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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal,

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

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THE CRITIC,

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

DANISH MARGARINE—The butter-makers of Denmark have long held an enviable position in controlling the British butter market, but of late there has been an unexpected demand for Canadian butter in its stead. As yet the supply has not equalled the demand but there is the prospect of a steady trade being opened in that line. The Danish producers have learned to make margarine and during the last year they exported some 16,000,000 lbs. of that unpalatable article to Great Britain. Much of it entered the United Kingdom under the name of butter and the housekeepers who have purchased it as such are indignant at the swindle. If Denmark is to hold the butter trade she must close her margarine factories, or else her people must agree to swallow the whole output of rancid grease. Should she not consent to either of these restrictions the trade will naturally fall to our Canadian producers.

THE ABSOLUTE COST OF LIVING—It would be extremely interesting to know what amount of money it is necessary to expend each year in order that life may be preserved in the human body. The amount would probably be surprisingly small even when the cost of food, clothing, shelter, and heat was estimated, for when one considers the actual cost of living it is evident that the absolutely necessaries of life are exceedingly cheap and that the luxuries, many of which are not generally esteemed as such, swell the bill of expenditure. Last week a farmer in making a winter purchase of flour and meal had occasion to compare his bill with one for the same amount of goods dated ten years ago. The cost of nine barrels of flour and four barrels of meal then mounted up to \$110, while the bill of last week for goods of the same quantity was only \$44.55; it would seem from these figures that the item for food in the absolutely necessary expenditure need not be a large one.

BAD ADVICE FROM A LAWYER—A novel law-suit before the Supreme Court in New York will interest many who have felt at times a strong desire to enter action for a similar cause. The plaintiff claims that by taking the advice of his lawyer he has been subjected to great inconvenience and to a direct money loss of some \$2,000 and he asks that the lawyer who gave him the advice on which he acted shall be compelled to make good his loss. It appears that the plaintiff, Dr. Moffat, wished to procure a divorce from his wife and acting on the advice of Lawyer Mayo he removed his residence

to the State of Connecticut, believing that after a three months stay he would be able to secure a divorce. After the final move was made he learned that the necessary term was three years and not three months, and as he could not afford to leave his practice, which was largely night work, for so long a time he returned with his children to the Metropolis. He claims that had proper advice been given him he would not have been put to the useless expense of removal.

WESTERN PEACE—Civic affairs must be in a pretty condition in Chicago. The last report is that in order to secure even a semblance of order the city is put under martial law each day between the hours of one and six a.m., the police force acting as garrison. All persons found on the streets in these wee sma' hours are required to give an account of themselves and if the police have reason to doubt the sincerity of the answers, or if burglar's tools or murderous weapons are found upon them, a speedy arrest follows. Not only have violent deeds abounded but the police docket is full every day of cases of sneak thieving, etc. The latest development has been a polite young gas inspector who under pretext of inspecting the pipes in the various rooms of Mr. Armour's palatial mansion managed to remove, in a most quiet and gentlemanly way, the magnificent jewelry belonging to the wife of the famous millionaire. This style of burglarizing can be worked most successfully in Chicago, for unless the victim is knocked on the head or ordered to stand and deliver he will not believe that he is being victimised. Refined methods of burglarizing, etc., will without doubt surprise our Western friends.

THE OFFSPRING OF THE FRUIT GROWERS—We trust that many of our young provincialists will profit by obtaining a course of instruction at the college of horticulture at Wolfville. The Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association is to be congratulated on having awakened a brisk interest in this generally neglected branch of education, and on having vigorously pushed the matter until the funds for the establishment of the course were procured. The promoters hope that within a year or so the college will be regarded as belonging to the Maritime Provinces and that New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island will not only send many students but that they will also share in bearing the financial burden. For the present winter an excellent course of study is outlined and the services of Prof. E. E. Faville, of the horticultural college at Ames, have been secured. Among the horticultural subjects laid down are systematic and economic botany, plant physiology, bacteriology, etc., and in this connection a practical laboratory course will also be pursued. As the tuition for the course is entirely free there will be little excuse for our young fruit-growers if they do not manage by some means to take advantage of this excellent opportunity of obtaining much valuable information.

CREMATION AND BURIAL—The question as to the disposal of the human body after it has become lifeless clay is one which is continually under discussion, and there are many who are violently opposed to the sanitary process of cremation. It is chiefly on sentimental grounds that the objections are urged and we fully sympathise although we do not agree with those who believe only in the "secret and decent chemistry of nature." Sir Henry Thompson of London is the authority for the statement that "no dead body is ever placed in the soil without polluting the earth, the air, and the water above and about it." If this be so, and Sir Henry is backed in his opinion by many eminent authorities, then each graveyard is a constant source and menace of disease to the community in which it is situated. There is no doubt that the germs which develop into diphtheria, fevers, small pox and cholera are preserved alive in the present process of burial and many cases are known to the medical profession of grave diggers, who, in opening graves, have been seized with the disease which had caused the death of long interred beings. In the city of Philadelphia, where typhoid fever is always found, it has been demonstrated that the disease is caused by the impure water in use. The Schuylkill River which supplies the city is the natural drain of seven immense graveyards and there has even been found in the water not only the pollution of disease but also a trace of oil of cedar, presumably from the cedar coffin cases of the cometics. Nothing but the constant cremation of the bodies of all who die of infectious diseases can check this constant progress of disease. There are also those who oppose the idea of cremation on the ground that it is unscriptural and that it presents in some way an insuperable obstacle to the resurrection of the body. This objection is hardly tenable when we consider that many of the most glorious of saints and martyrs were tried by fire and that their ashes are all that is left of their mortal bodies. The germ of immortality whatever it be, and wherever it may be, is inviolate and the man who departs from this life in the full faith of the life hereafter need have no fear that in considering the welfare of the community he is imperiling the future of his soul.

THE USE OF THE BEECHNUT.—Some farmers in the State of New York who are blessed with the happy faculty of turning everything to account, are finding that the present plentiful harvest of beechnuts is putting easily earned money into their pockets. The process of harvesting the "shuck," as the beech nuts are commonly called, is simple. After a wind storm the ground underneath the tree is carefully raked and earth, leaves, twigs, etc., are gathered, as well as the nuts, into great piles, which are shovelled into the barrow or cart. When a large collection is made, the farmer gets out his old fanning mill, and the rotary fan and the sieves assort the whole collection. The nuts make a fair food for hogs and an excellent food for chickens, but their chief commercial value lies in themselves as nuts proper. Roasted or raw beech nuts are very palatable, and beech nut taffy and cake are delectable dainties. It may be that some of our Provincial farmers will profit by this hint from their New York friends.

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE MOUSTACHE.—The new fashion which is now dominant in New York society, has compelled the almost universal calling in of that hairy adornment, the moustache, and as a consequence many men who have hitherto been considered passably good looking are now found to be far removed from the accepted standards of beauty. There are indeed but few men who can boast of a handsome mouth, a presentable set of teeth, and a chin which is not the better for a little of nature's drapery. To the few who can boast these three attributes of manly beauty the new fashion will prove a boon, for, instead of appearing as mere commonplace comely men, they will shine with a special glory when compared with the majority of their acquaintances. It has been well said that the man who willfully bares the lower portion of his face is either too conscious of the beauty with which he is endowed, or else that he is out of ignorance exposing the barren ugliness of his countenance. Our readers will have to decide for themselves whether it is best to follow the ordinary custom or to adopt the new fashion and be considered either as men of great conceit or as probable ignoramuses.

A MURDEROUS GAME (?)—The game of lacrosse has never been a popular one in this portion of Canada, although it is to be doubted if the objections which have been raised against its introduction are more weighty than those which could easily be collected on the disadvantages and dangers of the popular sport of foot-ball. The lacrosse players of the Dominion, however, stand up for the game on all occasions, and at present they are having a lively feud with the Hon. Mr. Justice Drake, of British Columbia. In a case which came recently before the court, it was clearly proven that during a lacrosse match one player, in a fit of temper, struck an opponent so violently on the head as to nearly cause death. The offending player was at once arrested on the charge of "assault with intent to murder," but Justice Drake has calmly dismissed the case, because in his opinion "happenings of this kind are characteristic of the game," and any accidents which may occur should be attributed to the nature of the game, and not to any player personally. Mr. Drake does not appear to distinguish very clearly between an excited man and an exciting game; but it is probable that before the lacrosse players are through with him he may realize that there is both a distinction and a difference which are apparent to the public.

THE AGE OF SPECIALISTS.—We hear constantly from men who wish to be considered well informed, that they cannot keep up with the times in the matter of literature, especially in the subject of scientific literature, and in consequence of this inability on their own part they blame the literature of the day. This is but a short-sighted view of the question. The present age is primarily one of specialties, and regrettable as it may be, the age in which the man of general information was frequently to be found is fast receding. The best advice to the student of to-day is that he keep himself informed by means of the excellent Reviews and periodicals that abound on the current news of the day, and that he reserve his best energy for the literature which appertains to his calling, or to that which no man should be without—his hobby. The enormous literature of the present day is essential. All classes of students require that their special subjects shall be considered in an exhaustive literature, and for that end there must be a literature for every trade and calling; but the student who endeavors to grasp the whole output, to over-read for the sake of securing information, will find that he not only fails in his object, but also that he will fail in seizing on the full amount of literature which is necessary to his success in his own particular calling.

THE STORMS ABROAD.—It would seem that the year 1893 had been specially singled out to be one of maritime disaster, for there have been few months of the fast vanishing year that have not been marked by signal calamities at sea. During one day of the past week, one hundred and forty four wrecks were published at Lloyds, and it is known that thousands of sailors and passengers perished in the deep on that bleak day. The *Lucania* herself, that triumph of the modern steamship art, had a perilous passage, and it was with a burst of relief that her safety was made known. The ships on the coasts of Great Britain, France and Belgium seem to have been in the greatest peril. The news of this storm and of the severe winter weather which is being experienced throughout England and France, cannot but make weather students ponder on the traditions which we have generally accepted as to the comparative states of the British versus the Canadian weather. We in Canada are enjoying a long continued open fall, with a marked absence of storm, snow, etc., while in both France and

England we hear of railroad trains being snowed up, and even in the large cities cases are already reported of deaths from exposure to the cold. In time it may be that Canada will become the fashionable resort for those who wish to spend the winter in a mild but invigorating climate.

