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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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It appears that the Maine election the other day was signalized by considerable drunkenness. Maine is continually on the lips of the Prohibitionists as the state *par excellence* in which grand results have been achieved by Prohibitory laws. "It is," the *Chronicle* observes, "perhaps no argument against a law that it is sometimes violated," but most reports agree that the infraction of the liquor laws in Maine has been persistent, and infraction will ever be persistent of laws which conflict with nature and reason.

Mr. Michael Davitt is a person whose veracity we are not aware there is any reason to doubt. If the abstract he is said to have prepared for the Press is correctly quoted, his testimony will go far to relieve Mr. Parnell or odious suspicions. Mr. Davitt asserts that he was expelled from the Irish Republican Brotherhood in America for his advocacy of constitutional agitation. This is to Mr. Davitt's honor. Other serious threats seem to have hung over him.

Mr. Henry George's testimony tends in the same direction. He states, it is reported, that he was the first to inform Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt of the Phoenix Park assassinations; that "Mr. Parnell was horrified and deeply moved when he heard the news." That he wanted to resign his seat in Parliament at once, and was only dissuaded by Mr. Davitt's strenuous exertions. "There is not the slightest doubt," Mr. George continues, "about Mr. Parnell's utter horror of the deed. The news came to him like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky."

General Lord Wolseley has been a successful man in such fields as circumstances have granted him, but he does not strike us as being so distinguished a success when he takes to dealing with abstract questions with the pen. Lord Wolseley is no doubt right when he ascribes the rescue of liberty from great aggressors to great soldiers. The work could not be done without soldiery, but when he speaks of "a torrent of anarchical democracy lately let loose upon England," his Lordship gets slightly out of his depth. When the old Duke retires, Lord Wolseley can set to work and abolish pipe clay, and that is the sort of work he had better stick to.

The death of Prof. R. A. Proctor, in New York, at the age of 52 only, will have been received with regret by thousands to whom his charming astronomical works are familiar. No astronomer has ever made his science so popular. It is to be hoped that his works will now be published in a collected form, in which they would make a complete manual of the most attractive character. It is stated that the late Professor died of yellow fever, and that his decease was preceded by the black vomit. It is also said that he had renounced his connection with the Roman Catholic Church, his tenure of certain scientific views being held to be incompatible with the faith.

The enterprising, but we should say, not over wise, Captain Andrews, seems to have been glad at last to be picked up by a Norwegian vessel about mid ocean, in a very delapidated condition. A seaman of the ship relates a conversation with Captain Andrews, in which, as he says, he learned that the cheap adventurer of the "Dark Secret" would have continued his voyage but for a Sea Serpent which unpleasantly persisted in interviewing him. This yarn is probably apocryphal, and due to the sailor's invention, but if true, does not strike one as evidence in favor of the clearness of the gallant captain's perceptions, although he is credited with affirming that he does not drink!

A curious and well-written book has recently been produced by a gentleman of Montreal, entitled "*The Young Seigneur, or Nation-Making*," under the *nom de plume* of Wilfred Chateaufclair. The drift is the overshadowing of Canada by means of the fecundity of the French Canadian race. The *fictionous* aims are not without nobility of sentiment, but in contemplating such a possibility, we cannot escape the remembrance that French Canadians are unprogressive. We recall the utter extinction of the Goths, and the absorption of the Franks, two of the noblest tribes of antiquity, and wonder if it be possible that it is decreed that all the higher races to whom the world owes its civilization, are to die out before the lower and more impulsive ones to whom the world owes but little.

DISAFFECTION.

The Emperor William is stated to have recently said—"I only recognize as friends those friendly to the fatherland. * * * * * Whoever refuses to recognize this, and stirs up strife in men's minds, no matter what his leanings may be, must not expect approval from me." This is the spirit that animates almost every country under the sun. In the United States, in

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A decrease of 6000 tons of tea in shipments by the Suez Canal is due to the quantity carried by the C. P. R. and their steamers.

The Sinclair Flats Canal appears, by the reports of American surveyors themselves, and by the remission of duties granted to the contractor, to be built partly on Canadian territory. What could any government have been dreaming about to have been blind to the certain ultimate importance of the incident at the time?

Nothing could be meaner than the continued attempts of the Gladstonian press to bespatter Mr. Chamberlain with mud. History will ascribe to Mr. Chamberlain tact, ability, and moderation, in the conduct of the negotiations with which he was charged, and no political partizan slander will have power to deprive him of the credit which is justly his due. Had it not been for the imminence of the Presidential campaign, it is more than probable the treaty would have been a success.

General Harrison's letter of acceptance is not, we venture to think, a document calculated to strengthen the Republican cause. It mildly hints at the free whisky platform as a mistake of the Chicago Convention, endeavors to counteract the mischief of Mr. Blaine's patronage of Trusts, and, to the Republican candidate's credit, takes a tone of moderation on the Fisheries and Retaliation questions. This last, though honorable and statesmanlike, will scarcely be popular in the States just now.

It seems almost incredible that the noble offer of the Nizam in behalf of the general defence of India should still be the subject of government higgling. "If the baleful skill of statesmen will only permit it," says the *Deccan Times*, "the march of events seems to point to the time when a completely equipped and handy army corps of the Nizam's will form an integral portion of the Imperial Forces of India on much the same footing as those of the Kings of Saxony and Bavaria" in those of Germany. But why the extraordinary and imbecile delay in settling so desirable an arrangement?

France, in Italy, in Russia, even in little Greece, which recently defied all Europe as long as she could, in the assertion of her national position and aims, truckling to foreign countries provokes a storm of indignation and disgust. It is left to Canada alone to discredit itself by supporting a section of its Press, which, disaffected to its country, and afraid to put trust in its spirit, openly parades preference for institutions distasteful to the majority of its countrymen. Apropos of this subject, we subjoin an extract from a leading Republican journal on a recent speech of Mr. Laurier. Comment is needless:—

"If an American were to say what Laurier says about his country they would tie a stone about his neck and throw him into the lake. The Americans get back at Canadians over here in great shape whenever they see anything like this. We have a hard enough task to hold up the end of Canada over here, and when we find one of our statesmen at home giving up the Canadian case, there is nothing left for us to do but to crawl under the barn."

BRAG AND BLUSTER.

The Press of Canada is almost an unit in denouncing the obnoxious tone of the *Standard's* article, which has drawn so much attention. Its mischievous tendency was promptly demonstrated by a fierce retort from the *New York Sun*, which, it must be confessed, was fairly provoked. In a subsequent article, the *Standard* seems to have backed down, but the rashness which could allow of the production of the original article is almost incredible in a journal generally remarkable for the sobriety and excellence of its editorial columns. There has not been much tendency in Canada to follow this example, and it is above all things desirable that any such tendency should be promptly repressed.

No conceivable calamity could compare with that of war with the United States, and every responsible person must shrink from any utterance calculated to engender the idea. The speeches of the inveterate tail twisters are, no doubt, aggravating enough, but even Mr. Blaine's speech puts the action of the Senate on grounds which are not insulting, and Mr. Bayard has expressed himself on the rejection of the Treaty in the spirit of a Christian and a gentleman—in accordance, indeed, with the tone of courtesy which is characteristic of his despatches.

When Mr. Ingalls disgraces himself in his place in the Senate by bawling that "England has always been a ruffian, a coward and a bully," imputations, like curses, come home to roost, and cheap blackguardism, like a boomerang, returns on the head of the thrower. It is a case in which ignorance may excuse falsehood, but in which no excuse remains for coarseness and ill-manners. Under insufferable provocation, and for the sake of that honor which, win or lose, is, after all, above all things, England and Canada might have to fight, but we have a lively faith that the sober sense, and, let us say, the Christianity of both, or, we might also say, the three nations, ought to suffice to repress all provocation.

Courage is mostly forbearing and conciliatory, and in nine cases out of ten, it is fear which blusters. Let us be above a weakness which is ever a source of eventual embarrassment.

SHOULD A BACHELOR BE TAXED?

This question from time to time has protruded itself upon public attention. As far back as 1884, a bill was introduced into the Legislature of Georgia, providing for the taxation of bachelors, but was defeated. A short time since, Vienna wrestled with the subject, and now the question has cropped up in Paris. It is an excellent theme to consider, as it may in time to come be as great an economic question of free or taxed as—say wool or anything else.

Let us in candor, and with due respect for the feelings of that sensitive being, the bachelor, ask why he should not be taxed. We are in the habit of taxing luxuries. We tax whisky. We tax cigars. We tax wines. We tax silks. We tax works of art. We tax carpets, and we tax innumerable other articles of daily use on the all-sufficient ground that they are "luxuries" and not "necessaries" of human existence. Why should not a tax be also levied on the unmarried man? It will, of course, be here pointed out that such a tax would yield (if collected) a municipal revenue only, which would not accrue to the finances of the nation. But what of that? If the principle is a correct one, the tax should be imposed regardless of where the money goes. There seems to be no good and valid reason why the bachelor should not be taxed. It is a principle of responsible government that the vices of a people should be mulcted, in order to support the virtues in proper shape. We do not mean to class celibacy among the vices. Perish the thought! But as luxuries and vices are both drawn upon to support the needs and virtues of society, we do not see how the bachelor can escape.

Is the state of "single blessedness" as regards men a vice? We have no doubt that it is always a luxury. Even in what might be called the tadpole stage of his existence it is a luxury. From the chrysalis stage of young bachelorhood to the butterfly existence of bald-headed maturity, it is likewise a luxury.

The bachelor has no cares. His sun rises and sets in his own comforts. There are no babies who manifest an alarming propensity to get more wind into their little stomachs than they can bear. The bachelor has no walking up and down at hours when graveyards are popularly supposed to yaw, in the vain hope to jolt the wind out of his unfortunate offspring. There is no sudden demand for him to rush out into the black night, perhaps into a driving rain or a blinding snow storm, to get the doctor for his wife or for some of the children. There is none of this for him. Once in bed, he sleeps "the sleep that knows no breaking," to paraphrase from Sir Walter

Scott. There is nothing to disturb the delightful monotony of his home repose. And when he wakes up in the morning it is as a new and an invigorated being.

There are other phases of celibacy which are yet stronger arguments in favor of the assertion that that state should be taxed as a luxury. There is no demand for spring bonnets, which comes with such frequency that the husband is led to believe that spring must be perennial. There are no seal skin sacques, dolmans, or cloaks, to buy, no diamonds, corals, pearls. He is not made to understand how miserable a man's existence may be, if he does not at once put in a stock of silk hosiery, fancy garters, fine shoes, fine handkerchiefs, and gloves that reach nearly up to the shoulder. Again, there is no call for the finest linen, with dainty laces, which is carefully covered, but must give supreme satisfaction to the wearer. There are no "Saratoga waves" to buy, no "Langtry bangs," no switches, no false teeth, no rouge, no powder, no enamel for the complexion. He has to buy no bracelets, no parasols with solid silver handles, no solid silver card cases.

Anything more? The bachelor's establishment is simplicity itself, compared with that of the benedict. He has one room—maybe two. He satisfies the cravings of hunger in an adjoining restaurant. He has no lace curtains to buy; no expensive parlor and bedroom suites; no servants to employ. Again, in the case of a bachelor, there are no hungry mouths as big and as ravenous as the maw of a pelican to fill. There are no little feet to be shod; no little bodies to be kept warm; no medicine to be bought to remedy or ward off disease. If the bachelor is sick, some one is always found who has sympathy enough to care for him. He wants little. What he gets, he gets at a very low rate—for sympathy and kindness are not paid for at the market rates for other grades less valuable.

With all these solid facts staring them in the face, will any person have the temerity to say that celibacy is not a luxury? What is a life of luxury but a life free from care? Has the bachelor any care beyond himself? And does not that very care minister to his own happiness? True, in the absence of a loving wife and pretty children, the bachelor may miss more than his freedom from burdens can compensate him for. But, so far as he is concerned, never having enjoyed either wife or children, the old bachelor cannot miss them. He does not know what he could have had, and is more happy in his ignorance.

Bye-and-bye the conditions of society may become such that the bachelor will have to be taxed. Men are too apt to sacrifice their matrimonial desires to their love of ease. The municipality, by taxing them heavily, would be merely using its police power to club them into the matrimonial traces. Think of the gentle hearts that are left to pine away! Think of the sweet souls that gradually wither and pine away for the want of congenial companionship! Who is responsible for this woman-slaughter? Is it not the old and young bachelor, who, because of his selfishness, deprives these yearning beings of that right which nature has made part of themselves? Verily, the bachelor should be made to pay every year for the tribulations that he causes. He should be roundly taxed for the luxurious existence he enjoys.

What should be done with the revenue which will be derived from a bachelor tax? It will not do to throw it into the general fund. It would be more reasonable and just to apply it to some specific purpose. The best plan would be to provide and maintain from it a home—comfortable and convenient in its appointments—where the weary spinster, after years of more or less persistent angling for "a man," might find a haven of rest and happiness. There would be a flavor of poetic justice in that that should commend itself to all such spinsters and to many other persons.

TREATY RELATIONS.

We do not know exactly when the Blue Book of the diplomatic correspondence of 1887 on the Fishery contentions was issued, but it is only a week since it came into our hands. Its contents throw a good deal of light on the subject. One point which impresses itself is the fact of a considerable amount of sincerity in the American belief that Canada has acted in a narrow spirit. We by no means acknowledge this, yet it would seem that concessions on one or two points might have been reasonably made. The denial of rebate of Canal Tolls to American vessels savors of sharp practice. It does not, of course, discriminate against American vessels, but it does discriminate against ports, and would therefore seem to contravene the freedom of privilege which, it may be supposed, was intended.

We cannot believe that American fishing vessels have really experienced undue harshness in the assertion of Canadian rights, but we are impressed with the idea that the very treaty limitations to wood, water, shelter, and repairs, constitute anything but a generous hospitality, while the prohibition of the purchase of supplies is calculated, not only to inconvenience foreign fishermen, but cuts off a source of profit to our own people. We are inclined to think that bait should be the sole article prohibited, if that prohibition be really a necessity.

With regard to the transmission of American catches from Canadian ports, Canada must be allowed to stand justified in her present attitude, as the United States may at any moment obtain that privilege by allowing the importation of our fish duty free.

