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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

1.00 PER ANNUM.  
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HALIFAX, N. S., OCTOBER 12, 1888.

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## CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

<b>EDITORIAL.</b>	
The United States Navy	1, 2
For Free Speech	2
Alcoholic Heredity	2
Notes	1
<b>CONTRIBUTED.</b>	
Howe on Imperial Federation	F. Blake Crofton 6, 7
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>	
Chit-Chat and Chuckles	3
News of the Week	4, 5
Poetry—Spare the Birds	6
Industrial Notes	7, 8
Leopards in India	8
Commercial	8, 9
Market Quotations	9
Serial—At Cross Purposes	10, 11
Mining	12, 13
Home and Farm	14, 15
Cheese	16
Draughts—Checkers	16

Few things in the economics of food are more to be desired than an increased cultivation of the vine, with its natural concomitant, a cheap and abundant supply of grapes. It is fully recognized by science that, as food for human beings, there is nothing in the vegetable world superior to grapes; and that they not only give strength, endurance and vivacity to those who regard themselves as well, but restore the sick and debilitated to health, when eaten freely during the vintage seasons of the year, in the vineyards, or fresh from the city markets.

*The Virtues and their Reasons, a System of Ethics for Society and Schools*, by Austin Bierbower, is highly spoken of in Washington *Public Opinion* as one of the good events of the day. It is said to be a plain, straightforward and practical work, presenting the principles of, and motives for, the morality common to all civilized races, without notice of religious differences. The arrangement is progressive and methodical, dealing first with altruistic duties, and then with duties relating to self. Such a text book may be quite worth the consideration of our own educational authorities. It is published by Geo. Sherwood & Co., Chicago.

## THE CRITIC,

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BY

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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.

Considering that the Parliament of Canada a few years ago gave \$100,000 towards the relief of famine in Ireland, it is not very gracious on the part of Mr. Wm. O'Brien to gloat over the prospect of trouble between the United States and the Dominion.

We have been asked several times lately to hint to some Halifax shopkeepers how nice it would be if their customers could always implicitly rely on their punctual performance of promises to deliver things at the precise times they engage to deliver, or have them ready.

There are a good many people in our good City of Halifax who do not seem to know that there is a rule of the pavement as well as a rule of the road. We cannot imagine what is the peculiar attraction of the inner side of the footways. Pedestrians should know that they ought to keep to their own right hand side whatever way they are going.

It has been noticed to us that, in the consideration of the assumption by Canada of some contribution to Imperial defence, her construction of the C. P. R., affording, as it does, the means of military transit, should stand as an important item. It is also stated that a recent negotiation for the transport of Troops over our great railway fell through, not from unreasonableness on the part of the Imperial Government, but from the unusually high rates insisted on by the C. P. R. management.

We cannot help fearing that the furore of Manitoba for railways, is, in the case of the proposed Hudson's Bay Line, outrunning discretion. None of the reports of the navigation of Hudson's Bay are of a nature to inspire hopes of its being open for a sufficient length of time in the year. Lt. Gordon's reports are far from encouraging. In 1857, the *Great Britain* conveyed a detachment of the Royal Canadian Rifles to York Factory. She entered the Strait on the 24th July, and sailed through over 900 miles of drift ice, which caused much damage to her. She left York Factory on the 18th September, again encountering heavy ice and intense cold. Other records give little better promise. We are afraid Manitoba is running her head against icebergs, and will throw away money to little purpose.

Mr. Thomas, the founder and proprietor of the *Graphic*, has been writing "all about" his paper, and much of what he tells us is interesting. When the *Graphic* reproduced Millais' extraordinarily popular picture "Cherry Ripe," which the great artist had painted from a niece of Mr. Thomas' as she was arrayed for a children's fancy dress ball, the sensation was extraordinary. They printed 500,000 copies. The publisher had to refund £4000 in hard cash for orders which could not be executed. A telegram (reply paid) was sent to Mr. Thomas with the suggestive query: "Is the mother of 'Cherry Ripe' a widow? Wire reply." And the amusing incident occurred quite lately of a lady calling at the *Graphic* office and offering to sell one of the prints they had issued with the Christmas number for a shilling, for £5.

Gilbert & Sullivan's new opera, the "Yeoman of the Guard," has scored immense success on its first night of representation. It is a less burlesque affair than its predecessors, and is more of a serio-comic production. Miss Geraldine Ulmar, a Bostonian, received a tremendous ovation in the principal part. A city contemporary has a notice of it, in which it is written—"Whether the piece will go in America with the success it is certain to have in London is a question. It is very English, which, while making it popular with a few will hurt it with many. The music is so good, however, that it is hard to believe it will not earn American forgiveness for such of the words as are suggestive of London Punch." Is it really possible that our cousins will graciously extend their forgiveness to anything English? It is true then that "the quality of mercy is not strained." How condescending, and good and charitable and ineffably amiable they must be!

Yesterday was the fourth anniversary of the first issue of THE CRITIC. It was predicted by persons who thought they had reason to know, that the Province would not support a high class Weekly, and that it would consequently die an early natural death. The unfavorable prophecy has, we are happily to say, been wide of the truth. THE CRITIC not only survives, but survives in honor and credit, to which frequent testimony is borne not only by the Press of Canada, but by a portion of that of Great Britain. It is no longer ago than the 14th ultimo that we found THE CRITIC quoted, by no means for the first time, in *Public Opinion*, and only last week that we were gratified with a strong expression of satisfaction from a Nova Scotia newspaper writer:—"I read THE CRITIC every week," said this gentleman, "with interest. I like its style, and its calm, dispassionate editorial writing." The testimony to the same effect which we receive from private persons is continuous. Our efforts not to lower the standard of the Press of Nova Scotia have been rewarded by a circulation which now amounts to 5,000, for which sterling-tribute of appreciation, we beg our subscribers, readers and friends, to accept our hearty thanks.

## THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Following up the apparently sound idea of heavily armored monitors of large tonnage, carrying few but heavy guns, and of a high rate of speed, plans are now in preparation for two single turreted monitors of 3500 tons displacement, designed for speed of 18 knots, and to carry a 16-inch rifled gun, throwing a shell of about a ton weight, calculated to pierce 30 inches of wrought iron. These tonnages ought to furnish a strong hint to the British Admiralty, to which we would also commend a consideration of what we conceive to be a very important point—the reduction of draught by expansion of beam. In this connection we particularly point out the dimensions of the new armored battleship *Texas*, to be built at Norfolk.

Her displacement is 6,300 tons, length 290 ft., beam 64 ft., draught 22½ ft., speed 17 knots; her armament is to be two 10 inch, six 6 inch, and 25 machine guns.

The *Maine*, a similar ship, has dimensions and armament slightly different. Her tonnage is 6,000 tons, length 310 ft., breadth 57 ft., draught 21½ ft., with an armament of two 12-inch, six 6-inch, and 21 machine guns, and also with the estimated speed of 17 knots. These two are the only armored ships as yet designed apart from the monitors, but they will be very powerful vessels, and fitted with every possible modern scientific appliance. Their heavy guns will have an extreme range of about nine miles, with a 500 lb. projectile and a charge of 250 lbs. They are turreted, and will have 11 inches of armor, but no sail power.

The next largest vessels are the unarmored steel cruisers *Chicago* (nearly completed) *Baltimore*, and *Philadelphia* (both building.) These are of 4500 tons, 334 ft. length, 48 ft. beam, 19 ft. depth, 16 knot speed, and 12 guns.

Next in order come the *Newark* and *San Francisco* (both building) of 4,100 tons, 328 ft. length, 49 ft. beam, 19 ft. draught, and an estimated speed of 18 and 19 knots. They will carry twelve 6-inch rifled guns, eleven machine guns, and six torpedo tubes.

The *Charleston* is of 3,700 tons displacement, length 320 ft., breadth 46 ft., depth 18 ft., speed 19 knots, armament, six 6-inch, two 8-inch, and fourteen machine guns. She was launched in July, and was built after the plans of a Japanese cruiser, constructed by the firm of Armstrong, in England.

The *Boston* and *Atlanta* are 500 tons smaller, displacing 3,200. They are sister ships, with a length of 283, breadth of 42, and depth of 17, feet, and carry an armament similar to that of the *Charleston*. The *Boston* is nearly completed, but the *Atlanta* has made several cruises, and given satisfaction in every respect, being a good sea boat, and furnishing a steady gun-platform. Her maximum speed is 16 knots, and it may be here remarked, that no ship ever yet launched, especially men-of-war, ever came within a knot or two, and often more, of the speed expected of them.

The *Yorktown*, *Bennington*, and *Concord*, are smaller sister ships, of 1,700 tons, 226 ft. length, 36 ft. beam, 14 ft. draught, and estimated for 17 knots. All the smaller ships are looked upon by the Americans as "commerce destroyers," and both these and the larger ones stow a supply of coal which would enable them to steam from 5,000 to 9,000 miles, and keep the sea for from three to five weeks. The armament of these three ships is six 6-inch, six machine guns, and eight torpedo tubes.

The *Dolphin*, 1500 tons, is a despatch boat, armed with one 6-inch, and six Hotchkiss guns, 3 and 4 pounders.

When we think of our wretched little gunboats like the *Reuly*, of 450 tons, it is significant to find the *Petrel* of 870 tons, 175 ft. length, 31 ft. beam, and 12 feet draught, spoken of by the American writer as a "small gunboat."

The Americans are well satisfied with their guns, and it will be seen that in a year or so, they will possess a fleet, which though, as Lt. Fullam says, it is only about one-tenth the effective force of England or France, will yet be of very superior ships of their respective classes, which the skill and dash of American naval officers would make formidable enough.

The completion of all the ships now building will give the United States seven iron-clads and fourteen unarmored ships of different sizes.

#### FOR FREE SPEECH.

A few weeks ago the *Morning Post*, perhaps the chief conservative organ in London, declared that England would not resist the mature decision of Canada either for union with the United States or for independence. Still more recently in an interview with Mr. Goldwin Smith, published in the *N. Y. Sun*, the professor uses these words:—"So far as I am acquainted with the mind of the English people or of British statesmen on these subjects, I should say that the political destinies of Canada were entirely in her own hands." There is in fact no doubt that these opinions are true, and that no English government will ever stultify itself by attempting to hold by force a reluctant population numbering over five millions, and separated by an ocean from the British Isles. Whenever Canada wishes to part in any honorable and friendly way, the probability is that she can do so not only without opposition, but even with a parental blessing on the part of Britain.

As, then, it appears to be quite open for Canada to decide upon her future state, and as it is quite clear that the present dependent and precarious condition cannot last for ever, it seems to be not only the right, but also the duty of Canadians to weigh thoroughly the advantages and disadvantages of the alternatives awaiting their choice. These are independence, union with the United States, and closer union with the Empire. The first is attainable by simply choosing; each of the last two requires the consent of a second party. But that consent will probably be given willingly in either case.

But how is the choice to be made intelligently if the merits of each alternative are not debated fully and freely? And how can they be so debated, if every one who argues for annexation is to be shouted down by cries of "Traitor!" A traitor is a betrayer, of some country, some cause or some person to whom he owes loyalty and faith. And treachery is usually an underhand as well as a hostile act. Does it follow that a man must be base enough to betray the empire secretly and as an enemy, because he argues in favor of separating from it openly and as a friend? There have been innumerable instances of men who, after deciding to emigrate for their commercial advantage and to put their families and themselves under the protection of a foreign flag, have yet, before leaving their native country, not only declined to co-operate with its enemies but even risked their lives in its defence. And beyond a doubt there are many Canadians who believe

in separating from the Empire for the supposed good of their native land, of their mother country, and of friendly relations between English-speaking nations, and who meantime are ready to fight for the British empire and never to abandon it except honorably, openly and in time of peace. Are these men to be branded as traitors? What is it that they are going to betray?

And why are those who advocate independence less traitorous to the imperial flag and imperial crown than those who advocate union with any friendly power? Canadians need have no fear that, after annexation, they may have to fight for the United States against the British Empire; for the only things that the States and the Empire are at all likely to disagree about are Canadian rights and interests.

"The feeling of our people on the subject" (of union with the United States) says Goldwin Smith in his interview with the *Sun* correspondent, "has never been tested or even allowed free expression. One hears the most contradictory estimates. \* \* I repeat that in the absence of any test and while expression is muzzled, all speculation must be mere guess-work." It is highly desirable that this muzzling should cease, that we should have some means of counting who is for independence, who is for imperial federation and who for union with the States. To make an intelligent decision, it is necessary that we should hear each other's arguments; that we should confute them if we can, and, if this is impossible, that we should be convinced by them.

Let us reason with those who have different aspirations as to the future of the Dominion; let us ridicule them occasionally if we choose; but let us not drive them into concealment by simply calling names. This is the way to breed a bitterness that may beget genuine traitors—men capable of conspiring with the enemies of the Empire and of deserting and betraying it in its time of need.

Of course those annexationists who try to further their cause by misrepresenting and running down their country, by inviting the United States to "put on the screw," by stirring up ill-feeling between the mother-country and the Dominion, or by equally base and traitorous methods, deserve to be handled without gloves. But we protest against the notion of some ultra-loyalists that to argue for annexation is traitorous *per se*, and outside the pale of tolerance.

#### ALCOHOLIC HEREDITY.

The good which will in the long run be accomplished in the world by abstainers and prohibitionists will be found to be due, not to arbitrary legislation or to arrogant presumption, but to education, christian persuasion and good example. The efforts of those who see so clearly the evils of drink that they can see little else in the all broad horizon of good and evil, compass at all events, this great benefit to the state, that a generation of increasing numerical strength, has grown up, not only in the avoidance of liquor as a principle, but without taste for it. The leavening of the body social by this legitimate process is of the highest import, and is already producing the fruits which might be expected of a wide-spread beneficial example. But while this great voluntary reform pushes steadily onward to its good end, it is not amiss to direct attention to considerations which ought to appeal to the dullest spark of intelligence.

Probably the most far-reaching in its consequences are those of the effect of alcohol in excess on the system immediately subjected to it, and its broader effects in heredity.

