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A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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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.

The report that the ex-President Balmaceda of Chili has shuffled off this mortal coil by shooting himself at the Argentine Legation, Santiago, on Saturday last, will not be likely to cause any regret. According to all accounts his life was one that could easily be spared, and his death will, it is thought, hasten the restoration of peace in Chili.

We have received from Appleton & Co., New York, four pamphlets belonging to the series called *Evolution in Science and Art*, being lectures and discussions before the Brooklyn Ethical Association. They are respectively entitled "The Evolution of Chemistry," by Dr. R. C. Eccles, "The Evolution of Electric and Magnetic Physics," by A. E. Kennelly, "The Evolution of Botany," by F. J. Wulling, and "Zoology as related to Evolution," by J. C. Kimball. As Mr. Herbert Spencer says, "They are admirably adapted to popularise evolution views." The rate at which such combinations of thought, paper and print, are dropping from the press, seems to be increasing day by day. A reaction may be expected within a century, and the pounding at what we consider an impassable wall, which our scientists now indulge in, will but strengthen the muscles to grapple with the gate to knowledge which is in another direction; we can see no opening in the dark corner where most of them now labor.

The season of fairs and exhibitions has set in with its usual severity. On Wednesday "Canada's International Exhibition" opened at St. John, and next week our own fair will be held. We have received an official programme of the former which is well got up, but we noticed an error or omission in the list of principal fairs and exhibitions to be held in Canada in 1891 that should not be allowed to go unnoticed. There is no mention of the Provincial Exhibition of Nova Scotia, and we are of the opinion that it is entitled to a place among the "principal" events of that kind. Taking into consideration the jealousy that is supposed to exist between St. John and Halifax, it looks as if this were done with malice prepense. If so, it is a thing the compilers of the exhibition programme ought to be ashamed of. It is a small piece of business, which we would scorn to imitate; we would have everyone know that St. John is having an exhibition, and probably a very good one too. It opened on Wednesday and will continue until October 3rd.

We often hear Nova Scotians speak of "going to Canada," when they mean the Upper Provinces of the Dominion of which we form a part. We must not allow ourselves to be insular in our ideas, but should always make a point of claiming our nationality as Canadian. To be sure, there are those among us who love this land of Acadie so warmly that it appears disloyal to it to claim the larger home, but the fact remains that we are Canadians, and that we ought certainly to take quite as much pride in it as we do in the fact that we claim this Province by the sea as the land of our birth. The pride of country is strong in most of us, and the oft-quoted lines of Scott—

"Lives there a man with soul so dead  
Who never to himself has said  
'This is my own native land?'"

can almost be answered in the negative by our people as a whole. The singers of Canada, from Prof. Roberts, who is conceded to be the foremost, down to many comparatively unknown versifiers, have done a great deal toward producing a Canadian national feeling, but we, at least in this Province, seem still to lack the sense of oneness that should govern our speech and actions.

The Dartmouth Ferry Commission has raised the prices of all commutation tickets, the advance to come into effect on October 1st. This will not be relished by the Dartmouthians, who thought over a year ago when they boycotted the old Ferry Company, that they were going to get a better service without a corresponding increase in expense. It appears to us that the greatly increased traffic should make the receipts meet the expenses, but it seems that this is not the case. A few years ago two of the old boats were able to manage the entire business, Saturday as well as other days, but now the two large new boats do not more than meet the requirements, especially of market day, when the country people come into town with their "garden sass" and other wares. It is greatly to be regretted for the town's sake that the Commission finds it necessary to increase the price of commutation tickets. It will inevitably have the effect of driving people away from the place. A young man on a moderate salary will find \$5.50 a quarter too much to pay for the privilege of crossing in the ferry, and unless the inducement to live in Dartmouth be very great, will sooner or later come to this side to reside. Eleven dollars a quarter for a man and wife and five unmarried children, being minors, is also a charge that will be much felt. We are inclined to favor the establishment of a free ferry, just as some places are provided with free bridges. Until this is done it is probable that the question will continue vexed.

Some of the English medical journals have been discussing the subject of the uses of music as medicine, and several instances in which it has proved efficacious have been brought out. That the idea is not new we feel sure, for Mrs. Browning in one of her "Sonnets from the Portuguese" speaks of "Antidotes of medicated music answering for mankind's forlornest uses, thru pour from thence into these ears," although in all probability these "forlornest uses" were not physical but psychical in their nature, still here we have the suggestion, and do not know how old it may be, for the Poet's guesser writer of the sonnet is unknown to us. So far as we can learn from the examples cited, music as medicine has been employed with marked success in cases of sleeplessness. A story told by the late Dean Ramsey in his "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character" is recounted in connection with the subject under discussion. A certain country laird was taken ill with some affection which produced marked sleeplessness. All sorts of remedies for the insomnia were tried, but in vain. The laird had a son who was what is called in Scotland "daft," that is, he was somewhat weak in the upper story. When the other members of the laird's family were in a state bordering on distraction, the lad suddenly burst out, "Feyther aye sleeps i' the kirk." The suggestion of getting a minister to preach to the sleepless man was acted upon immediately, and with the best results. Hardly had the reverend divine got well into the second head of his discourse, before the patient was sound asleep and snoring like the drone of a bag-pipe. The peculiar monotony of the preacher's voice had acted as an irresistible soporific, which is a phenomenon not unknown in our own country. There can be no doubt that monotonous reading, or soothing music, either vocal or instrumental, has the effect of inducing sleepiness, but since the time when lullabies were crooned over our infants' shoulders we have not experienced much of the effect, in fact it would be deemed highly improper to go to sleep in Orpheus Hall, for instance, (even though it were possible in those chairs) when the Club and Ladies' Auxiliary sing one of those hush-a-bye arrangements we are all so fond of and so accustomed to. It is suggested that there is a field for the musical author in preparing bedside music, and that nurses and young ladies, and even matrons, would be the better if, in the course of their education, they had a little instruction in music of the sleep-inducing kind.

A marble statue, somewhat above life size, has been discovered at Milo, where the glorious Venus of Milo was found. The marble just excavated is in almost perfect condition, and has been conveyed to Athens.

It is refreshing to read that an innovation in the printing world has been introduced in the offices of the London News and Post. The paper is printed with scented ink, which gives a delightful fragrance. Many of our finest papers have a disagreeable odor, and we know not a few that would be much improved by this innovation. Illustrated papers and magazines are the chief offenders in this way, but one cannot tell whether it is the paper or ink that offends our nostrils.

A splendid "mammoth cave" has been discovered in Oregon, U. S., as large and curious as the Kentucky cave. The cavern is situated in Josephine County, near the California border. The exploring party who made the discovery spent a week investigating the innumerable chambers and passages with their grotesque stalactites, pillars, pools, and streams, and a waterfall thirty feet high. No sign of animal life was seen except a few bones near the entrance, evidently carried there by bears.

The Montreal Gazette contradicts the statement, which we in common with a number of papers published, that by the text of the official announcement it is provided that after Baroness Macdonald's death the son of the late Sir John Macdonald becomes "Lord Macdonald of Earncliffe." The Gazette says nothing of the kind is provided, and we are not sorry to hear it. The bestowal of titles may be a suitable enough reward for public men who prize such things, but we believe that this is not the country for an hereditary titled nobility to flourish in.

Public interest in Nova Scotia follows the explorations of Captain Stairs in the Dark Continent, not so much because of the explorations as because of the explorer, our fellow-countryman. Captain Stairs reached Zanzibar about three months ago, and at once enlisted 200 porters for his journey to Central Africa. Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine says at last accounts he had reached the main land, and was well started on his way to the interior. He is bound for Lake Tanganyika and the great region west of it, which is as yet little known, particularly that region where Lake Landji is reported by Arab traders to exist. Captain Stairs will devote early attention to solving the problem of Lake Landji, and will ascertain whether it is true, as reported, that it receives not only the waters of Lake Tanganyika, but also those of the Luulaba and the Luapula, the head streams of the Congo, and that the Congo river proper issues from this lake. If Captain Stairs succeeds in settling this problem he will render an important service to geographical investigation.

Did it ever strike anyone how curious a fact it is that pigeons or doves, which are supposed to be typical of peace and love, and which the Russians would not injure, because of religious sentiment connected with the Holy Ghost having been made manifest in the form of a dove, have been used for purposes of war to some extent in the past, and are now being trained in great numbers for use in this way by many European nations. During the Franco-Prussian war many messages were carried from the outer world to the besieged Parisians by these birds, and one bird, which escaped the crack shots of the German army six times, became known as the "Angel of the Siege." The military pigeon lofts of France are now on a large scale, and official reports give about 250,000 as the number of birds available for the use of the French Government in case of war. The Germans, after the war, decided to foster and increase their lofts, and Russia and Italy also have seen the possibilities of making pigeons useful as messengers when hostilities may prevent other means of communication.

It is a curious thing that long-deferred blessings take a long time to become fully appreciated when at last they are given. Just as one who has worn fetters for years, and lost, to a large extent, the use of the limbs, cannot make full use of liberty at first, so are a people who experience an unexpected lifting of a load. In England the Free Education Act came into force a few weeks ago, but so long have the people been obliged to pay for the three R's, that many could not or did not understand that free schools had become an accomplished fact, and many children took their fees in their hands as usual. It appears that thousands of families were unaware of the momentous change the Government had made in this respect, and this is the more strange, considering the fact that the press had for days in advance been heralding the opening of the new era. Under the old regime fees were exacted and attendance was made compulsory—hard lines for poor people, but the Magistrates were not in the habit of enforcing the fines when they could by any possibility evade it. Now that free education is given there will be no excuse for non-attendance, and the compulsory clauses of the old bill will probably be enforced. In time the people will realize the change, and take full advantage of the opportunities afforded to obtain an education.

If a new book of Exodus were to be written now, it is probable that the present wanderings of God's chosen people would appear quite as troublesome as when Moses led them forth from the land of Egypt. The Czar of Russia may take rank with Pharaoh as an oppressor, but with this difference that he does not refuse to let the people go. Baron Hirsch, with his colossal scheme for Jewish colonization, appears to be the Moses of the present dispensation, and unless the magnitude of the plan causes its collapse, he will

lead the oppressed Israelites to a new Canaan. An outline of the scheme has been published and is briefly as follows:—The articles of the Jewish Colonization Association, as it is called, take the form of a limited liability company, with headquarters in London. The shares are \$500 each, and a 20,000 issue means a nominal capital of \$10,000,000. Baron Hirsch himself holds 19,999 shares, and seven of the other holders of one share each are members of the Jewish Faith, whose names are well known in the financial world. Three shares are to be allotted to holders in Germany and the United States. From this it will be seen that the Baron intends carrying the larger part of the burden of his great task of charity on his own shoulders. Chancellor Von Caprivi, whose influence in the Argentine Republic is considerable, will aid the scheme in every way possible, and it is not unlikely that before the close of the century we shall have an opportunity of judging of the capacity of the Hebrew for colonization and agricultural labor. Colonies are to be established in North and South America and elsewhere, for farming, commercial and other purposes. The maintenance of public works of all kinds, roads, railways, bridges, harbors, water courses, telegraphs, factories, and even forts, is provided for, as well as everything pertaining to the religious and social welfare of the colonists. The destitute and helpless condition of the Jews who are leaving Russia in such hordes at the present time, appeals to the humanity of all of us, and we can only hope that the good Baron's scheme may result in permanent benefit to his people.

A recent number of the Toronto Globe contained the following article on the fast Atlantic service, which will be read with especial interest by Nova Scotians:—"The 'sea express' is coming," says the New York Sun, at the outset of a two column article to show that some enthusiastic New York steamship men believe a four-day ship will be a creation of the immediate future. The two principal enthusiasts are Norman L. Munro, owner of the celebrated steam launch Norwood, and C. D. Mosher, inventor of the powerful tubular boiler which generates the steam that makes the Norwood the fastest craft of her kind in the world. Both these gentlemen believe that the Norwood is the precursor of the steamship that will cover the 2,800 miles between Sandy Hook and Queenstown within 96 hours. The success of the Norwood has convinced Mr. Munro of the practicability of making a yacht twice her length on the same model that will make 30 knots an hour, and he intends having one built. But Mr. Mosher goes further still and declares his belief that he can build a boat to make 35 knots or 40 statute miles an hour, a rate that it almost takes away one's breath to think of. Everything, he says, would of course have to be sacrificed to speed. No freight and only a limited quantity of mail would be taken. The passengers even would have to be limited in number, and would have to pay good rates for transportation. He thinks, moreover, that this express steamship need not be more than 500 feet long, a length which is surpassed by several existing monsters of the deep. The general expectation has been that any great reduction in speed would come from the other side of the Atlantic, from Belfast probably, where the latest record-breakers have been built. At any rate it was expected to be between Belfast and the Clyde. This declaration of Mr. Mosher's puts a new aspect on the question, which is of special interest to Canadians in view of the fact that Mr. Mosher is a Canadian, a native of Pictou County, Nova Scotia." It is gratifying to find our fellow-countrymen in the front rank of enterprise and inventiveness, as we do so often.

The re-opening of the school season recalls the importance of the consideration of the danger of mental overpressure in these days of keen competition. Scientific investigation has shown that continuous work is decidedly injurious to the brain. We cannot do better than quote some of the deductions from a paper entitled "The Working Curve of An Hour," recently read before the Congress of Hygiene in London, by Dr. Burgerstein, of Vienna, and urge upon our educationists the necessity of allowing liberal recesses to the pupils of our schools. The writer had for his object the study of the mental power of children, and he arranged his experiments with a view to demonstrating the fluctuations of brain power in children during one hour's occupation with a familiar subject. Simple addition and multiplication sums were given to two classes of girls, of an average of 11 years and 11 months and 10 months, and two classes of boys, of the average of 12 years and 2 months and 13 years and 1 month. After ten minutes' work the sums were taken away from the children; after a pause of ten minutes the work was resumed, the alternation continuing for an hour, so that there were three periods of work. The results were interesting. During the whole experiment the 162 children worked out 135,010 figures, making 6,504 mistakes. It was found that the number of mistakes increased in the different periods, and that during the third period the quality of work was at the lowest. The general result showed, according to the investigator, that "children of the ages stated become fatigued in three quarters of an hour; that the organic material is gradually exhausted; that the power of work gradually diminishes to a certain point during the third quarter of the hour, returning with renewed force at the fourth quarter." The recommendation was made that no school lesson should last longer than three-quarters of an hour, and should be followed by a quarter of an hour's rest. Too frequently children are deprived of their play-time between hours as a punishment for inattention, when oftentimes the cause of the trouble is fatigue; the punishment only adds fuel to the fire, and "mental overpressure" is the result. Teachers should not have this matter altogether at their discretion, and parents should look carefully after the welfare of their children, so that they will not be spurred on when they require rest.