It would, perhaps, be well if the Government at Ottawa, putting entirely aside the irritation of a few irresponsible and cheap-popularity-seeking American Senators and Congressmen, were to consider these matters in a free and liberal spirit.

There could be no more serious mistake than the suppression of an honorable spirit of conciliation by a false estimate of honor. There is no humiliation, but, on the contrary, the truest dignity in fairly meeting the reasonable wishes of a friendly power; and, allowing for the strength of opinions which have come to somewhat of a difference, there is no deep reason to consider the United States as otherwise than friendly.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A searcher after truth wants to know "why it is, with so many negroes dying, nobody ever yet saw a black ghost."

A lazy fellow once declared in a public company "that he could not find bread for his family." "Nor I," replied an industrious mechanic, "I am obliged to work for it."

There is only one thing we know of that is worse than being called upon unexpectedly to make an after dinner speech. That is to prepare an after-dinner speech and never be asked to deliver it.

It is said that a smart bonnet is a thing of beauty and a joy for three weeks. It enables a woman to go to church with a soul full of peace, for an American cynic has said that "the consciousness of being thoroughly well dressed confers on a fashionable woman a comfort that religion is powerless to bestow."

Wong Chee, a San Francisco Chinaman, purchased a drawing room ticket to Chicago a week ago. He is the first one of his nationality who ever committed such an extravagance. The privilege of riding in a drawing room car from San Francisco to Chicago cost him \$53 extra. His countrymen in California consider him daft.

What our schools should aim to accomplish is not to store the memory with numerous facts about this or that subject, but to develop the reasoning powers; to train the pupil to think; to stimulate to independence of thought, in short to make him a thinking rational human being, that he may understand and successfully develop himself, and so fit himself for a useful member of society.

CALLER—"I see that the house next door is closed, Mrs. Hobson. Have your neighbors gone to the country?"

Mrs. HOBSON—"Oh, I haven't the faintest idea. I never give a thought to my neighbors; but I imagine so. An express wagon called yesterday and took away four trunks, two packing boxes, seven satchels, and a baby carriage, and it was the shabbiest lot of baggage I ever saw?"

"There wuz Bill Newton, Lyin' Bill we all called him. Never wuz near water all his life, yet he waz always tellin' about the fish he'd caught. Once when he waz sick with the jaunders his father says to him, 'Bill, how are you feelin'?' 'Finer in a fiddle,' sez Bill. 'That settles it,' sez the old man, and he started off for the undertaker. His confurdence was not misplaced. When he came back with the undertaker Bill waz a corpse."

A noted Sunday school worker living in Kansas was once asked to talk to the children of a Sunday school on the subject of temperance. He is very earnest in the cause, and wears a bit of blue ribbon as a badge of his principles. Rising before the school, he pointed to his bit of blue ribbon and said: "Now, can any of you children give me a reason why I am not a drunkard?" There was no reply for a moment; then a childish little voice in the rear of the room piped out: "Cause this is a Prohibition town."

GOSSIP ABOUT OLD CITIES.—It is supposed that Rome at one time contained 5,000,000 inhabitants.

Babylon contained 144 square miles, and London contains but 120.

In the Eternal City there were 1,780 palaces, and 59,602 houses divided into flats.

The palaces of Rome each accommodated about 350,000 people.

It took Jonah a day to get into the middle of Ninevah, which occupied more space than London.

A lady, whose establishment was very small, invited Dr. Ellicott, the Bishop of Gloucester, to dinner. She engaged for the occasion the services of an old butler, who had retired and become a greengrocer, and of a boy who knew nothing of waiting. The boy was as nervous as he was ignorant, and annoyed the old butler by constantly asking for instructions, until at last the man, in a moment of impatience, said: "Stand behind the Bishop's chair, and when His Lordship takes a glass of wine take your napkin and wipe his mouth!" The boy took the jocose reply for a serious command. He stationed himself behind the Bishop, waited until that dignitary had drunk a glass of wine, and then, as deliberately as nervousness would permit, wiped His Lordship's mouth.—*London Society.*

A gentleman rushing along in quest of a seat in a crowded train spies one next to a stout passenger. But no! it is occupied by a black bag. Turning to the stout passenger he says,—

"Engaged?"

"Yes; my friend has just gone out, he will be back directly."

The first named gentleman gets into the seat, saying quietly,—

"I will vacate the seat as soon as your friend turns up."

The signal is given to start.

"Your friend had better lock sharp," says the traveller, "the train is moving." And then he adds, in a tone of regret, "Ah, your friend has missed the train! But he shall not lose his luggage, at any rate," and he flings the black bag out of the window.

The stout passenger here gets up in a rage, and is just in time to catch a glimpse of the bag—his bag of course—as it rolls on the platform.

FOR DELICATE, SICKLY CHILDREN Scott's Emulsion is unequalled. See what Dr. C. A. Black, of Amherst, N. S., says: "I have been acquainted with Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with hypophosphites, for years, and consider it one of the finest preparations now before the public. Its pleasant flavor makes it the great favorite for children, and I do highly recommend it for all wasting diseases for children and adults." Put up in 50c and \$1 size.

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You cannot know, until you try, the bargains we now offer—
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We mark our goods to all alike, right down at bottom prices.
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Nothing shall wanting be with us to make your visit pleasant,
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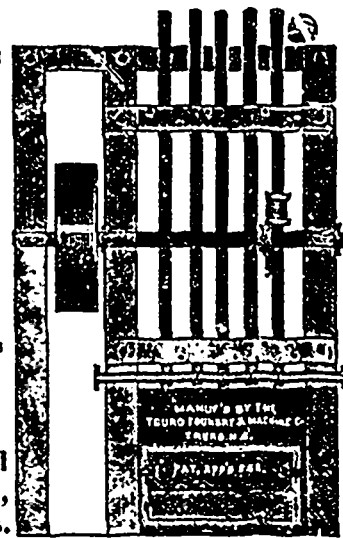
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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 \$2.00 in cash we undertake to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with seventy-nine of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

The Provincial Exhibition opens at Truro on the 25th instant.

Montreal is erecting a city building and court house to cost \$1,500,000. Halifax's new city hall will cost about one tenth of that sum.

The Newfoundland Delegation on Confederation is, it appears, postponed *sine die*, very probably on account of the Retaliation difficulty.

We have received the first number of a new journal, the *Cumberland Leader*, published at Parrsboro. We wish our new contemporary every success.

The Governor General has been received with great cordiality at Kingston and other places in Ontario, and at Toronto, where he opened the Exhibition.

The close season for moose, recently reported, is now stated to be not for Nova Scotia, but for New Brunswick. If so, a similar law is equally required here.

The steamer *Nell*, from Skeena, reports that everything is quiet with the Indians since the visit of the Provincial authorities. A trader states that the Indians are quiet, civil and obliging.

Some American gentlemen who were present on the review day at Aldershot last week, were much struck with the general aspect of the camp, and the efficiency and precision displayed.

The *Toronto Globe* cautions Canadians against being deceived by the reports of immigration agents from Colorado and other States, whose representations are entirely misleading.

It is reported that Col. G. A. Kirkpatrick, M. P. for Frontenac, is to be appointed to the command of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, in place of Lieut.-Col. Macpherson, who will resign.

The *Toronto Globe* has obtained the right to publish a new novel of Mr. Haggard's, which is to be called "Cleopatra," and will be as sensational as "She." Its publication will begin in January.

The brilliant success of the Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery at Quebec has been quite a triumph for Nova Scotia, and is a matter of great satisfaction to all well-wishers of that corps. The H. B. G. A. really made a clean sweep of first prizes.

The visit of the *Pylades* to Montreal seems to have been highly appreciated by the people of that city. The *Pylades* happens to be a very efficient corvette, and commanded by one of the smartest officers in the service, Capt. Ernest Rolfe, C.B.

The reports of the damage to the Manitoba wheat crop continue to be very conflicting, and it is evident that no sort of certainty will be arrived at till it is all safely garnered in. One thing only is clear, that the price of wheat is steadily advancing, No. 1 Manitoba standing at \$1.20 this week.

The Supreme Court has delivered judgment in the Preeper Doyle case. Four of the Judges confirm the verdict, and two (including the Chief Justice), dissent. Sentence is to be pronounced at the October sitting, but the counsel for the prisoners state their intention of carrying the case to Ottawa.

The Maritime Press Association met at Moncton on Wednesday afternoon. A. C. Bertram, of the North Sydney *Herald*, in the Chair. The three Provinces were well represented. Between 50 and 60 members are enrolled, and the number will probably be largely increased in the next few days.

London, which, in itself and apart from natural scenery, is perhaps the prettiest city in the Dominion, has determined on a nine days' fair. Whether incited to this demonstration by the "World's Fayre" of Halifax we know not, but the London demonstration seems likely to be more of the circus order.

James Glennie, a sixteen-year old boy, was sentenced at Cobourg, Ont., a fortnight ago, to receive twelve lashes for committing an indecent assault upon a little girl about six years old. He received the first six lashes on Saturday, and will get the rest next Saturday, which is all right, except that the dose should have been double.

Base ball, as it has been elaborated, is a fine game, and the science displayed in it may be watched with great interest; but when any sport degenerates into over-professionalism and mercenariness, and a mere medium of betting, it inspires more disgust than interest. When a game becomes a craze, it excites little but contempt in sober-minded people. On Tuesday, the Halifax Atlantas defeated the Nationals of St. John by four to one, amid the uproarious plaudits of a mob of howling lunatics, whose want of courtesy and sympathy with the visitors, perhaps accounted for the latter insisting on their departure in the evening. All Halifax seemed off its head, and another crowd of gibbering maniacs blocked the sidewalk in front of the Queen Hotel for about a couple of hours in the afternoon. The large sum which is said to have changed hands in bets is sufficient condemnation of the gambling phase a fine game has drifted into; otherwise the craze was ludicrous. A stranger would have thought some event of national import was occurring. The City Council—all but five members—preferred the attractions of base ball and betting on Tuesday, to attending to the business of the City, and there was no quorum at the meeting called for that afternoon.

The latest accounts, including the opinion of Mr. Greenway, Premier of Manitoba, of the wheat crop of that Province, are to the effect that the damage done does not exceed twenty per cent.

Lieut. Douglas, of the 24th (Kent) Battalion, has, so far, ignored General Middleton's demand for an explanation of his cheap public advocacy of a rapid move on Detroit in the event of hostilities, and has again been called upon. Evidently, Lieut. Douglas is an indiscreet and embarrassing officer, and will, no doubt, get dismissed, as he deserves.

Considerable disturbances, marked by spots, are now visible in the sun's eastern quadrant, to which it is most likely our recent phenomenal earthly storms and floods are due. The disturbed region is still of angry appearance, and storms of considerable energy may yet be expected. Under these circumstances equinoctial gales may possibly be very severe.

The Royal British Veterans' Society assembled at the drill shed on Thursday morning, and, headed by the Y. and L. Regiment Band, marched off to the inspiring strains of the "British Grenadiers." The Veterans presented a fine appearance. They were to have been met by the General Commanding the Forces, at the Brigade office, but that gallant officer was indisposed. Vice-Admiral Lyons was to meet them at the Dock Yard.

A Detroit factory is building an organ for the Queen of Portugal.

Dr. Oliver Wendell-Holmes has just completed his 79th birthday.

There are laws against using profane language by telephone in all the States except Connecticut.

Many lines of railway in the United States now have invalid chairs at their stations for the use of people who need them.

There is a city in New England where the public library is kept open on the Sabbath, but is always closed on St. Patrick's day.

If a British subject becomes a naturalized citizen of the U. S., he loses his rights as a Briton whatever they may be. A man cannot belong to two countries at once.

The Savannah *News* wants the United States to buy Cuba, even if it cost \$100,000,000, so that the yellow fever originating there can be stamped out by proper sanitary measures.

A brutal prize fight between two women took place recently on Navy Island, Niagara River. Male pugilistic ruffians acted as seconds, and the women had undergone regular training.

The Rev. Father Tolson, of Quincy, Ill., is said to be the only colored Catholic priest in the United States. He was born a slave. He speaks several languages, and is highly respected by the clergy.

There are six counties in Kentucky, Harlan, Knott, Perry, Letcher, Bell and Leslie, which have never had a church within their borders, and Harlan County has been incorporated sixty or seventy years.

Lamentable damage from floods continues to be reported from various parts of the United States, (mostly now in the South,) and from Mexico. It is impossible to particularize, but it is clear that such a season for rain and consequent floods can have rarely been experienced.

Says the *Cleveland Leader*.—"Mr. Cleveland made a bargain with the Canadian Fish Commissioners which the Canadian authorities ratified. Now, because the American Senate refused to ratify the bargain, he insists that the Canadians must be severely punished. What kind of logic is that?"

The cost to our neighbors across the Line of the quadrennial Presidential faction fight is estimated at \$20,000,000. Throw in a fair addition of national disgrace, and Canada may be excused for preferring a Governor General, whose appointment costs us nothing either in cash or discredit.

Every one will regret the evidently nearly approaching death of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Her great book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," ensures her immortality. Hypercriticism as to its literary style was not only scarcely deserved but was utterly futile. The armies of the North did not do more than Mrs. Stowe's book to crush the iniquity of slavery.

A young woman of New York State, who went to a dance the night previous to her intended marriage, dropped dead while dancing. On examination it was found that death was entirely due to tight lacing. One such accident ought to suffice for a caution to girls who lace so that they cannot move their arms or draw a healthy breath, but probably fifty would have as little effect on the wasp-waisted idiots who outrage nature, "receiving in themselves that recompense of their error which is meet."

The *American Newspaper Annual* (N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia) for 1888, is to hand. It would be difficult to give an over-measure of praise to a work so enterprising and so complete, as far as such a work can be. Messrs. Ayers' admirable publication includes accurate information concerning Canadian newspapers as well as those of the United States, and our appreciation of it is not lessened by our distaste to being indebted to American enterprise for capable notice of our own journalism. Why have we not a similar volume of our own in Canada?