Desjardin-Beaumetz considers that a man weighing 120 lbs. might take the equivalent of two ounces a day of alcohol for years without injury, and the experience of any observer will broadly confirm this opinion. But if this fairly reasonable sort of quantity be habitually exceeded, there ensue fatty degeneration of the liver, congestion, or a dropsical state of the brain, inflamed and degenerated stomach, and diseased kidneys. The first and last of these deteriorations of structure have been demonstrated by dissections in the dead house of the Philadelphia hospital to exist respectively to the extent of 90 and 99 per cent.

But this is as nothing to hereditary consequences; alcoholic excess, as proved by very complete experiments and observation, entails on the progeny of its victims weak-mindedness, idiocy, hydrocephalus epilepsy, and the tendency to criminality incident to weakened powers of self-control, and inflammation of body. "Fortunately," says the *New York Forum*, "for the community, the stock blighted by the curse of inebriety ultimately dies out, but often the malign influence extends through three or four generations before becoming extinguished in sterility and death.

Even in his sober intervals he whose nervous system has been shattered by alcohol is liable to have a degenerate or diseased offspring. The conclusions are based upon abundant statistics, for instances of which we have not space in this article. But the fact is worth mentioning that two eminent Frenchmen have actually carried out series of experiments on dogs which afforded the most direct confirmation. Among them was one in which, a dog being coupled with a drunken partner, of six pups born three only were living, and these were all dull and stupid. One of these, when grown up, was mated with a healthy partner. Of three pups which were the result, one had congenital disease of the spinal cord, one a deficiency of the heart and circulation, and the third a generally arrested development.

If those whose enthusiasm in a good cause is too often coupled with deficiency in judgment, instead of courting ridicule by propounding theories about the nature of scriptural wine which rival those of Mr. Donnelly on Shakespeare, would publish and circulate a few well selected instances of the results of sober science as to the really terrible effects of intemperance, but without the prejudice and exaggeration which excites so much disgust, we think they would find fitted to their hand a weapon of no small efficacy to the use of which no reasonable person could possibly object.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE BROOK.

From a fountain in a mountain,  
Drops of water ran  
Trickling through the grasses, so our brook began.

Slow it started; soon it darted,  
Clear and cool and free,  
Rippling over pebbles, hurrying to the sea.

Children straying came a-playing  
On its pretty banks;  
Glad, our little brooklet sparkled up its thanks.

Blossoms floating, mimic boating,  
Flashes darting past,  
Swift and strong and happy, widening very fast.

Bubbling, singing, rushing, ringing,  
Flecked with shade and sun,  
Soon our pretty brooklet to the sea has run.

ELLEN SOULE CARRIART.

A young lady's album is a book of hims.

A cynical old bachelor says that, "lovers are like armies, they get along well enough till the engagement begins."

"Art is long, and time is fleeting," remarked the young portrait painter, as he introduced his watch to the pawnbroker.

"Pa, is it right to call a man born in Poland a Pole?" Of course, my child." "Well, then, if a man is born in Holland, is he a Hole?"

Magistrate (to plaintiff with lump on his head) "If your wife threw a flat-iron at you, why didn't you dodge?" Plaintiff "I did, your honor, and that's how I came to get hit."

CLOSE AT HAND.—Once, said Lawrence Oliphant, I was in a Cornish mine, some hundreds of feet down in the bowels of the earth. Crawling down a ladder, and feeling the temperature was every moment getting warmer, I said to a miner who was accompanying me. "It is getting very hot down here. How far do you think it is to the infernal regions?"

"I don't know exactly," he replied, "but if you let go you will be there in two minutes."—*London Journal.*

A traveller in Brazil writes to a horticultural paper telling of the crop of mistletoe that he found growing on telegraph wires near Rio Janeiro. When he first saw it he thought that floods had left weeds hanging to the wires, but a nearer inspection and the height of the wires convinced him that the apparent weeds were thousands of little mistletoes firmly fixed to the wires. Many species of this plant grow in Brazil, and some, called "bird weeds," bear berries which are eaten by birds. The seeds are deposited on the telegraph wires, and take root. They are short lived, of course, but the constant deposits of seed clothe the wires with this curious fringe.

About a generation ago, Lawrence O'Connor Doyle sat in the Nova Scotia Legislature. Many a *bon-mot* of his has been published, but the following will probably be new to the reading public:—Doyle and two brother legislators, Messrs. Uniacke and Kenny, were among the guests at a dinner party one evening, and while Mr. Kenny was drinking his champagne, a small piece of cork escaped into his windpipe, and violent coughing ensued. When relief came, Uniacke, himself a wit, observed that "that was the wrong road for Cork," whereupon Doyle, quick as thought, added the remark—"It may be the wrong way for Cork, but it went nigh to Kil(l) Kenny."—*J. A. Chisholm in Harper's Monthly.*

Lime-water is an admirable remedy in cases of diphtheria. Its local effect is most useful in cleansing and purifying the fauces, and its mode of application is the easiest imaginable. It requires no spray apparatus, no douching, and no effort at gargling. It is sufficient to have the patient slowly swallow a teaspoonful or more every hour, in order to get good results from its use. This fact is of the greatest importance in treating children, who are too often cruelly tortured in the attempt to make local applications to the throat. Lime-water can be given easily, and is taken readily by children, and there are, we believe, few cases of diphtheria, which require a more energetic local treatment than the one just described.

"Extenuating circumstances" have seldom been pleaded with greater ingenuity or upon more novel grounds than by a culprit recently tried in a German court of justice for murder and robbery. According to custom, the presiding judge, before summing up the evidence for the jury's consideration, asked the prisoner whether he had anything to say for himself.

"Only this, your honor," replied the latter, "it was not a murder but a suicide."

Judge: "How do you make that out?"  
Prisoner: "In this way, your honor. The deceased for years before his death went about everywhere saying that he was determined to put an end to himself, but he never had the courage to do so. At last his irresolution moved me to pity; so, to save him from disappointment, and, more especially, from being worse than his word, I suicided him."

Judge: "That is all very well, but what made you take his watch?"

Prisoner: "When he was dead he did not require a watch. I did, and so I very naturally put it in my pocket. Besides, he was an old friend of mine, and I wanted something to remember him by."

Scott's EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES is sold all over the world. It is far superior to plain Cod Liver Oil, palatable and easily digested. Dr. Martin Miles Stanton, Bury Bucks, London, England, says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion, and taken it myself. It is palatable, efficient, and can be tolerated by almost anyone, especially where cod liver oil itself cannot be borne. Put up in 60c. and \$1 size.

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And do our best to bring you back by honorable dealing.  
For we can hardly see the odds 'twixt cheating folks and stealing.  
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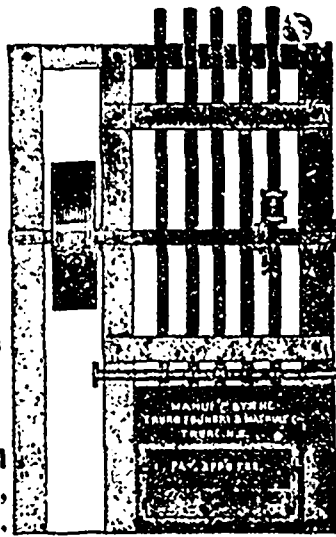
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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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 15. For \$2.50 in cash we undertake to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with seventy-nine of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

Mr. Edward Blake is reported to have so far recovered his health as to resume the practice of his profession.

Mr. Henry R. Emmerson has been returned to the Local Assembly of New Brunswick for Albert County by a majority of 226.

Ex-Mayor Hyman, of London, Ontario, is the champion lawn tennis player of Canada. His name would indicate that he plays many love games. Mr. Hyman is also a first-rate cricketer.

The *American Advertiser-Reporter* (published fortnightly on Wednesdays, 234-5 Broadway, N. Y., the Reporter Printing Company) is an excellent medium in the interest of Newspaper Publishers and Advertising Managers.

The sad intelligence was received last week of the suicide of Mr. Thompson, First Lieutenant of H. M. S. *Emerald*. The deceased officer had been in low spirits, and shot himself with a rifle, the muzzle of which he placed in his mouth.

It is satisfactory to learn that the seconds and others principally concerned in the recent disgusting fight between two women at Navy Island, N. Y., a few weeks ago, have received sentences of from three months to as many years in the penitentiary.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. McLelan held their first reception at Government House on Tuesday afternoon, attended by Col. Clerke, Private Secretary, and Lieut. Silver, 63rd, A.D.C. A large number of citizens congratulated His Honor on his appointment.

A *Chart of Elocutionary Drill*, by T. B. Browning, M. A., from the "Proceedings of the Canadian Institute," appears to be an exhaustive and serviceable manual for readers and speakers in public. It is elucidated by numerous diagrams. The Copp-Clark Company, 9 Front St. West, Toronto.

We have received from the *Toronto News Company* a parody, entitled "The Rock or the Rye," by T. C. DeLeon, on Mrs. Amelie Ryves Chambers' "The Quick or the Dead." This burlesque seems to have gone through nine editions, though we confess we do not see much in it even for the small sum of fifteen cents, which is its price.

The *Manitoba Free Press* brings against Mr. Greenway the gravest charges of accepting bribes from the Railway Companies with which he has had dealings, to the amount of \$12,000 or \$13,000, ostensibly for election purposes, and of falsehood and evasion in the matter generally. The *Free Press* challenges Mr. Greenway to take legal steps if he feels aggrieved.

There is a perfect furore among second-rate politicians for bringing actions for libel against newspapers. M. M. Mercier, Faillon, Beaugrande and Champagne, are suing the *Empire*, *Patrie*, *Star*, *Mirror*, and another, Mr. Martin, of Manitoba, is prosecuting the *Morning Call*, and Mr. Greenway, the *Free Press*. The first-rate men in politics let this sort of thing alone.

The first shipment of 27,000 bushels of North-West wheat has reached Port Arthur, the grand distributing point both by boat and rail. Heavy lots will be moved eastward daily from Manitoba and the North-West, although the great rush is not expected until the farmers get their fall ploughing well under way, and have time to attend to the handling of their surplus grain.

While Mr. Robt. S. White, (Conservative) son of the late Minister of the Interior, has been returned to the Dominion Parliament for Cardwell, the "public shame" of Canada is again made conspicuous by the unseating for bribery of Mr. Cochrane (Conservative), M.P. for E. Northumberland, Ont., Dr. Mallory, the previously elected (Liberal) member, having been unseated a year ago.

The *Montreal Witness* exposes and deprecates the use in the Montreal public schools of a French book used in teaching that language, which, at least, the *Witness* says, might be a home article, but is in reality an American work, and in which the words "Montreal or Canada" occur nowhere but on the title-page. *Je suis American* only runs through the whole book. This is how Americans, but not Canadians, are made!

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. H. L., Chester.—Your questions have been sent to Immigration Agent for authoritative information, and his replies are not yet received. Meantime, we forward you a copy of the Exhibition Number of THE CRITIC. "Idiom," Pictou.—Your remarks will receive attention when we resume the publication of "Don't." W. D. S., New Glasgow.—We will insert your contribution as soon as possible, probably in about a fortnight.

Many people seem to think that a public holiday to witness naval and military manoeuvres was superfluous. The fact is, that unless favored by invitation or accident as to position, there is not much to be seen from any distance beyond the occasional movement of a few boats or bodies of troops. No doubt, however, some were gratified with what they saw of the naval attack on Halifax, the result of which seems to have been the capture of McNab's Island by the naval force after an abortive attempt by the gun-boat *Ready* in the forenoon, and a successful feint in some force on Herring Cove. However, the weather was propitious, and no doubt many enjoyed not only what they may have been able to see, but the holiday itself.

Says the *Halifax Chronicle*: Halifax is soon to have a bi-monthly journal, to be published in the interest of the medical profession of the Maritime Provinces; the first number is to come out in November. Each Province is to be represented on the editorial staff by two members of the profession, the Halifax editors being Drs. Campbell and Morrow. There is a good field for such a journal, and its appearance will doubtless be hailed with satisfaction by the medical men.

We have before us a very handsome little book, well printed on good paper, on "Painting in Oil, a Manual for the use of Schools," by Miss M. Louise McLaughlin (Robt. Clarke & Co., 61-3-5 West Fourth St., Cincinnati.) It appears to be an excellent manual for students, being one of a valuable series. Miss McL. is herself an accomplished artist, and has previously published equally good works on "China Painting" and "Pottery Decoration." Square 12mo., fancy boards, \$1.00, illustrated.

The *St. John Evening Gazette* is down on the extravagant story of the defence of the American Privateer, "Gen. Armstrong," against a British boat attack in Fayal Roads in 1814, and the *Gazette* is right. It was a disastrous attack, but there are two or three important lies, and two or three equally important omissions in the American account. We intend noticing it, and will bear out the *Gazette*, as soon as we have space, by printing the reliable account of the action from James' Naval History.

Work is being pushed on the Halifax dry dock, and a perfect army of men is employed in the different branches of the construction. Some delay has been caused for want of men; stoncutters have been imported from Scotland and the United States, and laborers from Newfoundland. Some idea can be had of the magnitude of the work when it is stated 5,000 tons of cement will be used for concrete, and 52,000 cubic feet of granite goes into the structure. It is expected the dock will be finished and in operation next year.

Mr. Blaine passed through St. Thomas, Ont., last week, en route to Detroit, and was met by a brass band and "a number of his Canadian friends and admirers." Mr. Blaine having, apparently, been asked to speak, declined to discuss the Presidential question on foreign soil, thereby displaying better taste than the "friends and admirers," who would do better to keep their highly valuable admiration for their own country and institutions. These are the cheap, officious and sensational people who do so much to cover Canada with disgrace.

R. H. Earle's marine distress shell was tested on the harbor, (Halifax) under the direction of Lieut. Burney, chief of the gunnery department of the flagship *Bellerophon*. The experiments, which were made by special request of Admiral Lyons, attracted considerable attention on the water side. Three of the shells were thrown into the water after the attached fuse was ignited, and they exploded with a loud report, and threw a column of smoke to a great height. Lieut. Burney expressed great satisfaction over the result of the test, and the men on the warships thought the inventor worked admirably. Mr. T. R. Gue and others in the city are interesting themselves in the matter, and now await a favorable report from the naval authorities.

Fifty new cases of yellow fever at Jacksonville, Fla., and five deaths were recorded on Tuesday. Total to Monday, 3,208 cases, 295 deaths.

A young woman in Pennsylvania eloped recently with the father of her intended bridegroom, who was left in the lurch at the wedding hour.

