correspondent, writing on the material of "alleged woollen goods," must send in his name and address (not for publication). We cannot enter into subjects brought before us anonymously.

Quite a number of cases of typhoid and gastric fever are reported from Truro; one death has occurred and another was expected, but the Board of Health is on the alert, and active measures are being taken to abate the trouble.

The London, Ont., *Free Press* opens up the question of allowing American fishermen to tranship their cargoes over Canadian railways, and is favorable to the concession, which we are inclined to think would be a desirable measure.

Mr. Edward Blake, Q. C., has been retained by the C. P. R. in its interests with regard to the question as to whether other lines of railway in Manitoba can legally cross its track. It seems a great pity that this great corporation should adhere so persistently to an obnoxious line of policy.

A correspondent of the *Toronto Empire* asserts that Mr. Erastus Wiman, although born in Canada, is of American parentage on both sides, and was born during a brief residence of his parents in this country. If so, it will be satisfactory to Canada to be in a position to repudiate him as a Canadian.

Morrison, the Megantic murderer, is reported to be coolly arranging to give himself up, claiming, it is said, the reward offered for his own apprehension, in the name of a friend who is to use it for the purposes of his defence. This is a climax to the disgrace of the Quebec authorities and police.

The wheat of Manitoba is the highest priced in the British market, but it is only a small quantity that is so rated. The people of that Province would, however, rather have the standard lowered, as a larger quantity would attain it, and bring a price little less than that now obtained for the highest.

The new Government steamer *Stanley*, especially built at Glasgow, for the winter mail service between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, has been successfully launched, and will probably leave for Canada in December, under charge of Capt. McElhinney, nautical adviser to the Marine Department.

The value of goods entered for consumption in Canada during August was \$20,022,710, and the duty collected thereon \$2,128,648. The total dutiable goods was six and three-quarter millions. The imports are half a million in excess of those of August, 1887, and the revenue shows an increase of \$140,000. The exports amounted to \$8,153,560.

Buckley, for beating to death a woman whose last words were "Don't hit me, Tom, I love you so!" gets an amended sentence of 15 years. One Farley, at Peterboro', shoots a bigger and stronger man, who was always ill-treating him, and is at once sentenced to death. We should like to have that Toronto jury at our absolute disposal for a couple of hours!

The *Halifax* sailed on her first trip to the eastward early on Tuesday morning with a full cargo. Sailing under the British flag she has open to her a coasting trade, from which lines sailing under that of the United States are debarred. In this respect, also, we hail her as an initiation of the new spirit of enterprise which we trust is now aroused in Nova Scotia. It is understood that a full freight awaits her on her return trip.

The Canada Pacific Railway has commenced staking out its twenty-four acres of ground at Brownville, where it is to have extensive repair shops, store-houses, and all other erections necessary for a great centre. By vote of the people, the C. P. R. is to be free of taxation for ten years. Brownville is destined to become quite a centre of local trade, and the location of the works of the company at this point necessary to the operation of the road from Montreal to St. John will benefit all the surrounding portion of Maine.

The London *Athenaeum* announces that the November volume of the "Canterbury Poets" (Walter Scott, London,) will be "Poems of Wild Life," edited by Professor Roberts, of King's College. The most prominent place in the collection will be given to selections from Joaquin Miller. Several Canadian poets are represented in the collection.

Some forty gentlemen, shareholders of the Canada Atlantic Steamship Line, were entertained on Monday evening on board the *Halifax*. The spread was everything that could be desired, and the dishes well selected and admirably cooked. The *Halifax* is undoubtedly one of the finest and most elaborately fitted vessels afloat, and it is to be hoped it may not be long before the construction of a second steamer is announced.

A heavy thunder storm broke over the city yesterday morning, and it rained pretty continuously the greater part of Wednesday. The weather reports from various stations in New England indicate that the rain-fall for September in that region exceeds any on record. Hitherto that of October here would seem to have kept well up to it. Considerable damage to the potato crop has, it is feared, been the result of the continuous wet.

It would appear from the report of a meeting of the Gaelic Society, of Toronto, that payment of arrears of rent to Scotch landlords has been deducted from the \$600 voted to Crofter emigrants by the Imperial Parliament to ensure their comfortable settlement in Canada. A resolution was submitted for examination and report, condemning the British and Dominion Governments for permitting this perversion of the legitimate object of the grant.

"C. M. Cole," who has been arrested, brought to trial, and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary at Winnipeg for presenting a forged draft on an American bank, is, it is said, supposed to be the Mr. Miller who, as a yacht owner, did some sharp swindling in Halifax about three months ago. He had a number of similar drafts in his possession when captured, and, if the same man, his plan of operations does not seem to have been quite so clever as his tactics here.

The Rev. F. W. Vroom, M. A., Rector of Shediac, N. B., has been elected by the Governors of King's College, Windsor, to fill the vacant chair of Divinity in that institution. Mr. Vroom is a native of St. Stephen, N. B., and matriculated at King's with much credit in 1876. The new Professor is a diligent student with a strong taste for original investigation, and the appointment will be decidedly popular. It will also tend to remove the reproach, sometimes levelled against King's, that the University cannot supply her teachers from the ranks of her own sons. A canonry in St. Luke's Cathedral is attached to this Professorship of Divinity.

Buckley, the Toronto murderer, who brutally beat to death a woman who had but a few hours before paid his fine in a police court, got off with a verdict of manslaughter and a sentence of five years. A burglar who had broken in a door and injured a safe would probably be sentenced to three times as long a term of imprisonment. It is such verdicts and sentences as these which drive indignant people to lynch law. The people of Toronto feel outraged, and Mr. Irving, the counsel for the Crown, has only acted in accordance with public opinion, as well as a proper regard for his duty under the circumstances, in moving for the setting aside of the sentence, and for another sentence.

The pioneer steamer of a new line, to trade between Charlottetown, Halifax and Boston, arrived at Halifax on Saturday about 5 p.m. This vessel, built by the London and Glasgow Engineering and Iron Shipbuilding Company, for the Canada-Atlantic Steamship Company, resembles the largest channel steamers in size and speed, but in one or two respects exceeds them, notably in her extensive accommodation for passengers. The *Halifax* is 250 ft. in length, 35 ft. beam, and 23 ft. draught, and is about 1700 tons burthen. There are three decks—main, spar and shade. Her poop-deck is 220 feet in length. The first-class state rooms give accommodation to 423 passengers, and there are rooms for fifty second-class passengers. Steam-heating, electric lighting, thorough ventilation and sanitation have been carefully treated, and pneumatic bells are fitted in state and public rooms. The public rooms are finished with the artistic taste which characterizes all Clyde passenger steamers. The dining saloon, which is seated for eighty persons, is decorated with oak, satin, mahogany and walnut. There is on the shade deck a large smoking saloon. The accommodation for carriages and horses has been specially considered, and the machinery for working the general cargo and the ship itself is very complete, including a steam winch at each of the three hatches, steam warping capstan aft, steam windlass and capstan forward, and steam steering and sounding gear. In view of the probability of icebergs being frequently met with on the coast, the ship has been made specially strong, with heavy scantlings forward. She is divided by water-tight bulkheads, and has double bottoms, with water ballast cells between them. The engines are triple expansion. The boilers worked on trial at a pressure of 160 lbs per square inch, and the engines developed 3100 horse power. When tried on the measured mile on the Clyde, speed of 15½ knots was attained, but she made the high rate of 17 just before coming into port. She will be an immense addition to the facilities and comfort of the increasing passenger traffic on the route for which she is destined. The *Halifax* will be under the command of Captain S. R. Hill, formerly of the *Utunda*, who has superintended the construction of the vessel, and by his advice assisted the builders in arranging some of the specially suitable features of the steamer. Crowds of people have visited the new boat, and all express unqualified satisfaction with her.

The *Farmers' Review* of Chicago, referring to the wheat crop in the United States, says the shortage this year will amount to 40,000,000 bushels, as compared with last year. The total yield is placed at 418,998,372 bushels.

According to Maine papers, sleighs were out in Aroostook County last week.

Yellow fever still reigns supreme at Jacksonville, Fla., the number of cases being even on the increase, on account of the moist, warm weather.

An idiot in the shape of an Ohio farmer, stowed away \$475 safely in a stove. While he was absent, a cold spell came on, and his family started a fire. All the fools are not dead yet, and it seems as if they never would be.

Among the effects of the late infamous gambling in wheat is the suicide of Francis W. Williams, the head of the great commission house of Williams, Black & Co., of New York. This is lamentable enough, as the work of a single scoundrel of insatiable greed, but the great weight of suffering comes on the poor, on whom the heavy artificial advance in the price of bread entails grievous privation.

The *American Magazine* for October is to hand, with, as usual, an interesting table of contents, not the least so of which is an account, illustrated with portraits of its colonels, and views of its splendid rooms, of the famous 7th Volunteer Regiment of New York, of which it is said the members "enter upon their duties with intelligence, earnestness, and a desire for success. Strict discipline is enforced, unquestioning obedience required, and the officers are accorded the utmost respect and courtesy at all times." Let our own volunteers note.

England and Germany are in accord in the matter of Zanzibar troubles.

There appears to be some prospect of trouble in Spain, Republicans on the frontier, being, it is said, on the alert for an emeute.

It is rumored that Chief Secretary Balfour has refused to allow the military to assist at the evictions on the Clanricarde estates.

The British man-of-war *Osprey* has captured, off Mocha, three dhows having on board 204 slaves. The captains of the dhows and four of the slaves were killed before the slavers surrendered.

The situation at Suakim is reported to be serious, the enemy having succeeded in entrenching himself at a short distance, in spite of the efforts of the garrison, which is too weak. It is, however, to be speedily reinforced.

Something very odd, a college of carpentry for women, has been started in the old university town of Cambridge, England. It is intended not so much to teach the trade as to develop manual dexterity among women.

There is no end to the idiocies of tourists. They have now taken to depositing cards about tombstones, statues and busts. The only thing in favor of the inanity is, that, after all, it is better than chipping and defacing.

English farmers have turned against the sparrows as a pest to agriculture, and are offering rewards for their destruction. It is asserted that these birds, cause a loss to agricultural England of \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 per year.

Henry Campbell, member of parliament for South Fermanagh, and private secretary to Parnell, has brought an action against the *Times* for libel, that paper having stated that he was the writer of the alleged Parnell letters.

Two young Germans in Berlin fought a duel with tricycles. Starting at 300 yards apart, they charged full tilt against each other, with slight injuries to themselves and serious hurts to their machines. Their honor was satisfied.

A terrific explosion of petroleum occurred a few days since on board the French steamer *Ville de Calais*, which arrived at Calais from Philadelphia. The vessel was completely wrecked, and a great loss of life, at present unknown, took place.

The German Dr. Bergmann proposes, it is said, to bring an action for libel in the English courts against Sir Morell Mackenzie, on account of statements made by the latter in his work, which has been seized in Germany with a view to its suppression.

It appears that the Italians are to a certain extent following in the footsteps of the Germans and Spanish authorities, inasmuch as the Turin Municipality have decreed that all the theatres in that town must be lighted by electricity from November 1.

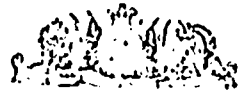
The *Times* has formulated its accusations against certain Irish members in a clear and uncomprehensive manner, which, it would seem, unless there is real innocence of complicity with the unlawful means used for certain ends, will be somewhat difficult to evade.

The King of the Netherlands is dying. He has been in a precarious state for several months. He is wheeled about from room to room in a chair, and is even unable to sign his name. During the last three weeks all State business has been transacted by Queen Emma.

Daniel Goulding, formerly warden in Tullamore jail, has been arrested for perjury at the inquest into the death of John Mandeville. Goulding deposed at the inquest that Mandeville had been ill treated by himself and other wardens under orders of the governor of the jail.

The Prince of Wales was present recently at a court performance, at Bucharest, of a Shakespearian charade in fourteen tableaux, devised by the Queen of Roumania, who took the leading role. The Royal party after dinner heard the English comedy, "A happy pair," rendered by the daughter of the American Minister and Mr. Kennedy.