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of the Age. Sample Package of the

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

QUITE TRUE!

"My daughter," and his voice was stern,  
"You must set this matter right:  
What time did that sophomore leave the house,  
Who sent in his card last night?"

"His work was pressing, father, dear,  
And his love for it is great,  
He took his leave and went away  
Before a quarter of eight."

Then a twinkle came in her bright blue eye,  
And her dimple deeper grew,  
"Tis surely no sin to tell him that,  
For a quarter of eight is two."

It is not exactly proper to discuss an addled egg; still it is well to be careful how you drop the subject.

Grandfather Dean, who is very bald indeed, was holding his little granddaughter Helen on his lap, when she suddenly asked very seriously;  
"Grandpa, why don't you wear a switch?"

"I tell you," said Poots, "there is an indescribable sense of luxury in lying in bed and ringing one's bell for his valet." "You've a valet!" exclaimed Poots's friend. "No," replied Poots; "but I've got a bell."

He (wildly): "May I not, then, fall prostrate to the ground and weep at thy feet?"  
She (practically): "Yes, if you wait till I put on my waterproof boots."

NOT THOROUGHLY POSTED.—Customer—I say, uncle, how long have you had these new-laid eggs in stock?  
Rastus—I dunno ezickly, boss. You see I'se only been wu'kin' heah a month.

One of the Drawbacks.—She—Did you enjoy your life at college? He—Not altogether. She—Why not? He—One of my professors use to have a habit of making jokes, and we were all of us afraid of being suspended if we didn't laugh.

In one of Adison's plays the undertaker reproves one of his mourners for laughing at a funeral, and says to him: "You rascal, you! I have been raising your wages for these two years, upon condition that you appear more sorrowful; and the more wages you receive the happier you look."

"Doctor," said the grateful patient, seizing the physician's hand, "I shall never forget that to you I owe my life."  
"You exaggerate," returned the doctor mildly; "you owe me for only fifteen visits. That is the point which I hope you will not fail to remember."

"Prisoner at the bar," said the judge, "is there anything you wish to say before sentence is passed on you?"  
The prisoner looked wistfully towards the door, and remarked that he would like to say "Good evening, if it would be agreeable to the company."

Just as a lover had dropped on his knees and begun popping the question, a pet poodle, who thought the proceedings rather strange, made a dash for him. With remarkable nerve for a woman the girl reached over, seized the dog by the throat, and at the same time calmly uttered:  
"Go on, George, dear; I'm listening to what you are saying."

IN THE HOTEL BUSINESS.—"James, I don't see you waiting at table any more."  
"No, sah, I'se been promoted. I'se entry clerk now."  
"You an entry clerk! I never knew you were a bookkeeper."  
"Oh, I ain't. I jes' keep my eye on de umbrellas, hats, and things de boas' ders leave in the entry."

SEPTEMBER.

The year has foun' its first gray hair an' aut down fer awhile,  
An' on her face a compermize atween a tear an' smile;  
Sut down upon her punkin-stool, among the ripenia' corn,  
The first time she has rested sence the day that she wuz born.

She sets upon her punkin-stool an' plucks her first gray hair,  
Her life has reached its arternoon, an' sleep is in the air.  
A calm win' from the shores of sleep floats by 'ith gentle breath—  
An' there's a hint of zephyrs from the nearin' shores of death.

Her cheek is flushed 'ith crimson, but it is the hectic glow  
A bright red July rosebud dropped in Jenerwery snow—  
The year sets on her punkin-stool, her sun-kissed forrerd bare,  
She sets right there an' smiles, an' cries, an' strokes her first gray hair.  
—S. W. Foss, in Yankee Blade.

SHE WAS A GREAT HELP TO HIM.—George Bashful—What do you think is the prettiest, the most appropriate name that can be given to a girl?  
Miss Bessie (patly)—The name of the man she loves.  
George Bashful—But that can only be done when she names the day.  
Miss Bessie—Well make it next Tuesday.  
George Bashful—Miss Bessie, you have been a great help to me, and I will ask you to—  
Miss Bessie—Be your helpmeet. George, I promise.  
And both heaved sighs of relief at least one size too large for them.

Alex. Stephen, Senr. Esq., of Halifax, says: I suffered some time with Asthma and Bronchitis, accompanied with great nervous exhaustion; and after using three bottles of Puttner's Emulsion was completely revived, and perfectly free from either Asthma or Bronchitis, and my nervous system much invigorated.

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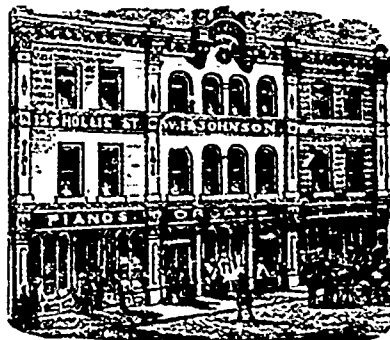
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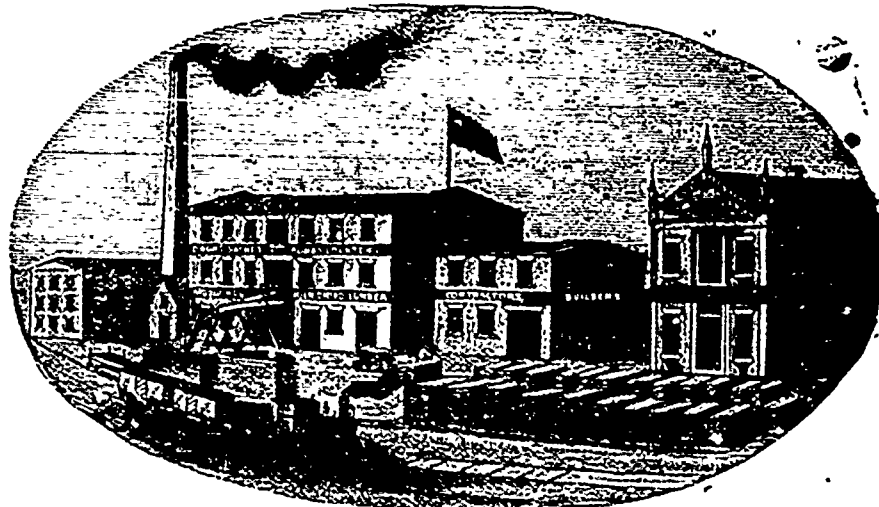
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## CHESS.

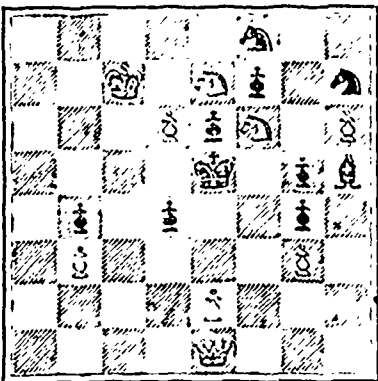
T. M. QUINN, Bridgewater.—Your solution of Problem No. 82 is correct. Will examine your solution to Problem No. 83 and report next week.

## PROBLEM No. 84.

By J. Oehquist, of Helsingford, Finland.

[Best two moves in Problem Tourney No. 1 of the Helsingford *Talshult* for Schack.]

From the *Montreal Gazette*.  
Black 10 pieces.



WHITE 9 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves

## GAME No. 85.

CHESS AT THE EVER-FAMOUS REGEENCE.

A lively skirmish, with a pretty and very curious mating-finish, played at the Cafe de la Regeence, Paris, June 3, 1891, between Mr. Charles A. Maurian, of New Orleans, and Mr. C. W. May, an American amateur residing in Paris.—

ALLGAIER—THOROLD.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. C. A. Maurian.	M. C. W. May.
1 P to K4	P to K4
2 P to KB4	P takes P
3 Kkt to B3	P to Kkt4
4 P to KR4	P to Kt5
5 Kt to Kt5	P to KR3
6 Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt
7 P to Q4	P to Q3
8 B takes P	Kt to QB3 a
9 B to QB4 ch	K to Kt2
10 Castles	Q takes RP
11 Q to Q3	Kt to B3
12 P to K5! b	Kt to KR4 c
13 B to Kkt3! d	Q to K2 e
14 B to KR4! f	Q to K g
15 B to B6 ch!	Kt takes B
16 P takes Kt, mate! h	

## NOTES.

a Having entered upon the 7 \* \* P to Q3 defence, he should have gone on with the normal continuation 8 \* \* B to K2; 9 P to K2, B takes P ch; 10 P to Kkt3, B to Kt2, 11 Castles, etc. There is no time to spare as yet for the development on the Q's wing.

b The correct move; evidently played with an eye to the pretty possibilities that result from having the white P at K5.

c Which looks singularly good at first blush, but—

d Turns out singularly bad on account of this curious and seemingly unanswerable reply.

e If, instead, 13 \* \* Q to Kt4, white mates in three by 14 R to B7 ch, K to Kt; 15 R to Q7 (dis. ch.) P to Q4; 16 B takes P mate! Of course the same mate ensues if 13 \* \* Q or Kt takes B.

f A markedly zealous prelate in pressing his attentions on her Majesty!

g He might have saved the mate by giving his Q for B here by 14 \* \* Q to K3, but that had been, as poor

Capt. Mackenzie was wont to say, "but a plunge of despair."

h A highly elegant and remarkably curious mate.—*New Orleans Times Democrat*.

## J. H. BLACKBURNE.

The *Chess Monthly* for February contains the portrait of Mr. Blackburne, and a brief account of his career. We have pleasure in giving this week a problem taken from the *Chess Monthly* which gives several of his as illustrative of his problem making faculty. Mr. Blackburne has on various occasions been in Glasgow, where his quiet and unassuming manners and his wonderful chess powers have been very highly appreciated by local chess-players. We are also indebted to him as weekly correspondent at the time of the London tournament. His letters at that time, we believe, were not only highly thought of in this country but also in America. Born in Manchester in December, 1842, he began a mercantile life, and it was not until he was about 18 years of age that he took to chess. Previously, however, he had earned considerable reputation as a draughts player.

The wonderful achievements of Paul Morphy roused in young Blackburne a deep interest in the game, and when Morphy gave a simultaneous blindfold performance in Manchester in 1861, Blackburne was one of the defeated. On the following day Blackburne attempted to play blindfold, and he succeeded to such a degree that by the end of three weeks he could play ten games simultaneous.

As a blindfold player Blackburne has no rival. One needs to see him play to be able to comprehend the apparently easy manner in which he accomplishes such feats of memory.—*Glasgow Herald*.

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## PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—Has any candidate for Parliament a right to make an office seeker put up money with a party election committee, at the same time making a promise of a position to the man seeking office? Decidedly, no. The foregoing is the pith of the charge made against Mr. Cochrane, and while it was proved that office seekers had contributed money to the party committee for election purposes, it was not proved that Mr. Cochrane had any knowledge of these corrupt transactions, and consequently Parliament by a vote of 98 to 75 has pronounced him to be innocent of the charges made against him. While this is doubtless true, it is also unfortunately true that office selling for party purposes is a crying evil, and one that requires a severe remedy. Human nature is human nature, and he indeed must be a noble man who, undeterred by legal restrictions, will not give his best services, yea, his surplus dollars to the support of a party which guarantees him a permanent office for life.

Controverted elections have now become so common that Parliament has found it necessary to amend the Act. As matters now stand there is scarce a member of Parliament who, under the provisions of the old act, could not be unseated for some violation of the act, for which the member was not personally responsible. A stool pigeon can always be found to offer a bribe to some man for his vote, with the understanding that if the election goes against one party, he will be prepared to swear that he was bribed to vote for the other party. The act has now been amended so as to place the responsibility upon the proper shoulders, and relieve the candidate from this grossly unfair liability.

And now they are at it, hammer and tongs. The privileges committee have submitted to Parliament majority and minority reports upon the Langevin McGreevy scandal, and for the next few days the public will be surfeited with rehashes of the evidence, flavored by the partisan speakers to suit the palate of the individual reader. Mr. Girouard in moving the adoption of the majority report strongly condemned the conspiracy of Thomas McGreevy and his associates, and while admitting that Sir Hector Langevin had placed too much confidence in the engineers of the department, he said that Sir Hector himself had been exonerated from all complicity in the transactions. Girouard's speech was judicial throughout, and was much appreciated in the gallery. Mr. Tarte in replying paid a glowing tribute to Sir John S. D. Thompson, who, he said, had been prompted throughout the investigation with a spirit of manliness and fair play. Tarte reviewed the political career of Sir Hector up to the time he took the position of Minister of Public Works. He said he himself could form no judgment as to whether or not Sir Hector was personally implicated in the McGreevy steal, but he affirmed that Sir Hector had been warned by his friends that the McGreevy influence would cause his ruin; and these predictions had proved too true. Tarte said that he had demanded the investigation in the interests of the country, and the evidence proved that his charges were for the most part well founded, and merited the consideration they had received.

Formal charges of corruption in connection with an old contract have been preferred against Mr. Haggart, postmaster general, by Mr. Lister, who asked for a select committee to investigate the matter. This the House by a majority of 24 decided not to allow.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

A matron for the police station is to be appointed in Halifax.

S. M. Brookfield's men working on St. Mary's Glebe house struck on Wednesday.

About 1,000 men are in camp at Aldershot. As usual the Y. M. C. A. tent is a boon to all.

Dalhousie's mock parliament held its first meeting for the session on Saturday evening last.

Rev. Father Chiniquy has been preaching and delivering lectures in Halifax during the week.

The Maritime W. C. T. U. convention opened at Charlottetown, P. E. Island, on Thursday of last week.

Coleman & Company, furriers, make a splendid exhibit of fine furs at the Provincial Exhibition next week.

The French war ship *Naiad*, with Admiral Donverville on board, arrived at Halifax from Sydney last Friday.

It is understood that Hon. Mr. LaCoste, the new Chief Justice of Quebec, is shortly to be raised to knighthood.

A large number of people assembled at Canning on Saturday to witness the twin launch of a schooner and barquentine.

Five out of ten junior bursaries won at the recent examinations at Dalhousie were taken by students of the Halifax Academy.

The striking painters have opened a shop on their own account at 200 Barrington Street, where they will take orders for work.

The city clergymen are thundering away at the corrupt politics of the day. We wish they may improve them, and more strength to their elbows!

Very high tides on Saturday, Sunday and Monday did great damage on the marshes near Moncton, Memramcook and Sackville. Many dykes are broken.