The Philadelphias defeated the Irish Gentlemen by 7 runs, the score being, Philadelphia 113 and 167; Gentlemen of Ireland 154 and 119.

It is rumored that Lord Sackville is to be removed from Washington to St. Petersburg, and it is suggested that the British embassy should be given to a Canadian. Such an appointment would be a new departure in British diplomacy, and might be a very good one.

*Public Opinion*, (the Public Opinion Company, New York and Washington,) on the plan of the English publication of the same name, is an equally valuable paper, one of those, indeed, which, reflecting all views of the great questions of the day, is an indispensable adjunct to the editorial sanctum \$3 per annum.

Wheat has been forced up in price because Mr. Hutchinson, of Chicago, concludes to add a few millions to his fortune, and the poor all over the world suffer. These soulless millionaire gamblers ought to be legislated against, and it is a wonder the socialists and anarchists do not bring some of them to summary account.

The newly accredited Persian Minister to the United States signified his presentation to the President by prostrating himself, and bumping his head three times on the floor, when he seemed satisfied that he had done the proper thing. He, however, was disappointed at the plainness of the Presidential mansion, and thought his reception rather tame by comparison with the pomp of ambassadorial receptions at his own court.

The Alaska Company is endeavoring to influence public opinion in favor of its monopoly by a story that the sealing grounds in Behring Sea are in danger of being depopulated. The statement is, however, false, and the Company has contradicted itself by allowing the fact to leak out that there are eight millions of seals on the Pryvillion Islands—an unprecedented number. The total take of the Victoria fleet outside the prohibited waters for the year was only 21,000 seals.

The Canadian press is giving a good deal of space to the doings of an old scoundrel named Hutchinson, who, by his astuteness in wheat stocks, has brought near to ruin about twenty wheat firms in Chicago, which, no doubt, serves them right, as they are all probably gamblers, and would be just as ruthless as "old Hutch" himself if they had the brains and opportunity. There is no interest in the doings of these sordid American millionaires, except to point a moral.

Spofforth, the Australian demon bowler, is, it is stated, about to qualify for Derbyshire county, and with that object in view will shortly take up his residence in Derby.

Hanlan has again been beaten on the Paramatta River, N. S. W., by Kemp, an Australian oarsman. As we remarked last year, it is about time that Hanlan retired.

Prince Christian Victor, who is going to India in November to join the King's Royal Rifle Corps, of which the Duke of Cambridge is colonel, is a strong built, athletic young man, a good cricketer and a fine rider.

It appears that the vendetta is not altogether confined to Corsica. The English physician who was obliged, in self-defence, to pistol a murderous gypsy guide in the tower of Sville cathedral, has been followed to England and dogged ever since by avenging members of the tribe.

A British correspondent, writing on the Austrian manoeuvres, has some strong remarks on the loose discipline and inattention to orders of the men, and says that they looked used up, dirty and over-burdened. Austria has often been spoken of as lacking intelligent officers, and all the correspondent saw confirmed the opinion.

The King of Greece has been carrying out extensive alterations to his palace at Copenhagen. He has purchased the beautiful estates of Smidstrenfgaard, along with an extensive forest. It is believed in Denmark that King George intends to abdicate next summer when the Prince of Sparta marries the Princess Sophia.

Surrey has won the county championship at cricket in England, scoring 12 games won, 1 drawn, and 1 lost, out of 14 games. Surrey thus wins two years in succession, and its first eleven are said to be able to stand against all England. Kent and Yorkshire were even, on the percentage of wins and losses, for second place.

The death is announced of Sir Anthony Musgrave, Governor of Queensland, a gentleman who has had a long career as a Colonial Governor, his governments having included St. Vincent, Newfoundland, British Columbia, Natal, South Australia, and Jamaica. Sir Anthony was uncle to the lady who recently favored us with an interesting paper on Jamaica.

The Chinese Government is reported to be inciting the Thibetans to continue hostilities while it is trying to hoodwink that of Great Britain by promising that everything will be made right if the English will only have patience. "For ways that are dark and for tricks that are vain the Heathen Chinese is peculiar, which the same I am free to maintain."

The French are much elated over their Label rifle and smokeless and almost noiseless powder, and begin to think themselves invincible again, and to taunt Germany with panic because the latter has not yet succeeded in manufacturing a smokeless explosive. This advantage, it is true, does warrant some exultation, as an attacking force would no longer know what is in front of them by the smoke.

In the National Library at Paris there is a Spanish globe 350 years old, on which the Congo follows in a remarkable manner the course now given to that river on the maps. All the best maps in the sixteenth century showed the Congo as rising in a lake far inland, while in this century we first tried to identify the Congo with the Niger and then for many years made it flow north. Those old geographers and hydrographers evidently knew a thing or two.

By the death of his brother, Lord Sackville, Sir Lionel Sackville West, British Minister to Washington, becomes Lord Sackville and a peer of the realm. The late nobleman was also brother to Earl Delaware, Countess of Derby, and Countess of Bedford. Although this peerage was especially created for him, he played no part in public affairs, but held several ornamental posts at courts. He actually held the position of extra lord in waiting when he died.

The phonograph is serving a number of uses. One instrument concealed under the coat was discovered to be employed surreptitiously in stealing the score of a new opera; it was ejected. Many phonographs, it is said, are being employed by a number of actors and actresses as automatic teachers of elocution. Through the instrument they obtain an exact idea of their vocal expressions and learn by means of mimicry the precise qualities of their tones.

Perhaps the subtlest theory that has been advanced in regard to the Whitechapel murders is, that the perpetrator feigns an almost helpless state of drunkenness, and is followed by one of the women, always on the watch, who have the chance of making the most out of a drunken man by robbing him. The wretched creature would of course be completely surprised, probably with the murderer's arm already round her neck, when the transformation takes place from imbecility to deadly activity.

A Parisian glove seller was arrested recently for being too enterprising. He had his name and address stamped in bold characters on the inside of each glove, so that when worn for half an hour the legend was transferred to the hand of the wearer. For some time many of his lady customers were thus converted into advertising mediums, as the ink only wore off at the expiration of a number of weeks. What the man's object was is inconceivable, as he must have known that his scheme could only serve to injure him.

Tom King, the Pugilist, is dead, aged 53. He was a pupil of Jem Ward, one of the most famous and skilful of the Champions. King fought Jem Mace twice, being defeated by him in 1862, but wresting the Championship from him later on. He will always be remembered as having polished off Heenan, in 1863, in 25 rounds, lasting just as many minutes. King was a tremendous hitter, and deserves a high standing in the Ring for his honesty as well as his fighting. He often forbore to take advantage of an opponent.



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The works for the construction of the canal, above mentioned, advertised to be let on the 23rd of October next, are unavoidably postponed to the following dates.

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

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**A. P. BRADLEY,**  
Secretary.

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

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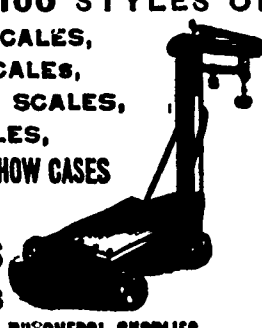
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# SPARE THE BIRDS!

O God! that Thou wouldst touch my tongue  
With fervor so Divine  
That ev'ry heart might feel my words  
As they were words of Thine.

O Thou that know'st all human hearts,  
Know't all they have or need,  
I pray Thee make them tender,  
And give me power to plead!

Thou know'st the little birds, O Lord,  
The birds that Thou hast made;  
Thou see'st them singing in the sun,  
And brooding in the shade.

The bonny, bonny little birds!  
It is their hour of need;  
They have no power to beg for life.  
It is for them I plead!

The human cry to God is still  
For mercy, mercy, mercy!  
The birds sing only, "God be praised,"  
And "Holy, holy, holy."

They have no power to cry to us  
When pride or fashion slays them  
For woman who pretends to love,  
And, Judas-like, betrays them—

For woman, who will praise the song,  
Then bid them slay the singer,  
That the wee head or tortured breast  
Some added charm may bring her.

Could ye but see the bright wings torn  
From birds alive and bleeding,  
And note their quivering agony,  
I had no need for pleading;

The wingless form flung in the dirt,  
Its deathly pain and terror  
Would wake in every woman's heart  
A bitter sense of error.

Ten thousand thousand little birds  
In cruel hands a-dying,  
Have heard, with breaking another hearts,  
Their hungry nestlings crying.

The bonny, bonny, little birds!  
It is their hour of need!  
They have no power to beg for life;  
It is for them I plead.

MISS ELIZABETH FREELAND.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

# HOWE ON IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Hon. Joseph Howe's memorable speech entitled "The Organization of the Empire" which was delivered in the House of Assembly, March 11, 1854, is well-known in Nova Scotia. It is included in his "Speeches and Public Letters" published in 1858-9, and was recently quoted by Sir A. G. Archibald before the local Federation League. But it is not so generally known that Mr. Howe published in London in 1866 an essay bearing the same title, but altogether distinct from his speech, and embodying his more matured views upon the subject. It will be seen from a glance at this essay that the great Nova Scotian statesman not only favored the principle of reciprocal responsibility between the members of the empire, but even formulated in outline a scheme of Imperial Federation. Commenting on this pamphlet the *Pall Mall Gazette* observed: "Whether we agree with him or not, we cannot fail to do justice to the clear, concise and masculine manner in which he has treated and really developed so extensive a topic in the space of thirty pages. Accustomed as we are on great colonial questions to the endless sea-saw of orators in Parliament and journalists in this country, always afraid of saying too much or too little, it is a great relief to meet with a colonist who knows what he means and wants and can put it forward for our consideration in unmistakable English." That this encomium is fully justified will be seen from the following extracts.

"We have no security for peace," says Mr. Howe (p. 8), "or if there be any, it is only to be sought in such an organization and armament of the whole Empire as will make the certainty of defeat a foregone conclusion to any foreign power that may attempt to break it.

This conviction was forced upon my mind, while endeavouring, under instructions from Her Majesty's Government in 1855, to draw a few thousand soldiers from the United States, while not a man was moved, of the millions that we had to spare, in every quarter of the globe, to reinforce, it might have been to save, the gallant little army fighting and perishing before Sebastopol. This subject has occupied many a leisure hour since, and I have never dwelt upon it without feeling that the question of questions for us all, far transcending in importance any other within the range of domestic or foreign politics, is not how the Empire can be most easily dismembered, not how a province or two can be strengthened by a fort, or by the expenditure of a million of dollars, but how the whole Empire can be so organized and strengthened as to command peace or be impregnable in war."

Here Mr. Howe points out the dangers possibly to be apprehended from certain foreign powers.

"Turning to the United States," he goes on, "we find our most formidable commercial rival, and, as matters stand, perhaps our least reliable friend and ally. I am not without some hope that by prudence, firmness and good humour, and by systematically setting public opinion right, through American channels of circulation, as to the power, the public sentiment, and the designs of this country, we may yet be able to so inform the masses who control the Government as to make war with Great Britain nearly impossible;

but in the present temper of the Republic, we have no security for peace, and we may as well then survey with discriminating forecast the strength and resources of the nation with which we may have to contend. \* \* \*

Perhaps there is no living Englishman who estimates more highly than I do, the accumulated wealth, the large experience, and the perfect discipline which Great Britain can bring to bear upon any contest; or who better knows with what heroism and self-devotion these Islands would be defended against any foreign attack. But yet I would be sorry to see them, even now (he had just shown that the States were likely to grow more rapidly than Great Britain), without any support from the outlying provinces, engaged in a war with the United States; and I cannot disguise from myself that twenty years hence their position will be much more perilous, and the odds against them vastly more disproportionate. But if the United States were combined with either of the great Military and Naval Powers of Europe, the most sanguine lover of his country would scarcely desire to see our strength so tried.

Now I would lift this question above the range of doubt or apprehension, and prepare for all eventualities, by such an organization of the Empire as would enable the Sovereign to command its entire physical force. If Russia, France, or the United States, is involved in war to-morrow, the revenue and the manhood of the whole territory are at the disposal of the Executive; while, if we go to war, the whole burthen of sustaining it falls upon the people of these two small islands. This is not fair, and, what is worse, our unprepared condition makes war at all times possible, sometimes imminent.

But, it may be asked, suppose this thing to be desirable, how is it to be done? And I answer, as all other good things are done in this free country, by propounding the policy, by discussion and argument, to be followed when the public sentiment is prepared for it, by wise legislation.

I foresee the difficulties: in this as in all other cases there is a certain amount of indifference, of ignorance and of selfishness, to be overcome, but I rely upon the general intelligence of the Empire to perceive the want, and upon its patriotism and public spirit to supply it. Surely if a Russian self can be got to march from Siberia to the Crimea to defend his Empire, the Queen's subjects can be educated to know and feel that it is alike their duty and their interest to march anywhere to defend their own.

The young men of Maine and Massachusetts rushed to protect their capital from rebellious fellow-citizens, and I am sure, when once the possibility of a requisition is made familiar to the colonial mind, that the youths in our outlying provinces would rush as eagerly to defend London from a foreign foe. But it may be said the Russian obeys a central authority that it would be vain to dispute, and that the American fights for his perfect citizenship, which includes the control of his foreign policy and representation in the National Council. This is the weak point in our case, but let us see if it cannot be met, by such reasonable concessions and appeals to the good sense of our people as suit their practical turn of thought and would give to the Colonies prepared for it a direct influence in the national councils, without disorganizing the political machinery already working so well.

The House of Commons, whatever may be its defects, enjoys the respect of the Empire, and I assume that, whatever may come hereafter, nobody wishes to see its composition and character very materially changed. How far representation in Parliament can be safely conceded to the outlying portions of the Empire, by what modes these members should be selected and distributed, to what extent they should be permitted to interfere, are questions beset with difficulties which I need not linger to state, but which have been pondered with some anxiety during the last ten years. I can see no solution of them all more simple and easy than this:—

To treat all the Colonies, which have Legislatures and where the system of responsible government is in operation, as having achieved a higher political status than crown colonies or foreign dependencies, and to permit them to send to the House of Commons one, two, or three members of their Cabinets, according to their size, population, and relative importance."

After detailing his reasons for suggesting this particular method of representation in the imperial parliament, Mr. Howe admits that "technical difficulties of all sorts may be urged against the adoption of this proposition, but, for the present, I will assume that these may be overcome, if it is seriously entertained."

