

THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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THE CRITIC,

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BY

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Dr. Nansen will shortly start on his expedition to the North Pole. He is confident that the long coveted goal will be within his reach, and we sincerely hope that his voyage may be a prosperous one. Dr. Nansen will attempt the long-talked-of feat of ballooning from his vessel. His idea is that though the ship itself may be unable to penetrate the Arctic seas, yet by taking balloon observations advance parties may be safely sent over the ice.

The death of George William Artes is deeply regretted by all classes of American politicians. He has done more to purify the political arena than any single man before him. As the editor of Harper's Weekly and of Harper's Monthly he has had a steady influence for good. He was a highly cultivated, thoroughly patriotic, and wholly fearless writer, and withal he had that quiet touch of humor which without bordering on sarcasm can yet render a popular abuse or superstition entirely ridiculous. His influence will long be felt in American politics.

Although the cholera has been desolating many portions of Asia, it is interesting to note that all the Jewish communities throughout the east have been little visited by the dread disease. History, moreover, shows plainly that during each epidemic of cholera the Jews have suffered far less than any Christian or heathen people. The reason is not far to seek. Few nations have such correct health-laws as the Jews, who have observed them for generations. From an early time in Jewish history a health code has been formulated and adhered to, and there are no more valuable health treatises in existence than those written by Moses in the books of the Old Testament.

The famous "lacs of rupees" of India have always suggested the idea of fabulous wealth, and it is with no little surprise that many people will learn that even in its most palmy days the rupee was worth but 2 shillings, and that it has now decreased in value to 1s. 2½d. The fall in the value of the rupee is due to the fall in the value of silver, the standard metal of India. This great depreciation is felt most keenly by the many English officials in India, who have sent their wives and children to England. The salaries of these officials are still paid by Indian and not British standards, and their remittances to England are terribly lessened owing to the decline in value of the historic coin.

The recent death of Mr. Newton Gisborne, the Superintendent of Government Telegraphs in Canada, has cost us the life of one of our clearest and most enterprising of men. The work of laying the first ocean cable on this side of the world, connecting Prince Edward Island with New Brunswick, was his. He originated the scheme and was most active in carrying it out. His connection with the laying of the Great Atlantic Cable is well known, and there is now little doubt that the able superintendence of Mr. Gisborne and his practical experience in cable-laying had much to do with the success of the ocean cord. Of late years Mr. Gisborne has taken a lively interest in the Canadian electric service, and he has inspired all his co-workers with a keen desire to make the Canadian service second to none in the world.

The interest of the women of the United States in the "Maybrick case," in which Mrs. Maybrick is serving out a life sentence for the murder of her husband, does not show any sign of abatement. In a recent number of *The North American Review*, Gail Hamilton addresses an open letter to Queen Victoria, in which she pleads for the pardon of the unfortunate woman. We regret, however, to note among the more salient reasons for her release, the weak argument that an Englishman "who once made an attempt on vast property and on many lives under the most cruel circumstances" was pardoned by a President of the United States as a "mark of respect and good will" to an Englishman who had sued for his pardon. In this intelligent age we need no such unequal judgments—if the woman is guilty let her serve out her sentence—if she is innocent, then let every proper effort be made to secure her release as an innocent person.

The potato bug, which is still safely domiciled with us in Nova Scotia, seems to have deserted many parts of Upper Canada. In its stead has appeared the cow horn fly, which is found even a less desirable summer visitor. The fly follows the cows and oxen, tormenting them so that they are unable to eat, and in some cases it is said, causing the death of valuable cattle. Many remedies are being tried by the Ontario farmers, but they are either impracticable on account of the expense or they are of no avail. The cows on several farms have been greased with lard as a preventative, and others are sprayed each day with a kerosine emulsion. One man armed himself with a butterfly net, and in less than two minutes he had imprisoned 150 of the troublesome insects. The many farmers have come to the conclusion that they will either employ boys as fly catchers or allow their cattle to pasture only at night, when the fly is not abroad.

The forward movement in education has affected almost all uncivilized countries. In the past ten years especially many educational advances have been made. The schools of New Zealand, for instance, now rank among the best in the world—and yet, only a generation ago, New Zealand was considered a half-barbarous country. Excellent free schools and three progressive universities have been established in India. Athens, once the home of learning, is again equipped with an academy of Pentecon marble, a magnificent university and a modern school system. Many educationists consider that the young people of Sweden receive more thorough training in the Swedish schools, especially in handicrafts, than elsewhere at home or abroad. The schools of the United States are exceedingly generously dealt with by the Government, last year alone \$170,000,000 was expended upon them, and their excellence has become proverbial. Our Canadian schools are steadily improving, and each year a larger number of the more advanced pupils take advantage of the excellent special courses which all our larger colleges or universities afford.

His Lordship the Bishop of Salisbury has introduced into his diocese a form of social enjoyment combined with exercise which has become most popular with the lads of the school in connection with the cathedral. This eminent divine lays aside his clerical dignity and invites a dozen or more boys to accompany him on a walking tour of a few hours or of a couple of days in length. Together the merry party visit every attractive spot in the neighborhood, and combine the studies of zoology, botany, geology and history with one of the most healthy, enjoyable and inexpensive outings. We would suggest that some of our Nova Scotian school teachers should consider the Bishop's plan. The walking excursions would be beneficial to both teacher and taught, a healthy spirit of comradeship would soon be felt, and an intelligent interest in the products of our Province and in its past history would inevitably arise. The months of September, October and November are especially suited to pedestrians, and a more beautiful sight than our ripening orchards, our golden fields of grain and finally the gorgeous crimson hues of autumn, cannot well be found.

The green goods' men are still finding credulous dupes, and of late many private circulars and letters have been sent to Nova Scotian addresses. Some of the swindlers assert that their bills are not forged, but are printed from genuine plates procured from the Treasury department. The young people to whom these dishonest proposals are usually made will do well to remember that our Canadian Parliament has passed a law that calls for a sentence of five years' imprisonment for those who issue the circulars and also for those who agree to become confederates of the swindlers.

There is at present an enormously powerful magnet at Willet's Point, New York. It is constructed of two large 15-inch Dahlgren guns standing side by side and wound about by eight miles of submarine cable. A marvellous experiment was recently made in which several 15-inch solid cannon balls were held suspended in the air by the magnetic power. An ordinary watch will not tick after it has been brought within three feet of the great loadstone. Major King, who constructed the magnet, states that "a sledge-hammer wielded in a direction opposite to the magnet feels as though one were trying to hit a blow with a long feather in a gale of wind."

The election of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as the representative of Central Finsbury in the British Parliament is of the greatest importance to the Indian Empire. The successful candidate has for the past seven years been endeavoring to secure a seat in the House of Commons—naturally, his color, his foreign accent, his ignorance of English customs, have been great obstacles to overcome. The Press of the Indian Empire is jubilant over his success after his years of patient effort. Mr. Naoroji will not only represent Finsbury, but he will be the mouth-piece of the three hundred dumb millions of his countrymen. The generous action of the electors in supporting the Indian candidate is thoroughly appreciated by the Indian public.

The artistic world is much interested in the trial of Prince Sciarra of Italy. Like many Roman noblemen, the Prince has a long line of noble ancestors behind him and an empty purse ahead of him. It seems that many generations ago, an ancestor of his, wishing to preserve the family name in the Eternal City, made what is now an invaluable collection of paintings. These treasures were entailed to his family with the understanding that they were never to be removed from the city. His needy descendant has nevertheless contrived to carry off some dozen exquisite paintings—Raphael's famous Violinist and several of Titian's master-pieces being among them. The precious canvasses have now passed the Italian frontier, but the Government is making strenuous efforts to secure their return.

Twenty-five years ago a Women's Society was formed in Vienna with the object of assisting the needy women of the great city. At that time there was little field for women's work, many with children to support could find no better employment than that of brick-laying. The factory work which was offered was both hard and ill-paid. The Working Women's Union was determined to find better employment for its members. Schools were established for higher classes of work. The sewing-schools alone have now turned out nearly 6,000 skilled needle-women, 1300 book-keepers and counting house clerks have been trained, 4,000 teachers of languages have found a field for their labors. This noble work has been carried on chiefly as a benevolent enterprise, and its good results are felt in many cities of Austria.

During the last session of the British Parliament much attention was given to the needs of the coast guard service. It was decided that telephone communication should be made between the lighthouses and the coast guard stations. The dangerous nature of the Goodwin Sands was at the same time carefully considered, and at last a plan has been devised which may be the means of preventing many vessels from sinking in those treacherous, shifting sands. It is proposed to erect an iron watch-house on top of an iron tank 160 feet in diameter, which will be sunk between piles driven into the chalk bed far below the surface. From the watch tower above electric lights would warn vessels of the whereabouts of the sands, and in case of danger telephonic communication with the mainland would secure the prompt help of the life-boat service. It is estimated that this novel lighthouse might be erected at a cost of \$500,000.

Some appalling figures on murder in the United States were recently given at Chautauqua by the Hon. Andrew D. White, the American Minister to Russia. He states boldly that the crime of murder is on the rapid increase in the American Republic—that in 1880 there were but 4000 murders in the country, while in 1891 the number had grown to 6,000, while for both years the number of convicted murders was ridiculously small. We disagree, however, most decidedly with Mr. White, when he draws this conclusion, that because only one in fifty of the six thousand murderers are executed, that lynching may be condoned as the natural protest of the people against what he terms "the maudlin, slushy sentimentality which is called mercy" on the part of the State governors. We consider that though the criminal laws of the Republic are extremely lax, yet it is the sheerest and most wicked folly to encourage mob-law. A lynching is but another murder added to the already lengthy list of crime, and we regret extremely that Mr. White has become the supporter of a barbarous form of injustice.

Sir Charles Euan Smith's mission to Morocco continues to be much talked of. The case briefly summarized is this. Sir Charles was sent to Fez to negotiate a trade treaty with the Sultan. According to the terms of the treaty all heavy duties on British goods were to be abolished—British subjects were to be at liberty to fish upon the coast, and to carry on any business in the interior of the country. The slave markets were also to be suppressed. The Sultan has shown himself an expert at Eastern trickery, and while apparently making the asked-for concessions, has been giving secret orders to the contrary. For instance, in the case of the slave trade, the Sultan readily agreed to use his authority in putting it down, while at same time he issued a letter to the traders which, although it forbade the public sale of slaves upon the street, yet actually established new slave markets in more remote portions of the State. The British diplomatist has not done badly under the circumstances, although many of the British papers condemn his modes of procedure.

The lives of the young people growing up in the remote portions of our Province are too apt to become monotonous. There are few opportunities for improvement—the surroundings are dull—and too often the young men and women decide to seek their fortunes across the border, in the hope of gaining there a training which they were denied in the Provincial country districts. Near Baddeck a sweet American woman, who has partially adopted Cape Breton as her home, is spending both time and money in training the girls of the neighborhood to useful handicrafts. She has established free sewing schools in Baddeck and in neighboring settlements, where the use of the needle is systematically taught by trained teachers. Each of the sixty pupils now under instruction will be given a regular course in plain and fancy sewing, in cutting and fitting—in fact they graduate from the school as trained seamstresses. Many tourists have become interested in this philanthropic undertaking, and have purchased many dainty pieces of the pupils' handiwork to the delight and profit of the bright-faced industrious scholars. The same thoughtful lady has also started a Social Club, which is a centre of culture throughout the county. The topics of the day are discussed and the best magazines read at the weekly meetings. A course of lectures and concerts is given to the public in connection with the club. Some famous men are induced to take part in the free course of lectures. In this summer alone Mr. Kennan, the famous Siberian explorer; Mr. Hubbard, whose noble work in the establishment of speaking schools for the deaf is so well known, and Major Powell, a leading geologist of the United States, are all among the number. The influences of these philanthropic efforts are far-reaching, the early disbanding of families is prevented, a love of industrious habits is implanted in the young girls, an intelligent interest in the affairs of the world and in literature broadens the horizon of many whose minds are too prone to be limited by the farm boundaries. The lady whose well-directed efforts are doing so much for our people, is Mrs. Bell, the wife of the famous inventor of the telephone. Scidom have wealth and energy met in more happy combination, for one great aim of her life seems to be the good that she may do to her fellow-women. We bespeak for Mrs. Bell's school the patronage which is its due.

One of the most delightful trips which can be taken at this season of the year is the tour through and about the Bras d'Or Lakes and through Cape Breton. The scenery is second to none on the continent, the atmosphere is delightfully invigorating, while the accommodation both on land and water is excellent. A sail through the lakes on the *Marion* is not soon forgotten. The great hills rise on either side for miles densely wooded. Low down, close by the water's edge the rails of the new road may be seen. The water birds—gulls and king-fishers circle above the little steamer, wild ducks lead out their broods of scantily-feathered ducklings and dive off with great splashes as the steamer approaches. Great cranes stand stock still on the shore until the waves of the steamer recall them to the facts of life, when they rise with a whirr of their graceful pinions. Whole schools of young fish jump from the water and gleam for an instant in the bright sun. It is almost with regret that the passengers allow themselves to be lured by appetizing odors into the dining saloon of the snug craft. There hunger asserts itself, and the order of one hungry American creates a smile at one end of the table—"Here, waiter, bring me a chop, and another one." And such is the power of the keen salt air, that not only the two chops, but a great variety of provisions beside disappear from the table. On shore at the Grand Narrows, at Sydney or Baddeck, there is much to interest the traveller. The quaint Gaelic service in the Kirk will not soon be forgotten by any who have listened to the bible reading, the sermon, the psalms of David sung to weird tunes, and all in the to us unknown Gaelic tongue. Scotch names predominate—the McDougalls, the McGregors, and most plentiful of all, the McNeils, for in the year 1800 the entire clan McNeil emigrated from Scotland. It is necessary to distinguish between the many who proudly bear the clan name, and we learn with amusement at a village post office that the proper address of one McNeil has the epithet "Sandy" appended, another is distinguished as the "long" McNeil, still another as the "fat" McNeil. There are many delightful drives throughout the country—that over "Smoky Mountain" will give a view which can hardly be equalled in the world. The coal mines are full of interest to the travellers, as are also the gypsum quarries, the lime-kilns, and the magnificent form of the undeveloped Marble Mountain. This portion of our Province, so rich in mineral wealth, in historic association and in magnificent scenery, should be known not only to the American tourist, but also to all the people of Nova Scotia.

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K. D. C. quickly relieves and positively Cures Indigestion.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

CHEERING WORDS.

If any little word of mine
Can make some life the brighter,
If any little song of mine
May make some heart the lighter,
God help me speak that little word,
And take the song I'm singing
And bear it to some lonely dale
To set the echoes ringing;
Echoes that thrill in joyous tone,
'To some one comfort bringing.

BATHOS.—Ho—How calm and still the coean looks in the moonlight!
She.—Do you want salt pork for breakfast or an omelette?

Instead of having "God bless our home" hung on the wall it might be more practical just now to have a framed motto reading. "Do not sit down on the adhesive fly paper."

ROOM FOR SUSPICION.—Chappy.—I almost suspect Dickey of trying to cut me out with Laura, don't you know?

Penelope.—Why?

Chappy.—I saw him kiss her last night.

The good-night kiss he gives her at the door
He'd fain repeat, encore and still encore.
Till she assures him; very firmly, that he's
Mistaken if he thinks all farewells are like Patti's.