Sophia Smith, charged with stealing a registered letter from the Rev. Allan Simpson, has been committed for trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Mercier has surrendered to Governor Angers, and it is rumored he will abandon the leadership of the government during the inquiry into the Baio de Chalours scandal.

The tunnel under the St. Clair river, at Port Huron, was opened on Saturday last by Sir Henry Tyler, President of the Grand Trunk railway. This is the greatest sub-marine tunnel in North America. It shortens the distance to the sea board about six miles.

A number of human bones were discovered while excavating a sidewalk on Buckingham Street on Friday last. One of ten skulls was of great size. They bore evidences of being very old, and no one of the present generation has any knowledge of the place having been used as a burying ground.

On Saturday last a lad named Taylor, of St. John, bought a prize package of pop corn, and in it was a small whistle, which he put in his mouth, and in whistling it sucked it into his throat, where it lodged. He was removed to the hospital and had an operation performed, which failed to remove the whistle. The lad cannot possibly survive.

The conversation school of modern languages opened by H. Lothar Bober, and J. Victor Plotton, at 58 Bedford Row, will provide every facility for those who wish to obtain a conversational knowledge of the German and French languages. A booklet just issued by Messrs. Bober & Plotton gives all information required as to the method and terms.

Entries for the Provincial Exhibition closed on Monday, when a large number were made. The show promises to be first-class, and if a special effort has any reward the exhibition ought to be a grand success. The W. & A. Railway will run a train from Halifax on Wednesday evening next week at 11 o'clock, so that visitors may have an opportunity of coming into town for the day and taking in the concert at the Public Gardens.

The Quebec Chronicle says:—"The People's Bank of Halifax has established an agency at Riviere-du-Loup, en bas, Fraserville, and Mr. Jean Tache is appointed manager. The news will be well received by all business men of the district, where the want of a strong financial institution has long been felt. The wish is general that the People's Bank of Halifax may meet with all success. In addition to the agency, there is a savings department for deposit, and the bank will pay four per cent. interest. The bank has opened a temporary office on Iberville Street, until definite possession of its office, Church Street, is taken on the first of November next."

Another forcible temperance lecture has been delivered in Nova Scotia. A. M. Liddell, commercial traveller for J. A. Morrison of Halifax, was found dead with his throat cut at Windsor Junction, on Saturday last. He had been a drinker for many years, and just before this tragic event had been on a spree at Chatham, N. B. On nearing home he appears to have been overcome with remorse and was ashamed to meet his friends, in consequence of which he killed himself. His brother committed suicide five years ago in Montreal by cutting his throat. Liddell was seen about the Junction on Tuesday of last week, and must have been dead three days when discovered. The inquest was adjourned until to-day.

Some fifty or sixty persons including quite a sprinkling of ladies went up to the new town of Lakeview to attend the Auction sale of lots by Duggan on Wednesday afternoon. A large number of lots had previously been sold, but in a very short time fifty-one more were disposed of to bona fide settlers. The situation of the new town is really fine, the well wooded land jutting out into Rocky Lake, and almost forming a peninsula, so that charming views over the lake are obtainable from all the streets and most of the building lots. The land rises gradually from the railroad, which skirts the eastern boundary, and attains a sufficient altitude to give perfect natural drainage. The enterprising promoters of the town have had a number of roads and avenues laid off and cleared, and one main street and cross avenue are now ready for carriage travel. The town of Lakeview, thanks to the promoters' push and pluck, seems destined to become one of the most beautiful and prosperous of our suburban resorts.

We call the attention of our readers to Buckley Bros. advertisement in another column of trusses, supporters, &c. We understand the house has made a specialty of these goods.

EVENING CLASSES BEGIN THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1, AT WHISTON'S

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**Commercial College,**  
95 BARRINGTON ST.,  
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**FURS, FURS, FURS.**  
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Visitors to the EXHIBITION are invited  
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2—10" Centrifugal Pumps,  
WITH LIGHT WROT IRON PIPE.

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**Government of Nova Scotia.**  
**Auction Sale of Thoroughbred Sheep,**  
imported from England, per S. S.  
Carthaginian, by the Govern-  
ment of Nova Scotia.

**JAMES DUGGAN & SONS, Auctioneers.**

There will be offered for sale by Public Auction on the Exhibition Ground, Tower Road, Halifax, on THURSDAY, 1st OCT., at ten (10) o'clock, a. m.,

**Ninety-Eight Sheep,**  
of the following kinds, imported by the Government of Nova Scotia, for the purpose of improving the Flocks of the Province:

- 25 Shropshire Rams.
- 25 Shropshire Ewes.
- 12 Border Leicester Rams.
- 12 Border Leicester Ewes.
- 12 Cheviot Rams.
- 12 Cheviot Ewes.

Terms—Cash on delivery. The Sheep will be delivered to purchasers on the following day (Friday)

The Sheep will be sold only to residents of Nova Scotia, under the restriction that they are to be kept in the Province, for breeding purposes, for five years from date of sale, and each purchaser will be requested to sign a bond to that effect.

Purchasers beyond the limits of the city of Halifax will be repaid the necessary expense of the conveyance of the animal (not of attendants, to place of destination on certificate of the Secretary of Agriculture that they have been conveyed at the least possible expense consistent with safety.

Agricultural Societies duly authorized by the Government may apply the funds in hand for the purchase of Sheep. If they desire to make purchases in excess of the funds in hand they will be allowed to apply the grants not yet received but payable at the close of the present year, to this purpose, provided that they afford evidence that their available funds are exhausted, and present orders signed by the President and Secretary of the Society. Such orders will be accepted as cash, subject to the Society's subsequent compliance with the requirements of the act necessary for qualifying for grant.

The Sheep may be seen on the Grounds during the Provincial Exhibition.

Sale Catalogues and any further information may be obtained on application at the Office of Agriculture or by letter or post card to the Secretary for Agriculture.

By order of the Provincial Government.  
**GEORGE LAWSON,**  
Secretary for Agriculture.  
Government of Nova Scotia,  
Office for Agriculture, 15th Sept., 1891.

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(Directly Opposite Railway Station.)  
Extensive improvements have just been completed in this house, which is conducted on first class principles, and will be found outside of the Queen or Halifax Hotels, equal to any in the Province. Good Sample Rooms and Livery Stables in connection. Also, Billiard Rooms.

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**BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.**

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**WHAT** annoyance & ill luck are caused by inferior goods.

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- FILTERS, HAMMOCKS,
- LAWN MOWERS,
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- CUTLERY, &c., &c.

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Have them all, and thousands of other things besides, which they are selling at a SHADE UNDER THE MARKET.

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This last preparation has held the continued approval of the best physicians, and it is expressly put up to meet the popular need for a Blood Purifier without being related to the many secret nostrums and quack medicines of the day, of unknown composition and generally of little medicinal value. It is an excellent Skin and Blood Remedy. The above preparations are prepared by and sold at the LONDON DRUG STORE, 147 Hollis Street, J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, proprietor, Agent for Laurance's Axis-cut Pebble Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Mirrors, Magnifying Glasses, Night Dispenser on the Premises. Telephone Call 153.

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1 and 15 July,	4 and 18 November,
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2 and 16 September.	

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5 "	250.....	1,250 00
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**FOR REMEMBRANCE.**

It would be sweet to think when we are old  
Of all the pleasant days that came to pass;  
That here we took the berries from the grass,  
There charmed the bees with pans, and smoke unrolled,  
And spread the melon nets when nights were cold,  
Or pulled the blood root in the underbrush,  
And marked the ringing of the tawny thrush,  
While all the west was broken burning gold.

And so I bind with rhymes these memories,  
As girls press pansies in the post's leaves  
And find them afterward with sweet surpriso;  
Or treasure petals mingled with perfume,  
Losing them in the days when April grieves;  
A subtle summer in the rainy room.

—Duncan Campbell Scott, in September Scribner.

**DRIFTING.**

Fast fading glories crown the lowering west,  
The stars shine dim behind their hazy veil  
Of filmy vapors, while the moonbeams pale  
Carpet the earth with shadows, interlaced with light,  
And all is rest.

The foam-kissed wavelets, dancing down the bay,  
Coquette with summer zephyrs hurrying on  
With flower-given perfumes from the dawn  
To crown the dying day, while wearily o'er the crest  
My lovely barque drifts on.

—A. L. McNab, Owen Sound.

**THE COLORS OF DIAMONDS.**

**A JEWELLER DISCOURSES ON SOME CURIOSITIES OF PRECIOUS GEMS.**

In the big show window of a Maiden Lane jewellery store rested last week a small tray that gathered a crowd of curious spectators to the window. Every time the sunlight played upon the plate glass the tray corruscated with prismatic hues of dazzling brilliancy. The tray is well known to the trade. It is designed to display the remarkable variations of the color of large African mine diamonds, and contains examples of all the colors known. It possesses great interest for novices in gems, and the jeweller is called upon half a dozen times a day to explain the beauties of the specimens.

"It took a long time to get this collection together," the jeweller said, "and it is the only one in the town of the kind thus arranged. You see here the brown diamond, the absinthe, the canary or yellow gem, the pink, the rose and the coffee and the green diamond. The effect of these combinations in the sunlight is entrancing. Each predominant hue seems to impart a distinct lustre to the prismatic scintillations. When the tray is swayed to and fro in the sunbeams it gives forth as you see a perfect blaze of rainbow colors. These gems also illustrate the different cuttings of the diamonds. Were they all set in a bracelet or a brooch or a necklace they would make a rarely beautiful trinket, but it would cost a heap of money."

The jeweller picked out one sparkler with a pair of diamond tweezers, and held it forward in the show window.

"This a Brazilian gem," he said, "like which there is only one other in the world, in Paris, and the French one is not as pure or as large as this. This is what is called a black diamond, and is valued at \$2,500. It weighs a trifle less than four carats. Its beauty lies in the fact that it changes its color in different lights. In this strong sunlight you see it is almost black, but it gives forth a prismatic radiance greater than that emitted by the best of black gems. In gaslight, you observe, the black hue becomes a rich golden brown, and the play of colors is changed too. Diamonds of this sort are regarded by the superstitious miners as 'gold stones,' that is, gems possessing a power of imparting good luck to the owner in the search for hidden gold. This stone was secured in Paris, whither it was brought in rough for cutting by a Rio Janeiro merchant.

"Here," continued the jeweller, "is another curiosity." He picked up a three carat white stone with the tweezers. "It is a specimen that will prove to you that there is a difference of sex in these gems. This is what is called the female, a multiplying diamond."

He held the gem under a strong magnifying glass and pointed to four or five smaller diamonds clustered about one of the facets at the edge of the table of the stone. "The male gem," the jeweller said, "is sharp pointed and never gathers these embryo gems. There is a fine specimen alongside that pink stone. It surprises most people who see these specimens to be told that they are of different sex as well as colors, but such is the fact."—*New York Sun.*

**ORIENTAL JEWELRY.**

The reason why the colours in an Oriental brooch or bracelet are so perfect is precisely the reason why an old Oriental carpet is better than any other. An Asiatic hates to be dazzled, to be blinded with glare, to have his eyes hurt and his brain heated by unsubdued effects of light. Consequently, though he dyes his wools in intense colours, having few others, he so combines them, so mixes them with black and with that dark cream which Europe has never caught the secret of, that the total result is restful, and the very idea of glare or of full daylight on the patterns is entirely absent.

It is precisely the same with the Oriental jewels. Their natural glare is kept down by combination and want of polish. The Asiatic who carved in jade and sunk deep inscriptions on the sapphire could have faceted precious stones just as well as the cutters of Amsterdam, who till lately used no machinery; but he did not want to do it. He wanted subdued effects, and made of the garnet a carbuncle—which is a miracle of colour without

glare—or he cut off, as in many emeralds we have seen, a mere corner, so that the beholder, instead of being bothered with flashing green in his eyes, should peep at will into green depths.

We do not say he was altogether right—as regards the diamond he was altogether wrong—but we may rely on it he knew his business, and when he failed intended to fail. His intense appreciation of turquoise was due not only to admiration for its color—which, after all can be matched only by one or two flowers—but to its being the one gem that, for all its brilliancy of color, does not flash. To this hour the high-class Asiatic loves the cat's-eye as the European can never do, because the light in it gives no pain, but reveals itself through a sort of dusky shade.

The European has made lovely jewels, and will make lovelier, but he will never make the same jewels as the Asiatic, who with inimitable art will take from gold all its glitter without diminishing by one iota the perfection of its shade of color, and will hand you a bit of enamel in which the green is as bright as the emerald, the red as fiery as the ruby, and the whole as restful to the eye as a piece of turf.

The Oriental jeweller has another merit, too, and in it lies the secret of a possible great development in the demand for European jewellers' work. He always gave to his jewels certainty of value. His gold was gold of unalterable purity, his silver truly silver of the standard, his stones the stones they professed to be, his work paid for at an understood and invariable rate. The consequence was that he made little, but that the market for his commoner wares never ceased, jewels being as much "property" as English sovereigns now are, equally portable, nearly as capable of concealment, and as fixed in value.

A great noble could fly from province to province with nothing but a casket, and not only always remain rich, but always be able to raise cash at a few hours' notice. So could a peasant, though his jewels would only be necklaces of silver and narrow bracelets of gold. Any money changer would take them anywhere in Asia; and even if he traded on the applicant's necessity, he would not attack the quality of an article known to be unimpeachable.—*Selected.*

#### BERING SEA.

Commenting upon two articles on the Bering Sea question published in its columns, the *Times* calls the American claims preposterous. It says: "Their action is arbitrary and high-handed. Their arguments, as far as they can be put into intelligible shape, are worthy of the most rigid school of British game preservers. The seal is a wild animal, and there will never be any danger of its extermination by hunting on the high seas. The danger comes from excessive slaughter when the animals are perfectly helpless. If the Americans choose, by indiscriminate slaughter, to destroy their own industry, we are helpless, but they cannot be allowed to monopolize the seals by claiming property in the high seas and their contents. If they will show a reasonable spirit of compromise, it will be a good thing to come to an arrangement; not for a close season, which is inappropriate to the conditions of the case, but for a closure during the breeding season of an area perhaps 20 miles around the breeding grounds."

One *Times*' correspondent describes the sealing industry throughout, and combats the reports of American experts in regard to the extinction of the seal. He says all masters in the sealing fleet whom interviewed, testified that there was no diminution in number, but that the seals were harder to catch, being more wary. After the end of May hardly any cow seals with young were taken, proving that the capture from boats is not calculated to retard natural increase. The correspondent suggests a close time for an area of 20 miles from the end of May to the first of December, as the mother seals feed within that radius during breeding time. The correspondent thinks that the question of how many should be killed on the Islands, should be decided by a commission of practical men.