(He did not include Home Rule for Ireland in his scheme, though he seems to have approved of it in principle, as may be gathered from what he had previously observed in this same essay:—

"England has not been weakened by those municipal and parochial organizations which assume and exercise authority within certain well defined limits, and do a vast amount of valuable work which the general government could never overtake, or do so well if it could: nor will the Empire be weakened by throwing upon the Provincial Legislatures and Colonial Municipalities all the responsibilities and labour of government that do not conflict with the general laws and regulations which can only be wisely framed and administered by some central authority. This division of labour is now universally recognised and appreciated, and if all the outlying possessions of the Empire were peopled with English-speaking inhabitants, capable of self-government, the system might be extended to every part of the Empire.")

After briefly discussing the proper limits of the jurisdiction of the reconstructed imperial parliament, Mr. Howe continues as follows:—

"But it may be asked, would the Colonists value this privilege? Would they send these members? I think they would, but if they did not, their mouths would be closed; and the offer of free consultation, not only on such local concerns, as from their pressure on the Imperial Treasury challenged the investigation of Parliament, but on the great questions of Peace or War, having been freely tendered to them, they could not complain if the British Government took such measures for the preservation of domestic tranquility and the general defence of the Empire as in its wisdom seemed politic and discreet. \* \* \* \* \*

(To be continued.)

## INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Messrs. W. Clark, W. H. Weir, Alfred J. Bryco, Henry Woodloy, and Albert J. Brown, all of Montreal, are applying to the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council for letters patent incorporating them under the name of the "Canada Meat Packing Company," with a capital stock of \$100,000.

A large number of samples of lard for analysis have been received at the Dominion department of inland revenue, and the work of examination has been begun. An analysis of baking powders will be afterwards taken up.

Minneapolis flour has been finding its way into the Lower Provinces. The millers of Minneapolis have the advantage of purchasing wheat at cheaper rates than prevail on the Canadian side of the line, and having a large and remunerative market secured to them in their own country, can afford to dispose of their surplus at a bare profit in Canada.

Boyd, Caldwell & Son, have sold all their square timber lying at Quebec, totalling 660,000 feet. The sale will aggregate \$170,000.

Chas. A. Pillsbury & Co., of Minneapolis, one of the largest milling firms in the world, have just finished a division of \$40,000 among their employes, in pursuance of a profit-sharing plan adopted four years ago. For two years there have been no accounts to divide, but the past year has been profitable.

The *Mexican Financier* speaks of the probable success of the Canadian efforts to build up a direct trade with the Argentine Republic. It describes its own country as being better adapted for reciprocal trade with Canada than the Argentine Republic, on the ground that its products are exactly those that the inhabitants of a cold country stand in need of. This being the case, let us sail in and do what we can, otherwise the Americans will be established there before us. Indeed, to a certain extent, they are there already.

An extensive combination has been formed of Chicago, St. Paul, Pittsburg and New York capitalists, to handle mill and market rice, with the ultimate design of controlling the entire rice product of the South. Two million, five hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed, and an immediate investment of \$200,000 has been made in New Orleans in elevators for the storage of rice, a mill for cleaning, and in facilities for handling it. The company will operate upon this year's crop.

The smuggling of opium into the United States by way of Canada is reported to be a recognized and illicit industry which is giving the United States officials increasing trouble every year. The opium is imported in its crude state into British Columbia. It is then manufactured and transported to the borders of the United States and smuggled across the line, the American duty of \$10 a pound on the manufactured article, affording an alluring and profitable incentive to the traffic. The opium once brought into the United States is placed en route for San Francisco.

Sawed, split and planed lumber was shipped from the Dominion of Canada into Great Britain, during the first six months of 1888, to the value of about \$2,040,750, as compared with \$1,259,320 for the same period of 1887, and \$1,124,450 for that of 1886. There was a big drop in the shipments of hewed timber last year, but this year's shipments have much improved. The total value of Canadian lumber shipments exceeded those of the United States by a valuation of about \$274,175, while the only country leading Canada in lumber shipments to Great Britain was Russia, which forwarded more than twice the Canadian total for the first six months of the year.

One of the most unique things to be seen in a furrier's establishment is the skin of the black monkey, which in its original state is covered with long jet-black hair. It is much fancied by ladies for dress trimmings, cloaks, muffs, etc.

There are establishments for dyeing furs in New York, San Francisco and elsewhere, but nowhere has the process reached the perfection attained in London, which is regarded as the only place where a seal skin can go through the dyeing process and come out a first-class piece of goods. The Alaska seal skins are therefore shipped to London, whence they are reshipped. On their return a duty of 40 per cent is levied on them.

According to the *Iron Age*, there has been an increase in the working capacity of the blast furnaces in the United States of from 119,389 gross tons weekly product of pig iron on Aug. 1 to 126,266 tons on Sept. 1888.

It is announced that the project of bridging the St. Lawrence at Quebec is assuming a tangible form. The surveying party which is at work has erected four large tower houses—one at Cape Diamond and the other near the Observatory, on the city side of the river, and two at Levis—of which one will be near the hospital, and the other at the G. T. R. station. A corps of engineers is stationed at each tower to ascertain the width of the river and the elevation, and to observe and record the soundings of the entire river bed in the locality. The effort is being made to obtain a suitable site for a grand union passenger depot on the Cove field for all the railways entering the city, by which the G. T. R., Quebec Central, Intercolonial and C. P. R. may land their passengers within the city limits.



The herring-sardine packers of Maine will cure and pack 350,000,000 herring this season.

Indian competition with British cotton goods is becoming keener every year. A recently published article on this subject says that in 1865 there were only thirteen spinning mills in the Presidency of Bombay, while at present there are seventy, and the number of spindles increased during the period in question from about 285,000 to nearly 1,750,000. The number of looms now at work is about 15,000, against 3,570 in 1865. The annual consumption of raw cotton now amounts to about 486,000 bales. In all India there are at present 95 cotton spinning mills and weaving establishments, containing 2,250,000 spindles, 17,500 looms, and affording employment to nearly 75,000 hands, and it is stated that about 100,000 fresh spindles are run every year. Indian cotton goods are largely exported to China and Japan, in competition with British and German manufactures of the same description. The total quantity of raw cotton consumed in Indian manufactures is not less than 650,000 bales, and the capital employed is estimated at 80,000,000 rupees.

### LEOPARDS IN INDIA.

In an Indian bungalow, says a lady writer, every bedroom has a small ante-room attached, in which the important function of bathing is performed. The floor is of cement and uncarpeted, to allow of splashing, and round the tub are placed the ghurras, or earthen pots of water which are required for the bath. The little room had always two doors, one opening on the outer air to admit the breeze with his supply of water, the other opening into the bedroom. On the evening in question, just as dusk was falling, I had finished the unpacking of a box in my bedroom and was moving away, when I fancied I heard a slight sound in the bathroom. It was an unusual hour for the breeze's visit, so I opened the door, and, to my horror, saw just in front of me the beautiful sleek back of a large leopard, which was crouched on the floor and drinking out of one of the ghurras. The room was so small that I found myself quite close to the leopard, and could indeed have so touched the spots on its glossy coat from where I stood. I was too frightened to move, and stood perfectly still, and fortunately for me, the outer door by which the creature had entered still stood wide open, and with a single bound it cleared the threshold and disappeared up the hillside. Had the door have had no, or been closed from the outside by a servant, in which I was standing, and the knowledge of my narrow escape made us very careful over after about shutting up early in the afternoon.

A few nights later we were awakened by hearing the watchman call out loudly that there was a leopard in the veranda, and we ran to the window in time to see the waving of the branches where the beast had sprung out among the trees. The bearer, who was lying rolled up in his blankets in the same veranda, slept soundly on meanwhile, unconscious of his proximity to the stealthy-footed creature. These leopards are cowardly creatures, and will never attack a human being if they can avoid it, their special fancy is for little dogs, and they will so haunt the neighborhood of any house where dogs are kept that the greatest care is necessary to prevent the little quadrupeds falling victims to the big ones.

As the weather became better they grew less bold, and it was only towards the end of the season that we saw them again. When snow fell on the farther hills they were driven to seek food lower down, and then again they began to infest the station. Often in the month of October, when coming home late at night, I have heard the hoarse sort of purring noise they make as they rub their sides, like huge cats, against the trunks of the trees. The men carrying my dandi (light palanquin) would then step out, and talk very loud, to keep up their courage, while the mate would flourish his lantern and shout. No leopard would come near so noisy a party, and the only danger on such occasions is of the men taking a panic and dropping the dandi, when the situation would be awkward. This however, never happened to me, and I was equally fortunate when riding.

### COMMERCIAL.

Business affairs have remained substantially as last reported as regards condition, but trade has made fair progress. Although not active, it has been of a healthy and steady character. While there has been no new feature to note, still payments have been better provided for than was anticipated a few weeks since. The outlook appears to favor an even distribution of goods on a fairly profitable basis.

The closing of navigation on the St. Lawrence for the season will occur in a few weeks. After it does, a large quantity of freight will, as usual, come to this port by steamer and otherwise from Europe, and a large volume of out-going merchandise might also be handled if railway facilities proportionate to the demands of business were furnished. Still we do not learn that the railway authorities are taking any steps to accommodate the prospectively certain requirements of traffic. It has been repeatedly pointed out to them that their rolling stock is lamentably deficient, and that at least twice the number of snow-ploughs and other appliances for keeping the road in working order are necessary. All admonitions and all efforts of persons and journals interested in benefiting the I. C. R. and the trade of Halifax are, however, "listened to with deaf ears," and it seems that they are likely to continue to be so until a radical change in the management is effected.

The wet weather that has prevailed during the summer has been disastrous not only to farmers, but also to dwellers in towns and cities. The

operations of builders and city improvements have been seriously retarded. It has been practically impossible to obtain material for the erection of new buildings, or for the laying of sidewalks, etc., because it was impossible to dry them, and we know of instances where the clay has had to be molded five or six times in as many weeks in the effort to produce marketable bricks. Quarrymen, masons, and others in kindred lines have also been similarly hampered and the result of the season has been far from satisfactory all around.

Prices of all commodities have advanced steadily for several weeks. Every advance has been well held, and the indications all favor stiffer figures as time advances.

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

	Week Oct. 5 1888	Prev. week 1888	Weeks 1887	Weeks 1886	Weeks 1885	Weeks 1884	Weeks 1883	Weeks 1882	Weeks 1881	Weeks 1880
United States..	146	150	134	201	172	7,476	7,120	7,749	8,881	1,001
Canada.....	43	28	21	21	23	1,317	968	935	1,001	1,001

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—J. A. McMurray, dry goods and millinery, Halifax, sold out at 60c. on the \$; Johnson & Caldwell, builders, Halifax, Clark Caldwell deceased; Conlon Bros., livery, Halifax, Dennis Conlon deceased; Mrs. Wm. Chapman, Hotel Pugwash, Wm. Chapman deceased; Cole & Leslie, general store, Port Mouton, assigned in trust; A. A. Taylor, Margaree Harbor, sold out; P. J. Chisholm, clothing, Truro, selling off.

**DRY GOODS.**—Travellers have started on the road on the sorting-up trip, and fair results are expected. We note, however, that Upper Province drummers are offering alleged "woollen" goods at very low prices. A competition evidently exists between manufacturers to see which can turn out the cheapest goods, or, in other words, use the largest proportion of cotton consistent with preserving a woollen appearance. The goods referred to are simply cotton fabrics with a small percentage of wool in them. Can anyone interested explain how it is, if the theory that combines tend to improve the quality of manufactures is worth anything, that with the heavy protection on woollen goods manufactured in Canada our manufacturers have not been able to drive the finer classes of British, German, French and American goods out of our markets long ago?

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—The situation may be briefly summed as a steady trade at firm prices. All heavy goods have a very firm, if not a positively strong, tone. The advance in pig iron noted last week has been well sustained, and indications point to a further increase in cost. The stocks held here are not large, and will all be required. In fact it is claimed that the supplies will be about exhausted by the end of the year, and that consumers who hereafter find themselves short of stock may have to pay high prices. Warrants in Glasgow are cabled at 40s. 8d., which is a little lower than previous quotations. London cables are:—Tin, spot and three months futures £102, market steady; Chili bars, spot £98; futures £79 10s.; G. M. B. copper £78; market unsettled and easier; soft Spanish lead £14 17s. 6d." Pittsburg, Pa.—"The activity that has prevailed in iron and steel is subsiding. Very little iron has been sold at the advance now ruling. Cold blast charcoal is under enquiry, and is quoted at \$18; No. 1 foundry is strong at \$18, No. 2 at \$17, neutral gray forge at \$16.50; good muck bars sell at \$28, but they are weakening, merchant bars at \$1.70 to \$1.80; plate is at \$2.10 to \$2.20; groove keep at \$1.30; sheared 2c. There is a heavy demand for small pipe. Bessemer steel billets are active at \$28. Merchant steel works are all crowded with business." Philadelphia.—"The prevalence of a few rumors that large transactions are probable in pig iron and new steel rails lend some additional interest to the market. Owing to the fact that most of the crude iron requirements are covered for the next thirty to sixty days few large transactions are reported, and quotations are maintained a little higher than they would be if makers were able to take orders for early delivery. There are buyers of steel rails in the market who want large lots, but they are in a position to wait unless concessions are made. Makers predict stronger prices within the current month."

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The tone of the flour market continues to be strong, and prices are steadily advancing, owing to the strong wheat markets and the large demand from all points. The market has been active, and a large amount of business was transacted. Beerbohm's cable says:—"Cargoes off coast—wheat strong, corn firmer; do. off coast and for shipment—wheat slow at the advance, corn slightly better. California wheat off coast, and to be promptly shipped 42s. 6d.; red winter wheat 38s. At Liverpool buyers and sellers of spot wheat are apart, but prices are tending up. French country markets quiet." In Chicago the excitement in the wheat market was comparatively quieter, trading was lively. Late quotations were:—\$1.09½ October, \$1.12½ December, \$1.13½ May. For December wheat \$1.13 was bid on the curb. Corn was active, and moved up to 45½c. November, 45½c. December, 39½c. May. Oats were quiet and steady at 24½c. November, 25½c. December, 28½c. May. The New York wheat market was active, though weak, and prices declined to \$1.10½ October, \$1.12½ November, \$1.14½ December, \$1.15½ January, \$1.16 February, \$1.17 March, \$1.17½ May. Corn was there quoted at 51½c. October, 52½c. November, 52½c. December, 48½c. January, 47½c. May. Oats 29½c. October, 30½c. December. In Toledo the wheat market was active. At Milwaukee wheat was strong and advancing.

