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THE CRITIC

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Miss M. E. Braddon, after patiently seeing fifty novels of her writing reprinted in America without the slightest pecuniary advantage to herself, has been aroused to the point of writing a letter to *Public Opinion*, protesting against having her name put to stories that she did not write. This is adding insult to injury, and Miss Braddon is perfectly right to protest against it. A settlement of the copyright question is urgently called for.

While the advent of the McKinlay Tariff Bill cannot be regarded as anything but unfortunate for Canada, yet it is not by any means a knock-down blow. The United States is not the only country we can trade with, and who knows but what we may find as profitable a market for our products elsewhere? At any rate the effort will be made, and shortly. No time is being lost in preparing exhibits for the Jamaica Exhibition, and it is probable that the West Indies will, in consequence, become better informed of the products which Canada is able to export, and will become large customers. We do not believe that the McKinlay Bill was dictated by any particular ill-feeling towards Canada, any more than to any other country. It is simply the carrying out of a party principle and may not exist for very long.

The *Montreal Witness* treats of the need of rapid ocean transit in connection with the question of new markets in such a sensible way that we reproduce the note:—"The new need for rapid transportation of eggs and poultry, if a market is to be found for them in Great Britain, will reinforce the old demand for rapid transportation of butter, cheese, and more rapid despatch of the mails between Canada and the Mother Country. The project of establishing a swift line of passenger and mail steamships between the Dominion and the United Kingdom, which has been attempted, will, no doubt, be immediately carried out, though perhaps on a more moderate and reasonable basis as to speed than has hitherto been proposed. The time has come for a strenuous effort to establish a quick passenger and packet service. It is to be hoped that one or other of the old and well established steamship companies will see its way clear to afford the service with the aid the Government will no doubt propose. Now that there are short and direct railway lines to the Maritime Provinces, it is probably that an ocean port in Capo Breton would offer the best all year round piece for transferences from railway to vessel and vessel to railway. This would only apply to what is known as the package trade, and would probably not diminish for long the total business of the St. Lawrence ports."

The success of lady students at colleges is no matter for surprise nowadays. We have passed that stage, but it is always pleasant to hear of their continued advancement. An English paper informs us that by unanimous resolution of the Council of Queen's College, Belfast, Ireland, the medical classes were this year for the first time thrown open to ladies. Five in all availed themselves of the opportunities thus afforded them of preparing for medical degrees, and the President, Dr. Hamilton, states that they have applied themselves to their work with the most laudable assiduity and success, and that the results have been good in every way. Two ladies attended art classes, making seven in all who were enrolled on the college books during the session. All the classes in the college are now open to both sexes.

The law against the use of tobacco by youths under the age of sixteen years, which came into operation in the State of New York last month, is one of the straws which shows the direction of the wind. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished that the use of tobacco by youths should be done away with, but it appears to us scarcely a matter for legislation. In the good old times these things were attended to by parents, with results better probably than will follow the action of the State. Parental authority seems to have totally collapsed, and the State has to come forward and impose arbitrary laws to take the place of wise bringing up. "Once upon a time," as old stories tell, the boy who indulged in the use of the weed and was in due course detected, was forthwith subjected to a course of sprouts, in which a father's chastening hand and a mother's tears and prayers played an important part. Now that the matter has been taken in hand by the State, parents will be likely to take less responsibility upon themselves than formerly. But apart from this, the use of tobacco is either right or wrong. If right why legislate upon the subject, if wrong why are the boys alone to be restricted? And what about the girls? They sometimes smoke cigarettes. There are so many ifs and ans about this piece of legislation that it has been resented as an impertinence by society in general and has become already a dead letter.

The purest and sweetest of poets, Longfellow, has been receiving very harsh treatment from some of the school principals in the city of Brooklyn. They take objection particularly to his poem, the "Building of the Ship," and would if they had their way exclude it from the school books. Steps have been taken to this end, but it is altogether unlikely that they will succeed. Here are some of the passages which these worthies think will corrupt the minds of their youthful charges:

And for a moment one might mark
What had been hidden by the dark,
That the head of the maiden lay at rest,
Tenderly on the young man's breast.

In describing the ship the poet says:

She starts—she moves—she seems to feel
The thrill of life along her keel.
And spurning with her foot the ground,
With one exulting, joyous bound,
She leaps into the ocean's arms!

Take her, O! bridegroom, old and gray,
Take her to thy protecting arms,
With all her youth and all her charms!

How beautiful she is! How fair
She lies within these arms, that press
Her form with many a soft caress
Of tenderness and watchful care!

And thus the beautiful lessons of the poem are overlooked by these purists. In New South Wales the same thing is being done on religious grounds. There is such a feeling against the teaching of religion in the schools that even the name of the Deity is banished. The school authorities recently cut out of Longfellow's "Wreck of the Hesperus" the touching stanza of the child in its distress:

"Then the maiden clasped her hands and prayed
That saved she might be,
And she thought of Christ who stilled the waves
On the lake of Galilee."

This is positively pitiful; if the moralists and the religionists could get their way the brightest gems of literature would either be mutilated beyond recognition or else banished altogether. There is nothing in the description of the purest religious feeling to point to any special doctrine, and it is worse than absurd to exclude the finest works of literature on this account, and as to morality, most people will be surprised to find Longfellow being accused of anything improper.

The German Government has determined on making a good harbor at Heligoland, if possible, by improving and enlarging the existing one, in order to provide a refuge for the German fishing smacks and Navy—a purpose for which the present harbor is inadequate. It is very probable that a breakwater will be built against the storms from the north-east, the most dangerous in those waters. Fishery officials from the North Sea and the Baltic coasts, and authorities on deep sea fishing, have gone to Heligoland to study the harbor question on the spot and draw up suggestions.

One of the most prominent attractions at the Yarmouth County Exhibition is a balloon ascension. An aeronaut from Michigan has been engaged, and the ascension will take place from the Exhibition grounds. When the balloon has reached a dizzy height in the air the aeronaut will make a parachute descent. This will be the first time this feature has been presented at an exhibition in Nova Scotia. We have heard of so many fatal conclusions to parachute descents that it seems rather an unwise thing to bring such an "attraction" to Nova Scotia. It may be a very pretty and interesting spectacle, but the element of danger in it only feeds the appetite of the public for sensation, and it ought on this account to be deprecated.

The action of a Roman Catholic missionary, established near Calgary, in forming a scheme for supplying wives to a number of young Canadians established throughout the Northwest Territories, has received considerable press criticism. In some quarters it meets with severe disapproval, and in others it is favorably regarded. At any rate it speaks volumes for the prosperity of the Northwest, that there are so many young men desirous of entering into the "holy estate," and the fact that they cannot do so because there are no women to marry, ought to stamp the man who arranges to supply the deficiency as a benefactor of his kind. To be sure on the face of it it is rather prosaic, but the young men and women, when they make each other's acquaintance, may be trusted to put in the romance for themselves. There is no reason why a certain number of young men should not be able to find wives to suit each one among a certain number of young women, and if those districts where women outnumber the men can be induced to contribute to those which are not so richly provided, a large number of happy homes may be the result. The efforts of the missionary in question ought not to be frowned upon.

The Rev. J. S. Vaughan, in an article on "The Final Destiny of the Earth," in the *Dublin Review* for July, says:—"Now the question that at once suggests itself is this: When every soul of man that has ever lived, from Adam to the final crack of doom, has claimed his body, will there be anything at all left of the pleasant little orb on which we dwell? To us it seems much more congruous and fitting that all the earth should be used up this way rather than that a portion only should, while a broken and shrunken relic is left to wander through space as an impoverished and wasted planet; and the inference is that the earth will endure until so many persons shall have lived from the beginning, that on reclaiming their bodies the substance of the earth will be utilized in meeting the demand." What has science to say on the subject? Will not there not be some queer characters at the resurrection, and if it should happen that there were just a few souls too many to get bodies, would they have to go forever without them? The perplexities brought out by this new hypothesis are many, although it would seem an unique way to finish things up, and those people who "want the earth" would have to be satisfied with getting their share of it if there was only enough to go round, and nobody would be helped twice. The chief trouble is that there would be nothing for the people to stand on when they are resurrected.

Dr. Koch, of Berlin, has been making experiments with the bacillus of tuberculosis, which possess a great interest for all who have any tendency to that dread disease, consumption. Dr. Koch claims to have discovered a method by which consumption can be cured by inoculation, the bacillus of tuberculosis in man and in chickens being very much alike, and thus he thinks that the chicken bacillus ultimately prove a protective for man by vaccination. He finds further that the direct action of solar light on the bacillus tuberculosis destroys in a certain time, varying from a few minutes to several hours, the virulence of this microbe when placed on the edge of a window. This fact seems to point to the importance of air and sunlight to consumptives, an importance that has never been sufficiently recognized, although it seems obvious enough that if air and sunlight are necessary to healthy people, they must be even more so to those who are not well. Judicious climatic treatment is thus an important part of Dr. Koch's plan of treatment. The third branch of the great bacteriologist's researches, which are still incomplete, aims at combating the parasites by means of various substances, such as aromatic compounds, mercurial vapors, aniline dyes, and especially the cyanides and cyanates of gold. These given in exceedingly small doses check and lessen the development of the bacilli in man, and it is shown that certain drugs render guinea pigs refractory to tuberculosis, and even arrest the disease after it is in full course. Experiments have also been made in Paris by Dr. Gaucher, in the inoculation of rabbits with the bacilli of tuberculosis, which produced the diseases in all cases. The rabbits were then fed upon bran mixed with boracic acid. On killing these animals after a time no trace of tubercular disease could be found. This naturally does not quite prove that like treatment would prove equally efficacious with human subjects, but nevertheless these experiments do hold out hopes to consumptive people. It is said that Dr. Koch is about to begin experiments on human patients suffering from tuberculosis. The public will await further developments with intense interest.

The hackmen of Halifax as a body, with the exception of the matter of neat personal appearance which we have had occasion to criticise on previous occasion, compare favorably with those of other cities, but here are grave exceptions to the rule, and while the majority are polite and courteous in their manners, there are by far too large a number who in their zeal to obtain business are rude and boisterous in the extreme. A flagrant example of this was witnessed on the arrival of the steamer *Bridgewater* last week. A young lady landing on the wharf was assailed by over a dozen cabmen, who pulled her hither and thither, grabbed her satchel from her hand and succeeded in so terrifying her that she was forced to appeal to a gentleman for assistance. He speedily scattered her tormentors and saw her in safety to a carriage, but her nerves were so unstrung that she feared to trust herself alone in the cab, and the gentleman accompanied her to her destination. On her arrival she was found to be so prostrated that medical aid had to be summoned, and she remained for some days quite ill.

The subject of child marriage in India has been forcibly arresting public attention recently. It is undoubtedly one of the most harmful and degrading customs of that country, and even the Hindoos themselves are beginning to recognize that fact now. A small class of educated Hindoos are working with zeal to bring about a reform in the matter. They have formed associations and passed resolutions, but an association is not a Government, and a resolution is not law. A writer in the *New Review* makes a strong appeal to the British Government to put a stop to child marriage in India, and shows in vivid coloring some of the evils resulting from the custom. This writer says:—"Where is help to come from? I reply: the British Government. True it has undertaken not to interfere with the religious beliefs of the natives of India. But child marriage is not sanctioned by the ancient Hindu religion. It is a mere custom. With customs the Government has, to its credit, more than once interfered, in cases of Infanticide, Homicide and Sati. These Hindu practices were disastrous, but, excepting the first, they were self imposed and not universal. The person sacrificing himself or herself suffered premature death in this world, hoping by that action to secure eternal rest. He or she died and the matter ended. But the Government considered itself bound to step in and prohibit those inhuman practices. Now the practice of child marriage is really far worse than the above-mentioned abuses, for by that practice each and every individual is affected. It eats into the vital essence of young and old alike, without distinction. How many a man has died heart-broken and bankrupt through it, and what a number of women have to lead a life of utter misery and degradation! How many babes die before they are even conscious of their existence, simply as an inevitable result of this unnatural system! Considering all the evil this monstrous custom is doing to the nation, we may well ask whether it is right for the British Government to continue passive. There should be no delay in taking action. The measures adopted need not necessarily be harsh, but rather should be mild and persuasive. Without loss of time the Government might do a great deal in publicly showing disapproval of this custom of the Hindoos by declining to hold any marriage as binding until the ages of, say, eighteen in the boy and fourteen in the girl." A recent despatch from Calcutta states that the Government is looking into the question and will probably legislate on the subject.