There is said to be a strong personal antagonism between the Emperor William and Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria—so strong that the Austrian Emperor had, it is reported, to threaten his son with deprivation of his command at Vienna to prevent him from absenting himself during the Kaiser's visit. This, if true, is a bad lookout for the future.



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A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications, will be ready for examination at this office and at the Lock-Keepers' house, Galops, on and after Tuesday, the 10th day of October instant, where forms of tender may be obtained by Contractors on personal application.

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

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

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

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

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

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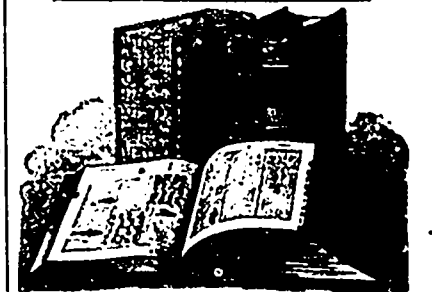
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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

HOWE ON IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

(Continued.)

"The crown colonies and foreign populations are not included in this scheme. Her Majesty's ministers may devise some mode by which they can be provided for. I pass them by, because I do not see the way clear to admit them, until they have achieved the status of self-governing provinces with responsible Ministers to send; but, if they were made to feel that, by qualifying themselves for rational self-government, they might ultimately enjoy the full privileges of British citizenship, the effect even upon those portions of the Empire, still treated as territories are treated in the United States, might not be without its value in exciting to emulation and improvement.

Having made this step in advance, I would proceed to treat the whole Empire as the British Islands are treated, holding every man liable to serve the Queen in war and making every pound's worth of property responsible for the national defence."

Mr. Howe next proposes that a decennial census in all parts of the Empire should be provided for, to embrace certain specified details. Then, after sketching the outline of a bill for the organization of the imperial defences, he goes on:—

"By another bill, to operate uniformly over the whole Empire, (India being excluded as she provides for her own army,) the funds should be raised for the national defence. This measure, like the other, should be submitted for the sanction of the Colonial Governments and Legislatures. This tax should be distinguished from all other imposts, that the amount collected could be seen at a glance, and that every portion of the whole people might see what they paid and what every other portion had to pay.

This fund could either be raised as head-money over the whole population, in the form of a property or income tax, or by a certain per-centage upon imports (~~which last method Mr. Howe preferred~~), constituting, next to existing liabilities, a first charge upon the Colonial revenues, and being paid into the military chest, to the credit of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

As the great arsenals, dockyards, depôts and elaborate fortifications, are in these islands, as the bulk of the naval and military expenditure for arms, munitions and provisions, occurs here, where are the great fleets and camps, the people of Great Britain and Ireland ought to be prepared to pay, and I have no doubt would, a much larger proportion towards this fund than it would be fair to exact from the outlying provinces, where, in time of peace, there is but little of naval or military expenditure.

In another respect a wise discrimination should be exercised. Within the British Islands are stored up the fruits of eighteen centuries of profitable industry. All that generations of men toiled for, and have bequeathed, is now in possession of the resident population here, including all that was created and left by the forefathers of those by whom the British Colonies have been founded. Taking into view, then, the comparison which these wealthy and densely peopled Islands bear to the sparsely populated Colonies beyond the sea, it would seem but fair that they should assume, in proportion to numbers, a much larger share of the burthens of national defence.

If the general principle be admitted, we need not waste time with the details, which actuaries and accountants can adjust. Fair allowance being made, under these two heads, I can see no reason why the Colonies should not contribute in peace and war their fair quotas towards the defence of the Empire.

But the question may now be asked, and everything turns upon the answer that may be given to it, will the colonies consent to pay this tax, or to make any provision at all for the defence of the Empire? It must be apparent that no individual can give an answer to this question: that the Cabinet, were they to propound this policy, even after the most anxious enquiry and full deliberation, could only wait in hope and confidence for the response to be given by so many communities, so widely dispersed, and affected by so many currents of thought. There is enough of doubt to perplex and almost to deter them from trying the experiment, yet it is so hopeful, there is so little to be lost by failure, and so much to be gained by success, that, with all respect, I would urge Her Majesty's Government to give the question their grave consideration.

That it is the duty, and would be for the interest, of all Her Majesty's subjects in the outlying provinces, fairly admitted to the enjoyment of the privileges indicated, to make this contribution, I have not a shadow of doubt. Without the protection of the fleets and armies of England, they are all defenceless. Without efficient organization, they cannot lean upon and strengthen each other, or give the Mother Country that moral support which in peace makes diplomacy effective, and in war would make the contest short, sharp and decisive. Besides, the overflow of labor and of capital into the Colonies is to some extent checked by doubts as to the security of their future. If once organized and consolidated, under a system mutually advantageous and universal, known, there would be an end of all jealousies between the taxpayers at home and abroad. We should no longer be weakened by discussions about defence or propositions for dismemberment, and the irritation which is now kept up by shallow thinkers and mischievous politicians, would give place to a general feeling of brotherhood, of confidence, of mutual exertion, dependence, and security. The great powers of Europe and America would at once recognize the wisdom and forethought out of which had sprung this national combination, and they would be slow to test its strength. We should secure peace on every side by the notoriety given to the fact, that on every side we were prepared for war.

But suppose this policy propounded and the appeal made, and that the response is a determined negative. Even in that case it would be wise to make it, because the public conscience of the Mother Country would then be clear, and the hands of her statesmen free, to deal with the whole question of national defence, in its broadest outlines or in its bearing on the case of any single province or group of provinces, which might then be dealt with in a more independent manner.

But I will not for a moment do my fellow Colonists the injustice to suspect that they will decline a fair compromise of a question which involves at once their own protection and the consolidation and security of the Empire. At all events if there are any communities of British origin anywhere, who desire to enjoy all the privileges and immunities of the Queen's subjects without paying for and defending them, let us ascertain where and who they are—let us measure the proportions of political repudiation now, in a season of tranquility—when we have leisure to gauge the extent of the evil and to apply correctives, rather than wait till war finds us unprepared and leaning upon presumptions in which there is no reality."

The essayist here proceeds to maintain that the apparent lack of compactness of the Empire has elements of strength and prosperity as well as of weakness. In the course of his argument in support of this thesis he remarks:—

"All that the sun ripens or the seas produce is ours without going beyond our own boundaries. If a zolverein, such as the Germans have, or free trade between states such as the great Republic enjoys, be advantageous, we will have them on the widest scale, and with a far larger population. The seas divide our possessions it is true, but out of this very division grow our valuable fisheries, our mercantile marine, our lines of ocean steamers; and out of these our navy, and the supremacy upon the sea, which, if we hold together, with cheaper iron, coal, timber and labour, than almost any maritime country, no other power can dispute.

I cannot believe that there is in a single province of the Empire, in which British settlers form a majority, a disposition to break away from the honorable compact under which these advantages are mutually shared, or an indisposition to contribute towards their perpetual guardianship and protection."

These are the words of the far-sighted and high-minded statesman of Nova Scotia, weighing the issues about to be. This is the counsel of a great leader who, "being dead, yet speaketh."

F. BLAKE CROFTON.

DON'T.

FOR WOMANKIND.—Don't overtrim your gowns or other articles of apparel. The excess in trimmings on women's garments, now so common, is a taste little less than barbaric, and evinces ignorance of the first principles of beauty, which always involve simplicity as a cardinal virtue. Apparel piled with furbelows or similar adjuncts, covered with ornaments and garnished up and down with ribbons, is simply made monstrous thereby, and is not of a nature to please the eyes of gods or men. Leave excesses of all kinds to the vulgar.

Don't use the word *dress* for your outside garment. This is American—English, and common as it is, has not sanction of correct speakers or writers. Fortunately, the good old word *gown* is again coming into vogue; indeed its use is now considered the sign of high breeding.

Don't submit servilely to fashion. Believe in your own instincts and the looking-glass rather than the *dicta* of the mantua-makers, and modify modes to suit your personal peculiarities. How is it possible for a tall woman and a short woman to wear garments of the same style without one or the other being sacrificed?

Don't forget that no face can be lovely when exposed to the full glare of the sun. A bonnet should be so constructed as to cast the features partially in shade, for the delicate half-shadows that play in the eyes and come and go on the cheek give to woman's beauty one of its greatest charms. When fashion thrusts the bonnet on the back of the head, defy it; when it orders the bonnet to be perched on the nose, refuse to be a victim of its tyranny.

Don't wear at home faded or spotted gowns, or soiled finery, or anything that is not neat and appropriate. Appear at the breakfast-table in some perfectly pure and delicate attire—fresh, cool, and delicious, like a newly-plucked flower. Dress for the pleasure and admiration of your family.

Don't cover your fingers with finger rings. A few well chosen rings give elegance and beauty to the hand; a great number disfigure it, while the ostentation of such a display is peculiarly vulgar. And what are we to say when many ringed-fingers show a neglect of the wash-basin.

Don't wear ear-rings that draw down the lobe of the ear. A well-shaped ear is a handsome feature; but an ear misshapen by the weight of its trinkets is a thing not pleasant to behold.

Don't wear diamonds in the morning, or to any extent except upon dress occasions.

Don't wear too many trinkets of any kind.

Don't supplement the charms of nature by the use of the color-box. Fresh air, exercise, the morning bath, and proper food, will give to the cheek nature's own tints, and no other have any true beauty.

Don't indulge in confections or other sweets. It must be said that American women devour an immense deal of rubbish. If they would banish from the table pickles, preserves, pastry, cakes, and similar indigestible articles, and never touch candy, their appetite for wholesome food would be greatly increased, and as a consequence we should see their cheeks blooming like the rose.

Don't permit your voice to be high and shrill. Cultivate those low

and soft tones which, in the judgment of all ages and all countries constitute one of the charms of woman.

Don't give yourself wholly to the reading of novels. An excess of this kind of reading is the great vice of womankind. Good novels are good things, but how can women hope to occupy an equal place with men if their intellectual life is given to one branch of literature solely? (How much sound high literature does the ordinary business man read?—E.)

Don't publicly kiss every time you come together or part. Remember that public displays of affection are in questionable taste.

Don't use terms of endearment when you do not mean them. The word *dear* in the mouths of women is often nothing more than a feminine way of spelling *detestable*.

Don't, on making a call, keep talking about your departure, proposing to go, and not going. When you are ready to go say so, and then depart.

Don't make endless adieux, in leaving friends. The woman who begins at the top of the stairs, and overflows with farewells and parting admonitions every step on the way down, and repeats them a hundred times at the door, simply maddens the man who is her escort, be he her husband or lover. Be persuaded, ladies, to say "good-by" once and have done with it.

Don't forget to thank the man who surrenders his seat in the car or omnibus, or who politely passes up your fare. Thanks from a woman are ample compensation for any sacrifice a man may make in such cases, or any trouble to which he may be put.

Don't carry your parasol or umbrella when closed so as to endanger the eyes of everyone who comes near you. Don't, when in a public vehicle, thrust those articles across the passage so as to trip up the heedless or entangle the unwary.

Don't be loud of voice in public places. A retiring modest demeanor may have ceased to be fashionable, but it is as much a charm in woman today as it ever was.

Don't nag. The amiability of woman, in view of all they are subjected to from unsympathetic and brutal men, deserves great praise, but sometimes —. Let it not be written.

Don't, young ladies, giggle, or affect great merriment, when you feel none. If you reward a *bonnet* with a smile, it is sufficient. There are young women who, every time they laugh, cover their faces with their hands, or indulge in some other violent demonstration.—To whom we say, *don't*.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

COVERING FOR BOILERS, STEAM PIPES, &c.—The losses by radiation from unclothed pipes and vessels containing steam is considerable, and in the case of pipes leading to steam engines, is magnified by the action of the condensed water in the cylinder. It therefore is important that such pipes should be well protected.