A SUBMARINE BRIDGE.—One of the most famous and most successful of modern engineers is at present visiting Canada, closely inspecting the C. P. R. Mr. Lillyquist, the gentleman to whom we refer, has a large-sized scheme on at present, and in order to carry it through, he feels that it is necessary for him to study the methods by which the engineers of the C. P. R. have surmounted what might be considered insuperable obstacles. The plan which he has in view is the building of a submarine bridge and tunnel between Denmark and Sweden under the Oreund. Owing to the large shipping traffic it is impossible to build an overhead bridge, and the uncertain services of the ferry cause great inconvenience on both sides of the water. The fact that Mr. Lillyquist has undertaken so long a journey for the purpose of studying the engineering feats of the C. P. R. speaks volumes in praise of our Canadian road.

ONTARIO LEADS.—The text books of the public schools of Ontario have received high commendations as well as a high award from the Education Commissioners at the World's Fair, and special attention has been called to the fact that in the Province of Ontario the system of preparing text-books though elaborate in detail is considered by the jurors superior to any method of obtaining text books now in vogue. The Ontario text-books are prepared only by teachers of high standing and a long and successful career in the teaching of each special subject is required of the would be compiler. A draft copy of the book must be sent to the Educational Department from which, after it has received serious consideration, it is sent to men whose opinions on the subject are known to be valuable. It is then registered, altered or accepted according to its merits, and the Queen's Printer is called in to fix a price upon it. The original publisher, who is held under heavy bonds to conform to the chosen quality, binding and press work, is then allowed to place the text-book on the market, and in order to compensate him for the risk he has undertaken he is allowed an exclusive right of publication for one or two years. The author is allowed a royalty of 10 per cent. on all books sold. This plan which has been so successful in Ontario might be copied in other parts of Canada as well as in the United States.

THE INTERFERENCE OF THE DEAD.—A curious clause in the will of the late Jay Gould has recently been made public. It provides that the unmarried members of 's family shall obtain the full consent of all the brothers and sisters before contracting any marriage or promise of marriage. It is not probable that the general public would ever have known of this had not one of the young ladies of the house drawn down upon herself a semi-public family reprimand because of her matrimonial choice. Many and eccentric have been the methods by which rich men have thought to tie up their money so that no unwished-for fingers should be allowed to meddle with the purse-strings, but seldom has a more unreasonable testamentary wish been recorded. Men who are at the point of death, in considering the bounty of fortune which they are conferring upon others, too often forget that they have no moral right to interfere beyond a certain limited extent with the lives of those they leave behind them. It is too often the case that the matrimonial affairs of young people are interfered with and the gift of money weighted with a restriction which no human being has the right to make for another human being. We trust that the young lady who, by the terms of her father's will, is bound not only to please him, but also to satisfy the wishes of the members of a large family, will have the courage to sacrifice if necessary her prospective fortune and choose her life companion to suit herself.

MERCIER, JR.—The recent alleged attempt of young Mercier and his companions to blow up the Nelson monument has been given wide publicity, and the ridiculous as well as the serious nature of the deed have been much commented upon. It is with genuine pleasure that we note the tone of the French Canadian press. The action of the young fellows is strongly condemned, and as is but natural and just a cry is raised that the extreme youth and inexperience of the lads should be considered when the case is brought before the court. It is only in the press of France that the action of the lads is upheld, and the title of "young patriots" bestowed on them for their fool-hardiness. There seems to be no doubt that Honore Mercier, Jr., Paul de Martigny, and Alphonse Pelland made elaborate and painstaking efforts to destroy the monument erected to the memory of the hero of Trafalgar. They were in all probability inflamed by the anti-Nelson articles which have recently been brought so forcibly before the public. They were of all French blood, and it is not unlikely that the same fiery blood flowed a little more rapidly in their veins because they were feeling that freedom of spirit which is the natural lot of a first-year law student. Still, youth and inexperience are not always acknowledged in courts where justice is being dealt out, and there is a section in the new Criminal Code which makes any person "who willfully places or throws any explosive substance" where it may do damage, liable to fourteen years' imprisonment. The lads claim, however, that as they had not thrown the explosives they are not guilty; but both policemen and fellow students have seen and handled the dynamite cartridge and the fuse with which the young men had provided themselves. The outcome of the case will be of general interest, and we cannot but think that few will regret if the offenders are freed after being thoroughly scared.

The Worst Disease—Dyspepsia
The Best Cure K. D. C.

K. D. C. Relieves
Distress after eating.

K. D. C. Cures
Midnight Dyspepsia.

K. D. C. Restores
the Stomach to Healthy Action.

CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

SHOPPING.

A woman enters a dry goods store,
Steps to a clerk who stands near the door,
Asks him to show her the latest style,
And she pulls over the goods meanwhile.
Says she: "I want a dress for my niece,
Will you please show me that under piece?"
Oh! I didn't see it was a polka spot;
That is too near the one she's got,
That piece with stripes would just suit me,
It's just as pretty as it can be;
But she wants a better covered ground,
With a sort of vine running all round.
She don't want too dark nor yet very light,
Not a striped piece nor yet very bright.
I think she'd like what you showed me last,
But do you think the colors are fast?
Cut off a bit before I decide:
I'll take home a piece and have it tried,
I had a dress like that last fall,
And the colors did not wash at all.
I like those patterns there on the end,
I'll take a few samples for a friend;
Now, one of this, if you'll be so kind,
And one of this, if you don't mind;
They're the nicest styles I've seen this year;
I most always do my trading here.
I've got a piece that came from here,
I've forgot the price—'twas pretty dear,
It's sort of dark plain stuff;
Do you think you have it in the store?
The dress is spoiled if I can't get more.
Will you put those samples in a bill?
I'll know where I got them if you will.
I'll take them home; if she thinks they'll do,
You'll see me back in a day or two."

'Look a' yer, you', Sam Johnson! Do hoss dat yo' sole mo las' night is daide!' Sam—Daide? Lo'd dat's funny. He nevah did dat befo'.

'You didn't take your vacation in the summer, did you, Squidig?' asked McSwilligen. 'No,' replied Squidig, 'mine will be one of the autumn leaves.'

'Our rule is cash down, young man,' said the merchant. 'Exactly, and it is my exception. To-day my cash is 'way down, and that is just why I asked credit,' replied the young man sidly.—*Truth.*

Mrs. Portly Pompus.—What does that young man do all the evenings he spends with you in the kitchen? Bridget—Sure, mum, and what did Mr. Pompus do when he called on you before you were married?

REV. PILNK PLUNK ON LYING.—A liar am ten times wuss dan a thief, deah brodden; becuz wen a thief steals anything dat's do end ob it; but wen a liar stints a godd big lie on its trables dere sin't no tellin' do amount ob damage it'll do befo're it reaches i's destinashun, wich is hell.

If ever a doubt that winter's coming
Into your mind these days does roll,
See some dealer with joy a-humming
And ask of him the price of coal.

LOTS OF US DO THE LIKE.—For seven years a nervous old gentleman at Woolwich made a circuit of half a mile twice per day rather than pass a powder magazine. The other day he learned that it had been empty for more than eight years.

HEALTHY VERSUS MORBID VIEWS.—She—I often wonder whether if I'd been poor you would have fallen in love with me.

He—How morbid you are! What matters? You are rich and I'm your fiancee.

She—What matters it? Why, a great deal. I's this—will you love me when the money's gone?

He—Nonsense! You know we can't touch the principal.

Storekeeper—You say you are willing to work. Now I want a man to lie in that patent bed all day, and show the people how comfortable it is. I'll pay you a dollar a day and your meals.

Wearry Wilkins.—Do I have der meals fetched to me?
Storekeeper.—No. You can get them around the corner.

Wearry Wilkins, walking off in disgust.—An' have to get up an' walk around dere t'ree times a day? Not much! The oppressors of hones' labor has got ter be downed.

A Japan paper gives the following peculiar advertisement, which has been hung out on the board by a rich man at Matsugata, Negusaki. The notice explains itself:—'When my daughter was sick I prayed the Kompira of Sanuki providence for her recovery, pledging to let her pay a thanksgiving visit to the temple by creeping on her hands and feet all the way through, in imitation of cattle, if she recovered. The prayer was heard, and she recovered by the miraculous influence of the Almighty Deity. But after all it is impossible for a tender girl to creep several hundreds of miles to Sanuki. I should, therefore, like to find a substitute for her, and if anyone offering himself or herself be found suitable for the task I will offer such a person £200.'

NOTICE—We award a diploma to every person qualified to teach Simple Shorthand. It seems to be perfect, simple, easily learned, legible as print because the vowels are written, brief enough for the highest speed.

Successfully taught by mail.

SMELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Truro and New Glasgow, N. S.

Cottolene
A SHORTENING.

Down the street through the busy way
A lady passed on marketing day,
Who, pausing at a grocery store,
Stepped quickly in at the open door.
With bated breath and anxious mien
She queried: "have you COTTOLENE?"

The grocer, leaving off his work,
Interrogated every clerk;
But none up to that time had seen
An article called "COTTOLENE."

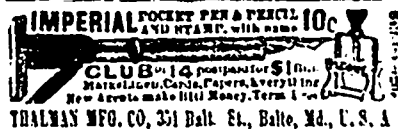
"What is it?" said he to the dame,
"That answers to this curious name.
What is it made of? What's its use?
My ignorance you'll please excuse."

"You're not the merchant for my dimes,
I see you're quite behind the times.
For COTTOLENE, I'd have you know,
Is now the thing that's all the go,
An article of high regard;
A healthful substitute for lard.
Its composition pure and clean;
For cooking give me COTTOLENE."

As from his store the lady fled,
The grocer gently scratched his head—
On his next order, first was seen,
"One dozen cases COTTOLENE."

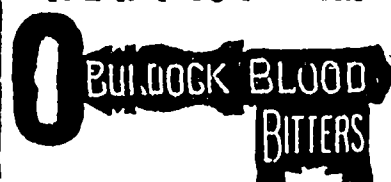
Ask Your Grocer for It.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Wellington and Ann Streets,
MONTREAL.



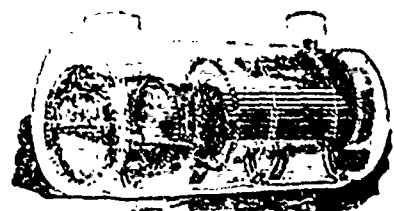
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Geograph Copying Pads,
Stenoll Cutters, &c.
322 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.



Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Billousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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More Economical than Brickset Boilers with all advantages of light portable form.

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QUESTION!—It is stated that 129 persons have graduated from the Murphy Gold Cure Institute in this city, and that among the number there were several ladies. Would not a large sized interrogation mark be well placed after "ladies"?

A COLD WAVE.—Last week an icy breeze blew o'er the land from Manitoba and Northern Minnesota south to the Gulf of Mexico, and east to the Atlantic Coast. In the Western States the temperature ranged from 5 to 25 degrees below zero on Friday last. The Mississippi River is frozen from shore to shore, the earliest ice blockade in twenty years.