The British Association, which recently met at Leeds, has been enquiring into the question of "What portions of the globe remain available for European settlement?" Mr. Ravenstein's remarks on the subject have elicited much comment. He pointed out the various areas on the world's surface which were uninhabited, and said the area of the land within the limits fit for the growth of cereals was 46,350,000 square miles, namely:—Cultivable, 28,209,000 square miles; steppe, 13,901,000 square miles; and desert, 4,180,000 square miles. The population of the area in 1890 was 1,467,600,000, and the population in the year 2072, A. D., should the present increase in the population be maintained, would be 5,994,000,000. He had calculated that this population was the number the earth could feed if they were content with a reasonable increase in their present allowance, and did not develop into voracious animals. Of course, that depended upon whether the earth's surface was properly cultivated. He complained about the land in England being held in a few hands, and said that the Americans had wasted their resources in a style Europe had never seen. If this state of affairs was righted, the population could be easily maintained. In Europe, he maintained, the north men were crushing out the south, and France was being taken up by Belgians and Germans. He did not consider that tropical countries were suitable for European settlement, though their health in those countries had been greatly improved by sanitation. Population in some countries did not increase, and when they came to compare facts they found that the superior races increased at a lower rate than inferior races. He maintained that the earth, if the present state of matters went on, would be full in exactly 182 years; but he did not think they ought to make such a fuss about it, for it was certain they would not live to see the day when there was no more room on the earth. It may be that the population will go on increasing at the old rate. The fear that the world is filling too rapidly will be dispelled by the knowledge of the fact that the increase of population is diminishing all over western Europe. Even the birth rate of Britain has gone down progressively three or four in the thousand within the last ten years, and will in all probability fall lower. The population of France, as is well known, is stagnant, and Spain's is nearly so. Even if the human race were to continue to increase as formerly, we cannot but think that means would be provided for its support and the waste places of the earth be made to blossom as the rose. Meanwhile there is nothing to fear from congestion in our favored land. Our Northwest alone will accommodate thousands of settlers, and the country will be all the better for being occupied.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A New York waiter says his work reminds him of a vory large eagle. It is so long from tip to tip.

Miss Hangan—My best friend wears his hair pompadour. Drivol—Ah! then it is not always true that the best of friends must part?

Ninety barrels of the yolks of eggs were an odd importation from Syria to Paris. The yolks are to be used in the preparation of leather of very fine quality.

Farmer Haighcedo (warningly)—“There be a hornets’ nest in that tree, young ladies!” Miss Motropole (just arrived from New York)—Oh, we won’t disturb it; we both love birds.”

“I wish I was a minister,” said Bobby, one Sunday afternoon. “Why, dear?” “Because he is the only one who can speak out loud in church without going to the bad place for it.”

“Mrs. Wickwire—“If you go first, you will wait for me on the other shore, won’t you, dear?” Mr. Wickwire—“I suppose so. I never went anywhere yet without having to wait for you.”

A famous song runs, “I owed ten dollars,” etc. This shows the difference in natures. Most people don’t find owing money a thing to sing about. A commoner plan is to let the other fellow whistle for it.

Is Was His Duty.—A Scottish minister innocently announced from his pulpit, “During the week I shall visit all members of the congregation at the North end of the town, embracing also the servaut girls.”

“Where are you going, my lusty man,
With the bucket of chalk and the big tin can,
Down the path that leads to the brook-swept glade?”
“I’m going a-milkin’, sir,” he said.

A Boston boatman, who received a fifty-cent piece as a reward for saving four men from drowning, has had the coin engraved: “Reward of merit—For rescuing four men from drowning; 12½ cents a piece.” He will wear the coin as a medal.

Herr Goldmark (to fair fellow-traveller:): “I suppose, Madame, you do not know who I am?” She: “No, Sir, I do not.” He: “Well, then, I am Carl Goldmark, the composer of the ‘Queen of Sheba.’” She: “Oh, indeed! and is that a good situation?”

MODESTY.

“What hundred books are best, think you?” I said,
Addressing one devoted to the pen.
He thought a moment, then he raised his head:
“I hardly know—I’ve written only ten.”
—John Kendrick Bann, in the *Central for August.*

There is no sorrow under Heaven which is, or ought to be, endless, says Miss Mulock. To believe or to make it so, is an insult to Heaven itself. Each of us must have known more than one instance when a saintly or heroic life has been developed from what at first seemed a stroke like death itself; a life full of the calmest and truest happiness, because it has bent itself to the Divine will, and learned the best of all lessons—to endure. But how that lesson is learnt, through what bitter teaching, hard to be understood or obeyed, till the hand of the Great Teacher is recognized clearly through it all, is a subject too sacred to be entered upon here.

A PRETTY SHARP TIT FOR TAT.—She was an old lady from the country, with an eye like an eagle and a nose vory much like the beak of that glorious bird of liberty. She has been brought into court as a witness, and a sharp little lawyer had her in hand, and was trying his level best to upset the old lady in a legal way, and at the same time air his knowledge before the crowd of spectators in the room. But the old lady from the start seemed to have the best of it. She was much his superior at Yankee wit and repartee. This at last nettled the little disciple of Blackstone, and he exclaimed angrily: “Madam, you have brass enough in your face to make a large sized kettle.” “Quite likely,” said the old lady, while her wonderful eyes fairly blazed with wrath: “and it comforts me somewhat to know that you have sap enough in your head to fill it.”

The pumpkin that all summer long
Has hidden the corn,
Unto the annual country fair
In triumph now is borne.
And while we like it all the more
Because it takes the prize,
We like it most of all when it
Is made up into pies.

We like the sweet and gentle spring
And summer’s golden sun,
We’re fond of autumn’s luscious fruits,
And winter’s jolly fun
But most of all the year we like
That welcome golden stripe
Between the summer and the fall
When pumpkin pies get ripe.

RACING WITH WOLVES.

Many a thrilling tale has been told by travellers of a race with wolves across the frozen steppes of Russia. Sometimes only the picked bones of the hapless traveller are found to tell the tale. In our own country thousands are engaged in a life-and-death race against the wolf Consumption. The best weapon with which to fight the foe, is Dr. Pierce’s Golden Medical Discovery. This renowned remedy has cured myriads of cases when all other medicines and doctors had failed. It is the greatest blood-purifier and restorer of strength known to the world. For all forms of scrofulous affections (and consumption is one of them), it is unequalled as a remedy.

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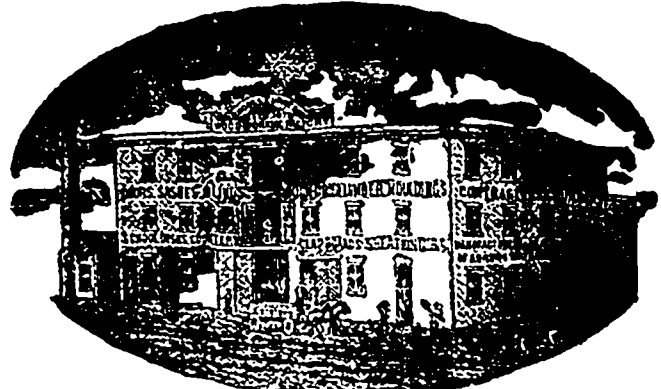
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Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders’ Materials,
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The Presbyterian Synod is in session at Moncton, N. B.

The P. E. Island Fair opened at Charlottetown on Tuesday.

The Victoria School of Art and Design will re-open on the 13th inst.

The Maritime Provinces Amateur Athletic Sports will take place at Truro to-morrow.

"The more we advertise, the greater our business grows."—*C. F. Adams, Home Furnishing House.*

The Governor-General and party will arrive at Halifax on the 11th inst. and remain until the 17th.

"Printer's Ink is to the business world what food is to humanity."—*John Keeler, Restaurateur.*

Toronto has been suffering from a scarcity of water. Something has gone wrong with the reservoirs and pumps.

"We consider that it is just as essential to advertise as it is to unlock the store-doors."—*The Albany News Company.*

The Shelburne and Lunenburg County Exhibitions were opened on Wednesday. The weather is perfect for them.

"Shop-worn goods are hard to sell. Advertising keeps the stock bright and fresh."—*Frank W. Thomas, Music Dealer.*

Dartmouth is again talking of a water supply and a system of sewerage. A committee has been appointed to enquire into the sources of supply, etc.

The report that diphtheria of a malignant type is prevalent in Windsor is utterly untrue. Windsor was never in a healthier state than at the present time.

The death is announced of Mr. Thomas Bayne, the well-known retired merchant of Halifax. His illness was very brief, and his sudden demise was a shock to the community. Mr. Bayne was 75 years of age.

The Birchall trial was concluded on Monday. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and Birchall was sentenced to be hung on November 14th. Birchall takes it very coolly, but it is thought he will endeavor to commit suicide.

Diphtheria is said to be dying out in Halifax. The closing of the schools, both week day and Sunday, has probably helped to diminish the spread of the disease. Dr. G. E. DeWitt has been appointed Assistant Medical Officer to this city.

The St. John, N. B., Exhibition has been a great success. That enterprising journal *Progress* was issued daily in the building, the whole process being open to the inspection of the public. *Progress* gave an interesting account of the exhibition, which closes to-morrow.

Dr. Ross of Lunenburg left for Halifax this morning for the purpose of introducing his "Diphtheria Cure" into the almost numberless afflicted homes of this city, where diphtheria is now rampant and taxing the energy and skill of the medical men beyond description.—*Progress.*

The rails are now laid on the Annapolis and Digby Railway almost to Clementsport. By the end of this week the Clementsport bridge will be ready for crossing, and the rails will soon reach Bear River. Here the work is going on well, but it will be some time before it is completed.

All Nova Scotians ought to be pleased to hear that Miss Maud Sanders, of Lawrencetown, Annapolis County, has not only won the county prize in the Montreal *Witness* Prize Competition for stories, but also the prize for the Dominion. The Marquis of Dufferin was the judge. The prize was a \$500 piano.

The fate of the man Andrew Young, who was found dead in a room in the Royal Hotel in this city on Monday morning, should be a warning to drinking men. The Jury acting on the advice of the coroner found a verdict of "Death from acute alcoholism," which means in plain English poisoned by drink.

The Grand Jury of Digby County have brought in a true bill of manslaughter against R. F. Stark, the druggist who recently caused the death of Mrs. Crozier by dispensing strychnine in mistake for the medicine ordered. He will be tried at the next June term of the Supreme Court at Digby. Public sympathy is largely with Mr. Stark.

This is how they did things at the St. John Exhibition, according to *Progress*: "A lady who enjoys a joke was walking along the main floor, Friday night, when she felt herself clasped around the waist, from behind, by a pair of masculine arms. Supposing it was her husband she turned with a loving smile, and was confronted by the horror-stricken visage of a St. John merchant who had mistaken her for his wife. Profuse apologies were in order and were gracefully accepted."