A smooth or polished surface is of itself a good protection—polished tin or Russia iron having ratio, for radiation, of 53 to 100 for cast iron. Mere color makes but little difference.

Hair or wool felt has the disadvantage of becoming soon charred from the heat of steam at high pressure, and sometimes of taking fire therefrom. This has led to a variety of "cements" for covering pipes—composed generally of clay mixed with different substances, as asbestos, paper fibre, charcoal, etc. A series of careful experiments, made at the Mass. Institute of Technology in 1871, showed the condensation of steam in a pipe covered by one of them, as compared with a naked pipe, and one clothed with hair felt, was 100 for the naked pipe, 67 for the "cement" covering, and 27 for the hair felt.

"Mineral wool," a fibrous material made from blast furnace slag, is a good protection, and is incombustible.

A cheap jacketing for steam pipes, but a very efficient one, may be applied as follows: First wrap the pipe in asbestos paper—though this may be dispensed with; then lay slips of wood lengthways, from 6 to 12 according to size of pipe—binding them in position with wire or cord; and around the framework thus constructed wrap roofing paper, fastening it by paste or twine. For flanged pipe, space may be left for access to the bolts, which space should be filled with felt. If exposed to weather, use tarred paper—or paint the exterior. A French plan is to cover the surface with a rough flour paste mixed with sawdust until it forms a moderately stiff dough. Apply with a trowel in layers of about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick—give 4 or 5 layers in all. If iron surfaces are well cleaned from grease, the adhesion is perfect. For copper, first apply a hot solution of clay in water. A coating of tar will render the composition impervious to the weather.

The St. John Cotton Co., St. John, N. B., will increase its working capital to the extent of \$50,000.

The St. Hyacinthe Oil and Paint Co., St. Hyacinthe, Que., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.

The Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery is now lighted throughout by an electric light plant that cost but \$1,000. Heretofore they paid for illuminating gas on an average of \$2,500 per year.

The Windsor Foundry Co., Windsor, N. S., are enjoying a very heavy trade in Ontario this season, on their superior makes of Windsor stoves and ranges. Their works are being run to their utmost capacity, and they are pushed to fill orders. They have a branch warehouse and office on Melinda street, Toronto, orders from all points in Ontario and the West being filled therefrom. These goods are really first-class in all respects, and deserve all the favor bestowed upon them.

A New York house, which ten years ago employed one hundred travelling salesmen, now does its business entirely by trade paper advertising and correspondence, and its trade is ahead of what it used to be. Others are moving the same way, and in a few years hence the drummer will drum less numerously.

One hundred and one tenders have been received by the Department of Canals in connection with the proposed improvement on the St. Lawrence canal.

The Maritime Chemical Pulp Company's Factory, at Chatham, N. B., is a massive brick building, having two wings, and surmounted by a massive square tower. The structure and machinery cost in the vicinity of three-quarters of a million dollars, and work will soon be commenced. A track will run from Snowball's mill yard to the pulp mill for the transportation of the edgings and other mill refuse, save sawdust. Mill edgings will be converted into pulp for making paper. The Chemical Pulp Co., it is said, holds the patent of a German invention, and can produce newspaper pulp cheaply.

The statistical position of salmon is strong, and as a good demand prevails for the Columbia river and Alaska packs, prices have a very firm support, all the more because of the scarcity and high prices of lobster, mackerel, etc. The available supply of Alaska salmon is very light, and dealers are manifesting considerable interest in the result of the season's pack, which cannot be definitely ascertained for some little time yet. Prices remain as before.

Mr. H. F. Moore, agricultural editor of the London *Times*, has been to Victoria. He thinks that in the near future an immense tide of immigration will set in towards that country. The reason more people have not gone in there during the last three years is due to the fact that Australia, South America and the United States are very much better advertised throughout England than Canada.

The United States Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs has sent for information relative to the subject of railroad traffic between the United States and Canada, and as to what course has heretofore been pursued by the department in the matter of allowing the transshipment of goods in sealed cars free of duty, etc.

A series of experiments conducted in Salem, Mass., showed that an arc light of 2000 candle power had the intensity of the light increased about three fold by treating the carbons with a secret liquid preparation. The discovery bids fair to revolutionize the electric lighting business.

The liabilities of Calvert Brothers of Halifax, Eng., woollen factors, who failed recently, amount to £200,000. Their assets amount to £23,000. The firm bought on credit and sold for cash at a sacrifice. John Calvert has absconded, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

Beaver were noticed to be dying generally last spring in the Saddle Lake district N. W. T. Death was not caused by starvation as the animals were fat when found. Some unknown disease was doing the work.

COMMERCIAL.

The steady movement in trade has continued, and though not specially active, a fair distribution of goods in most lines has transpired at prices which have been generally steady. Staple goods have, as a rule, remained without material alteration in values. Some complaints as to payments—as there always will be—but on the whole there has been nothing of a serious character, and, in fact, maturing obligations are met as satisfactorily as could be expected. Of course, the bad weather that has prevailed interferes considerably with the movement of goods in the country, but, after all, trade has been fairly good.

A cable says every detail of the Pacific mail contract is finally settled between the Imperial Government and the Canada Pacific Railway Company. Tenders for three new steamers will be received within a week. The contract stipulates that the service shall commence in eighteen months, the company receiving annually forty five thousand pounds from the Imperial Government and fifteen thousand pounds from the Dominion Government, for a monthly service for ten years from Vancouver to Yokohama and Hong Kong, also calling at Shanghai. A *Times* correspondent urges that the trans-Atlantic service should consist of a special train from London to Plymouth or Milford-haven, and a fast steamer thence to Halifax or Quebec, doing the whole journey in six or seven days.

It is rumored that Portland is to be again made the winter port of Canada. It is to be hoped that the Government, in making any new contract for carrying the mails, will guard against any movement in this direction. Of course much will depend on whether the I. C. R. is improved and sufficiently equipped to accommodate all possible requirements, but surely, the public have a right to expect that a road owned and run by their Government will furnish as good facilities to persons desiring to transact business with it, as a road owned by a private corporation would instinctively supply.

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Oct. 12	Prev. week	1887	1886	1885	1885	1887	1886	1885
United States	197	146	190	149	179	7,671	7,310	7,898	9,060
Canada	34	43	25	24	25	1,351	993	959	1,029

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Pro-

vince during the past week.—Isaac T. Winans, Hotel, Truro, assigned to James W. Johnson, Ronald T. McDonald, grocer, New Glasgow, assigned to Alex. Cameron, in trust for his creditors, John P. McCullough, dry goods and clothing, Truro, assigned in trust; Wm. H. Finlay, general store, Springhill, assigned in trust; H. & A. Locke, West India trade, Lockport, assigned in trust.

DRY GOODS.—A fair sorting up business has been done in dry goods, the recent cold weather having stimulated the demand for certain lines of woollen and knitted wear and heavy dress goods. The fall movement has, so far, been fully up to expectations. Travellers through this province report encouragingly as to the prospects for the winter business, and paper maturing, so far, has been generally well met, though a rather large percentage of renewals was sought, and they were usually conceded. This shows that the banks have confidence in the position of the dry goods trade in Nova Scotia at least.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The pig iron market is firm, with a good business doing at the recently quoted advance. Warrants have declined to 40s. Cables quote spot tin at £101 7s. 6d., and Chili bars at £83. Wrought iron pipe has advanced in sympathy with the stronger feeling in iron, and manufacturers have advanced prices. Reports from Great Britain are firmer in tone, and makers have stopped making purchases of raw material. There has been no change in prices.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local demand for flour continues to be good, and the market has been active and steady, with prices tending upwards. A very considerable volume of business has been transacted in this line. The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the grain trade, says—“Decreased deliveries of native wheats, combined with the bad condition of samples, has caused an advance in London of 2s. for finest white wheats, and 1s. for red wheats. Provincial values are also strong. Country flour has advanced 6d. to 1s. Foreign wheats are irregular at an average rise of 9d. in London. Spot wheat in London has advanced 4d. per cental. Corn is quiet. At yesterday's market wheats were very firm; English maintained an advance of 2s., foreign were 1s. to 2s. higher, and best kinds showed a still further rise, 3s. more being paid for Duluth. Flour was 2s. dearer in London, the top price being raised 4s., the quotation standing at 40s. Corn, oats, and linseed were firm.” Beerholm's cable says.—“Cargoes off coast, on passage, and for prompt shipment—wheat steadier; corn slow. California wheat, promptly to be shipped, 42s. 9d.; nearly due, 42s. 6d. Liverpool spot wheat firmer; do. corn, upward tendency. California wheat in Liverpool very quiet at 8s. 3d. October, 8s. 3½d. November, 8s. 4½d. December, Liverpool mixed maize quiet at 4s. 8d. November, 4s. 5d. January. Flour in Paris, 41s. 3d. November. Wheat in Paris a turn dearer at 47s. 9d. October, and 48s. November. At Antwerp spot wheat is quiet.” The Chicago wheat market has been strong, and prices moved steadily up to \$1.15 November, \$1.16½ December, \$1.15½ May. Corn was strong and active, and advanced about 1c. to 46c. November, 41½c. December, 39½c. May. Oats also improved to 24½c. November, 25½c. December, 29½c. May. In New York the grain markets have been rather slow, caution characterizing movements. Quotations, however, were comparatively steady, figures for wheat being at about \$1.11½ October, \$1.13½ November, \$1.15½ December, \$1.19½ May. Corn 52½c. October, 53½c. November, 53½c. December, 49½c. January, 48½c. May. Oats 30½c. October, 30½c. November, 31½c. December, 32½c. January.

PROVISIONS.—There has been no change in this line sufficiently important to mention. The demand for pork has been fair, and the market fairly active, with a good jobbing business at firm prices. The enquiry for lard has been better, and the movement satisfactory at quotations. In the Liverpool market no change has occurred, except in lard, which was weak, and a decline of 3d. was scored, which brought it to 49s. 3d. Pork was steady at 77s. 6d.; bacon at 47s. to 49s. 6d.; tallow at 28s. The Chicago pork market was stronger, and advanced to \$14.42½ November; \$14.32½ December, \$14.42½ January. The hog market was strong, and prices advanced 10c. to 15c.

BUTTER.—The local trade in butter has continued good, especially for the finest grades, which meet with a ready sale. Messrs. Hodson Bros., of Liverpool, G. B., report:—“The arrivals of American and Canadian continue in small quantities, and are quoted at 80s. to 90s., the latter being only obtainable for choice creamery in firm condition. Finest kiwi is quoted at 110s. to 115s.; Irish—Cork firsts, 95s.; seconds, 89s.; thirds, 83s.; fourths, 78s. per cwt.”

CHEESE.—There has been no abatement in the strength that has of late signalized the cheese market. Although there is undoubtedly a disposition to discourage any further pushing of the advance, it is evident that the tone is strong so far as this side is concerned. New York made a sharp advance last week, being quoted at 11c., and even more was mentioned. The *New York Commercial Bulletin* says.—“The great avidity shown by the home trade to obtain a supply of cheese, even at the rapidly advancing cost, is one of the remarkable features of the situation. Indeed it is the prime factor stimulating the market at the moment, and some dealers assert that they have never been so driven in meeting orders from all sections of the country dependent upon this locality, as at the present moment. The South, in particular, is a free buyer, and it looks as if there was a rush to make amends for the lull that took place during the yellow fever scare. The general strength of the market is unquestioned, but just how far it extends is the difficult point to determine.” A Liverpool, G. B., correspondent writes:—“The market continues quiet, holders being disposed to sell, but buyers not coming forward freely. The best enquiry is for cool August cheese, which has been obtainable at 43s. to 44s., though occasionally 44s. 6d. is required. Julys are more plentiful than Augusts, and prices are rather irregular, ranging from 38s. to 40s. for Western States, and 40s. to 43s. for best New York State and Canadian, the latter being in all cases

worth fully 1s. to 2s. over States, owing to better keeping qualities. The stock of medium and lower grades is large, and sells very slowly, nominally quoted at 12s. to 20s. for skimmed, and 35s. to 35s. for mealy medium."