PREPARED FOR WORK.—The following students have recently completed the course at Whiston's Commercial College, Halifax, and were awarded diplomas:—Robert W. North, Sheffield Mills, Kings Co.; W. Dart, Princeport, Col. Co.; M. E. Mason, Centre Rawdon, Hants Co.; Theresa Peverill, Sackville, Halifax Co.; Jennie E. Campbell, Halifax.

SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE.—The Committee appointed by the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association to establish a School of Horticulture, have secured the services of Prof. E. G. Faville, graduate of Ames College, Iowa, who will commence a six months' course of instruction at Acadia College, Wolfville, on December 1st. The tuition will be free, and it is hoped much interest will be evinced by our Provincialists in this important study.

HONORS FROM THE QUEEN.—It has pleased Her Majesty to honor Canada's Premier in appreciation of his services as an arbitrator in the Bering Sea case by appointing him a member of the Imperial Privy Council. The Right Honorable Sir John Thompson is now his title. Christopher Roblison, barrister, of Toronto, has been knighted, and Sir Charles Russell and Sir Richard Webster have each received the grand cross of St. Michael and St. George.

ENTERTAINMENTS TO COME.—The ladies' auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. are arranging to give a concert in the C. of E. Institute, on Dec 7. The proceeds to go towards furnishing the parlor. The Sailor's Home performances take place at the Academy on December 12th and 13th, and St. Mary's dramatic class appear about January 1st and 2nd. A concert company, headed by a well-known lady violinist, will give a concert under the management of the Oddfellows on Jan 5th.

THE POOR OF HALIFAX NEED AID.—The annual meeting of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor was held on Friday evening of last week. As the prospects of the work of breaking stone at the drill shed being carried on are unfavorable the outlook for the poor of the city during the coming winter is very dark. However, the Association is prepared to do all in its power to improve the condition of the unfortunate class of citizens for whose benefit it exists, and it is hoped that the resolution which was adopted at this meeting will prove a wise move. The resolution reads: "That the committee endeavor to secure the co-operation of congregations and societies in order to secure a more efficient system of charity relief." Officers were elected as follows. President, John Dull; Vice President, J. H. Symonds; Treasurer, James Forrest; Secretary, R. J. Sweet. Committee—W. Dunbar, E. C. Twining, C. C. Blackader, H. P. Burton, Thomas Ritchie, John Farquharson, W. H. Harrington, G. E. Faulkner, Saul Mosher, T. C. Allen, T. Mowbray, James Gordon, A. L. Wood, H. Troop. The committee meets weekly during the time the work of relief is necessary, and two members of the Association are on duty each day at the office of the Association. Their duty is to consider with friendly sympathy the case of each applicant for relief, to deny assistance to the undeserving, to scrupulously distribute necessary articles of food, fuel or clothing, to discourage idleness, and to foster a spirit of independence which only accepts charity when no other course is possible. The hearty co-operation and sympathy of a generous public should be given the Association during the next three or four months.

HOOD PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

THE NEW DRILL SHED.—The site for the new drill shed has been selected. The properties from the corners of Cunard and North Park streets south to Park street church have been purchased for the Dominion Government by Jno. Naylor, and the work of razing them will be commenced at once.

NEW UNITED STATES TARIFF BILL.—After weeks of preparation involving an exhaustive study of the subject, from a Democratic point of view, the new United States Tariff Bill is at last completed and was made public last Monday. The Bill, it should be explained, is purely a Democratic measure. It is the work of the Democratic members of the Committee of Ways and Means who have jealously guarded its details even from their Congressional associates. Chairman Wilson and his associates have given their best thought and study to the work, in fact so great has been the strain on the Chairman that he is completely exhausted and is suffering from mental and physical overwork. So far only the summary of the Bill, furnished to the press by Representative Bryan of Nebraska, has been received, and this is evidently incomplete in several particulars that are of direct interest to Canada. In the main the Bill follows the principles laid down in the Chicago Democratic platform, protection pure and simple being ignored as unconstitutional and a revenue tariff substituted which it is claimed will give all the protection required. Free raw materials is an important feature of the new Bill, the idea being that this will assure more and continuous work for the wage earners and also revive the manufacturing interests of the New England States, which have been crippled by the competition of works located on the iron and coal fields of the west and south. The coal is also demanded by the Pacific Coast States. It is this feature of the Bill that is of particular interest to Canada, and especially to Nova Scotia and British Columbia, as coal and iron ores are on the free list as published, and it is understood that other metals, including silver lead ores are also in a similar position. Farm products are also on the free list, and if that is the case Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island will have cause to rejoice as the New England States are the best markets for potatoes, oats, etc. With coal and iron on the free list the iron and coal mines of this Province will at once be favorably affected, and from this out we may expect to see these important natural resources of the country worked to an extent that will bring prosperity to the whole Province. The Bill has still to receive the sanction of Congress and the Senate, in both of which houses it will be vigorously opposed by the protectionists, and what its fate will be it is impossible to predict. If the Democratic majority stands true to its principles the Bill should go through with slight alteration. If, however, they allow selfish local conditions to divide their strength and fail to redeem the pledge of tariff reform on which they were elected they will simply be digging the grave of the Democratic Party. With so much at stake we believe the Bill will be speedily passed, although it is not unlikely that it may go into immediate operation. The following is the summary of the bill: "The Bill just completed puts wool, coal, lumber, salt and iron ore on the free list, and reduces the tariff on sugar from one-half to one-quarter of a cent per pound; it also provides for the extermination of the bounty by degrees. As a rule, the tariff has been made lowest upon the cheaper goods of necessary use and left highest upon the more expensive articles. The wool schedule will, perhaps, attract most attention. We have left no duty higher than 45 per cent. on manufactures of wool, and that only on ready-made garments, the average being less than 40 per cent. The cheap quality of blankets and flannels are only taxed 25 per cent, and the lower grades of carpets only 20. We have also applied a gradual reduction to the woollen schedule so that, at the end of five years, the highest duty will be 40 and the average near 30 per cent. Very material reductions have been made in the cotton schedule. We have placed iron ore on the free list and made a large cut all along the metal schedule, the duty on steel rails is reduced more than 50 per cent. Free lumber will be a great benefit to the people of the prairie states, and free salt will give to those who need salt for their cattle or for curing meat the same advantage which has been secured heretofore by means of rebate to those who cured fish. Agricultural implements have been placed upon the free list in order to enable the farmer to better compete in foreign markets, and because many of our agricultural implements are being sold abroad to-day cheaper than at home."

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

—or—
Other Chemicalsare used in the
preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely
pure and soluble.

It has more than three times
the strength of Cocoa mixed
with Starch, Arrowroot or
Sugar, and is far more eco-
nomical, costing less than one cent a cup.
It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY
DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use
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CONSUMPTION

AMBER SOAP.

FULL POUND.

Is one of the Best, Cheapest,
and most

ECONOMICAL

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DARTMOUTH SOAP CO.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

Halifax Printing Co.,
161 Hollis St.
Halifax.

DOMINION TARIFF REDUCTION.—Prof. Foster, Minister of Finance announces that he has prepared a bill amending and reforming the tariff which will be presented early at the coming session of parliament.

U. S. TARIFF.—Latest advices state that the duty on lime has been placed at the old figure before the imposition of the McKinley Act, 10 per cent. ad val. Potatoes are not on the free list, the duty being reduced to 10 cents per bushel, the old figure.

IN THE INTERESTS OF HALIFAX.—A petition is being talked of by citizens asking the government to withhold any subsidy to the proposed Hervey railway from Sand Point, Shelburne, to New Germany, unless the line is made a through one to Halifax.

TAX REFORM.—A code of laws is to be introduced at a general meeting of the members of the tax reform association on 7th December, and steps taken to make the organization permanent and complete in every respect until the objects aimed at are attained.

POLITICAL.—Sir John Thomprou and Sir C. H. Tupper arrived at Pictou on Wednesday night, and were welcomed at the station by a large concourse of friends. On Thursday afternoon they addressed a large audience in the exhibition building on the leading questions of the hour.

HARD TIMES AT THE HUB.—The mills of the Roxbury Carpet Co., near Boston, shut down on Wednesday for an indefinite period. Thereby 900 employees are thrown out of employment. The corporation think it advisable to close the works until the tariff matter is settled.

LAST WEEK'S CONCERTS.—Three excellent entertainments were given on Friday evening last. The recital given by the pupils of the Döring-Brauer Conservatory of Music was very enjoyable, and a good programme was rendered at the Ladies' College. The Scottish concert under the auspices of St. Andrew's Institute was also successful.

DEATH OF A NOVA SCOTIAN MINER IN THE WEST.—James W. McDonald, a miner, formerly of Nova Scotia, was run over and severely injured by an engine of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company at Lethbridge, Manitoba. He was taken to the Galt hospital, where his left leg was amputated. The shock was too great, and he died soon after. Owing to some suspicious circumstances in connection with the affair, an inquest was called, when a number of witnesses were examined and the mystery sifted out. The jury's verdict exonerated the railway company and likewise the engineer. The deceased was buried with honors of Oddfellowship. He leaves a wife and 7 children.

EARTHQUAKES NEAR HOME.—The people of New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Quebec and Ontario were alarmed by the visit of a genuine earthquake on Monday last. No damage of any consequence is reported. In speaking of the cause of the phenomenon Sir William Dawson says there is no doubt it was the result of a settlement or giving way in the rocks along the junction of the Laurentian and Silurian formation. From what he can judge the present earthquake came from a great depth and nearly vertically. The shock was very pronounced and was followed by a rumbling noise, which indicates the depth at which the settlement took place. Halifax is fortunate in escaping this as in being left out of the route of the cold weather of last week.

THE WANDERERS' A. A. C.—Mr. J. N. Duffus, in the absence of President Morrow, presided at the semi-annual meeting of the Wanderers' A. A. Club, held at the Halifax Hotel on Wednesday evening. There was a very large attendance of members, and great interest was manifested in the affairs of the association. F. P. Bligh, Secretary, presented the managing committee's report, which proved the club to be in a flourishing financial condition. In addition to the reserve account and bazaar fund, amounting together to about \$2400, the club has a balance on hand of \$411, the amount of income over the expenditure for the current year, and this after paying all outstanding accounts against the club. At the last semi-annual report the membership numbered 244, and at the present date the roll stands 234 all in good standing. 26 new members joined during the past year.