A dastardly attempt was made on Monday night to wreck the C. P. R. train from Halifax at Anagance, about 30 miles from Moncton, N. B. A stick of timber was placed across the track, but fortunately the engineer saw it in time to put on the brakes, so the train did not run into it at full speed. The train was thrown off the track and upset, but no lives were lost. The escape of the fireman and engineer was marvelous. Every effort should be made to discover the perpetrators of the outrage.

The latest issue of that fine pictorial weekly, the *Dominion Illustrated*, is fully up to the high standard which it long ago established. In portraits the public is favoured with a striking likeness of Miss Duncan, author of "A Social Departure," a Canadian lady writer of whom the Dominion may

well be proud, while the new Consul-General of Spain also occupies a place in the number. The Sporting Scenes on the Jacques Cartier, Canadian Horses at Detroit Fair, and the Artillery Competition at Quebec, are all capital. A picture of universal interest is the group of leaders of French Protestantism, taken on the 20th of June last, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Mission on St. Helen's Island, opposite Montreal. Altogether it is a good number. *The Dominion Illustrated* is published by the Sabiston Company, Gazette Building, Montreal, J. P. Edwards, Business Manager.

Captains Smith, R. N. R., and Hunter delivered their decision in the *Uluksa* case on Saturday. The captains held that the stranding of the vessel was due to the extraordinary current which the captain of the *Uluksa* did not allow sufficiently for; that the ship's compass was in good working order, and that all errors were correctly ascertained from time to time and a proper course was steered; that the ship was insufficiently manned for a voyage of the character in question; that the lookouts when the vessel entered the fog were not sufficient; that the captain is not to blame for this as the small number of his crew would not allow more watches; that the captain was shown to be a thorough temperance man and has been known to be a good officer, the testimonials received from many reliable sources having fully established that fact; that when entering the fog the captain should have made a cast of the lead; that the fog horn was not heard by any of the crew, and that the captain was in the fault to some extent in not casting the lead when he failed to hear the fog horn. The court suspended the captain's certificate for three months.

Colonel Iver John Caradocch Herbert, of the Grenadier Guards, who is said to have accepted the commandancy of the Canadian Militia, was born on the 15th of July, 1851, and commissioned an ensign and lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards on the 5th of November, 1870, and a lieutenant and captain on the 25th of November, 1874, and raised to the rank of brevet-major on the 18th of November, 1882, and captain and lieutenant-colonel on the 2nd of May, 1883, being promoted to a colonelcy on the 26th of August, 1889, becoming regimental major on the 26th of October, 1889. Colonel Herbert has had much experience on the staff service, having been brigade major of the Home District from the 25th February, 1882, to the 31st July, 1882; was brigade major of the expedition force to Egypt from the 4th of August, 1882, to the 6th of November, 1882, and brigade major of the Home District from the 11th of November, 1882, to the 1st of May, 1883. He became commander of the school for the auxiliary forces, Wellington Barracks, on the 1st of November, 1885, holding the position until the 6th of April, 1886, when he was appointed military attache at St. Petersburg on the 5th of May, 1886, which position he held until the present time. The new Commandant of the Canadian Militia is highly in favour with Lord Wolseley, and has distinguished himself in the British regulars. He is only 39 years of age and has an enviable military record.

The wool clip in the United States for 1889 was 262,000,000 pounds. The clip of 1890 may be estimated at 272,000,000 pounds, since the increase in the number of sheep during the year is nearly 2,000,000.

There are said to be at least a hundred thousand acres of phosphate rock scattered through the western part of the State of Florida. The deposits average ten feet in depth, and are rich in phosphate of lime.

Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant has been induced by a New York editor to tell the story of her courtship with General Grant and the warrior's proposal to her, and the article will appear in the October number of *The Ladies' Home Journal*.

P. T. Barnum is developing a strong taste for literary work, and he is busy nearly every day writing a series of articles to be published in the forthcoming numbers of *The Ladies' Home Journal*. The great showman is said to write very easily and fluently, his manuscript showing but few corrections.

It may not be generally known that San Francisco possesses the best kindergarten system in the world. Among the best results of the work of these schools are reckoned growth of affection in the households of the poor, a higher value put upon children, a steady growth in moral quality, and in sobriety, industry, economy, thrift, self-independence and good manners.

According to a statement in *The World of Science*, upward of one million American white fish have been propagated from ova by Mr. John Burgess, at the Midland Counties Fish culture establishment, Malvern Wells, England; the ova having been sent by the United States Fish Commissioners with the object of assisting Mr. Burgess in his efforts to establish this valuable food fish. The ova were hatched out with a very low mortality, and the young fish are doing well.

During the Grace Church scene of the "Old Homestead," when the play returns to the Academy, New York, October 6th, the walls will suddenly become transparent, revealing the interior of the church with a choir of surpliced youngsters engaged in sacred song. The snow scene which is to distinguish the coming season of the "Old Homestead" at the Academy has just been delivered by the artists, who have been engaged on the new feature since early in June.

Nothing like the *Liliputians* in their gorgeous fairy burlesque, "The Pupil in Magic," at Niblo's, has ever before been seen in New York, and nothing could be more successful. "Claudius Nero," the dramatization of the powerful romance of Ernest Eckstein, which is to follow the *Liliputians*, is in four acts and seven tableaux, one of which will graphically picture the historical burning of Rome. Four hundred auxiliaries and nearly one hundred principals will assist in the production, preparations for which are fast being completed.

The electric headlight, which has been tested on railway engines during the past three months, is declared a perfect success. It throws the light from half to three-quarters of a mile ahead—far enough to stop a train running sixty miles an hour in time to prevent an accident. Another advantage the light has is that it is thrown directly in front of the locomotive, and does not illuminate the side of the track to any extent.

Postal cards are made at the rate of 4,000 per minute.

It is understood that Mr. Parnell will shortly call a convention of the Irish Nationalist party.

There has been much trouble in Goa, India, on account of election riots. Many people were killed.

Rosa Bonheur, the aged artist, says that she has painted her best pictures since she was fifty.

Mummies guaranteed to be five thousand years old may now be purchased in Egypt for \$85 apiece.

A revolution has taken place at Munnipoor, Father India. The Marajah has fled and his brother has assumed control.

It was reported that an attempt had been made to assassinate President Diaz of Mexico on the 11th ult. The report is now denied.

Miss Swift, a descendant of the family of which the celebrated dean was a member, has started a home in Dublin for stray cats.

The *Express* asserts that the Queen has promised to recommend to Parliament in her next message the introduction and passage of an Irish Government Bill.

Eighty lace factories in Calais, France, are closed owing to the strike. The lace makers have resolved to continue the strike until their demands are conceded.

It is reported that the Spanish Government is placing a cordon of troops along the frontier of Portugal, in consequence of apprehensions of a revolution in that country.

A fine picture by Correggio, supposed to have been lost or destroyed, was recently found in the possession of a poor family in the town of Correggio and purchased for a trifle.

Prince Christian, the oldest son of the Crown Prince of Denmark, who is at present serving his year in the ranks of the common soldiers, is said to be the tallest prince in Europe. Heretofore the Emperor of Russia has had this distinction.

Warehouses of all the Atlantic lines at Liverpool, G. B., are crammed with goods which merchants are anxious to export before October. Freights have advanced from 60 to 70 shillings a ton. This is on account of the McKinley Tariff Bill.

In one of the London churches women who have received the benefit of choir rehearsals are seated in twos and threes throughout the congregation to guide the singing, which is joined in much more readily in the presence of these assured leaders.

The Empress of Austria is the best housekeeper among the European royalties. She employs fifty cooks—twenty-five men and twenty-five women. She pays strict attention when in Vienna to the details of her huge household and is a very clever manager.

Menelik II, the King of Abyssinia, is the son of a beggar woman who took his father's fancy. He is very friendly to Europeans and wants to introduce their arts into his country. He has a remarkable fondness for machinery and implements of all sorts.

There are, according to an account just published, one thousand hotels in Switzerland, making up 58,000 beds, and employing 16,000 servants. The annual receipts of these hotels amount to \$10,000,000, and they give a net profit of 33 per cent. on the capital invested.

The biggest edible oysters in the world, according to a current paragraph, are found at Port Lincoln, South Australia. They are as large as a dinner-plate, and the same shape. They are sometimes more than a foot across the shell, and the oyster fits his shell so well that he leaves little margin.

One of the great feats of the railway engineering of the time is being performed in Northern Queensland. A line is being constructed from Cairns to the tin mines of Herbertstown. It is costing \$200,000 to \$250,000 per mile. A whole range of mountains has to be crossed and the trains will pass over perilous precipices and yawning chasms.

A Ceylon planter is alarming the coffee-drinking world by the statement that it is becoming more and more difficult to raise the plant, and that its cultivation will before long cease. On his own estates he says coffee will give place to tea and fruit, and a similar situation prevails in other parts of Ceylon and in Arabia and South America. The cause is unknown.

The *Irish Times*, one of the most Conservative journals in Dublin, created a sensation by publishing the following paragraph from its London correspondent: "Another Royal marriage is on the tapis; but the Queen has first to be satisfied, and I expect that it will take all the persuasive eloquence of our future King to get rid of certain prejudices. His Royal Highness appears greatly to favor an alliance with the wealthy house of Rothschild, and Ferdinand of that illustrious family has had a glamour thrown over him by the charms of Princess Maud, the youngest daughter of the Prince of Wales. The Princess was born in 1869, so by this time she ought to know her own mind. Naturally there are all sorts of stories about the project. Should a special dispensation be granted by Her Majesty, the joining together of these two persons in holy matrimony will be the event of the coming year.

Polish journals assert that at the recent manoeuvres of the Russian army at Kovno, the Krasnostran bridge collapsed and that 100 soldiers belonging to the Pultaren regiment, which was crossing the bridge, were thrown into the water and drowned. The papers state that among those who lost their lives was Gen. Bardowsky. There has been no official confirmation of the report.

A despatch from Erzeroum says the situation in Armenia has become serious. The Russian Government has massed 72,000 troops on the Armenian frontier. The Turks are expecting an attack and are rapidly supplying the Kurds with arms and ammunition, and making other preparations to resist the Russian forces. Russia is also increasing the frontier guards on the boundaries of Australasia, Turkey and Persia. The alleged object of this increase is to provide for the more effective suppression of smuggling.

Another attempt has been made on the life of the Czar. This time the conspirators planned to wreck a train by which it was believed the Czar intended to travel from St. Petersburg to Warsaw. An obstruction was placed upon the track in the shape of five sleepers, which were tightly wedged in between the rails. The train, which was supposed to be carrying the Czar, crashed into the barricade, and was thrown from the track. No details have been obtained, and it is not known whether any arrests have been made in connection with the affair.

A reform is about to be inaugurated in the treatment of female prisoners in Russia. The chief of the department of female prisoners proposes to substitute for the corporeal punishment heretofore visited upon women a carefully graded list of banishments and solitary confinements, both to take place on the Island of Saghalien, and to be regulated in their severity by the nature of the crime for which the woman is held, the solitary confinement to be measured by the number of lashes to which her violation of the rules would now entitle her. If under the present law she would receive one lash on the bare back or loins with the knout, the new rules would give her instead 10 days' solitary confinement, and two days instead of every blow with an ordinary whip.

The Use Of FURS! FURS!

Harsh, drastic purgatives to relieve costiveness is a dangerous practice, and more liable to fasten the disease on the patient than to cure it. What is needed is a medicine that, in effectually opening the bowels, corrects the costive habit and establishes a natural daily action. Such an aperient is found in

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which, while thorough in action, strengthen as well as stimulate the bowels and excretory organs.