THE MODERN COUNTRY.—Barry.—Did you enjoy your trip to the country?

Strangy.—No; I thought all I would need to wear would be old clothes, and as I didn't have my dress suit along I was unable to take part in any of the fun that was going on.

A WARNING TO LITTLE BOYS.

Now is the time when little boys,
Partake of little round green apples,
And little rural funerals
Ensnare from little rural chapels.

Mamma, to Edie, aged three and a half years, just home from her first morning at the kindergarten: "Well, Edie, how did you like it?" Edie; "I didn't like it a bit. The teacher put me on a chair, and told me to sit there for the present. And I sat and sat, and she never gave me the present!"

A RECIPE.

Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
A millionaire's fair daughter
Make a summer grand.

OH, FICKLE MAN.—At the sea side.—Heroic Girl.—"What has become of that handsome man who cheered so loudly when I rescued the little boy from drowning?"

Friend.—He is over there on the veranda proposing to the girl who screamed and fainted."

HOME, SWEET HOME

She bought some gowns, expecting that
In Europe she would roam,
But when her husband paid for them
'They had to stay at home.

It was Smytho's wedding-day, and he was teasing his boy brother-in-law. "Well, Johnny," he said, "I'm going to take your sister away, and have her all to myself, and you won't see her any more." "No, really—are you?" said the boy curiously. "Yes, I am. What do you think of it?" "Nothing. I fancy I can stand it if you can."

"My mother-in-law never understands a joke," says a correspondent of a contemporary. "I finish a good story, and she always looks up and asks, 'Well, what did the other man say?' As she can't appreciate wit, I was surprised to receive a letter from her a few weeks after my little boy had swallowed a farthing, in which the last words were, 'Has Ernest got over his financial difficulties yet?'"

GLAD TO GET HOME.

His linen coat he dons to-day,
Likewise his linen vest,
And to the country takes his way
'To get a rest.

Two weeks hence to the town he hies,
Denuded of his pelf,
And two days on his bed he lies
'To rest himself.

OURSELVES AND OTHERS.—We cannot benefit ourselves without benefitting others also. If we are cheerful, happy, and well, we brighten and invigorate them; if we gain knowledge, we communicate it; if we grow strong and courageous, we afford protection and infuse courage; if we are noble and true, others breathing our spiritual atmosphere become also nobler and truer. Whether we intend it or not, we are always either helping or hurting others by our unconscious influence. Thus we can never stand aloof; we can never say, "Though I do not help, neither will I hinder," for we are always doing one or the other. There is a self-indulgence, it is true, that is often yielded to at others' expense; but then it is also at our own. It may afflict them, but it also degrades us.

VEST POCKET SPELLER.

A good thing for poor spellers—find any word at once, 22,800, indexed, defines, and shows when to drop E at the end of words when ed or ing is added. Distinguishes words pronounced alike but spelled differently.

S. G. SNELL, Windsor,



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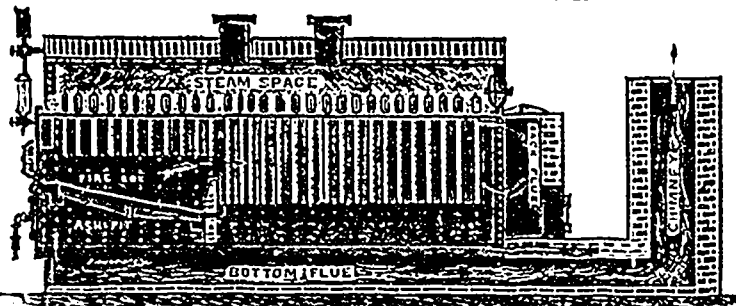
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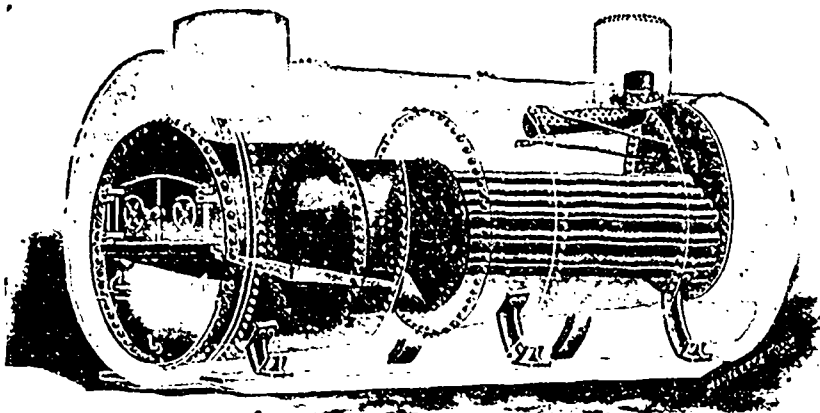
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The new postmaster at Kentville has entered on his duties.

Rev. William Meikle is conducting evangelistic services at Annapolis.

The M. P. A. A. championship games are to be held in St. John on the 17th inst.

The fifth annual congress of the Pan-Presbyterian council will open in Toronto on the 21st inst.

Messrs. Gordon and Keith are placing fifteen new Nordheimer pianos in the Halifax Ladies College.

A young son of J. W. Ryan, of Kentville, fell from a hay mow on Tuesday and broke both arms.

Premier Abbot's health is said to be very poor and it is rumored that he will in the near future resign the position of premier of the Dominion.

If you are at all curious to try something new, write Percy J. A. Loar, Atlanta Cigar Manufacturing Association, 221 Barrington St., Halifax, for particulars.

The will of the late Sir Daniel Wilson, President of the Toronto University, leaves his whole estate valued at \$75,000 to his only child, a daughter.

The Halifax Garrison Artillery will attend service at Brunswick St. Methodist Church on Sunday next, when Rev. Mr. Bond will preach an appropriate sermon.

John McDonald committed suicide at North Sydney last Saturday morning. He was found in the afternoon hanging to the limb of a tree 200 yards from his own house.

The Board of Health of the Province of Quebec has passed several by-laws prohibiting the landing of emigrants by land or water coming from any port infected with cholera.

Governor Daly, Archbishop O'Brien and party, left for the Pacific coast on Tuesday night. Chief Justice Macdonald has been sworn in administrator of the Government *pro tem*.

During a street row at Cornwall, Ont., on Tuesday a constable was killed, one man fatally wounded and a third seriously injured by one McMahon, a desperate man crazed with liquor.

A party of harvest hands, engaged at Winnipeg to work on farms in Dakota, were stopped at the boundary on Monday and refused admission to the state under the alien contract labor law.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, constipation.

James Egan the well known baggage master of the I. C. R. at North Street Station on Monday evening took an over dose of laudanum and had a very narrow escape from death in consequence.

The steamer *Newfield* is now at Hawkesbury and the inspector of hulls at Halifax, has been instructed to make a complete specification of repairs needed in order to advertise tenders for the same.

The captain of the steamer *Damara*, which arrived Sunday night from London, reports that one T. A. Pierce, of Windsor, Ontario, committed suicide on the passage by jumping into the ocean.

In connection with the cholera scare the Government at Ottawa has had assurances from the Allan, Beaver and Dominion lines that they will accept no steerage passengers for Canada, except British and Scandinavian.

The schooner *Franklyn Prince*, from Parrsboro, for Windsor, struck on a ledge of Horton Bluff Lighthouse, about 5 o'clock Saturday evening, filled and sank in less than a hour. There were no lives lost. No insurance.

The Yarmouth steamer *Boston* was sent back to quarantine just as she was entering her dock in Boston Harbor on Saturday last. After inspection she was discharged as she had no sickness or foreign emigrants on board.

For stiffness and strains, rub with Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, and then bind in flannel.

At a meeting of the firewardens on Tuesday evening it was decided to purchase a chemical fire engine, and Alderman Pickering was instructed to write to a number of fire departments in the United States with the view of ascertaining the best make of engine.

The steamer *Manitoba*, which arrived from Glasgow via St. John's Nfld., on Tuesday afternoon, brought forty-two head of thoroughbred cattle and fifteen sheep for Ontario. They were purchased by Jas. Norris and Arthur Johnson and are a fine lot.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Provincial Workmen's Association was held in Antigonish on Thursday and Friday of last week. There was a large attendance of delegates from the various mining localities in Nova Scotia proper and Cape Breton.

A terrible accident occurred at the Blizzard Nickel Mine at Sudbury, Ont., about 4 p. m. on Tuesday, by which several men lost their lives and several others will likely die of their injuries. A large section of the roof fell in, completely burying about 20 miners at the bottom.

The Moncton *Plain Dealer* is again on our table. This paper has not been published for several weeks, because the editor has been taking a rest in the country to recuperate after the hard time that he had last winter in connection with his libel suit and in "driving several bad men out of the city."

THE GENUINE MERIT

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla wins friends whosoever it is fairly and honestly tried. Its proprietors are highly gratified at the letters which come entirely unsolicited from men and women in the learned professions warmly commending Hood's Sarsaparilla for what it has done for them.

The formal opening of Toronto's great annual industrial exhibition took place on Wednesday. The address on behalf of the Exhibition Association was presented to Lieut.-Governor Kirkpatrick, who made an appropriate reply, after which Mrs. Kirkpatrick pressed an electric button, which set the entire machinery in the machinery hall in motion.

One of the largest freights of hake and haddock ever landed at Digby arrived on Friday, on the schooner *Mary E. Wharf*, Capt. Anderson. A total of some 90,000 lbs. was secured as the result of about a week's fishing. The schooner *Uta* and *Unico*, owned by Haines Bros., of Freeport, is being fitted out for sealing in the Bay of Fundy. Captain Stevens will sail as master.

The City Board of Health met on Tuesday evening and discussed the question of quarantine. The following resolution was passed and a copy ordered to be published in the *Royal Gazette*: "Resolved—That no ship from any foreign port, including Great Britain and Ireland, shall land any persons, or passengers, or freight at Halifax port until after receiving partique from the port physician."

John Riddle Patterson, more familiarly known as 'Jock the piper' died at his home in Dartmouth on Tuesday of this week. Mr. Patterson came to Nova Scotia with the 42nd. Highlanders over forty years ago, and has for many years resided in Dartmouth. As piper and messenger of the North British Society and as a citizen of Dartmouth he was well-known and highly respected, and Jock and his bagpipes will long be remembered in Halifax.

The steamer *Harlaw* arrived Saturday morning from the Strait of Belle Isle. Captain Farquhar reports that the warship *Pelican* struck on a ledge of Gul-marsh, and after a time was floated with loss of false keel. Labrador fishing is poor, the herring fishery being a failure. Many of the people at Carrant Island will require assistance to keep them through the winter. A petition signed by 40 of the residents was entrusted to the captain to hand to Mayor Keefe. It strongly appeals for alms. The lobster fishery has also been a failure.

If you are at all curious to try something new, write Percy J. A. Lear, Atlantic Cigar Manufacturing Association, 221 Barrington St., Halifax, for particulars.

The results of the teachers' examinations are now being made known to the candidates who are anxiously awaiting them. Of a large number in Halifax County who entered for Grade B, the following have been successful:—George Fultz, Sackville; Alvin Campbell, Milford; Olga Allen, Dartmouth; Katie Doodey, Halifax; Edward W. Forbes, Dartmouth. Although the results for grade C are not yet made up, yet it is known that Miss McKay, 16 years, and daughter of Supervisor McKay, has made an excellent showing and has secured her license. Of the candidates from Pictou and Windsor who tried for B license, not one passed.

The following despatch from Paris dated Sept. 2nd, contains decidedly unwelcome tidings—"The official cholera figures for yesterday show there were 15 cases and three deaths. The Russian Jews who were expected from Odessa, who have been waiting for two weeks for the arrival of funds to permit of their proceeding to America, have been supplied with money, and to-day they started for Dieppe, where they will board a vessel that will convey them to Canada. Their ultimate destination is the United States, and their object in sailing for Canada is simply to escape the quarantine regulations at United States ports." The department at Ottawa has cabled Sir Charles Tupper to have the British consul at Dieppe informed that if Russian Jews embark for Canada to avoid the United States regulations, the vessel bringing them will be detained the 21 days required by American regulations. The impression prevails at Ottawa that Canada suffers greater danger from the United States than from other quarters.

"CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS"

"La Cadena" and "La Flora." Insist upon having these brands.

An offer of \$120,000 in cash has been made for the exclusive privilege of selling peanuts at the World's Fair. There must be money in the peanut trade.

Thirteen cases of cholera are reported to exist in New York, and one or two deaths have resulted from the disease. Every effort is being made to prevent the spread of the scourge.

There has been scarcely a day within the past three months that the city of Gaadalajara, Mexico, has not been severely shaken by earthquake, and the people are becoming greatly alarmed. The municipal and state buildings, among the most elegant in Mexico, have had their walls badly cracked.

ANNIE BEAOR, Stevensville, Ont.

Characteristics of Hood's Sarsaparilla: The largest sale, the most merit, the greatest cures. Try it, and realize its benefits.

The grand jury at Pittsburg, Pa., yesterday found a true bill against Alexander Bergman, anarchist, for an attempt to murder H. C. Frick, of the Carnegie Steel company. The extreme penalty for all the counts in the indictment will amount to 30 years.

The great Sullivan-Corbett prize fight at New Orleans on Wednesday evening created great excitement throughout sporting circles, the affair arousing much interest even in quiet going Halifax. The results of each round were announced by telegram at the Queen and Halifax Hotels. The final result was fatal to the champion, who has so long held the honors, and the great John L. is monarch of the ring no longer, but must now acknowledge James L. Corbett head man.

HOW TO CURE HEADACHE.

DEAR SIRS,—I have used your Burdock Blood Bitters for biliousness and sick headache and never neglect to praise it. It brings the flush of health to one's cheeks and I recommend it highly.

Mr. Labouchere has gone to Italy. It is thought in London that Mrs. Maybrick will soon be released from prison.

The sale of the estate of the late Charles Stewart Parnell realized only £2,000.

Patti has thrown aside her auburn hair and now reappears in black, having run the gamut of all the colors.

Of the 11,000,000 women in Italy, about 2,000,000 are employed in industrial labor and over 3,000,000 in agriculture.

The London and General Bank, Cameron Street, E. C. suspended payment on 2nd inst. The directors of the bank anticipate that the depositors will receive 15 shillings to the pound.

The eruption of Mount Etna has increased in violence. The woods on the mountain slopes have been devastated, and a dense mass of lava is pouring out of the crater and flowing down the side of the mountain.

The differences between employers and employed at the Salt Union Works, near Northwich, England, which culminated last Friday in fighting between strikers and non-Union employees, has been settled.

There are still a large number of cases of cholera in Paris and Berlin but Hamburg seems to be in the most deplorable state. On Monday in that city there were 969 new cases reported and 369 deaths. The loss of business through the epidemic in the stricken city is estimated at 200,000,000 marks.

The Upper Forest Tinplate Company, near Swansea, England, has announced its intention of closing its works. This will throw 2,000 hands out of employment. Owing to the deep distress prevailing among the hundreds of families in this section through their means of livelihood being cut off, relief funds have been opened.

A London despatch says the epidemic of scarlet fever in London is growing in severity. The number of cases demanding treatment is increasing and special accommodation of the city is entirely exhausted. There are at present 3,645 patients under treatment. Many afflicted persons are awaiting to be admitted to the new hospital buildings.