**PROVISIONS.**—Business has been fairly active in the local provision market, and there being a good jobbing demand for pork, a number of small sales were effected at firm prices. The demand for lard was good, and an active trade was done in this article at quotations. Tallow was quiet but steady, there being but little enquiry. The demand for hams and bacon has been moderate at unchanged prices. The only change in the Liverpool provision market is in lard, which is stronger and advanced 3d. to 5s. 3d. Pork was firm at 77s. 6d., bacon at 47s. 6d. to 49s. 6d., and tallow at 27s. 6d.

There was a fair amount of activity in the Chicago provision market, but pork ruled steady, quotations were \$15.25 November and \$14.77½ January. Lard was weaker and declined to \$9.47½ November, \$8.60 December, \$8.40 January.

**BUTTER.**—The market has ruled very firm on fine grades, which seem to be the only kinds wanted. It is believed from indications that large quantities are held back in the country, and, as there appears no probability of any important export outlet the prospects of the holders are not favorable.

**CHEESE.**—The improvement that has taken place has been more than maintained, but it seems doubtful whether it will prove of a permanent character, though, as it has been gradual, it is deemed all the more healthy. The Canadian and United States markets have developed much strength of late, and prices have advanced from 1c. to 2c. per pound all along the line. The fact appears to be that the whole tenor of the position has radically changed, and further advices will be awaited with interest. English cables quote finest colored at 45s. to 47s.

**APPLES.**—Considerable quantities of apples have recently been shipped to England, but there has not as yet been time to receive returns of sales.

**DRIED FRUITS.**—A correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, writing from Patras under date September 3, says:—"It is not too much to say that Greece is *en fete*, or at least that all the currant-growing districts of this country are rejoicing. Nearly the whole of the fruit crop is housed, as the drying period, lasting from the latter end of July till well into September, has been an exceptionally fine one. The whole crop is now estimated at between 150,000 and 160,000 tons, exceeding by over 20,000 the largest yield ever produced in Greece. It is true that somewhere about 15,000 tons of currants are still either exposed on the drying-grounds or remain uncut on the vines, the very great plethora having prevented the fruit from being got in. However, both the barometer and thermometer show high readings, the latter giving a daily maximum of over 90 degrees Fahr. in the shade, so that if matters continue thus for another week the last berry will be saved, and we will have to chronicle a crop of truly unprecedented magnitude. With respect to the quality the yield is not exceptional, but yet above the average, some districts, and particularly the rich lands, having produced very fine fruit, while most of the estates on the higher grounds only show currants of small berry."

Sugar has dropped into a quieter groove, but prices remain firm, both as regards refined and raw. Molasses is firm with but little doing.

**FISH OILS.**—Our Montreal correspondent writes:—"The oil market continues firm, the sale of a lot of 100 bbls. of Gaspe cod oil being reported at 33c. Newfoundland cod oil, it is said, cannot be laid down here for less than 37c., but stocks here are quoted at 35c. to 37c., as to quality. Nova Scotia oil is quoted at 31c. In steam refined seal oil, sales are reported at 45c. to 46c., and smaller lots at 47½c. Straw seal, 35c., and pale do. 42½c. Cod liver oil rather slow, with sales of Newfoundland at 70c. to 75c., a round lot being placed at 72c."

**FISH.**—The past week has been a very dull one in our local market. The adverse weather prevents the handling of stock in store or vessel, and also makes it impossible for fishermen along the shore to put their catch on board of coasters, so as to bring them to market. It is confidently anticipated that, as soon as the weather becomes fine, quite a movement will transpire. A few scattering mackerel, that were taken in nets along the shore, caused quite a flurry for a day or two among our fishermen, but no body of these fish appeared, and the result was disappointed hopes. Newfoundland and Labrador advices concur in the statement that the catch of herrings on those coasts is far below the average. Our outside advices are as follows.—Montreal, Oct. 8.—"Dry cod is quiet but firm, at \$5 to \$5.25, and green cod is quoted at \$5 for No. 1, and at \$5.25 for No. 1 large. Labrador herrings have been sold at \$5.50. A large lot is expected on the steamship *Greenland*. Cape Breton herring firm at \$5.90 to \$6. Labrador salmon, \$14 to \$15 per bbl. There has been a good demand for fish, and the market has ruled fairly active, but the amount of business is not so large as this time last year, owing to the fact that jobbers generally are buying a better class of fish this season, as they claim that there is not half the demand for herrings as in former years. There has been a brisk demand for finnan haddies, and all the offerings have been taken at 7½c. for Canadian, and 8c. for Portland." Gloucester, Mass., Oct. 8.—"We quote Georges codfish at \$1.87½ per qtl., and small at \$1.37½. Bank, \$4.25 and \$3.62½. Shore, \$1.50 and \$4 for large and small. Dry Bank, \$5 and \$4.50; cured cusk at \$3.50 per qtl.; hako, \$2 to \$2.25; haddock, \$3; heavy salted pollock, \$2.50; and English-cured do., \$3 per qtl. Labrador herring, \$6 per bbl.; medium split, \$5.50; Newfoundland do., \$5; Nova Scotia do., \$7, Eastport, \$5; Grand Shore, \$4; pickled codfish, \$5.50; haddock, \$4.50; halibut heads, \$3, tongues, \$7; sounds, \$12, tongues and sounds, \$10; alewives, \$5; trout, \$14.50." Havana, Oct. 8.—"Large receipts per steamers during the past week have over-stocked the market, and it is nearly impossible, in the absence of any activity in the demand, to place goods. Prices are nominally unchanged. Codfish, \$6.50 to \$6.75; haddock, \$5.50; hako, \$4.75." Kingston, Ja., Sept. 27.—"There has been recent arrival here of your exports, and the S. S. *Alpha* brought much less cargo than was anticipated, and as stocks are now quite light, there is a better feeling in the market, and we look for an improvement presently in the price of dry fish. Quotations are nominally unchanged." Georgetown, Demerara, Sept. 14.—"The market is very dull, and dealers will buy only from hand to mouth. We quote best dried Halifax at \$19 retail lots; Lockport and Yarmouth, \$18; Newfoundland large, \$17, and medium dull at \$14 to \$16. Boxes very unsealable at \$75 to \$4, split herrings, \$5.50 for good. No mackerel at market." Barbadoes, Sept. 17.—"Sales of Newfoundland have been confined to small lots at \$10 to \$13. The S. S. *Orinoco*, from New York, brought 434 casks of Newfoundland cure, but, as it is of the old catch, prices are not likely to be much better till the new comes in. No transactions in pickled fish."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Loaf .....	9
Granulated .....	8½ to 8½
Circle A .....	7½ to 7½
White Extra C .....	7½
Extra Yellow C .....	6½
Yellow C .....	6½ to 6½
TEA.	
Congou, Common .....	17 to 19
" Fair .....	20 to 23
" Good .....	25 to 29
" Choice .....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice .....	35 to 38
Oolong, Choice .....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes .....	35
Demerara .....	36
Diamond N. ....	43
Porto Rico .....	36 to 37
Cienfuegos .....	32
Trinidad .....	34 to 35
Antigua .....	34 to 35
Tobacco, Black .....	38 to 44
" Bright .....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread .....	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family .....	6½
Soda .....	6½
do in lb boxes, 50 to case .....	7½
Fancy .....	8 to 15

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid .....	11.00 to 11.20
" 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
" P. E. I. Mess .....	19.00
" 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 reliable to change daily	

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS

MACKEREL—	
Extra .....	none
No. 1 .....	none
" 2 large .....	none
" 2 .....	none
" 3 large .....	10 50
" 3 .....	10 00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July .....	4.75 to 5.00
No. 1 August .....	none
" September .....	none
Round Shore .....	nominal
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl .....	4.50 to 5.00
Bay of Islands, Split .....	2.25 to 2.50
" Round .....	2.00 to 2.25
ALEWIVES, per bbl .....	5 00
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore new .....	4 00
New Bank .....	3.80
Bay .....	none
SALMON, No. 1 .....	15.50 to 16.00
HADDOCK, per qtl. ....	2.75
HAKE .....	2.25
CUSK .....	1.75
POLLOCK .....	1.25
HAKE SOUNDS per lb .....	30
COD OIL A .....	26 to 27

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

LOBSTERS.

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

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER

Pine, clear, No 1, per m .....	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do .....	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2, do .....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m .....	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension, good, per m .....	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do .....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do .....	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable .....	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine .....	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do .....	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

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat touched the highest point of the season on Monday last, when No. 2 ruled in Toronto \$1 18, Manitoba No. 1 \$1 28 to \$1 30. Millers are now holding flours at from \$5.90 to \$6.15 at the mills, equal to \$6.40 to \$6.65 Halifax. Cornmeal and Oatmeal both firmer. Mill feeds steady. Oats lower.

We quote:—

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 .....	5.25 to 5.50
Low grades in sacks .....	3.75 to 3.80
" " barrels .....	4.00 to 4.25
Oatmeal, Standard .....	4.50 to 4.75
" Granulated .....	5.00
" Rotted .....	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
" Cake, Ground .....	35.00
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs .....	44 to 46
Barley " 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

J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Liverpool Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints .....	22 to 25
" in Small Tubs .....	22 to 24
" Good, in large tubs .....	20 to 22
Store Packed & oversalted .....	12 to 16
Canadian Township .....	20 to 22
" Western .....	17 to 18
Cheese, Canadian .....	10 to 11

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 .....	6 to 8
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 .....	6
No 3 Hides, each .....	4
Calf Skins .....	25
" Dexters, 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.

Apples, No. 1, new, per bbl .....	1.50 to 2.75
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new) .....	6.25
" per case, Valencia, .....	none
Lemons, per case .....	5.50 to 6.00
Cocoanuts, per 100 .....	5.00
Onions, Egyptian, new, per lb .....	2
" American Silver Skin .....	2½
Dates, boxes, new .....	5½
Raisins, Valencia, new .....	7 to 7½
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb .....	12
" small boxes .....	14
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags .....	6
Bananas, per bunch .....	2.00 to 3.00
Grapes, Almeria, kegs .....	6.00 to 6.50

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 100lbs alive .....	4.25 to 5.00
Oxen, .....	3.50 to
Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights .....	3.00 to
Wethers, best quality, per 160 lbs .....	4.00 to 4.50
Lambs, .....	4.00 to 5.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

## AT CROSS-PURPOSES.

(Continued.)

Then he rose and turned down the gas. It is strange how a methodical man will continue to observe his ordinary habits even when the hopes and ambitions of his life are crashing in ruins around him. He drew on his gloves and took up his hat and passed out into the hall. The door, which fastened with a spring lock, clicked behind him. He felt as he remembered to have felt the day he returned from his mother's funeral. The association of ideas was not inapt, for it seemed to him that he was now, as he had been then, turning his back on the place where the dearest friendship of his life lay buried.

## CHAPTER XI.

MR. PAUL STUYVESANT IS LATE FOR AN APPOINTMENT.

As Paul Stuyvesant left the Rubens a single stroke from a neighboring steeple told him that he would surely be late in keeping his appointment with Katharine Vaughn. It was at half-past four that she had asked him to call for her to take her to the New York Hospital. By rapid walking he would not keep her waiting more than five or ten minutes. He knew that her imperious character would not brook his apparent neglect to obey her behest. He knew that she enjoyed the power of ruling him which he allowed her. He knew that it pleased her when he playfully pretended to be humble and subservient and obsequious to her slightest whims and fancies.

But now he felt in no mood for frivolity or jesting. Life had taken on a sadder tone in the last few hours. Deeply as he was in love, he did not deny now that there were more serious things in the world than love and marriage.

As he passed through Twenty Sixth Street the street lamps were beginning to dot the city with long vistas of fire. As he crossed Madison Square the electric lights high up on the mast in the centre of the open space flashed out suddenly, sharply etching the bare branches of the forlorn trees on the cold white walks. There was a chill in the air, and a bitter wind swept across the city from river to river. Stuyvesant quickened his pace.

At last he stood before Mrs. Vaughn's door; and then, for all he had hurried, he hesitated. He did not know how to face Kitty or what to say to her.

While he paused in embarrassment and doubt, with his hand extended to pull the bell, the door opened, and Kitty stood before him.

"So there you are!" she cried. "At last!"

"Am I late?" he asked, not knowing what else to say, and glad almost to be scolded if the reproof would keep his thoughts from turning again to the dreadful discovery he had made.

"Late?" she returned. "Well, I should smile,—if I wasn't too angry with you ever to smile on you again."

"I hope not," he replied, mechanically.

"You were so late that I had given you up and I was going without you. What excuse have you to offer?"

"I don't know," he managed to answer. "I haven't any on hand; in fact, I'm 'most out of excuses just now. And he tried to smile.

"That won't do at all, Paul," said Kitty, as she closed the door of her house and started down the steps. "That's adding insult to injury; for you might at least have paid me the compliment of inventing an excuse."

Ordinarily there was nothing that Stuyvesant would have enjoyed more than this brisk walk through the gathering dusk of a winter day with the woman he loved. Even her scolding was as music in his ears generally, and to him it mattered little what she said, so long as he might listen to her voice. But now the music was all discord, and he had no heart for the airy talk about trifles which was wont to give him the greatest delight.

He tried to hide his perturbation from her, but she soon saw that he was not as bright or as lively as usual.

"What is the matter with you this afternoon, Paul?" she asked, as they turned into Fifth Avenue.

"The matter with me?" he repeated, absently. "Oh, nothing,—nothing at all!"

"Did you get yourself talked out at lunch," she pursued, "that you haven't a word for me?"

"How did your lunch go off?" he asked, hastily, catching at a straw.

"The grabiola?" she replied. "It was better than most grabiolas, and there were the most toothsome things to eat. There was a *crème de marron au nid de uerles* which was a dream,—a most delicious dream! I'd like to live in a palace and have nothing to do but read novels and eat things like that while listening to Strauss's waltzes and Chopin and Schubert."