HOME MISSION SUPERINTENDENT.—The Presbyterian Home Mission Committee was in session Wednesday. Rev. L. G. McNeil, Rev. James Ross and Rev. J. A. Greenlees were present from New Brunswick; Rev. D. Henderson from Pictou, Rev. John Munro from Antigonish, Rev. J. Robbins from Truro, Rev. George Carson from Pictou, and others, besides the Halifax members were in attendance. The sum of \$300 was voted towards the support of a church at Ferrona. The Presbytery of St. John asked for a grant towards the salary of a home mission superintendent, who would exercise an oversight of the mission stations in that Presbytery. The committee agreed to make a grant of \$600, on condition the ladies of St. John made up an additional \$400, giving the superintendent a salary of \$1,000. Besides that he is to be paid his travelling expenses. The Presbytery of St. John has as yet made no appointment, but it is understood Rev. James Ross, of Woodstock, will be the man.

BRIEFS.

Lieut.-Governor Daly returned from England this week.

The North British Society dinner was held in the Halifax Hotel last evening.

St. Patrick's minstrels gave excellent performances at the Academy of Music on Wednesday and last evenings.

Deputy Minister of Finance Courtney is in Washington keeping the Dominion Government posted as to tariff changes.

A preliminary survey for the extension of the I. C. R. in Cape Breton, from George's River to Sydney Mines, thence to connect with the line at North Sydney, has been held.

"A DOSE OF THE GREAT SHILOH'S CURE."
 Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

WHISTON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

IS OPEN ALL SUMMER. STUDENTS CAN JOIN AT ANY TIME.

Following is the Staff:—

- S. E. WHISTON, Principal. Teacher of Practical Book-keeping and Banking.
- E. KAULBAOH, Teacher of Arithmetic, Theoretical Book-keeping and the subjects required to pass in the civil service exams.
- W. E. THOMPSON, Teacher of Commercial Law.
- MISS GEORGIE MILLER, Teacher of Shorthand, Practical Reporting, Office Work, Correspondence, etc.
- MISS ANNA GOULD, Teacher of Typewriting, Punctuation, Letter Writing, Spelling, etc.

HALIFAX STOCK EXCHANGE.

These quotations are furnished by J. C. Mackintosh, Banker and Broker, 166 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S. Nov. 30.

| | Per Share | Buyer. | Seller. |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| Bank of Nova Scotia | \$100 | 165 | 170 |
| Bank of N. America | \$43.33 | 145 | 150 |
| Merchants Bank | 100 | 115 | 117 |
| Union Bank | 50 | 112 | 115 |
| People's Bank | 50 | 113 | 116 1/2 |
| Halifax Bank | 50 | 113 | 116 1/2 |
| Bank of Yarmouth | 75 | 121 1/2 | ... |
| Exchange Bank of Yarmouth | 70 | 102 1/2 | ... |
| Com. Bank of Windsor | 40 | 107 | 110 |
| Acadia Fire Insurance Co. | 50 | 125 | 131 |
| Halifax Fire Insurance Co. | 50 | 120 | 125 |
| Eastern Assurance (25 pd.) | 100 | ... | 50 |
| N. S. Marine Ins. Co. (37 pd) | 100 | ... | 100 |
| E. C. Sav's & L'n Co., Bonds | 100 | 99 | 100 |
| " " " " Stock | 100 | 100 | 101 |
| (50 pd. up.) | | | |
| N. S. Telephone Co. | 10 | 100 | 105 |
| Halifax Gas Light Co. | 40 | 90 | 95 |
| Dom. Coal Co., Bonds | 100 | ... | 97 |
| " " " " Pref'd Stock | 100 | ... | 96 |
| " " " " Com. Stock | 100 | 100 | 95 |
| N. G. C. I. & R. Co., pref'd. | 100 | 80 | 85 |
| " " " " common | 100 | ... | 75 |
| N. S. S. & F. Co., pref'd. | 100 | ... | 100 |
| " " " " common | 100 | ... | 100 |
| Halifax & Nfld. S. S. Co. | 100 | 50 | 75 |
| Canada & Nfld. S. S. Co. | 100 | ... | 75 |
| Yarmouth S. S. Co. | 100 | ... | 90 |
| Coastal Steam Packet Co. | 100 | ... | 90 |
| H. & Lunenburg Steamship Co. | 100 | ... | 90 |
| Acadia Sugar Refinery Bonds | 500 | ... | 97 1/2 |
| Dom. Cotton Co., Bonds | 500 | 100 | 101 1/2 |
| Dom. Cotton Co. Stock | 100 | 116 | 117 |
| Bras & Or Lime Co., Bonds | 250 | ... | 100 |
| Start Manufacturing Co. | 100 | 20 | 30 |
| Rhodes, Curry & Co., Ltd. | 50 | ... | 100 |
| St. of Cape Marine Ry. Co. | 50 | 30 | 50 |
| N. S. Furnishing Co. Ltd | 100 | ... | 100 |
| McDougall Distillery Co. | 100 | ... | 97 |
| " " " " Bonds | 100 | ... | 97 |
| Yarmouth Electric Light Co. | ... | ... | 90 |

IMPORTANT TO OUR READERS.

Our Canadian Industries Should be Encouraged.

No country in the world has better natural resources than ours, nor better facilities for procuring a liberal education. Strong statements are continually coming from the most reliable sources, showing that we have a line of medicines manufactured in Wolfville, N. S., that always bring health, whenever they are used. They consist of:

Skoda's Discovery,

Two GREAT REMEDIES IN ONE: Sarsaparilla for the Blood, and Celery for the Heart and Nerves.

It PERMANENTLY CURES all diseases of the NERVES, HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLOOD. It is made by Physicians, endorsed by Physicians, and used by Physicians. PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Skoda's Little Tablets,

Are purely vegetable, and should always be taken instead of pills, many of which contain calomel or croton oil.

They cure HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, &c., and make cheeks like roses. PRICE 35 CTS.

Skoda's German Soap,

SOFT AS VELVET, PURE AS GOLD.

No home is complete without it. It produces the softest hands and the whitest, clearest skin, free from spot, blemish or pimple. PRICE 25 CENTS.

Skoda's Ointment,

Perfumed with Roses.

For SCALDS, BURNS, BITES OF INSECTS, CHAPPED HANDS OR LIPS, FRECKLES, BLOTCHES, BLACKHEADS, MOTH PATCHES, &c., &c. PRICE 50 CTS.

Skoda's Pile Cure,

Cures every case of PILES, it makes no difference how long the disease has been standing. PRICE \$1.00 PER BOX.

Skoda's Pledgets,

Are a one month's home treatment for Women.

Women who are suffering from FEMALE WEAKNESS, IRREGULARITIES, &c., from whatever cause, find a PERFECT CURE in these Pledgets. They make life worth living. PRICE \$3.00.

MEDICAL ADVICE FREE.

These Remedies are for sale by all dealers. If they are out of them, send retail price to SKODA DISCOVERY CO., WOLFVILLE, N. S., and we will forward express or post paid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Genuine Clearance Cash Sale.

G. M. SMITH & CO.

Offer their entire Large and Superior Stock during November and December at

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

We wish to give our Customers and Patrons this special advantage previous to our removal to new premises on Barrington Street, in January next.

A LITTLE WOMAN.

A little bit of a woman came
Athwart my path one day;
So tiny was she that she seemed to be
A pky strayed from the misty sea,
Or a wanderin' greenwood fay.
"Oh, you little elf," I cried—
"And what are you doing here?"
So tiny as you will never do
For the brutal rush and hullabaloo
Of this practical world, I fear."

"Voice have I, good sir," said she—
"Tis soft as an angel's sigh,"
"But to fancy a word of yours were heard
In all the din of this world's absurd,"
Smiling, I made reply.
"Hands have I, good sir," she quoth—
"Marry, and that you have!"
But amid the strife and the tumult rife,
In all the struggle and battle for life,
What can these wee hands do?"

"Eyes have I, good sir," she said—
"Sooth you have," quoth I,
"And truth shall flow therefrom, I trow,
And they betimes shall dim with woe,
As the hard, hard years go by."
That little bit of a woman cast
Her two eyes full on me,
And they smote me sore to my inmost core,
And they held me slaved forever more,
Yet would I not be free!

This little bit of a woman's hands
Reached up into my breast
And rent apart my scoffing heart—
As cannot be expressed.
The little bit of a woman's voice
Has grown most wondrous dear,
Above the blare of all elsewhere
(An inspiration that mocks at care)
It riseth full and clear.

Dear one, I bless the subtle power
That makes me wholly thine,
And I'm proud to say that I bless the day
When a little woman wrought her way
Into this life of mine.

—Eugene Field.

RENUNCIATION.

Dearest, I loose the bonds you would not break,
I cannot have you suffer for my sake,
I know that you have tried to love me; so
I give you, for your pity, leave to go,
Go, and be happy—not with me. I say
The words I had not thought until to-day
My lips could come to utter. I have tried
Day after day, when I was by your side,
But always all in vain, to tell you this.
I could not, dear, I could not. Now it is
My letter that shall tell you. You will write,
Perhaps, a word—I spare myself the sight;
Indeed I could not see you, lost and dear.
Write, if you will, the words I may not hear,
And say—not much, perhaps "I thank my friend,
My friend I could not love; and if you send
This once—'tis but a form of words—your love,"
The friend will prize your letter far above
Rubies. But write, I beg you write the line.

AN INTELLIGENT POLICEMAN.

The police have had special orders to take care of the farmers in town and that gave rise to an incident which Judge Collins will remember for a long time. The judge goes away every summer to Lake Miltona, where he is president of a summer outing club that includes ex-Congressman William E. Mason, William J. Campbell, W. B. Kesp, John Healey, James Reuben, Bailey Van Cleave, and other distinguished citizens. As regularly as he goes away the Judge acquires a fine leathery color, and this, added to a certain rusticity of demeanor which arises from long residence in the fastnesses of Norwood Park, makes the distinguished jurist look like a farmer. The judge came in on Tuesday carrying a large bag and was met at the station by the suave William J. Campbell. The gentlemen shook hands and walked away arm in arm. At the door Mr. Campbell felt a tap on the shoulder. He turned around and confronted a policeman.

'Go chase yourself!' said the policeman earnestly.

'Sir!' said Mr. Campbell.

'Leave the reuben alone and do a hot foot,' said the officer.

'Policeman,' said the judge fiercely, 'how dare you insult my friend! I am a judge of the Circuit Court.'

'Well,' said the policeman, not at all abashed, 'you may be a judge of the Circuit Court, but you don't look as though you were much of a judge of green goods.'—Chicago Post.

SHADOW AND DOUBT.