For the year ending Sept. 1 Egypt's cotton crop amounts to 4,270,000 cwt, the yield being 15 per cent. over that of the preceding year, which had the highest record. Next season is expected to fully equal this, but the market value of cotton is so low that there is little profit to cultivators. Twenty-four thousand bales have been exported to America.

Mr. Gladstone was attacked by a cow while walking in the park at Haverdun on Tuesday of last week, but although badly shaken the grand old man was not injured. The animal was shot and the following goes to prove that there is still some work for the fool killer. A butcher bought the hide of the juicy beast for £2, and immediately closed with an offer of £5 for the trophy. The marksman who shot the beast has taken head, horns and hoofs to Chester for preservation. He has refused an offer of £10 made by one of the grand old man's admirers. It may be added that the teeth of the animal are finding a ready market at half a crown each.

SKODA'S DISCOVERY, the Great German-American Remedy for Heart, Nerve, Liver, Kidneys, Blood. Guaranteed contract with every bottle. Pay only for the good you receive. At all Druggists, \$1.00 per bottle, six bottles \$5.50. If you want to know about SKODA'S REMEDIES, send postal for "Morning Light."



STEPHEN H. WARREN.
FROM THE ISLES OF THE SEA.
Liver & Kidney Trouble
COMBINED WITH
PALPITATION OF THE HEART
CURED!

STEPHEN H. WARREN OF ISLESBORO, ME., IS WELL KNOWN IN HIS NATIVE TOWN, AND THE GREATEST CREDENCE CAN BE GIVEN TO HIS STATEMENT. TO A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SKODA DISCOVERY CO., HE RECENTLY SAID:

"For more than two years I have suffered great misery from what Physicians called Liver and Kidney Trouble. Nearly all the time I would have severe pains in my back and side, with a constant dull pain in the region of my liver. My bowels were constipated. Food **BETTER** THAN distressed me badly, and my heart would palpitate greatly at times, in fact I was well broken up.

For two months I have been taking SKODA'S DISCOVERY and SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS, and I AM A NEW MAN. Appetite good. Bowels in good condition. Heart palpitation all gone. **GOLD** No trouble with Liver or Kidneys now. I AM WELL. You certainly have a wonderful remedy in SKODA'S DISCOVERY as I have taken many of the Sarsaparillas, and have been getting permanent benefit."

THE ONLY MEDICINE SOLD WITH A GUARANTEE CONTRACT WITH EACH BOTTLE. TRY A COURSE (6 BOTTLES) AT OUR RISK, IF NOT BENEFITTED RETURN BOTTLES AND GET YOUR MONEY. PAY ONLY FOR THE GOOD YOU RECEIVE.

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

SKODA'S OINTMENT, the Great German Skin Cure, and finest Cosmetic made. Removes Blackheads, Pimples, etc., as if by magic. 3 oz. tubes in elegant cartons 50 cts.

Have you tried the
'Cable Extra'
CIGAR?

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL,
Within Two Minute Walk of Post Office.
DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor
HALIFAX, N. S.
101 ON PARLE FRANCAISE.



**REGULATE THE
STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS,
AND
PURIFY THE BLOOD.**

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR

Indigestion, Ill-humors, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Blisters, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Ripans Tablets contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Pleasant to take, safe, effectual. Give immediate relief.

Sold by druggists. A trial bottle sent by mail on receipt of 15 cents. Address
THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.
10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

If you wish to advertise anything, anywhere, at any time, write to G. & O. P. ROWELL & CO., No 10 Spruce St., New York.

Ungar's Steam Laundry,
62 & 64 GRANVILLE ST.

We have been in the Laundry Business over twenty years in New York and St. John, and have always given satisfaction. All parties entrusting their work to our care will be sure to be satisfied.

Goods called for and delivered free of extra charge. TELEPHONE 653.

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PROPRIETOR

The Highest Cash Prices paid for
Empty Bottles.

FOYLE BREWERY,
P. & J. O'MULLIN,
Brewers, Malsters & Bottlers.

Sole Manufacturers of

**THE WELL KNOWN TEMPER-
ANCE BEVERAGES,**

Malt and Kraizer Beers.

HALIFAX, N. S.

JOHN PATTERSON,
Manufacturer of Steam Boilers,
For Marine and Land Purpose
Iron Ships Repaired.
SHIP TANKS GIRDERS, SMOKE PIPES and
kinds SHEET IRON WORK.
ESTIMATES given on application.
488 UPPER WATER STREET, Halifax, N. S.

Old Chum

(CUT PLUG.)

OLD CHUM
(PLUG.)

No other brand of
Tobacco has ever en-
joyed such an immense
sale and popularity in
the same period as this
brand of Cut Plug and
Plug Tobacco.

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufac-
turers in Canada.

D. Ritchie & Co.

MONTREAL.

Cut Plug, 10c. ½ lb Plug, 10c.
¾ lb Plug, 20c.

A Sewing Machine Given Away.

We want Agents to canvass for "Canada," the only magazine published in the Maritime Provinces. The subscription price of "Canada" is \$1.00, and every new subscriber will receive FREE a beautiful oleograph picture, 17 by 24. Agents will be allowed a Cash-in-advance Commission of 35 cents on every subscription obtained. Over and above the cash commission, a NEW RAYMOND SINGER SEWING MACHINE, worth \$45, furnished by Messrs. Miller Bros. of Halifax, will be given to the Agent sending the largest number of subscriptions before April 1st, 1893. A WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY, worth \$10, will be given to the Agent sending the second largest number of subscriptions. A prize worth \$1.50 will be given to the Agent sending the largest number of subscriptions each month. "Canada" will be sent FREE, during the competition, to all who signify their intention to compete, and who remit 25 cents in stamps for outfit. No post card.

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BENTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.

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Rubber and Metal Stamps,
Notarial Seals,
Hectograph Copying Pads,
Stencil Cutters, &c.

223 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

EVENTIDE.

Put up the bars and come;
Between the golden and the dark
Will be one unrestful meadow-lark
Pipes out, and also the fields are dumb.
Follow the cattle home:

Down through the warmth and rest
Of faint, soft, quiet fields that lie
Rose-lighted from a summer sky,
And orchard-bordered lanes, where beat
The robins love to rest:

Over the clovered hill
Where whirs the long-bellated dove
And past the brush-lot rabbits love;
Through woodland growing dusk, and still
Save for the whip-poor-will.

And so across the stream
Which murmurs round the stepping stones;
While gentle, intermitting tones
Of mellowed evening cow-bells seem
Part of a summer dream;

Let down the bars, and wait
Till up the softly glowing lane
The last of all the laxy train,
With lowings to its distant mate,
Has loitered through the gate.

The cows are home at last,
Ah me! it seems so short awhile
Since you stood waiting at the stile
Each evening, till I drove them past,
And made the gate bars fast.

And still, as long ago,
When, just as the dews begin to fall,
I hear the long familiar call
And watch the cattle coming slow,
It seems almost as though

The old glad days were here;
And should I find you, as of old,
Waiting between the dusk and gold;
It seems to bring you back so near--
This sunset silence, dear!

And some sweet evening, when
Old dreams stray back again to you,
I'll pass the open gateway too,
And when the bars are up again,
I shall be with you, then!

- Charles Beale.

BOOK GOSSIP.

"The Story of Elizabeth," by Miss Thackeray, is an interesting book lately published in Peterson's series of fiction. Miss Thackeray, who is a daughter of William M. Thackeray, the celebrated author, possesses the happy and rare faculty of narrating briefly yet clearly, and her descriptions are thorough yet not tiresome in detail. "The Story of Elizabeth" is a simple love story, which cannot fail to charm even the most *blase* novel reader. As the price of the book in paper covers is but twenty-five cents, it is within reach of even the limited purse, and should certainly be secured by all who enjoy fresh and pure reading.

Jules Sandeau's "Madeleine" is a love story that approximates very closely to perfection. It is a theme of exceeding purity and beauty, treated by an artist whose style is as finished and delicate as it is firm, and whose French is a model of elegant simplicity. It is not surprising that "Madeleine" has become a classic, ranking with "The Attic Philosopher," and only a little below "Paul and Virginia." Sandeau tells of the salvation of a wrecked life by the agency of a pure and constant love. This volume has also just been published in "Peterson's New Twenty-five Cent Series" of choice fiction, which now numbers over one hundred volumes, and a complete list of them will be sent to any address, and when not to be had of your bookseller, copies will be sent by mail, on receipt of above price by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Messrs. Worthington & Co., of New York, announce for immediate publication as No. 3 in their Fair library "One Year, A Tale of Wedlock," translated from the Swedish, price 25 cents. This is a strange but intensely interesting volume. The heroine is certainly one of the most original figures in contemporary fiction, the character drawing is true to life; its story treats of questions of love and marriage under peculiar circumstances. The narrative is interspersed with many charming descriptions. These publishers also announce for immediate publication as No. 17 in their Rose Library: "Enthralled and Released," by E. Werner. Translated by Dr. Raphael. Illustrated with photogravures; 1 vol.; 11 mo.; cloth \$1.00, or in paper covers, 50 cents; and as No. 29 in their International Library: "Four Destinies," by Theophile Gautier. Translated by Lucy Arrington; 1 vol., 12 mo.; cloth \$1.25, or in paper covers 75 cents. The first, a vigorous and original story, excellently told, presents among other characters a noble who lives in his castle among the mountain fastnesses, with a village below him, of which all the inhabitants are in a way his dependents, and at the same time his enemies. Children shudder at his name, all manner of evil deeds are imputed to him, but he is nevertheless a victim rather than an oppressor, and the clearing up of the mystery which encircles him is full of interest and animation. The setting of the story among the glaciers and the snows, with the ice maiden lurking in the abysses to embrace her prey, makes it weird and poetic. In the "Four Destinies" the author introduces into the love story two political plots, one the restoration of the Indian dynasty, the other an organized effort to release Napoleon from St. Helene. The scene is primarily in England, but gradually extends to India, and embraces the rugged gloomy island of Napoleon's banishment. The brilliant qualities of Gautier's genius are as fully revealed in the descriptive

PUTNERS
IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER
EMULSION

part as in the characterization, which includes an extraordinary variety. The orientalism is a strong feature, and with the poetic handling peculiar to the author, gives the charm of versatility to a story which is at once deep, fascinating and thoroughly sustained in its interest from beginning to end.

The *Jenness Miller Illustrated Monthly* for September is quite up to its usual standard of excellence. The words and music of a charming song, "The Lullaby Sung Mo by Mother," forms a prominent feature. The words are by Foster Coates, and the music by Stephen Massett. Mrs. Jenness Miller has an instructive article on "How to Become a Picture in Your Clothes." There are sketches and portraits of two famous foreigners, the Empress of Germany and Jean Ingelow. Mabel Jenness writes of "Art in Repose and Motion;" Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood tells of "Social Difficulties and Successes;" Prof. Henry Drummond discusses books, and a dozen other well-known writers have timely and instructive articles. Price \$1 a year, 10 cents a copy, of all news agents. Published by the Jenness Miller Co., 114 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The July-August issue of *Canada* comes to hand with a very interesting table of contents. "A Tale of '47," "A Trip to Manitoba in 1891," the conclusion of Sidonie Zilla's charming story, "Tautramar," poems by the Editor, with captivating papers by Pastor Felix, B. A. S., and Theodore Roberts, constitute a remarkable ten cents' worth of summer reading. This most thoroughly Canadian of monthlies is now published at Hampton, New Brunswick, and with the view of largely extending its circulation the publisher offers to send it to new subscribers three months for 12 cents in stamps.

The September number of the *New England Magazine* speaks well for its editor and contributors. It contains matter for all tastes, and manages to combine solid reading with light as few of its competitors do. Among the valuable thought-producing features of this issue are an able exposition of Nationalism and its programme, by the learned Rabbi Solomon Schindler; a judicial examination of the prejudices existing against the Germans, and the considerations that overwhelm them, under the title of "A Plea for the German Element in America," by W. L. Sheldon. "On the Shores of Buzzards Bay," written by Edwin Fiske Kimball and illustrated by M. Lamont Brown, gives entertaining glimpses into the homes and everyday life of several famous men, including Grover Cleveland, Joseph Jefferson, Richard Watson Gilder, Walton Ricketson, the sculptor, and R. Swain Gifford, the painter. Among many other articles, all of which are very interesting as well as instructive, we read with pleasure a paper by Walter Blackburn Hart dealing with "The Author and Society." Harry Romaine has some pretty verses, "A Lover's Fancy." Among other poets who contribute to the attractiveness of the number in this line are Arthur L. Salmon with his "Requiem Aeternam;" P. McArthur with "The Old Man's Song;" Edward W. Barnard, "Patience;" Elizabeth C. Cardozo, "Sorrow Transformed," and James Buckham with "An August Drive." Mrs. Helen Campbell is represented by a good short story, "The Tendencies of U. hello Perkins." Kate Gannett Wells is equally successful in "Mrs. Rex's Brahmin," and Eben E. Rexford's serial, "One of a Thousand," increases in interest in a liberal instalment. Mr. Edwin D. Mead in his Editor's Table really contributes the most forcible article in the number, dealing as he does with Homestead and the Press, the Pulpit and the Politicians. His article is one of the few candid reviews of the Homestead troubles which has appeared.

We understand that J. B. Lippincott Company have arranged for the early publication of a new story by Amelie Rives, whose celebrated work, "The Quick or the Dead?" created such a sensation a short time ago. The new novel is in the nature of a sequel to this famous story, and is entitled "Barbara Doring."

E. P. Powell in the September *New England Magazine* puts forward the thousand and one arguments, commercial, ethical and artistic, that can be made in favor of good highway. This movement for improved country roads is evidently here to stay.

Readers who are fond of good short stories will be delighted with the September number of the *Century Magazine*. Two new writers, John Fox, jr., and Grace Wilbur Conant, contribute excellent stories. "A Mountain Europa" and "Phylida's Mourning." "A Bachelor's Counsellings," by Richard Malcom Johnston, is a delightful bit of humorous work. The series of "Thumb-Nail Sketches" is represented by a bright sketch, "Strange to Say." Musical readers will be charmed with the paper on Antonin Dvorak, the Bohemian composer, who has recently settled in the United States. Sportsmen will find "An Elk-Hunt at Two-Ocean Pass" a fascinating bit of reading, while the paper on "Powder Pack-Horses in Alaska," and on "The Grand Falls of Labrador" will be of interest to all. The continued stories "The Chosen Valley," "Chatelaine of La Frinite," and the installment of Architect Van Brunt's paper on "Architecture at the Columbian Exposition" are all up to their former standard. Excellent illustrations abound, and a novel subject is treated by Brander Matthews in his article on "The Pictorial Poster." Timely subjects are discussed in the Editorial Department, and a page of amusing anecdotes and poetry brings the excellent number to an end.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Condensed Milk and Canning Company, of Truro, have now established a wide reputation and have lately extended their trade to the West Indies. The *Truro News* give us the following information concerning this enterprising Company:—"In addition to their condensing business they have this summer been utilizing their surplus milk in the manufacture of butter. This article meets with a ready sale in the Halifax market, one firm there taking all they make. It is packed in boxes containing 48 pounds, nicely put up in quarter pound prints. This method of packing involves

considerable more labor than putting it in tubs, but the extra price received for the prints warrants the trouble. In fact at prices which are now being paid for milk it is doubtful if butter could be profitably made except in the manner above described. Their different brands of milk and coffee are so well known as to need no description in this article, but we would draw attention more particularly to a new article now being prepared and soon to be placed on the market. We refer to the condensed tea, an article which we think should meet with a ready sale. It is put up like the milk and coffee in one pound cases, but it is more economical than the coffee, in that about half the quantity serves to make a nice cup of tea. The advantages of this preparation must be readily apparent to all lovers of a good cup of tea, and in this Province their name is legion. For excursions, picnics and fishing or hunting expeditions, it will be particularly convenient, enabling anyone to enjoy the "cup that cheers" with very little trouble and at trifling expense. The company have made a shipment of over 50 cases of their various goods to the Toronto Exposition."