Stuyvesant was slowly regaining control of himself, and he exerted his will vigorously to throw aside his overmastering melancholy, if it were only for the moment.

"And how did the rehearsal of your Kinder-Symphonie succeed?" he asked.

"So you remember that, do you?" she asked. "If your memory is so good now, how came you to forget your appointment with me?"

"I did not forget it, I was detained."

"That's no excuse at all. You should not let anybody detain you," Kitty returned. "Now, who was she?"

"Who was who?" asked Stuyvesant, in surprise.

"Who was the pretty girl who detained you?" she protested.

"But it wasn't a pretty girl who detained me," Paul explained. "It was—"

He checked himself. He could not tell her how or why or where he had been detained.

"Well?" she asked.

Then he saw an opening for a diversion of her attack.

"I was detained by some unexpected business; but I did meet a pretty girl to-day—"

"Oh!" said Kitty. Sometimes a monosyllabic interjection may be fraught with a volume of meaning.

"And I wish you could tell me who she is," continued Stuyvesant, innocently.

"Do you mean to say that you talk to pretty girls without knowing who they are?" asked she, sharply.

"She spoke to me," Paul began to explain.

"Then I am to understand that you let pretty girls whom you don't know speak to you?" And there was a certain acerbity in the tone of Miss Vaughn's voice as she said this.

"I will tell you the whole story," Stuyvesant answered, glad enough to find a topic about which he could talk without danger.

"Perhaps it would be best," she replied, icily.

"I was riding up in a Broadway car this afternoon, when a very pretty girl got on, and of course I gave her my seat," began Paul.

"Would you have given it to her if she had been an ugly old washer-woman with a basket?" interrupted Kitty.

"I hope I should have done so," answered Stuyvesant.

"I have my doubts about it," Kitty returned. "But go on. Your story interests me strangely, as they say in plays. You gave her your seat—and what happened then?"

"She thanked me, calling me by name."

"So then she knew you?" asked Kitty.

"So it seems," he answered.

"And you don't know her?"

"No," he replied; "at least I have no recollection of having seen her before. Perhaps I may have met her somewhere at dinner or at a reception, but I cannot recall it."

"Oh!" said Kitty again, and Stuyvesant was again conscious of a fall in the temperature.

"What puzzled me most," he continued, "was that she seemed to know that we were engaged. In fact, she sent her love to you."

"How was she dressed?" asked Kitty.

"I don't know—" began Stuyvesant.

"Of course not. You are a man," she returned, with a commiserating glance. "What was she like?"

"She was a pretty girl—"

But Kitty interrupted imperiously:

"You have already said that. What I want to know is what sort of a pretty girl was she. Tell me all you happen to have noticed. I want the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Thus admonished, Stuyvesant described the lady as best he could, and he went over his conversation with her as far as he recalled it.

"A red headed girl who lives half an hour out of town. Of course it was Gladys Tennant," cried Kitty when he had told his tale.

"Gladys Tennant?" he repeated, vaguely.

"Yes," she replied; "don't you remember? She lives in Yonkers. I asked you to invite her to that theatre party, and at supper she and Charley got up a grand flirtation."

"I think I do recall her now," said Stuyvesant. "And so she and Charley flirted—yes, I remember that too. Let us hope she is not interested in him," he added, involuntarily.

"Why?" asked Kitty, sharply.

Paul saw his blunder, but it was too late.

"I don't know," he said, feebly.

"Don't you think the girl will be lucky who gets Charley?" she continued.

Stuyvesant could not forget the facts he had just found out. He could not thrust out of his mind the strange secret he had discovered in his brother's studio. And before he could make ready an answer, she went on:

"Don't you think Charley is good enough for any girl?"

"Yes," replied Stuyvesant, hastily,—“oh, yes. I have always said that Charley was a good fellow."

"That's what you say about him, is it?" asked Charley's sister. "And that's how you say it?"

"I shall always stand up for him," went on the unlucky Paul. "I hope he will always find a friend in me."

Kitty withdrew her hand from Stuyvesant's arm.

"I see that you have some grievance against Charley," she said coldly. "But I think it would be more manly of you to go to him and have it out than to make insinuations to me!"

"Kitty!" cried Paul, astonished at this outbreak.

"I have known Charley longer than I have known you," she continued, "and I know him better than you do."

"I do not doubt it," he returned, "but—"

He checked himself again. What could he say? There was nothing to do but to bear her reproaches in silence. He could not justify himself.

He could not tell her what he knew about her brother; he could not tell her that for her sake he stood ready to do anything in his power for Charley; he might yet save the unfortunate and misguided boy.

And so it was that they walked on in silence, side by side, down Fifth Avenue to Fifteenth Street.

They turned the corner, and in less than a minute they stood before the broad portal of the New York Hospital.

"Here is where I am going," said Miss Vaughn, icily. "I will not trouble you any further, Mr. Stuyvesant."

Paul started as she addressed him thus formally, and he gave her a reproachful glance.

"It is never a trouble to do anything for you," he returned. "It is always a pleasure to be with you."

Miss Vaughn had left him without shaking hands, and she mounted the few steps before the door. Then she turned; perhaps she had caught his reproachful glance; perhaps the sorrowful tones in his voice touched her; at any rate, she relented a little.

Standing on the steps above him, she looked down and said,—  
"I shall be here until a quarter-past six. You may come back for me then—if you like."

Before Stuyvesant could speak, he recollected that he had left a note for Charley saying he would be at home after six and begging an immediate interview, the importance of which forbade any postponement.

"I wish I could come, but—" he began.

The chill smile swept over her face again, as she interrupted him:

"Don't come, if you don't want to."

"But I do want to come," he urged, "if I had not an engagement—"

"You need not make any excuse," she said, frigidly. "Your excuses are not so successful to-day that I care to hear them."

Stuyvesant wished that he could tell her that his engagement was with her brother, and that for her brother's sake he must keep it. But it was impossible.

"Good evening," she said, as she passed through the door, and the chill of those last words smote Stuyvesant to the heart. It was the first time that he and she had parted except in amity, and a parting like this was hard to bear.

From the Hospital he went directly to the College Club. He did not know when Charley would get his note and when he might expect to see the boy. He must be prepared to wait, if need be, without leaving his apartment. He foresaw that he should have to forego his dinner if Charley did not return to the studio before night. Stuyvesant walked into the Club and ordered a dozen raw oysters, as the food most easy to get and most easy for him to eat just then, when he felt as though a mouthful would choke him.

As he sat down at a table to give his order, little Mat Hitchcock came in, a man whom he detested.

"Halloo, Paul," he cried, with a familiarity as offensive as it was unwarranted, "what's the matter with you? You look off color to-night? Has your best girl gone back on you?"

Under the strain on Stuyvesant just then, this was more than he could stand.

He arose, and, facing Hitchcock, he said, calmly, and yet with force,—  
"That is my business, Mr. Hitchcock, and I suggest that you mind your own."

Little Mat Hitchcock started back.

"I didn't mean to offend you," he said, hastily.

"I think it likely," returned Paul, coldly, "that you cannot help being offensive whether you mean it or not."

Hitchcock withdrew into the smoking room, where he spent the evening telling everybody who chanced to come in how he had been grossly insulted by that Stuyvesant man.

When Paul had hastily swallowed his oysters, he left the Club and walked rapidly back to his apartment.

CHAPTER XII.

MR. PAUL STUYVESANT PASSES A DISTURBED NIGHT

The quaint little clock on the mantel piece was chiming six as Stuyvesant let himself into his apartment and closed the door behind him. At any moment now Charley might be expected to make his appearance in answer to the note, and there was nothing for Paul to do but to wait. He lighted the gas, and proceeded to make up the fire, which had burned low.

After changing his costume to the ease of smoking-jacket and slippers, he filled his pipe. Stuyvesant had spent some years in Germany, and since his return he indulged in cigars or cigarettes only in deference to cisatlantic prejudices. In his opinion, the only true way to enjoy the tobacco, especially in the evening, was to absorb its aroma through the brief stem of a well-flackened meerschauum. He would have just time for a comfortable pipe, he calculated, before Charley came.

In truth, his nerves had need of a sedative. Never had his composure received a ruder blow than it had that day. Now only, in the quiet of his own room, after he had in a measure recovered from the first shock of the discovery, could he realize the full horror of the situation. On the discovery of the damning evidence of the picture, all possibility of doubt had fled, and with it all hope. He groaned inwardly, and strove to turn his thoughts into a different channel. When Charley came, the situation must be faced boldly. Explanations must be given and received. Shifts and expedients must be devised. It was a sickening prospect. For the moment only he was entitled to indulge in pleasanter reveries—if he could.

Ordinarily Kitty was the centre of his every thought,—the one idea above all others, to which he cared to turn, sure of a welcome and agreeable distraction. But now even Kitty's image had a shadow of gloom on it. He had parted from him in anger. The walk along the lighted streets to which he had looked forward with so much pleasure in the morning had turned out to be only an opportunity for misunderstanding. She seemed to have relented a little before they separated, Paul remembered, and he pressed her for it. Then the clouds closed in again.

(To be continued.)

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- 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
- 60 " Hoik 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.

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Whole or partial Sets of Teeth Mounted on Gold or Vulcanite with ease and comfort to the wearer.

NOTICE.

ROBT. STANFORD,  
TAILOR,

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

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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 Solo Manufacturers,

J. & J. TAYLOR,  
117 & 119 Front St. East,  
TORONTO.

CHURCH, Ont., June 12, 1885.  
MESSRS. J. & J. TAYLOR, Toronto.  
Gentlemen,—My store was burned here on the 24th inst., and a No. 8 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.

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A FEW of those SEVENTY-FIVE  
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Organs,  
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Scaled Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office at Sydney, Cape Breton, N. S." will be received at this office until Monday, the 22nd October, for the several works required in the erection of Post Office at Sydney, Cape Breton, N. S.

Specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the Post Office at Sydney, on and after Monday 24th September, and tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,  
A. GOBELL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, 13th September, 1888.

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**STABILITY OF GOLD MINING.**—The gold mining industry is in a most flourishing condition, and from the east and the west we hear reports of a most encouraging nature. The money now being invested is being judiciously handled by competent managers of mines, who go about their business in a quiet manner and prefer to have no reports published about their properties. They are perfectly satisfied with what they have undertaken; know that they are sure of success, and having no desire to sell, so no need of publicity. This desire to keep things to themselves, while it makes the labor of the news hunter more arduous, is in itself the best proof of the real value of our gold fields. The day has gone by when, on the strength of a few samples, a prospect hole could be sold for thousands, and gold mining is now as carefully and economically conducted as any other business pursuit. The swaggering, drinking, sporting manager has entirely disappeared, and in his place we find careful, energetic men, whose whole time is taken up superintending their mines and who are in most instances the hardest worked men in the community. We now seldom see expensive machinery erected on a mine before the value of the property has been determined and the mine thoroughly opened up. Fine residences, roomy offices, large staffs of clerks and other superfluous officials no longer waste the profits of the mine, but strict economy in all departments is insisted upon. The best of mining machinery is now manufactured in the Province and the different manufactories are pushed to their utmost to fill the orders that pour in from all sections of the gold district. Good miners, skilled mechanics, competent mill wrights, are in demand, and the farmers in many remote sections now find in adjacent gold mining companies a ready cash market for their produce. When gold was first discovered the excitement was intense, and hundreds who had never handled pick or spade hurried to the gold fields, neglecting their business, all expecting to become wealthy with a few months toil. The lessons taught were in many cases severe but most valuable. In the majority of cases these would-be miners soon discovered their entire unfitness for the work and were glad to return to their usual labors, "sadder but wiser men." The first danger, that in the excitement the legitimate business of the country would be neglected, was thus averted, and mining has now fallen into the hands of experienced men who in most cases are successful. In fact, comparing our gold fields with the gold fields of other parts of the world, it will be found that in proportion to the capital invested Nova Scotia yields the largest profit.

The Department of Mines is ably administered and the figures furnished in the report of the Inspector of Mines are thoroughly reliable, being most carefully compiled and based on sworn returns. A careful study of these returns will convince the most sceptical of the great value of our gold mines.

Skilled machinists and mill-wrights are always in demand, and we therefore take pleasure in announcing that Mr. N. J. Auld has returned from Mexico and is prepared to take contracts to erect stamp mills of all descriptions, pumping works, mines' buildings and every class of machinery employed in mining works. Mr. Auld erected all the machinery and buildings on the noted Rose property in Montague, which is proof sufficient that he is thoroughly up in all the details of his business.

Parties desiring his services should address him at Fall River, Halifax County.

**THE COLCHESTER COAL MINING CO. (LTD.)**—We have been favoured with the Prospectus of the Colchester Coal Mining Co. (Ltd.) which Company has been formed provisionally for the purpose of testing and developing what is believed to be a valuable coal deposit at or near Onslow, about 8 miles from Truro. The indications are good for a working body of coal, and the public are invited to subscribe for the development fund.

The Company is formed with a capital of \$50,000 in 1,000 shares of \$50 each, and 200 shares of the Treasury Stock are set aside for sale. Special or Preference shares to raise the required amount for prospecting and development. These shares, \$50 each, are given to first subscribers in \$20 in four instalments of \$5 each, and the first payment of \$5 when the share is taken, and remaining calls if required at regular intervals thereafter at the instance of the Provisional Directors.

The Provisional Directors of the Company are Wm. S. Muir, M. D., of Truro, President, D. J. Thomas, Esq., Gardiner Clish, Esq., Capt. Edward Archibald, of Truro, N. S., and E. A. Charters, of Sussex, N. B. The Solicitors of the Company are Messrs. Longworth and Layton, of Truro, and Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. George Ross, of Truro.

The conditions and requirements of the Company are very fairly and fully set forth, and it is to be hoped they will meet with a ready response for subscriptions, so as to enable them to prove the value of the property. Already quite a number of shares have been taken up, and the names of the Provisional Directors are evidence that economy and good faith will be observed fully in all operations connected with the opening and development of the property. Unless the people of the Provinces will have some faith in their own enterprises and make some reasonable venture to prove the same, they must either lie dormant or fall into the hands of outside capitalists.