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—Wm H. DeLancett, Dorset, Ont.

"When I feel the need of a cathartic, I take Ayer's Pills, and find them to be more

Effective

than any other pill I ever took."—Mrs. B. C. Grubb, Burwellville, Va.

"For years I have been subject to constipation and nervous headaches, caused by derangement of the liver. After taking various remedies, I have become convinced that Ayer's Pills are the best. They have never failed to relieve my bilious attacks in a short time; and I am sure my system retains its tone longer after the use of these Pills, than has been the case with any other medicine I have tried."—H. S. Sledge, Wetmar, Texas.

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

This New Steel Clyde Built Steamer is the finest and Fastest Passenger Steamship between Boston and Nova Scotia, and is
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CAPT. GEO. H. BROWN, sails from Halifax every SATURDAY at 4 o'clock, p.m., and from Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every WEDNESDAY at noon.

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

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

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

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From the Month of July.

July 9, August 13, September 10, October 8, November 12, December 10.

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3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740.
Capital Prize worth \$15,000.

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List of Prizes.

1	Prize worth \$15,000	\$15,000 00
1	" " 5,000	5,000 00
1	" " 2,500	2,500 00
1	" " 1,250	1,250 00
2	Prizes " 500	1,000 00
5	" " 250	1,250 00
25	" " 50	1,250 00
100	" " 25	2,500 00
200	" " 15	3,000 00
500	" " 10	5,000 00
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100	" " 25	2,500 00
100	" " 15	1,500 00
100	" " 10	1,000 00
999	" " 5	4,995 00
999	" " 5	4,995 00

3134 Prizes worth \$52,740 00
S. E. LEBEVRE, Manager,
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AT EVENING.

The sun had kissed the western wave,
And bade the world good night,
While in the sky the floating clouds
Hung blushing at the sight.

The playful ripples dancing came
From out the mighty sea,
And paused a moment on the sands
And kissed them tenderly.

The gentle evening breezes sighed
Among the boulders bare,
And kissed their loneliness away,
And lingered fondly there.

A youth beside a maiden walked
(I tell no wondrous deed),
When twilight's shadows kissed the shore
He followed Nature's lead.

—J. T. Newcomb in Puck.

SMITTEN.

We are so tired, my heart and brain and I,
We only crave the privilege of rest,
A few short hours will do, in which to lie—
With fast-closed eyes—hands folded on the breast.

We neither wish to work, nor think, nor grieve,
O friend! We only wish to lie quite still.
You see we have been stunned, my heart and I,
And now, with upturn red face, would wait God's will.

We pray you do not speak to us, O friend!
No sound, no touch of earth, may even right,
Must come between my God and heart and self—
Draw close the curtains, dear, exclude all light.

I know you deem me childish, weak and wrong:
But then my heart and I do know we're right,
The tide of love and feeling is at ebb,
Ebb tide it is— and sorrow's at its height.

Leave us, kind friends, ye may not comfort now:
My heart and I do wait the Master's voice—
We have been smitten, and do wait for Him
To bind our wound— to say "Arise! Rejoice!"

—Philadelphia Record.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

BARRINGTON.

The village of Barrington, which is the most central and important place of its township, is situated in the extreme south of Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, near Cape Sable. It is an extended settlement, continuing about four miles along the "Post Road," and divided into two sections; Barrington Head, located about the Barrington River at the head of the harbor, and Barrington Passage, on a narrow strait lying between Cape Sable Island and the mainland.

The place presents a very pleasing appearance, the houses being neat and comfortable, and the country, although rough and rocky, is generally attractive; so much so indeed that of late years considerable numbers of visitors from the United States and other places resort here during the summer months.

The only manufactory worthy of notice is the Barrington Woollen Mill, which employs a small number of hands, and is doing a quiet business.

The population, numbering about 1200 or 1500, is mostly engaged in fishing or mechanical pursuits. Many seek employment in the United States during the summer, and return home for the winter.

The most important pursuit is that of fishing, the lobster fishery taking the first rank. With regard to this industry the fishermen of Barrington are favored with an advantage not enjoyed by those of any other port along the coast, viz. A harbor where they can fish their traps with fair security and profit throughout the winter and spring months, a time of the year when the prices are exceptionally high. This live lobster business, which belongs exclusively to the last few years, has assumed immense proportions, whilst that of the canneries has declined.

Barrington is also a centering place to which the lobsters and other fresh fish from ports farther east are gathered for shipment. The exports from this and neighboring ports, besides cured fish, shipped principally to Halifax and Boston, consist of fresh fish, eggs and blueberries, shipped wholly to the United States. The way of shipment is by steamer *Latour* to Yarmouth, thence by steamer *Yarmouth* to Boston. The total amount shipped per steamer *Latour* has so far this season amounted to 1,931 crates lobsters, 80,000 lbs. halibut, 1,600 lbs. mackerel, and 29,400 doz eggs.

This port has communication with Yarmouth twice a week per steamer *Latour*, and once a week with Yarmouth and Halifax per steamer *City of St. John*. For the purpose of affording better landing accommodation, the Dominion Government is now constructing a wharf at which steamers and vessels may touch at all times of tide. This wharf, which will be completed this fall, extends out over the flats nearly 1,000 ft., and will probably cost in the neighborhood of \$8,000. Lying in, or rather helping to form the harbor, is Cape Sable Island, a large Island with a population of about 3,000, mostly engaged in fishing. A narrow strait about half a mile wide separates this Island from the mainland, with which it has communication by a steam ferry.

The lumbering industry, which is carried on to a considerable extent along the Clyde River, is of some importance to the district. There are several mills running, and quantities of lumber are exported. Agriculture is principally attended to in connection with fishing, and consists in the cultivation of limited quantities of hay and vegetables. There is no mining,

no manufacturing, and as the land is not adapted to farming, it is upon fish, and fish alone, that Barrington must depend for its growth or even its existence.

A PLEA FOR THE BIRDS.

There is a stain of blood on every bonnet
That has a dead bird stretched upon it.

If that be true, surely our milliner-shops are a gory spectacle indeed. Birds, birds everywhere! Birds crushed against the side of a hat, birds flattened over the front to glare helplessly down into the face of the wearer for whom their innocent lives have been so ruthlessly sacrificed; big birds covering the crown and jabbed through the breast with a big brass pin; a bunch of birds fastened together looking into one's eyes as though mutely appealing for mercy; a score of wings mingled in with the ribbon as lavishly as though they were manufactured articles, instead of tokens of suffering and death. Over it all I can hear the despairing cry of the thousands of little baby birdies, deprived of the tender parent care, and lying in the lingering agonies of death by slow starvation.

How can any woman call these little tortured corpses beautiful? Beautiful! Why, they are horrible. We look at them and shudder, and feel our hearts grow hot with indignation at this sacrilege. For Christian women to demand that every song-bird in the land should be destroyed, merely to obtain for themselves a wing or breast that shall match their winter or summer dress, is almost incomprehensible.

Will there be a song-bird left in the country by another year? Look at the milliners' openings, and answer the question for yourselves. The slaughter of the song-birds is something appalling. They are killed, not by the hundred, nor by the thousand, but by the million. Millions of skins are sold every year to the millinery trade.

While feeding its young, each bird will destroy hundreds of insects every day, and all through the summer they are busily at work feeding upon the grubs and worms that devour the grain and fruit and foliage of trees. When famine comes upon the land it will be no "mysterious dispensation of God." It will be the result of this fearful sacrifice of bird-life.

Every woman with a woman's heart in her breast should take a firm stand in this matter. She should say: "I will not wear the plumage; I blush to think I have ever done so." It may be too late already to save ourselves from the consequences of our sin, but at least we can leave such a supply of breasts and dead birds on hand that the few live birds remaining next season will not have to be murdered to satisfy the blood thirsty demand of this cruel fashion.—*The Living Church.*

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

READY FOR BUSINESS.—On Tuesday last, the fifth day of September, the Wilnot Spa Spring Co. Ltd. took over the property of J. R. Hall Esq. at Wilnot, consisting of buildings, plant and use of spring. The company is now regularly chartered and organized and doing a business in bottling Royal Belfast Ginger Ale and Spa Spring Waters, aerated and otherwise.

A contract for building a large bottling house 112x35 ft. been awarded to Obadiah Neily, of Middleton, and the building is already under course of construction. The contract calls for completion of building on December 1st 1890. The company purpose bottling at the rate of 50 gross per day. In the meantime they are conducting business in the old bottling house and will fill all orders as formerly. All communications should in future be addressed to the company at Middleton.—*Kentville New Star.*

Canada has 13,325 miles of railway. Last year the railways carried 3,000,000,000 feet of lumber.

NEW SYSTEM OF PLASTERING.—A new system, which does away with lathing in new houses and other buildings, is being adopted in many places in the States. Instead of the walls and ceiling being lathed and then plastered, a wire netting is used and the plaster passes through the interstices in the netting and is thus a solid mass. By the absence of all wood, such as is the accompaniment of the old style of plastering, the interior of the building is made fire proof. The increased expense over the old style is very small. Probably it might be well for some of our Cape Breton builders to obtain particulars of the new system, which is considered by those who have adopted it as a great improvement on the old one of lathing.—*N. S. Herald.*

THE EVAPORATOR.—A visit to the evaporating establishment on Tuesday last in the Acadia Warehouse shows that the work of putting up apparatus was about completed. A number of carpenters and other workmen have been busily at work for some time. New machines have been imported for paring and cutting the apples, and the light work of sorting up and placing the apples when ready for the evaporator, will be done by women and girls. The apples after being pared and sliced go through a process, when sulphur fumes are used, which prevents them from discoloring when dried as ordinary dried apples. The pieces are then spread out on wire frames about 4 feet square and placed in the evaporator which is heated by steam pipes from a large boiler. Each frame passes over about 40 feet of heating surfaces, one frame pushing the others ahead of it until the evaporated apples, or apples from which the water has been evaporated, passes out at the other end of the pipes ready for boxing. Over 12,000 feet of pipe has been used in putting up the apparatus. In the old foundry building also machinery is being put up for the manufacture of the poorer classes of apples which will be packed down in barrels. The latter is used for making cheap wines in Havre, France, and elsewhere.—*Annapolis Spectator.*

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CLASS D.

The 23th Monthly Drawing will take place
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15th, 1890.
At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE \$50,000.

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

What people would do if they were deprived of light reading is a problem. There is little danger of such a calamity in Halifax at present, for in addition to the regular book stores being well supplied with the newest literature, there is an excellent circulating library, and Miss Laleah Fairbanks, who manages it, has recently returned from Toronto and Boston with a great supply of books, wherewith the enemy time may be killed or kept at bay by those who are troubled by him during the long winter coming. Miss Fairbanks' library is most popular with the society people of Halifax, and a large number of people in the country also have a continued supply of books sent to them by her. Such an institution as this library is almost indispensable in a city like ours, and it is to be hoped that in time it will grow to more extensive proportions and books of recognized standing be constantly circulated among its patrons.

No doubt there will be a large audience present in the Grafton Street Methodist Church this evening on the occasion of the re-opening of the organ. A splendid programme has been prepared and enough tickets issued to comfortably fill the church. The doors open at 8 o'clock, music commences at 8.30. A silver collection is to be taken up for the benefit of the choir and the organ fund.

The justly celebrated Balmoral Choir appeared at the Academy of Music on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Large audiences were present at both concerts, and enjoyed the rare treat of hearing Scotch music, rendered as it is seldom heard in Halifax. They also gave selections of English, Irish and Welsh music. The choir appeared under the auspices of the North British Society.