The Montreal Cotton Mill, situated in Valleyfield, P. Q., is the largest in the Dominion. Extensive alterations and additions are now being made, and when these are finished the mill will contain 1700 looms and 80,000 spools, which, with dye-house and twisting department, employ 1,250 hands. The Valleyfield Mill is entirely driven by water. The Company here possesses one of the finest water powers in the country. The new flume now being erected will give them a total of 2,000 horse power, whilst at a very comparatively small cost some 8,000 horse power could be developed. The productions of this mill are the most varied of any mill in Canada, and consists of all kinds of dyed cotton goods used for linings and dresses, from the cheapest cambric to the dearest satteen. The quality and quantity of goods produced have been increased every year for the last five years, so that notwithstanding an increased production of over 25 per cent the Company are behind with their orders, and have to increase their plant. The Company also owns a large farm of 400 acres and a considerable number of tenements. They support a club for the use of their English help, in which there is a billiard room (two tables), a library, a card room, and a skating rink. The capital of the Company is \$1,000,000, and the Company has paid since its formation an average dividend of over 6 per cent. The next largest mill in the Dominion is the Hochelaga Cotton Factory at Montreal, which has 1,238 looms and 70,000 spools.

The Trenton correspondent of the *New Glasgow Enterprise* says:—"The Steel Company have nearly completed a large machine shop and are going to erect another building, an addition to their rolling mills. It appears that this place is destined to become one of the largest manufacturing centres in the Lower Provinces, it has every advantage. Nearly every day we hear of new discoveries of iron deposits in the eastern part of this county, bringing out the fact that there is a boundless supply of the raw material; and coal too within easy reach, and together with the native energy and push of the men who are at present guiding the Steel Company to financial success. We say with such facilities and with such ability as we possess, the man with one eye can tell that the prospects for this fast growing place are brilliant."

PIPE SMOKERS.

You may be satisfied with the brands of tobaccos you have been using for years. Grant it; that you are satisfied. As there is always room for improvement, we ask you to try our OLD CHUM PIPE, or cut smoking tobacco, and we believe you will be better satisfied. In any case a trial won't hurt you. Don't delay upon the order of buying, but buy at once.



Mrs. Anna Sutherland

Kalamazoo, Mich., had swellings in the neck, or From her 10th Goitre year, causing 40 Years great suffering. When she caught cold could not walk two blocks without fainting. She took

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And is now free from it all. She has urged many others to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and they have also been cured. It will do you good.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure all Liver, Kidney, sick headache, biliousness, sour stomach, nausea,

Fresh and Salted Beef, Vegetables, Mutton, Pork, Bread, &c.

J. A. LEAMAN & CO. Wholesale & Retail Victuallers,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF CANNED GOODS, BOLOGNAS, &c.

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NEW GOODS.

- DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.
- SAND GRAINED DRAWING PAPER
- WHATMAN'S " "
- CARTRIDGE " "
- TRACING PAPER.
- PROCESS PAPER.
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- DRAWING PENS
- and a General Assortment of ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

A. & W. MACKINLAY, 137 Granville Street.

COMMERCIAL.

On the whole business continues to show an improvement in most lines.

A rather novel case was recently tried in an English court, the value of which consists in its bearing upon the right of an employee to judge of the business policy of his employer. A contemporary reports as follows:— "A clerk in an English grocery store believed that to sell sugar alone without any profit is a delusion and a snare. Accordingly he refused to supply a customer who wanted nothing but sugar, and a complaint was lodged with his employer, resulting in his dismissal. He then had the check to sue his employer for two weeks' salary in lieu of notice. The judge said the evidence clearly showed that the plaintiff had refused to do a lawful act, and his employer was entitled to discharge him in the manner adopted. A verdict was of course given for defendant." As the *London Grocer* says: "We do not agree with the system of selling sugar without a profit. We believe it to be a mistake, an ill advised measure of commercial policy, and no common sense grocer will stand up in its defence." But the clerk has no right to set himself up as the reformer; that is the business of the grocer. He, not his clerks, must arrange his own system of trading, and if a clerk refuses to comply therewith, the employer has only one remedy, viz., dismissal. However, we advise our readers, says the *N. E. Grocer*, "to get a profit on their sugar, and then they can sell it without suffering even if they sell nothing else in the transaction."

Returning to the subject of a coinage currency to which we referred last week we may remark that silver has become so cheap in the markets of the world that it ought not to be regarded—even when minted—as anything more than "token" of value. Counterfeiters in Canada and the United States have long known that the difference between the value of pure silver and that put forth as current coin is very large. At present \$1 in coin actually contains only 65 cents of pure silver. Of course the government agrees to redeem the 65 cents by paying \$1 in gold on demand. This margin gives an immense encouragement to counterfeiters, as it enables them to turn out any quantity of *fac similes* of the current coin as pure or even purer than those issued by the government, making them secure against any risk of detection. Economists begin to ask upon what grounds a government of the present day assumes the monopoly of reducing metals to coins. There is no logical right in this, and as silver has been practically brought to the level of a token of exchange, the question will soon press why the putting of it in a convenient shape for handling should not be made free—only exacting that coins before being issued be examined by officers appointed for that purpose to determine their intrinsic value and to mark them accordingly, just as is done in the case of other commodities.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NEW YORK. September 3rd, 1892.—Following the beneficial effect of such influences as the legal decision against the Texas Railroad Commission, the decision of Chancellor McGill against the Reading Company, and the cessation of the Buffalo strike,—the course of the Stock Market during the past week has been reactionary, and that tendency has been encouraged by the continued rapid reduction of the bank reserves, by the spread of cholera in foreign ports closely connected with the United States, and by the withdrawal of the Great Northern Railroad from the Transcontinental Association.

One factor appears patent with the recent test of values,—namely, that as a rule, stocks are in the hands of a fairly strong class of holders. Capitalists associated with great railroad interests have, in one way or another, become the owners of very large amounts of shares, and although they may be in some cases unwilling holders, yet the fact is not to be ignored that they are able to support their transient investments until affairs take a turn more favorable to marketing them. To this extent, the situation is very different from one in which 'outsiders' are the chief holders.

This factor is backed by another of substantial importance. The position of railroad finance is to-day a stronger one than has ever been realized before. Competition is under more effective control than for many years past, management is no longer subject to the discreditable speculative manipulations that were rampant in even our best roads, economy and thoroughness have become a matter of emulation among officials, and there is less than for many years past of the dangerous policy of constructing extensions and branches long in advance of any possible remuneration for the outlay. Under these circumstances, railroad capitalists have acquired confidence in the enterprises to which they have made advances, and are no longer mere manufacturers of stocks and bonds to be palmed off on the public as quickly and completely as possible, but themselves *bona fide* investors.

The prospects of traffic are also encouraging to holding. Adding to the crops of this year the large surpluses brought over from 1891, the quantity of agricultural products to be brought to the seaboard may be expected to prove unusually large. That the general trade of the country is active the returns of the bank clearing houses throughout the country clearly indicate, the transactions at the south and on the Pacific coast even showing now an increase over last year.

Another encouragement, and its full force has not yet been realized,—comes from the evidence of recent events that our great transportation interests may depend upon the protection of the law as against the doctrines of 'grangerism' on the one hand and the violence of organized labor on the other. Instead of a reign of lawless hostility to incorporated enterprise in almost every form, which had made capital to the last degree timid and distrustful, we have the promise of an assertion of the force of law which is calculated to infuse new life into the industries of the nation.

The wholesome influence of the foregoing factors is, at the moment, prevented from having its natural effect upon the value of securities by certain external considerations, chiefly monetary. The large exports of gold have drawn down the reserves of the Associated Banks, and the shipments

of currency to the interior for moving the crops will reduce the stock of lawful money in the banks to a still lower point. We have been told from Chicago that that city has become the money centre and the cash depository for the Western country, and that consequently New York need no longer trouble itself about its responsibility for supplying the demand for cash incident to the great fall money movement. Judging from the experience of the past month, New York is likely to have to contribute as much as Chicago.

The silver question remains a factor of more or less disturbance, and one that is becoming more imminently urgent for settlement. It must very soon be decided once for all what shall be the permanent status of that metal in the United States. The Monetary Conference, whose sittings are to commence within about a month, will by its decisions precipitate and compel an early choice of final action by this country. If it should turn out that a sufficient number of influential governments will join the United States in determining the future valuation of silver, and in removing all legal restraints upon its coinage and its legal tender force, then the question will be settled for us on the basis of free coinage of both the metals.

I advise only buying on the pronounced breaks during the coming week and only for temporary holding, as the present temper of the market points downwards."

DRY GOODS.—The week has been a very busy one among wholesalers. The house trade is beginning to be brisk and shipping is increasing. Ricing week has livened up business to a marked degree. Travellers have generally come home to rest for the fall campaign, but most of them will start out again next week. Letter orders for staple fall goods are now coming in, and they will doubtless increase from now on. The prices of cottons for the spring trade show a general advance.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The local pig iron market has shown but slight improvement during the past week. Stocks here are still light, as much iron has not as yet been stored. L. Glasgow warrants have declined to 42s. 1d. Bar iron is steady. Prices are unchanged and the mills report a fair output. Transactions in tin plates, terno plates and Canada plates have been small, giving no quotable change. Tin continues very weak in England, being quoted at £93. 10s. with prospect of a further decline.

BREADSTUFFS.—There is no improvement in the local flour market. The demand is still of a hand-to-mouth kind, and buyers have the best of it in all negotiations. Oatmeal is purely nominal. Feed, though dull, is steady. All English cables report wheat easier and corn dull. The French country markets are quiet. The only change worthy of noticing in Chicago was a decline of about $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in wheat, and a general lack of life in the market there. Other United States markets report no tangible change.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market shows no change, the demand being confined to a jobbing movement, and prices are steady. At Chicago pork has advanced 10c. to 20c. per barrel, but hogs have declined about 15c. The cattle market was steady while that for sheep was dull.

BUTTER.—The local market for choice butter has advanced about 2c. per tub since our last report, and really good is firmly held for an advance which owners fully anticipate. Buyers on English account having secured the bulk of the product of the Upper Provinces for export, little or none finds its way here, and as many of our farmers who used formerly to churn their milk now sell to the cheese factories, the Provincial supply of butter runs below the average as regards quantity. This is a matter that will, doubtless, regulate itself in time, but meanwhile it is "rather inconvenient" to consumers. A London letter reports: "The sultry weather has kept things quiet in the butter market, but the shortness of supply has imparted an unlooked for strength which has kept prices up, though Danish has been slightly easier. There is a demand for American and Canadian, which sell around 80s. to 90s. for creameries. In Liverpool, there is a good demand for scarce arrivals of Canadian, which sell at about 70s. to 80s. for kinds suitable for confectionery purposes, while choice creamery is absent and much wanted. Agents would be glad of consignments of bulk, or samples with firm offer. Last week's imports into Liverpool, 1,375 pkgs."

CHEESE.—The turnout of cheese in Nova Scotia promises to be the largest in its history, but most of the make this season is held in first hands. The local market continues to be amply supplied for the small consumptive demand that exists, and prices are not noticeably changed. In London the market is very firm for cheese, and American and Canadian are still in request at former quotations, though there is no further advance on the rates of last week, there being a fair quantity in second hands. Current rate is 48s. for prime. Soft, meaty, white and clean colored sell very freely as low and at 38s. to 42s., according to quality. From Liverpool we are asked to advise factory men who are making white not to change to fancy colored, which is just now in most demand at slightly higher rates than white, because it is expected the latter will be in most demand in the near future.

EGGS.—It is hard to assign eggs to a proper commercial status in the local market just now. Farmers appear to be too busy to bother with forwarding them to market, and they are accumulating in the country districts. The few men who try to take advantage of the situation expect large prices, which they cannot obtain when it is known that within a week or two very large quantities will be thrown upon this market at almost any price. A fair valuation at present is about 10c. to 12c. per dozen. In London eggs are a quiet market, with prices unaltered. Demand for Canadians is improving and they sell well on arrival at the ports. Liverpool merchants are asking 7s. per long hundred for extra selected, and there is an enquiry amongst them for limed to arrive during the last three months of the year. In Glasgow, prices are steadily advancing for fresh stuff, which is easily disposable on landing, the freshest stock now beginning to get scarce. Canadians sell as soon as brought from the holds; but it is just a little too early for them up North in the estimation of some dealers, who consider the best period

for them to be in the fall and towards the close of the year, when it is not easy to get supplies of saleable stuff elsewhere.

FRUITS.—The dried fruit market is quiet and stocks are so small that they will allow of but little business being done till the new stocks arrive. Quotations at present must be regarded as merely nominal.

SUGAR.—The local market is very firm, though prices have not as yet advanced. Although our prices have been generally higher than those in the States, they are at the present time 5-16 to 1c. lower. Yellows are unchanged but firm. The world's sugar markets continue to advance both for raw and refined, and the position at present appears to be very strong, with the indications of a further rise. A private cable from London to day says. "Cane firm, with little offering, Java, 16s, beets, firm, but quiet, 14s. 11d. September, fair refining, 13s. 9d." This shows an advance of 4 1/2d. for beets over the price last week. In New York, the Trust has put up the price of granulated to 4 1/2 16c., an advance of 1/2 to 3/4 16c. over last week. Sales of 80,000 bags of Centrifugal, 96 p. c., on account, have been made in New York during the week at 3 1/2c., an advance of 1/2c. The feeling is that beet may advance considerably, as freights from Holland are already advancing on account of the cholera, and it may be impossible to secure vessels that are willing to take their chance of an indefinite quarantine on their arrival at this side.

TEAS AND COFFEES.—The tea market continues quiet, as buyers are waiting for further arrivals of the new season's tea. The market is in very good shape, and imports, particularly of low grades, promise to be a good deal lighter this year than last. There is a fair movement in coffees at firm values.

FISH.—The fish business continues to be stagnant in this market. Deep sea fish are received in quite average quantities, but scale fish, such as mackerel, herring, etc., are very scarce. Still outside demand and prices are slack, so that the catchers practically get little to pay them for their toil. Advices from the herring fisheries are to the effect that the Labrador catch promises to be a complete failure, while there will be a small catch of Cape Breton fish. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, Sept. 7.—"Sales of Cape Breton herring have taken place at \$5.50, and Newfoundland at \$4.50 to \$5. Dry cod sold at \$4.75 to \$5, green cod is quoted at \$5 to \$5.25 for good to choice large fish." Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 7.—"The receipts of mackerel and Georges cod have been light the past week, as most of the fleet were at home last week for the celebration. The arrival of a number of bankers, a little too late for the anniversary displays, helps to swell the volume of codfish receipts for the week. New Georges codfish at \$6.87 per qtl for large, and small at \$4.87; Bank \$6.12 1/2 for large and \$3.25 for small; Shore \$5.50 and \$4.25 for large and small, Rips \$6.25 and \$4.25. Dry Bank \$6; medium \$3.50. Cured cusk at \$4 per qtl.; hake \$2; haddock \$2.50; heavy salted pollock \$3 and English cured do. \$3.87 per qtl. Newfoundland herring \$4 per bbl. Pickled codfish \$4, haddock \$3.75; halibut heads \$3.50; sounds \$13; tongues and sounds \$12; tongues \$11; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14; California salmon \$16; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN JAPAN.