APPLES—Local receipts of apples have been large during the past week, but the quality and size have not been up to the average of recent years. As to the Montreal trade, the *Trade Bulletin* says:—"The shipments of apples from this port for week ending Oct. 8th, were 16,394 bbls. against 21,796 bbls. the week previous. The total shipments from the commencement of the season are 52,893 bbls. against 20,750 bbls. for the corresponding period last year. The destination of last week's shipments from this port were 8,155 bbls. to Liverpool, and 8,239 bbls. to Glasgow. From Halifax the shipments were 10,786 bbls., all to London; from New York 28,956 bbls., and from Boston 13,143 bbls. The aggregate shipments from all the Atlantic ports last week were 69,270 bbls., against 50,597 bbls. the week previous, and for the season to date 183,878 bbls., against 106,148 bbls. for the same period last year, showing an increase of 77,730 bbls." A Liverpool, G. B., report reads:—"Baldwins and Greenings 11s. to 13s., Kings 17s. to 19s., Ribstons 13s. to 15s., Spios and Spitz 12s. to 14s., Culverts 10s. to 12s., Jennottings 8s. to 10s., Cranberry and 20oz. 14s. to 16s. The market is very flat except for fine grades of sound fruit." The Glasgow market is depressed on account of heavy arrivals of fall fruit, but is steady for leading varieties.

DRIED FRUITS.—The local business is just now merely nominal, as future prices are not determined. The Patras circular of Cromidi & Bretthauer, Aug. 29, reports fine weather and the bulk of the currant crop safely housed. The arrivals from the provinces to that date has been 9,500 tons, of which only 1,175 tons remained unsold. The market had shown a declining tendency from the opening sales, consequent upon discouraging advices from England and France. The lower grades had been cleared at 15s. to 15s. 6d. f. o. b., for bbls. for American account. Filatra and Gargalians quoted 16s. 6d. f. o. b. in bbls. About 900 tons of Pyrgos had also been sold for America at 15s. 3d. to 16s. f. o. b., in bbls., with sellers at the lower price at the close. Of Calamata currants about 1,000 tons had been taken for France at par of 14s. 6d. to 14s. 9d. f. o. b., in bbls., with large quantities still to be had at the inside figure. Patras fruit was neglected, yet holders were firm at 19s. f. o. b., in cases for Serraglia, and 20s. to 21s. f. o. b., for Casalina. Vostizza currants after a brisk demand at rising prices, had become quiet, and holders were disposed to accept lower prices. They closed 24s. 6d. to 25s. f. o. b. half-cases for choice; 22s. 6d. to 24s. 6d. half-cases for fine and 21s. to 22s. 6d., cases for good. The *Pontiac* for New York, sailed 25th inst., with 1,620 tons.

SUGARS AND MOLASSES.—Buyers have fairly stocked up of late, and the demand has somewhat fallen off, but no actual change in values has occurred. **TEA**.—The tea market has ruled steady, under a fair demand, at the improvement, with holders not anxious sellers.

FISH OILS.—A Montreal report says:—"The market has ruled firm all round, sales of round lots of Newfoundland cod oil having transpired at 35c., and we now quote 36c. to 37c., Gaspé is firm at 34c. to 35c., and Halifax at 31c. to 33c. Steam refined seal oil is steady at 47c. Palo seal 42c. to 43c., and straw at 36c. to 37c. Newfoundland cod liver oil 70c., but demand slow.

FISH.—The local fish market continues to be without animation. To sum up the season's results, the Shore catch has been much below the average, and the only hope of the fisherman lies in a late run of mackerel, which, if it occurs, may pull them up. In consequence of continued bad weather rendering the handling of fish nearly impossible, prices here have had a firmer tone, and this has been helped materially by the very small shipments to the West Indian markets, which has kept them steady. A number of enquiries have been received from abroad for mackerel, which it is very difficult to fill. Quite fancy figures are rumored, but we hear of no actual transactions above our quoted prices. Our outside advices are as follows.—Montreal, October 15.—"There is a good demand for Labrador herring at \$5.25 to \$5.50, and higher prices talked of. A round lot of 1,000 bbls. was sold on p. t., but known to be between \$5 and \$5.25. Dry cod is firm at \$5 to \$5.25 per qtl., and green cod at \$5 for No. 1, and \$5.25 for No. 1 large. Cape Breton herring are steady, at \$5.50 to \$6. Labrador salmon \$14 to \$15 per bbl. Labrador herring have been sold in round lots at \$5.50, while smaller quantities have brought \$5.75 to \$6, with half bbls. at \$3 to \$3.10. Had dies have met with a good demand at 7c. to 8c. Oysters have been in big demand, and some round lots have been sold at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bbl."

Gloucester, Mass., October 15.—"Mackerel have sold about as fast as received, in fishermen's order, at \$25 to \$26 per bbl. for large, and from \$16.62½ to as high as \$17.62½ for small. Shipping prices of fresh halibut 14c. and 9c. per lb. for white and gray. We quote large Georges codfish at \$1.75 to \$5 per qtl., and small at \$1.25. Bank \$4.25 and \$1. Shore \$4.50 and \$4.12½ for large and small. Dry Bank \$5 and \$4.50. We quote cured cusk at \$3.50 per qtl.; hako \$2.25, haddock \$3.12½; heavy salted pollock \$2.50; and English-cured do. \$3 per qtl. Labrador herring \$6.00 per bbl.; medium split \$5.50; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$6.75; Eastport \$5; round shore \$3.50; pickled codfish \$5.50; haddock \$4.50; halibut heads \$3.00; \$7; sounds \$12; tongues and sounds \$10, tongues alewives \$5.00; trout \$14.50; California salmon \$15; Halifax do \$20; Newfoundland do. \$18. Clam bait \$7 to \$7.50; slivers \$6.25; halibut fins \$13." Boston, October 15.—"The mackerel market holds firm. Sales of Nova Scotia plain 3's have been made at \$17 to \$17.50, Prince Edward Island, unculled, \$23 to \$21. There will probably be a firm market from this time on, but prices are already high enough. Large split herrings are \$5.50 to \$6.75, Labradors \$6 to \$6.25 for good lots. The codfish market is firm. The weather has been very unfavorable for curing." Havana, October 16 (by cable via New York)—Prices are advancing. Codfish, \$7, haddock \$6; hako \$5.50.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

BREADSTUFFS.

SUGAR.	Cut Leaf	.....	7 1/2 to 8 1/2
	Granulated	.....	7 1/2 to 7 3/4
	Circle A	.....	7 1/2
	White Extra C	.....	6 1/2
	Extra Yellow C	.....	6 1/4
	Yellow C	.....	6 1/4 to 6 1/2
TEA.	Conon, Common	.....	17 to 19
	Fair	.....	20 to 23
	Good	.....	25 to 29
	Choice	.....	31 to 33
	Extra Choice	.....	35 to 36
	Oolong, Choice	.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	Barbadoes	.....	35
	Demerara	.....	36
	Diamond No.	.....	43
	Porto Rico	.....	36 to 37
	Cleufuegos	.....	32
	Trinidad	.....	34 to 35
	Antigua	.....	34 to 35
	Tobacco, Black	.....	38 to 44
	Bright	.....	42 to 68
BISCUITS.	Pilot Bread	.....	2.60 to 2.90
	Boston and Thin Family	.....	6 1/4
	Soda	.....	6 1/2
	do in 1/2 boxes, 50 to case	.....	7 1/2
	Fancy	.....	8 to 15

Markets are decidedly firmer all round at the time of writing. There was an unsettled feeling, but that has passed, and quotations today are from \$6.50 to \$6.90 on patents, delivered here, whilst our wholesale market is rather under those quotations. Good patents might be bought here from \$6.35 to \$6.50. We do not make any change in our quotations on flour. Cornmeal is steady. Oatmeal is firmer, and mill feeds are steady. Oats we quote at 2c. to 3c. lower. Other goods unchanged.

Flour	Graham	.....	6.50 to 6.70
	Patent high grades	.....	6.75 to 7.00
	90 per cent. Patents	.....	6.50 to 6.65
	Superior Extra	.....	6.15 to 6.25
	Extras from Patents	.....	6.25 to 6.50
	Low grades in sacks	.....	3.75 to 3.80
	" " barrels	.....	4.00 to 4.25
	Oatmeal, Standard	.....	4.00 to 4.75
	" Granulated	.....	5.00
	" Rolled	.....	5.00 to 5.10
	Corn Meal—kiln dried	.....	3.25 to 3.30
	Bran, per ton	.....	20.00 to 21.00
	Shorts	.....	24.00 to 25.00
	Middlings	.....	26.00 to 27.00
	Mill or Mixed Feed, per ton	.....	30.00
	Oil Cake, Ground	.....	35.00
	Oats per bushel of 34 lbs.	.....	40 to 42
	" " of 48	.....	nominal
	" " of 60	.....	1.60 to 1.10
	White Beans, per bushel	.....	2.15 to 2.20
	Pot Barley, per barrel	.....	5.55
	Hay per ton	.....	13.00 to 14.50
	Straw	.....	11.00 to 12.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	.....	11.00 to 11.50
" Am. Plate	.....	12.00 to 12.50
" Ex. Plate	.....	12.50 to 13.00
Pork, Mess, American	.....	18.00 to 18.50
American, clear	.....	19.00 to 19.50
" E. I. Mess	.....	18.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	.....	15.50 to 16.00
" Prime Mess	.....	13.25 to 13.75
Lard, Tubs and Pails	.....	13
Cases	.....	13.50 to 14.00
Hams, P. E. I., green	.....	none
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef	.....	\$2.20 per bbl.

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL	Extra	.....	none
	No. 1	.....	none
	2 large	.....	17.00
	2 medium	.....	none
	3 large	.....	12.50
	3 medium	.....	12.00
HERRING	No. 1 Shore, July	.....	4.75 to 5.00
	No. 1 August, Round	.....	4.25
	September	.....	1.25
	Round Shore	.....	3.50
	Labrador, in cargo lots, per 51	.....	1.50 to 5.00
	Bay of Islands, Split	.....	2.25 to 2.50
	Round	.....	2.00 to 2.25
	Alewives, per bbl	.....	5.00
CODFISH	Hard Shore, new	.....	4.15
	New Bank	.....	3.80
	Bay	.....	4.00
SALMON , No 1	.....	15.50 to 16.00	
HADDOCK , per qtl.	.....	2.75	
HAKE	.....	2.35	
CUSK	.....	1.75	
POLLOCK	.....	1.25	
HAKE SOUND , per lb.	.....	30	
COD OIL A	.....	26 to 27	

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

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing)	5.00 to 5.50
Tall Cans	4.50 to 5.00
Flat	6.25 to 6.40
Newfoundland Flat Cans	6.25 to 6.50

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.	.....	25.00 to 28.00
Merchantable, do do	.....	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2, do	.....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.	.....	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension, good, per m	.....	9.50 to 10.00
Merchantable, do do	.....	8.00 to 9.00
Small do do	.....	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable	.....	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	.....	3.00 to 3.50
No 2, do do	.....	1.00 to 1.25
spruce, No 1	.....	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m	.....	2.00
Hard wood, per cord	.....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	.....	2.25 to 2.50

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

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	.....	22 to 25
" in Small Tubs	.....	22 to 25
" Good, in large tubs	.....	20 to 25
" Store Packed & oversalted	.....	12 to 14
Canadian Township	.....	20 to 22
" Western	.....	17 to 18
Cheese, Canadian	.....	10 to 12

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

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

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Gravensteins	.....	2.50 to 3.00
Apples, No. 1, new, per bbl	.....	1.50 to 2.25
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	.....	6.25
Lemons, per case	.....	6.00 to 7.00
Cocoanuts, per 100	.....	5.00
Onions	.....	.....
" American Silver 'kin	.....	2 1/4 to 2 1/2
Dates, boxes, new	.....	5 1/2
Raisins, Valencia, new	.....	7 to 7 1/2
Figs, Elme, 6 lb boxes per lb.	.....	12
" small boxes	.....	13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags	.....	6
Bananas, per bunch	.....	2.00 to 3.00
Grapes, Almeria, kgs.	.....	5.50 to 6.25

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	.....	16 to 18
Geese, each	.....	none
Ducks, per pair	.....	70 to 80
Chickens	.....	50 to 60

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

AT CROSS-PURPOSES.