The political picnic at Donaldson's grounds, on the shores of Bedford Basin, on Wednesday, was attended by a great throng of gentlemen of both sides of politics, and many ladies, who were also divided in their political persuasion and allegiance. The day was as fine a day as could be, and no more charming spot could have been chosen for the welcome of Canada's veteran Premier. Nearly every lawyer in the city was present, and other professions were also well represented. There were many representative men present from all parts of the Province. Mr. John F. Stairs, ex M. P., presided. The Premier, accompanied by Sir John Thompson and Hon. C. H. Tupper, arrived on the grounds at half-past three o'clock, and was accorded a rousing reception. The speeches were of the most cheerful and cheering nature, and calculated to fire the minds of all with confidence in the great future of our country.

The event of the week has been the Nautical Fair, which was opened in the Exhibition Building on Monday evening and has continued ever since, drawing crowds of delighted visitors. To give a full description of the various booths would require more space than we can spare, so we can but mention those features which seemed the most attractive. The general appearance—the *tout ensemble*—of this building, which has so often been transformed into scenes of beauty, is charming, the novelty of it constituting one of the chief attractions. On all sides the eye was arrested by things appertaining to ships, and they were "real" things too, many of them, no base imitations. A Gardner gun frowned down upon the surging mass of pleasure-seeking humanity, and one could not help reflecting how quickly that lead pumper would scatter the crowd and clear the building if it was set to work. A wee tot of a sailor paced the quarter deck on which the gun was placed, and glass in hand kept a bright lookout for sails. The grand dining saloon is one of the most artistic features of the Fair. The moonlight marine scenes, which are "the making of it," bear the signature of A. Wobster, and they are certainly done with great taste. In this saloon several dinner parties have been held, and it is probable that it will prove to be one of the most remunerative of the many well laid plans for making money. No one should miss a visit to the German coffee garden where Frau Doering presides with such grace over the dispensation of articles of German cooking. It was quite worth the price of admission to visit this one booth. Some of the fairest faces are to be seen there, and the bright, pretty costumes are very becoming. The Anchorage is one of the most charming spots at the Fair, the designs and decorations being beyond improvement. Hero Pomona presides, and the tables groan under the weight of delicious fruits. Her Majesty's Ship *Victoria* rides at anchor across the south end of the building, and is an excellent representation of a man-o'-war. These appeared to us to be the best features of the Fair, but it is not to be understood that the others are not on an equally attractive basis, and perhaps may be more admired by those who possess better taste than ours. The barge *Flora*, which occupied the centre of the floor—ought we to say harbor—must not, however, be passed over without special mention. When we say that it and its fair freight were the admired of all beholders we can say no more. Now that our readers have gathered from this account some idea of the appearance of the Fair, it is in order to describe the most important part of the proceedings, the grand march by seventy-two young ladies. The deck of the *Victoria* was the starting point, and there the sailor-women gathered. The centre space of the building had been previously cleared and roped off so that there would be no impediment in the way. Around this rope crowded the interested and delighted beholders, and above in the gallery there was an equally large gathering. The band of the *Bellerophon* furnished the music for the march, which took place between 8 and 9 o'clock. Well, it is not quite possible after all to describe the evolutions, but they were performed with an exactness that did credit alike to the ladies and their instructor, Mr. Greenwood. All who were fortunate enough to view this spectacle were unanimous in their praise

After the march the crowd has possession of the whole floor, but there was scarcely room to move about. The large attendance, while good for the object of the fair, was almost too large for comfort. Miss Fairbanks' book of poems describing the fair met with a ready sale and was much praised. The *Sailor's Star*—The *Nautical Fair Gazette*, was also disposed of in large numbers. Mr. Walter Leigh, of Cambridge House School, is the editor. Now just a word of criticism. The building was crowded with people, so densely crowded that a panic would have undoubtedly been a terribly fatal affair had anything occurred to cause one. Those on whom the responsibility of general arrangements fell should have foreseen the crowding of the building, and left at least two staircases available. Only one staircase was open for access and egress to and from the gallery, and the state of affairs may be more easily imagined than described. Even when there was no particular excitement it took about half an hour for a person to navigate that staircase. This is a thing that should never be allowed. No matter what the other stairways were thought to be needed for, they should have been left free to the public. Suppose a fire had occurred! Well, we hope the next time that a show is held in the Exhibition building that care will be taken to keep the stairways open. We are glad to note the success of the Fair, and hope the Sailors' Home will benefit handsomely in consequence.

COMMERCIAL.

A review of the different branches of trade reveals on the whole a satisfactory condition of affairs. There appears to be a fair desire towards ordering, and a considerable accession is noted in some of the leading lines—notably dry goods and groceries, which show a fair degree of activity, while several satisfactory features, as affording an indication of the feeling that actuates buyers generally, are visible. In groceries the prominent features have been the movement in sugar and foreign dried fruits. Activity in molasses in all central markets is another prominent feature, American buyers having secured possession of the bulk of the available supply in Canada. In our own natural products business continues of moderate dimensions, but there is nothing of which to complain if the reports mean anything. Money, however, continues to be rather tight, but there are hopes, based on apparently sound indications, that it will very shortly assume a more favorable aspect.

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Sept. 26.	1890	1889	1888	1887	1890	1889	1888	1887
United States.....	179	167	189	150	166	7416	8396	7330	6982
Canada.....	31	30	32	28	25	1188	1168	1274	917

DRY GOODS—Business in this line continues to improve in volume and a good trade is in progress. Travellers now out on the road report a fair order demand for fall goods. An improved enquiry is experienced for silks as compared with last season, and a natural deduction is that buyers must have better expectations, as the article is more of a luxury than a necessity. Stocks too seem well reduced here, which is evidenced by the fact that there has been some running around between the houses to complete orders, so that on the whole the position seems healthy. Advices from buyers now on the other side cite very firm markets, and this precludes any disposition towards cutting if there was any.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS—The general position of the iron market is unchanged since our last report, but aside from the usual run of business here, the movement has been rather quiet. This is due to the fact that manufacturers, especially those of agricultural implements and tools, are just now too much occupied in attending the annual exhibitions to devote any attention to purchasing. It is quite likely that this may prove unprofitable to buyers if the market continues in its present course. The tendency now is upward, and it is very improbable that there will be any change in the direction of lower prices while the market on the other side continues to stiffen.

BREADSTUFFS—The local flour market shows no change and only a small jobbing business is doing. Beer's ohm's cable reports wheat very inactive and corn very heavy. Weather in England, frost continues. French country markets steady. The Chicago wheat market opened rather weak and little has been doing. Still during the week an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 1¢ has been accomplished. Corn was steady and advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Oats were fairly steady showing but little variation. All other American markets showed slight advances in wheat values during the week.

PROVISIONS—The local movement in provisions has been small, but prices were steady at quotations. The Liverpool provision market was easy, lard showing a further decline of 3d, and bacon a decline of 6d. on all grades. The Chicago hog market was steady with an upward tendency.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Butter rules quiet with a jobbing movement in progress in the better lines of stock at steady figures. All really choice is as usually taken up as soon as offered. In cheese matters have ruled quiet on spot, and there is no new feature to note. Limits continue impracticable as far as regards late made varieties, and there is a stand off between buyers and sellers which induces a quiet market.

FRUIT—Business has been rather quiet in foreign dried fruit for the reason that there is very little on spot, but fresh receipts, now shortly expected, will doubtless brighten up the market. There are very few lemons in this market at present and oranges are also scarce. Both are very firmly held. The feature in the fresh green fruit market is the large supply of grapes, in which a pretty active business is doing. Peaches are scarce, as are also tomatoes. Summer varieties of apples continue easy in feeling, but stocks have been somewhat reduced. Regarding winter apples no additional developments have arisen.

SUGAR—The activity and strength of the sugar market noted last week

SWEETHEART MINE.

(Continued.)

A bitter pang went through Miriam's heart as she heard the nurse's story. After all, to what had her vanity led? This last freak of hers had been the means of nearly costing Dora's life—and to what effect?—to be mocked at and censured by those who had already despised her folly.

A crimson wave suffused her cheek as she remembered with what reckless bravado she had carried on her rebellion, until that sudden terrified shriek from Dora had driven every lighter thought from her mind.

"Nobody—not even Lionel Lyndoch—can despise me more than I myself to-night," she thought, suddenly sitting up and tearing the pearls from her hair—from the white, slender throat, that had not been touched by the hot breath of the scorching flames, "and yet I hate him—yes, I hate him, because he sees me with all my faults—because I cannot make him feel smaller than I feel myself."

After this event, instead of subsiding, the war which had broken out between those two, during the first hour of their acquaintance, seemed to rage more fiercely as the days wore on.

In vain Stella did her best to make peace between them—in vain by dint of a faultless example, Lydia tried to win Miriam to a mood less opposed to Lionel Lyndoch.

Every effort to introduce a more sociable feeling within the little circle proved fruitless, and there were times when they would see the angry flush rise to Lyndoch's brow, and wonder how he could keep silent under the continued insults Miriam heaped upon him.

"I do not know what has happened to Mollie; whenever you are near some evil spirit seems to possess her," Stella said to him one day after a brief scene during a drawing lesson, in which Miriam had torn to fragments a half-finished water color he had had the misfortune to praise. "She was never like this before; and I am sure she does not mean any of this bad temper. I hope you do not think Mollie is really as selfish and tyrannical as she is trying to make you believe?"

Lionel Lyndoch did not lift his head from the drawing he was correcting; but Stella, watching him wistfully, saw a curious expression settle upon his face.

"Do you think that I misunderstand your sister," he replied in his grave, quiet tones. "It is not necessary for Miss Denavon to hide from me the hatred with which my presence fills her; I should be sorry, indeed, if she felt herself compelled to adopt towards me any but the manner I have become accustomed to."

Stella hung her head and made a few rambling strokes with her pencil. "Mollie never hated anyone before," she said, vaguely realizing that her appeal to Lionel Lyndoch had failed in its desired effect, "she was always so warm-hearted and generous—nobody who knew her could help loving Mollie."

Lyndoch was silent. Mollie was not Mollie to him—and yet, what face was it that haunted his mind while Stella pleaded with him to continue his forbearance towards her sister?

He plied his pencil diligently for a few moments, and then, laying the drawing aside, he excused Stella from her task, and remained alone in the large, dull school-room.

He had come to White Towers to perform the duties of secretary; but waiving formality, Sir Harcourt had trespassed on a feeling of early acquaintance, and having the highest opinion of his young friend's accomplishments, he had begged him, as a personal favor, to overlook the more finished branches of the school room studies.

"With the exception of Miriam you will find apt and willing pupils," Sir Harcourt had remarked when Lyndoch expressed his willingness to give the required assistance, "but, with your firmness, I daresay you will not have much trouble in persuading her to follow the example of the others."

Strange, brooding shadows darkened Lyndoch's handsome face, as he stood by the open window gazing at the sunset, after Stella had left him; and once or twice a few low-muttered words unconsciously escaped his lips.

"Why do I stay?" he thought, an expression of deep bitterness coming into his face. "I have roused an evil spirit in her—the spirit of abhorrence. She hates me—she hates me; the very air I breathe is repellent to her!"

He turned away, and his glance fell on the fragments of the torn painting slung at his feet—the work of hours—a scene she had loved; and because he had found beauty in the soft, tender tints, it had been instantly crushed into a shapeless mass and trodden under foot.

With every other inmate of White Towers Lyndoch had at once become a favorite, and there was not one who did not feel the influence of his masterly mind, and look to him for help and counsel.

Even little Dora, who, until his arrival, had been a devoted worshipper of Mollie, went to him now with all her childish troubles, and in the long, hot days, when the tiny feet grew weary, he would lift her in his strong arms and carry her under the shady trees, there to delight her with countless stories of travel and perilous escapes.