There can be no doubt that socially and civilly the position of the Japanese woman is low to the point of servitude. An American woman, who sits at the top of the human tree in regard to the rights and privileges of her sex, would indeed shudder with sympathy, or redder with indignation if the full truth could be told about the situation of her Japanese sisters. Practically they have no personal rights from birth to death. They belong throughout, in the very and to a great degree in fact, to some man or other, first their father, next their oldest brother, afterward their husband and his male relations. They hardly ever hold property, since the family is perpetuated along the male line only, and real and personal estates pass to the boys. They have little or no voice in choosing their husbands, yet take one they must before they are twenty years old, but that husband, whom they have not wanted, has almost unquestioned right to divorce his wife upon the smallest reason or for none at all. There exists really no true check upon this except what resides in the force of the opinion of neighbors.

Out of five hundred marriages, two hundred at least end in some sad and capricious situation, for the husband can get rid of his wife on the ground of too much gossiping or because of disagreement with the mother-in-law; and the worst of it is that the children afterwards belong to him exclusively. That is one reason why these wives are so divinely patient. Too patient indeed, we should all here say, but there hangs over their heads that perpetual sword of Damocles, the fear of dismissal, and to maintain their position they must please their lords and masters. In point of fact there is no marriage at all in Japan. There are ceremonies, presents, family dinner parties, puttings on and off of pretty dresses, but the so-called nuptial alliance is a matter of domestic arrangement, and has simply no legal or civil force at all. When the nakodo or agent has arranged a match, and all has been settled between the two houses, the bride and bridegroom drink nine little cups of sake together, and the bride's name is transferred at the registry office of the Ku from her father's abode to that of her husband's father's, where she will henceforth become her lord's constant body servant and the humble servant of his mother, who might make life a hell for her, and simply seldom does because Japanese natures are so much better than Japanese systems, and so for the most part the little brown people get on very well together.

But the father parts with his daughter for good and all at marriage, except so far as visits of affection and compliment go, and for this reason, as in most oriental countries, daughters cannot be so much valued in Japan as sons. The daughter, dear as she may prove by her amiability, will some day or other disappear entirely from the domestic roof; while the son or sons are a permanent investment, carefully brought up and treasured by the Japanese father and mother, because, as old age approaches, it is the regular

thing for the parents to give up the business and cares of life and to lead an easy time, maintained entirely by their male children. This is everywhere an accepted rule. The merchant, farmer or householder so retiring is called "Go Inkyo," and is treated with most abounding respect and indulgence; for it is one of the central virtues of Japan unboundedly to reverence old age. We might almost indeed forgive the vast mischief that Confucius has wrought for China and indirectly for Japan, by his abominable philosophy of Opportunism, when one sees everywhere in the two countries this noble and tender deference paid to gray hairs.

Truly writes Miss Bacon. To the time-honored European belief that a young man must be independent and enterprising in early life in order to lay by for old age, the Japanese will answer that children in Japan are taught to love their parents rather than ease and luxury, and that care for the future is not the necessity that it is in Europe and America, where money is above everything else—even filial love. This habit of thought may account for the utter want of provision for the future and the disregard for things pertaining to accumulation of wealth which often strikes curiously the foreigner in Japan. A Japanese considers his provision for the future made when he has brought up and educated for usefulness a large family of children. He invests his capital in their support and education, secure of bountiful returns in their gratitude and care for his old age. It is hard for the men of old Japan to understand the rush and struggle for riches in America—a struggle that too often leaves not a pause for rest or quiet pleasure until sickness or death overtakes the indefatigable worker." The Japanese woman herself gets an immense benefit from it, for when she comes to be Omasan, that is "auntie," or Omasan, which is "grandmother," the hard part of her life is over, and she rests among her children honored and cared for, without complaint. On the whole I am afraid that the two happiest periods in these gentle and self-denying lives are childhood and declining years.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS	
SUGARS.			
Cut Leaf.....	5 1/2	Stocks at hand here of all kinds of Bread-	
Granulated.....	4 1/2 to 4 3/4	stuffs are in light supply, and prices are well	
Circle A.....	4	maintained until fresh supplies reach us. If	
White Extra C.....	3 1/2	our anticipations are realized we shall reduce	
Standard.....	3 1/2 to 3 3/4	quotations in our next issue, but in face of	
Extra Yellow C.....	3 1/2 to 3 3/4	light stocks we leave them unaltered. Hay	
Yellow C.....	3 1/2	will be offering freely towards the close of	
TEA.			
Congou Common.....	17 to 19	the month. The market west is weak, and on	
" Fair.....	20 to 23	new wheat flours slightly easier. The inter-	
" Good.....	25 to 29	ruption to the export trade, owing to quaran-	
" Choice.....	31 to 33	tine regulations at the ports of shipment	
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 38	from the United States, having a demoralizing	
Oolong Choice.....	37 to 39	effect upon the wheat and flour markets.	
MOLASSES.			
Barbados.....	32	FLOUR.	
Demerara.....	3 to 3 1/2	Manitoba Highest Grade Patents..... 5.40 to 5.50	
Diamond N.....	47	High Grade Patents..... 4.45 to 4.55	
Porto Rico.....	32 to 33	Good 90 per cent. Patents..... 4.25 to 4.30	
Cienfuegos.....	29 to 31	Straight Grade..... 4.10 to 4.25	
Trinidad.....	29	Good Seconds..... 3.65 to 3.85	
Antigua.....	29	Graham Flour..... 4.60 to 4.75	
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47	Oatmeal..... 4.10 to 4.25	
" Bright.....	47 to 55	" Rolled..... 4.45	
BISCUITS.			
Pilot Bread.....	8 00	Kiln Dried Cornmeal..... 2.90 to 3.00	
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2	" " In Bond..... 2.80 to 3.00	
Soda.....	6 1/2	Rolled Wheat..... 5 00	
do. in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2	Wheat Bran per ton..... 18.75 to 19.00	
Fancy.....	8 to 15	Middlings "..... 18.75 to 20.00	
HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.			
Apples, per bbl., Am.....	4.50	Cracked Corn including bags..... 30.00	
Oranges, Jamaica, per case.....	nunc	Ground O'Cake, per ton..... 85.00	
" Messina, per box.....	9 00	Moules..... 24.00 to 28.00	
Lemons, per case.....	5.50 to 6.00	Split Peas..... 4.10	
Cocoanuts, new per 100.....	5.00	White Beans, per bushel..... 1.35 to 1.45	
Onions, New Malta, per lb.....	2 1/2	Pot Barley, per barrel..... 3.90 to 4.50	
" American, per lb.....	3c.	Canadian Oats, choice quality..... 40 to 41	
Dates, boxes, new.....	5 to 5 1/2	P. E. Island Oats..... 41 to 43	
Raisins, Valencia..... new.	5 to 5 1/2	Hay..... 14.00 to 15.00	
Figs, Etemo, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	10 to 11	J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head o	
" small boxes.....	9 to 10	Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S	
Prunes Stewing, boxes.....	6 to 7		
Bananas.....	2.25 to 3 00		

FISH.		PROVISIONS.	
	Ex Vesso.	Ex Store	
MACKEREL—			
Extras.....	00 00	22 00	Beef, Am. Ex Mess, duty paid..... 12.50 to 13.00
No. 1.....	00 00	19 00	" Am., Plate..... 13.00 to 13.50
" 2 large.....	60 00	15 00	" Ex, Plate..... 13.50 to 14.00
" 2.....	00 00	12 00	Pork, Mess, American..... 16 00 to 16 50
" 3 large, Reamed.....	7 00	8 50	" American, clear..... 18.00 to 18.50
" 3, Reamed.....	6 50	7 50	" P. E. I. Mess..... 16.00 to 16.50
" 3 large, Plain.....	6 50	7 50	" P. E. I. Thin Mess..... 14.00 to 14.50
" 3 Plain.....	6 00	6 50	" Prime Mess..... 11.50 to 12.50
Small.....	00 00	6 00	Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island..... 12
HERRING.			
No. 1 C. B. July.....	4.75	5.25	" American..... 10 to 11
" 1 Fall Split.....	0.00	4.00	Hams, P. E. I., green..... 9
" 1 Fall Round.....	0.00	3.75	Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable
" 1 Labrador.....	0.00	6.00	to be changed daily.
" 1 Georges Bay.....	0.00	2.25	
" 1 Bay of Islands.....	0.00	3.25	
Alewives, No 1.....	4.25	5.50	
SALMON.....			
No. 1, 3/4 bri.....	00.00	15.00	
No. 2, 3/4 bri.....	00.00	14.00	
" 3, 1/2.....	00.00	13.00	
Small.....			
CODFISH.			
Hard C. B.....	0 00	5 50	
Western Shore.....	0 00	5 00	
Bank.....	0 00	4 50	
Bay.....	0 00	3 25	
Newfoundland.....	0 00	none	
Haddock.....	0 00	2 75	
Bank & Western.....	0 00	3 75	
Hake.....	0 00	8.00 to 8.25	
Pollock.....		3 00	
Hake Sounds, per lb.....	12 1/2		
Cod Oil, per gal.....	30	83c	

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	22
" " in Small Tubs.....	16 to 18
" " Good, in large tubs, new.....	16 to 18
" " Store Packed & oversalted.....	17
Canadian Township, new.....	20
" " Western.....	18
Cheese, Canadian.....	18
" Antigonish.....	11
SALT.	
Factory Filled.....	\$1.50
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	1.50
Liverpool, 3/4 hhd.....	1.40
" " Afloat.....	1.40
Capri.....	none
Turks Island.....	none
Lisbon.....	none
Coarse W. I.....	none
Trapan.....	1.25
" " Afloat.....	1.25

"QUEEN BESS."

"Ah, Bess! Queen Bess! how lovely you look in your plain black grenadine; while, no matter how I dress, I am always the same little dowdy!"

Mattie Martin says these words as we sit talking together in the library.

"A sorry queen, indeed, Mattie," I answer. "For where is my kingdom? I suppose you mean it is the school-room?"

"Now Bess," exclaimed Mattie, in her easy, good-natured voice, "you know very well that any one as beautiful as you is always a queen of hearts."

I lightly close the speaker's lips with my hand.

"Hush, Mattie! I am only Bessie Alwyn, your sister's music-governess, and dependant upon your mother's kindness for a home. So don't call me 'Queen Bess' any more. That was all well enough in the old days."

Just now her mother's voice calls Mattie, and I am left alone with my thoughts, which are somewhat sad to-night.

Five years ago—how well I remember the first day I came to Martin Place, where, on my return from boarding-school, my father brought me to place me in his dear friend's care. I can recall just now how cordially I was welcomed. I was sixteen then, and my wealthy father thought nothing too good or too handsome for his little Bess.

I remember how we so enjoyed ourselves—we three—Mattie, her brother Neil and myself. What delightful sails and drives we had together, and how the time flew for one short year! Then Neil went away to enter a French medical university, and Mattie and I were left alone together. I missed Neil very much, for he had grown dearer to me than I imagined. Then I realized that it was not mere friendship I felt for him, but all the fervor of a girl's first love; and that he loved me I knew full well.

But then something happened that drove everything else from my mind. The business in which my father's wealth was invested failed—a disastrous failure; and then tidings came to me, his motherless daughter, that the shock had brought on a paralytic stroke. Then (oh, the anguish of it!) he was dead before I could go to him. So I was left alone in the world, and poor.

Though fairly educated, I had no particular talent save for music; and even that was more a thing of instinct than of practice or study, for as soon as I seized the soul of an idea my fingers had always readily followed my thoughts, and I had not paid the attention I should have done to the rules and technicalities. What should I do? Then Mrs. Martin, my father's friend, in her kind, womanly way (not wishing to hurt my pride by offering me a home for mere charity,) asked me to stay and oversee her little Ethel's studies, and give her music lessons.

"Teach her to play as well as you do, Bessie," she said, when I tried to show how much inferior I was to Mme. Desdorf, Ethel's present teacher, "and I am sure I shall be satisfied."

So I staid. Since then four years have passed, and before long the absent son of the house is to come home. He will return to us with the well earned title of "doctor." I wonder if he will be changed, and if he will remember—Ah, but things are very different with me now! I am not the same lively, elegantly dressed Bess of old.

These are the thoughts that flit through my mind as I sit in the dusk. I am aroused by the door opening, and looking up, I can just see the outlines of a manly form.

"Here in the dark and alone, Miss Alwyn? Let me light up for you."

It is Mr. Charles North who speaks—one of the guests who have been making Martin Place gay for the few weeks past. The others have gone, but he still stays, awaiting Neil's return.

I rise and stand silently under the full glare of light. I know Mr. North's eyes are scanning my face (indeed he seldom loses an opportunity of doing so,) and he must detect the tear-traces.

"What! Crying, Miss Alwyn?—Surely tears are not fit for those lovely eyes!"

Before he can continue his complimentary strain I make my escape.

The next morning as I sit in the school-room, with Ethel at my knee, trying to initiate her into the bane of most girls, arithmetic, Mattie comes to me, and, without speaking, places a picture in my hand.

It is a *carte-de-visite* taken in Paris, and represents a bright, naive girl's face, with the head draped, Spanish fashion, in black lace.

"Who is it?" I ask, admiringly.

Then sending Ethel away (who is nothing loath to escape from the multiplication table), Mattie sits herself down with what she dearly loves—a story to tell.

"That is 'Rielle de Moran, and you will see if she is as pretty as her picture when she comes with Neil next week."

"Why, Mattie! Neil isn't married?"

"No, not married; but I guess he is engaged, and to that lovely girl. Isn't she charming?"—enthusiastically.

"Go on, Mattie," I say, impatiently.

"Well, it's a regular romance," says Mattie. "Her father was a physician in Paris, and he met Neil and took a great fancy to him, and invited him to his house. Of course, Neil was introduced to his daughter Gabrielle. They call her 'Rielle. From what my brother says, he must have spent lots of his time there.

"By and by the old gentleman died. And what do you think? He left his daughter and all her immense fortune in our Neil's care!"

"So Neil writes to mamma in the letter she received to-day that, in addition to himself, we may expect next week Miss De Moran and her old housekeeper, who is to come with her. Now, Bess, for once, haven't I a very interesting story to tell?"

"Very interesting," I answer.

And my voice sounds strangely to myself; but Mattie is not very observing.

After she has gone, I wander down the terrace to the lake, and there, in a quiet retreat, think it all over.

How blank the approaching years look to me! Neil's noble face comes before my mind. Can it be that all this time I have been foolishly dreaming of a future in which he shall share, and that he has forgotten me? If so, I must drive such thoughts away now.

'Rielle! What a sweet, odd name!

"Miss Alwyn!" I hear some one say, who, coming down the grassy terrace steps, has caught sight of me in my distant nook.