(Continued.)

He had been compelled to thrust back the olive-branch she had proffered so sweetly, and he had not been able to offer any explanation of his seeming discourtesy. Until then she had been only angry, and Kitty's anger, though unpleasant, was not a novelty to him, for she had a quick temper; it was a surface-fault, as Paul well knew. But at parting she had been offended; she had looked hurt; and he writhed at the remembrance. His refusal of her request to escort her home must have seemed to her very odd. Obviously, there was no comfort to be had out of thoughts about Kitty.

The little clock cut the silence with a sharp metallic voice. Seven already! Stuyvesant could hardly realize it. He rose and shook the ashes out of his pipe and took a turn or two up and down the room. Then he opened the window and looked out. The sky was clouding over, and the wind was milder. A change of weather was impending, and it would probably rain before morning. The streets below were comparatively quiet. It was the hour when New York dines. A few shop-girls from the later-closing stores straggled along, tired enough, no doubt, after their long day, and yet they trudged ahead briskly on the way home. The cars, dwarfed by the height from which he looked on them, crept along like huge beetles; those bound up town were filled to overflowing, those going in the opposite direction were nearly empty. Delivery wagons were still dashing about in all directions, loaded with the result of the day's shopping. A group of well-dressed young men turned into the square; they were very animated in gesture and talked loudly; Stuyvesant could hear their voices, but not what they said. A policeman had stopped directly beneath the window and was slapping his white-gloved hands across his chest to keep up the circulation. To him advanced a man of dishevelled appearance and lurching gait. As he approached he required a great deal of the sidewalk, and the shop-girls drew together right and left as he passed, and charitably gave him all he needed. He questioned the policeman earnestly, but apparently unintelligibly, for the officer was obliged to have the question repeated. This the other, clinging to the uniformed arm with a touching air of confidence, was nothing loath to do. Finally, the policeman walked him gently away. Paul looked out and watched their progress, wondering whether the officer was about to arrest the drunkard. On reaching the corner the policeman pointed along the side street with his club. Apparently the man had been asking his way home, and he now became obviously eloquent in the expression of his gratitude. As the policeman turned away, the fellow lurched off westward down the street, occupying more sidewalk than ever.

Stuyvesant closed the window and returned to his chair by the fire. Evidently Charley must have gone to dinner without returning home. But of course he would return to the studio directly after dinner, and then he would find the note. Paul endeavored to recollect exactly what he had said in the few lines he had written, and was angry with himself because he could not recall them word for word. Of one thing he was sure, he had not said half enough! If he had the note to write now he would speak out plainly. But, after all, what he had said was surely sufficient to bring Charley over as fast as his feet could carry him. If he had written more, the boy might have been frightened and he might have run away.

Light o'clock; the last hour seemed to have passed rapidly enough. Even allowing Charley to have lingered over his dinner at the Fried Cat or the Hole-in-the-Wall, his favorite restaurants, where he met many fellow-artists, long enough to have smoked a cigar afterwards, he could not be much later now. Paul went to the window again, and again had the character of the traffic changed. The streets were filling up rapidly, as cabs and carriages were dashing about. Street cars and pavements were alike crowded. There was a theatre close by at which a popular piece was being performed, and Paul noticed how large detachments of the throng drifted toward the open doors of the play house. The policeman had vanished. There was no still life in the picture at all. The cold brilliance of the electric light accentuated a mass of movement and bustle. The shop-girls had faded away. The women were all well dressed, bright, and, at that distance, apparently handsome and happy. The daughters of Eve look differently at the beginning of an evening of pleasure and at the end of a day of toil.

Half-past eight rang from a steeple across the square. Charley must have gone from his dinner straight to the theatre or some place of amusement without stopping at his studio. How could he have the heart to enjoy himself with Nemesis on his track? Stuyvesant felt a hot wave of indignation against young Vaughn roll across his mind. What right had Charley to be out among those joyous holiday throngs, while he, Paul, was stretched on a rack of vicarious apprehensions? Was he to spend his evening, when he might have been with Kitty, when he should have been with Kitty, waiting for that boy, who did not even think it worth his while to return to his studio to see if anything had happened in his absence? "One would think," muttered Paul, irefully, "that he would feel uneasy to-day, when the loss of the picture has just been discovered. It seems to me that if I were in his place I should not dare to leave that studio for a moment, knowing what it contains. But if I had been in his place the Mary Magdalen would be in Sam Sargent's Paris apartments, where it belongs, and there would be none of this trouble at all."

Nine o'clock sounded from the clock on the mantel. Stuyvesant was now seriously uneasy. What if Charley had returned to his studio and by some mischance had failed to see the note? On reflection, Paul dismissed

this fear as not worth considering. The note had been so placed that it could not but catch his eye. That Charley had purposely ignored the summons was not to be supposed. It would not be like Charley, and yet there were a great many things in this whole dreary business which were even more unlike him.

On the whole, the easiest and most logical supposition was that he had been detained somehow, or somewhere, and that he had not yet returned to his studio. Paul would greatly have liked to go to the Rubens to satisfy himself on this point, but he was afraid to stir out. His most distinct recollection of the note he had left was that he had charged Charley to come straight to him, and that he had declared his intention of remaining at home until he received the visit. To go to the studio now would therefore be to run the risk of missing him on the way. Clearly, the only thing to do was to wait.

Ten o'clock it was when Stuyvesant next looked at his watch. He took down his pipe and filled it again. Never had the goddess Nicotina had a more stubborn demon to exorcise than that which occupied his breast that night. Over and over again, with wearisome reiteration, he traced the whole case which he had so unwillingly worked up against Charley. Hoping against hope, he tried again and again to find a flaw in it somewhere, but to no purpose. From the starting point of the check to the finding of the picture, all was clear, logical, unanswerable. The hypothesis of blackmail fitted every circumstance that required accounting for,—Charley's preoccupation, his changed manner, his neglect of his work, his association with Zalinski, and his paying money to the creature whom Stuyvesant recalled with a shudder. And in the picture Paul had found the guilty secret, the key to all these mysteries.

He smoked rapidly, in quick impatient puffs, and when his pipe went out he immediately filled another, laying aside his favorite meerschaum to cool. It was soon eleven o'clock, and the streets were all astir again. There were crowds pouring out of the theatre. The jingling ear bells and the grinding carriage wheels reached Paul even in his aerial castle. There was a big ball at the Academy to-night he remembered. He had forsworn such gayeties since he had become engaged to Miss Vaughn, but he caught himself wondering who would be there this year. "The same old crowd, I suppose," he muttered, half cynically, half contemptuously, and then he wondered how that same old crowd would regard him if it should ever become known who had stolen the picture. This train of thought was unbearable, and Stuyvesant sprang from his seat again, and paced the room, pipe in mouth.

Soon the last possible plea which he could advance to his own mind for Charley's continued absence would be passed upon. If the young fellow had gone to the theatre without calling at his studio, he might have been delayed till eleven o'clock, but certainly not much later. It was very near midnight now. The latest performance at any theatre had been concluded some time ago. A few minutes more must decide.

Once again he raised the window and looked out. The night was much milder, but dark and cloudy, but this made little difference within the sweep of the electric lights which shed an artificial moonlight around the square. There was a steady sound of trampling feet from the pavement, the activity of the street cars was undiminished, and the rattle of the cabs and carriages seemed to have acquired a fresh impetus. There was no sign of New York falling asleep yet.

At this moment a chorus of clear young voices floated up from the sidewalk. Words and tune were alike familiar to Stuyvesant, and he unconsciously hummed them over in time with the band of light-hearted Columbia boys who were passing below:

"I'm the son of a, son of a, son of a, son of a,
Son of a Gamboler!"

Then he shut the window with an impatient ejaculation, and kicked his footstool, against which he stumbled as he turned, half across the room. Neither the nerves nor the temper of Mr. Paul Stuyvesant were reaping any benefit from his vigil.

Half-past twelve, within a minute or two, it was, when he glanced again at his watch. He had missed the light note of his own clock while looking out of the window, and the midnight hour, ringing from a hundred steeples and towers far and near, had not even attracted his attention. Was Charley never coming home? Was he— And then for the first time an appalling thought swept across Paul's consciousness like a spectre, and he shivered to his very marrow under the clutch of the icy doubt. What if Charley were come home again? What if he had looked his last on the bright face that he had learned to love so much? What if Charley were dead?

No newspaper reader, no dweller and worker in the busy hive of the metropolis, is unfamiliar with the idea of suicide. Like many another horror, it is a thing to be lightly discussed and lightly dismissed, till we are brought into actual contact with it, till one of our friends bursts with his own hands the lock which guards the great mystery. Then, indeed, we realize what self-murder is, and always has been,—a terrible exception implying a burden of suffering, borne unsuspected until human nature could bear it no longer, and flung aside then with one rash gesture. And so it is that we look on the suicide with the same pitying wonder that we read the tortures of the Inquisition, and marvel that poor humanity can endure so much, and endure it so long.

Of course Paul had no grounds to fear that Charley had taken the fatal step never to be retraced. He had misgivings only, but these misgivings grew with every moment that passed after the first chilling doubt was smitten him. Charley must have been leading a fearful life all these months subjected to the exactions of a man like Zalinski, with the sword of an undiscovered secret suspended over his head by a hair which he could not but know must snap sooner or later. At last the sword had fallen; it

secret had been discovered, and what was more likely than that the poor boy had accepted the swiftest and easiest solution of his difficulty, and had— Paul shuddered. He knew that he had heard and read of many a suicide committed on slighter grounds than these.

He tore off his smoking jacket and kicked off his slippers. He would go out; he would solve this horrible doubt if he could. But he paused even before he had taken his boots in his hands. It was long past twelve now. The Rubens would be locked up. Without a key to the outer door, he could not get in, and he knew from experience that his chance of rousing any of the inmates would be small. Those who remained there all night were few, and the studios were all on the upper floors. Besides, there was a chance, a dim ghost of a chance, that Charley might yet come, and Stuyvesant had no right to be absent. It was better to wait till morning. He could act then; to-night he could do nothing but wait!

That Charley had not returned to his studio seemed clear. The loud rattle of two or three rapidly driven hacks in the street below had inspired him for a moment with a gleam of hope by reminding him of the Academy ball. Charley might have gone to that, but Stuyvesant could not cherish this delusion long. If the boy had gone to the ball, he must have returned to the studio to dress, and then he could not fail to find the note. Paul never for a moment doubted that the letter, if read, would have brought the young artist to his rooms. He believed it would have arrested his hand with the suicide's pistol in its grasp,—that it would have checked his steps if he had conceived the idea of saving himself by flight. There had always been a close tie between the two men, a little slackened of late, it is true, but through no fault of Paul's. He was persuaded that Charley, if he could ever bring himself to tell his secret to anyone, would have told it to him, and he fancied that the urgency of his note would be hint enough to Charley's alarmed conscience that the worst was known.

Stuyvesant had lost all count of the hours. The thronging thoughts that filled his brain annihilated all perception of time and space. He was like a man under a dose of hasheesh. He did not sleep, but he was conscious only in so far as he felt the dominant impression. How the long hours of that night wore away Paul could never tell, nor could he ever recall them without a shudder.

A piercing scream came up from the street. Perhaps a fight was in progress, or perhaps some poor creature had met with an accident. The cry partly roused Stuyvesant, and he stirred in his seat. Something fell to the ground. He had disturbed the manuscript of his book on Circumstantial Evidence, and it had dropped from the table. The closely written leaves lay at his feet in wild confusion. He did not move, but slowly consciousness came back to him. He was leaning his elbows on the table, and was gazing intently on Miss Vaughn's likeness. He had drawn the little curtains, but he had no recollection of the act, nor could he even remember taking that chair. Kitty had certainly not been in his thoughts, and yet here he was, and here, for aught he knew, he had been for hours, staring at her picture.