Says the *Boston Herald*: "It is worthy of notice that complaints at the miscarriage of justice in the various states of the union invariably come from those states which have an elected judiciary." The exploits of the "White Caps" of Illinois were made possible because the authorities could not be depended upon to properly enforce the law, and the experience in Pennsylvania with the "Molly Maguires" was the same. In Pennsylvania it is said the election of the judiciary was practically dictated by the Molly Maguires, and sheer gratitude for this favor would restrain the judges from being too hard on the ruffians who appointed them.

A remarkable abstention from voting on the part of large property owners in New York, at the recent election of a District Attorney, is on record. The return of a fearless prosecutor of malefactors might be supposed to be of particular import to the gilded inhabitants of Fifth Avenue, yet three solid miles of that palatial region polled but 28 votes. The same apathy among the better classes obtains in Boston; and so long as this bad tendency prevails, it is no wonder that civic affairs fall into the hands of unprincipled rings.

Patti's twenty four performances at Buenos Ayres brought in \$370,873, gross.

A Franco-Russian Company has been formed to unite the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea by a canal.

The British Volunteers cost £3 12s. each per annum, the Militia £13 15s., and the Yeomanry £12 15s.

Devizes Castle, one of the most unique in England, representing an outlay of nearly \$500,000, has been sold for \$8,000.

The Government has ordered the expulsion from Spain of the monks of the Fuenterrabi convent, they having been discovered to be Carlist propagandists.

The Parnell Commission has opened, and the preliminary steps give promise of its really turning out to be an exhaustive enquiry.

Sir Morrell Mackenzie's book will be published simultaneously in London and Berlin. The title has been altered to "Frederick the Generous and his Doctor."

The subscription for Matthew Arnold's widow makes poor progress, and Lord Coleridge has been obliged to issue another urgent appeal. This is absolutely discreditable.

The injudicious O'Brien, who helped Lord Lansdowne to one of the most magnificent demonstrations ever given in Ottawa and Toronto, is idiot enough (at least so it is reported) to contemplate a visit to India to do the new viceroy the same good offices there.

It is reported from London that Major Bartellot, Stanley's second in command, has been murdered by his native carriers, and that the relief expedition which he commanded has been abandoned. This intelligence bodes ill for Stanley himself in more ways than one.

The Right Hon. W. H. Smith is, it is reported, to be sent to the House of Lords as Viscount Henley, leaving the leadership in the Commons to Mr. Goschen. Mr. Smith has been a sound and capable, though not a brilliant leader. Mr. Goschen will probably prove a very able one.

Major Bartellot was a very clever and energetic officer, with a distinct vocation for adventures, but possessed of a most arrogant manner with his inferiors, and full of the notion that the natives could only be managed by shooting on the spot the first who showed signs of discontent. It was this characteristic, probably, which got him into trouble with his carriers.

General Booth has issued an order to the Salvation Army in England and America for the observance of a week of self denial for the benefit of the cause. From the accumulated savings of the army during this period the General expects to realize £5,000, which will be £2,000 in excess of the contributions resulting from the season of self denial observed in 1886. Who gets all this money?

Half a million more visits have been paid to the Glasgow exhibition than to the successful Manchester exhibition of last year during the same period. Nevertheless considerably less money has been taken. The receipts are some £20,000 short of the Manchester standard. The reason is that the canny Scot provided himself freely with season tickets, and used them early and often. Naturally the half-crown days have been a complete failure and have been abolished.

The demand for Canadian produce in England is enormously increasing, the qualities of all kinds of articles received this season giving great satisfaction among rich and poor alike. The sale of Canadian apples in Covent Garden market is growing steadily year after year. Smoked hams from the Dominion now find ready sale all over London. One importer occupying a suburban shop sold 5,000 this season and has just ordered another still larger supply.

Lord Winchelsea and his brother are passing their autumn holidays amongst the gold miners at Dolyelly. Their work in the "stopes" has been both profitable and interesting, for in one day they took out with their own hands no less than £500 worth of the precious metal, including a splendid specimen containing 10 ounces of pure gold. It is not likely that any other peer has made so auspicious a debut as a miner, certainly not within seven hours of London.

The fourth of the series of Whitechapel murders is more horrible than those preceding it. Not only was the victim's throat cut, and her body ripped up, but the heart and liver had been torn out and flung over her head. No doubt now exists that the atrocities are the work of a madman who, it is supposed, conceives he is avenging the injury to morality caused by the unfortunate class to which his victims belong. A German named Ludwig has been arrested on suspicion.

Lieut. Loraine of the English army, an officer of experience in the India service, has sailed for Zanzibar to take possession of a vast tract on the east coast of Africa for an English corporation. Before Lieut. Weissman starts from Germany, or the other explorers who talk of going in search of Stanley get their plans formed, these men will be on the east coast 600 miles from Stanley's objective point and in the neighborhood of where he will reach the east coast if he reaches it at all. Nearly 800 hired natives are waiting for the party at Zanzibar.

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93.23 grammes. 3.17 grammes.

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A BALLAD OF THE ARMADA.

I, Carlos Xucar, of Vigo town,
Captain of Carbineers;
By our lady's love, and good St. James,
Have lived these four-score years.

Though many a hapless comrade's bones
Whitened the northern strand,
Our sweet lady and good St. James
Have brought me safe to land.

'Twas the feast day of St. Margaret,
Years fifty ago and more,
We swept the narrow English seas
And slighted the English shore.

All like a mighty crescent moon,
Three leagues our galleons spread,
And we swore that to Spain and the holy rood,
The Briton should bow his head.

But the English, small as fishing craft,
In front, and flank, and rear,
Hung thick as flies round horses' eyes
In the hottest of the year.

"Fire not a shot," the Admiral said,
So straight for Flanders' shore
We steered, with the pirate in our wake,
The pirate on before.

And all the way to Calais Roads,
The heretics' nimble craft,
Like dancers deft wheeled right and left,
Fired for'ard, abeam, and aft.

And all the way to Calais Roads
They followed, fought and ran,
'Till we anchored one night in Calais bight,
In view of the English van.

But at dead of night, 'twixt fleet and land,
Eight devil-ships did glide;
"O, the Antwerp fire, the Antwerp fire,"
The frightened seamen cried.

We cast us loose, cut cable, fled,
Drifted into the night,
And Galleon, Carracko, and Galleasse,
Crashed down the stream of fight.

'Mid cannon and thunder, and billows roar,
Lightning and fire-ships' flame,
Craft crashing, curses and shrieks of men,
God help us, and good St. James.

Fifty?—Heaven! I could see it all,
If I lived a thousand years,
I, Carlos Xucar, of Vigo town,
Captain of Carbineers.

—A Prize Poem, by L. J. Drake-Brockman, in Cassell's Magazine.

PUNISHING LITTLE CHILDREN.

I have read with great interest the article by John M. Stahl on the
governing of children. He expresses my views exactly. For a long time
I have believed that children could be controlled without resort to corporal
punishment, which doubtless is a remnant of ancient barbarism.

Nearly all parents, however, declare that this is impossible; that some-
times a child becomes so obstinate and defiant that all milder means fail,
and recourse must be had to the switch as a last resort.

"I don't mean that you should cut a great branch and bruise the child
with it," said one of the tenderest mothers I have ever known, "but just
break a little keen switch and sting it a little, just to let the child know that
you are in earnest."

Now it did seem to me that there ought to be some better way of im-
pressing this idea of superior will-power upon the child, and in order to
learn the views of those who had had large experience in such matters, I
took occasion during my recent sojourn in a large city to visit several of the
day nurseries and kindergartens for young children.

One establishment, called the "Babies' Shelter," which is under the
supervision of a committee of intelligent ladies, limits the number of child-
ren to twenty-six. They are permitted to enter when about eighteen months
or two years old, and taken care of until they are six.

This house is conducted as a sort of experiment to see what change can
be brought about in the physical nature of the children by having all their
necessary wants supplied. The children are taken from among the poorer
classes, where they have neither proper food, clothing, nor fresh air, and are
brought to a large, well-ventilated house, where strict attention is paid to
the laws of health in every particular.

Every child has a morning bath and wholesome breakfast, after which
they are sent out in the yard to play for several hours; then comes, I
believe, some sort of kindergarten exercise, which is more like a play than
a task, then dinner, a nap, and a walk in the fresh air.

Under such a regimen as this the change which takes place in the
appearance of the poor little half-starved waifs is perfectly marvellous. A
pale, sickly, ugly little specimen of humanity will, in an incredibly short
space of time, develop into a healthy, plump, rosy-cheeked, little beauty.
And what is still better, their dispositions also show a vast improvement,
for unless children are spoiled they are nearly always good when they are
comfortable.

"Our first trouble," said the bright-eyed girl who showed me round,
"is to teach the new children to eat regular meals; usually they do not want
any breakfast, then about ten o'clock they begin to cry for something to eat.
For the first few days we humor the little things, because everything here
is new and strange, and they are unhappy at being separated from their
parents, but after that an early supper is given them of bread and milk, rice

pudding, hominy or some other light food, and they are allowed nothing else before bedtime, so next morning they awake feeling bright and hungry, and relish their breakfast so well that they eat heartily, and by keeping them amused and entertained they seldom think of asking for anything to eat until their twelve o'clock dinner.

"This is a good, wholesome meal of soup, fresh meat, well cooked vegetables and fruit. The children are encouraged to eat as much as they like, and having learned by experience that they will be allowed nothing between meals, soon get into the habit of making a full meal, and then forget all about eating until the next. No coffee or tea is permitted, but they have an abundance of fresh, sweet milk. From the way children want to do after they come here, it seems they have been allowed to amuse themselves at home eating all day long. That is what makes them so cross, they are half sick all the time; you know yourself that you couldn't stand it. Our children are very good."

"But are they not bad, sometimes?" I asked. "I have seen children at home with their mothers get into a perfect rage, lie down on the floor and roll and kick, and scream at the top of their voices. Then the mother says there is nothing to be done except spank the child, which she generally proceeds to do. What do you do in such cases?"

"Somehow, the children here never get into such tantrums, they wish to be good. The nurses have a system of rewards rather than punishments. When a child is good it is allowed many privileges. For instance, some of our friends are always sending the children fruit, or some little nice thing to eat, in which the ones who have misbehaved are not allowed to share. Of course the child is naturally very indignant, and thinks it itself badly used, but it remembers to be good next time, for it finds that being bad doesn't pay."

"But these are very mild measures," I replied. "What do you do when they fail—when a child refuses to be pacified on any terms?"

"Then it is put to bed," she answered. "They dislike that worse than anything—not to have any toys to play with, or anybody to talk to. A child remembers that a long time. Our children are never allowed to gain anything by crying; they are always the losers."

And this, I believe, is the great mistake made by most mothers—they actually pay their children to cry. I knew a little girl once who wanted to go somewhere with her father, but the weather was bitter cold that day and her mother refused to permit her to go out. The child, however, was determined to carry her point and went about it in a systematic way. They lived in the country where they had huge wood fires, and looking around the room for an humble seat she saw the pile of wood near the door and went and sat down upon it and began to cry softly to herself. Pretty soon her father passed by and asked what was the matter. "I want to go with you," said the child, holding up her pretty tearful face.

"That you shall," he said. "Here, wife, wrap this child up well, and give her to me. I'll take her, if it is cold." As the little girl went off to get her wraps, she murmured softly, yet still loud enough to be heard, "I thought if I cried, Pa would let me go."

Another house which I visited while in the city was called a Day Nursery. The children here were not so well behaved as at the Babies' Shelter, which the sister of charity, who had charge of them, accounted for by saying that she did not have the charge of the children all the time.

"Their mothers are poor women," she said, "who have to go out to work during the day, and having no one to leave their little ones with, bring them here in the morning and come for them in the evening. They pay us a nominal fee—five cents a day—which is not sufficient to buy milk for the child. We give them three good meals a day, and I teach them after the kindergarten system; but as I do not have the same children all the time I cannot discipline them very well."

The children had had their dinner, and were ready for their afternoon nap. In one end of the long room were rows of cribs, and one after another the children went to the nurse, who took off their shoes and lifted them gently into the cribs.

"What do you do with them when they are very bad?" I asked of the sister who stood by me.

"They are seldom bad when I am around," she said, "but occasionally they are with the nurse; then their share of the cake is withheld, and once or twice I had to slap one on its hands a little when it was perfectly unmanageable. Their mothers spoil them so at home—humor them in every way to keep them quiet. Just listen to that little girl now!" as a piercing wail went up from a baby of three. "Johnny, go sit by your sister. That's the way she does every time her brother gets two inches away from her side."

"Yes," I said, smiling, "and I see that you humor them, too."

From the above it would seem that I am an advocate for the belief that children had better be brought up away from their parents than with them, but it is not so at all. A child's own parents are its proper nurses and guardians, but it is doing a child a great injustice to allow it to grow up a perfect nuisance to those around it, as well as a sorrow to itself, and in no way can this be more surely accomplished than by alternate injudicious indulgence, and cruel, inhuman punishment.—*M. Walton in the Cultivator.*

(From our Own Correspondent.)

ALDERSHOT.

"Oft in the stilly night," someone began to whistle in a low key, and in a vague half-unconscious sort of way, suggesting to another the plaintive words—

"I feel like one who treads alone
Some banquet hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled and garlands dead,
And all but he departed."

which he also began to hum after the same *distrail* fashion.

"Feels very much like it," said a third—"looks dreary enough now!"

"A little different to Thursday night," remarked a fourth.

Now, on Thursday night, there had been

"Many a youth and many a maid
Dancing in the chequered shade"

(of the torches) on a platform put together for the purpose; in fact there had been a capital dance with an ample attendance of ladies from all the country side. And on Friday, though the north wind blew keen and somewhat too strong for comfort, some five thousand spectators had filled the camp ground and lined the northern hill, while three bands played the stirring tunes to which a thousand good and true men marched past, and did it too in good and gallant style and trim. But now it was Saturday afternoon (the 15th) an afternoon whose calm and warmth added lassitude to the quiet of the lately bustling ground. Half-a-dozen staff officers in plain clothes lounged among the piles of baggage, which a slow-moving ox-wagon was almost silently picking up and slowly conveying from time to time to the little station. Five or six staff-sergeants, and two or three servants were finishing the last packings-up of traps, and some boys with wheelbarrows were making the most of any debris or lumber and leavings they could pick up, and the Aldershot ground was fast settling down to its normal loneliness, so no wonder somebody whistled "Oft in the stilly night," and another lazily caught it up.