If there is anything I hate, it is a *tele-a-tele* with Mr. North. I come down out of the summer-house, which is just beside the lake, and stepping into the tiny boat which is always moored there for the accommodation of the guests of the house, with a few vigorous pulls at the oars, am out some way upon the water before Mr. North reaches the shore.

If my heart were not so heavy, I should surely smile at the baffled, disappointed expression on my admirer's face.

Why will he persist in following me? I am never anything but coldly polite to him; but whenever he has been at Martin Place he has annoyed me with lover-like words and looks, never heeding my sharp replies and scornful glances.

I know that some would think it strange of me; for is not Mr. North handsome, of good family, and rich?

Monday arrives, and Neil has come.

I lean over the balusters, and watch the group in the hall below. Neil introduces a tall, slender girl to his mother and sister, and then a little elderly woman.

Soon I hear him say: "Where's Bess?"

Then I go down.

I now make up my mind that I do not like Miss De Moran, though I acknowledge, even to myself, that her portrait does not flatter her. She is gracefully tall, with a pliant, willowy figure, with dark hair and glorious eyes, which, as she lays her little soft hand in mine, seem to read me through and through.

"So this is Queen Bess?" she says, turning to Neil and smiling.

By that I see that he must have spoken of me to her.

I watch them together all the evening, and notice, with a great sinking at the heart, what a perfect understanding exists between them; and I feel that Mattie is right. If not already engaged, they soon will be. No one must think that I am sitting quietly by myself while thinking all these things. Far from it. I am more than usually gay.

Mr. North at first seems amazed by my unwonted friendliness, then readily responds.

I catch Neil's eyes turned in my direction now and then with a grave expression in their depths, but my fun only waxes merrier, and when Mr. North proposes a stroll in the garden, I rise and take his arm, nodding a gay good-bye to the rest. The next week is a whirl of pleasure. I am wretchedly unhappy, but I do not show it. Mr. North is as devoted as ever, and I laugh and flirt with him all the long evenings.

Through the day I am busy with my little charge; so thus far I have successfully avoided meeting Neil alone. I keep aloof from Miss De Moran, too; and though we have been for some time under the same roof, we are no better acquainted than at first. Whether the dislike I feel is reciprocated I do not know, though I fancy she is too indifferent to the subject to give it a thought. There is a wide difference between a lovely heiress and a poor teacher.

The days go by. I am out walking this afternoon with Ethel. We have been to the village, and are coming home. Suddenly a quick step approaches, and some one comes to my side, and lifts his hat. It is Neil. I bow coldly, but the hand which clasps Ethel's trembles.

"I am so glad to have met you!" he says. "I haven't had a chance to speak to you yet, save before a room-full of people."

I answer with some commonplace, and the conversation lags, despite all Neil's efforts to the contrary.

"Oh," I exclaim, suddenly, "here comes Mr. North."

Neil mutters something under his breath, which I do not catch; then turning to me, he says, abruptly: "Bessie, tell me truly—are you engaged to that gentleman?"

I flash a haughty look at him.

"By what right do you—"

Before I can finish my sentence, little Ethel says, in her serious childish way: "Neil, I have heard Miss Bessie say she can't endure Mr. North."

Ah, these observing children! Mr. North is nearing us rapidly and Neil has only time to give one quick glance into my face before he turns the conversation into other and safer channels.

LOCAL OPINION.

THIS term should be applied to the choice every intelligent person has between Burdock Blood Bitters, the natural and certain remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, headache and bad blood, and the various imitations offered by unscrupulous parties as being "just as good." There is nothing else as good as B. B. B. It is an honest medicine and has made remarkable cures right in our own town.

ENTROF KSA
"HALIGONIAN,"
RAGIC.

Made at

21 Barrington St.

We have been home some time, when I go from the school-room down to the library for a book of reference. As I enter, I behold a scene as sentimental as any I have read of. In the bay-window at the end of the room stands 'Rielle De Moran, and by her side is Neil. He has her hand, as I can see he is pressing it warmly, and her usually pale cheeks are suffused by a charming color. I have read of inopportune entrances in the midst of fervent declarations, but I little thought that such would ever be my part to play.

I hear what 'Rielle is saying.
"Dear Neil, I shall speak to Bessie to-day. I shall not wait."
They are so engrossed with each other, my quiet entrance has not disturbed them, and passing quickly out into the hall again, I fly to the school-room with burning cheeks, and a head throbbing with pain.

So she will come to me, and expect me to congratulate her! I suppose Neil has told her of his former affection for me, and she feels a successful rival's pity.

There is a knock at the door, and Ethel says that Miss De Moran wants her to run to the village on an errand for her. The child goes, and as I expect, Miss De Moran comes in.

"Good-afternoon, Miss Alwyn," she says in her sweet voice, with its soft Parisian accent.

Then she sinks into a chair with her own peculiar grace of motion, and begins what she has to say: "I have sought you, Miss Alwyn, to tell you something." (Just as I thought.) "My dear friend Neil has told me so much about 'Queen Bess,' that I feel as if it were too bad we were not better acquainted, and I have made up my mind that it will not be my fault if we do not become so." I do not interrupt her, and she goes on: "Perhaps it is because I am so very happy to-day that I want a confidante and feel that I must speak to some one, that I am going to tell you my story. Did you ever know that I was going to be married this year?"

I start.
"What! So soon?"
"Yes. Six years ago I was here in a school—perhaps you have not noticed how correctly I speak English—and, though I was only seventeen then, I met my ideal. When papa heard, he was very angry—for Maurice was only a poor tutor—and thought to prevent me seeing my lover again by taking me back to Paris with him; but Maurice and I corresponded, and then he came to Paris, and did manage to catch a glimpse of me once in a while. So our love surmounted all obstacles. Neil is acquainted with Maurice, and has invited him to Martin Place, so you see now why I am so happy. He comes to-morrow. Neil received his letter to-day."

So it is not Neil she is engaged to, after all! I listen as in a dream, wondering why she speaks so to me, who have always been so cold to her. Suddenly she rises and takes my hand.

"Miss Bessie, did you ever hear that papa made Neil my guardian? He did; and more than that, he wanted me to take him for my husband. But even if I had wanted to I could not—" She breaks off with a gay little laugh. "Do you know why? Because he had told his friend 'Rielle his secret long before—that all his heart was given elsewhere—that he loved as truly as I loved my Maurice, a girl named—can you not guess?—Bessie Alwyn!"

As she speaks, the sound of her voice grows faint to me, and then everything is dark and still. When I return to consciousness I find 'Rielle's little warm hands chafing mine.

How strange that she, whom I have looked upon with such dislike, should have proved herself my best friend! Then she tells me that her quick woman's wit read the truth at once, and that when she saw how unhappy Neil was becoming over Mr. North's attentions she had made up her mind to speak to me as she had, and make things right between us.

When I meet Neil's glance at dinner, my eyes fall, and I leave the table as soon as I conveniently can.

Before long Neil follows, and finds me in my favorite retreat, in the little summer-house by the lake.

As we return, hand in hand, to the house, through the soft perfumed twilight, we meet Mr. North. He turned back with us.

"I was coming to look for you, Miss Alwyn," he says in his languid voice.

Neil releases my hand, and draws my arm through his, and there is significance in the tone as he says: "You are too late, Mr. North. You see I have found her."

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"My daughter was afflicted for nearly a year with catarrh. The physicians being unable to help her, my pastor recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I followed his advice. Three months of regular treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills completely restored my daughter's health."—Mrs. Louise Rielle, Little Canada, Ware, Mass.

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"For several years, I was troubled with inflammatory rheumatism, being so bad at times as to be entirely helpless. For the last two years, whenever I felt the effects of the disease, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and have not had a spell for a long time."—E. F. Hansbrough, Elk Run, Va.

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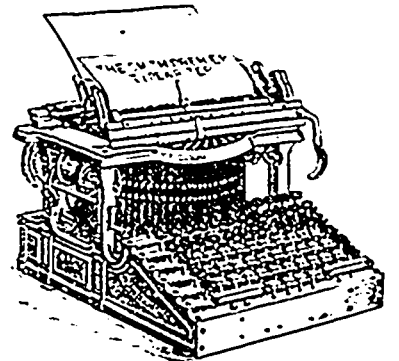
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MR. JAMES SANDS' WONDERFUL RESTORATION TO HEALTH.

After Three Years of Paralysis, Insensibility, and Uselessness He Tells the Tale of His Recovery and Renewed Work in the World—His Story as Told a Free Press Reporter.
Ottawa Free Press.

The town of Alexandria, some 55 miles south of the city of Ottawa, on the Canada Atlantic Railway, has been completely astonished, recently, at the marvellous experience of a young man, who, after having been bed ridden for nearly twelve months, and his case pronounced incurable by Montreal and Alexandria doctors, is now restored to complete health and strength.

Mr. James Sands is a young teamster, well known and extremely popular throughout the country side, and his illness and wonderful recovery have been—indeed still are—the chief topics in the town and neighborhood. The story of his miraculous cure having reached Ottawa, a member of *The Free Press* staff journeyed to Alexandria and sought out Mr Sands for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the statements made regarding his recovery. Mr. Sands is a slimly built, but wiry-looking young man of about 32 years of age, and when met by the newspaper man the bloom of health was on his cheek and his whole frame showed signs of unimpaired vigor and vitality.

The newspaper man told Mr. Sands the object of his visit, and the latter expressed his perfect willingness to give all the facts connected with his case. "I was," said Mr. Sands, "a complete wreck, given up by the doctors, but now I am well and strong again, and gaining strength every day. I was born in Lancaster in 1860, and up to three years ago I was always healthy and strong, living in the open air and being well known throughout the whole county of Glengarry. It was in the winter of 1888-89 that I first felt signs of incipient paralysis. I was then teamster for the sash and door factory here, and had been exposed to all kinds of weather. I then experienced violent twisting cramps in my right hand. I was in Cornwall that winter when the first stroke fell, and remained there for three days before I knew anybody at all. A medical man was called in but could do nothing for me. After that I came home and appeared to get all right for a time, but after a few days the old trouble began again, my hand continuing the twitching and cramping that had preceded the stroke. Up to twelve months ago these twitching fits were the only symptoms I suffered from. Then in August, 1891, when I was in Huntingdon village I sustained a second stroke, and remained unconscious for about seven hours. A doctor attended me and I recovered sufficiently to be brought home. After my return home the paralysis steadily gained on me, and I lost the use of my right arm and leg entirely; my right eye was distorted and my tongue partially paralyzed. I was prescribed for by an Alexandria physician, whose treatment I carefully followed, but it had no effect. I steadily got still worse, and about a month before Christmas last, I went to the English hospital at Montreal. Prof. Stuart and all the

doctors came around me, as mine was a curious case, and the professor treated me. All the doctors could give me no satisfaction, and did not appear to understand my case. I questioned some of them, but they told me it was a hopeless case. I remained in the hospital a month, without the least improvement, and was then brought home, and remained in my bed till May day. I had constant medical advice, but continued to grow worse and worse. My right arm withered and I grew so weak and useless that I could not turn myself in bed. Meantime I had tried all sorts of patent medicines without the least effect. In May I saw an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and told my folks to get me some. I had not taken them long when I found myself improving, and this determined me to continue their use. My strength gradually returned, the muscles of my arm and leg became invigorated and stronger, and I was able to sit up. I still continued taking the Pills and gaining strength, until at last I was able to go about, and finally to return to my old place at the sash and door factory. I gave up the Pills for a while, but did not feel so well, so I again began their use. I now feel as well as ever, though perhaps not quite so strong as formerly. You can see my right arm, which was withered, is now all right," and Mr. Sands stretched out a muscular limb, which would have done credit to a blacksmith. In reply to the reporter Mr. Sands said he thought his trouble had been brought on through exposure to the weather. "I am completely satisfied," said he, "that it is entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I owe my wonderful restoration. Besides the medical treatment I had tried electricity and patent medicines, both internal and external, but without the slightest avail. After beginning Pink Pills I began to mend, and they have made a new man of me."

The newspaper man then called on Messrs. Ostrou, Bros & Co., widely known druggists, and interviewed their representative, Mr. Smith, as to his knowledge of the case. Mr. Smith was fully conversant with the facts, and vouched for the story told by Mr. Sands, and further said, that his hopeless case and remarkable recovery are known throughout Glengarry County. In reply to the query if many of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold, Mr. Smith replied that the sale was remarkable, and that in his experience he had never handled a remedy that sold so well, or gave such general satisfaction to those using them, as everywhere glowing reports are heard of the excellent results following their use. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense that word is understood. They are not a purgative medicine, but act directly upon the blood and nerves, supplying those constituents required to enrich the former and stimulate and restore the latter.

For all diseases depending upon a vitiated condition of the blood, or shattered nerves, they are an unfailing remedy. Such diseases as these speedily yield to their treatment. Locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, nervous prostration, nervous headache, dyspepsia, chronic erysipelas, scrofula etc. They are a specific for the troubles peculiar to females,

correcting irregularities, and restoring the functions, and in the case of men effect a radical cure in all cases arising from overwork, mental worry or excesses of any nature. In fact it may be said of them

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, Restoring to health, life and vigor again."

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never

in loose form by the dozen or hundred and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or remedial treatment.

MINING.

Although some collieries are turning out a large amount of coal we believe that the business is generally dull, and that the total output up to this time compared with last year will show no increase and perhaps an actual falling off. In iron there is an increased business, but in gold, while there is considerable activity, we doubt if the total returns at the Mines' Office will show any gains over last year. This is easily accounted for, as one or two large producers have been about changing hands, and mining has not been so actively conducted. There has also been a general disposition to improve working plants, and some mines have been shut down while improvements were being introduced.

MOOSELANDS.—Mr. H. G. Stenshorpe, manager of the Mooselands Mining Company, Ltd., accompanied by Mr. Bishop, the secretary, called on us on Tuesday morning, and gave us some valuable information in relation to the development plant and machinery used by him in opening up the mine. It shows how economically a mine can be prospected and placed on a paying basis, and for the benefit of our mining readers we will state his experience at length. He bought from W. W. Howell & Co. a fifteen horse power hoisting engine, which Mr Howell guaranteed would do all the hoisting and pumping required. A boiler of smaller power was purchased from Patterson, and since the machinery has been set up he has put in two 4 inch pipes and one 3 inch, a circular saw to cut wood, a ventilating fan and two four stamp batteries, the engine furnishing sufficient power to do the hoisting, pumping and also run all the other machinery including the stamp mill.

With this cheap but most effective machinery he has fairly developed the mine, besides crushing one hundred and fifty tons of quartz per month, or having the capacity to do so. Now that he has proved the value of the mine he is putting in one of Howell's celebrated compound engines of a maximum capacity of 50 horse power, in order to increase the speed of his stamps and furnish extra power for the large amount of quartz that may now be taken down, causing extra pumping and hoisting.

Work has been confined to sinking and trenching on the Bismarck lead, but a large yield of gold has been obtained, the last crushing of about 100 tons of somewhat mixed stuff producing a gold bar of 75 ounces.

They have a postal grievance at Mooselands which should be remedied, and undoubtedly will be, as it has been called to the attention of the department.

There is only a weekly mail, and this so badly managed that letters received at Mooselands cannot be answered until the following week. In this way it sometimes takes over two weeks to send a letter from Halifax and receive the reply. As Mooselands is only 72 miles from Halifax these inadequate postal facilities are disgraceful.