#### BOOK GOSSIP.

A welcome addition to the "Canterbury Poets," the handy little series published by Walter Scott, London, is a collection of the verse of the Minor Scottish Poets, selected and edited, with an introduction and notes, by Sir George Douglas, Bart. In this we find many of the songs that are dear to the hearts of all Scotchmen, as well as a large number of others less generally known. We may say the highest place among these minor poets is occupied by women writers. Such songs as the "Flowers of the Forest," by Jane Elliot, "Werena My Heart Licht I Wad Dea," by Lady Griselle Baillie, the most charming of all heroines of romance-in-real-life. "Auld Robin Gray," by Lady Anno Lindsay, "The Land O' The Leal," "Caller Herrin'," "The Lass o' Gowrie," "The Laird o' Cockpen," and others by Lady Nairne, all have the quality of touching the heart, and are not excelled for sweetness by any poem in the collection. All the selections are not written in the Scottish dialect, and among those purely English in their style we find some beautiful poems. We have space for but one short selection entitled "A Thought," by Robert Nicoll.

You sail on the horizon's verge  
Doth like a wandering spirit seem,—  
A shadow in a sea of light—  
The passing of a dream.

A moment more and it is gone!  
We know not how—we know not where:  
It came—an instant stay'd—and then  
It vanished into air.

Such are we all:—we sail awhile  
In joy, on life's fair summer sea:  
A moment—and our bark is gone  
Into Eternity.

"The Handbook of Swindling," is the rather startling title of the last

volume of the Camelot series which we have received from the publisher, Walter Scott. This cheerful looking red volume contains the paper which gives the title, and several others by the same writer, Douglas Jerrold, edited, with an introduction by Walter Jerrold. The work of Douglas Jerrold has a standing that cannot be assailed, and we need only say this collection of some of his shorter papers will be found a valuable addition to one's library. In the Camelot series we are always getting something good.

Walter Scott has published in paper covers a useful little pamphlet giving a concise account of Parliamentary procedure, reprinted from the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*. It will make light to some in dark places for those who take an interest in the Lords and Commons, and wish to understand all the business connected with law making and the passage of bills. Price 3d.

In Worthington Company's International Series, we have "Misjudged," by W. Heimburg, translated by Mrs. J. W. Davis. It is an interesting story of the life of the unappreciated wife of an artist, who finally by her goodness and patience wins his love, and all ends well. There is a suspicion of naughtiness in the artist's feelings for Hildegard Von Zaidorf, the beautiful girl whose picture he was painting, but the tone of the whole book is pure and good. There is something very fascinating about Heimburg's writing, although it doubtless loses much in the translation.

"Justice: being Part IV of the Principles of Ethics," by Herbert Spencer. In 1860 appeared the ambitious programme of Mr. Spencer's *System of Synthetic Philosophy*, which was to carry out in its application to all phenomena the general law of evolution as set forth in two previous essays. In 1886 his health failed him, and the further elaboration of the work was suspended until recently, when improved health permitted the publication of the present contribution to his great undertaking. It is considered by the author himself to be one of the most important sections of his entire philosophical series, bearing as it does on living questions of much moment. Although thought much of by the majority, yet Mr. Spencer has numberless opponents, more conservative than himself, who will be able to dispute powerfully as to the soundness of his philosophical ideas and conclusions, which are not of a kind which will pass without keen criticism. D. Appleton & Co., New York; cloth, price \$1.25.

"For the Defence," a new book by B. L. Farjeon, author of "Nine of Hearts," is a story of a trial in court of a young girl charged with the murder of her infant child. It is cleverly written, and the characters are well portrayed. Justice and gross injustice being well impersonated in Mr. Justice Richbell, the judge of the case, and his son, the villain who had caused all the sorrow and ruin of the young Miss Laycaster. This lady's faithful friend and lover undertakes her defence and succeeds in tracking the wrong-doer, and at last winning "Madge" for his own. The book is very interesting and decidedly different from the ordinary love stories. John Lovell & Son, 23 and 25-st Nicholas St., Montreal. Price 30 cents. For sale by T. C. Allen.

The second of Prof. Frederick Starr's articles on "Dress and Adornment," in *The Popular Science Monthly*, will be published in the October number. The author maintains that dress arose from a desire for ornament rather than from a sense of shame. He describes a number of beautiful garments that are made by savages, and illustrates his descriptions with a large number of pictures.

"A Merciful Divorce," by F. W. Maude, is a story of the "smart set" in London, by an author who has had abundant opportunities for a knowledge of his subject. Although racing and baccarat figure in the story, its purpose is not sensational, and it conveys a wholesome lesson in a most entertaining way. This book, as well as "Stephen Ellicott's Daughter," the new novel by Mrs. J. H. Newell, author of "The Story of Philip Methuen," is to be published immediately by D. Appleton & Co. in their carefully selected Town and Country Library.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. are about to publish a volume which may be called a pendant or supplement of Verschoyle's "History of Ancient Civilization." This is "A History of Modern Civilization," a hand-book based on Gustav Ducoudray's History. In this book "the author and adapter," according to a prominent London critic, "has reached one of the rarest results in literary work, a summary at once comprehensive and readable."

Mr. Percy Fitzgerald has written a full and most entertaining "Life of James Boswell," which is to be published shortly by D. Appleton & Co. Mr. Fitzgerald has made a book full of interesting anecdotes, and readable throughout. It will contain portraits of Boswell and of Dr. Johnson.

Octave Thanet's new book "We All," which will be published shortly by D. Appleton & Co. in the popular series of "Good Books for Young Readers," will be found to contain graphic sketches of outdoor life and stirring adventures in Arkansas, which will appeal to readers both old and young. This fascinating story is accompanied by twelve full-page illustrations.

Among the books announced for early publication by Charles H. Sergel & Company, are "Congressman Swanson," by C. C. Post, "Martyrdoms of Literature," by Robert H. Vickers, "The Shadow of Shame," by Austyn Granville, "Socials," by Effie W. Merriman, and "On the Indian River: a Prose-Idyll of Semi-Tropic Woods and Waters, with Interlarded Chapters on the Climate, Game and Fruits of the Indian country, Florida," by C. Vickerstaff Hine. All but two of these writers are residents of Chicago.

*The Season* for October is just out, and is full of beautiful Autumn designs in dress and art work. Ladies should secure this month's *Season* without delay, and we feel assured they will never willingly be without it. All the articles shown from month to month can be depended on as originals—not simply copies from other periodicals—thus making it more valuable. Single copies, 30 cents; yearly subscription, \$3.50. The International News Company, 83 & 85 Duane Street, New York.



## COMMERCIAL.

Business during the past week has not shown any features of marked interest. Farmers are now too much occupied with getting in their fruit, grain and root crops before the frosts come to give much attention to purchasing their winter supplies of clothing, provisions, coal, etc. Besides, but a small proportion of the crops has as yet been realised, and until this is done the people in the country are not in a position to buy largely and freely. But it is evident, as the agricultural yield has this year been large and prices keep at a higher average than usual, that later on an increased general business must ensue.

The Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition to be held in this city excites much interest, as is evinced by the number of entries in every department that have been made. Whether it will prove a financial success is a question that the event can alone determine. However, thousands of outsiders will inevitably be attracted to Halifax next week, and among them will be many dealers and other purchasers who will improve the double opportunity of "seeing the show" and of making their selections of goods. So that both wholesalers and retailers are certain to transact a large volume of business.

As to the management of the Exhibition itself our experience and observation has hitherto been that in Halifax the expenses are generally modelled on too costly—not to say extravagant—a scale, and thus a deficit is always found when such affairs are over. Of course the Government and other promoters of these exhibitions should not and do not look to making a profit out of them, but it would be wiser to practice economy and pare down expenses as far as possible, so that there shall be no deficit, or, at least, a very small one.

Remittances continue to be below what they should be, but merchants are contented to wait a few weeks longer before they expect cash to be coming in. The money market remains as before with prime mercantile paper at 6 to 7 per cent, according to names and date. In London money on the open market has been strong at 2½, while the Bank of England rate remains at 2½. In New York money on call was 8 per cent.

**WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.—NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 19, 1891.**—"The stock market shows renewed activity and strength. The 'bears,' however, are not alone in the opinion that the advance in prices during the past few weeks should almost suffice for the time being. Among the ranks of the 'bulls' there are two classes who incline to the same view; first, the conservatives, who think that present prices are well up to the present intrinsic value of stocks and doubt the expediency of forcing up values to a point at which the investment demand would be checked, and at which foreign holders, under the pressure of an American drain of gold, might sell out upon New York; and a second class are those who have unloaded large lines of 'long' stock and are actuated by the purely speculative purpose of being able to buy in again at a lower range of prices. The former of these two classes are simply quiescent; the latter have been using their influence, directly and indirectly to depress prices. For the rest, the market may be said to consist of the sanguine and demonstrative class of 'bulls,' who are always optimistic, overestimating favorable factors and underestimating unfavorable ones, and who act upon prospects rather than existing facts. When there is a large outside interest in the market—which is the case at present—this class of operators prove an important element, for they all act in the same direction so long as they are able to maintain their margins, and it is therefore difficult to break the force of their support. At present the forces of the market are divided into these unqualified bulls on the one side and the qualified bulls and the professional bears on the other. The result of such a contest under present conditions cannot be much other than a succession of slight fluctuations, with little gain for either the one party or the other.

In judging what may be the outcome of this contest, it is important not to lose sight of the fact that the extreme bulls have in view a prospect which, if realized, will mean a more active and more prosperous condition of business and enterprise than exists at present. We are in the midst of a *progressive* improvement, and each day brings some new stimulus to the buoyancy of the prevailing boom. Within the past week, for instance, we have had a Government crop report of unexpectedly high averages of the condition of the unharvested cereals, large increases in the earnings of the railroads, the beginnings of imports of gold from the Continent of Europe, and a bank statement favorable to ease in money; and in the meantime there are no unfavorable circumstances appearing, while the market was wholly unaffected by the Mitylene incident. In this sense it may be said that much of the bulling comes from the course of events, and in any case it cannot be denied that such a favoring drift of occurrences strongly reinforces the sanguine bull party while it induces caution on the other side of the market. This tendency might be less important if there were the caution usual at this season of the year about the course of the money market; but the reflux of gold from Europe having already set in, the money prospects are an element of encouragement rather than discouragement. Perhaps the sole factor that can be regarded as seriously suggestive of distrust is the grave condition of European politics arising from Russia's coercion of Turkey in relation to the passage of the Dardanelles. That may prove to be a very grave question for the great powers; but to the United States it could only bring important advantages in an increased demand for our investment and, in the event of war, for our food products. Nor is the negotiation of Russia's loan in Paris calculated to appreciably affect American investments in Europe, as the loan will have to be taken almost exclusively by French citizens, who hold but few of our securities.

With so many elements in favor of the New York market and so few, or virtually none, against it, it must be admitted that the prospect of making any adverse impression on current prices is not very encouraging to the bears and those who may be temporarily working in line with them; and it would not be surprising should those who are waiting for a downward turn in prices have to wait until some further advance has been made. But it is doubtful whether at the moment this probability is clear enough to warrant buying. A noteworthy feature of the market is its broadening character, stocks which have been so long neglected now springing into activity. In part this is due to the development of the speculative spirit, and in part to the improved financial condition of the various roads. The trunk lines are all reporting large gains in earnings, and this explains the rise in the Vanderbilts and connecting properties, which has been one of the healthiest features of the market. The movement in Atchison also had its foundation in increased earnings. In Reading, the sudden activity was due to the disbanding of the pool, which locked up some 400,000 shares and so discouraged all speculative dealings. An advance in coal, and the approach of a more active demand for the article, also stiffened the coal properties. Several of the specialties, such as Chesapeake & Ohio, Ontario & Western and Kansas & Texas, are growing more active, all of which indicates a broader and active market during the fall months."

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date			
	Sept. 18.	1891	1890	1889	1888	1891	1890	1889	1888
United States	236	233	167	190	178	8562	7267	8126	7080
Canada	33	23	30	24	33	1277	1157	1136	1246

**DRY GOODS.**—There is not much to say of this staple line, for the past week has not developed any new feature, business continuing just about the same as it was. The assurances of a very bountiful harvest having been fully realised stimulates the feeling of hope for the fall and winter trade. Prices are unchanged, being firmly held.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—The situation in pig iron is unaltered so far as this market is concerned, actual business continuing on a very small scale. Cable advices from Glasgow, however, report a firmer feeling with higher limits, Summerlee having advanced 6d. and Eglinton 1s. Some, however, attribute this to higher freights. Warrants are firm at 47s. 7d. The demand for bar iron has remained small and unimportant, so that there are no new features to note. Prices are nominally the same, but if business could be induced, a reduction would, no doubt, be made. Business in tin and terne plates is quiet, with, however, a steady movement. Tin, copper and lead are unchanged. Russian iron and zinc sheets have assumed a firmer tendency since our last.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The local flour market maintains its position, but business is quiet. Strong baker's moves in a small way at quotations, and the same may be said of other grades. We note that our Western and North-Western farmers are pouring enormous quantities of their No. 1 hard wheat into the great grain centres in the United States, evidently fearing a heavy fall in prices, owing to the tremendous yield of this cereal in all portions of America that produce it and desiring to realize before values begin to recede. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat not in much demand and corn weak. French country markets steadier. In Chicago wheat was firm and advanced 1½c. At New York the wheat market fluctuated considerably, but secured a gain of about 1½c. Other United States markets show no particular change.

**PROVISIONS.**—In the local provision market the demand for pork and smoked meats continues very satisfactory to dealers, and a good, steady movement is in progress. The Liverpool market is steady but quiet and without change. The same may be said of the Chicago provision market. The cattle and sheep markets there were somewhat lower.

**BUTTER.**—In this market butter arrives very slow and is very stiff. Really choice in small packages now brings readily 18c. to 20c. This market has not been so clean for many years as regards medium and lower grades of butter, of which there is now almost a dearth. This is due to two causes. One is the greater pains taken by our butter-makers in caring for the milk and in making, packing and shipping the product. Another is that the establishment of so many cheese factories at all points throughout the country has opened a door for the farmers—especially more needy ones who wish to realize at once—to sell their milk to these factories instead of turning it into butter. Comparatively little butter is now coming here from Canada. In view of all the existing circumstances, we should strongly advise our butter-makers and country merchants who deal in this article to ship *now* while the price is full and their butter fresh. A London letter reports:—"Smallness of supply characterizes the butter market, which in spite of poor inquiry shows advances with a firm tone. Supplies, however, are not likely to be backward from lack of pasturage, as the otherwise disastrous persistency of wet weather has kept pastures green and meaty, so that English butters should be plentiful this autumn. In view of this probable plethora of butter, buyers buy niggardly, but as consumption must be met they have to purchase, and are compelled to give the enhanced rates asked, as agents are scarcely able to fill orders. Advices are for higher rates next week, but buyers hold off, preferring after satisfying their immediate wants to stand their chance of a turn in their favor."