"Mollie would have been braver—Mollie wouldn't have let one man be hurt," the child would break in, when he described some danger from which all could not escape. "Nobody can save like Mollie. She's said she'd like to be burnt a hundred of million times to keep everybody else from being burnt."

"Everybody but me," Lyndoch said, looking with dark, bitter tenderness into the child's face; then, with a sudden change in his tone, he laid his hand on the fair, short curls. "Why do you love me, little one?"

"Because you're brave like Mollie; Mollie's best, but I love you nearly as much as Mollie; and you and Mollie love me better than anybody."

Mollie—always Mollie!

Dora noticed the abstracted look on his face—the restless shadow in his deep eyes, and she laid her rosy hands against his burning temples.

"Don't you love Mollie, too?" she asked, gazing wistfully into his face.

He looked at her with startled, haggard eyes, and a blaze of color leapt to his brow; the next instant he was deathly pale, his lips cold and set.

"It is getting late; we will walk back to the verandah," he said, after a pause, putting the child down and letting her run before him across the lawn; and for the next few days he carefully avoided any mention of Mollie's name during those idle strolls through the grounds, and his little companion forgot to ask again the question he had left unanswered.

Miriam would often turn impatiently away, and hurry into the house, when she came upon these two in their sunny rambles; and once Stella saw an expression in her dark eyes that had never before been in them.

"Mollie, I do believe you grudge the poor little friendship Dora has given Mr. Lyndoch!" Stella exclaimed, expressing the thought as it entered her mind. "I am sure you make him miserable enough without wishing to set anyone else against him; or else—yes, you are jealous—I can see it now, Mollie—you are jealous!"

Mollie swung round fiercely, and catching her sister's wrist in a hard grip, glared at her with burning eyes.

"Jealous?" she exclaimed, in a sudden breathless whisper. "Jealous of what?—Why should I be jealous?"

Stella shrank back before her piercing gaze; surprised and alarmed at the storm her words had called forth.

"Why, of Dora's preference for Mr. Lyndoch, of course," she answered, more indignant than she could express at the unexpected ferocity with which Mollie had turned upon her. "Anyone can see it's true—you hate the child to go near him—and only because you want to keep all her devotion to yourself. I never thought you could grow so selfish and hard-hearted; you are quite changed even to me."

Mollie looked for a moment into Stella's face, then dropped her hand and turned away with a short, mirthless laugh.

"You are right; I am selfish, hard-hearted, and altogether despicable; no wonder everybody dislikes me—how can I wonder when I am beginning to hate myself?"

She left Stella hurt and tearful, but no one saw the hot tears that welled to Mollie's eyes as she moved away—no one guessed at the bitterness aching in her breast; and after this scene she became more self-willed and ungovernable than ever.

To those who watched the dark struggle going on between Mollie and Lionel Lyndoch, her manner seemed simply unbearable, and she did not let an opportunity pass by which she could harass or humiliate him.

"Mr. Lyndoch has given up the thought of riding with us to-morrow," Lydia remarked one afternoon, meeting Mollie as she came from the lake, where she had been idling away the hours in an old punt. "The hunter that has been sent down for his use is perfectly unmanageable, and will have to go back."

Miriam shrugged her shoulders.

"I thought Mr. Lyndoch prided himself on his riding."

"So he does; but he can do nothing with this brute, and he has taken a thorough dislike to it."

"He does that with most things that kick against his power. I pity the horse—I daresay he nearly thrashed it to death."

"I did not hear of his having done so. He did not object to the animal on his own account, he only thought it would be dangerous for us."

"Very considerate on his part; the truth of the matter is he is afraid to trust his neck. I think I will give this hunter a trial to-morrow; and he can try his skill on poor Featherfoot."

"What nonsense, Mollie; I am quite sure Mr. Lyndoch would not consent to such an exchange."

"I shall not ask him. He wants a quiet-going nag, and I like a spirited one; he is afraid and I am not. Where is the danger I should like to know?"

"You do not seem to understand; the brute needs a hand of iron to hold him in," Lydia said, growing nervous at the mere remembrance of the reports she had heard concerning the animal; then as she caught sight of Lyndoch coming from the stables, she left Mollie in the midst of the argument and went towards him.

Mollie saw them meet and exchange a few words; then, with an involuntary glance in the direction where she was standing under the tall lindens, he hurried forward and was soon by her side, his face set and white; in his eyes a sterner expression than Mollie had yet seen there.

"Pardon me for interrupting your solitude," he said, with the courtesy and deference that was always in his tone when addressing any of his pupils. "I come to warn you against any attempt to ride the new hunter. The beast has a dangerous temper, and is not fit to be brought out of the stables."

"Probably the animal only wants exercise," she said, looking beyond him with utter indifference. "Nothing you say will inspire me with any fear for my safety. If you do not care to ride the hunter—I shall!"

He gazed at her a moment, his deep gray eyes flashing, his lips tightly compressed.

"I tell you the horse is dangerous," he said, going a step nearer and looking straight down into her face. "No lady would be safe on his back—you could not ride him."

"Could not I?" she asked, raising her delicate brows mockingly. "I have a better opinion of my skill, and shall have no misgiving in mounting the horse you call Warrior."

"You will not ride him," he muttered, his anger suddenly rising; "it would be too perilous a venture. You would be thrown, and, if not killed, most likely injured for life."

Her lip curled with a bitter smile.

"What is my safety to you?" she asked, the old perverse spirit rising in her beautiful eyes.

"If the horse trampled me to death within reach of your sight would you feel anything but relief at being for ever rid of me? We have not been such good friends, Mr. Lyndoch, that you should pretend any anxiety on my account. You do not want me to ride Warrior simply because you know I have made up my mind to give the horse a trial; but in this my will shall be the stronger, and all you can say or do shall not prevent me having my way."

"I am sorry to have to thwart your wish," Lyndoch replied, his tone as unbending and as determined as her own. "You cannot ride Warrior. The horse has never carried a lady, and is not likely to until he is thoroughly broken out of his present temper, which I do not think it likely he ever will be."

"So much the better," Miriam said with aggravating composure. "I do not care for a horse that has all the spirit beaten out of him. As to the danger, I do not believe, for an expert horse-woman, any exists; and as you do not require the new hunter to-morrow I shall certainly make the best of my opportunity and enjoy a long gallop over the country."

With a last defiant look into his face she moved away, and Lionel Lyndoch gazed after her with a strange expression on his earnest face.

"She shall not carry this mad freak into action," he muttered, clenching his hands with unconscious force as he slowly left the spot. "She would be thrown and trampled to death! I will keep watch over the stables; I would rather shoot the beast than she should mount him!"

However, in spite of his orders to the contrary, Miriam had Warrior saddled and brought round for her early the next morning.

Sir Harcourt had not been well during the night, and almost the first time since Lyndoch's arrival, he was called upon to fill the office of secretary, and, besides the morning's correspondence, he had rather a heavy matter on his hands, in the shape of an appeal sent in by the tenantry.

He said nothing to Sir Harcourt concerning Miriam's mad desire to ride the new hunter; but, making short work of the affair, he went down to the stable in which Warrior was installed, and securely locking the door took the key with him into the library.

"If she is still determined to carry this freak into action Sir Harcourt must interfere," he thought as he thrust the key into his breast pocket, and commenced to write out a brief address, which was to appease the clamorous tenants.

Yet he would not have sat so contentedly at his work had he seen Miriam making her way across the hall in her close-fitting riding-habit, on her face a look of resolve it would have been impossible for him to mistake.

Lydia, having given up all idea of the proposed ride, on account of Sir Harcourt's indisposition and Lyndoch's inability to accompany them, had driven into the village to do some shopping with Stella; and Miriam, having excused herself from joining them, made the most of her opportunity and prepared for a long gallop over the fresh, breezy moors. One of the grooms saw her step from the massive stone entrance, and touching his hat, went towards her.

"I beg pardon, Miss," the man said respectfully, "I had orders from Miss Melville not to saddle the horses this morning."

"I know, Drew, but I want to try the new hunter before he is sent away; do you think you can get him ready in five minutes?"

The man hesitated. By some strange chance Drew had not witnessed Lyndoch's fierce attempts to hold the horse in curb on previous occasions. Nor had the commands been repeated to him, that Warrior should not be brought from the stables under any save Lyndoch's control.

All the same rumors concerning the brute's vicious temper had reached Drew, and he knew it would be dangerous for Sir Harcourt's niece to place herself at the mercy of this ungovernable steed.

"Begging pardon, Miss,—he's not safe riding for a lady," he ventured, after a moment's deliberation, during which he had called to mind many hair-breath escapes made by Miriam while tearing over the open country, with nobody but herself to witness the daring leaps to which she was accustomed to put her horse. "Shall I bring round Featherfoot?"

Miriam struck the folds of her habit impatiently with her little whip.

"Certainly not. When I ask for one horse I do not mean to ride any other. Please saddle Warrior at once; I am waiting."

There was something in Miriam's proud, beautiful eyes that seemed to enforce obedience; and the man took her words as if they had been the angry command of a young queen.

"Do you wish me to accompany you, Miss?" he asked humbly. "Dray is out with the other young ladies."

"You may as well," she answered, suppressing her eagerness, "but be as quick as possible, Drew, I am in a hurry."

A fever of excitement—of triumph, was making her heart beat high within her breast.

What if, after all, she should succeed in baffling Lionel Lyndoch—if she should escape and gallop beyond the limits of White Towers, before he could have time to interfere?

A new difficulty presented itself.

Drew found the stable-door locked, and, after making several efforts to push back the fastening, he returned to where Miriam was impatiently waiting.

(To be Continued.)

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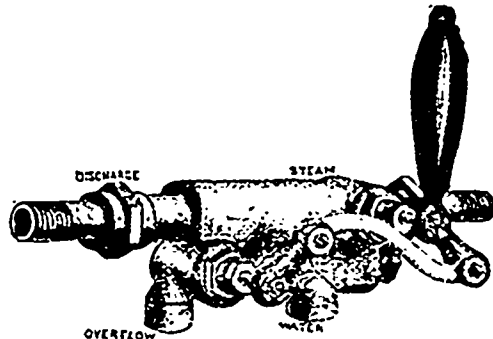
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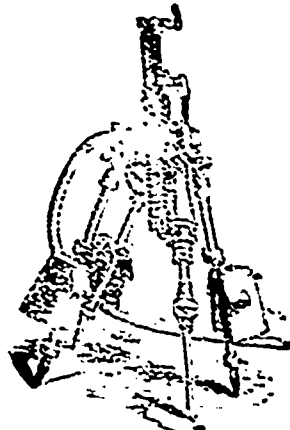
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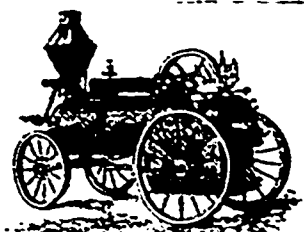
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MINING.

The *Financial and Mining Record* of New York comes to us in its issue of September 20th with a new and handsome title page. The editorial department still remains in the able charge of General Thomas Jordan, the only change being in the business department, which is now controlled by the Unit Company. With added financial strength the *Record* has a great field before it, and the high reputation it has already won as a straight forward and able exponent of the financial and mining interests will be fully sustained in the future, while its scope of usefulness will be greatly extended.

The great iron masters and metallurgists of Europe have arrived in the United States and are being received with the greatest hospitality. We sincerely hope that they may be induced to visit Nova Scotia before their return, as great good would be bound to result.