I sat as the deepening shadows
Crept close o'er the wearied earth,
And watched as they lurked in the corners,
Or stealthily stole near the hearth;

Where a low fire smouldered and flickered—
Dark thoughts in my soul held sway—
And I watched with a half-sad interest
The shadows manoeuvre and play.

Uncertain and wavering seemed they,
Yet anxious withal to advance
As far they dared; with each other
To vie in their boldness perchance.

When suddenly up leapt a bright flame,
And instantly put them to flight,
Off to their dark corners they hurried,
Some mounting the walls in their fright.

And there stayed they, trembling and fearful,
And as the bright flames grew more bright
The closer they huddled together,
These cowardly foes of the light.

Then I thought how all day I had suffered
Dark thoughts to creep into my heart—
Grim shades from the past and the future—
Nor striven to make them depart.

So I stirred up the smouldering embers
Of the faith I had thought almost dead
In my soul; and the doubt like the shadows
Turned troublingly from me and fled.

Toronto.

—Mary Brownlee.

A WITTY ANSWER.

Those whose mission in life it is to entertain the public are always pestered by friends and acquaintances for free seats at their entertainments. There probably never was a singer, or an actor, or a pianist who was not bored nearly to death by these people, many of whom had not the slightest claim to ask the courtesy they demanded. A pianist who was pre-eminently successful in his day, and that day was not so far back either, was Rubinstein, who travelled nearly the whole world over delighting people with his genius. He, like all others, was very much annoyed by requests for complimentary tickets, but most of the time he maintained his composure, though justly irritated. It is told of him that just before one of his recitals in London he was accosted by an old lady in the entrance hall, and thus addressed:—

'Oh, Mr. Rubinstein, I'm so glad to see you! I have tried in vain to purchase a ticket. Have you a seat you could let me have?'

'Madam,' said the great pianist, 'there is but one seat at my disposal, and that you are welcome to, if you think fit to take it.'

'Oh, yes, and a thousand thanks! Where is it?' was the excited reply
'At the piano,' smilingly replied Rubinstein.—Harper's Basar.

BOOK GOSSIP.

"In Dreamland," is the title of a neat little volume of poems by Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, published by the Williamson Book Co., of Toronto. The collection comprises forty-two poems of varying merit, some of which, we gather from the author's short introductory notice, have been published before in a volume entitled "A Gate of Flowers." All these short poems are marked by pure and tender feeling, and those taking for their subject the Emerald Isle cannot fail to appeal to the sympathies of the author's compatriots. There is a sprinkling of Canadian patriotic verse and a few tributes to departed friends. Flaws are noticeable in the workmanship of several passages, among which we may mention the making one syllable of "pacan" in "Our Own Dear Land," and the use of the word "tear" when tears would obviously express the meaning better, in "Two Workers." This is caused, of course, by the exigencies of rhyme, and might be pardoned did it not occur again in "June is Coming"—sixth line of the third verse. No one would ever say "in joy and tear," unless it had to rhyme with here. In "Memory's Urn" we also find a fault in the measure. This quatrain contains a syllable too much:—

"The songsters in the grove I hear—
A tuneful choir of other days,
Whose notes of rapture stir my heart,
Like chords of old mediæval days.

In order to make this read we must slur "mediæval" almost out of recognition. The omission of "old" would remove this defect. The best poems in the book are "A Christmas Chant," "In Bethlehem," and "The Song my Mother Sings." The two former are graceful visions of "that sweet story of old," and the latter will come home to many whose sweetest recollections are of a mother's tuneful voice. The book is tastefully printed and bound.

A timely article, entitled "With Shining Gifts," in the November number of the *Modern Præcilla*, gives practical hints to the ladies who are now beginning to devise dainty articles to gladden their friends at Christmas time. This bright little journal, published monthly at Lynn, Mass., abounds in new ideas for fancy work, and will be found of value in the home. Price 50 cents per annum.

There is no other magazine just like *Worthington's*—not one that is so welcome to the whole family. In this respect it stands alone among its competitors, for it appeals to all from oldest to youngest as no other magazine does. Its illustrated papers, charming stories, delightful essays, and novel departments make it unique in design and especially interesting from the first stage to the last. The December number is, if possible, more bright and varied than any of its predecessors. If our readers are not acquainted with this captivating magazine, buy a copy and take it home with you. You will find it a helpful and inspiring companion, and every member of your family will be glad to welcome it upon its regular appearance.

AN OLD FAMILY.

Several years ago there was an old family in Pennsylvania named Roth. Indeed the long line of Roths was about all the family had to show by way of distinction, and so much did they make of the long branches of the family tree and the Niagara of blue blood that had in centuries past coursed through their veins that people of the more recent generations really began to think those Roths were of some account.

One evening there happened to be a party in the little town of M——, and beside the great Roth family the guests numbered among others young Dr. Sharp. He was a popular and rising physician and considered by matchmaking mammas a particularly desirable catch.

Mrs. Roth had four marriageable daughters, so at the first favorable opportunity she cornered the young doctor and sought to impress upon him the importance of her wonderful family.

'Why, doctor,' she said, 'we all came over on the Mayflower, so I know you will not think me bold in asserting that the Roths are really one of the first families.'

'Pardon me,' replied the young physician, 'but I have no hesitation in saying that your family enjoys even a greater distinction.'

'Oh, doctor,' gushed the old woman, giving herself a congratulatory hug on her coming triumph. 'Indeed you flatter us.'

'Not at all,' he replied, 'for I know you are the first family.'

'Who told you that, dear doctor?'

'The Bible,' he replied reverently, 'for it says the Lord was Roth.'—*Boston Budget.*

COULD NEITHER READ NOR WRITE—BUT THIS YANKEE BONIFACE COULD KEEP BOOKS.

'Talking about bookkeeping,' said Milt Brisbane to a reporter for the Yanktown Press, 'there used to be a man in Yanktown whose system of keeping accounts was wonderfully efficient.'

He kept a hotel and he could neither read nor write. He did not know how to spell his own name, but he did a thriving business and collected every dollar of his accounts. Once, years ago, when I first came to this country, I went to his hotel and stopped there two weeks.

When I left he presented me with a statement of what I owed him, and it was a curiosity. He had copied it from his ledger. At the top of the sheet there was a rude picture of a soldier on the march, and after it three straight marks. Then there was a scene showing a man at table eating. Then appeared a bed with a man in it. In the amount column there was a picture of a doll and after it the letters RS. After the picture of the man eating there were 42 marks. After the view of the man in bed were 14 marks.

I looked at the account, then at the proprietor, and told him it would take me a week to answer that conundrum. I was completely stumped, and when that hotel man deciphered the amount for me it was this:—The picture of the soldier walking meant march, and the three marks supplied the date, March 3, when I began boarding. The man at the table with 42 marks after it indicated that I had eaten 42 meals. The man in bed with 14 marks showed that I had slept in the house 14 nights. The doll with the RS after it, meant dollars, and in the figure columns appeared the figures 14, which was the amount I owed him. And it was a true bill.'

HIS HONOR CONVINCED.

It has not been so very long since the old English court rules passed out of observance, and, when they were in vogue, nowhere were they observed more strictly than in South Carolina. The rules provided that a lawyer when he spoke in court must wear a black gown and coat, and that the sheriff must wear a cocked hat and sword. On one occasion a lawyer named Pettigru arose to speak in a case on trial.

'Mr. Pettigru,' said the judge, 'you have on a light coat. You cannot speak, sir.'

'Oh, your honor,' Pettigru replied, 'may it please the court, I conform to the law.'

'No, Mr. Pettigru,' declared the judge, 'you have on a light coat. You cannot speak.'

'But, your honor,' insisted the lawyer, 'you misinterpret. Allow me to illustrate: The law says that the barrister must wear a black gown and coat, does it not?'

'Yes,' replied the judge.

'And does your honor hold that it means that both gown and coat must be black?'

'Certainly, Mr. Pettigru, certainly, sir,' answered his honor.

'And the law further says,' continued Mr. Pettigru, 'that the sheriff must wear a cocked hat and sword, does it not?'

'Yes, yes, Mr. Pettigru,' the court answered, somewhat impatiently.

'And do you mean to say, your honor,' queried Pettigru, 'that the sword must be cocked as well as the hat?'

'Eh!—er—h'm' mused his honor. 'You—er—continue your speech, Mr. Pettigru.'—*Courier Journal.*

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Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon of Piqua, O., says the Physicians are Astonished, and look at her like one

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Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon, a very intelligent lady of Piqua, Ohio, was poisoned while assisting physicians at an autopsy 5 years ago, and soon terrible ulcers broke out on her head, arms, tongue and throat. Her hair all came out. She weighed but 78 lbs., and saw no prospect of help. At last she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once improved, could soon get out of bed and walk. She says: "I became perfectly cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla and am now a well woman. I weigh 128 lbs., eat well and do the work for a large family. My case seems a wonderful recovery and physicians look at me in astonishment as almost like one raised from the dead."

HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, always preferred.

LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD, General and Nervous Debility,



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J. E. PARKER, Agent, 111 Granville St.

SILVER REPEAL AND TARIFF REFORM.

To the Editor of the Critic.

DEAR SIR,—As the prosperity of Canada, from a trade point of view, very largely depends upon that of the United States, it is necessary to keep an eye to the condition of affairs in the latter country. It is evident that no immediate restoration of prosperity in that country can be looked for. Two important events have recently transpired in the neighboring republic that cannot fail to have their effects. One is the repeal of the Sherman Silver-Purchasing Act. The utility of this action of Congress is doubtful. While this measure may in some degree relieve the bankers and capitalists of the east, it will most seriously militate against the vast and important mining interests of the west; so that before long, there may be cause to regret the passing of this Act. The other pregnant event was the sweeping Republican victories in the recent State elections. This was so decisive and so thorough a condemnation in advance of the proposed tariff "reforms" that it cannot be ignored by the framers of the new tariff measure that will be introduced soon after the assembling of Congress on Monday next. The expression of popular opinion was too pronounced to be ignored, and it is evident that the nation will not stand much "tinkering" with the tariff. Is it not also possible that those elections are a rebuke to the government for forcing the "silver bill" through? In a period of lunacy the country entrusted its fate and fortunes to "Democratic" hands, and as it did before, has found reason to regret its rashness.

CIVIS.

COMMERCIAL.