**CHEESE.**—The cheese market here is quiet under a very slack demand. Prices remain nominally about the same, viz., for Picton and Antigonish goods about 10c. to 10½c. at wholesale and 1c. lower for Canadian. A correspondent in London writes:—"Demand has been somewhat dull for cheese both English and Canadian, but both are held firmly for advanced rates. Finest now Cheshire is 64s. to 66s.; finest double Gloucester 56s. to 60s.; fine 48s. to 52s.; Dorby 54s. to 58s.; Somerset 56s. to 64s.; best new Cheddar 56s. to 66s.; old 64s. to 70s. Although there does not appear too great eagerness on the part of buyers to catch on, holders of

Canadians are confident in the future, and are very firm in their demands. A large quantity has been taken at 47s, which is 1s. 6d. below the c. i. f. rate, and which looks strange, but on the other hand so confident are the trade in the stability of values that this week several thousand boxes of finest Septembers were contracted for at 52s. c. i. f., while it is stated that 51s. 6d. has been refused for large quantities. It would appear that there is going to be another good close to the Canadian cheese season, and it looks all the healthier from setting in earlier."

Eggs.—This article continues to be in superabundant receipt here, and it is, therefore, rather weak. Wholesalers quoting good, reliable fresh eggs at 10c. per dozen. In London eggs have been a dull trade, and though supplies have been on a diminished scale, and the public prints state there is no alteration in prices, we are advised that the trade is in a bad state this week, and that sellers have had great difficulty in moving off stock, which in many instances they have failed entirely to do. Prices remain stationary at Liverpool and in the North; but it is significant that at Glasgow, Danish "pickles" have been selling at 8s. the long hundred and upwards. Some Canadian eggs have come forward to London, but in insufficient quantity to establish a quotation.

GREEN FRUITS.—The demand for staple lines shows no falling off, lemons, oranges, bananas, plums, pears and grapes, moving quiet at steady prices in a jobbing way. Tomatoes, however, are rather a drug, owing to the importation of very large quantities, and because they are fruit that does not keep well. Judging from a number of advices recently received from the apple districts, it would seem that the first reports regarding the prospects of a good crop of winter apples are likely to be realized. A large dealer and exporter says that he fully expects that there will be two barrels this year for every one last year. It is also stated growers in the West have refused \$1 per bbl. on the trees for the product of their orchards, although it is a question if the bid would be repeated to-day. Exporters say that they are afraid to contract at such a high figure, the ideas of some of them being from 50c. to 75c. per bbl. on the trees. There is, however, a general indisposition on the part of buyers to contract this early, and it will, no doubt, be some time before actual values are established. The quality of the crop is highly spoken of in most sections, the fruit being large and comparatively free from spots. It is now certain that Canada will have a much larger surplus for export than she had last year.

DRIED FRUIT.—The feeling in this market is very inactive, as buyers have supplied themselves for the time being, and are now awaiting further developments. The first lot of fresh supplies is due to arrive early next month, and little will be done here till it comes to hand. Currants are a scarce article, but we hear of little or no business in them.

SUGAR.—A good seasonable demand for refined sugars is reported with granulated at about 4 1/2 cts. at the refineries. There has been some business in choice bright and lower grades of yellows. Granulated in New York is quoted strong and active, and beet in England is better at 12s. 6d. under a good demand. The New York Commercial Bulletin has the following on raw sugar:—"Holders of raws have of late been encouraged by a closer general display of interest on part of local buyers, and as a rule were induced to offer desirable parcels with even greater care and display of indifference than previously. The position assumed is not of a speculative character, calculating upon a decided stimulus, but simply a firm belief that desirable and attractive goods are worth all that is asked for them and possibly a fraction more, with encouragement enough in the outlook to justify carrying until custom comes forward and handles larger quantities. Rates are now higher than since April, but at ordinary ratio of consumption the handling of supplies, it is calculated, should remain as a supporting element to the end of the season."

MOLASSES.—There has been no activity in molasses. Stocks are said to be much lighter than at this time last year, and holders seem to manifest confidence at present prices. But should outside lots be attracted to Canada between now and the closing of navigation on the St. Lawrence, the position may be changed.

TEAS.—A fair volume of business is in progress in Japan, low grades especially being quite freely picked up. Blacks continue quiet, and there is no movement in greens so far as learned. Prices are about as last quoted.

COFFEE.—Although the New York market has been completely demoralized, it has not affected this market as much as it might if the stocks had been larger. As it is the demand is maintained and prices are firm.

FISH.—There is nothing new to note in the fish situation here. Receipts continue to be very small, and the outside demand merely nominal. The catch throughout the season now approaching its close has been and still is unusually small. It looks now as if the season of '91 will be looked back to in the future as an unprofitable one as regards the fisheries. Fortunately, the elements have been, so far, more than ordinarily kind, and the losses, both of vessels and of human life, have been comparatively few, and this is a matter for thankfulness. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, Sept. 23.—"Green cod has been sold at \$5 per bbl. and dry cod at \$5.25 per qtl. Shore herring are firmer and are quoted at \$4 to \$4.50. Except at a few points the Labrador herring fishery is said to be a complete failure." Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 23.—"Fish of all kinds in moderate receipt for the season and without accumulation of stocks. Mackerel practically closed out with a rising market. Fresh halibut have been in very small receipt the past week and command high prices. Several lots of fresh haddock brought down from Boston yesterday sold for curing at \$1 per cwt. Trade is active and the shipments large, keeping both steamers busy besides the shipments by rail. Dealers are unable to keep up with orders and will be busy for some time to come in filling filed orders. Mackerel in fish-men's order \$13.50 per bbl. for large and \$7.50 for medium Scares. P. E. Island, \$10.50

to \$14. New Georges codfish at \$6.50 a qtl. for large, and small at \$5; Bank \$5.50 for large and \$4 for small; Shore \$6.25 and \$4.87 1/2 for large and small. Dry Bank \$6, medium \$4.75 Cured cusk at \$4 per qtl.; hake \$2; haddock \$3.25; heavy salted pollock \$2.37 1/2, and English cured do \$3 per qtl. Labrador herring \$6 bbl; medium split \$6; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$5.50; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.25; round do. \$4.50; round Eastport \$4; pickled codfish \$5.50; haddock \$5; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14; Halifax salmon \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

The leading physicians of the Maritime Provinces have repeatedly endorsed Puttner's Emulsion, and constantly prescribe it. No other popular remedy is regarded so favorably by sound medical men.

# GOLD LEAF FLOUR.

We want to say to the 5,800 subscribers to THE CRITIC, that GOLD LEAF FLOUR is second to no high grade winter wheat patent flour on the market. To the trade we must say you cannot purchase anywhere as good an article for the same money. It is a 75 per cent. patent, and if you have not had any of it you ought to have a trial car at once, and you will always want it.

## EVERY BARREL GUARANTEED. B. SWENERTON, HALIFAX, N. S.

The Millers Sole Representative for the Maritime Provinces.

Be sure and ask for Prices.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS	
<b>SUGARS.</b>		There is very little change to note since our last week report.	
Cut Leaf.....	5 1/2	The market has fluctuation in wheat a few points in Chicago, the lowest price for Dec. wheat, 96 1/2, highest 1,00 1/2. Yesterday quotations 98 1/2 closing.	
Granulated.....	4 1/2 to 4 3/4	Markets all seem to hang on close fluctuations. We reduce our quotations slightly on oatmeal, rolled oats. Cornmeal may be said to be a little easier. Oats a trifle lower.	
Circle A.....	4 1/2	<b>FLOUR.</b>	
White Extra C.....	4 1/2	Manitoba Highest Grade Patents 6.00 to 6.25	
Standard.....	3 3/4 to 3 1/2	High Grade Patents..... 5.30 to 5.50	
Extra Yellow C.....	3 1/4	Good 90 per cent. Patents..... 5.20 to 5.30	
Yellow C.....	3 1/4 to 3 1/2	Straight Grade..... 5.00 to 5.10	
<b>TEA.</b>		Superior Extras..... 4.70 to 4.85	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19	Good Seconds..... 4.40 to 4.55	
" Fair.....	20 to 23	Graham Flour..... 4.50 to 5.10	
" Good.....	25 to 29	Oatmeal..... 4.75 to 5.00	
" Choice.....	31 to 33	" Rolled..... 5.00 to 5.10	
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36	Kila Dried Cornmeal..... 3.55 to 3.60	
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39	" In Bond..... 3.15	
<b>MOLASSES.</b>		Wheat Bran, per ton..... 18.50 to 19.50	
Barbadoes.....	40	Middlings..... 25.00 to 25.50	
Demerara.....	35 to 38	Shorts..... 23.00 to 23.50	
Diamond N.....	48	Cracked Corn " including bags..... 39.00	
Porto Rico.....	37 to 38	Ground Oil Cake, per ton..... 34.00 to 35.00	
Cienfuegos.....	none	Moule..... 26.00	
Trinidad.....	34 to 35	Split Peas..... 4.40 to 4.50	
Antigua.....	34 to 35	White Beans, per bushel..... 1.80 to 1.90	
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47	Pot Barley, per barrel..... 3.90 to 4.10	
" Bright.....	47 to 55	Canadian Oats, choice quality new..... 43 to 45	
<b>BISCUITS.</b>		P. E. Island Oats..... 40 to 43	
Pilot Bread.....	3.00	J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.	
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2	<b>PROVISIONS.</b>	
Soda.....	6 1/2	Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid..... 11.50 to 15.00	
do in 12 lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2	" Am., Plate..... 15.50 to 16.00	
Fancy.....	8 to 15	" Ex. Plate..... 16.00 to 16.50	
<b>HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.</b>		Pork, Mess, American..... 16.50 to 17.00	
Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	2.00 to 3.00	" American, clear..... 18.50 to 19.00	
Oranges, Jamaica, bris.....	8.50	" P. E. I. Mess..... 15.00 to 15.50	
Lemons, per case.....	6.60 to 9.00	" P. E. I. Thin Mess..... 14.00 to 14.50	
Cocoanuts, new, pe 100.....	4.50	Prime Mess..... 11.50 to 11.50	
Onions Am. per lb.....	3c	Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island..... 12	
" Egyptian, new.....	2 1/2	" American..... 11 to 12	
Dates boxes, new.....	6	Hams, P. E. I., green..... 10 to 11	
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	7	Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	11	<b>BUTTER AND CHEESE</b>	
" small boxes.....	9 to 10	Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints..... 25	
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	7	" " in Small Tubs..... 22	
Bananas.....	1.50 to 2.00	" Good, in large tubs, new..... 17 to 18	
Tomatoes, new, per crate.....	1.25	" " old..... 7 to 10	
C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.		Store Packed & oversalted..... 10	
		Canadian Township, new..... 19 to 20	
		" Western..... 17	
		Cheese, Canadian..... 10	
		" Antigonish..... 10 1/2	
		<b>SALT.</b>	
		Factory Filled..... \$1.70	
		Fine Liverpool, bag, from store..... 60	
		Liverpool, 1/2 hid..... 1.25	
		" Afloat.....	
		Cadiz..... none	
		Turks Island..... 1.50	
		Lisbon..... 1.00	
		Coarse W.I..... none	
		Trapani..... \$1.35	
		" Afloat..... none	

FISH.		Ex Vessel.	Ex Store
<b>MACKEREL—</b>			
Extras.....			
No. 1.....			5 25
" 2 large.....	11.00		
" 2.....	9.50		
" 3 large, Reamed.....	8.50		
" 3, Reamed.....	7.00		
" 3 large, Plain.....	7.00		
" 3 Plain.....	6.50		
Small.....	3.50		
<b>HERRING.</b>			
No. 1 C. B. July.....	4.80		5 25
" 1 Fall Split.....	2.50		
" 1 Fall Round.....	3.00		
" 1 Labrador.....			
" 1 Georges Bay.....		none	
" 1 Bay of Islands.....	3.00	3.00	
<b>ALWIVES, No. 1.....</b>			
	4.00		
<b>SALMON,</b>			
No. 1, 1/2 brl.....	14.00	15.50	
No. 2, 1/2 brl.....	12.00	13.50	
No. 3.....	10.00	12.00	
Small.....			
<b>COOPER.</b>			
Hard C B.....	4.87	5.50	
Western Shore.....	4.50	4 75 to 5.00	
Bank.....	none	5.00 to 5 25	
Bay.....	none	none	
Newfoundland.....	none	none	
Haddock.....	3.50	none	
Bank & Western.....	3.25	3 75	
HANK.....	2.50	5.00 to 3.25	
POLLOCK.....	2.00	2.00	
HANK SOUNDS, per lb.....	12 1/2		
COD OIL, 1/2 gal.....	77	23c.	

## THE BRIDE OF AN HOUR.

(Continued.)

No satin or pearls or diamonds decked the slender, supple figure, by her express desire, and Sir John respected her objection, though he chafed at her whim.

"Do as you will, when we are married," she had said earnestly, when the subject was discussed, "but indulge me now, it is the only boon I will ask."

So a snowy tulle veil fell in a shower around her, instead of costly lace, and a dainty wreath of orange-blossoms crowned her bonny young head, and a trailing spray took the place of the family jewels.

"I will say this: You be the fairest bride that ever trod the soil of Ravenscourt," remarked the old nurse, her face aglow with rapt admiration, as she handed a lovely bouquet the baronet had just sent up by Mrs. Barlow the housekeeper.

"It isn't often in a lifetime one sees such a picture as that," said Betsy triumphantly, "with only eyes for diamonds and nature's own roses, Mrs. Barlow."

"Indeed it's true, miss—er I mean my lady," corrected Mrs. Barlow.

"The title is not mine yet," Sheila interposed with a winning smile, "and I fancy the weight of so much splendor will weigh me down if I am not more careful."

"Not it," chimed in both dames earnestly, "you will wear it well, and grace it too with the best of them."

"My little snowdrop, my darling," breathed her bridegroom, in soft vibrating tones of deep affection, as she stepped into the sanctum of Wally, thinking it would afford him pleasure to see her in all her bridal finery.

A little shy smile curved her mouth while her eyes fell timidly before his devouring ones.

"You here," she said, a wee bit nervously. "I thought you had started for the church."

"I wanted to have a peep at you, my love," he replied, "and I felt sure you would pay Wally a visit."

"Now that you have had your peep I shall bid you fly," she returned, with a playful little push. "You must obey me to-day, you know our compact."