The eyes of the faithful portrait were looking into his, gently and pathetically. With a little stretch of fancy he could have imagined that they were filled with tears. His own, no doubt, were dim and weary. Poor Kitty! If it were indeed as he feared,—if Charley in his despair had taken his life,—she would never hold her head up again. But why pause for an "if"? Living or dead, there could be no doubt that Vaughn had stolen the Titian, and in that act alone there was measure enough of shame to bow his sister's head in the dust forever.

Poor Kitty! It was with a sigh and a feeling of unbounded compassion for the innocent, light-hearted girl that he closed the curtain and rose. He shivered as he did so, with a purely physical chill. His smoking jacket lay on the floor where he had cast it on the first impulse that had urged him to go out; he had not replaced it with any other garment, but had been sitting in his shirt sleeves—how long?

He glanced at the clock. It was ten minutes before six, and the fire had burned out to dull gray ashes. His first feeling of consternation at the thought that it was utterly hopeless to expect Charley now was succeeded by a sense of relief that the long night had worn itself away at last. It was morning. As he moved across the room he felt stiff from cold and long sitting in one position. He put on a coat, and stirred the ashes in the grate. They were past revival. Then he went to the window and looked out on the morning as he had looked out on the evening, after a night which had brought neither rest nor peace. It was a dull, raw dawn, and for all the light that came from heaven it might have been midnight yet. The promise of change in the weather had been fulfilled, and a close fine rain was falling and mingling with the unthawed snow that lay in patches through the square with an indescribably cheerless effect. Splash and tramp along the Avenue came a great beer wagon, drawn by four of the enormous horses that only brewers own. The driver was sitting half asleep on his box, but his skill was little needed, as there were few vehicles in the street. A policeman in a water-proof cape was the only figure on the sidewalk. Then with a sharper clanging a milk wagon turned into the square. Paul caught himself drearily pitying the milkman because he had to get up so early and pursue his vocation under such disheartening conditions. Then he envied him, no less drearily, because, in all human probability, he had no friend in mortal peril.

Gradually and imperceptibly the scene changed and whitened under the influence of the slow and tardy daybreak. A few figures appeared on the streets; they were workmen, dinner cans in hand, and generally with a worsted comforter or shawl round their necks. They had wives at home, who cared for their comfort before they went forth to face a new day. Paul sighed; he was thinking of Kitty.

(To be continued.)

ARMY & NAVY DEPOT.

James Scott & Co.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocers & Wine Merchants,

117 and 118 GRANVILLE STREET,

Offer for Sale in Bond or Duty Paid:

- 350 cases Old Brandy
- 275 " Scotch and Irish Whiskey
- 170 " Holland Gin
- 75 " Plymouth and Old Tom Gin
- 400 doz. Port and Sherry
- 300 cases Claret
- 00 " Hock and Moselle
- 400 doz. Ale and Porter, pts. & qts.
- 100 cases Champagne

—ALSO—

Angostura, Orange, and John Bull BITTERS.

A Full Line of GROCERIES always on hand.

57 Granville Street,
Jones' Music Store,
 BAND INSTRUMENTS, PIANOS, ETC.
 LISTEN FREE

DELANEY & MERRILL,

DENTISTS,

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All operations in Dentistry thoroughly performed. Teeth and Roots usually sacrificed to the forceps restored and made useful by the application of Artificial Crowns, thus avoiding a plate in the mouth. Whole or partial Sets of Teeth Mounted on Gold or Vulcanite with ease and comfort to the wearer.

NOTICE.

ROBT. STANFORD,
 TAILOR,

Wishes to inform his customers and the public in general that he has removed to

156 HOLLIS STREET,

in Store lately occupied by W. C. Smith, where he will be prepared to show a large and well selected stock at clearing prices, to make room for Fall importations.

TAYLOR'S

NEW STYLE

Double Tongue and Groove
 Fireproof

SAFES.

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,

J. & J. TAYLOR,

117 & 119 Front St. East,
 TORONTO.

CHERRY, Ont., June 12, 1888.
 MESSRS. J. & J. TAYLOR, Toronto.
 Gentlemen,—My store was burned here on the 24th inst., and a No. 3 safe which I purchased from you a few years ago came out all right even the paint on inside door being blistered. I may add the door has a non-conducting flange on it, and also an air chamber in it, which I am convinced adds much to its fire-resisting quality.
 Yours truly,
 D. MONTGOMERY.

LOOK ! LOOK !

Wm. Bannister,

Importer and Retail Dealer in

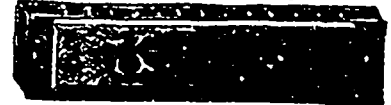
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The finest Mouth Harmonicas possible to make.
 "Duchess" "Konigin" "Empress"
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 IMPORTER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
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Meats of all descriptions, Poultry,
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—ALSO—

Manufacturers of Canned Goods, Bolognas, &c.

Highest market prices allowed on consignments of first-class Country Produce.

Hotel Keepers and others in places with no available markets, will find it to their advantage to patronize us, as we keep a large stock constantly on hand, and have every facility for executing orders.

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CARRIAGES

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A FEW of those SEVENTY-FIVE
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MANUFACTURERS OF

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Salesroom—128, 130 and 132 Argyle Street

HALIFAX, N. S.



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Principals and Proprietors.

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HALIFAX, N. S.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

PUMPING MACHINERY
FOR MINERS' USE,
IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, &c.

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Pianos,

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THE DULL SEASON IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS!

Make no Mistake in the Place—Between Harrington's Corner & Queen Hotel.

W. H. JOHNSON,

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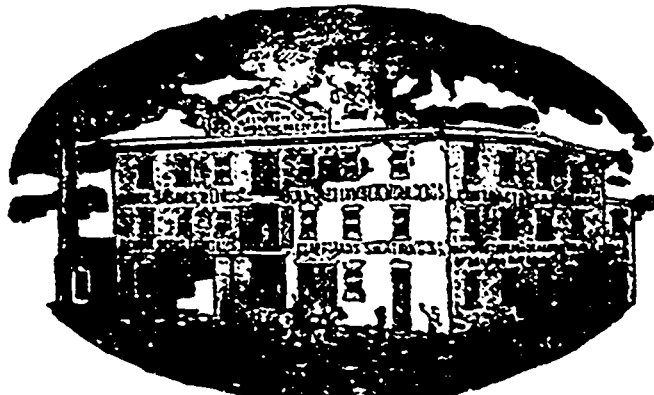
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST IMPORTING HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

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MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS.

1,000,000 FEET LUMBER KEPT IN STOCK.



Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Birch, Beech
Pine and Whitewood House Finish.

Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Wood Mantels,
Mouldings, etc., etc.

"CABINET TRIM FINISH," for Dwellings, Drug Stores, Offices, etc.

SCHOOL, OFFICE, CHURCH AND HOUSE FURNITURE ETC.
BRICKS, LIME, CEMENT, CALCINED PLASTER, ETC.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials.

SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

MINING.

IRON IN NOVA SCOTIA—It is a well known fact that there are enormous iron districts in Nova Scotia, which only await the advent of capitalists, to become a source of permanent wealth to the Province. The works at Londonderry are now in the right hands, and are destined to be of almost inestimable value to the district where they are located. The steel works at New Glasgow are in a most thriving condition, the best proof being the constant additions to the plant and the largely increased output. Still, the work now being done is infinitesimal when compared with the extent of our valuable iron beds. Mile upon mile of the best quality of iron ore is to be found at, and near, the East River, in Pictou County, in the immediate neighborhood of the coal fields, which yet remains almost undeveloped. Why this is the case it would be hard to say. The ore is conveniently situated for shipping to England or the United States, and it is hardly creditable to the enterprise of the owners, that immense quantities are not now mined and shipped. The tariff in the States may shut out the ore from that country, but England is an open market, where a ready sale could be found for unlimited quantities. Spain now, and for some years past, has been supplying the English iron works with ore, but the Spanish supply is fast becoming exhausted. With prices as they have been, it may have been impossible to compete, but this is now changed, and a superior quality of iron ore mined near a good shipping port in Nova Scotia would yield a handsome profit if shipped to England in large quantities. In order to effect this, it would be necessary to arrange for a line of steamships, such as now fetch the iron ore from Spanish ports to England. If the owners of our iron mines would only form the proper connection with the heavy buyers in England, this could easily be provided for. They must not allow themselves to fall into the hands of speculators, but go direct to the dealers. Some of the largest and best posted iron and steel manufacturers in England have investigated the subject of establishing large iron works in this Province, under the stimulus the protective tariff, and have come to the conclusion that the market in the Dominion at present will not justify the erection of costly works in opposition to those now in operation, but say that to-day is not far distant when the rapidly-increasing population will give sufficient market. In the meantime, they recommend that shipments of ore be made to England, so that the quality of the ore may be tested and the Province become known as an iron-producer in the markets of the world. While we think they are wrong in their ideas that there is not sufficient market in the Dominion at present, they, as capitalists, hold the key to the situation; and while we are striving to prove to them that they are in error on this point, no harm, but great good would be accomplished by carrying their suggestion as to shipping the ore to England, into operation. At present, the iron ore is unworked, and is benefitting no one. Should it be mined and shipped, it would give employment to hundreds, and the profits derived by the sale of the ore in England would in time furnish the owners with the capital to put up iron or steel works on their properties. These remarks do not only apply to the iron deposits in Pictou County, but to those in all parts of the Province. Abundance of the best ore is known to exist in Cape Breton, and also in Guysborough, Antapopolis and Colchester County, besides other localities. Wherever it is close to a port of shipment it could now be mined and shipped away at a profit, the remote districts being of little value at present. The time is now ripe for the owners of iron properties to work them at a profit. Will they grasp the opportunity?

MOOSE RIVER.—Mr. D. Touquoy was in the city last week and brought with him a bar of gold, weighing 93½ ounces, from 402 tons crushed. 260 tons was surface, and 142 tons quartz from the mine. There are acres of surface on Mr. Touquoy's property which it pays to crush, and his stamp mill is thus kept constantly and profitably employed.

The following are the gold returns so far received at the Mines Office for September:—

District	Mill	Tons Crushed	Oz. Gold
Sherbrooke.....	Sherbrooke.....	255	50½
Darrs Hill.....	Salmon River.....	850	224
Caribou.....	.....	120	44½
S. Uniacke.....	Withrow.....	45	93½
Whiteburn.....	The McGuire.....	35	119½
Fifteen Mile Stream.....	Egerton G. M. Co.....	200	7½
Stormont.....	Rockland.....	15	18½
Kempt.....	Kempt G. M. Co.....	4	3½
Wino Harbor.....	Napier.....	75	45½
Central Rawdon.....	Northup-Jumock Co.....	80	564
Lake Catcha.....	Oxford.....	128½	103½
Oldham.....	.....	116	101

The Last End Mine vein still holds out over six feet wide, with abundance of metal, especially on the lower workings to the east.

Negotiations for the sale of the Atik Lake and Silver Glance (R 330) locations still continue. The owners feel they have a good thing, and are willing to wait for a railway if a reasonable cash offer is not forthcoming.

The Beaver Mine has lately produced some fine ore from the lower levels, and is encouraging the management to look for another big haul.

OLDHAM.—The returns for the Oldham district for August and September are as follows:—

August:—	191½ tons crushed, yielding 102½ oz. gold.
Sept. —	116 " " 101 "

Crown Point Mine still keeps a good showing

The Badger still keeps the lead with surpassingly rich ore. The vein is small but valuable.

The Elgin Mine is under the control of Capt. Hooper, Sup.intendent of the Beaver Mine, who is putting matters here in a business shape, with a view of giving the property a good test.

The Silver Fox (264 T) is still progressing very slowly—the erection of the necessary buildings requiring most of the attention.