**YARMOUTH COUNTY.**—Gold mining at Kempt and Carleton we hope will be prosecuted with success, but no news of importance has been received for some months. Will some of our subscribers post us up.

**TANGIER DISTRICT.**—Prospecting at Mooselands has been very much retarded by the wet weather and the great depth of surface. Mr. Stemsba however, has not been driven out of the field yet, but has continued work in the face of all obstacles with most encouraging results. His perseverance is bound in the long run to be well rewarded.

**MALAGA OR MOLEGA, WHICH?**—We notice that the *Gold Hunter* spells the name of the district Molega, while we have always understood it to be Malaga. Will some one furnish us with the correct spelling and derivation of the word? As long as the gold continues to be produced in such paying quantities, we suppose the various owners of the rich mines care very little by what name the district is known—"a rose by any other name, &c."

Mr. Caldwell, of the Minneapolis Company, was in town last week and reports everything in the gold lize as most satisfactory.

Captain Allen, we gather from an exchange, is opening up a very large lead which averages 6 dwts. to the ton.

Messrs. Douglass and Wetherill, of Philadelphia, are evidently the kind of capitalists we need in this Province. They don't talk for ever about buying gold mining properties, they buy them.

**HANTS COUNTY.**—There are some rich mines in Hants County, and one of them, the Gould Northup, at Central Rawdon, is, from the nature of the ore, most interesting to mining men. The yield of gold is phenomenal, and the development work is exciting the greatest interest.

**CARIBOU DISTRICT.**—Mr. Wadsworth, the manager of the Lake Lode Company, was in town last week and reports that everything at the mine is most satisfactory.

**LOCHABER GOLD MINING CO. (Limited.)**—Mr. J. C. Ashton has been appointed to take charge of the Liverpool Syndicate Mining operations in Nova Scotia, a very wise appointment. Good progress is reported from Lochaber. The frames of the building are up and the Government is busy constructing the new road into the mine. Mr. McNaughton is confident that he can comply with the contract and have the machinery ready for crushing by December 26th next. The Truro Foundry Company deavers stamp mill, boiler, engine and pumps this month.

**WAVERLY DISTRICT.**—Extensive works are being constructed in this district under the management of Mr. Hayward, which is a guarantee that the operations will be well conducted.

A tunnel is being driven in below the shafts on the old McClure property, which it is confidently expected will tap very rich gold bearing ore.

**LAKE CATCHA.**—The Oxford Mine, so ably managed by Mr. J. M. Reid, continues to make large returns. Prospecting on the John Anderson and Cogswell areas has developed numbers of gold bearing lodes

**MOOSE RIVER.**—Mr. Touquoy has, we are informed, regained his health, and will push mining operations at once.

M. T. Foster, C. Perkins, and others, have bonded the property at West Caledonia, owned by Messrs. Parker and Ford, and are now prospecting it under the supervision of Mr. LeClair. Extremely rich boulders were found on this property last season. Mr. LeClair, although much hindered in his efforts by the excessive rains and depth of surface, has found several promising leads.

**WHITEBURN DISTRICT.**—An engine for hoisting and pumping is being put in at the Graves mine. Work by this company is being rapidly pushed with energy, and with satisfactory results.

Mr. James McGuire is about putting in more powerful machinery, and a fire stamp crusher added to the present plant.

Affairs at the Cushing mine remain unchanged. It is hoped that work will soon be resumed on this undoubtedly rich property.

Prospecting at the Banks mine, near Corrigan's lake, is being pushed forward by the Maynard Bros. and N. Crowe. It is intended to have the quartz tested which has been taken out of this property, shortly.

The Barkhouse mine adjoining the above, will soon be further prospected.

**SHERBROOKE DISTRICT.**—The returns from the Sherbrooke district for September were 56½ oz gold from 255 tons crushed.

**CANBOU.**—Mr. Andrew McGregor is working on the property of the Moose River Company, at Moose River, and returns for September 44½ oz gold from 120 tons quartz crushed.

**FIFTEEN MILE STREAM.**—The Egerton Gold Mining Company return for September 79 oz. of gold from 200 tons quartz crushed.

Returns come in slowly at the Mines Office, the only properties reported besides the above, and the two published in the last edition of THE CRITIC, being the Kempt mine at Kemptville, 3¼ oz. of gold from 4 tons quartz crushed, and the Northup Dimock Co., of Central Rawdon, 364 oz gold from 80 tons quartz milled.

Parties in North Sydney are jubilant over the discovery of gold in Big Bear Mountain. The lead showing gold-bearing quartz is about five feet in width. The quartz is dark white, transparent, full of copper and iron pyrites, containing gold in alloy and nuggets. The mine is owned by Joseph McPherson and A. G. Hamilton, of that place, who intend opening it at once. Other leads are expected to be discovered.

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Emery Wheels,  
Lacing Leather,  
AND  
Rubber & Leather Belting.**  
FULL STOCKS, SELLING LOW.

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Metals & General Hardware.

**H. H. FULLER & CO.**  
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.



**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, 1888.

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. 1888.

**J. SNOW,  
Undertaker & Embalmer,  
56 Argyle St., Halifax, N. S.**

Country orders punctually attended to at Low Prices for Cash.

**Mine, Mill & Factory Managers**

Whether in Halifax or in the Country,  
Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that

**AARON SINFIELD,**  
Mason and Builder,

has had over thirty years experience in and has made a special study of, all kinds of Furnace Work, so as to reduce to a minimum the expenditure of coal and time, and to make the process of "firing up" as expeditious as possible. "Expert" advice given, and all kinds of Jobbing promptly executed in a thorough, mechanical style at lowest possible rates.

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**F. W. CHRISTIE,**

Member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Gold Mining Properties Examined,  
Reported on, and Titles Searched

Information for Investors in Nova Scotia Gold Mines. Estimates obtained for Air Drills and Air Compressors for Mines and Quarries, and Steam Drills for Railroad Contracts.  
Reference—Commissioner of Mines for Nova Scotia  
Address Letter or Telegram, BEDFORD STATION, HALIFAX CO., NOVA SCOTIA

**City Foundry & Machine Works.**

**W. & A. MOIR,**  
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS

Corner Hurd's Lane and Barrington St.

Manufacturers of Mill and Mining Machinery, Marine and Stationary Engines, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers. Repair work promptly attended to. (ON HAND—Several New and Second-hand Engines)



**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 9th day of October, next, where printed forms of tender can also be obtained. A like class of information, relative to the works, can be seen at the office of the Local Officer in the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Intending contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be 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-ways 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, 1888.

# PICKFORD & BLACK, Steamship Agents and Brokers,

HALIFAX, N. S.

AGENTS FOR

FURNESS Line of Steamers .....Between Halifax and London.  
DONALDSON Line of Steamers.....Between Halifax and Glasgow.  
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HALIFAX & WEST INDIA S.S. LINE,  
Between Halifax, Bermuda, Turks Island and Jamaica.  
Also Between Halifax and Havana.  
HALIFAX and NEWFOUNDLAND S.S. CO. (Limited).....  
MESSRS. THOMAS RONALDSON & CO..... London.  
MESSRS. SIEMENS BROS. & CO., (Limited)..... London.  
MESSRS. FUNCH, EDYE & CO..... New York.  
THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY..... New York.

Use Scott's and Watkins' Codes.

## HENDERSON & POTTS

HAVING NOW COMPLETED THEIR

### New Paint Factory,

On the Railway Siding, Kempt Road, Halifax,

Beg to announce to their customers, and the trade generally, that they are now manufacturing and ready to supply their well-known

### Anchor Brand of White Leads and Colored Paints,

IN ALL THE USUAL PACKAGES.

Handy Color Liquid Paints, in tins, 1 to 5 lbs.  
Pure Liquid House Paints, in  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 gallon tins, and 5  
10, 20 and 40 gallon packages.  
Pure Linseed Oil Putty. Best English Linseed Oil.  
Varnishes, Dry Colors, Gold Leaf, Whiting, Paris White, &c.

### IMPERIAL SHOE BLACKING.

HENDERSON & POTTS solicit a continuance of past favors, and hope with their much increased facilities to give, if possible, more prompt attention than formerly to all orders with which they may be intrusted.

NOVA SCOTIA PAINT WORKS - KEMPT ROAD.

## MACDONALD & CO.

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MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

### PUMPING MACHINERY

FOR MINERS' USE,

### IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, &c.

## W. & C. SILVER.

MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING.

New Fall Suitings just opened, Scotch and Canadian  
Tweeds, Nova Scotia Homespun, &c., &c.,

SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

UNDERCLOTHING IN GREAT VARIETY.

GEORGE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

## HOME AND FARM.

Rye is very little grown in Nova Scotia, but wherever it may chance to be cultivated, the following opinion of its value as food for stock, contributed to the *Country Gentleman* (N. Y.) may be of service and interest:—

"Rye is a good food for horses, cattle and hogs. The Pennsylvania farmers of 50 years ago, who teamed it long distances with their large wagons and heavy Conestoga horses, fed them upon chopped rye straw and rye meal, and they were perhaps the smoothest and finest team horses in the country. Rye straw, however, is a very poor, coarse fodder, but rye meal is a better food for work horses than corn meal, as it has a higher nutritive ratio. For fast driving horses, rye could be used only as part of the ration. For growing colts, rye meal would be much better than corn meal, but part wheat bran should be added. Rye and oats may be ground together in the proportion of one bushel of rye to one of oats; this would make a very fair food for driving horses with common speed. It may be ground with corn—two bushels of rye to one of corn. This combination, with wheat bran and hay, would make a very fair milk ration for butter."

Prof. Stewart says that one ounce or less of oil meal to a gallon of warm sweet whey will make it nearly equal in feeding value to whole milk for raising a calf two or three weeks old, and after that another quarter of an ounce may be safely added. Mix well, strain through a fine cloth; keep in tin cans.

HINTS ABOUT HORSES.—It costs more to keep a poor horse than it does to keep a good one.

Change the feed for your horses often enough to make them relish it.

A man is known as well by the horse he keeps as by the company he keeps.

Improper feeding is the cause of nine out of ten cases of sickness among your horses.

Every time you worry your horses you shorten their lives and days of usefulness.

Sweat and dust cause the horse's shoulders to gall. So do poor fitting collars.

The temperature of water for horses is not so much of an object as the purity of it. While it is best to have the water cool, it is more important to have it pure from all impurities.

Nevertheless it is certainly good for the horse that the extreme coldness of water fresh from a spring or pump in very cold weather, should be tempered, especially in the morning.

Mares in foal should have exercise and moderate work, but under circumstances should be subjected to harsh treatment, nor should they ever be allowed to go where they over would be in danger of being frightened.

The warm days are trying on horses not used to steady work in the spring. They should be handled very carefully. Their feed is a matter of vital importance and should be looked after in a judicious manner.

The horse that can plow an acre while another horse is plowing half an acre, or that which can carry a load of passengers ten miles while another going five, independent of all consideration of amusement, taste, or what is called fancy, is absolutely worth twice as much to the owner as the other.

FRUIT PRESERVED WITHOUT SUGAR—One of the newest California methods of preserving fruit whole and without sugar is as follows: Fill clean and perfectly dry fruit jars with fresh, sound fruit; add nothing, not even water. Be sure that the fruit is closely packed in. Wrap a little hay or a cloth around each jar, and stand them in a pan or boiler of cold water. Let the water reach not quite to the shoulder of the jars. Bring the water to a boil over a moderate fire, and then boil gently for ten minutes. Set the jars and replace, setting them upside down in the water. Boil fifteen minutes longer. Take pan and all off the fire, and let the jars cool in the water. If the fruit shrinks too rapidly, less time may be allowed to the boiling. This is a receipt that every housekeeper will require to test small quantities to become familiar with the necessary length of time for different fruits, before using it extensively.

Many a farmer's wife toils on through the pressing years without rest or recreation. Her work is never done. Day after day she labors, often without a smile or word of encouragement from her husband. Do you wonder that her once auburn hair is turning grey, that her voice is weak and her steps faltering? Do you wonder that her health is failing? Then try to make her life more pleasant, greet her at morning, noon and eventide with cheerful countenance and words of encouragement. Don't consider the dollars of earthly gain as of more value than the health and comfort of her whom you call wife.

THE CRUST ON CULTIVATED FIELDS.—There is a constant rising of moisture through the soil to replace that evaporated on the surface. In soil containing clay this water holds much mineral substance—mostly potash. Thus the evaporated water is obliged to leave, and it forms the well-known "crust" that forms after every heavy rain. The crust keeps out light and air from the soil. Breaking it by cultivation is doubly helpful, as its mineral elements placed again under the soil become decomposed and fit for the use of plants. Hence cultivation after rain is equivalent to a top-dressing of as much mineral manure as the crust contains, besides more or less of ammonia or available nitrogen.

Mr. B. W. McKeen, one of the best of the many good young farmers now writing for the agricultural press, in a recent article on the care of young animals, sums up his belief and practice in this sensible way: "Keep

the stock in warm, well-lighted quarters, feed them an abundance of nourishing food, have a supply of water always at hand that they may get it as often as twice every day. Treat them kindly and accustom them to early handling." If these rules are followed for a number of years, he says, farmers will become possessed of a stock of cattle that will be a source of personal pride, a means of profit, and a delight to all who see them, whether at the fairs, or in their own barns at home.

**KEEPING THINGS NEAT.**—Keep every thing neat about the sheep, the cleaner the better. Keep the stables clean. Nothing is more injurious to sheep than neglected stables, and if the flockmaster will bring his nose down to the level of the sheep's he will soon perceive what uncleaned stables mean. But great care should be taken to keep the feeding boxes clean, and feed good clean grain. The sheep is so difficult to successfully doctor that the utmost care should be taken to prevent it from becoming sick.—*West Rural.*

The hens that break their eggs are usually those which are fed with kitchen waste. Feeding with fish or animal flesh seems to cause this bad habit. Once it is contracted there seems to be no cure. A frequent provocative of the habit is giving egg shells to the fowls, they eat these with avidity, and then learn to break eggs. The best remedy is the chopping block, though dark nests will aid in removing the trouble.