The 69th (1st Annapolis) Battalion had left at 8 o'clock in the morning. The 75th (Lunenburg) at about noon. Capt. Ryan's troop had marched off about the same time, and the 72nd (2nd Annapolis) had gone about two. At half-past four the staff got on board, and Aldershot lapsed into repose for another year. Kindly hospitality of the staff was again this year extended to your correspondent.

I had the pleasure in 1887 of testifying to the thorough order, efficiency, and admirable behaviour of the Force then in camp. I have added satisfaction in being able to say that, if possible, these characteristics were yet more marked this year. So excellent is the conduct of the Nova Scotia Militia that not a single man was, during the twelve days' attendance, sent to the guard tents.

The Deputy Adjt.-Gen., who is of that style which achieves discipline and efficiency without fuss, or worry of his officers or men, evidently increases the confidence and liking with which he is regarded at each successive period of drill, and he has, as I pointed out last year, surrounded himself with a staff of untiring energy. The place of Col. McShane, Brigade Major, on leave of absence in England, was supplied with admirable efficiency by Major W. D. Gordon, of the Fredericton School of Infantry, Col. Murray, the indefatigable, was at his usual post of Paymaster; and Col. Irving, B.M. of P. E. Island, gave his usual unflinching attention to the severe and exacting work of the ranges. The duties of Supply-Officer were in the excellent hands of Col. Chipman, of the 68th, to whom not only is the Force indebted for the thorough business management of its supplies, but his brother officers for an inexhaustible flow of good humor, fun, and kindness. Lt.-Col. Belcher (Senior Major of Col. Chipman's Regiment) performed the duties of Camp Quarter Master. Captain Chipman, of the 66th, was also on the staff as a volunteer, and added to the genial pleasantness.

The only exception to the general efficiency was in the Medical Department, to which it seemed next to impossible to impart any sense of responsibility. In this respect matters presented a marked contrast to last year, when Dr. Borden was the efficient P. M. O. This will certainly, however; not occur again.

Considering that the harvest was very late, and that there were therefore an unusual number of recruits throughout the whole force, and of new horses in the excellent Kings' Co. troop, the precision of movement attained both in the Cavalry and Infantry was astonishing to anyone of extended experience. The marching past was excellent, and the little sham-fight with which the review of Friday wound up was exceedingly well carried out.

Col. Starratt's Regiment, the 69th, was over its strength; the other two battalions, somewhat under. Captain Ryan's troop could easily be made into a squadron if the authorities would allow it, and, as it is the only Mounted Force in Nova Scotia, it ought to be done.

The 69th is a corps which owes much of its steadiness to the efficiency of its Commander, Col. Starratt, the third senior (as Col. Chipman is the fourth,) Lieut.-Col. on the active Militia List—the two senior being Lieut.-Col. D'Arcy Boulton and Lieut.-Col. Taylor, our late D.A.G., now Commandant of the School of Mounted Infantry at Winnipeg.

One disappointment attended the otherwise satisfactory proceedings. General Middleton being unable to attend, Sir Jno. Ross, who appreciates the Militia, had intimated his willingness to inspect, but was unfortunately prevented by his recent accident, to the great regret of Col. Worsley and the whole Force.

The 75th is a Regiment wanting a little more experience, nevertheless, its conduct and performances were excellent.

The 72nd also did very well, but will probably do better still next time. The first is commanded by Lt.-Col. Kaulbach, the second by Lt.-Col. Spurr.

Thanks were due, and are given by Col. Worsley to the Y. M. C. A., whose influence has come to be always acknowledged in the interests of morality and good behaviour. Some of the officers are a little elderly for their respective ranks, and it would be satisfactory to see a larger infusion of smart young men from the Schools, to whose N. C. O.'s indeed the various corps are considerably indebted. Notable among improvements was the instruction in signalling carried out under a staff sergeant.

It impresses itself on the competent observer that the Militia of Nova Scotia is all the time in the way of steady improvement, and, if only corps could be drilled every year, this would be still more marked and rapid.

Once again we suggest to the leisurely-thinking Militia Department the propriety of giving D. A. G.'s the rank of Colonel.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Oswego Thermometer Works, Oswego, N. Y., want to start a branch concern in Canada, and are looking for special inducements. They would employ about eighty hands. Here is a chance for some live Nova Scotia town.

It looks now as if the Chignecto Ship Railway were soon to become an assured fact. The contract for building it has been signed in England, by Messrs. Dawson, Symes and Usher, contractors of wealth and position. One of the contractors has already arrived at Sackville, and the next steamer from England will bring the others. Ground will be broken for the work almost immediately.

COMMERCIAL.

No change has occurred in the main features of the trade situation during the past week, though general business has not been active or even animated. A fair distribution of merchandise has been effected, and the tendency since the first of the month has been towards an increased movement. Meanwhile it is evident that country buyers have been, and are, operating cautiously, and confining purchases, so far as possible, to actual wants. The fact that the movement has been fair promises well for the future. As a rule payments have been well met, and there seems to be no more than the usual percentage of renewals asked for.

The new steamers *Conscript* and *Volunteer* are now sailing regularly from St. John's to all parts of Newfoundland, one sailing north and the other south and west. The *Volunteer*, on the western passage, will call at Sydney, C. B., during the season of open navigation. A proposal has been made to arrange by next summer for a ten days' excursion round the island, passengers going north by the *Conscript* to join the *Volunteer* at Salmon River on the west coast, returning to St. John's by the southern route; thus the circuit of the island would be made in ten days, the distance travelled being something over 1,300 miles and some fifty places visited. The price of the round trip will be about twenty five dollars, including provisions. The *Conscript* goes on the Halifax passage in January, and continues till the end of April. The directors of the company are Hon. A. W. Harvey and Mr. Jos. Outerbridge, of St. John's, and Mr. Wood, of Halifax, who was the original contractor with the Government of Newfoundland, and is sole agent for Canada.

The Aldermen who at present compose the Board of Commissioners of City Works are pushing needed repairs with an amount of energy that must be refreshing to ratepayers. Sidewalks are being repaired, crossings raised, and sewers, as well as water connections, are being rapidly constructed. We do not cavil at any of the expenditures, even if not called for imperatively at the moment, but simply desire to express the opinion that more "solid work" is being done—especially in the central wards—than has been the case for some years, and that the ward appropriations are being expended with fair judgment.

Apropos of city works, we note that the contractors for the new City Building are utilizing some of the best trees on the Grand Parade in fastening the supports for their derricks. The effect is to be seen in several trees that have been already killed, and others that are dying. Besides this, stones, slabs, and debris generally, are thrown about the trees, the carelessness of workmen cruelly tending the bark and destroying them. Some of these trees are from forty to fifty years of age, and, with others of later planting, promised to make the open square in front of the new City Building a pleasant oasis in the desert of houses, shops, and warehouses built of stone, brick and wood. Instead of this, and in direct contravention of the contract, as we view it, the trees on the Grand Parade are being sacrificed. Still the Board of Works does not appear to interest itself. When the new City building is completed the square in front of it will exhibit a lot of dead trees that will reflect the greatest discredit on those concerned. It is a piece of shameful negligence.

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date			
	Sept. 14	Prev. week	1887	1886	1885	1888	1887	1886	1885
United States..	124	157	144	181	181	7,002	6,675	7,187	8,421
Canada.....	35	22	21	28	21	1,213	902	869	910

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week.—E. M. Robertson & Co., G. S., Chester, E. M. Robertson reported to have left the country, John F. Corbett, dry goods, Halifax, assigned in trust, Alex. Avery, trader, Larry's River, assigned to John R. McDonald (Heatherton) in trust, for benefit of creditors; McKeil & Quigley, Halifax, cabinet makers, dissolved, D. A. McKeil retires, John Quigley continues and liquidates, Carrie & Weeks, sewing machines, Amherst, dissolved, each partner continues in business individually.

Dry Goods.—During the past week business has been generally quiet in staple lines, orders being chiefly of a sorting-up character, direct from customers. In woollen goods there is a sorting enquiry for grey flannels and knitted men's wear, such as shirts, drawers, etc. Country people who have been in this city during the week appear to be in good spirits, and show confidence in a good fall trade if the weather is seasonable, which they seem to think that it will be. Woollen houses report remittances fair, but general dry goods firms consider them rather slow. Travellers will soon start out on their sorting-up trips. Until then a comparatively quiet interval may be anticipated. We note that textile fabrics have a strong upward tendency in the United Kingdom and in Europe. This will probably before long affect values on this side of the Atlantic.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—A strong tone has prevailed in the iron

and hardware trade. A heavy advance in freights, in conjunction with strong markets abroad and a steady local demand, have materially contributed to placing trade in a much stronger position, and prices tend upwards. The facts are that prices are below import cost, and, owing to the scarcity of freight space, it is a difficult matter to fill fresh orders, especially as the makers of most classes of heavy goods refuse to guarantee prompt shipments. Warrants in Glasgow are cabled at 42s. 2d., being a gain of 3d. London cables are:—"Spot tin, £104; 3 months, £104 10s.; market firm; Chili bars, spot, £106, do. futures, £79, G. M. B. copper, £76 9d.; market firm, soft Spanish lead, £14 2s. 6d." Pittsburg, Pa.—"The entire western Pennsylvania iron trade is stronger. Prices of nearly all kinds of iron have moved up, and consumers are apprehensive of a still further advance. Bessemer is quoted strong at \$18 50; cold-blast charcoal iron is selling at \$26.50; No. 1 charcoal at \$23.50. Large orders are being placed. There has been no decided movement during the past few days in merchant iron, but there is a rush of business just now, which indicates that an advance will take place very shortly. The demand for wrought iron pipe has not improved much, but there are sufficiently large requirements, which, if they result in business, will have a decidedly good effect. Steel rails are quoted at \$28. Owners are seeking orders for early execution. All kinds of merchant steel are in active request. The entire outlook throughout the Ohio valley is better than it has been for several months."

BREADSTUFFS.—The advance in the local flour market has been well sustained, and figures are very firm at quotations. Beerbohm's cable says, "Cargoes off coast: wheat rather easier; corn, nothing offering; red winter wheat, 37s.; white California wheat, 7s. 10d. to 8s. 1d. Weather in England brilliant. English country markets quieter. Wheat in Paris rather easier. Flour in Paris slow." In Chicago prices fluctuated, but the general tone was very strong, and figures ruled considerably higher than in the same week of last year. It seems to be now too well authenticated that a good deal of damage has been done to Manitoba wheat through the early frosts, but, as we before stated, the real amount of injury can only be ascertained by threshing. The *Toronto Empire* says: "A representative of the firm of Norris and Carruthers, who is travelling through the country, has sent them a number of samples. Some are good and some are not. There is one very good sample taken from a farmer's load that had been sold on Gretna market September 5th, at 78 cents per bushel. It is said to weigh 58 lbs. to the bushel, though it looks as if it would turn the scale at 60 lbs. The sender writes that at Gretna, Morden and Morris the wheat is all very fair and the sample good. Further along the line at Pilot Mound, Manitou, Poessevain and Delorsino the grain is poor. Away west at Indian Head, Moosomin and other parts of the Territories the crop is very good. Some attention is given to the fact that even if the loss be heavy it will be made up for by the enhanced value of the grain. Prices at the present time are 20 to 25 cents above the opening price of last year."

PROVISIONS.—The demand for local provisions has continued slow, and the market has ruled quiet, with very little business doing. Outside of a small jobbing demand for single barrel lots, there has been but little demand for pork. In consequence, the movement has been light, though prices were firm. There has been a fair demand for lard, and a good volume of business has been transacted in this article. Tallow still meets a good demand at fair prices. There has been no change in the Liverpool provision market, prices having remained steady at the recent advance. Pork stands at £73 9s.; lard at 50s.; bacon at 47s. to 48s. 6d., and tallow at 26s. 6d. In Chicago a weaker feeling prevailed, but some active trading was done. Pork declined to \$14.25 for October, \$13.82½ for November, \$13.90 for January. Lard also fell off, and was at \$9.05 for October, \$9.02½ for November, and \$8.12½ for January.

BUTTER.—Nothing has transpired in the butter market to attract attention, though the local consumptive demand has been good. Montreal houses have been operating in Boston lately, having made a number of purchases of nice, fresh, sweet, ladle-packed goods for export, at prices ranging from 13c. to 13½c., which are said to give better satisfaction to shippers than stale Western butter, large quantities of which are held West of Toronto.

CHEESE.—The cheese market has had a dull and easy tone. In fact, the drift of affairs has been in the direction of positive weakness. Liverpool was weaker, and quoted white at 44s. 6d. and colored at 45s. 6d., which indicates a lower market. All the upper Canadian markets have been decidedly dull, and ours is no better. It is rumored in Montreal that some July goods are being shipped as August from that port, but it is very difficult to verify such rumors, although there is no moral doubt that there is some foundation for their existence. It has been proved that such methods were adopted in previous seasons, and it would be well for buyers, especially on the other side, to avoid guaranteed Augusts as far as possible. A year ago prices were 12c. to 12½c.; cable 56s. 6d. In 1886 they were 9½c. to 10c., cable 47s. And in 1884, 9½c. to 10½c.; cable 52s. 6d.

APPLES.—The crop of this fruit promises to be the largest ever produced, but our farmers say that it pays them better this year to sell in the local markets for cash than to take the risks of shipping abroad under the present high rates of freight. Dealers who have been on a tour of inspection through the orchards of Ontario and New York State, report the largest yield of apples they ever remember, especially in the great apple-growing state above named, where good fruit is being offered at prices equal to about \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bbl., laid down in Montreal. One party says that the yield in New York State is by far the heaviest on record, and that growers may be prepared to accept low figures if they intend to move their crop. One grower in the Western portion of the State is known to have about 8,000 bbls. It is expected that large quantities of American fruit will be handled in the Canadian market for English account during the coming season, and they will probably form an important factor in determining the value of Canadian apples. The first lots of winter fruit may bring higher prices than above quoted, in order

to fill a few best term orders, but there seems to be a general feeling that eventually a low basis of values must prevail if the immense crop on this side is to be moved. Freight rates from Montreal to U. K. ports have opened at 3s. per bbl. Messrs. Woodall & Co., of Liverpool, G. B., write under date of August 26th, as follows:—"We beg to hand report of apple crop in the United Kingdom for 1888. After a late, cold spring, followed by a miserable summer, returns are only what might be expected, and are the most unfavorable received for many years. Of 146 reports giving the crop as under average, with many it means that there are none at all, especially in the most important sections. The weather continues most unseasonable; and it is probable that when the time for gathering arrives, present estimates must be again reduced, and the quality will be found most inferior. Advices from the Continent are also unfavorable, except some small sections of France, which will not affect our market. Under these circumstances it will be seen that England will be prepared to take large quantities of foreign apples; and should the American and Canadian crops (which are the most appreciated) be good, there will be an immense demand at satisfactory prices."