With a yearning gaze of love he withdrew, and she stole up to the side of Wally with outstretched hands.

"I couldn't go," she observed wistfully, as she caught his cold limp ones, "till you said something kind, something to make me feel wholly happy."

"Sheila, Sheila dear, where are you? oh, you unkind, naughty thing; here am I, your one and only bridesmaid, and you haven't told me what I am to do," cried that damsel, banging open the door and bouncing in excitedly.

"Hold my gloves and fan, I believe, but there I am no authority upon the subject, having never gone through the ceremony before." She laughed, for the comical concern and mischief in Essy's roguish eyes banished all seriousness. "Run down, dear, I will join you in a minute."

"Not me, I shan't stir a step without you," was the elf's reply. "Wally is not in this grand affair, and I am, so he must take a back seat, and a double share of cake instead."

Seeing remonstrance was of no avail and that time was limited, Sheila left a soft, warm kiss on the silent lips of the youth, and hurried downstairs to the carriage awaiting her and Essy.

Ten years seemed to have faded away from the happy face of the bridegroom as he led his bride, now Lady Ravenscourt, into the fine old hall with its grand pictures and crest emblazoned windows that the sun was trying to creep through, to shed its glory on the shimmering snow-clad young mistress as she swept by to the drawing-room, which was converted into a bower of flowers for the occasion.

Only two or three very old friends were honored by an invitation, as it was a strictly private affair, so a cosy round table stood in the angle of a window overlooking the velvet lawn and bright flowers in a truly comfortable, homely fashion.

Ivon was Sir John's best man, an office the baronet pressed upon him.

"You did not claim your privilege, Ivon," his uncle said banteringly. "I allude to the custom which permits you to kiss the bride."

"I am not up in these forms and ceremonies," he hastened to explain frankly.

"I fear this place will prove too small for you and me," was the suspicious thought that flashed on Sir John, who could not chase from his mind one foolish idea, that Ivon cared secretly for his young wife. Like all men beyond the rubicon of youth he feared the fascinations of younger men and their motives.

It did not seem possible to him a man could live beneath the same roof as Sheila without becoming exasperated of her witchery.

The first piece, Sheila, with rosy blushes, cut from the Cupid-decked cake, was sent up to Wally with her dear love.

"Now, dearest, it is time to get ready," Sir John whispered, when the repast was finished. "Trains do not wait even for young brides."

With a graceful little curtsy to their guests she rose and hurried to change her dress for their tour.

Ivon Russel rose at the same time to indulge in a smoke among the flowers out in the grounds.

As Sheila tripped upstairs, her foot slipped, for her glistening train became entangled by the crouching paws of a broze dragon that held guard on the stairs, and rent it terribly.

"Oh dear, oh dear, my pretty dress," she murmured tearfully, for the fall had shaken and unnerved her.

"But bravely she went on her way, and entered her apartment, holding up her injured robe, lest it should cause another disaster.

"In God's name what was that?" cried Sir John a few minutes afterwards, as he was just raising a glass of sherry to his lips, which fell with a crash on the carpet ere it had touched them.

"It sounded like a shriek of mortal agony," was the trembling answer from one of his friends.

"It was a woman's voice," the baronet said, with an effort to appear unconcerned, but proceeding to the door, and mounting the staircase with swift, eager strides.

"Sheila, Sheila!" he called, "are you all right?" some undefined, vague fancy of evil pursuing him.

No answer came to his loud appeal, and a choking feeling rose in his throat as he gained her door, which was ajar.

"Sheila, I say, why don't you answer?" he shouted. "You must not play hide and seek with me, I am tortured with—with fright, child."

One brief moment he stood without the threshold of the room, a sense of delicacy holding him back from intruding into her maiden sanctuary; he, only a husband of an hour, and beneath his own roof.

The horrible silence became unendurable, more than he could endure; with one leap he stood in the pink-draped, pretty room.

What was it he saw that sent all life and color from his face, leaving only that of a corpse with eyes of unnatural size, gleaming, steely, with despairing horror?

Only a white-robed form lying asleep, apparently, on her dainty rose-colored couch.

But alas, there was something trickling, bright and vividly red, from between the spray of orange-flowers, staining their whiteness into crimson, that adorned her fair bosom.

"Great Heaven! the curse has descended on my head once more," cried Sir John, sinking down beside his bride and clasping the still, little form to his breast. "In Thy fell wrath, could'st Thou not have spared my one hope of life, my one belief in Thy mercy."

A tiny stream, like the spray from a fountain, fell in jets of scarlet on his white shirt-front, and yet he never relinquished his hold of his precious burden.

A frenzied feeling of fear lest she should be snatched from his grasp, lifeless as she was, seized on his unstrung mind to the entire extinction of all other thoughts.

Her cheeks still had a faint, pink flush, like a monthly rose, as if sweet maiden fancies had colored them before the miscreant's knife had done its fell work.

As last the numbed, dazed senses of the distraught baronet relaxed, as a faint flutter, like a breath of life, fluttered on her lips, after he had in a wild transport of despairing love, pressed a long, lingering kiss upon them.

"She lives, oh God, she lives," he breathed rather than uttered.

"Help, help, I say!" ran through the mansion in stentorian tones, that would have awakened the dead from their peaceful rest.

"In the name of all that is holy, what is the matter?" cried a chorus of terrified voices, as a pushing crowd of people jostled into the chamber.

"Murder, foul and monstrous!" was the hoarse moan; "but why do you stand gibing there like idiots, when my darling's precious life is ebbing away, help, help, is what I want," he roared in a high pitched key, that froze the words of kindness on the tip of the tongues of the onlookers into awed silence.

"Go one of you and ride off for dear life at once for a doctor," the old general said, having collected his scattered wits before the others, by an effort born of military habit.

"Mr. Ivon is the fastest rider in the country," put in the butler.

"Where is he?" asked several, glancing hurriedly around.

"Ah, where is he?" supplemented the baronet furiously. "The assassin always sneaks away when his fiendish work is done."

A shudder ran like quicksilver through the pale group around him at these awful words.

Then he waved them all from the room.

Ere another half hour became the shadow of the past, three gentlemen, with earnest serious countenances, flitted noiselessly about the silent chamber where the bride of an hour lay in all her virgin robes of glistening purity, her deep golden hair falling in a shower around her, and her pretty rosy tipped fingers looking as white as her gown.

Even the eyes of the doctor became moist at the touching sight as they examined the beautiful victim, and used their greatest skill to bring back a spark of life to the fast flickering spirit that seemed nearer to the border-land than earth.

Sir John had been commanded by the doctors to leave the room, despite his pleadings to remain.

"Lady Ravenscourt's life hangs on the balance of a thread," they all averred solemnly, "the slightest incautious sound, even breath, may peril the chance there might be of some hope."

"Do you acknowledge there is any?" he asked brokenly.

"While there is life of course there is some hope," was all they would bind themselves to reply.

As the broken-hearted bridegroom paced the drawing-room where the wedding dainties still lay scattered on the table among the fragrant flowers, and the snowy cake gleamed in the soft sunny afternoon, as if to mock him in his dire misery; the sound of a footstep on the terrace caused him to let fall his locked hands from his burning forehead, and stare at the intruder; then his eyes assumed a deadly fury as Ivon Russel entered the open French window

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"Murderer, assassin!" roared the infuriated baronet. "So you have come to gloat over your accursed work, you envied me my bliss, and dashed it from my lips ere it was tasted."

"In heaven's name what are you accusing me of, uncle?" a hot flush of anger leaping into his face at this running fire of terrible accusations.

"Of murder!" he hissed savagely, going to the bell and ringing it violently, and before Russel could even realize the peril he was in, he found himself charged with the crime of attempted murder of his newly-made aunt, Lady Ravenscourt.

In vain he protested his innocence, and the long ramble, the fluency of the afternoon, which lured him on to forget time to account for his absence when the tragedy was found out.

"Liar, dastard!" was all he could get from his infuriated accuser, as he found himself in the charge of the superintendent of the police, who had been summoned hastily by the baronet.

"As God is my judge, I am innocent of this fearful charge," said Ivon, with a set ashen face and blazing eyes, which was met by a derisive howl of scorn and rage.

CHAPTER V.

"Oh, Wally, my heart will break," sobbed Essy, rocking herself disconsolately beside his couch. Nobody will let me go to see her, even, though I promised to be as silent as a mouse."

"Do they give any hope," he asked tremulously, a spasm of pain crossing his haggard face.

"I can't get any of them to tell me, the cruel things; Mrs. Barlow and Betsy were both crying dreadfully, and poor Ivon has had an awful quarrel with papa, and gone away in the dog-cart with a man."

"What man?" he asked fretfully.

"A big man with a band round his cap, and oh, he did look so sorry for us all,"

"I am tired of your tattle," he burst out peevishly; it worries me."

"If you are in pain," she said, tears dropping on to her pretty primrose silk frock which she was crushing out all fresh beauty from as fast as she could, "you need not snap me up so fast. I came to you for comfort."

"It is silly of you to go on like this," he argued. "Do you think I do not suffer, I who cannot stir a foot scarcely to find out the fate of Sheila. I tell you I am in torture. Go and bring me news of her!"

Very softly she crept out, with her small head bowed with sorrow, to take up her post on the mat outside Sheila's door to glean a whisper of hope to take back to her brother.

The dusk had set in, and the pale stars were commencing to peep forth before the three doctors turned the handle of the door and emerged forth.

In a second the little silent watcher caught the eldest by his coat-tail and raising herself up on tip toe, asked in a half stifled whisper: "Is she going to live, doctor? Do tell me."

"I wish I could answer you, dear child; to-night will decide," he said, leading her down-stairs to the drawing-room, where her father stood, like a stone statue, all vestige of softness or life crushed from his features in the mortal anguish he had been suffering from hideous suspense.

Aching hearts throbbing with the agony of hopelessness and sickening dread kept their virgil around the bed of Sheila the whole night that seemed to the baronet an eternity.

The chill soft breeze which heralds the new-born morning stole through the window when Dr. Gunter rose and placed his gold repeater in his pocket with a sigh of relief, and went over to Sir John to inform him that at last there was a real glimmer of hope.

"And now I must beg of you to go and get some rest, Sir John, also little Missy; Betsy and I will be better alone."

Hand in hand father and child stole from the room to impart the joyous news to Wally, and to obey the dictates of over-fatigued nature.

For days Sheila lay in a kind of deathly stupor, then delirium held her back in its iron grip, and she babbled out about sparkling brooks and rivers and bridal flowers, but alas, no word escaped those poor parched lips of how the deadly blow was struck, or the miscreant who dealt it.

And while the angel of death hovered over the house of Ravenscourt, Ivon Russel lay awaiting his trial for attempted murder.

"How do you come to be sure of the guilt of your nephew," argued a ve-y old friend, a brother magistrate of the baronet, the day before the trial.

"By a thousand trifles light as air, as you might think, but to me, who have watched and linked them together, convincing that he, and no other, was the would-be murderer, he loved her himself, and he allowed the feeling to canker in his heart instead of flying from the danger."

"So he might, but love and murder are two different things, my friend."

"Who would injure a hair of her head but some treacherous revengeful wretch, whose vile passion he vainly believed love; is there a living creature in this household you could suggest capable of such fiendish malignity?"

"I candidly admit none, yet, on such a day of confusion, some prowling vagrant could have gained the terrace and have been lurking in the room when Lady Ravenscourt entered, and perhaps a sight of the jewels she wore tempted him to commit the dastardly crime."

"Your theory would be a good one provided Lady Ravenscourt had worn any, but not one ornament except flowers would she wear, and I naturally indulged her girlish whim."

"I am fairly nonplussed, Sir John, the whole affair seems wrapped in mystery, for what could induce a vagabond to try and murder a lady if she had no valuables about her person, or the room. All I can say is, I congratulate you upon the blessed fact that your bride is spared to you."

(To be continued.)



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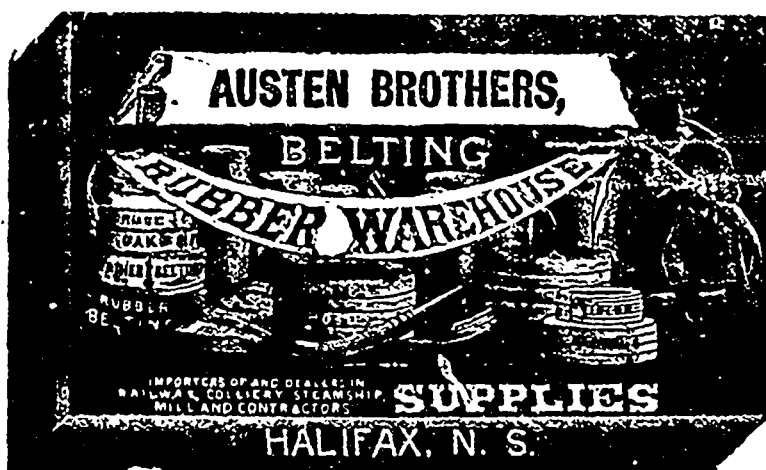
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## MINING.

**UNIACKE DISTRICT.**—New life has fairly taken hold of this district. A small force of men have commenced mining on the "West Lake" property under the management of Mr. Madill. As heretofore much gold has been taken from the "West Lake" Mr. Madill is quite sanguine of success now. He has just completed repairs at his stamp mill, and made a run of a few tons for Messrs. Allen & Sons with satisfactory returns.

Messrs. Prince & Son report the completion of arrangements for them to resume work on the "Great English" property, and as it is well known that this property is valuable, the new lessees are to be congratulated.

Necessary repairs will commence at once on the "Phoenix" Mill, and when completed will start running on the rich ore from the "McCallum" Mine. The latter mine is daily improving and at this time leads in richness anything in this camp.

**MINERAL RESOURCES OF LABRADOR.**—It was a happy idea of Premier Fielding to recognize the valuable services rendered by the Bowdoin College Labrador Exploring Expedition by making them in an informal—and for that reason all the more enjoyable—way the guests of the Province.

The Hon. Mr. Church heartily co-operated, and the wants of the inner man were bountifully provided for by a dinner at Mount Hope Asylum, which, by its excellence, proved the culinary resources of that well managed institution, as only a few hours' notice could be given of the intended onslaught of some fifty hungry guests.

Roderick Macdonald had placed his large and swift steam yacht the *Arrow* at the disposal of the Premier—and it was decided to give the members of the expedition a sail on the harbor.

They embarked at the City Wharf at 11.30 a. m. accompanied by Consul-General Frye and a number of citizens and members of the press who had been hastily summoned.