Development in the Black Bay lead mines is being pushed with good results, and the output of building stone (sandstone), from Nipigon Bay to Chicago is continually increasing.

PORT ARTHUR DISTRICT.—Great activity exists among prospectors and investors, and likely properties are being bonded with a view to development, but no marked improvement can take place in the mining region until operations on the railway to the mines are resumed. While it costs \$2.50 a hundred to take supplies and outfit into the silver properties west of Silver Mountain, none but the very richest silver outcroppings will be worked, and these only in a superficial manner, until the roads enables heavy machinery to be brought in. The pumping and hoisting machinery for the Silver Mountain West End Mine is now on its way out, and when in place good progress will be made on this most attractive property. The principal shaft is being sunk in a point where the vein is about sixteen feet wide.

The lands of the Silver Islet Consolidated Mining and Lands Company, which were sold by order of the Supreme Court of New York at public auction, in New York, on the 19th inst., were purchased by Mr. J. B. Anderson, of the American Exchange National Bank, for \$5,000. Mr. Anderson refuses to state for what purpose this property, which is extensive, has been purchased. It is probable that he is simply the representative of parties who wish to conceal their identity.

SUDBURY DISTRICT.—The Canada Copper Company have now six piles of copper ore burning, four of 250 to 300 tons, and two of 150 tons to 500 tons. Forty of the seventy five feet of chimney is built, foundations for boiler and engines are ready, and everything points to rapid completion, and a start at smelting before winter. The Jencks Machine Co., of Sherbrooke, Que., are building the water jacket smelting cupola, which will be sent up here in sections. In mining, the management report an output last month of 3,000 tons of good smelting ore.

QUEBEC.—Large specimens, some of them weighing 9 ounces, have been brought in from the McArthur gold property at Beauve.

The first meeting of the shareholders of Bell's Asbestos Company was held on Wednesday afternoon, 15th ult., at the Cannon street Hotel, London, under the Presidency of Mr. John Bell. The chairman said the company had completed the transactions for acquiring the asbestos mines in Canada, and they had now possession of one third of the world's supply of the kind of asbestos known as Bell's asbestos, which was capable of being woven or spun into a material like flax. The company had already 15,000 customers among the general public on their books, and the material they traded with was of such a unique and important character that its use would sure to be soon applied to purposes at present unknown. The trade is expanding day by day, and he looked forward to the time when the use of this fibre, which is a fibre unique in every part of the world, unconsumable and incorruptible, will extend to a variety of purposes.

There are stirring times at the Graphite City Plumbago mines near Buckingham; some twenty men are employed in rebuilding the mills, etc., under the superintendence of Mr. W. C. Kendall. A substantial new stone-built engine-house, 45 by 25, is also being built. The whole of the buildings are to be put in first-class condition. The tramway to mines is also to be rebuilt, and will be ready for next season's business. The most improved machinery will be used in crushing the material, which can be done at a much less cost now than with the old style of battering rams, formerly in use but now out of date.

Mr. Thos. S. Nowell, whose Alaskan mining bubble we pricked some time ago, has returned East, and his Boston dupes, who were much excited over our exposure of the utter worthlessness of the Alaska Union mines, are again listening to his booming reports. He assures them that he has now got the richest thing on the continent, something "that will far surpass the old Comstock mines." Of course Mr. Nowell told them exactly the same things about each of his other schemes, all of which were subsequently shown to be worthless, but he always expects his dupes to put up a little more money with the hope of saving what they already have in. It is to be hoped, however, that before investing another dollar in Nowell's schemes they will have them carefully examined by competent experts. No reliance whatever can be placed on Nowell's statements—they have, up to this time, always proved misleading.

We understand that before Mr. Nowell left Alaska he stated that as soon as he arrived East he would bring a libel suit against the *Engineering and Mining Journal*. We have heard nothing of this suit thus far, and have no expectation that we will hear anything of it. The *Engineering and Mining Journal* is quite ready.—*E. and M. Journal*.

Gold mining in Beauve, Que., is being prosecuted with renewed energy. A rich vein is said to have been recently struck on the River du Moulin.

A FACT!

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Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

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

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

A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office on and after TUESDAY, the 23rd day of October, next, where printed forms of tender can also be obtained. A like class of information, relative to the works, can be seen at the office of the Local Officer in the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

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

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

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

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

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
 By order, **A. P. BRADLEY,**
 Secretary.
 Department of Railways and Canals,
 Ottawa, 8th August, 1868.

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GEORGE STREET, - HALIFAX, N. S.



Government of Nova Scotia.
The Provincial School of Agriculture, Truro,
Will Open Nov. 15th, 1888.

Teachers having a "B" License are admitted as candidates for Agricultural Teachers' diplomas. Any farmer having a good common school education is admitted to the course. Special Students wishing to study Chemistry, Botany, or Veterinary Science are also admitted.

ADMISSION FREE.

A farm having been purchased in connection with the School, science and practice will be combined in the instruction. All regular Students taking the course will be required to perform some farm work, for which they will be suitably remunerated. Students wishing to, can take extra practical work on the farm and partly pay their way. No student should come with the intention of fully working his way. He will probably be able to earn from five to ten dollars per month. Board can be had in the town from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per week.

For circulars and further information apply to the principal.

PROFESSOR H. W. SMITH,
Truro, N. S.



SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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

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

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

Wednesday, the 24th day of October next.

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 27th September, 1883.



Oxford and New Glasgow Railway.

Tender for Station Buildings, Freight Shed,
Engine House and Water Service.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for Station Buildings, &c." will be received up to noon on Tuesday, October 16th, 1883.

Plans and Specifications may be seen and forms of tender obtained upon application at the office of the Division Engineer, in the Town of Wallace, Nova Scotia, and at the Intercolonial Railway Office at Moncton.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender. This deposit may consist of cash or of an accepted bank cheque made payable to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and it will be forfeited if the party tendering neglects or refuses to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if after entering into the contract he fails to complete the work satisfactorily according to the specification.

If the tender is not accepted, the deposit will be returned.

Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied.

The department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, October 2nd, A. D. 1883.

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HOME AND FARM.

Plymouth Rocks and Leghorns are so much in vogue among our fanciers and farmers, that the following experiences of a "Farmer's Daughter," communicated to the N. Y. *Cultivator*, will no doubt be of interest:—

PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND BROWN LEGHORNS.—In company with a great many other people who have given the different breeds a fair trial, we have come to the conclusion that the Plymouth Rocks and the Brown Leghorns are the best fowls in the world.

Neither excels in every particular, but the two kinds complement each other. And as we raise chickens only for home use, we do not care to keep the breeds separate, so both are put together in the same yard.

The Brown Leghorns are almost non sitters, and have been called everlasting layers, while the Plymouth Rocks are good brooders, excellent mothers, and when you get into a good strain, the young are very healthy, grow rapidly, and are ready for the table within two months after they are hatched.

The Leghorns produce a great many more eggs in winter, but in the spring the Plymouths make a fair race with them until the brooding fever sets in, when everything else is forgotten. Then comes the most troublesome time, for probably, half-a-dozen hens set their hearts on the same nest, and they are so much alike that if you set one you can't tell by next day which that one was. But they are the best-tempered, softest-feathered, gentlest old things, never flying off their nests and cackling like something distracted every time you enter the hen house, or trying to peck the blood out of your hands when you lift them up to count the eggs! They ruffle up their feathers it is true, but that is only to impress you with a due sense of their importance, for if your hand is thrust boldly under their downy breasts they only utter a querulous little complaint at being disturbed, and settle themselves more carefully in their nests.

As mothers, the conduct of the Plymouths is irreproachable, if we except the amiable weakness of being somewhat covetous. When several hens are put out with young chickens, the strongest will take the lion's share whether she can hover them all or not. Each hen wants every little one she sees; I have known them even to adopt little strays several days older than their own.

From the first, the little Leghorns are much more active, "shifty," as the darkies say, than the Plymouths. Put both kinds into a basket and the slender little brown heads are the first to peep out, and before you know it they have found the way out and are running over the floor hunting for something to eat. They will begin to eat, too, a whole day before the fluffy little blue balls think of anything except nestling down in a warm place, looking very fat, clumsy and contented.

When they are put out in the yard, the little Leghorns are still the first in learning their way into the feeding coop; not that they can eat more, but they are ambitious of getting the first peck; they are much more hardy, too, and insist upon a wider range. Notwithstanding the great activity of the Brown Leghorns in search of food, or perhaps because of it, they are of much slower growth, requiring at least a month longer in getting ready for the frying-pan or gridiron.

It seems to me that they stay small on purpose so as to be able to creep through the cracks of the garden palings, and slip into all sorts of places where they are not wanted. They are great foragers, in fact are never still a minute except when asleep, while the Plymouths do not take any more steps than necessary, but after they are fed will sit down comfortably in the shade to rest and grow, so that no matter how long and gawky a young cockerel looks he is always fat. Our cooks say the Plymouth or as easy to dress as white chickens, and they always look plump and shapely on the table.

Occasionally a pure Leghorn hen takes a notion to sit; her disposition is then what you might call "fractious," and she lets you know right away that she does not intend to be disturbed. It is not worth while, however, to give her any eggs, for it is not probable she will continue in that frame of mind long enough to hatch them. If, by any accident though, she should get a few chickens, she will wean them long before they are old enough, and go singing around by herself, preparatory to laying. The highest ambition of the hens is to lay and the roosters to crow, and as they throw their whole soul into this it is no wonder they excel. Still, I think their race would become extinct if it depended upon them for propagation. It reminds me of what used to be said of the Devon cow—a common cow must be kept to raise the calves.

The Leghorn cocks are great fighters and are exceedingly meddlesome; so we do not keep any of them—all the males are pure Plymouth Rock. The half Leghorn hens are good in every respect, seem to combine the most desirable characteristics of both breeds, being excellent layers, of a fair size, and pretty good mothers. One has just brought up a pretty brood of twelve little chickens, which she hatched down at the corn crib. After it comes to one-fourth, or one-eighth, the mixture is not at all desirable; then the old stock had better be killed off and some new pure blood brought in.

I rather incline to the opinion that Plymouth Rock hens are best at one year old, for after that, even with moderate feeding, they are apt to grow very fleshy and become totally unfit for breeding purposes. The Leghorn hens, on the other hand, may be kept with profit for several years.

Unless one has all the necessary conveniences, it is not well to try to keep a large number of chickens all the year round. They are very apt to contract disease when crowded together in close quarters. Our plan is to have all the hatching done during the four months of April, May, June and July. After that, every hen that is found upon her nest at closing up time is put for two days into solitary confinement, where she can see the other fowls picking about, if possible, but will be unable to get to them. She is well fed and watered, though—not starved, according to the practice of some

of my neighbors; for the better order she is kept in, the sooner will she again begin laying.

In the fall, the stock is carefully inspected; a number of handsome Brown Leghorn hens set apart for winter laying, another certain number of the purest looking Plymouth Rock hens selected for breeding purposes next spring, and a third lot, usually of Plymouth Rock hens more than one year old, is destined for the table during winter.

Next spring we shall probably get a new set of Plymouth Rock cockerels, and during the season perhaps a few settings of eggs of each breed. Our chickens are remarkably healthy and very prolific, which we think is due to the fact that the stock is changed very often, the house and yard kept as clean as possible, and special attention paid to providing them a variety of suitable food. Our table is liberally supplied with poultry at all seasons, and last winter we had eggs both to sell and to keep, while our neighbors went a-begging.

IN THE FRUIT GARDEN.—Plant the strawberry on a perfect level with the surface of the ground, or a little below, never on a ridge or hill, says Mark W. Johnson, the practical horticulturist and well known fruit grower. The plant has a tendency to rise up out of the ground. He advises planting eighteen inches apart each way for a small patch. For field culture plant in rows three feet apart and twelve inches apart in the rows. Following are the distances apart for planting the various small fruits, recommended by Mr. Johnson:—

- Plant grape vines eight to sixteen feet apart.
- Raspberries should be four feet apart in mellow soil and protected from the south-western sun.
- Blackberries should be planted four feet apart.
- Gooseberries three feet apart.
- Currants three feet apart.
- Use no fresh manure around the roots of vines; apply it on the surface.