TEA.—The tea market has been fairly active and steady, but it is noticeable that the undertone has had a firm expression—in fact holders are cheerful, and it looks as if buyers who want tea will have to pay higher rates than have been current in recent years. Direct importations to Canada have been conducted on a much smaller scale than in former seasons, hence there will be so much less pressure on the market, and at any rate owners are carrying stock with confidence.

SUGARS.—The market has continued very firm. All advances are strongly held, and in yellows further steps in that direction have been successfully made.

FISH OILS.—Our Montreal correspondent writes:—"Sales of 200 bbls. of Newfoundland cod oil are reported at 30½c., but since then the market has become decidedly firmer, as the same sellers would not take less than 31½c. now. For a lot of 100 bbls. 32½c. was bid. An advance of £2 per ton is reported in Newfoundland, and a simultaneous rise of 3c. per lb. took place in New York. We quote prices here 31½c. to 33c. In steam refined seal oil the market is also firm, with an upward tendency in prices, steam refined seal oil being quoted firm at 43c. to 45c., and straw seal at 33c. to 35c. Cod liver oil is slow sale for Newfoundland, as the Norwegian oil is so low. We quote Newfoundland 60c. to 65c., and Norwegian 80c. to 85c."

FISH.—The market continues quiet without noteworthy change. The S.S. *Alpha*, the pioneer of the new West Indian line, which sailed on Saturday last for Bermuda and Jamaica, took a full cargo hence of fish, etc. Sanguine hopes are entertained by many of our fish merchants of the success of this line. The weather having been damp and boisterous, catching and curing fish have both been nearly impossible, and, consequently, receipts have been merely nominal. As will be seen by our Havana report below, that market has improved somewhat, and promises to become better. This may stimulate our trade to some extent, and it is to be hoped that it will, for something is greatly needed to wake up our fish interests. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, Sept. 18.—"A good enquiry is noticed for dry codfish, with sales reported at \$4.90 to \$5 per qtl. Green cod \$2.25 per bbl. Cape Breton herring are firm at \$5.90 to \$6, and Labrador are offered to arrive at \$5.50, but buyers say they can be bought for less money." The Bay of Island, Nfld., correspondent of the *St. John's Colonist*, wrote that paper, under date of August 21st:—"The fishery here is considerably below the catch anticipated in the spring. During the caplin season school boats averaged about 20 quintals, but very little has been done since, owing, in the most part, to the scarcity of bait and the prevalence of high winds. The lobster fishery, too, will not reach the amount taken last year. The steamer *Harlow*, plying across the Gulf, is doing good work. Many of our people send to Nova Scotia by her, getting provisions in return." Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 18.—"Codfish have been in liberal receipt the past week, but the stock is still small at all the New England and Nova Scotia fishing ports, and prices are well sustained. The first Iceland fare of fletched halibut was received on Friday, and the remainder of the fleet will be at home in a few weeks. Fresh halibut have been in very moderate receipt the past week, and good prices have prevailed. We notice late sales of Shore mackerel in fishermen's order at \$20 to \$24.25 per bbl. for large, tunkers and small mackerel all the way from \$14 to \$15.25, as to quality. Bays have sold from \$18.50 to \$19. One fare of 140 bbls. Shores of excellent quality sold yesterday at \$27, \$23 and \$15, for extras, 1's and 2's, packed. We quote large Georges confish at \$4.75 to \$4.87½ per qtl., as to quality, and small at \$4.37½. Trawl Bank \$4.12½ to \$4.25, hand-line do., \$4.25 to \$4.37½, and choice Bank and Flemish Cap \$4.37½ to \$4.50. Shore cod \$4.50 and \$4 for large and small. Dry Bank \$5 and \$4.50. Cured cusk at \$2.87½ to \$3.25 per qtl.; hake \$1.87½ to \$2.25, haddock \$2.62½ to \$2.75; heavy salted pollock \$2 to \$2.25; and English cured do. \$2.75 per qtl. Labrador herring \$5.50 per bbl.; medium split \$5; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$6.50 to \$6.75; Eastport \$4; pickled codfish \$6.50; haddock \$5.50; halibut heads \$3.25; tongues \$7; sounds \$12; tongues and sounds \$9; allowives \$5.00, trout \$14.50." Boston, Sept. 18.—"Sales of shore mackerel in fishermen's order have been made at \$15 for medium fish, and \$23 to \$24 for large—the latter culling No. 1's and extra No. 1's. The S.S. *Worcester* brought about 400 bbls. of P. E. I. mackerel, which sold principally at \$19 for unculted. A few choice, late-caught lots sold at \$19.50 to \$20. Small sales of N. S. large plain 3's at \$15.50 to \$16. We look to see a steady market on mackerel, and if there should be any decline, we think prices will soon rally again. Sales of choice large C. E. split herring have been made at \$6.75. No. 1 salmon sold at \$19. Large dry codfish (Bank) are selling at \$4.75 to \$5 per qtl." Havana, Sept. 15 (by cable via New York).—"Codfish \$6.75; haddock \$5.50; hake \$4.75. Prices are advancing and firm."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf	6 1/2
Granulated	8 to 8 1/2
Circle A	7 1/2
White Extra C	7 1/4
Extra Yellow C	6 3/4 to 6 1/2
Yellow C	6 to 6 1/4
TEA.	
Congou, Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 29
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes	35
Demerara	36
Diamond N.	43
P. to Rio	36 to 37
Guinea	31 to 32
Irinidad	33 to 34
Antig.	33 to 35
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44
" Bright	42 to 58
BREADS.	
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family	5 1/2 to 6
Soda	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
do. in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case	7 1/2
Fancy	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

Markets remain steady at the advance. Now wheat has been offered very sparingly, and prices have ruled so extremely high as to force millers to maintain the extreme rates for flour. We have paid as high as \$5.75 for good patents delivered at Halifax for shipments during the present week. Oatmeal and cornmeal remain unchanged. Mill feeds are becoming a little more plentiful, and prices are a little easier. Oats are beginning to offer from Western Ontario, worth about 48 cts. on this market, now oats. Our own local oats not yet offering, but as they will be very soft, they will be risky to feed for some time.

Graham	5.50 to 5.75
Patent high grades	5.75 to 6.00
90 per cent. Patents	5.60 to 5.65
Superior Extra	5.25 to 5.35
Extras from Patents	4.50 to 4.85
Low grades in sacks	3.80 to 3.65
" " barrels	3.85 to 4.00
Oatmeal, Standard	5.00 to 5.50
" Granulated	5.35 to 5.60
" Rolloed	5.75
Corn Meal—kiln dried	3.30 to 3.40
Bran, per ton	20.00 to 21.00
Shorts	24.00 to 25.00
Middlings	26.00 to 27.00
Mill or Mixed Feed, per ton	30.00
Oil Cake, Ground	35.00
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs.	52 to 55
Barley " of 48 "	nominal
Peas " of 60 "	1.00 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel	2.25 to 2.35
Pot Barley, per barrel	5.00
Hay per ton	12.00 to 14.50
Straw	11.00 to 12.00

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

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	10.50 to 11.00
" Am. Plate	12.00 to 12.50
" Ex. Plate	12.00 to 12.50
Pork, Mess, American	18.00 to 18.50
" American, clear	19.00 to 19.50
" P. E. I. Mess	18.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	15.50 to 16.00
" Prime Mess	13.25 to 13.75
Lard, Tubs and Pails	13
Cases	12.50 to 13.00
Hams, P. E. I., green	none
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef	\$2.20 per bbl.

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra	none
No. 1	none
" 2 large	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
ALLOWIVES, per bbl.	5.00
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore new	4.00
New Bank	3.60
Bay	none
SALMON, No. 1	15.50 to 16.00
" 2	2.75
HADDOCK, per qtl.	2.25
HAKE	1.75
CUSK	1.25
FOLLOK	1.25
HACK SOUNDS, per lb.	1.30
COD OIL A.	26 to 27

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

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz 1 lb cans.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing)	5.00 to 5.40
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 do	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, demension, good, per m	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m	2.00
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	22 to 25
" in Small Tubs	22 to 24
" Good, in large tubs	19 to 20
Store Packed & oversalted	12 to 15
Canadian Township	20
" Western	17 to 18
Cheese, Canadian	9 1/2 to 10

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 20
" unwashed	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	5 to 6
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1	5
" under 60 lbs., No 1	5
" over 60 lbs., No 2	5
" under 60 lbs., No 2	5
Cow Hides, No 1	5
No 3 Hides, each	4
Calf Skins	25
" Deacons, each	25
Lambskins	25 to 45
Tallow	12 to 15

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)	9.50
" per case, Valencia	none
Lemons, per case	5.50 to 6.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	8.00
Onions, Egyptian, new, per lb.	2
" American Silver Skin	2 1/2
Dates, boxes, new	5 1/2
Raisins, Valencia, new	7 to 7 1/2
Figs, Elemen, 5 lb boxes per lb	12
" small boxes	14
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags	6
Bananas, per bunch	2.00 to 3.00
Peaches, per basket	1.50 to 2.00

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

POULTRY.

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

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

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

The old man spoke very rapidly, and with a marked foreign accent, not exactly German, but not unlike it. Paul had some little difficulty in disentangling his meaning from the thick, guttural tones, with their strange inflection and hurried enunciation.

"I am led to make this visit owing to a check of mine which I paid to Mr. Vaughn, and which has returned to me with your endorsement and—that of others upon it."

"Vos the sheck nicht goot?" asked Zalinski, quickly.

"Perfectly good," answered Paul. "It was my own check. I only wished to know, as a matter of curiosity and to satisfy myself, how Charley Vaughn happened to pay it over to you."

"Hein! und dot vos it all, eh? Und pray vill you dell to me—for curiosity und zatisfaction, as you zay—is Mr. Sharlez Fawn a relative mit you?"

"Not exactly," replied Paul. "At present he is only a friend, but a very dear one, and if he is in any trouble—"

Zalinski's lip twitched upward till it showed his yellow teeth as he interrupted:

"Drupple! Vot drubbe? Mr. Sharley Fawn has peesness mit me,—peesness, verstit Sie? Shentlemans who haf peesness mit me don't get into no drupples."

"Not even Mr. James Burt?"

It was so palpable a chance for a hit that Stuyvesant could not forbear striking, though he regretted his precipitancy a moment after. Mr. Zalinski's heavy brows came down, and his mobile lip went up, till the rest of his face seemed to vanish between the two, and he was nothing but snarl and scowl.

"Zee here, young man,"—he rose from his chair, and towered over Stuyvesant; he was an unusually tall man, and the long-skirted frock coat that he wore made him appear even taller,—“zee here, young man, it Shames Pur ish in drupples it has nicht to do mit me! Nicht! Versteht Sie? Un' if you give shecks to Mr. Sharley Fawn or Mr. Sharley Anypotty, you must ogspect that they will be baid away to oder beobles. If you wants to know vy dot sheck vos to me baid, go un' ask it of Mr. Sharley Fawn. I don't give away none of my gustomers' peesness—"

Paul was on his feet too. There was something threatening in the man's tone and manner.

"Mr. Vaughn is a very intimate friend of mine, and I cannot understand how he comes to have business with a person like you at all," he said.

"Hein! He ish, eh? Und you dinks you knows all apout him, eh?"

"I think I do," was Paul's unhesitating answer, though an uncomfortable conviction of the unaccountability of some of Charley's recent proceedings flashed across him as he spoke.

"Vell, I dinks you don't; und if you did, you vos a fool to waste time coming here to bump me," was the uncompromising reply. "Und I dinks dot I know a goot teal more apout Mr. Sharley Fawn as you do,—und a goot teal more as I vos a-going to dell you. So!"

"In that case, I have nothing more to detain me here, and I will wish you a good day," said Paul, turning toward the door.

"Goot tay—goot tay! Und dry und find some peesness for yourself, und maype you will let oder brobie's peesness alone." And the twitch of Mr. Zalinski's upper lip might have been mistaken for a grin of triumph as he spun round to his desk again, muttering—

"Ikey vos right. No Mulperry Street apout him. He vos no cop; not'ing but a tem fool."

And, though Paul set no special value on Mr. Zalinski's good opinion, the last words of that gentleman rang unpleasantly in his ears as he descended the stairs, and for once in his life he felt strangely inclined to agree with a decidedly unflattering estimate of himself.

It is not exactly pleasant to feel that you have bungled in a delicate mission and to be called a fool for your pains.

CHAPTER VIII.

MR. PAUL STUYVESANT PUTS TWO AND TWO TOGETHER.

This trifling wound to his self love did not, however, rankle very deeply in Paul Stuyvesant's breast. Indeed, while the smart lasted it did him a good service. He passed out of the pawn shop with no consciousness of the morbid hesitation he had felt at his entrance, and in consequence he probably attracted far less attention. In the open air, the irritation arising from his unsatisfactory interview with Mr. Michael Zalinski soon evaporated, and he ceased to regard the old man save as a factor in the problem he had undertaken to solve.

Reviewing the situation calmly, Stuyvesant was forced to the conclusion that there had been passages of some kind between the pawn broker and his future brother-in-law which neither party cared to explain. He wished he had been more explicit with Charley when the latter had called on him that morning; but, after all, at that time he had not been suspicious of anything; at most he had merely been puzzled. Now he was compelled to acknowledge that he had serious misgivings. Duncan, a shrewd, hard-headed lawyer, who had the best possible means of knowing whereof he spoke, had called Zalinski a receiver of stolen goods. The brief conversation Paul had just held with Zalinski had not tended to raise the old man in his estimation. Nor was the transaction that had been brought prominently under his own notice an isolated one. The "ferce" evidently knew Charley well; indeed, it seemed to Stuyvesant as though Zalinski had hinted that he knew something of young Vaughn which no one else knew. Of course this

might have arisen from bravado, or from a mere wish to be disagreeable, but somehow Stuyvesant feared there was more behind. He had the tangible fact, vouched for by Duncan, that several checks bearing Charley's signature had passed through Zalinski's hands.