The weather was perfect and the balance of the day until 7.30 p. m. was passed in steaming to the many points of beauty and interest in our unrivalled harbor and enjoying the good things provided at the asylum.

Rod. Macdonald took the wheel and proved the most skillful of pilots and entertaining of hosts.

The professor in charge and the young graduates of Bowdoin who composed the expedition are pleasant men, and freely imparted information in regard to their discoveries, the most notable being the expedition to the Grand Falls in charge of Mr. Carey.

After enduring the greatest hardships they succeeded in reaching the falls, a feat never before accomplished, and brought back full and reliable information in regard to this heretofore mysterious cataract, which it turns out is only some 200 feet in height instead of the thousand reported.

The scientific world has been enriched by several important discoveries, but THE CRITIC'S representative was particularly interested in the geology and mineralogy of the region.

Here there was disappointment, at least in regard to the mineral discoveries, as little or nothing of value exists.

Iron pyrites, mica, silver, etc. were found but not in paying quantities, and worst of all the geological formation is not favorable to or indicative of mineral wealth.

While it is disappointing to have the rumors of the supposed great mineral resources of Labrador disproved, the expedition has accomplished valuable work in getting at the truth, as otherwise considerable capital might have been sunk in prospecting this uninviting region.

The expedition accomplished all it started out to do; its members are delightfully unassuming, allowing their works to speak for them, and Consul General Frye had every reason to feel proud of their achievement's as most of them are from his native State, Maine.

Mr. Damas Touquoy sailed on Saturday in the *Ottawa*—of the Furness Line, Captain Dixon—for London and the continent.

Mr. Touquoy is one of our most skilful and successful gold miners, and has built up an enviable reputation for honesty and business ability during the years he has operated in this Province. His mine at Moose River has proved a lasting property, and is better to-day than ever. The mill and hoisting machinery are driven by water power, and the perfection of the whole establishment bespeaks its ownership.

**CAPE BRETON.**—Mr. J. A. Pushie, mining expert, has been examining properties in Cape Breton and other portions of the Province for capitalists from the United States.

At Middle River he examined a property for C. E. Starr, of Boston, which shows gold. It is a slate and quartz belt, and Mr. Starr now has men at work taking out the ore on the hill-side with the intention of sending it to Waverley for a trial test.

Near St. Anne Mr. Starr has a most promising galena property, the ore going high in silver, gold and lead. There are three or four leads, one of them being over four feet in width. The leads are in granite and conglomerate, while a large belt of freestone is near by. Active work will be begun here.

Near Ingonish Mr. Morrison has discovered a large body of barytes, which Mr. Pushie examined and found of the whitest and purest quality.

**LAKE CATCHA.**—Mr. J. M. Reid, the manager of the Oxford Mine, was in the city last week, and reports that the prospects at the Oxford are good. The air drills are a great success, and the work at the mine is now done at the lowest possible cost.

John Anderson is meeting with success on his property, and is raising and crushing quartz.

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On the Cogswell areas prospecting is being pushed, and quantities of quartz have been taken out.

CARIBOU.—The Dixon Mine continues to yield as largely as before.

ASHDALE.—Mr. E. C. McDonnell, of Enfield, has been prospecting on his areas at Ashdale, and has opened up several leads which show gold. The best that can be said of the prospects so far are that they are encouraging, and Mr. McDonnell, with his usual determination and energy, will continue his work in the district and thoroughly prove it. He is one of our most skillful miners, as is attested by his former success at Oldham.

The Mines at Whiteburn, Brookfield and Molega are reported to be in a prosperous condition.

North Brookfield Mine will shortly be in full operation. — *Gold Hunter.*

An electric machine from A. Robb & Son's, Amherst, is at work in the Gardner mines. We expect to give an account of the work done by it in an early issue.

The Explosives Committee visited Sydney mines Thursday and Friday, and International mines, Bridgport, on Friday, and conducted a number of experiments with Roburite and Flameless powder.

It is said that Mr. Kennolly has a set of mining machines from an Ontario firm. They are to be used in the Emery seam. It is rumored that Mr. Brown, of Sydney mines, intends experimenting with one or more machines in the New Winning. — *The Stellarton News & Journal.*

We are indebted to Mr. F. C. Kaye, of Nicolson & Kaye, Real Estate and Investment Brokers of Pueblo, Colorado, both Nova Scotians, for a copy of the *Pueblo Chieftain* of September 10th, containing an account of the celebration of "Old King Coal's day" at the mineral palace, and also for a book of photos showing all the principal buildings, streets and suburbs of that famed and beautiful western city.

It appears that each county in the State has been allotted a day for the representation of this special mineral. On the 9th September Las Animas County had its day, and as coal is its great resource it was honored specially, and a most elaborate and appropriate programme of ceremonies was carried through. A huge statue of King Coal was unveiled.

Orations were delivered by the Mayor of Trinidad, where 10 000 tons of coal are daily mined, and by other noted men, the day's festivities closing with a grand ball in the Mineral Palace.

It was a unique and imposing celebration, and the details as they appear in the *Chieftain* are so interesting that we regret that space forbids our giving them.

The people of Colorado thoroughly understand how to advertise their resources and we should take a leaf from their book.

We cannot refrain from quoting the description of the Statue:

"The colossal statue of the King of Black Diamonds is fifteen feet high from the floor. Perhaps a good idea of the magnificent proportions of the majestic king can be derived from this one feature, his lower limbs, which are exposed outside of the drapery. These limbs are three feet six inches long from the knee to the foot and eleven inches in diameter at the calf. Seated on his throne he is nine feet high, and if standing he would be about twelve feet tall. The drapery is moulded in a highly artistic manner, and is after the fashion of the time of Henry VIII. The main portion of the drapery is coal, which is relieved by two long folds of the robe proper, that fall down the front of the figure and are of creamy white, filled with diamond dust and dotted all over with small diamonds of coal, thus making a beautiful imitation of the ermine of royalty. The face and hands are of a deep bronze hue, and, while his face is full of deep wrinkles, the artist makes the old king look the personification of goodness, combined with firmness and a serene confidence in his own great power. The long, flowing white hair, which is filled with diamond dust, adds greatly to the majestic affect of the figure.

The throne is a magnificent affair. It is of course large and massive in appearance, and seems to be made solidly in coke, trimmed in coal and gilt.

The pedestal is five feet high and seven by nine feet wide at the base. It embodies all of the mineral resources of Las Animas County. These are arranged in a thoroughly artistic manner, hard to describe. The platform on which the throne rests is supported by four beautiful columns of burnished copper, nine inches in diameter and surmounted by, first a ring of ebony, then an elegant capital four inches thick of relief work in gilt and ebony, and above this a block in mosaic work. Inside of these pillars is a large case with glass-covered panels on the three front sides. These panels are surrounded first with nickel plated corners, then a section of mosaic work, then a gold bevel to the glass. Back of the glass is a border of coal four inches deep to the background, which is silicia. On this brilliant white surface in front are the words 'King Coal,' in heavy raised letters of ebony, which are set solidly with electric lights, thus making a line of fire. Just below this in the same panel is the word 'Trinidad,' in raised letters of coal.

The panel at one end has the words, 'Kingdom of Las Animas,' in raised letters of coal, surrounding the coat of arms of the king—a huge black diamond with pick, sledge and shovel surmounted by a crown, all in relief. The opposite end sets forth Trinidad's resources on the same white ground work in raised letters, the name of each mineral being formed by pieces of the mineral itself.

The next section of the pedestal is a set of glass cases in the shape of a quarter circle. These are trimmed in nickel and are the receptacles for a large quantity of fine specimens of mineral, etc. These cases are protected by a nickel plated railing, made after the elegant design of the artist. At each corner is a block of Trinidad stone, showing four varieties, and each

in a rough, half finished and smooth state. From these arise four gilt standards, each six feet high, and each supporting two electric lights set in drooping lilies.

Below all this comes the base proper, which is 16 inches high and is covered with coal.

The king holds in his right hand a sceptre with a huge black diamond on the end, in the center of which is an electric light which is on a line with the face and serves to more thoroughly light the same. At the top of the throne on each side and forming the finishing balls to the top of the black legs are two ground glass globes ten inches in diameter containing electric lights. At the top of the back of the throne setting off to excellent advantage his majesty's head is a row of brilliant gilt points with crystal tips, between which are a number of golden balls.

The crown is a marvel of magnificence, in the very top of which is a glass diamond, hollow, and also containing electric lights. There are one hundred and twelve electric lights in all in the statue.

This grand and imposing figure, resplendent with light and brilliant beyond conception in its glorious completeness, has been assigned the most conspicuous place in the Mineral Palace to the right and immediately in front of the stage, directly opposite the great gallery and visible from every nook and corner of the great auditorium. It is by far the most magnificent and important single feature of the entire Palace display."

## MANY PEOPLE

Have Dyspepsia and don't know it.

Of course all who are troubled with sour stomach, heartburn, flatulency and other ordinary symptoms of Dyspepsia, know what is the matter, but probably half the Dyspeptics in the world have none of these feelings; in Liver indigestion for instance, the trouble begins about two hours after eating, with headache, depression of spirits, nervousness, dizziness and oftentimes faintness, all caused by the Liver being unable to do its work—a dose of "Dyspepticure" taken during these attacks gives wonderful relief: if the treatment is continued for a short time "Dyspepticure" removes the cause of the trouble and

## LIVER INDIGESTION DISAPPEARS.

"Dyspepticure" is prepared by Charles K. Sherr, Pharmacist, St. John, N. B. Sold by Druggists and Dealers at 35c. and 25.00 per bottle.

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Of Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloth, Curtains, Bedding or Housefurnishing Requisites of any description, it will be to your interest to see our stock before committing yourself to any purchases.

We have a fine range of patterns in every department and our regular list prices are as low as other houses with their discounts off, but during the month of July we will offer special inducements that we are confident will satisfy purchasers that we are willing to handle goods at closer margins than any other house in the trade, for cash or easy terms of payment by Instalments.

No trouble to show visitors all the interesting features we have to offer, whether wishing to purchase or not.

Our "House Furnishing Guide" mailed to any address on application.

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41 to 45 UPPER WATER STREET.

We make a speciality of everything needed in GOLD and COAL MINING, and RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION. As we always keep a large Stock on hand, we can guarantee prompt delivery of any orders entrusted to us. Enquiries by mail always receive our prompt and careful attention.

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WILL WELCOME ALL VISITORS, BOTH AT THEIR

Booth in the Main Building at the EXHIBITION, and  
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157 and 159 HOLLIS STREET,

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They will at this Season display a BEAUTIFUL VARIETY OF

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And will give Special Terms and Prices to all buyers during the week.

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ATLANTIC ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION  
for Iron Ships.

MOSELEY'S COPPER PAINT, for Wooden  
Ships.

LIQUID MARINE BLACK PAINT,  
GREEN

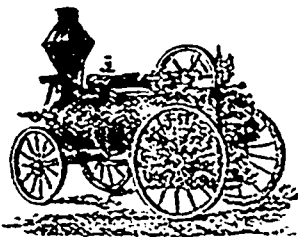
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OR WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,

Write **GEO. H. EVANS,**

62 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

For Catalogue C and prices.

Chemical Laboratory, Dalhousie College,  
Halifax, N. S., July 31st. 1891.

Within the last few months I have purchased promiscuously, at RETAIL GROCERY STORES in this City, packages of

### WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER,

and have subjected same to Chemical Analysis. The samples were found to consist of Fresh, Whole-some Materials, properly proportioned. This Baking Powder is well suited for family use, and has been employed, when required, in my own house for many years.

GEORGE LAWSON, Ph. D., L. L. D.,  
Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of  
Great Britain and Ireland.

## MINING.

SAFETY IN COAL MINING.  
From the Engineering and Mining Journal.  
(Continued.)

### SAFETY LAMPS.

The fire boss should be provided with a type of safety lamp that combines sensitiveness in testing with the quality of resisting the passage of flame through the gauze in currents of high velocities. It should also be provided with a shut-off to aid in extinguishing the flame should a large body of gas be suddenly encountered. There should also be a small key fixed to side of safety lamp, near the top, to unlock a registering device fixed to roof of working places. This device, which could be fastened to a wooden plug driven into a small hole in the roof, would consist of an ordinary clock face, say 4 in. in diameter, with an outer circle marked with numbers from 1 to 31 inclusive for indicating days of the month. This would enable the workman when entering his room or heading to see that the fire boss had been there (the cover of the register being open) from the position of the pointers on the dial. The dial should always be placed in the highest point practicable in the working place, giving the miner absolute proof that the fire boss' safety lamp had been in such a position that if any gas were near the roof he could not help seeing it. This device could be moved forward as the work advanced, according as the coal seam inclined or the condition of the roof suggested. The fire boss could, under ordinary circumstances, make the examination and fix figures of dial in 30 seconds. He should not be required to travel between the places to be examined faster than two miles per hour. After an examination of the working places and also of those not worked in for the time being that are in any way contiguous to them or are ventilated by any air current that may afterward pass in any place that may be worked or travelled in by workmen in the mine, and all has been found safe, the fire boss should remain at the "station," and should see that no lamp passed him that did not satisfy him as to its safety.

No men should be hired to work in a mine generating explosive gases who do not possess some practical knowledge of the use of the safety lamp. If necessary to employ men without this practical knowledge, pains should be taken to explain to them the reason why the light is so guarded, and to impress on their minds the great danger of tampering in any way with the lamp, and the awful things that might happen to themselves and fellow-workmen if the lamp were handled or damaged in such a way as to make the passage of the flame through the gauze possible, and also to show them how to shield their lamp in air travelling at a high velocity. The lamps should be examined and tested before being given out to the workmen to enter the mine, and should be able to withstand safely a strong current of air and at the same time give a light equal to the Clanny. No common Davy, Clanny or Stephenson (Geordie) lamp or lamps of like character should be allowed to be taken into the mine, because they have been proved again and again to be unsafe and unreliable. Blasting should also be prohibited in any portion of the mine where firedamp exists or is likely to be liberated by the blast, or in the vicinity of gobs and falls not easily accessible to examination for the detection of gas, or where coal dust is deposited in any material quantity on the floor and sides, as the flame of the shot might be propagated by it into inaccessible portions of the mine. Tamping shots with coal should also be prohibited for the same reason. The laws forbidding the taking of matches, fuse, tobacco pipes or any combustible material into mines where safety lamps are used; the propping open of or doing damage to any door, regulator or overcast used to direct the air currents in the mine; tampering in any way with any safety lamp; removing danger signals, etc., should be fearlessly and rigidly enforced.