Very little change has occurred in the condition of general trade throughout the Dominion during the past week. The prevalent fine weather has had a deterrent effect on the retailing of dry goods, and some dealers are complaining in consequence. On the whole, however, it does not appear that the general volume of trade has diminished, and though business appears rather "slow," it is generally conceded that there is as much of a turn-over of goods as there ever was in this city. We note that wholesale houses in all lines report that a quiet but fairly satisfactory jobbing trade is in progress, and that country orders are, on the whole, well up to expectation.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND CO., NEW YORK, November 25.—The main feature of the past week's business in Wall Street has been a reaction against the over-sold condition in which the 'bears' have involved themselves. There has been no special stimulus from any quarter, and London's present disposition to sell rather than buy has been a slightly adverse element. The fact that, under such circumstances, the 'bears' should have hurriedly covered their short sales and thereby caused an advance in prices is significant of a mistake in their estimate of the temper and underlying strength of the market.

The 'bull' element is plainly in the ascendant, and it is steadily gaining in numbers and force. It has behind it not only a majority of the outside operators, but also the powerful capitalist class connected with corporate enterprises and who have increased their holdings of securities during the late panic. This latter class have faith in their holdings, because they foresee a reasonable prospect of an improvement in the value of their properties as the recovery of business progresses towards normal conditions. Nor have they lost confidence in the ultimate revival of the European demand for our securities, which, so soon as the impending legislation upon the currency and tariff questions is completed, can scarcely fail to respond to the fact that our investments will henceforth rest upon a gold basis as solid as that of the most conservative nations of the Old World. They appreciate the fact that politically, as well as in the convictions of a vast majority of the people, the silver sentiment has been defeated and uprooted, and so effectually that there is no prospect of its future revival. This is a factor in the status of our investments which none more fully appreciate than the men who stand behind our great aggregate of corporate enterprises.

It is not easy to over-estimate the importance, to the future of the market, of the backing of this important class. This support is the more to be depended upon, because it is little likely to be weakened (at least for some time to come) through the competition of new enterprises. The misfortunes that have lately befallen industrial and trading corporations are against the creation of new undertakings of that character. And although there has been an unusually long cessation of new railroad construction, there are no signs of any early expansion in that line of enterprise; and this fact has an important bearing upon the value of existing railroad properties, as it so far insures them against the bad effects of reckless competition for traffic. Capitalists of this class can do nothing better than to stick to their present large holdings until the whole country has recovered to a condition of healthy activity, when they may desire to realize in order to undertake new enterprises. We therefore conclude that the stock market will have the support of this important class for a considerable time ahead. For so long as that state of things continues, the 'bears' may be expected to be of little use except to serve as the daily aliment for the lusty 'bulls'; and, no unforeseen adverse accidents happening, they are likely to have a roystering time.

The prospective money market must have an important bearing on the future of prices. It is not easy to take in at one glance the full meaning of an accumulation of \$66,000,000 of surplus reserve in the New York banks, concurrently with a large like increase in the banks of the country at large. It is true that this unprecedented abundance of money reflects a continuance of the depression of business that resulted from the panic; but it is not less true that it also signifies a vast amount of dislodged capital awaiting reinvestment. It is also true that it means a forthcoming anxiety, on the part of the banks and other lenders, to put out their funds for such temporary use as Wall street is always ready to accept. And it further means future exceptionally low rates of interest, not only on 'call' loans but also on the 'time' loans which large stock exchange operations require. The situation thus insures, in an exceptionally large degree, all the conditions essential to a 'bull' campaign of unusual proportions.

At the moment, Wall street is waiting the action of Congress upon the currency and the tariff. This attitude, however, is due more to a disposition to take a brief respite for rest and observation, than to any apprehension that the settlement of those questions may disturb public confidence. As to currency legislation, it is felt that, in any event, the present relative abundance of currency will take care of all monetary wants for some time to come; while all the symptoms forthcoming from the Washington committee indicate a favorable prospect that ways will be found for supplying a sound and elastic form of bank currency in such measure as the business of the country may require. On this point, there is at least no disturbing misgiving.

The general tenor of the tariff bill to be reported by the Committee on Ways and Means at the opening of Congress is now very generally understood. Its purport has certainly not tended to confirm the fears that had previously been entertained among manufacturers. In respect to raw materials it makes important transfers from the dutiable to the free list, which can only be regarded as a valuable gain for certain large industries. Contrary to common general expectation, the changes of duty on manufactures express a liberal interpretation of Mr. Cleveland's predilections in favor of moderate reductions, and the extravagant demands of the Democratic doctrinaires are for the most part disregarded. The element of protection in the tariff is certainly reduced, but it still, as a rule, seems to be protective; except possibly to a class of manufacturers who are not well equipped for competing with home producers even. It is true, there are intimations that this unexpected moderation has been adopted as part and parcel of a policy of eliminating the protective elements through a series of successive reductions of duty; but it is needless to borrow trouble from that contingency; for in the first place it is remote, and in the next the common sense of the people may be safely left to decide what shall or shall not be done after this experiment. So far, therefore, as the tariff issue is an element affecting confidence, it is reasonable to hope that we have probably already seen the worst effect it is calculated to produce.

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

| | Week Previous | | Weeks corresponding to this week | | |
|---------------|---------------|------|----------------------------------|------|------|
| | Nov. 21 week. | 1893 | 1892 | 1892 | 1890 |
| United States | 538 | 370 | 185 | 212 | 231 |
| Canada | 39 | 35 | 27 | 37 | 36 |

DRY GOODS.—Among the wholesale dry goods houses there has been no extra development of trade for spring delivery, but the volume of business has been about normal. Sorting orders have had a better tone owing to the colder weather that has been experienced. Over-coatings and heavy goods generally have been in quite active demand. Holiday novelties are receiving much attention, and some quite liberal purchases are reported. Silks remain quiet, but general dress goods are in fair demand. Wools are active. Linen threads are steady at the 10 per cent. advance established November 1st. The raw material is still high at manufacturing centres. Though collections are only moderate, very few weak points have been disclosed in the trade.

BREADSTUFFS.—Dealers report the lower grades of flour in better demand. The movement in patents and strong bakers' is also fairly satisfactory, but there is no improvement in values which rule about steady. The demand for oatmeal is of the ordinary character. Supplies are rather light, and prices fairly firm. Mill feed is in brisk demand and shorts command full prices. Stocks light. The Boston flour market is dull, but the feeling firmer, from the fact that lake and rail freights are about done. Millers are not selling further for lake and rail shipments. Locally the quotations are not changed. The cornmeal market is easier, following the easier position of corn of late. Oatmeal is also easier. Oats are pretty firm. There are no changes in hay and straw. Bran is steady and fairly firm with quotations unchanged. In England wheat is firmly held and corn is steady. Weather in England is frosty.

PROVISIONS.—The feeling is a shade easier. A steady jobbing trade is doing in cut meats and lard for local requirements at quotations. Mince pork meets with fair inquiry for the lumbering camps. Dressed hogs are coming in more freely, and are offered at \$6.50 to \$6.75 per 100 lbs. Sew far oatmeal is of the ordinary character. Supplies are rather light, and prices fairly firm. Mill feed is in brisk demand, and shorts command full prices. Stocks are light. The Boston flour market is dull, but the feeling is firmer. Several small lots of P. E. Island pork have been received and, as they have been of excellent quality, they have sold readily. In sympathy with the decline in the west corned beef has eased off about 50 cents per barrel during the week. Demand is light. In Boston the trade in beef has been better than for a long time, and the market is well sold up and is very firm. The supply of muttons and lambs there is still large with prices easy. Veal is in moderate supply with the market steady. Quotations are unchanged.

BUTTER.—The market is quiet, but values are well maintained, as stocks are within the limits of demand. Choice parcels bring outside prices.

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SECOND CLASS TO EUSTON.

Continued.

"You can't take your canaries?"

"I can't—I can't, mavourneen; They must go to my sister. And, oh, my dear, dear young lady, if you have any pity for a poor foolish half-broken-hearted woman, you will promise—promise faithfully—to deliver them into her hands this evening. Here's her address—No. 25, Cook's Court, off Tottenham Court Road. It isn't three minutes' drive from the direction you're goin'—not three minutes, honey, I give ye my sacred word of honour. So you'll promise, won't you, to drive straight there before you go home or anything, and give them into her own hands? She'll be waiting on the steps to take them from you; for I'm just goin' to wire her a word when—when I recover the shock a bit. You promise? Heaven bless ye! Heaven bless ye! I'll never forget this to you, sweet child—never! And I know I can rely on you—I know I can. You'll not let them one instant out of your sight; you'll not get once out of the train till you arrive in London, or go larkin' with those horrid young men?"

"Mrs. O'Toole!"

"There, there—forgive me! You're not one of that sort, I saw at the first glance. But, oh, the dreadful responsibility of leaving ye like this, me child, after me promisin' your dear mother to see ye safe through—it's drivin' me half distracted, so it is!"

"Don't let it trouble you, please," I broke in, laughing. "I assure you I am perfectly well able to take care of myself, as well as your canaries, Mrs. O'Toole. Don't be in the least uneasy about us."

"I trust ye, I trust ye. No. 25 Cook's Court. Here's the paper; put it in your purse, love. That's right. Oh, dear, that dreadful whistle! It must be good-bye. Good-bye!" she cried huskily, gluing her lips to the rusty wires, and then, with a gesture of despair, depositing the cage in my lap. "Cover them up—cover them up with your rug; they won't miss me so soon!" she panted, running heavily alongside as the train moved slowly out of the station.

"In attending to her request I became aware that I was still wrapped in her shawl, and that my Maltese scarf, a valuable family heirloom, lay in the basket into which she had thrust it for safety when we left our carriage."

"I must not forget to tell the sister about it," I thought, with some dismay, "for aunt Cathy would never get over the loss of that lace. And the worst of it is, Mrs. O'Toole is not a person likely to estimate its worth, and may use or throw it aside carelessly. I wish I could telegraph to her; but unfortunately she didn't mention the ship that she was to sail in. I must trust to fate."

"The canaries gave me no trouble, and, as far as I could see, exhibited no particular emotion on discovering the absence of their mistress. Whether it was the paralysis of bereavement or not, they lay huddled together in a corner of the cage, shivering and not taking the least notice of my small attempts to comfort and enliven them."

"Presently I sank into a light, comfortless sleep, which must have lasted longer than I imagined, for, when I woke up with a start at Rugby, it was broad daylight; and the first object my startled gaze fell upon was the face of the man in the brown overcoat who had followed me out of the refreshment-room at Chester. He was leaning on the window, which was open, and staring calmly into the carriage. I turned from him indignantly and pulled up the window with a jerk; but he did not appear in the least discomfited."