Why had this money been paid? Was it hush money? Did the pawn broker hold any dark secret as a sword over the young man's head? And before Stuyvesant a vision of that head rose up, always erect, with smiling face and frank honest eyes. With what dark mystery could such a man as Charley Vaughn be mixed up? The thing was melodramatic and impossible.

And yet—and yet—the doubt would obtrude itself. Paul Stuyvesant had read too much and observed too much not to be ready to acknowledge that because a thing is improbable it is by no means impossible, and indeed that it is the unlikely which is most constantly occurring. In his own mind he ran over his morning's talk with Charley. The young fellow had been unlike himself; he had been nervous and overwrought; his high spirits had been palpably forced. All this Paul had noticed before the incident of the check had made any but the faintest impression on him. And then the story about the Bishop of Tuxedo! Kitty had told him that the bishop was on his way to San Francisco; so this was a clumsily manufactured excuse. But what in the name of wonder had Michael Zalinski to do with it all?

Blackmail was a hideous word, but when once it had occurred to him Paul could not get it out of his head. If Charley had only confided in him! But then the sufferers from blackmail never confided in anybody. Like the victims of cancer, the slaves of a hideous secret will endure untold miseries to hide their agony as long as possible from even the most sympathetic friends. Paul had studied his Gaboriau closely, and in theory he knew a good deal about blackmailing.

Then his mind ran riot as to the possible nature of the secret hold which Zalinski might have on his friend. He passed in review every crime in the decalogue, and could find none to fit Charley's case with any degree of plausibility. He would sooner suspect him of murder as of petty larceny, sooner. To do anything dishonorable was not in Charley's nature; and Paul fancied he knew that nature well. Still, the boy was warm, hot, and impulsive, and would go to lengths to serve a friend. Perhaps the key to the mystery might be found by searching in this direction. Stuyvesant did not attempt to call the roll of Charley's acquaintance; each lived his own life, and each had many friends, unknown to the other except by name. Their circles touched only at one point, and that point was Kitty.

Poor Kitty! How proud she was of her brother, and how she loved him! Paul had once or twice suffered from the wayward temper of a promised bride, and he had solaced himself with the thought that so fond a sister could not but make an affectionate wife. He shuddered at the thought of Kitty's knowing that her brother was in any way entangled with a creature like Zalinski, or of her guessing that he was in the power of such a man. Then and there he registered a vow that he would stand between her and trouble, be the cost to him what it might.

And out of his own mental attitude, he fancied he had evolved a clue. Suppose Charley were other than he was, suppose he were a felon, a gambler, or worse,—the degrees of guilt were a little confused in Stuyvesant's mind,—would not he, Paul, do anything, pay hush money if necessary, to keep the knowledge from Kitty? He felt that he would. Thus having imagined a case in which he himself might be made a ready victim of blackmail, it was easy enough to believe that Charley might have become enmeshed quite as innocently.

Paul pitied the poor boy from the bottom of his heart. He resolved to help him to the uttermost. He would invite his confidence; he would suggest every means that would make the secret easier in telling, and he would pledge himself to an inviolate silence.

He resolved to go straight to Charley's studio. There was a chance of finding him there and having the matter out with him. Afterwards, if there were time, he could keep his appointment with Kitty. Yesterday he could have imagined no duty to which he would have postponed such an engagement; but now he recognized a prior necessity. He did not forego the meeting without a pang, however, and he even looked at his watch in the hope that he might find time enough both for duty and pleasure. It was only ten minutes past three. He would be able to see Charley, and to see Kitty afterwards. Late as he had gone out that morning, it had been a busy day already; time measures itself less by minutes and seconds than by events and emotions.

He had boarded a Broadway car at Bleecker Street, and with frequent halts it was moving up town. He would get off at Twenty-Sixth Street and go across to Charley's studio. So deeply had his mind been occupied that he had to look out to assure himself that he had not already passed the point. He was then just opposite the Star Theatre; and he laughed to himself as he found that he could not recall the circumstance of stepping into the car.

There was a halt at Fourteenth Street, and a great influx of passengers broke into the car by both doors, mostly ladies, homeward bound from shopping expeditions. The few vacant seats were quickly filled up, and many were left standing. Stuyvesant, always polite, rose and offered a seat to a young lady who was clinging to a strap almost in front of him. With a slight smile and a bow, she sat down, murmuring, "Thank you, Mr. Stuyvesant."

Paul had all his wits about him in a moment, and looked down at the young lady. Before he had finished a few conventional words of dismission to her thanks, he had taken a full mental inventory of her charms, which were neither few nor slight. She was a tall, graceful girl, with an exceptionally good figure, dark brown eyes, a nose a little tip tilted, and lips around which a couple of dimples were playing in pursuit of a smile that vanished as he watched it. Her most striking feature was

hair, coiled in magnificent masses over her shapely head, silken, luxuriant and of the color of a withered beech leaf. She was certainly a sufficiently remarkable looking girl, and to be remembered when once met, but Paul could not identify her. She seemed to know him, but who she might be he did not know, and he could not venture to surmise.

"How inconveniently crowded these cars always are!" he said, by way of saying something, as he looked down at the pale pretty face,—far prettier than Miss Vaughn's, by the way, although Stuyvesant would never have acknowledged that. Meanwhile, he was saying inwardly, "Now, where on earth have I met that girl? I seem to know her, too; but, for the life of me, I can't find a name or a circumstance to connect her with."

"I suppose the company likes that," she said, answering the remark that met her ears, but leaving Stuyvesant as hopelessly as ever in the dark with regard to the question that was troubling his mind.

"I suppose so," he said, awkwardly enough, and then there was a pause, which the conductor, pursuing fares under difficulties, enlivened by treading squarely on Stuyvesant's foot.

"Have you been in New York ever since?" inquired the young lady, when this incident was concluded. "I haven't seen you."

Paul did not quite know how to answer. So far as he knew, the uncertain interval alluded to as "ever since" might have been measured by years or by hours. However, he had to say something.

"Oh, yes, ever since," he answered, with a smile, which he was painfully conscious could have appeared inane only at its best, and which was much more likely to have seemed idiotic.

There are few of the minor embarrassments of life at all comparable with that of being unexpectedly addressed by some one who knows you, but whom you do not know and whom you are fully conscious you ought to know; nor are the difficulties of the position lessened when the person in question is a young and pretty girl.

"If I was sure I had not seen her for years," thought Paul, "I could remark how much she is grown, for I don't believe she can be twenty; but, as I may have met her last week, I can't risk that."

But a happy inspiration arose out of the reflection.

"How well you are looking!" he said.

"Thank you. So every one tells me. Kitty Vaughn says—Oh, by the way, have you seen Kitty lately?"

"I see Miss Vaughn almost every day," answered Stuyvesant, somewhat stiffly, not altogether pleased that this fair incognita chose to thread the mazes of his most sacred emotions unrecognized.

"Of course you do; how stupid of me! Well, give her my love, please, and tell her I think it's real mean of her never to come to see me, often as she has promised."

"Perhaps she has forgotten your address," hazarded Paul. If he could pin this unsubstantial acquaintance down to some definite locality, perhaps he might find a name for her. But he was baffled.

"Nonsense! that's altogether too thin! She has my address right enough, but she's afraid of half an hour on the train; that's all that keeps her away."

So the young lady without a name lived outside New York,—half an hour by train. Paul was not much wiser. The locality thus vaguely indicated might be any one of a dozen sylvan retreats in New Jersey or on Long Island; or it might be on any one of the several roads running out of the Grand Central station.

"You won't forget? You'll be sure to tell her?" pursued the young lady.

"I won't forget," answered Paul, pledging himself to the possible as embodied in the first part of her sentence, and ignoring the impossible as embodied in the last.

"Are you going far up town?" he asked, when the conversation had languished so long that the pause began to be awkward.

"As far as Forty-Second Street, of course," she answered, opening her brown eyes. "I've spent all my money, and now I'm going home again, as a good little girl should do."

Paul laughed a little, as in duty bound.

Suddenly the young lady spoke again, with a quickness that seemed bred of apprehension: "You're not going to the depot, surely?"

He laughed again, this time with genuine amusement at her evident disquietude.

"No, I am not," he said. "Were you afraid I was?"

She colored a little. "How absurd! Of course not; but—I—it seemed such an odd time for a gentleman to be going out of town."

"Do you think so?" he answered. "Any day is a good day for that, if there is a stronger attraction in the country than in the city,—which is my case."

She looked at him curiously. He began to congratulate himself on being a little puzzled this girl who had puzzled him so much. He went on: "I am only going as far as Twenty-Sixth Street, and we're almost there. I am going to call on a Mr. Vaughn,—the brother of the Miss Vaughn we were speaking of."

"Are you going to his studio?" she asked, with a quick anxiety which baffled Paul more than ever. This unaccountable girl knew Charley too.

"Certainly, to his studio," he answered. "He is an artist, you know."

"Of course I know that!" she replied, somewhat impatiently. "But are you going by appointment—or—I mean, does he expect you?"

"Not that I know of," answered Stuyvesant, more mystified than ever. "I am just going to drop in on chance. Why do you ask?"

"Oh, nothing," she replied, inconsequently, but with an obvious look of mischief; and then a mischievous smile set the dimples playing again round the corners of her mouth.

(To be continued.)

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Gentlemen,—My store was burned here on the 25th inst., and a No. 8 safe which I purchased from you a few years ago came out all set even the paint on inside door being chartered. I may add the door has a non-conducting flange on it, and is in an air chamber—so it, which I am convinced adds much to its fire-resisting quality.
Yours truly,
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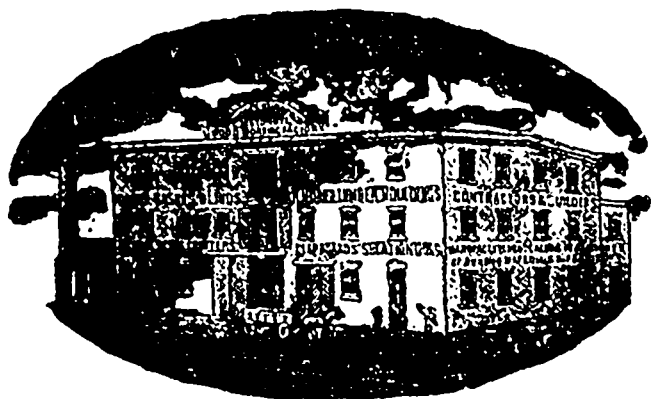
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TENDERS will be received by the Solicitors of the Subscriber up to SATURDAY, the 27th day of September, for the following properties:—

1st.—All that Property known as the Clementsfort Iron Mines, including all the Lands, Furnaces and Buildings, at Clementsfort aforesaid, with all the Mining rights appertaining thereto.

2nd.—That certain tract or parcel of Land, situate in the Virginia Settlement, in Clements, in the County of Annapolis, known as Lot Number Sixty Seven, and bounded as follows: On the North by James E. Jefferson; on the South by William Beeler; on the East by the main road, on the West by the late Joseph Potter, deceased, containing two hundred acres, more or less.

3rd.—That certain piece or parcel of Land in the Guinea Settlement, in Clements aforesaid, bounded as follows: Commencing on the South side of the Guinea road at the West line of lands of W. B. Pickens, thence South Twenty Three (23) degrees east to the south side of Lake Skull; thence along said lake Easterly to land of James Cain, thence North Twenty Three degrees West to the Guinea Road aforesaid; thence following said road Westerly to the place of beginning, containing seventy acres, more or less.

Tenders will be received for each, any or all of the above properties.

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MILLS & GILLIS,
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 Annapolis, September 5th, 1888.

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MINING.

GOLD AND IRON ORE DISCOVERY.—Mr. W. S. Williams has turned up in Guysboro Co., where he has been prospecting for some time in the vicinity of Tor Bay. He has discovered a quartz lead in Larroy's River 20 feet in width, and some three tons of quartz crushed in Isaac's Harbor gave 3 dwts. to the ton. This is no doubt a big find, as the lead is so large, and a crusher can be built to run by water power at Larrey's River. Mr. Williams has also discovered an iron ore lead at Guysboro, within 300 yards of salt water. This ore has been tested in England, and pronounced to be "specular" of the best quality, and is on property leased by Mr. Thomas McDonald.

Mr. Williams is one of the best prospectors in the Province, and is a general favorite in most of the mining camps. We shall be very pleased to hear more of prospectors.
 DIXEY.

A CHANCE FOR NOVA SCOTIA COAL.—It is very generally believed that there should be an improvement in Nova Scotia's coal trade with the United Provinces. This is one of the industries in Canada which can be protected in the interest of workmen. The larger the market, the more production required.

We are glad to know, therefore, that there is an immediate prospect of improvement in this direction. A journal of authority in Ottawa says coal can be sent from our mines in Nova Scotia as far west as Bolloville, in competition with the coal from Pennsylvania and Ohio, and adds: If the Nova Scotia coal owners take the trouble to drum up business they can find plenty of customers who are now using United States coal simply because of other offers.—*Spring Hill Independent.*

Capt. Carter has made a success of his manganese mine at Five Islands. He has struck a vein of 12 inches of excellent ore.

Mr. G. B. Pattee, lumberman, who has just returned to Ottawa from Arizona, admitted to-day the accuracy of the report of his having found a splendid silver mine in that Territory. He has just returned from a visit to the mines, and says to all appearances the mine promises to be a very good thing. The first output from the mine was four tons. To be exact, it consisted of 7,388 lbs. of rock ore. This sold at Nogales for \$1,840. This is the ore as taken from the mine pans out at \$562 per ton. Specimens of the ore taken from the mine by Mr. Pattee while there, assay as high as 4,885 ounces of silver to the ton, but a fair average is put at 1,137 ounces to the ton. Mr. Pattee says that he intends working the mine for all time worth, and a large number of men are now engaged getting out the ore.