FALL OR SPRING PLANTING.—The question whether it is best to plant fruit trees and shrubs in the fall or spring, must be decided not only by the climate of the locality, but by the character of the location. Where the autumn is usually prolonged, and the trees can get well established before severe weather comes on, it is usually better to plant in the fall. The soil is then warm and mellow and the work is pleasant, and the roots find a more genial bed, than in the cold spring when the ground is long in becoming dry and warm, and other work is so pressing that planting does not receive the proper care.

OUR COSY CORNER.

Artificial flowers are going out of style in England and lace is coming in. The value of the artificial flowers imported in 1882 reached the enormous sum of two and a half millions of dollars, while in 1886 it fell off to one million and a quarter. On the other hand, the value of the lace taken into England in 1882 was about three millions of dollars, and it increased in 1886 to more than all the artificial flowers, but Holland and Belgium were lively competitors in the lace trade.

To take rust out of steel, rub the steel with sweet oil, and a day or two later with finely powdered unslacked lime until the rust disappears, then oil again, roll in a woollen cloth and lay away in a dry place.

"Good House-keeping" says that the best rule for the use of different kinds of flour is to use pastry flour when baking powder is used and bread flour with yeast.

Clean piano keys with a soft rag dipped in alcohol.

Two moonstones set diagonally, and having a diamond between, forms a unique engagement ring.

Large Directoire hats with low crowns and projecting brims are imported both in velvet and felt. These are stylish and picturesque for visiting and carriage wear, but for general uses the toque and the English turban will be highly favored. The "Aureole" hat is another rather striking model for dressy wear. The crown is wreathed with large, full ostrich plumes; and at the edge of the brim is a band of the same plumage, short and fluffy, which surrounds the face like a halo.

Red wool dresses, so popular at the seaside, will continue to be worn by fashionable young ladies this and the next season. These dresses are very usually made with a yoke or vest of black watered silk, an immensely broad and long sash of watered ribbon, and a plain, full skirt with a deep border at the foot, either of the black moire silk matching the vest fabric or of moire ribbon of a narrower width than the sash. Now Roman red gowns from Paris are shown, made with a skirt covered by three flounces, each flounce bordered by several rows of very narrow black moire ribbon. The bodice is pointed and trimmed in like manner.

Sprinkle salt immediately over any spot where something has boiled over on the stove, and the place may be more easily cleaned. This also counteracts the bad odor.

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

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11. Amos Barton. A Novel. By George Eliot, author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," etc.
12. Lady Gwendoline's Dream. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
13. The Mystery of the Holly Tree. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
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17. Sixteen Complete Stories by Popular Authors, embracing love, morous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting.
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19. Fancy Work for Home Adornment, an entirely new work upon this subject, containing easy and practical instructions for fancy baskets, wall pockets, brackets, needle work embroidery, etc., etc., profusely and elegantly illustrated.
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24. Manners and Customs in Far Away Lands, a very interesting and instructive book of travels, describing the peculiar life, habits, manners and customs of people of foreign countries.
25. Popular Ballads. Same size as sheet music. Words of all the old and new songs.
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29. Dark Days. A Novel. By the author of "Called Jack."
30. Shadows on the Snow. A Novel. By H. L. Farguson, author of "Bread-and-Cheese-and-Kisses," etc.
31. Leoline. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Brenda Yorke."
32. Gabriel's Marriage. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "No Name," etc.
33. Keating the Whirlwind. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money," etc.
34. Dudley Cartoon. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.
35. A Golden Dawn. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne," etc.
36. Vain Love. A Novel. By Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Wooing O' the Gair," etc.
37. Sister Rose. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
38. Anne. A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne."
39. The Laurel Bush. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
40. Robinson Crusoe. A thrilling narrative by Daniel De Foe.
41. How to Make Poultry Pay. A practical and instructive series of articles by Mr. P. H. Jacobs, Poultry Editor of "The Farm and Garden."
42. Parlor Magic and Chemical Experiments, a book which tells how to perform hundreds of amusing tricks in magic and instructive experiments with simple agents.
43. Gems of the Poets, containing charming selections from Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, Byron, Shelley, Moore, Bryant, and many others.
44. Building Plans for Practical, Low-cost Houses, a full description and plans of Eight modern houses, ranging in price from \$500 to \$4500. Illustrated.
45. Anecdotes of Public Men—Washington, Franklin, Webster, Clay, Tilden, Lincoln, Scott, Grant, Garfield, Gladstone, Butler, Hancock, Lee, and all the leading men of the century.
46. Aesop's Fables. The work of an ancient genius.
47. Romeo and Juliet. By William Black. An exquisite sketch of two foolish lovers, who mingle tender sentiment with the ludicrous in a way to make everybody smile.
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49. Cardinal Richelieu. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. This is a master-piece of dramatic composition.
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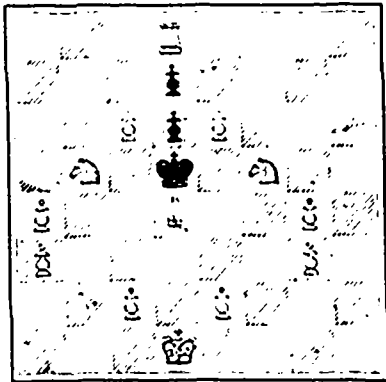
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MRS. H. MOSELEY.—Quite sufficient.

MR. JOHN W. WALLACE.—Answer to 40 correct. Am of your opinion. Shall give a few 3 movers to finish competition.

Solution to Problem 41.—K to Q7. Correct solution of the above received from Mrs. Moseley, John W. Wallace, and W. J. Calder.

PROBLEM No. 41. "Croydon Guardian." BLACK—3 pieces.



WHITE—13 pieces. White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME No. 33.

Capt. Mackenzie, as usual, furnishes the Times-Democrat with an account of his doings in Havana, among other things the two following games, just now of first rate interest:—

SCOTCH GAMBIT.

- WHITE. BLACK. Golmayo. Meakanzie. 1 P to K4 P to K4 2 KkT to B3 QkT to B3 3 P to Q4 KP takes P 4 KkT takes P KB to B4 5 QB to K3 Q to KB3 6 P to QB3 KkT to K2 7 P to KB4 (a) KB takes Kt! 8 BP takes B P to Q1 9 P to K5 Q to KkT3 10 Q to her 2 (b) QB to B4 11 QkT to R3 B to QR3 12 P to KkT3 (c) QB to K5 13 KB to Kt2 QB takes B 14 Q takes QB Q to her 6 15 Q to her 2 Q to K5 (d) 16 Castle, QR P to QR4 17 Kt to home (e) Kt to his 5 18 QkT to B3 Q to KkT 3 19 P to QR3 QR to his 3 (!) 20 RP takes Kt RP takes P 21 Q to her 3 KtP takes Kt 22 KtP takes P?? Q takes Q, wins.

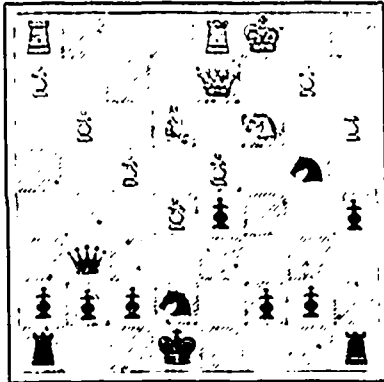
(a) Meitner's 7 KkT to B2; or Paulsen's KB to K5, or Q to her 2, are more in vogue. Black's reply is now the usual move and better, we believe, than the books. (b) White's game, thus early, is in a curiously constrained condition, which the present move anything but helps. Best, probably was 10 QkT to B3, QkT to his 5; 11 QR to B sq, QB to B4; 12 P to QR3, Kt to B7+; 13 K to B2, etc. (c) A strategic error, speedily subjecting him to still graver disadvantages of position. (d) The result of which bit of

finessing is that White must now either move KR, or castle with QR into uncomfortable quarters, for, if 16 Castle, KR, KkT to B4!

(e) Why not, preferably, to his 5? If then QkT to his 5; 18 P to QkT3!, menacing both 19 P to QR3, and Kt takes P+.

(!) [Here comes the beauty spot of the game.]

WHITE (Judge Golmayo.)



BLACK (The Captain.)

Move made—19 QR to his 3! A pretty coup, insuring the sacrifice of his Kt with its recovery plus a P, and with decisive advantage. If, instead of takes Kt, White try 20 QR to KB sq, the following pretty variation is suggested: Kt to Q6+; 21 K to Q sq, QR to Kt3; 22 P to KB5, Q to Kt5+; 23 Q to K2, KkT takes BP!, etc.

Blank forms, (suitable for both Chess and Checkers), for copying down problems, positions, endings, etc. Fifty for 25c, post free. Small sheets, numbered, and with appropriate headings, for recording games. Twenty-five for 15c. For sale at CRITIC Office, Halifax.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. A. McD., Maitland.—Many thanks for clipping from Glasgow Herald containing our Problem 59. We find that an error was made by the party who gave us the position in placing a black man on 16 instead of 19 as it should have been. The correct position is as follows:—black men, 10, 19, 28, kg. 21; white men, 12, 18, 31, kg. 13, black to play and draw. The solution is below:— 19—23 32—28 25—22 28—24 12 8 3 7 31 27 15 10 28—32 21—25 23—32 24—19 S 3 7 14 18 15 drawn.

PROBLEM 62.—We also withhold the solution of this problem, as we have received no correct reply as yet to it. The position is:—black men, 3, 13, 14, 15, 19; white men, 21, 22, 31, 32, kg. 1; white to play and draw. Have we not a checker player in Nova Scotia capable of solving this position?

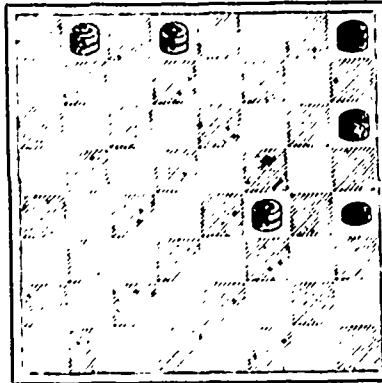
PROBLEM 63.—Correctly solved by Mrs. Moseley, C. E. Morton and "Dixie." Position:—black men, 8, 12, 23, kg. 18; white men, 9, 14, 20, 31; white to play and draw: 14 10 3 12 15 19 31 27 18—14 9—14 23—27 28—32 10 7 12 16 19 28 27 24 14—5 14—17 27—32 32—28 7 3 16 11 28 24 24 20 5—9 19—24 22—18 20 16 11 15 24 19 drawn. 12—19 17—22 32—28

PROBLEM 64.—As no correct and

complete solution of this problem has reached us, we hold it over another week to give our solvers an opportunity to work over it somewhat further. The position was:—black men, 13, 18, 21, kg. 23; white men, 12, 25, 30, kg. 16, white to play and draw.

PROBLEM 67.

By "A. H. S.," in Boston Globe. Black men 20, kgs. 4, 12



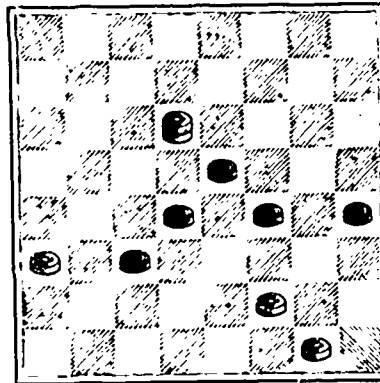
White kgs. 1, 2, 19.

White to play and win.

This unique position is harder than it seems, and we invite the special attention of our checkerists to it.

PROBLEM 68.

By A. E. Robinson, Toronto. Black men 15, 18, 19, 20, 22.



White men 21, 27, 32, kg. 10.

White to play and draw.

This position is derived from 62, and the neat draw was overlooked by one of our best solvers.

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