"At the very next station he passed up and down before my carriage; and when at Willesden Junction two passengers got out, to my horror and disgust, he actually jumped in and took the vacant seat exactly opposite to mine. I drew myself back as far as I could, tucked my rug closely around me, so that not an inch of my property might be contaminated by his touch, and, opening a book, sat with downcast eyes and burning cheeks, not once daring to look up during the few miles that I thought would never come to an end. At last we reached Euston; but, before venturing to leave the carriage, I scanned the waiting crowd eagerly to see if I could espy my uncle. He was not visible however; and so, collecting my scattered property, I stepped on to the platform and hailed a passing porter; but he feigned not to see me, and moved on to attend to another passenger."

"I lingered a few minutes until the people were massed round the luggage vans at the end of the train; and then, being convinced that my uncle had not yet arrived, I moved away a few steps, when a hand closed sharply over mine that held the cage, and my persecutor whispered with unbearable insolence, his lips almost touching my ear—

"Pray allow me to assist you."

"I shook him off so violently that the poor birds fluttered in terror for five minutes afterwards, and hurried up to the luggage-van. My trunks were already on the platform, waiting to be claimed; so, getting them placed on a truck, I ordered the porter to engage a cab, determined not to give my uncle a moment's grace."

"A four-wheeler—did you hear me?" I said, with nervous impatience, for the womanly wretch was still by my side, and was actually helping the porter to adjust my luggage upon the truck, as if we were travelling together."

HOW TO GET A "SUNLIGHT" PICTURE.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man") to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising, and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market and it will only cost 1c. postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

"Put those trunks on a cab at once. What are you waiting for?" I demanded.

"But the gentleman says I'm to take them to the station-master's office," objected the man. "I don't know what to do, I'm sure, ma'am. Are the trunks yours or his?"

"Mine—mine! Of course they are mine!" I answered, raising my voice, which quivered with excitement. "This person is a total stranger to me. Will you ask one of the guards, please, to call a policeman, that I may give him into custody?"

"There is a detective from Scotland Yard at your elbow; pray make use of his services, madam," answered the gentleman, with a smile that made my blood boil; then, in a voice of impatient command—"Look sharp, porter; take those trunks to the station-master's office at once."

"And the next moment the truck was wheeled away under the wretch's escort, without another dissenting word from me, for his unparalleled audacity had struck me dumb for the moment. I turned mechanically to the man at my elbow, a low-sized individual with a red beard and a cunning good-humored face."

"Will you help me?" I cried, impulsively. "I am a girl, and quite alone. My uncle, Colonel Burton Clark, who was to have met me, has—"

"Hush, hush, my dear young lady!" he interrupted, with repulsive familiarity, laying two fat, grimy fingers on my arm. "Don't make a row about it, for it can do you no good. Make your mind easy; it's all square enough. I've the warrant to search you here safe in my pocket. 'It's all quite square, I assure you.'"

"A warrant to search me! To search me for what?" I demanded, dumbfounded.

"For Lady Frances Willoughby's diamonds, which were stolen from her dressing-case in an hotel in Dawson Street, Dublin, a fortnight ago. The gentleman who travelled with you from Chester is, you know, her ladyship's second son."

"It is a mistake—a most unwarrantable mistake!" I protested vehemently. "You must be mad, all of you! I am a lady, I tell you. I am Miss Eleanor Holmes—here's my mother's address in Dublin—and I am going to stay with my uncle, Colonel Burton Clark, who was to have met me here, and who will call Mr. Willoughby to severe account for this outrage on a defenceless girl. It is shameful—it is unparalleled!"

"So it is—so it is!" he assented, with soothing impertinence. "I am sure Colonel What's-his-name will make him smart for it when he comes. At the same time, it's no use taking on so, my dear. It's all a mistake that will be cleared up, I am sure. Well, Dawson, what do ye want?"—this is to a dark, sullen-looking man, whom I had also seen speaking to Mr. Willoughby. "Oh, ay—the keys! I'd forgotten about them. Yes, yes; I'm telling the young lady it's all a mistake we'll clear up in a jiffy for her. Now give me that bag, my dear, and that pretty little purse—calmly taking them from my paralysed hands and handing them to his confederate—" that's the way to work—no fuss, no nonsense—there's a good girl!—and the bird-cage. Dawson, where's your manners, to let a lady carry a hobjack like that about a public station? Fie, fie!"

"I darted away from them, and ran towards the street to see if there was any sign of my uncle; but, before I had reached the big station gates, I heard the odious little creature puffing by my side and jocularly reproaching me for my desertion of him."

"I waited for a few minutes; but, seeing no sign of my relative, I returned to the platform and bade my companion take me to the station-master's office."

"Shall I ever forget the scene that greeted me there? My trunks were both unpacked, and the chairs, tables, and floor were littered with their contents; my best bonnet was suspended from a dusty chandelier, my white tulle ball-dress, tenderly swathed by my dear mother in one of her finest linen sheets, was spread out on the floor, and kneeling beside it was the man Dawson, engaged in turning over the leaves of my album with damp, dirty fingers."

"The hero of this disagreeable occurrence was standing apart at one of the windows; and, when my wrathful eyes met his, he actually had the grace to look a little ashamed of himself, and began stammering something that might have been considered an attempt at an apology had I inclined myself to listen to him."

"Sir," I said, breaking in with a thrilling vibration of voice which I afterwards learned had a most crushing effect, "do not presume to speak to me. Any explanation of your conduct which you may find it expedient to give must be given to my uncle and guardian, who is at present in London, who, I know, will deeply resent and avenge the unpardonable insult offered to a defenceless girl who never offended you."

"Pausing momentarily for breath and for something even yet more annihilating to say, to my great joy I heard uncle Ned's voice, and, darting out, I threw myself into his arms."

"It was some time before he could make head or tail of my incoherent complaint; at last, leading me to a seat, he said impatiently—

"My dear child, one moment, or I shall believe that you have lost your head. You tell me you have been detained here at this station and your trunks examined by a brace of detectives for some diamonds stolen from a Lady Frances Willoughby in Dublin. Who the deuce is Lady Frances Willoughby, and what have you to do with her?"

"Nothing, nothing; I don't know her—have never seen the woman. My mother, I believe, knew her just a little when she was a girl. She

CONSTIPATION CURED.

GENTLEMEN.—I suffered for a long time with constipation and tried many medicines without success. I then tried Burdock Blood Bitters and very soon had great relief, so I continued its use and am now completely cured. JOSEPH PHILLION, Quebec, Que.

came to Dublin for the Drawing-room this year, and on the night before her diamonds, a neck-lace, ear-rings, and coronet, worth over six thousand pounds, were stolen from the hotel where she was staying, and no trace of thieves was ever found, though suspicion attached to a maid whom she had engaged in London, and who is supposed to have been in league with a band of professional thieves, for she disappeared the next day and cannot be found anywhere.

"Well, I don't understand yet. What have you or your mother to say to the business?"

"Nothing, nothing. I don't understand anything yet myself, except that Mr. Willoughby, seeing me shrink under his insolent stare at Chester and try to avoid him, took it into his head that I was escaping with his mother's diamonds, and telegraphed for two detectives to meet me here with a search-warrant."

"Why, the man must be a raving lunatic! I'll have him committed at once! Take me to him—quick, child, quick!" cried my uncle, starting up with flaming face, and clutching his sword-cane as he did so. "Lead the way, Nell!"

"At the office door, which he forced open with a kick—for uncle Ned is very violent when roused—he thrust me back, to my disgust, for I was just as excited as he.

"No, no, child; this is no place for you! Keep back; you must not face those cowardly rascals again; stay outside, like a good girl!"

"I could have almost cried with disappointment, for my blood was up, and I felt quite equal to taking part in the *denouement*.

"I stood as close to the door as I could; but the noise of an engine that was letting off steam in the station prevented my hearing anything but a word here and there, though my uncle was bellowing at the top of his voice and evidently having it all his own way. However, I could follow the altercation with the help of such expressions as 'cowardly ruffian,' 'dastardly outrage,' 'most infamous, audacious abuse of the law I ever,' 'will have the case before Parliament before the end of the session,' 'no lady able to travel if the constitution sanctions—' A departing shriek from the engine drowned everything else; and when the station was quiet again, my uncle had ceased speaking, and Mr. Willoughby was evidently having his innings; but as his voice was much lower and quieter, I could not catch a single word; and, at last, not able to restrain my curiosity any longer, I softly pushed open the door, and entered unperceived by my uncle, whose back was turned towards it.

"No sir," Mr. Willoughby was saying, in a stammering voice—and his bold eyes were quickly averted when they met mine—"You mistake me. I am not seeking to offer you any apology for the unpardonable affront I have put upon this young lady, for I feel at present that no words of mine could mitigate my offence. But, in justice to these two detective officers whom you threaten to report and degrade, I beg you will listen to the grounds that I had for summoning them to my assistance. You must know that for the last fortnight I have been actively engaged in my mother's behalf trying to discover some trace of her stolen property, that I have followed clue after clue with the most disheartening results; so, when I received a telegram at Liverpool yesterday evening, telling me that one of the passengers on the North Wall boat which was to cross that night was actually transporting the diamonds to London, I lost my head, and let my zeal get the better of my judgment and discretion. I hurried to Chester with the description in my pocket. Listen to it, I beg of you, Colonel Clark—"A young woman of prepossessing appearance, medium height, fair hair curled on her forehead, wearing a bright shawl striped in yellow and red, carrying several parcels and a bird-cage containing two canaries." In the refreshment-room at Chester I saw your niece, she wore the shawl you see on that chair—observe the stripes, yellow and red—her hair is fair and curled, her height is medium, her appearance prepos—I mean, you will—you must admit," he stammered entreatingly, "there was—is some slight extenuation for my subsequent shameful persecution. Then the young lady's manner further misled me, for, meeting my glance, she certainly shrank from me in a frightened manner and hastened from the room. I followed quickly, but lost her in the crowd. However, hurrying distractedly along the platform, not knowing whether to enter the train or remain behind, I suddenly caught a glimpse of her in a second-class carriage, with a bird-cage containing two canaries on her knee. My doubts were dispelled; I jumped into the train, wired to Scotland Yard at the next station, and, keeping a sharp look-out, which I now know must have been extremely painful and offensive to your niece, I—I— But you know the rest. I am not going to apologise—I would not presume to crave her pardon; but, Col. Clark, I beg you will consider the two most misleading coincidences—the striped shawl, the cage with the two canaries—"

"Hang the canaries! Don't dare to offer such pitiful subterfuges to me, sir!" burst in my uncle, striking the fateful cage so ruthlessly that it fell from the chimney-piece with such force that the door was burst open and the two poor birds fluttered out terrified.

"Dawson, who, with his companion, was kneeling on the floor meekly repacking my trunk, put out his hand to pick it up, and then sprang to his feet with a cry of amazement holding the cage bottom upwards.