AUSTRALIAN ENCOURAGEMENT TO MINING.—The Minister for Mines recently informed a deputation of persons interested in mining that it was the intention of the government to establish works for the treating of ore in bulk in order to give reliable advice as to the best methods of treating. Simple lots not exceeding 10 tons will be dealt with, and the works will be placed under the supervision of the most experienced man obtainable, who is to receive a liberal salary, as the cost of such an establishment would be insignificant as compared with the benefit which the State would receive from the development of the mining resources of the colony. An amendment of the Mining Act is in contemplation, which will remove many of the shackles which have hitherto impeded the progress of this branch of industry which promises to become the most valuable pursuit in the colony.

In England there has been going on for several months a rapid increase in the production and export of tin plates, concurrently with which there has been a steady augmentation in prices. A large proportion of the tin plates and sheets exported consisted of goods in which very little tin is used, thin iron sheets, mostly for roofing purposes in cold climates. The increase, however, in the consumption was in tin plates properly so-called. Works which had been almost at a standstill are now actively employed, although the demand continues active, stocks have very rapidly increased from two to three thousand tons to nearly eleven thousand tons. Exports of tin plates continue to expand, the increased shipments to the United States being the most marked feature of the returns.

THE WALCHER COAL GETTING APPARATUS.—The object of this apparatus is the same as that of the Lovet hydraulic wedge, viz., to supersede the use of powder or other explosives in fiery mines. It is self-contained and complete in itself, and consists of two principal parts—the expanding wedge for breaking down the coal, and the hydraulic pump or jack for obtaining the requisite power. These two parts are rigidly fixed together, and a careful choice of materials the total weight has been kept down to 100 pounds, so that it can be easily handled by two men. All the principal parts are either of hardened and carefully tempered steel, or of phosphor bronze. The pump, which is of very neat and ingenious design, and not liable to injury even in unskilled hands, is fully described and illustrated in the paper and its accompanying engravings. All the working parts are contained, as in an ordinary hydraulic jack. The breaking-down part proper is approximately of cylindrical form, circular at the front end, and slightly tapered at the rear, where it is coupled to the pump. It consists of two main cheeks and a central square part lying and sliding between them, the whole being of a suitable size to be easily introduced into a hole 5 inches in diameter and 3 feet 3 inches deep, bored in the upper portion of the coal. It is, of course, has been previously undercut by hand or machine. In order between the cheeks and the sliding-block are six small toggles of hard steel, of cylindrical shape with hemispherical ends, arranged three above and three below the sliding block, and lying at an angle of 45 degrees.

MINING.—Continued.

sliding-block is coupled to the piston-rod of the pump, and can be drawn back until the toggles assume a nearly vertical position (85 degrees) and force out the upper and lower cheeks. As a pressure of 500 atmospheres, corresponding to 50 tons on the piston, can be easily obtained in the pump, and as the force of the toggles, unlike that of a wedge, increases enormously as they approach the vertical position, an up and-down force of from 200 and 300 tons can be very easily obtained. The friction is insignificant, being only that of the piston rod in the stuffing-box, and of the toggles on their bearings. When the apparatus is inserted in the hole ready for applying the pressure, its outer or pump end is slung by a chain from one of the timbers supporting the roof, or from the standard which has been previously used for the drill, so as to save it from being injured by falling when the coal comes down. After the front portion has been wedged off, it may be inserted deeper in the hole, and the operation repeated. Glycerine is by preference used for charging the pump, as it not only protects the working parts from rust, but also acts as a lubricant. The apparatus has been in use since September last at the Sandwell Park Colliery, near Birmingham, and at the Lilleshall Company's pit, Shifnal, and for a still longer period in several of the Westphalian collieries. It is now undergoing a special trial by the commission appointed to award a prize of 1000 ducats (£370) offered by the coal owners in the Ostrau Karwin district for the best substitute for explosives. Besides detailed drawings of the apparatus, the paper is illustrated by sketches of various methods of its application under different conditions, and of the manner in which the coal is brought down.—*Bulletin de la Société de l'Industrie Minière*, vol. I., 1887, p. 767, through *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.*

W. J. Nelson has sold part of his property at Brookfield to Messrs. Douglas & Wetherill, American gentlemen, for the sum of \$55,000.

The Malaga Mining company have another brick of gold, worth \$5,000, be result of ten days' crushing.

The dividends on the forty-nine dividend paying mining companies in the United States for eight months to Sept. 1 aggregated \$8,511,632.

JOINT STOCK ENTERPRISE IN ENGLAND.—According to the *Investors' Guardian*, of London, the capital of the limited liability companies registered between January 1st and June 30th of the present year was £270,101,837, as compared with £83,665,036 in the first half year of 1887. The capital of the companies connected with mining was £38,388,000, as compared with £15,850,990 in the corresponding period of last year.

According to the *Petroleum Topic*, there is a large area of untested oil territory yet to be developed in Canada. The paying wells are confined to a belt of land from two to three miles in width and twenty five miles in length situated east of Sarnia, and extending nearly parallel with St. Clair River. The territory is divided into two districts, viz., Petroleum and Oil Springs. The annual production of crude oil in Petroleum averages from 350,000 to 450,000 barrels, and the Oil Springs' production is placed at 150,000 to 200,000. The total quantity of refined oil for illuminating purposes manufactured annually from this crude is about 250,000 barrels. The capital invested is estimated at \$6,750,000 as follows. Cost of the wells exclusive of the value of the land, \$1,500,000; cost of engines, derricks and other machinery to run the wells, \$300,000; storage tanks, \$150,000; 50 miles of pipe line with forcing machinery, \$150,000; and the copper pipe, barrels, chemicals, etc., \$250,000. There are 3,200 oil wells in the District of Petroleum and Oil Springs, and the total value of the output of petroleum and products in Canada for the year 1887 is estimated at \$2,000,000.

PROVINCE OF NEWFOUNDLAND.—The copper mining industry has been carried on with fitful success since 1861, but by the year 1879 the development had been considerable, the total value of copper and nickel ores exported up to that date being \$4,629,889.

The first copper mine was opened at Tilt Cove, 225 miles northwest from the city of St. John's. At the close of 1879 this mine had yielded 10,000 tons of copper ore, valued at \$1,572,154, and nickel ore of the value of \$32,740. The mine at Bett's Cove opened subsequently was, however, a greater producer, and in four or five years there were shipped from it 125,556 tons of ore valued at \$2,982,836.

In 1878 a new deposit was discovered at Little Bay, and with great facilities for working and mining has been carried on pretty steadily on an extensive scale since that time. At Tilt Cove the work languished, owing to the low price of copper, and finally ceased, but as an instance of how the recent advance in the price of metal has stimulated production and given a living value to defunct concerns, this mine, it is stated, was purchased at the beginning of this year for about \$400,000, and resold a few weeks afterward to the representatives of the French copper syndicate for \$68,000. There is now quite a strong force of miners at work, and in a recent examination of the property it is reported by the expert that the mass of pyrites has been cut at a right angle to the north wall 130 feet without finding the south wall. It has been opened from east to west 62 feet over all, and there is no appearance of an end of it in any direction. The whole mass is quite homogeneous; there is no mixture of any rock other than in any part of it. There is at present room for men enough to break 500 tons a month, and the height from the adit to the surface is about 100 feet. By the present system of working, the cost of putting the ore on board ship is estimated at \$2.50 per ton.—*Engineering and Mining Journal*.

MOTT'S Homeopathic Cocoa

THOS. NICHOL, M.D., L.L.D., D.C.L. of Montreal, writing to us under recent date, says:—

"For over thirty years I have been drinking Mott's Cocoa, and have at various times used all the preparations of Cocoa in the market, but I have met with nothing equal to your preparation. Yours

Homeopathic Prepared Cocoa, Especially, is superior to any I have seen for use by invalids.

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FULL STOCKS, SELLING LOW. Headquarters in Nova Scotia for Gold Mining Supplies.

Metals & General Hardware. H. H. FULLER & CO. HALIFAX, N. S.



St. Lawrence Canal. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the St. Lawrence Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on *Tuesday the 23rd day of September next*, for the construction of two locks and the deepening and enlargement of the upper entrance of the Galop's Canal. And the deepening and enlargement of the summit level of the Cornwall Canal. The construction of a new lock at each of the three interior locks situated on the Cornwall Canal between the town of Cornwall and Maple Grove; the deepening and widening the channel way of the Canal, construction of bridges &c.

A map of each of the localities together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen on and after *Tuesday the 11th day of September next*, at this office for all the works, and for the respective works at the following mentioned places.— For the works at Galop's, at the lock-keeper's House, Galop's. For deepening the summit level of the Cornwall Canal, at Dickson's Landing; and for the new locks &c., at the lock-station Nos. 18, 19, and 20, at the Town of Cornwall. Printed forms of tender can be obtained for the respective works at the places mentioned.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same and, further, a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$6,000 must accompany the tender for the Galop's Canal Works, and a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$2,000 for each section of the works on the summit level of the Cornwall Canal, and for each of the lock sections on the Cornwall Canal a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$1,000.

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 work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The deposit receipts thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted. This Department, however, does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary. Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 8th August, 1888.

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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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

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W. & A. MOIR, MECHANICAL ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS. Corner Hurd's Lane and Barrington St.

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Sault Ste. Marie Canal. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

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

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

A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office on and after *TUESDAY, the 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.

Pianos,
Pianos,
Pianos.



Organs,
Organs,
Organs.

Too Much Stock!

THE DULL SEASON IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS!

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

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THE OLDEST AND LARGEST IMPORTING HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

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Tweeds, Nova Scotia Homespun, &c., &c.,
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Mary J. Holmes New Story "MILDRED'S AMBITION"
A story of social ambition, by the most popular story writer in America. Every mother should read it and place it in the hands of her daughters. A pure, domestic story—not at all sensational, but intensely interesting.

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A story of dress and redress.

"LUMAN SKINKLE'S RELIGION" by **Josiah Allen's Wife**
The best story she has ever written. Its rich, keen sarcasm is irresistible. She keeps the reader convulsed with her sharp hits—spiced with pure fun, strong common sense and sound moral lessons.

Will Carleton's POEMS—with full-page drawings, finest illustrations ever engraved, by best artists.
"THE GRAND OLD DAY"
a Thanksgiving poem.
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a Christmas poem.

The above are a few of the special features to be found in the Autumn numbers of the

LADIES' Home Journal
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SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS OF Distinguished Women.

YOU shall have it FROM NOW to JANUARY 1889
Four months, beginning September, for only **10 CENTS**
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We want to put it in A MILLION families on trial.
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HOME AND FARM.

A lady says this mode of preserving eggs has proved successful with her for years:—1. Be sure your eggs are fresh to begin with and wash them clean. 2. Use eggs only from hens not in company with cocks, as such eggs will keep three times as long as those containing the germs of chicks. 3. Keep them in a cool place—the cooler the better. Only be careful that the eggs do not freeze. 4. Turn them half over three times a week, to prevent them from adhering to the shells. The turning of the egg is very important, and is one of the secrets of success. 5. No packing material is necessary. Simply lay them on racks or shelves, though, if preferred, they may be packed in boxes, in dry oats, and the boxes turned.

A correspondent in the *Country Gentleman*, writing about gapes, says:—"I have used a simple remedy for a long time—one that I have never seen mentioned. It is simply to put kerosene oil in the water, once in a while, not too much at a time—a person would have to use judgment about quantity. As soon as I notice a chicken, large or small, gaping, I give a dose in water. They do not seem to notice it. I have never lost any from the gapes."

LENDING AND BORROWING TOOLS.—Farmers should live in concord with their neighbors. One of the means of doing this is on one side an obliging desire to aid by lending, and on the other enough independent spirit not to weary this obliging neighbor with overmuch borrowing. It should be remembered that it is a disgrace to a farmer, however poor, to be obliged to borrow certain classes of tools, used almost every day, costing little, and easily injured. Some people borrow hoes, costing less than a half-dollar each, and easily dulled so as to destroy half of this value. On the other hand, the higher-priced implements used infrequently may often better be hired than owned. In this way grain drills, mowers and reapers, may do service for an entire neighborhood, and all parties do much better by the transaction than if each had the extra expense with exclusive service.

MOWING THE ROADSIDE.—As fencing material grows scarce, little stock is allowed in the roads, and none except those led by an attendant. If the roadside is left smooth, as it should be, it can be cheaply cut by the horse mower, thus securing a lot of valuable hay. This is possibly the best use to which the roadside can be put, and it is worth while to clear away stones, and leave nearly level surface for cutting over.

A St. John contemporary suggests a walking match for horses. While much attention is directed to the development of speed in trotting and running among horses, the not at all unimportant matter of walking smart is apparently overlooked. Owing to the defective character of many of our public highways, it is frequently impossible to drive a horse at trotting speed even of a moderate kind. At such times it is necessary to walk, and many good trotters walk at an intolerably slow pace. This defect could be remedied by proper attention, and valuable time would be saved. For ordinary farm work a horse that walks at a smart gait is much more valuable than the ordinary slow coach.

KEEPING APPLES.—After apples have been carefully picked and properly packed away in barrels, there is still danger of their failing to keep well, unless some intelligence is shown in the method of storing the barrels and their contents. More failures occur from keeping apples too warm than any other one course. This fruit requires to be as cool as is practicable without freezing. A frequent change from cold to warm is fatal to the keeping quality of any fruit, and especially to the apple. Let the temperature be a uniform one, and as low as possible without freezing. It is no longer considered essential to store apples in an absolutely dry place. On the contrary, there are advocates for storing this fruit in cellars where water stands, the argument being that the fruit keeps fresher, and is not liable to wither.

A HINT FOR MILKERS.—An exchange pertinently observes that during the hot months, when flies bite savagely, it will be found a means of comfort and a promoter of gratitude from the cow, a rest for her switch, and thus a preserver of good-temper in the milker, if a thin sheet be spread over the cow while she is being milked. It will keep off the flies, the cow will stand gratefully still and good results will follow all around. It won't cost much, but will pay big dividends.