A SEPARATE DEPARTMENT OF MINES DESIRABLE.—The Committee on Mines and Minerals in their last report to the Local Parliament made a very wise suggestion, viz: that the Works and Mines Department be separated, the latter to be conducted as a distinct department. The arguments in favor of such a step are numerous and convincing, and the Government would receive the hearty endorsement of the mining public were they to act on the suggestion and place the mines and minerals of the Province under the control of a distinct ministerial head. The volume of business transacted by the mining department is now very large, and will increase enormously with the increased development of our mineral resources. The revenues received through the department largely exceed those received from other sources, and the constantly increasing work of the office requires the undivided attention of the head of the department and of his very able staff of assistants; and to saddle upon him and them the petty and numerous details of the Works Department can only result in vexatious delays in the mining work, which will be keenly felt by the pushing business men now so largely engaged in developing our mineral resources.

The numerous disputes over mining titles which have to be first determined by the Commissioner, should be promptly heard, and justice to this work will require no small share of his time. Then in addition to the regular detail work questions of the greatest delicacy under the Mines Arbitration Act, and other acts framed for the proper conducting of mining operations and the protection of mines, may arise at any moment, and the Commissioner and his deputy should be able to devote special attention to these, unhampered by the great amount of work now placed on their shoulders by the management of public works. These are only a few of the arguments that could be adduced proving the necessity for a separate department, and as the move would be in the public interest no time should be lost in carrying the suggestions of the Committee of Mines and Minerals into effect.

A COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY INTO THE COAL TRADE.—We were very much struck with the sound sense of a communication which appeared in the *Stellarton Journal* from a Cape Breton correspondent, evidently a coal miner, touching the question as to how miners should vote in regard to the National Policy.

The writer was honestly in doubt as to the effect of reciprocity on the coal trade of the Province and wanted official light thrown on the subject by a committee of enquiry to be appointed by the Local Government. He touched on the arguments *pro and con*, emphasized the undoubted increase of the coal trade under the National Policy, and intimated that unless the advocates of reciprocity in coal could show by more positive proofs than those yet advanced that reciprocity would give an equal market in the New England States to that which would be lost in Quebec, the coal miners would do well to continue to vote the Conservative ticket.

His suggestion of a committee of enquiry to clear away all doubts on this point was sensible in the extreme, and was a challenge to our local authorities to make good their assertions in regard to the benefits of reciprocity in coal, which they cannot well ignore if they wish to retain the mining vote or carry it in Dominion elections. Our belief, founded on actual results, is that the duty on coal is necessary to the life of that industry and the only complaint we have to make on this score against the present Government at Ottawa is that this duty should have been increased so as to assure us the markets of Ontario. The removal of the duty on anthracite and the increased flour duty gave us a right to ask for this increase, and we believe that the failure to grant it at the last session of Parliament lost the Liberal Conservatives many votes at the late local election. We also believe that reciprocity in coal with the States would result in our losing our present markets without being able to compete in the New England States with the powerful American companies now supplying those markets. So that the whole question is brought down to the point of proving beyond a doubt whether with reciprocity we could secure a New England market equal to or in excess of our present one. This is the whole case in a nut shell and the best way to decide it is by the appointment of a committee to enquire thoroughly into the matter and lay the results of its labors before the next Parliament. A committee appointed by the Dominion Government to enquire into the subject of the coal trade of the Dominion, and the probable effects of reciprocity with the States thereon, would perhaps be preferable to a Provincial Committee, but as the matter is one of the greatest importance, the expenses of two committees, one appointed at Ottawa, and one by the Local Government, would be abundantly repaid by the flood of light which would be thrown on the question.

Developments at the Coxheath Copper Mines continue to be satisfactory

to the management. The 260 feet cross-cut north from No. 2 shaft has cut vein B at 87 and 108 feet from the shaft, making the width of the vein at this level to be 16 feet; it contains 8 feet of good ore next to the hanging wall, the remainder being partly of lower grade with streaks of rich ore; one of the latter, on the foot wall, is 15 inches wide; the average of the vein is fully as high as at the 184 feet level, which was estimated at 10 per cent copper; the hanging wall is dipping to the north and the foot wall to the south indicating a further increase in width with depth. Shaft No. 1 is unwatered down to the 60 feet level, and from this depth the old cross-cut south into the mountain is already in 70 feet and will be at once continued to intercept known veins discovered since work at this shaft was suspended.

At the new vein on the mountain the shaft is down 25 feet, the bottom being all in ore; this shaft will hereafter be known as shaft No. 3. Tunnel between No. 1 and No. 2 shafts is in 130 feet. An additional force of 15 workmen are now cross-cutting the surface opposite the latter, 2000 feet west of No. 2 shaft. Eight Rand Power Drills are now constantly at work on the property, and the other two will be started at an early day. Since the reports on the mine, rendered last July, over 6,000 tons of ore additional have been put in sight on vein B alone.

James A Fraser, ex M. P. P., has been interviewed at length by the *Pictou News*, and gives the following interesting account of the Fifteen Mile Stream gold mine:—"I am a shareholder in the mine, and temporarily manager, but it belongs principally to R. McGregor & Co., New Glasgow. That firm put up the money with which the mine was purchased from the Egerton Co., and it also furnished the capital to erect the new mill and equip the new mine. In my opinion the mine is a good one; and it is one of the best equipped gold mines in the Province. The new crusher is one of 15 stamps, 850lbs. each. The castings and machinery were furnished by I Matheson & Co, New Glasgow, and the work of erection was done by John D. McPherson, of Sheet Harbor. By the way, I may say that this McPherson, although not a Pictou born boy, has nothing but Pictou County blood coursing through his veins—his father being a son of John McPherson, the well-known miller of the upper end of McLeenan's Brook, and his mother a sister of Jas. H. Fraser of East River, now living in Manitoba.

The crusher and mining machinery are driven by a tandem condensing engine built especially for the mine by Matheson and Company, New Glasgow. It is as good an engine as was ever placed on a mine in Nova Scotia. It is my first experience of an engine of the kind and—but there I am not going to ask you to give Matheson a free advertisement."

OLDHAM.—The property at Oldham owned by D. Broussard is being prospected, and the lead is widening as it is sunk upon, giving promise of developing into a good paying vein. A trial test at Oldham in August of 5 tons of quartz yielded 4 ozs. 4 dwts. The lode is now ten inches wide.

Lamerara, 27 August 1890—Gold exports are steadily improving. From 11th to 25th August 4,906 oz, 15 dwts, 23 grs. valued at \$78,877.05, making a total of 36,402 ozs., 18 dwts., 20 grs., valued at \$656,053.68. The exports to same date last year were valued at \$291,059.68.

The Burrell-Johnson Iron Co., Limited, of Yarmouth, are now manufacturing the celebrated Blake Rock Breaker. This should be good news to miners and others requiring rock breakers, as there is a duty of 30 per cent. on the imported article. The company have a fine exhibit of their steam pumps at the St. John Exhibition which is attracting much favorable attention. At the works there is prospect of a large fall business and it has been found necessary to take on additional hands. Our mining friends would do well to refer to the Company's advertisement to be found elsewhere in THE CRITIC.

WHITEBURN.—The new mill on the Royal Mine is about ready for operation. It reflects much credit to the contractor, Mr. G. W. Johnson, of Yarmouth, and we hope it will be an immense success.

The mills on the Queen and Rosignol properties are also nearly ready for extracting the precious metal.

The leads are all looking well, and assure good times for this district.

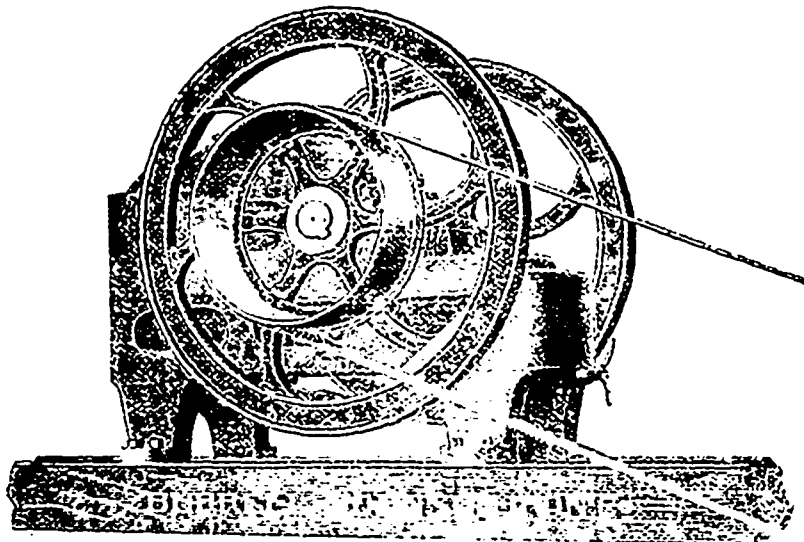
A large number of ladies and gentlemen from abroad have lately paid a visit to the mines.

MAITLAND ITEMS.—Your correspondent from the diggings has further to say that the Coal Mining Company has struck a lead four feet thick, the material taken out has so far puzzled us. It much resembles black lead. It is easily mined, and seems to be in large quantity. This material has not been taken from the lead which was discovered in Dukeshire's well, as it is about fifteen feet from that lead. We hope soon to have the mystery solved.—*Gold Hunter.*

John Williams, editor of the *New York Mining Journal*, and manager of the company that lately purchased a lead mine at Lake Temiscamiquo, complains bitterly in regard to the conduct of the Dominion Government in exacting heavy duties upon machinery imported for use in developing that mine. The tariff amendments of last session say that machinery not manufactured in Canada will be admitted free, but though no such machine as his company imported is made in Canada duty to the amount of \$2,600 was collected on it. Williams says if the government exacts duty on all mining supplies his company will ask for a bounty upon lead similar to that granted upon pig iron.

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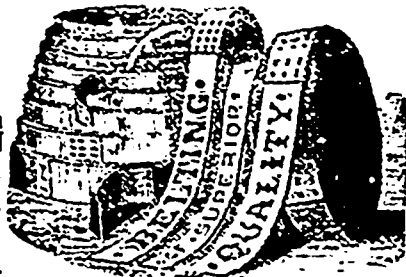
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- 300 Dozen Pale and Brown Sherry.
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- 300 " Hennessy's Brandy, **.
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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

LETTERS TO COUSIN CARYL.

Dear Cousin Caryl,—I am sorry those women you spoke of are so discontented with their lot in life and their sphere of action. One outcome of the increasing activity of women in the world of affairs is a restlessness among those confined to domestic circles who have no special gift for work outside. They hear of women in colleges, women in the professions, they know of women following pursuits that were once the exclusive province of men, and they are uncomfortably conscious of their remoteness from such distinction. "I do not want to spend my life cooking and washing dishes," protest these malcontents. When asked what they would do instead of housework, the answer is vague and purposeless, from the fact that they have neither natural nor acquired ability for other work. And they seem to think that all of us, who are by circumstances perhaps, rather than choice, doing what they term "higher work," think with them, and look down both upon housework and the doers of housework. Now, Caryl, to the woman who has thought herself clear on the subject an idle, aimless life is shameful. She believes that she should do a share of the world's work, and that the work bounded by the kitchen walls is as honorable as any outside them. The woman who, by her fidelity to what is called menial work, achieves a well-conducted, happy, love-enshrining home,—though her hands are red and her nails worn to the quick,—is worthy of all honor. If every woman whose duty binds her to the kitchen would magnify her office by herself, believing in the importance and dignity of her work, it would not be long before others would acknowledge it. I wish every discontented woman in America could feel as I do on this subject. It is not always those who are clad in fast raiment who teach most forcibly the gospel of "high living and high thinking." But on the other hand it is pretty hard to keep always up to high-water mark in every day life. There are so many little annoyances in the life of all women, and especially in those who do their own work.