Messrs. Haro and Gladwin are prospecting on the Cummings lead, and are obtaining some pretty good quartz.

OLDHAM.—A syndicate of Boston gentlemen largely interested in the jewelry business have purchased from Mr. Bigsby and Whidden a block of eleven acres at Oldham upon which Mr. Whidden had opened a very rich lead. We understand that the syndicate have had the good sense to continue the development under the skilled direction of Mr. Whidden.

MONTAGUE DISTRICT.—Nova Scotia Gold Mines Ltd: 165 tons of quartz and 35 tons of slate formation were crushed during August, resulting in a yield of 190 ounces smelted gold. The prospects of the mine are encouraging.

Coal has been found about two miles west of Dalhousie on the Restigouche river at a place called Point Lahim. Some coal has been dug out and found to be first class surface coal. It is rumored that a party of miners will begin boring next week so as to ascertain where the main body lies.—*St. Croix Courier.*

Speculation is rife as to who is to fill the position of underground manager at the Foord pit. If it is to become the leading mine in the locality, there are those who assert that Mr. John Dunbar, who fills a similar position at the Back Mines, is the best man. He may be a little hard on the workmen at times, but he has that caution combined with courage which is necessary for a difficult undertaking.—*Stellarton Journal and News.*

ENTROF KSA
"HALIGONIAN"
RAGIC.

Made at
221 Barrington St.

The first smelting at Ferrona was made successfully to the end of the past week. The iron produced is said to be of excellent quality. The shareholders of the company inspected the various branches of the work last Thursday and express themselves gratified at the progress made.

SEPTEMBER QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINING SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA AT LONDONDERRY.—The meeting of the Nova Scotia Mining Society at Londonderry was a perfect success in every particular. The weather was delightful, the attendance of members fair, and the reception tendered by Mr. R. G. Leckie and the local committee hospitable in the extreme.

A committee of ladies provided a capital lunch, the merits of which were attested by the rapidity with which the viands disappeared, and were disappointed to find that the dinner which they had also provided for could not be partaken of by the Association, which was to hold its evening session in Truro.

It was a day of instruction, and was largely devoted to iron. Mr. R. G. Leckie's paper descriptive of the improvements introduced by him in the smelting and roasting plants was illustrated by diagrams, and was then indelibly impressed on the minds of the members by a personal inspection of the splendidly equipped and managed works. Then at the afternoon session an invaluable paper on the iron ores of Londonderry and on other deposits of iron ore in Nova Scotia, with full analyses of their chemical constituents, was read by Mr. Smaill, proving an interesting supplement to Mr. Leckie's paper.

This was followed by a paper on the Torbrook iron mines, by Mr. R. G. E. Leckie, when, after routine business, principally devoted to committee reports and the admission of new members, the meeting adjourned to Truro, and dined at the Prince of Wales Hotel.

We have space only for a brief mention of the proceedings in this issue, but will furnish a more detailed report in our next.

The following from the *Financial and Mining Record*, New York, speaks well for the Crawford mill:—The Crawford Gold Extractor, which was put into the Richmond mill at Hillsborough, Colorado, recently, has been tried and reported by the local journal to work satisfactorily. Another mill of the same kind has been ordered, and it is expected that it will be in operation within thirty days. The capacity of the mills at Hillsborough is not sufficient to treat the milling ore which the mines there are producing, and it is found necessary to restrict the production of some of them.

TORBROOK A BONANZA.—*It Teems with Rich Mineral Wealth—A Racy Description of a Big Enterprise with a Bright Future.*—The growth of an enormous iron mining industry in Western Nova Scotia is now on a question of time. Something more than the first step has been taken. At Torbrook, on the slopes of the South mountain, three and a half miles from Wilmot, grown in by a forest of pines with the sun bathed hills on the north glinting at intervals through the vista of trees, have been erected extensive plant and machinery, sufficient to cope in the meantime with a fast expanding enterprise, which owes its origin to the thriving Torbrook iron company, and something of development to the Windsor and Annapolis railway's branch that links the mines with their markets. The philosopher says "business is pleasure rightly construed." We were a party of business men under the chaperonage of R. G. Leckie, W. R. Campbell and K. Sutherland, en route to-day by the favorite "Flying Bluenose" towards the mining district, and at a convenient spot joined a train of empty flats for dispatch up to the mines, from which the cars were to return in an hour or so afterwards full of the valuable hematite iron ore. But, first, it must be a revelation to many to know that Torbrook is as charming a spot as any in the province. Below, fenced between the hills, is the fertile Annapolis valley. On every side as you near Wilmot the land is studded with orchards bearing now their load of golden and ruddy tinted fruitage in heavy profusion. By way of parenthesis, the farmers up this district, if deploring the fact that their apple crops are not this year the biggest on record, are quite content to agree smilingly that they are about a fair average. Our engine bell gives warning and we begin to pass through the depths of a pine forest. A large portion of the Torbrook branch has been built right through a thick growth of trees with heavy cuttings here and there. As the sandstone rock crops up to the surface, those geologically constituted can trace the lay of the strata with their romantic tale of old world's history. It is an old formation. The eye of retrospective science can discern the day when the marvellously fertile Annapolis valley was a bay of the sea, and its soil half loam, half sand, is full of the vestiges of creation. But a man who loves a tree for its own sake and not for its carboniferous possibilities must confess with a sigh of pleasure that the Torbrook woods are just a perfect place for a picnic. The trip is delightful enough through the land of Evangeline, and he would be foolish who would dispute old Biomidon's beauties. Torbrook has a little of everything—hill, wood and glen—and is thus unique. We are now far up the hillside, three or four hundred feet above the level of the sea. We have been feasting our aesthetic senses on the beauties of the scene, when all at once our philistine money-making interests are awakened into active life by our being rushed out of the silent depths of the trees into the heart of a busy hive of toiling men, with the hum of rapidly revolving wheels everywhere and the restless whirring of engines. Mining has been carried on in the Torbrook mine for some time, but its output has of late largely increased. It has infinite possibilities. The vein is very rich, the ore containing between fifty-five and sixty per cent of iron. In the days when probably our Indian ancestors

did not know what it was to discuss reciprocity on a hotel veranda, the South mountains had a hot time of it. It must have been a long time in the melting pot of creation. For the nose of science it smells like Scotch theology of the gridiron, hence, most likely, the purity of the Torbrook hematite and of Scotch theology. The apparatus and equipment of the Torbrook mines are of the latest type and the best that science can produce and money can buy. The first cursory glance assures the spectator that the enterprise has come to stay, and that it is already a great wealth producing factor. There are three shafts in operation, one having been sunk to the considerable depth of one hundred and fifty feet. From one yawning cavity down which whirls the never resting wire rope, is being dragged and tumbled the long procession of waiting cars of ton after ton of ore. An air compressing engine of considerable capacity supplies the power for the drills, by means of which the rock is broken up into workable fragments. From where the active mining is proceeding the vein takes a dip, due largely to the pressure of strata in the process of formation, and crops up near the surface on the mountain further up. But really no sign is wanting to the experienced eye to prove that the fields of hematite below this Eden on the hillside is alike valuable and exhaustible only after many years of working. Something over one hundred miners are busy from early morn to dewy eve, and practically the enterprise is as yet only a healthy infant awaiting a vigorous youth and mature manhood. The writer does not wish to be too sanguine, and as the clever son of R. G. Leckie, the young but already experienced engineer of the mines, explained in animated sentences what his company had done, and what was before them in the immediate future, it needed no great prophetic instinct to grasp the fact that Torbrook will enjoy a large share of wealth and prosperity. We want a few more Leckies, and a few more Campbells up and down the width and breadth of our province. It is curious how nature may supply the means of wealth ready to hand, and how, nevertheless, it may be overlooked. One of the scientific authorities of our party informed us on the way back that between Torbrook and Middleton lay rich beds of marl deposit, a most active and valuable fertilizer. The farmers in the neighborhood should give a eye to this. The marl, which is made up of the fossilized skeletons of myriad fishes of a period dating back into remote time, lies only a few feet below the surface. However, it is beyond doubt that the Annapolis valley must attract within the next few years a population that will render it the garden of the world. Four-fifths of the land yet awaits energetic tillage. Industries are starting up in many of the corners. Developments will come with vast strides. Torbrook is a big witness in evidence.—*Herald.*

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF NEWFOUNDLAND.—In a report to the Colonial Office of Newfoundland, it is stated that ores of antimony, zinc, molybdenite, manganese, chromite, nickel, hematite, rutile, gold, silver, etc., are all known to exist, with a variety of the earthy minerals and non-metallic substances there are a great variety, and in many cases an abundance of material. During the year 1890 valuable seams of coal were discovered in the vicinity of St. George's Bay. Previous to this St. George's Bay carboniferous area was generally thought to be destitute of workable coal seams, and as being occupied almost wholly by the lower measures, namely, the carboniferous limestone and millstone grit series. It is gratifying to be able to state that, upon reference of the fossil plants and samples obtained during the year to Sir William Dawson, Principal of McGill University in Montreal, one of the most eminent authorities upon fossil botany in North America, he has given it as his opinion that "the specimens sent indicate a development of the coal measures not unlike that of Eastern Cape Breton, with which the beds may be connected under the gulf;" and he adds that the Government of this colony would do well "to inform the English Government of the value of the coals on the west coast and their prospective importance to Great Britain and Newfoundland, as well as to other colonies. You have," he adds, "the nearest coal to England on this side of the Atlantic." The investigation in the section of country referred to has brought to light 27 feet of coal, which is but 10 feet less than that of the North Sydney section. The analysis of this coal gives a percentage of carbon not inferior to that of Cape Breton coal.

THE BEAUTY STANDARD.

The standard of female loveliness varies greatly in different countries and with individual tastes. Some prefer the plump and buxom type; some admire the slender and sylph-like, and some the tall and queenly maiden. But among all people of the Caucasian race, one point of beauty is always admired—a pure, clear and spotless complexion—whether the female be of the blonde, brunette, or hazle eyed type. This first great requisite of loveliness can be assured only by a pure state of the blood, active liver, good appetite and digestion, all of which are secured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is guaranteed to accomplish all that is claimed for it, or money refunded. If you would have a clear, lovely complexion, free from eruptions, moth-patches, spots and blemishes, use the "Golden Medical Discovery."

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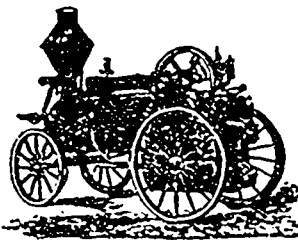
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MINING.

THE EL. CALLAO MINE, VENEZUELA.

Written for the Engineering and Mining Journal by Barry Searle.

The greater portion of Venezuela that lies south of the Orinoco River is of Plutonic or metamorphic origin, principally composed of granite, syenite and gneiss, with many belts and dykes of diorite, in which quartz ledges abound, nearly all carrying more or less free gold and a very small percentage of sulphurets. Of this wide territory, which embraces an area of some 50,000 sq. miles, the mineral resources are practically unknown, excepting in a small mining camp at the head of the Yuruari River, in the old Yuruari Territory (now State of Bolivar, annexed in 1891), where since 1866 gold mining has been carried on systematically. These workings represent the entire gold mining industry of Venezuela up to the present time, they having produced over \$42,000,000, more than one half of which came from the famous El Callao mine. This mine has been worked continuously since 1866, when two Spaniards while hunting upon the right bank of the Yuruari River discovered the outcrop. Soon a small company was formed, composed of 10 shares, and an effort made to work the vein in a crude way. This succeeded for a short time, but reaching a point where machinery was indispensable, the shares became depressed, and were sold for a song, one being exchanged for a demijohn of rum. Soon Senor Luccioni and other prominent men in Venezuela became interested, and got control, when the usual process of reconstruction, introducing machinery, etc., was carried out. The first five stamps being put up in 1871, in time to crush 315 tons of rock, which yielded 6 25 oz. per ton.

To the end of 1874 they had milled 9,632 tons, yielding 4 38 oz. per ton. Up to this time the mine did not pay expenses of working and improvements made, but in 1875 an additional 15 stamps were started, and in the year 11,859 tons of rock, yielding 2.63 oz. a ton, were crushed. Out of this were paid 20 dividends upon the capital stock of 32,200 shares, amounting to \$128,800: from this time it has prospered as few gold mines have. The stock was put upon the London Stock Exchange, and many fortunes were made by the lucky ones that got in on "the ground floor," as shares went to nearly four times their par value, and paid dividends up to the end of 1886 amounting to \$9,138,360; in 1886 alone paying \$2,202,480 on 2-3 the gross yield. This was its greatest achievement as a dividend producer, which, evidently, to this time had been the foremost consideration, as they had practically exhausted the rich pay shoot, having followed it from the surface downward, carrying about 600 ft. on the strike of lode, which was here N. W., and S. E., and dipping to the S. W., on an angle of about 35 deg. There was mined an area of 54,025 sq. metres, producing 309,786 tons of quartz, yielding 1,092,055 35-100 oz. of gold (Eng. standard, .916 2-3) an average of 3.52 oz. per ton.

In 1885 connection had been made with a vertical shaft (No. 6), which cut the lode at a vertical depth of 207 metres, and at a very promising point, showing an 8 to 10-foot vein carrying heavy gold. This gave much encouragement, but with all the past success and future promise, the mine beyond this shaft disappointed all concerned, for the vein, instead of continuing downwards as anticipated, suddenly took an upward course on an angle of about 10 deg. This, together with the fact that the vein was very much contracted, and of a much lower grade than on the east side, prepared the management for what was to follow, and stimulated them to vigorous efforts in the endeavor to continue the output of gold and the distribution of dividends.

They pursued a liberal system of exploration in the hope of developing equally rich rock as they had mined, but in this they were never successful; however, in 1887 they succeeded in paying \$296,240 in dividends on 1.1-z. rock, having reduced the expenses per ton from \$40 in 1883 to \$13 84 in 1887. This saving was partly through the improvements in machinery, and partly in the more economical management. Since 1887 the mine has been striving hard to pay expenses, and for three years succeeded in paying \$231,840 on 0.9-oz. rock.

Explorations had been pushed in every direction, which for the four years ending with 1890 had cost over one half million dollars, and represented over 3½ miles of drifting, cross-cutting and sinking. The No. 6 vertical shaft had been sunk 110 metres below the main filon (making a total depth of 340 metres), and explorations from this shaft were carried in every direction without developing any pay rock. The drifting on the main filon exposed only low-grade rock on a pinched vein of fair average, but had demonstrated that the lode was of a basin shape. The outlook in the history of this mine was never so dark; there was not sufficient pay rock in sight to keep the 60-stamp mill running, and it became necessary to discontinue the exploration work in the bottom of the mine, and practically on the main filon. All expenses were reduced as much as possible, and the greatest economy and energy exercised throughout the year of 1891, bringing the cost per ton to \$10, running on 0.6-oz. rock. This is considered by all those who know the difficulties to contend with, as excellent results, and justly gives the Supt., Mr. Geo. E. Webber, Jr., great credit for the successful manner in which he has handled the mine at such a critical time. What the future may bring forth in this mine remains to be seen. The gold is unevenly distributed in the lode, which is very pockety, always opening out, most opportunely, into rich rock, in some condemned portion of the mine.