### ACCIDENTS BY FALLS OF ROOF.

The best preventives of accidents of this class are to (1) employ special or selected men known for the care exercised by them in their daily work to work, or timber places where the roof is "full" of slips, seams or cracks; (2) to provide ample and suitable timber, proper caps and collars, to be delivered on short notice to the place where required; (3) to compel workmen by rigid enforcement of rules to set their timber properly, and keep it propped sufficiently close to the face of working place to secure safety under all ordinary circumstances, and to withdraw the workmen from the place if it shows signs of any approaching cave-in; (4) where drawing props is a necessity, either for economical reasons or to avoid squeezes or creeps, the work should be performed by one thoroughly acquainted with its character and the nature of the roof. He should be provided with a "timber bar" and chain to draw posts in very dangerous positions.

### ACCIDENTS BY FALLS OF COAL.

The accidents under this head may be prevented very materially (1) by increased vigilance on the part of the miner in looking for smooths, slips and crevices in the coal. Where undercutting is required (2) coal-cutting machinery should be put in to perform that work. If this could be done in all coal seams the accidents under this head would be reduced fully 8 per cent. Where machinery cannot with profit be so used, miners should be compelled to set sprags to coal face at a distance not exceeding 7 ft apart, whether apparently necessary or not, and the mine boss or mine inspector, if able to prove negligence in this respect (or in properly posting and securing the working places) should make complaint at once to the nearest justice of the peace, who should be given jurisdiction in such cases, with power to fine in the sum of \$5 to \$25; the fines so paid to be turned over to the miners' hospital fund of the district in which the misdemeanor was committed. Observation shows that about 50 per cent. of the accidents from falls are owing to carelessness or indifference on the part of the persons injured.

(To be continued.)

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DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

All communications to this department should be addressed directly to the Checker Editor, W. Foreyth, 30 Grafton Street.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALPHA, Ottawa.—your letter of the 17th inst. is received. The next time I go to Ontario I will try to take in Ottawa, when I shall be much pleased to play with Willie. Your win on game 116 is the only correct play yet received, you have struck one of the two right lines. Why not try to find the other? Your solutions to problems 239 and 240 are quite correct.

OLIVER MCGILL, Yarmouth.—Your letter is received. Thanks. You have been again absent-minded in the solution rendered of problem 240.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 240.—The position was: Black men 2, 3, 13, kings 26, 29; white men 9, 10, 15, 18, 22, king 19; white to play and win. 9 6 26-17 9-18 13-19 2-9 18 14 10 7 16 21 19 16 white wins.

GAME No. 119.—"JENNY."

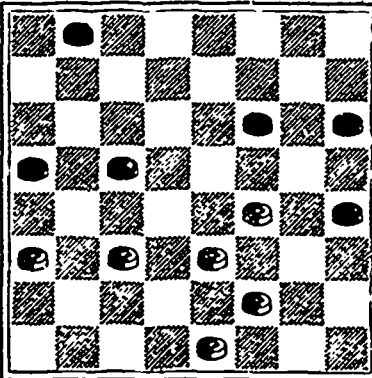
Played by correspondence between Messrs. W. Forsyth and B. M. Bicknell in 1879.

Table with 4 columns of numbers representing game positions and outcomes.

\*This brings us to the following position which we present as

PROBLEM No. 242.

Black men 1, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20.



White men 19, 21, 22, 23, 27, 31. White to play and win.

NEWS.

The match between Messrs. Barker, of Boston, and Reed, of Chicago, for the world's championship, began at the latter city on Monday the 14th inst. On the first day two games were played, both of which resulted in draws.

"Acts like magic in all Stomach troubles."



Cures all forms of Indigestion and Chronic Dyspepsia. A quick and sure relief for Headache, Sleeplessness and Nervousness. SAMPLE SIZE 35c. LARGE BOTTLES \$1.00. PREPARED BY Charles K. Short, Pharmacist, St. John, N. B. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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Make New Rich Blood

"Best Liver Pill Made."

They positively cure SICK HEADACHE and BILIOUSNESS, all Liver and Bowel Complaints. In Glass Vials, Thirty in a bottle, one a dose. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find great benefit from using them. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Five bottles \$1.00. Full particulars free. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 21 Cornhill Street, Boston, Mass.

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Wood and Slate Mantels, Grates, Tile Hearths, Marble and Tile Floors a Specialty.

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HALIFAX.

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At 132 Granville Street,

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are at present situated. They have imported New Apparatus, and are manufacturing on the premises a choice variety of Cakes, Pastries and Candles. These are good. 1st, because of good workmanship. 2nd, because the best materials are used, and 3rd, because of constant hourly freshness.

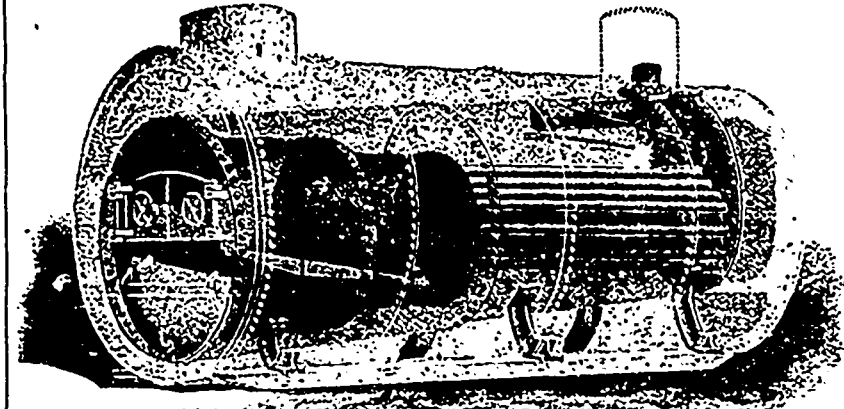
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Heavy Stocks on hand of Iron Pipe, Steam Fittings, Hose, Belting, Packing, Oils, Copperine, Emery Wheels, Saws, Lace Leather, Inspirators, etc. Orders filled promptly for Engines, Boilers, Rotary Mills, Shingle Machines, Lath Machines, Turbine Wheels, Saw filers, School Desks, Fence Railings, Crestings, Church and Fire Bells, Bone Mills, Steam Pumps, Oil Fitters, Governors, Hay Presses, Portal to Forges, etc.



Loss Heavy, but Health and Pluck left yet. ESTABLISHED 1848. AMHERST, N. S. Send along your Orders and Requirements and thus help us out and up.



Office of Commissioner of Public Works & Mines, HALIFAX, Sept 10, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the Second Day of October next, AT 11 A. M.,

I will declare forfeited the following Gold Mining Leases in the proclaimed Districts of SHERBROOKE, STORMONT and WINE HARBOR, as provided by Sec. 71, Chap 7, Revised Statutes fifth series, and amendments thereto, unless it be shown that labor other than colorable has been performed on the areas contained in said leases within five years previous to this date.

Sherbrooke District.

- List of lease forfeitures in the Sherbrooke District, including lease numbers and names of leasees.

- List of lease forfeitures in the Stormont District, including lease numbers and names of leasees.

Stormont District.

- List of lease forfeitures in the Wine Harbor District, including lease numbers and names of leasees.

Wine Harbor District.

- List of lease forfeitures in the Wine Harbor District, including lease numbers and names of leasees.

CHARLES E. CHURCH,

Commissioner of Public Works and Mines.



## CITY CHIMES.

The Halifax Commercial College is the latest addition to the list of educational institutions in Halifax. Mr. S. E. Whiston, late of Frazee & Whiston of the Halifax Business College, is the principal, and has fitted up a fine set of rooms at 95 Barrington St., consisting of a class-room for arithmetic, writing, composition, etc., and one for the study of shorthand and type-writing. A large school room and office complete this bright, cheerful suite of apartments. Special mention must be made of the banking department, which is furnished with a handsome ash and walnut desk, very like that of the People's Bank, manufactured by Messrs. A. Stephen & Son. The desks of the school rooms, made of ash, are also very neat and convenient, and accommodation has been provided for about seventy-five pupils. Mr. Whiston's reputation as a writer and experienced teacher of book keeping, etc., is well established, and he is ably assisted by Mr. W. E. Thompson, late principal of Albro St. School, who gives special attention to arithmetic and commercial law. Miss Georgie Miller has charge of the stenography and type-writing department, and having had practical experience in these subjects, is well prepared to impart much valuable information to her pupils. The Halifax Commercial College has opened with bright prospects, and young men and women who wish to fit themselves for business life cannot do better than take the course of study to be obtained in this excellent commercial school. Evening classes begin on October 1st, and will probably be largely attended.

If this weather but continues we shall surely be able to place September of 1891 on record as an ideal month. True, we have had one or two bad storms, but they but carry out the typical idea, and all in all we have been blessed with many pet days, and a delightful harvest moon has made the evenings almost perfect. Our fine weather was late in arriving this year, after a long cold Spring, but when it did come our highest expectations were fulfilled. These bright cool days must be fully appreciated, as we will soon be forcibly reminded that we are rapidly drifting into the chilly Autumn, and that the season for donning winter overcoats is fast approaching. The Gardens and Park are still in full splendor, and the air is full of memories of

"Sweet childish days that were as long  
As twenty days are now,"

as Wordsworth aptly expressed it. The tourist seems to be fully alive to the advantages of this time of year for travelling, and we already have many strangers in town, though of course next week will bring hundreds more, and the city will doubtless be filled to overflowing with eager sight-seers. We trust the pleasure realized by these visitors will exceed their highest anticipations, and that our solid, quaint old city may be spoken of far and near as a pleasant and profitable place in which to sojourn.

The last game of the series of Amateur League Baseball games was played last Saturday afternoon between the Blue Stockings and Metas, the former carrying off the laurels. These two teams were, before this game, a tie for the championship, which of course goes to the Blue Stockings. The League gives the victors a group photo of themselves, and C. S. Defreytas presents each of the nine with a silver medal. Much interest has been shown in these games, and this last play was witnessed by crowds of people.

The ball to be given this evening at the Halifax Hotel by Lt.-Col. Curren and officers of the 1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery promises to be a grand affair. Some fifteen hundred invitations have been issued, including all the military authorities of Canada, and the special guest of the occasion will be Col. Montizambert, Commandant of "B" battery of Quebec, who is inspecting officer this year. Every preparation for the enjoyment of their guests has been made by the officers, and neither trouble nor expense has been spared to render this reception one of the best on record in the city. The large new dining-room of the Halifax is to be used as a ballroom, while the old dining-room will serve as the supper-room, thus affording ample accommodation for a large number of people. The band of the Leicestershire regiment will furnish the music, and this fact alone bespeaks a delightful evening for all who indulge in the giddy mazes of the dance. This first ball of the H. G. A. will probably be an unrivalled success, but we can better comment on it in our next issue. The old saw about the "proof of the pudding, etc.," being very applicable in this case.

Dora Wiley, "the sweet singer of Maine," is to be at the Academy next week, opening in "Vera" on Monday evening. She is accompanied by a good selection of artists and will, no doubt, have a successful season. Vera is a comic opera and should draw well in Halifax, it being something new to theatre-goers, and really well worth hearing. Miss Wiley, who takes the title role, is said to be a devoted lover of her profession. The visitors during Exhibition week will find an evening in our Academy of Music very entertaining.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" has once more scored a success in our city. Peck and Farsman's Company presented this old but ever popular play at the Academy of Music on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and had a full house at each performance. The matinee on Wednesday afternoon was very well attended, the little folks were enthusiastic over the pathetic life of the little Eva, well impersonated by Miss Iacq True, who took the same part here some four years ago. James York, a large well built African, made a splendid "Uncle Tom" and the whole piece was well put on.

The Shipp Bros' Bell Ringers will prove a great attraction at the exhibition building next week, and the committee merits commendation for having provided plenty of music for the fair grounds, as nothing will make a place more attractive and gay than good music.

The trophies won by the Halifax Garrison Artillery representatives in the recent rifle matches at Ottawa are very handsome, and our boys have reason to feel proud of their success. They brought home, besides individual spoils, two cups won by the Company out of five offered for competition. The cup-shaped and colored to represent a snider cartridge and is supported by two silver rifles crossed, the whole being mounted on a stand, the first prize having a silver, and the second an ebony stand. The idea is unique and well carried out, being very appropriate, as the Snider rifle was used in all the matches for these prizes.

Now that the season for yacht racing, boating parties, etc., is nearly over, pleasure seekers turn their attention to terra firma and devote their leisure time to the athletic sports. The football games begin next week, and the different teams are practising, as the boys say, "for all they are worth." Baseball too is flourishing, and much interest is shown in cricket and polo. The young men of Halifax manifest commendable zeal in the pursuit of the health giving exercises and vigorous sports of the day. The Crescent A. A. Association have their sports to-morrow afternoon at 2 p. m., on the Royal Blues grounds, and each event will probably be hotly contested, as all are open to members of other amateur clubs.

The programme for exhibition week has been published, and quite a variety of amusements has been provided. We want our city to "show off" at its best, and sincerely trust that the weather will favor us with a choice selection, so that none of the anticipated pleasures of the Fair will be marred. Outside of the attractions at the exhibition building and grounds, we are to have base ball matches, races at the riding grounds, polo matches, musical recitals at the school for the blind, harbor excursions, a promenade concert in the public gardens, etc., etc. Of course each and all of these entertainments will be largely patronized, and everything looks promising for a gala week. Thursday is set apart as "Children's Day," and will be made especially interesting for the little ones.

The championship games of the Maritime Provincial Amateur Athletic Association will be played on the Wanderers' grounds next Friday afternoon, and are looked forward to with much interest.

The end of the yacht racing season has come, and all the nauticusses, if we may call them so, are sorry for it. The pleasure of sailing cannot be appreciated by any except those who take part in it, and the skillful yachtsmen know how to thoroughly enjoy the sensation of flying before a spanking breeze or sailing very close to the wind. No wonder so much interest centres in "white wings."

The promenade concert in the gardens on Wednesday evening next will, without doubt, be the best of the season. The evenings are simply delightful this month for outdoor entertainments, and we only regret that our citizens are afforded so few opportunities throughout the season to enjoy the pleasures of public garden concerts.

Rev. Canon Partridge, who is always manly and outspoken in his utterances, has begun a series of Sunday afternoon lectures, the first of which he delivered last Sunday in St. George's Church. It was on the political situation, entitled "The Religion of Politics," and we must say we are glad to see a man of Canon Partridge's abilities speaking his mind on the subject. The succeeding lectures will be on subjects of deep interest, and will surely be listened to by larger audiences every week. People need to be stirred up to a sense of what is transpiring about them, and unless this is done by someone capable of holding the interest of many people of varying opinions, sleepiness will still prevail with the public. We have no doubt of Canon Partridge's fitness to handle all live questions in an able manner.



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