"A fig for your bill of fare, show me your company," was all very well for Sydney Smith, but the careful housewife and the good hostess has both fare and company so well arranged that no one suspects how much thought she has given to both. "High thinkers," who appear not to know what they are eating when everything is all right, are the quickest to make a cross face like spoiled children and to push their plates from them when not to their taste. Poor Mrs. Carlyle, if she could come back to earth for a day, could tell a tale that would make any woman thankful not to be married to a genius, or, at all events, not to a sceptic one.

Well the time has come for the usual Symphony ticket agitation here. Every ticket was sold at auction this year, although that did not preclude a good many of them from falling into the hands of speculators. Some of the rehearsal tickets sold at a premium of \$150. Think of that! The same seats for the Saturday evening concerts sold for only \$21 50 premium, which only goes to prove what needs no proving—that the Friday afternoon rehearsals are far more "swell" than the regular concerts. I intend to go, but not to sit in any \$150 seats—O, no!

You wanted mother's receipt for Tomato Catsup. Here it is:—

1 peck ripe tomatoes, 1 ounce salt, 1 ounce malt, 1 tablespoonful black pepper, 1 teaspoonful cayenne, 1 teaspoonful cloves (powdered), 7 tablespoonfuls ground mustard, 1 tablespoonful celery seed (tied in a muslin bag) Cut a slit in the tomatoes, put into an agate-iron or porcelain kettle, and boil until the juice is all extracted and the pulp dissolved. Strain and press through a colander, then through a hair sieve. Return to the fire, add the seasoning, and boil at least five hours, stirring constantly for the last hour, and frequently throughout the time it is on the fire. Let it stand twelve hours in a stone jar on the cellar floor. When cold add a pint of strong vinegar. Take out the bag of celery seed, and bottle, sealing the corks. Keep in a dark, cool place.

If it does not taste exactly as her's used to, lay something to her peculiar "knack" at such things.

Yours lovingly,

Boston.

ELEANOR WYNNE.

LONDON DRUG STORE, 147 HOLLIS ST. A FEW OF THE LATEST BOOKS.



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DISPENSING CHEMIST, PROPRIETOR
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The late R. N. Nisbet's Prescriptions at the London Drug Store.
All orders for Flowers, &c., from the Willow Park Nursery can be left with J. Godfrey Smith, Night Dispenser on the premises.
Telephone call 153.

- How Came He Dead? by Molloy.....25c
- The House on the Scar, by Bertha Thomas.....25
- The Parting of the Ways, by Betham-Edwards, 25
- Master of the Ceremonies, by Fean.....25
- The Love of a Lady, by Annie Thomas.....25
- What Gold Cannot Buy, by Mrs. Alexander.....25
- The Chief Justice, by Karl Emil Franzos.....30
- The Soul of Pierre, by Georges Ohnet.....25
- The Picture of Dorien Gray, by Oscar Wilde.....25
- Kreutzer Sonata, by Tolstol.....25
- Three Men in a Boat, by Jerome.....25
- Soldiers Three, by Rudyard Kipling.....25
- The Phantom Rickshaw, by Kipling.....25

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DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

The great match between the ex-champions, Freeman of Providence, and Barker of Boston, for \$1,000 was recently finished in favor of the former. The score stood Freeman 2, Barker 1 and the rest draws. It may not be generally known or remembered that Freeman is a full-blooded Indian who on a former occasion defeated Barker for the championship of America.

Messrs Forbes and O'Hearn had a sitting of 2½ hours in which two games were played. The score stood O'Hearn 1, Forbes 0, drawn 1. Below we give the drawn game.

Messrs. Forbes and Lynch of Shubenacadie have sent us the following corrections to problem 181. The position was:—black men 3, 12, kings 9, white men 24, 28, kings 19; white to play and draw.

19	15	15	18	23	27	23	18
3	7	7	10	9	14	7	10
24	19	24	20	27	23	20	16
9	5	1	5	10	15	12	19
28	24	18	23	19	10	18	15
5	1	5	9	14	7		drawn.

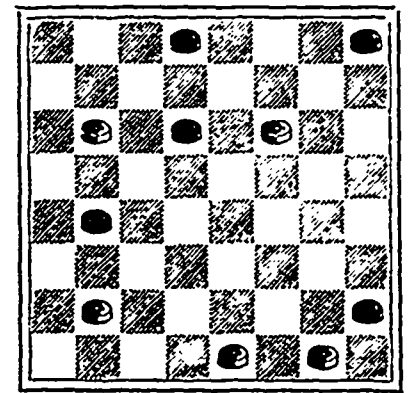
Not having received any solution to Problem 185 we leave it over till next week.

GAME No 73.
"Will o' the Wisp."

Between Messrs. O'Hearn and Forbes. O'Hearn's move.

11	15	3	7	9	14	22	18
23	19	25	22	1	9	16	12
9	13	20	24	5	14	6	10
22	18	28	19	24	20	15	6
15	22	11	20	14	18	2	9
25	18	18	15	20	16	12	8
10	15	5	9	18	25	13	17
18	11	32	28	16	12	30	26
7	23	4	8	25	29	18	22
27	18	22	18	12	3	11	15
12	16	7	10	10	14		drawn
29	25	28	21	3	8		
16	20	20	27	29	25		
24	19	31	24	19	16		
8	11	1	5	25	22		
19	16	26	22	8	11		

The following position was reached in the second game and we give it as **PROBLEM No. 187.**
(Forbes) Black men 2, 4, 10, 17, 28.



(O'Hearn) White men 9, 11, 25, 31, 32. White to play and win.

CALL AT 163 BARRINGTON ST.
AND SEE OUR STOCK OF

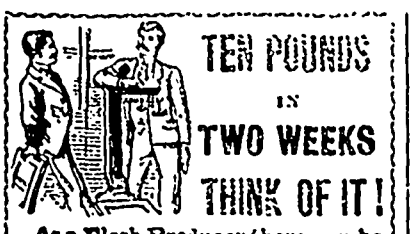
Gold, Silver & Plated-Ware,

A full line of all classes of these goods. Cheapest in the market. The best place in town for securing Xmas Presents.

New William's, New Home and White **SEWING MACHINES.**

All first-class machines, now selling at very low rates. This is the season to buy.

ROBT. WALLACE.



As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures

CONSUMPTION,
SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. *AS PALATABLE AS MILK.*
Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Salmon Wrapper: at all Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.

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SHATFORD BROS.

Are Agents of the popular grade of OIL. Address Liverpool Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

For Coughs and Colds,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Bronchitis, Asthma,
Consumption, Scrofulous
and all Wasting Diseases,
USE

PUTTNER'S EMULSION
of COD LIVER OIL,

WITH **HYPHOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA,**

For all diseases of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, AS MENTAL ANXIETY, GENERAL DEBILITY, IMPROVERISHED BLOOD, Etc., it is highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

St. Andrews, N. B., 4th Oct., 1889.
Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co.
Being very much reduced by sickness and almost given up for a dead man, I commenced taking your PUTTNER'S EMULSION. After taking it a very short time my health began to improve, and the longer I used it the better my health became. After being laid aside for nearly a year, I last summer performed the hardest summer's work I ever did, having often to go with only one meal a day. I attribute the saving of my life to PUTTNER'S EMULSION.
EMERY E. MURPHY,
Livery Stable Keeper

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MESSRS. J. & C. HODGSON
Having appointed us **SELLING AGENTS** for their

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for the Province of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, we solicit orders **AT FACTORY PRICES.**

We carry a Stock at our Warehouse for the convenience of Local Trade

We also Represent

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On receipt of ONE DOLLAR.
This brand ranks among the highest.

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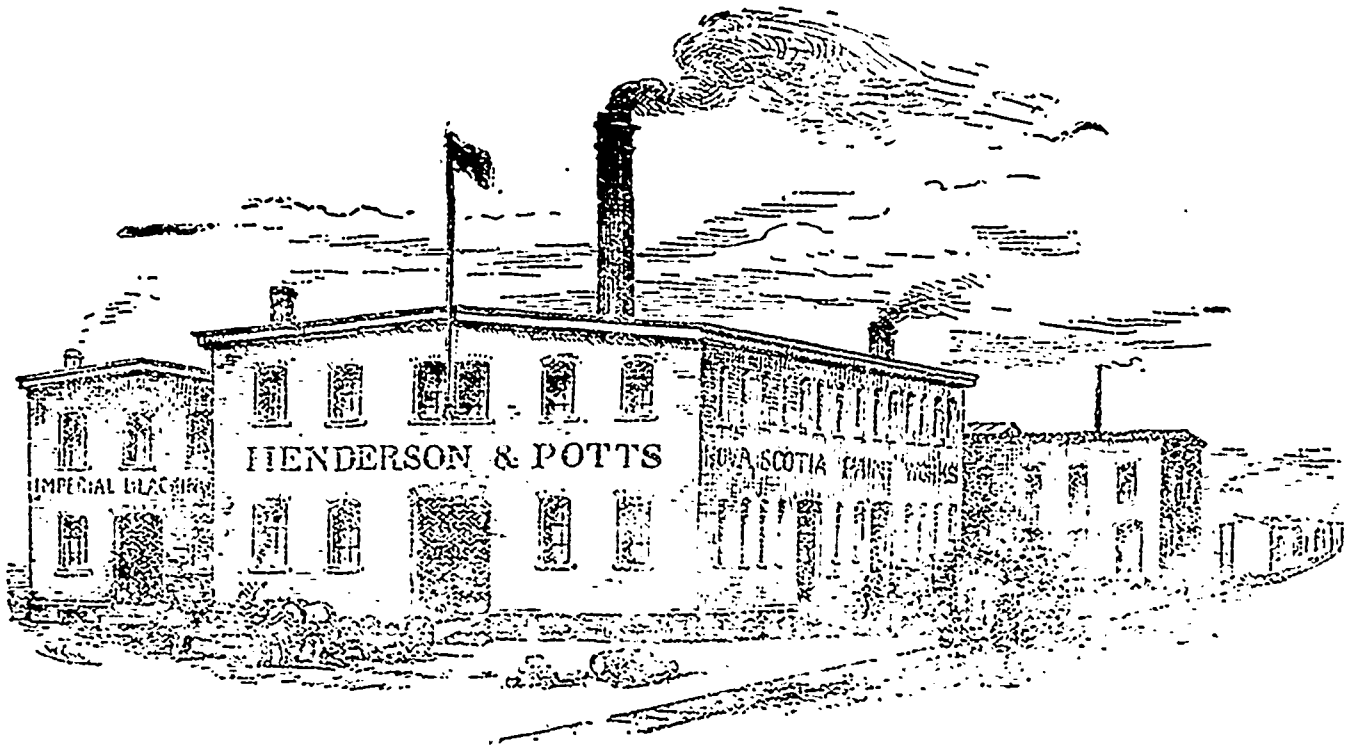
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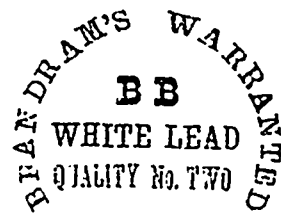
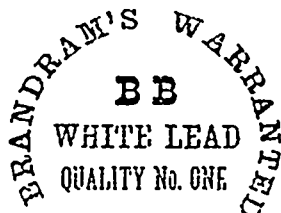
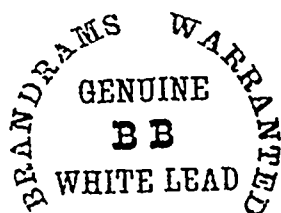
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