I do not look for any great reduction in the cost per ton unless the mining interests are consolidated, which must eventually be done; none of the companies are now making any money for their shareholders, and I believe all will favor a proposition now under consideration, i. e., to consolidate under one management a number of the best properties, build a narrow-gauge railroad to carry all the rocks to El Callao, when a 200 or 300-stamp mill can reduce it at a much less cost than can ever be done in small mills.

There are over 300 stamps now in the district, of which 1:0 are Fraser and Chalmers, and could be utilized. Ten miles of railroad will connect nine of the most important mines, namely, El Callao, Callao Bis, El Chile, Venezuela Austin, Paruo, El Tigre, Hauser, La Meion, and the old Panama.

Venezuela Austin failed to pay in 1891 with a 40-stamp (F. & C) mill. The increased production and profits of El Callao from 1882 to 1886 were due undoubtedly to the united energy and ability of Mr. Hamilton Smith, Jr., consulting engineer, and Mr. H. L. Perkins, general manager of the company, who not only systematized the work, but rendered low-grade ore profitable by erecting improved machinery.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

All communications to this department must be addressed directly to the Checker Editor, Mr. W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton St.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CAMPBELL.—We gladly welcome you to the ranks of our solvers. Please compare your solutions with those that are given below. We will be pleased to hear from you again and often.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 292.—The position was: black men 2, 3, 5, 17, 20, 28, kings 11, 22, 25; white men 10, 14, 19, 21, 24, 32, kings 1, 27, 29; white to play and win.

14	9	19	15	10	7	29	32
5-14	11-18	3-10	White				
27	23	1	6	23	26	wins	
20-27	2-9	22-31					

Problem 293.—The position was: black men 10, 11, 16, king 9; white men 20, 24, 28, king 4; black to play and win.

9-5	16-19	5-1	1-19
4	8	24	6
8	15	b. wins.	

GAME 182.—"Single Corner." From *American Checker Review*.

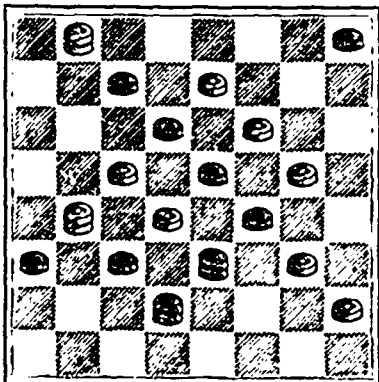
11-15	11-15	3-8	a-11-15
22	18	28	24
15-22	8-11	15-24	6-15
25	18	22	17
9-14	15-18	7-11	1-10
18	9	30	25
5-14	6-9	11-18	10-14
29	25	17	13
8-11	2-6	14-30	white
25	22	32	28
4-8	11-15	8-11	wins.
24	19	26	22

a This loses 6-10 draws.
b If 7 10 then 15-18, 10 17, 18-22 black wins.

PROBLEM 295.

By Percy M. Bradt of Omro, Wisconsin, in *The American Checker Review*.

Black men 4, 6, 10, 15, 19, 21, 22, Kings 23, 26.



White men 7, 11, 14, 16, 18, 24, 28, Kings 1, 17.

White to play and win. This problem might be called "a wheel within a wheel." Admirers of "stroke" endings of games cannot fail to find in it material for useful study.

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Yours respectfully, ELMER E. WARREN.

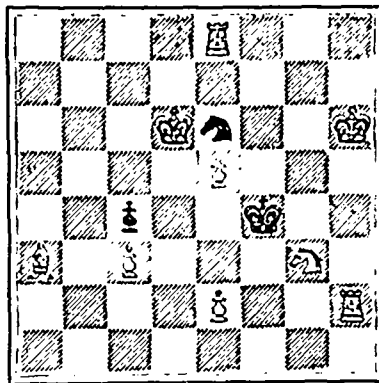
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CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 128. *Manchester Weekly Post*, Black 3 pieces.



White 9 pieces. White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 131.

Another game from the first international correspondence tourney of the *Monde Illustré*—

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| M. Mayer. | M. Latzky. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 Kk to B3 | Qk to B3 |
| 3 P to Q4 | P takes P |
| 4 Kt takes P | B to B4 |
| 5 B to K3 | Q to B3 |
| 6 P to QB3 | Kk to K2 |
| 7 Q to Q2 | B takes Kt |
| 8 P takes B | P to Q4 |
| 9 P to K5 | Q to K13 |
| 10 Kt to B3 | B to B4 |
| 11 R to B sq | P to QR3 |
| 12 Kt to K2 | P to B3 |
| 13 P to B4 | Castles KR |
| 14 Kt to K13 | P takes P |
| 15 BP takes P | B to K18 |
| 16 P to QR3 | Kt to B4 |
| 17 Kt to K2 | Kt to R4 |
| 18 Kt to B4 | Q to R3 |
| 19 Kt takes P | Q to R5 ch |
| 20 K to Q sq | Qk to K16 |
| 21 Kt to K7 ch | K to R sq |
| 22 Kt takes Kt | B takes Kt |
| 23 Q to B3 | Kt takes R |
| 24 Q takes Kt | Q to K5 |
| 25 B to K2 | QR to Q sq |
| 26 B to B3 | Q takes KP |

NOTES.

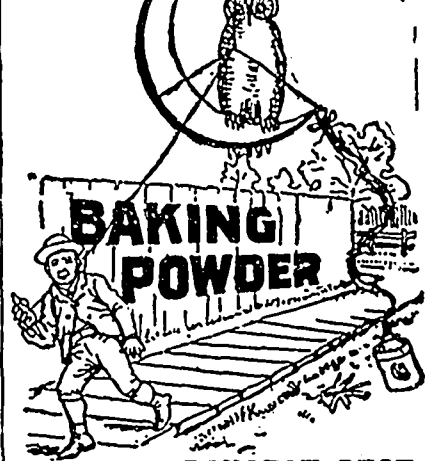
The game down to the 10th move is an instructive form of the opening. Had Black played 10 Kt to K15, White might have replied 11 Kt to K15, and after 11 Kt to B7 ch 12 K to Q sq, Kt takes R, White could continue 13 Kt takes P ch with advantage.

Black's 12th move, P to B3, was necessitated by White's threat to play Kt to B4 and Kt takes QP, etc. Black's play about the sixteenth move and following moves is of a high order. Obviously White could not, without loss, play 18 R takes B on account of Kt takes B, 19 R to B sq, Qk to B5, etc.

The position after Black's 19th move will well repay attentive examination. White's reply of K to Q sq was probably best, although Q to B2 or B to B2 might at first sight seem better. The finishing moves are in good style.

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CITY CHIMES.

The Wanderers sports to-morrow promise to be very interesting. A large number have entered for the different events, and should the weather prove favorable the occasion will be very enjoyable to the large crowd of spectators who will be in attendance.

The regatta of the Lorne Aquatic Club took place on the harbor yesterday afternoon. We regret that must we go to press too early to announce the results of the various races, but such is the sad fact.

On Saturday last the weather was glorious, and the pleasure-seekers who have deplored the wet Saturdays we have had for some weeks were made happy. The trains carried many picnickers and family parties to Rockingham and Bedford and attractions in the city were well patronized. A large number gathered at the gardens expecting to hear the band perform, but were disappointed, as the Leicestershire bandmen were camping out at McNab's Island. The yacht race came off and was won by *Youla*. The other competitors were *Wym*, *Lance*, *Elienne*, *Hilda*, *Mentor* and *Minchaha*. At the Wanderers' grounds an interesting lacrosse match was played between a team from Springbill and the Wanderers. The home team won by 3 goals to 1 after an exciting contest.

The Ladies' College has reopened and the pupils are coming in again after the vacation. It will take a few days for teachers and pupils to become acquainted and to settle down to actual work. The teaching staff has undergone several changes since last season, and in the reconstruction of the staff and the selection of a new resident principal the governors of the college have aimed to provide means for the best education in all branches. Miss Margaret Ker, who succeeds Miss Leach, is a lady of large experience in her work and comes highly recommended. Mrs. Trueman, formerly Miss Newcombe, returns to her position in the college. Mrs. Trueman is a graduate of Dalhousie college and is a valuable addition to the staff of the ladies' college. Fraulein Dellers, a graduate of the seminary at Frackfort, Germany, takes the place of Fraulein Stehle as teacher of French and German. Miss Mary P. Fiske will take the position made vacant by Miss Seabury as teacher of science and calisthenics. Miss Seabury is prevented from carrying on her work by ill-health. Miss Fiske has during the past year taken a course of lessons in the Delsarte system of physical training. Miss Coull will take charge of the primary department, and Misses Howard and Henning resume their work in their former departments. Miss Jennie McGarry has asked leave of absence for another year, and suitable provision will be made for the teaching of elocution. From the foregoing it will be seen that we have a college in Halifax for the education of women which deserves the support of our citizens, and is well worthy the patronage of all who desire to take advantage of the opportunities offered. The conservatory of music has earned an enviable reputation for its thoroughness of work, and has entered upon its sixth session with brilliant prospects. The fair maidens who come from all parts of the maritime provinces to pursue their studies in our city are heartily welcomed, and we feel sure they will receive both mental and physical benefit during their sojourn here.

The concert given by the 66th band on the Grand Parade on Wednesday evening was very successful, and was enjoyed by a large number of visitors to the city as well as by hundreds of citizens. One form of entertainment that never fails to take in Halifax is band music, notwithstanding that we have it in abundance. The concerts on the Parade live up the centre of our city wonderfully, and afford a pleasant way of passing an evening. Mitchell's and Teas' ice-cream parlors and the Kandy Kitchen reap large harvests on these occasions.

The Women's Work Exchange which has just been established in Halifax promises to be a boon to many and to do much good work. Pleasant rooms have been fitted up on Granville Street, opposite the Y. M. C. A. Building, and the managing committee is sanguine of success. An abundance of fancy work is offered for sale, and will no doubt find ready purchasers among those whose social or other duties make too large demands on their time to allow of their indulgence in the construction of articles so dear to the feminine heart. By the ladies who have skilful fingers and plenty of time, and who wish to increase their income, the Women's Exchange will be gladly used as a market for their work. Plain sewing as well as fancy needlework is a feature of the exchange, and a darning and mending department offers advantages which doubtless many will avail themselves of. Arrangements have been made to send for parcels of work, return them when done, and orders will be received for rolls, jellies, cake of all kinds, puddings etc. It is proposed to have special supplies of bread and rolls on Wednesday and Saturday, and of puddings, jellies, etc. on Saturdays. The demand for these supplies so far has been encouraging, and the Women's Work Exchange has many well wishers.

The concert in the gardens came off last evening. The weather was as near perfection as we poor mortals can know, and no doubt the large number of citizens and visitors in our city enjoyed the entertainment fully. The gardens are now a mass of bloom, and the brilliant tints of the autumnal flowers blend artistically with the deep green of trees and lawns.

A large picnic party went to McNab's Island on Tuesday where from all accounts a delightful afternoon and evening were spent. After tea was over a dance was indulged in, and a pleasant sail home under a moonlit sky ended a day to be remembered by all present as one of the most enjoyable of the season.

About \$5,000 is the sum realized from the recent bazaar in aid of the new glebe for St. Mary's.

Bristol's exhibition of trained horses at the Exhibition Building has been largely attended this week. As to-morrow evening closes the engagement in Halifax, Professor Bristol has been offering special inducements for the closing performances. Last evening he revealed the arts and secrets, or at least some of the arts and secrets of educating horses. To-morrow afternoon school children will be admitted for ten cents each, and many of the boys and girls who have not yet visited the intelligent animals will no doubt take advantage of this opportunity. The show has been well patronized in Halifax, and has fully merited the favor with which it has been received.

Although the outlook on Monday was anything but encouraging to those who anxiously looked for fine weather for the week of sports, the fates for once were not against us and we have enjoyed glorious September days and perfect moonlight evenings.

Manager Clarke has secured as an attraction at the academy for next week, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Lewis Morrison in 'Faust.' Mr. Morrison has won high eulogies for his impersonation of Mephisto, and the play should draw large audiences.

The Maritime Province Colt Stakes took place at the Riding grounds on Wednesday and yesterday afternoons and will finish to-day. The weather has been good, the track in fine condition and the races interesting, but the spectators comparatively few. There may have been various reasons for our citizens not turning out in larger numbers, but we are inclined to think the high admission fee accounts for the absence of many. There has been some controversy on this subject, and several protests were made previous to the opening of the stakes, but the managers felt they were acting wisely in charging fifty cents instead of twenty five and adhered to the price fixed upon. Perhaps they know best, but the general opinion seems to be that they made a mistake in the matter. Fifty cents admission and fifty cents for a seat on the grand stand appears to be a large sum to the man who does not take an enthusiastic interest in horse races, and undoubtedly had the prices been lower the attendance would have been much larger. However the races have been first-class, the management excellent and the committee deserve credit for the manner in which the affair has been carried through. It is to be hoped the number of spectators will be increased this afternoon.

The first show day of the season is an event invariably enjoyed by a large number of the fair sex, and the openings of Messrs. Wood Bros. and Messrs. Mahon Bros, yesterday attracted not a little attention. All day long the programme of trying on new jackets and cloaks, criticizing the styles, and making the important decisions was carried on, and the wearied showmen and women must gladly have seen the clock point to "going home time."

Arrangements are being made for a grand concert to be held next month after the return of the fleet, the proceeds thereof to be devoted to the funds of the Sailor's Home. A fine programme is being prepared, and an opportunity will be given Halifax concert goers of hearing some talent. The entertainment will be under the distinguished patronage of Admiral Sir J. Hopkins, General Sir John Ross and Lieutenant Governor Daly, and promises to be a successful affair.

The School for the Blind and the Institution for the Deaf & Dumb reopened this week. The former has several new pupils enrolled.

Once again Halifaxians have been enjoying a minstrel performance and undoubtedly Halifaxians do enjoy a good minstrel show. The Cleveland Minstrel troupe opened at the Academy on Wednesday evening, and were greeted with a full house. The usual features of minstrelsy are to the fore, but the jokes are nearly all new in Halifax and even old ones are presented in new forms. Of course the jokers must not expect their hearers to applaud chestnuts, for, as the small boy facetiously remarked, "we've been taught to never laugh at old age," but our sense of humor enjoys genuine wit, and Cleveland's funny men give a liberal quota of this rare and valuable article. The voices of the company are well cultivated and pleasing, and both the individual and chorus singing are thoroughly enjoyable. The wonderful dancer, Cyrene, delights all beholders with her grace and skill in her art. Her performance is brief but is well worth going to see. A matinee was held yesterday afternoon. This evening's entertainment closes the engagement.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE SCHOOL.

30 Salter Street, Halifax, N. S.

Term Commences September 2nd.

STAFF.

HEAD MASTER:—MR. H. M. BRADFORD,
M. A. (Cambridge)
RESIDENT ASSISTANTS:—MR. G. W. ACKLOS,
B. A. (Cambridge),
MR. P. B. MELLISH, B. A. (Oxford).
FRENCH:—MONSIEUR BALVAI
GERMAN:—HERR VON DE GHOEBEN.

Senior pupils prepared for public examinations and professions, or for Commercial life.
A SPECIAL JUNIOR CLASS OF BOYS UNDER 12 is newly organized, under the direct supervision of the head-master.

For list of successes, terms and other particulars apply to the Head Master.

Applications for next term should be made at once, as there are but few vacancies.