A great deal of vagueness exists yet among butter-makers on the subject of ripening cream, says *Hoard's Dairyman*. A great many men and women who have had a chance, at least, to know better, will persist in putting fresh skimmed cream into the churn. Mr. N. G. Gilbert, of New York, made a little experiment to see what the result would be. For about a week he had been getting about five pounds of butter from one hundred pounds of milk, but not being satisfied that he was getting all the butter from the milk, he tried the experiment of keeping the two skimmings separate until the second mess of cream was well cured, and then putting them together and churning. From one churning thus treated, he obtained six pounds of butter to the hundred pounds of milk. Here was a gain of 20 per cent., all for the use of a little intelligent experimenting.

On the subject of harvesting potatoes, a Red Oak, Iowa, correspondent writes the *Farmers' Review*.—"The way I dig potatoes is with a 14 inch plow, and put a 16-inch throwboard on lower box of wagon, and have the team right with you. Pick and throw direct into wagon. To unload, I use a screen twelve or sixteen feet long with lath bottom, and placed just so the potatoes will run down it into bin or collar, and then unload with win-

potato scoop, which leaves the dirt in wagon. The small potatoes go through the screen, and can be gathered up for hogs. Then take a dirt shovel and clean the wagon out. If potatoes are run on floor, or hard ground, they can be scooped with potato scoop into measures and put in sacks. This is the most convenient way I have found. A good hand can bin sixty bushels in a day in this way, while I could never get half that many done by picking in buckets or baskets, or a sorting and sacking in field. I always assort the small ones, and take the smoothest and best ones, the size of hen's eggs, for seed, until I have enough, then all goes for hogs."

FOR MARKING SHEEP.--Tar and many other substances injure the wool, and should be avoided. A scientific authority gives this recipe for waterproof branding ink; Shellac, two ounces; borax, two ounces; gum Arabic, two ounces; lampblack, sufficient. Boil the borax and shellac in water till they are dissolved, and withdraw from the fire. When the solution has become cold, complete twenty-five ounces with water, and add lampblack enough to bring the preparation to a suitable consistency. When it is to be used with a stencil it must be made thicker than when it is applied with a brush. The above gives a black ink; for red ink substitute Venetian red for lampblack; for blue, ultramarine; and for green, a mixture of ultramarine and chrome yellow.

The old farms in Canada that command the highest prices are said to be those on which sheep have been kept from the time they were first occupied. The pastures on them are comparatively free from bushes and weeds, while the soil is firm and productive of the best sort of grasses. A farm on which a large number of sheep has been kept for many years is very desirable for dairy purposes. --*Chicago Times.*

OUR COSY CORNER.

Photograph cases are much prettier than the ancient albums, and ingenuity can be exercised upon these useful trifles to almost any extent. Of two desirable ones now at hand, one is made of fine pongee lined with dull-red silk--having on one side of the cover a large disk, with a double outline of gold-colored silk in stem-stitch, and within the second outline the ground is darned with dull-red silk in very short stitches. A spray of white narcissus with green leaves is outlined in the same stitch, and shows with quite a raised effect against the dull-red ground, which has a look of being powdered with the color. The reverse side shows a golden outlined vase, with a green shrub in one corner, while across the opposite one, in three separate lines, runs the well-known legend, "The Magic of a Face" This is outlined in cell-red. The case is lined with dull-red silk over rather thick crinoline, and each side has on the edge two strings of narrow ribbon to match. The three materials are cut each in an entire piece of eight inches deep by sixteen wide--the crinoline being a seam smaller all round. The pongee and the silk are then neatly blind-stitched together over the crinoline; and when this is completed, the pockets are made by turning over first on the right side three quarters of an inch, from top to bottom, of each edge, and fastening it at the ends. Then turn on the wrong side two and a half inches, including this red band, and fasten in the same manner. This forms the pockets; and with the addition of the ribbon strings--the middle of each case being an inch and a half from each end--the photograph case is completed at a cost of about sixty cents. It is a very nice little affair for a few photographs.

A larger case in elephant-blue plush measures ten inches in length--allowing for seams but not for pockets--by twelve inches in width when creased flat. It is lined with pale-pink satin; and as the pockets are formed of this alone, it requires twenty-one inches of width. Two pieces of cardboard are used in place of crinoline, and they lack rather more than half an inch of meeting at the back to allow for closing the case. The edge of the pockets are neatly hemmed on the wrong side with fine silk, then turned over, and the whole united at once.

The cover of this handsome case is decorated on one side with an exquisite bunch of pink rosebuds and sage-green leaves, in lustra painting--on the other with the monogram of the owner in dull gold, bronze and silver. It is tied in the centre with handsome satin ribbon, to match the plush, an inch and a half wide. Cost of materials about \$1.25.--*Woman.*

STRAWBERRY CREAM CANDY.--Put three cups granulated sugar, three teaspoonfuls vinegar, one cup water, and one teaspoonful of nice butter, in a granite saucepan, boil until a little dropped into cold water will crack when broken. Do not stir at all. When done remove from the fire and color with a few drops of cochineal and flavor with extract of strawberry. Put on a buttered platter, and pull as soon as cool enough to handle. Cut with scissors into small pieces.

CRESCENT ROLLS.--Take about two pounds of light bread dough. Rub it on your pastry board, a teaspoonful of white sugar, a piece of soda about the size of a large pea, and a little flour. Lay your dough on this and stick on it a piece of butter about the size of an egg. Knead well and let it to rise again. When well risen, knead it again and roll it out about an inch thick, cut with a round biscuit cutter, spread a very little melted butter over the surface and then form the dough into crescents. Let them rise a little before baking.

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.

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New Paint Factory,

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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 ½ 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.

CONSUMPTION!

THE CELEBRATED

Benjamin Rush, M. D.

OF PHILADELPHIA, says:

"How long will it be before the mass of the Profession realize that drugs will not cure Consumption, and that

BOVININE

is far above all other Foods and Extracts for this disease, the only cure for which is to improve Nutrition. In conditions of great Exhaustion and Debility requiring stimulants, **BOVININE** may be added to Milk Punch or Egg-Nogg." For Sale by all Druggists.

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All communications for this department should be addressed Chess Editor, Windsor, N. S.

DR. MORPHIA ON THE RAMPAGE.

"What on earth was he up to? First he tried all the windows, seemingly to see whether they were fastened or not, then he piled the fire irons in one corner of the room, then he removed the bell-pulls, and finally, after locking the door, sat himself down at a very short distance, directly in front of me, and stared. So did I, for after all these freaks it just dawned upon me that Dr. Morphias's eccentricity was the eccentricity of madness, and there was he, half as big again as I was, alone with me, all communication with the household cut off, armed with a sword and master of the situation. Not a single weapon of any sort within my reach. Stay—the decanters. No note—it only added to my fright to note they were as near him as me and I should be spitted before I could grasp one. What was to be done? Good heavens! My hair stood up—I didn't—my knees were powerless to effect it. I tried to think, but I only got as far as thinking I couldn't think of anything at all when he scattered even that much by saying, 'We will play a game, and I will name the stakes.' I said nothing, my tongue was paralysed. He set the men and went on—'Whoever wins shall have the use of this sword,' tapping the blade he wore, 'and give the other's soul its freedom to seek in an unknown world a fitter area for Chess.'"

"When I came to a little, I found I had tacitly acceded to his conditions and had actually played

1 P to K4
So had he.

1 P to K4
'You needn't dwell' he said snappishly; 'you've touched your KB Pawn and of course will play it somewhere.' Ha! I touched it? I wasn't aware of it, but mechanically I pushed the thing

2 P to KB4 P takes P
in a moment. I didn't hurry.

3 KKt to B3 P to KKt4
How quick he plays, I thought, and they won't be at home for another hour and a-half.

4 P to KR4
I thought I'd try the Allgaier; gossip has decreed it a favorite, and I knew it in every variation.

5 Kt to Q5
I wondered if any of the servants would come near.

5 Kt to KB3
The American's resuscitated defence, and the very one I hated of all others.

6 B to QB4 P to Q4
What a good thing it would be if they wanted me to fetch the doctor for Fanny

7 P takes P B to Q3
Ten minutes to ten. I hoped my watch wasn't fast.

8 P to Q4
How I stumbled on the proper moves I can't imagine, I was so dazed at this point that I actually contemplated putting my watch on an hour.

9 Kt to P4
So far I had held my own.

pulled myself together here, and recollected Selkirk's 'Book of Chess' said K to B2 now gave White the superior game. I tried it.

9 K to B2 Kt to Kt6
Capital. He was out of his depth, this forced on me the very move I wished to make.

10 R to K sq
I trusted he would stick to his terms, and give me the sword when I'd won the game.

10 Q takes RP
I played
11 Kt to Kt 6 (dis. ch)
and felt respited.

11 K to Kt 5 (dbl. ch.)
"This was rather unexpected. I saw King must go to Kt square or I lost a piece. So I played it there, still having his Queen and Rook en prise of my Kt.

"He deliberated for the first time during the game, and I breathed freely again, feeling almost myself when he swept all the men off with his arm after realising his predicament. 'I will show you another problem,' he began, evidently wishing to back out of his agreement. 'Not to night, thanks,' I replied, 'I want to catch an early train to town in the morning, and shall be glad to go to bed now.' 'You will look at my problem, nevertheless,' he went on, setting up a board full of pieces. 'There,' said he, 'White mates in two moves. I hope you won't find it so difficult as the others.'"

"Horror! He had simply changed the color of the men and set up our game where we had left off, his move, and surely—yes—Q to B seventh, check, P takes Kt. mate he was right. I had an awful relapse. He was marching up and down the room, as he came near me, he asked if I could see the solution. 'Not exactly,' I stammered out, glad to find him going off to the other end of the apartment again. I waited until he was as far away as it was possible for him to get, and then I made a bolt for it. How I reached the door, unlocked it, got to my own room and locked myself in, I don't know, but of this I am certain. I didn't feel entirely safe until I found myself breakfasting next morning in my own room in London."—From "Madly Mated," in the Huddersfield College Magazine.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

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

AN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIR ON A SMALL SCALE.

The following amusing incident we transcribe from the graphic pen of Sergeant W. Muir, formerly of the 47th Regiment, and, we think, it will prove interesting to checkerists the world over.

"In the latter portion of July last, while strolling through Lincolnshire, turning down a lane, listening to the over-welcome notes of the lark, I suddenly came upon two men lying full stretch on the grass, and between them a full-sized glass "dam bred" checker board—furnished, I concluded, from a glass frame that stood beside one of them, while a large

wallet, with a soldering iron and other implements of a pot and pan mender, supplied the "men." The adjoining field furnished the worthies' lunch. On going close up to them, they each eyed me, as I thought, rather suspiciously, but neither spoke or returned the "good morning" that I gave to them. So I put them down as not being over-stocked with good manners. Then I began pitying them, thinking that they might be two travelling trade-men and mates. One thing was certain. They were very intent on the game, which was played by them as follows:—

Table with 4 columns of numbers: 11-15 7-10 12-19 30-23, 22 18 25 22 23 16 27 2, 15-22 14-18 10-19 10-27, 25 18 30 25 22 15 32 16, (a) 12-16 9-14 (b) 2-7 (d) 1-6, 29 25 26 23 (c) 15 10 2 9, 10-14 8-12 6-15 5-14, 18 15 31 26 21 17, 16-20 4-8 14-30 drawn., 23 19 19 16 16 12

(a) This was where they had got to when I arrived on the scene.

(b) Here the Knight of the soldering iron (who was the first to break the silence and seemed very satisfied with his last move,) looking up, asked me in "braid" Scotch "hoo ye got a licht?"

(c) The Glazier after long consideration evidently saw his way out of his supposed difficulty, and moving 15 10 sat up, gave me a look as much as to say "let him crack that nut," pulled out a black dudeen and asked me "av its plaizing wid ye give me a match." As I complied I laughingly remarked, "this is a sort of an international affair on a small scale."

(d) I here happened to remark that I thought white might have played stronger at "c" by 16 11, 7-16, 26 23, 19-26, 24 19, 16-23, 27 2. Well, if a bomb-shell had burst between them they could not have shown greater surprise than what this remark caused them. They both wanted to know at the same time what I knew about the game. In reply I offered to play Jock, who seemed to be satisfied that he had a cheap affair on, if he would allow Patrick to move for me. That matter being settled, the next question was, what would I play for? I could see that Jock was "a bit drouthy." Here Pat clinched the matter with "Arrah, play for a pint of whisky," to which proposal I agreed, assuring the Irishman that if I won he should have my share. I having got the blacks the game proceeded as follows:—

Table with 4 columns of numbers: 11-15 15-18 (b) 6-10, 23 19 24 20 23 18, 8-11 4-8 1 6 black wins, 22 17(a) 27 23 29 25, 9-13 18-27 (c) 6-9, 17 14 32 23 (d) 25-22, 10-17 13-17 (e) 11-15, 21 14 25 21 (f) 18 4

(a) I made up my mind to play a losing game from this move, with just a chance of winning.

(b) The look that Pat gave me when I asked him to move this! He evidently began to think I was not all right in the top story.

(c) Trap No. 1. 28-24 wins easily. My assistant was about giving over playing for me here.

(d) Jock dropped into it, and I concluded I could draw at any rate.

(e) When I called out to play 11-15 Pat refused, with "Arrah, play it yourself," getting up and walking away a few yards. On his coming back he

was just in time to see my opponent play into trap No. 2 and lose the game.

(f) When the two cronies saw the result of this move their looks baffled description. I bade them good morning, giving my countryman a side look. Pat burst into a roar of laughter that might have been heard a mile away.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 57.—Solved by "Dixie." Position.—black man 3, kgs. 1, 23; white men 11, 17, kg. 24, black to play and win.

Table with 4 columns of numbers: 1-6 23-18 6-10 23-19, 17 13 24 19 2 9 4 8, 6-1 18-14 5-14 19-16, 13 9 19 16 8 4 8 4, 1-5 14-10 14-18 15-11, 9 6 (1) 16 12 12 16 black, 5-1 1-5 18-23 wins, 6 2 11 8 16 12

VAR. I.

Table with 4 columns of numbers: 16 19 2 7 7 2 black, 1-5 10-6 3-7 wins

We withhold the solution to problem 58, as only one of our correspondents has sent us an attempt thereto, and he is faulty in that he proposes to move men in a direction that only kings can go.

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