A correspondent of the *New England Farmer*, writes on "Want of Method," as follows:—From the observations I have made all along a period of three score years, I am led to put the want of method as the greatest cause of failure with the farmer who does not succeed at his business. Without system no great success is had in any calling; the better the system the greater the success. A farmer should have a plan to work from; if not written out in his head, he should know exactly when and how to do that which will be required of him in a year's routine. It is a good time now to study and make out one, and the farmer is to have all things in readiness when a job comes in its order, every tool at hand, and in the best condition to use, and so of every appliance.

OUR COSY CORNER.

The first gowns imp. for autumn wear reproduce the soft Indian-ordered cashmere and figured woollens in solid color. The effect noted in the French plates of lengthwise draperies and pleats tending always to lighten the figure is especially marked in the new gowns. Even the most voluminously draped skirts are arranged to fall in folds from the waist and serve to add to the statuesque appearance of the figure. There are many polonaises, redingoto and Directorate coat suits, especially suited to large women. The underskirt is almost entirely concealed by drapery in almost all the new dresses and becomes in many dresses merely a foundation skirt of silk, finished on the edge with three pinked ruffles, about four inches in width and overlapping each other so as to give a bouffant effect to the edge of the skirt. The panels used on summer gowns have disappeared, but it is a favourite caprice of the hour to show four or five large pleats of silk down the half of the front breadth. The rest of the underskirt is then entirely concealed by drapery, extending from the waist to the base of the pinked ruffles on the edge of the skirt. There are some overskirts that entirely cover the underskirts, falling in a straight line around the edge, draped a little at each side of the front breadth, but perfectly straight at the back. These gowns are finished with close bodices with dress fronts and narrow straight cuffs and high collars. Bodices as a rule are as freely trimmed as last season. Collars are no lower. Sleeves are rather looser than they have been for some time past, on all occasions. For dress wear, the sleeve is trimmed down the outside in a point, or in some similar manner giving a full effect to the sleeve, which no longer clings to the arm. Full bouffant dress of silk replaces the popular shirt vests of pleated muslin or satin, which have been worn all summer.

At last it seems that the freak of fashion, in pursuit of which women have hardened their hearts to the consistency of the nether millstone, is over. Many of them are probably unaware that to obtain the wings of birds it has been the custom of those employed to procure them, simply to strangle them off and fling the mutilated bodies on the ground to die as soon as death, more merciful than woman, would come to put a period to their agonies. Ladies are now, it appears, no longer to wear birds on their bonnets and hats. Thus it has been decreed by fashion. The benevolent edict comes just in time to save the last remaining members of the race of humming birds and birds of Paradise. The great forests of India, Brazil and the banks of the Mississippi have been ransacked, and have yielded up their treasures of winged jewels to adorn the feminine headgear. Now at last there is to be a truce to the massacre, and the pretty denizens of the woods may sing and fly awhile in peace. To estimate the amount of slaughter perpetrated for the sake of womankind's adornment, we may take the statement of a London dealer who admits that last year he sold two million small birds of every possible kind and color, from the soft grey of the wood pigeon to the gem-like splendor of the tropical bird. Even the friendly robin has been immolated to adorn the fashionable bonnet.

**ADVICE TO MOTHERS.**—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers: there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and 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.

REVISED LIST OF BOOKS FOR THE MILLION. STANDARD AND POPULAR WORKS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY!

Read the following list and send us the numbers of the books you desire:

1. The Widow Hedott Papers. This is the book over which your grandmothers laughed till they cried, and it is just as funny to-day as it ever was.
2. Winter Evening Recreations, a large collection of Acting Charades, Tableaux, Games, Puzzles, etc., for social gatherings, private theatricals, and evenings at home.
3. Back to the Old Home. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Hidden Perils."
4. Dialogues, Recitations and Readings, a large and choice collection for school exhibitions and public and private entertainments.
5. The Standard Letter Writer for Ladies and Gentlemen, a complete guide to correspondence.
6. The Frozen Deep. A thrilling Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White."
7. Red Court Farm. An interesting Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.
8. The Lady of the Lake. By Sir Walter Scott. "The Lady of the Lake" is a romance in verse.
9. In Cupid's Net. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
10. Amos Barton. A Novel. By George Eliot, author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," etc.
11. Lady Gwendoline's Dream. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
12. The Mystery of the Holly Tree. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
13. The Budget of Wit, Humor and Fun, a large collection of the funny stories, sketches, anecdotes, poems and jokes.
14. John Bowerbank's Wife. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
15. The Gray Woman. A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," etc.
16. Sixteen Complete Stories by Popular Authors, embracing 16 humorous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting.
17. Jasper Dane's Secret. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," etc.
18. Fancy Work for Home Adornment, an entirely new work upon this subject, containing easy and practical instructions for fancy baskets, wall pockets, brackets, needle work embroidery, etc., etc., profusely and elegantly illustrated.
19. Grimm's Fairy Stories for the Young. The finest collection of fairy stories published.
20. Manual of Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen, a guide to politeness and good breeding, giving the rules of modern etiquette for all occasions.
21. Useful Knowledge for the Million, a handy book of useful information for all, upon many and various subjects.
22. The Home Cook Book and Family Physician, containing thousands of excellent cooking recipes, hints to housekeepers, telling how to cure all common ailments by simple remedies.
23. 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.
24. 57 Popular Ballads. Same size as sheet music. Words of all the old and new songs.
25. Called Back. A Novel. By Hugh Conway.
26. At the World's Mercy. A Novel. By Florence Warden.
27. Mildred Trevanion. A Novel. By "The Duchess," author of "Molly Bawn," etc.
28. Dark Days. A Novel. By the author of "Called Back."
29. Shade's on the Snow. A Novel. By B. L. Farness, author of "Bread and Cheese and Kisses," etc.
30. Leoline. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Brenda's Love."
31. Gabriel's Marriage. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "No Name," etc.
32. Reaping the Whirlwind. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money," etc.
33. Judsey Lane. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.
34. A Golden Dawn. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne," etc.
35. Valerie's Fate. A Novel. By Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Wooing O't," etc.
36. Sister Rose. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
37. Anne. A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne."
38. The Laurel Bush. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
39. Robinson Crusoe. A thrilling narrative by Daniel Defoe.
40. How to Make Poultry Pay. A practical and instructive series of articles by Mr. P. H. Jacobs, Poultry Editor of "The Farm and Garden."
41. Parlor Magic and Chemical Experiments, a book which tells how to perform hundreds of amusing tricks in magic and instructive experiments with simple agents.
42. Gems of the Poets, containing charming selections from Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, Byron, Shelley, Moore, Bryant, and many others.
43. Building Plans for Practical, Low-cost Houses, a full description and plans of high modern houses, ranging in price from \$500 to \$1500. Illustrated.
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**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

**SOLUTIONS.**

**PROBLEM 58.**—Since preparing the solution that we published to this problem last week, but too late for us to then use, we received from Dixie, Antigonish, the following, that we consider worthy of appearing in type. Mrs. Moseley also sent a solution, which was in accord with that printed last week. The position was as follows:—black kings 11, 14, 22, 23, white men 12, 21, kings, 2, 32; black to play and win. Dixie's solution is. 22-18 18-23 19-24 18-15 32 28 24 28 21 17 13 9 23-19 23-19 24-28 10-6 28 32 28 32 32 27 9 5 19-15 14-18 15-18 6-1 32 27 32 27 17 13 24 28 15-10 18-15 28-32 15-19 27 24 27 32 27 24 b.wins.

**PROBLEM 61.**—This fine position only elicited responses from three persons, among whom two are new solvers. Correct replies were received from S. Granville, Halifax, and Mrs. Moseley, Dartmouth. "L. M. B.'s" solution only draws, while, as he will see, white has a win within reach. The position was—black men 4, 13, 20, 27, kgs. 17, 23, 26, 28; white men 7, 10, 11, 14, 19, 22, 24, kg. 21; white to play, what result?

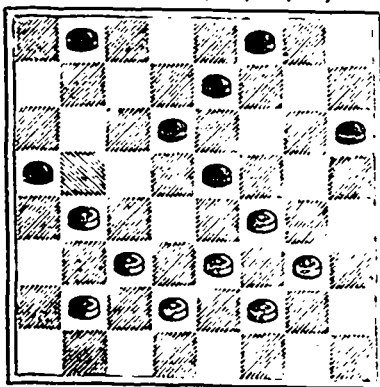
21 25 3 8 21 32 15 19  
23-16 4-11 13-17 25-29  
25 21 10 3 8 11 19 24  
28-19 17-10 17-22 20-27  
7 3 3 8 11 15 32 23  
16-7 26-17 22-25 w.wins

**PROBLEM 62.**—We have received only two solutions to this problem, and as both are incorrect, we hold this over in the hope that some of our checkerists may give this problem some more study before giving it up. The position was:—black men 3, 13, 14, 15, 19; white men 21, 22, 31, 32, kg. 1; white to play and draw.

**PROBLEM 65.**

By Percy M. Bradt, "the Boy Wonder," Champion of Wisconsin, in N. Y. Clipper.

Black men 1, 3, 7, 10, 12, 13, 15.



White men 17, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.  
Black to play and win.

Will half-a-dozen correct solutions to this problem be contributed by Nova Scotia players? We hope so, but doubt it.

**GAME XVI.—"BRISTOL."**

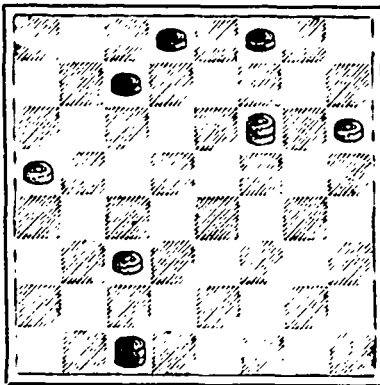
This was a blindfold game played between our Checker Editor and a Halifax amateur:—

11-16 5-9 14-17 14-17  
22 18 25 22 21 14 8 11  
8-11 4-8 9-27 17-21  
25 22 31 27 16 12 11 16  
16-20 1-5 27-31 21-25  
29 25 19 16 11 8 26 22  
10-14 12-19 13-17 18-23  
18 15 15 11 22 13 24 19  
11-18 8-15 31-22 25-30  
22 15 18 11 28 24 16 20  
9-13 10-14 22-18 23-16  
24 19 (a) 27 23 30 26 \*20 11  
7-10 20-24 (b) 5-9  
23 18 23 16 8 4  
14-23 24-27 9-14  
27 18 32 23 4 8

(a) This is a slip in which white seldom indulges when in practice.  
(b) Black here might have taken a far shorter road to victory by moving 18-15.  
• This forms

**PROBLEM 66.**

Black men 2, 3, 6, kg. 30.



White men 12, 13, 22, kg. 11.  
Black to play and win.

**CHESS.**

All communications for this department should be addressed CHESS EDITOR, Windsor, N. S.

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**GAME No. 32.**

FOUR KNIGHTS.

<b>WHITE.</b>	<b>BLACK.</b>
Donisthorpe.	W. M. Gattio.
1 P to K4	P to K4
2 Kt to KB3	Kt to QB3
3 Kt to B3	Kt to B3
4 B to B4(a)	P to B4
5 P to Q3	P to Q3
6 Kt to K2(b)	Kt to QR4
7 B to K13	Kt takes B
8 RP takes Kt	P to B3
9 P to R3	P to QR3
10 P to Q4 (c)	P takes P
11 Q to Q3	Q to K2
12 Kt to K13	B to K13
13 Castles	P to B4
14 B to B4	B to B2
15 P to K5	P takes P
16 B takes P	B takes B
17 Kt takes B	Castles
18 KR to Ksq	Q to B2
19 P to K4	P to Q Kt3
20 P to Kt5	P to QR4
21 Kt to B6	B to K3
22 Kt to K4	Kt takes Kt
23 R takes Kt	B to B4
24 Kt to K7, ch	Q takes Kt
25 R takes Q	B takes Q
26 P takes B	KR to Ksq
27 QR to Ksq	K to Bsq (d)
28 R takes R, ch	R takes R

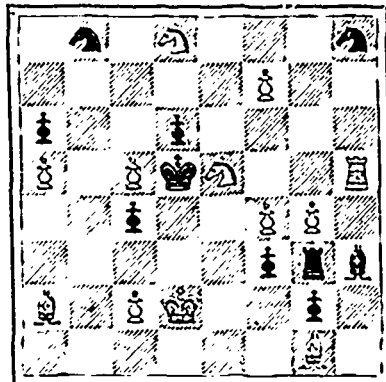
29 R takes R, ch K takes R  
30 P to QKt3 K to Q2  
31 K to Bsq K to Q3  
32 K to K2 K to K4  
33 P to Kt3 P to Kt4  
34 P to B3 P to R4  
35 K to Q2 K to K3 (e)  
36 K to K2 P to R5  
37 P to B4 P takes KtP  
38 P takes P P to Kt7  
39 K to B2 P to B5  
40 KtP takes P P to R5  
41 P to B5 P takes P  
42 P to QKt6 K to Q3  
43 P to R4 P to R6  
44 P to R5 P to R7  
45 K takes P P Queens  
46 P to R6 Q to Kt7, ch  
47 K to Kt3 Q takes P  
48 K to Kt4 Q to Qsq  
49 K to B5 Q to KRsq  
Resigns

(a) Not so good as the usual move, B to Kt5 Black can play Kt takes P, followed by P to Q4.  
(b) B to K3 is a better move.  
(c) An unsound sacrifice. He might have obtained a fairly good game by Kt to Kt3 and Castles.  
(d) This move virtually wins. White has nothing better than to exchange Rooks, and Black is left with a winning, though difficult, end game.  
(e) An ingenious and essential move to enable him, after playing P to B5, to overtake the White KtP.

**PROBLEM No. 42.**

St. John's Globes (joint composition.)

BLACK—10 pieces.

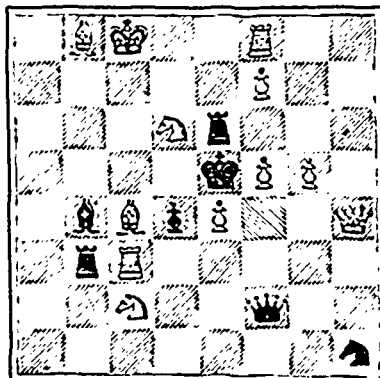


WHITE—12 pieces.  
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

**PROBLEM No. 43.**

Croydon Guardian.

BLACK—7 pieces.



WHITE—12 pieces.  
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

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