"Mr Willoughby! Your diamonds, your diamonds! I've found 'em! Look, look!" he shouted, tearing out the bottom board of the cage, which had become loosened by the force of the fall. "Here's the six thousand pounds' worth safe as an egg in its nest! See—the seed-drawers are shams—they go an inch through the wood! The rest is a pocket for swag, opening with a spring which no one would ever have found out. What beauties, they're all right, sir, aren't they?"

"Yes, yes," answered Mr. Willoughby, his black eyes glittering—neck-lace, ear-rings, coronet—all—not a stone wanting—hurrah!"

(To be Continued.)



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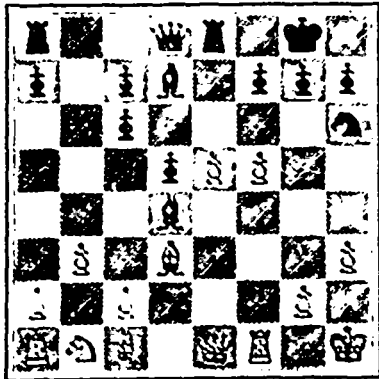
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 215.
Q—R8, etc.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 216.
Q—Q R8, etc.

GAME 191.

Played last summer in Paris, being one of the match games between members of the leading London and Parisian chess clubs.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| M Didier (Paris). | Mr Simon (London). |
| 1 P—K4 | P—K4 |
| 2 K K1—B3 | QKt—B3 |
| 3 B—K15 | P—Q3 |
| 4 P—Q4 | PxP (a) |
| 5 Kt x P | B—Q 2 |
| 6 Kt x Kt | P x Kt |
| 7 B—Q3 | Kt—B3 |
| 8 Cas. | B—K2 |
| 9 P—KB4 (b) | Cas. |
| 10 P—QK13 (c) | P—Q4 (d) |
| 11 P—K5 | B—B4 ch |
| 12 K—Req | Kt—K15 |
| 13 Q—Keq (e) | R—Keq |
| 14 P—KR3 | Kt—R3 |
| 15 P—B5 (f) | B—Q5 |
| 16 B x Kt | B x R |



WHITE—M DIDIER TO MOVE.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 17 B x P (g) | Q—K14 |
| 18 B—B6 (h) | Q x B (i) |
| 19 P x Q | R x Q |
| 20 R x R | B x KBP |
| 21 Kt—Q2 | B—B6 |
| 22 R—K7 | B x P |
| 23 B x B | B x Kt |
| 24 R x QBP | R—Keq |
| 25 R—B8 | K x R |
| 26 B x R | P—KB4 |

drawn game.

(a) There is no necessity for the immediate capture. 4 B to Q2 is good enough, although the text-move is frequently played.

(b) 9. P to K R 3, previous to this advance would have been better.

(c) Loss of time. 10 P to B 5, to prevent the adverse knight from coming into play might be suggested.

(d) The right time to assume the counter attack.

(e) He has nothing better. 13 Q to R 5 must be prevented.

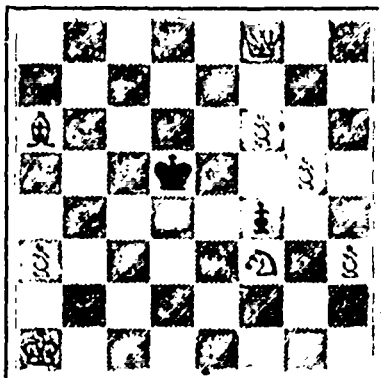
(f) With the intention of giving up the exchange. It is the best course under the circumstances.

(g) A bold bid for victory. If 17 K takes B, then 18, P to B 4, ch and wins. It is a pretty combination, which deserved to be worked out with more care.

(h) Mr Didier ought to have played here 18. R to B3, and Black had nothing better than to give up the Queen for two pieces, keeping two rooks for the Queen.

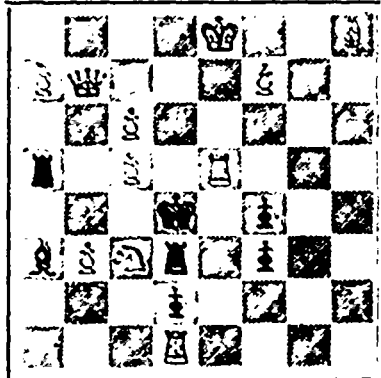
(i) Simplifying the position and trying for a draw, with bishops of different colors.

PROBLEM 219.
Black 2 pieces.



White 8 pieces.
White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM 220.
Black 7 pieces.



White 11 pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

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LAKE CATOHA.—Mr. John Anderson, the well known go'd minor of Musquodoboit Harbor, discoverer of the Lake Catocha District, has just returned from a trip to New Brunswick. He reports that the outlook at Lake Catocha is most promising. Manager Reid of the Oxford is working the Colman lead, and is mining good pay ore. On his own property Mr. Anderson has cut a very rich lead which has already yielded over \$4,000 in gold, at an expenditure of about \$1,500. He is now relitting his mill and increasing his boiler power by the introduction of a new boiler, of Leonard & Co. make, and will soon resume active work with ample power to run his ten stamp mill and do his hoisting and pumping.

The discovery made by James Bonang, which resulted in the rush to the Mines office and the covering of some 250 claims about half a mile north of the present workings, was, as is often the case, purely accidental, as the section had been previously prospected by skilled men and nothing important unearthed. Bonang had contracted to supply cord wood, and one of the first trees he felled uprooted a large boulder which was full of signs of gold. Other boulders showing gold were found, and there is a most a certainty that a large and rich lead is in the immediate vicinity, and it is now being carefully prospected for.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LTD.—Coal has been placed on the free list by the Democratic members of the Committee of Ways and Means having the new tariff bill in charge, and the stock of the Dominion Coal Company is booming as a consequence. On Saturday last, before the provisions of the new bill had been made public, the *Boston Daily Traveller* in its commercial article had this to say. "Locally, a feature of the trading was Dominion Coal, which made a further advance to 25. It comes from good authority now that the new tariff bill to be announced on Monday will show coal to be on the free list. There are a good many people who are now paying but little attention to Dominion Coal who will be scrambling to load up with the stock within the next thirty days."

PERSONAL.—Captain C. P. Maynard has just returned from a trip through the mining regions of Montana and Wyoming, and reports that owing to the general closing of the silver mines, and the consequent throwing out of work of thousands of miners, universal distress and depression prevail. Words would fail to depict the suffering, and thousands of formerly well to do miners and their families are now at the starvation point. The outlook is gloomy indeed, but great attention is being paid to gold mining, and in time this will give much needed work. The Captain has two sons in Montana who own a rich silver mine, but they are now prospecting for gold. One result of the depression is the turning of attention to other mining fields where low wages, cheap supplies and proximity to markets make profitable mining possible at present low values, and as all these requirements are to be found in Nova Scotia, it is probable that western capitalists will turn their attention this way. In fact, it would appear that the time has arrived when the capital to develop our lead and copper mines may be obtained. This well expended under the direction of skilled western miners should result most profitably, and greatly enhance the mining prosperity of the Province.

RENFREW DISTRICT.—At the suit of Charles Thompson, against Charles H. North, an absent or absconding debtor, the valuable gold mining plant, machinery, tools and other personal property at Renfrew, also a large number of gold mining leases at the same place and real estate, are advertised for sale by the sheriff of Hants, on Friday, the 29th of December next, at 11.30 a. m. The sale takes place at Renfrew, and should attract a large number of bidders, as the properties include the Empress and other well known mines.

WINE HARBOR.—For the past year Mr. H. T. Harding, with some friends, has had a crew on pumping and cleaning out the old plough load excavations, which were left in a wretched condition by the tributaries who last worked the lead. Some fifteen to twenty thousand tons of rock have been raised to the surface together with large quantities of old scaffold timber which had been permitted to fall or were deliberately blown down by the tributaries. Some idea of the heavy job Mr. Harding encountered may be formed when it is known that the belt worked is from 15 to 40 feet wide. Some of the leads in this belt were worked to a greater depth than others, the poorest of course being the first. Mr. Harding, however, finds fairly good pay in the little work he has done on these poorest of leads in the belt, none of the good leads having yet been reached, but they will be in a few weeks, when, beyond a doubt, the enterprise which must have looked very doubtful for a long time will pay good dividends. This mine was, in the early days, immensely rich, and produced large quantities of gold. It was worked by a foreign company in a most extravagant manner, and yet paid large dividends until a heavy fault was struck cutting off the pay shut. Large quantities of low grade ore were left in sight in the bottom below the strike, which will now, with the improved methods of mining, pay well to work. Mr. Harding's great object, however, is to locate the continuity of the pay shut beyond the fault, which competent men of long experience state will not be difficult to do when the mine is sufficiently cleared to enable examination. Mr. Harding is now renovating his 15 stamp mill, changing from the slow to the fast drop, thereby doubling its capacity, the large amount of quartz now beginning to show necessitating this important change.

COCHRAN HILL.—Probably one of the best prospects in the Province is the very large bolt of leads that Mr. Alex. McQuarrie is now opening up. The bolt is now opened up 16 feet in width, two thirds of which is quartz, all showing gold.

MOLKA.—We learn that Mr. John Metturo has sold his share in the Malaga Gold Mine and lands connected with it, to Messrs. E. D. Davison & Sons—*Bridgewater Enterprise*.

SOUTH UNIAKKE.—Mr. William Wirt Chipman, mining expert of New York, who last May visited the Province and examined gold mines in County Harbor, South Uniake and other districts, was in Halifax on Wednesday last and will at once begin active mining operations at the Withrow Mine at South Uniake.

PALGRAVE MINING COMPANY AGAINST McMILLAN.—This very important mining suit in which the Palgrave Mining Company apply for an injunction and \$25,000 damages, and which occupied the attention of the court for several days—a great number of witnesses having been examined—was finished in the Supreme Court on Tuesday and judgment reserved.

MONTAGU.—About September 1st John C. MacQuarrie took the lead known as the Holly, on the Rose Mine part of the N. S. G. M. Co., on lease for a year. After working for a short time he found the water very heavy, compelling him to double shift, but having faith in this lead he worked a crew of 12 men for a month, and after doing a lot of dead work they took up about 8 tons of quartz which showed gold very well. He then secured a pump, engine and boiler, erected an engine house, blacksmith shop, new whim and shaft house, with a full kit of tools, as nice a little plant as there is in Montagu. After an expenditure of several hundred dollars he finally formed a company of eight thorough miners, all taking equal shares. Last Thursday they raised some five tons of quartz, well sprinkled with the royal metal. The lead is from four to five inches thick, having a strong vein of arsenical iron and gray copper for a back, the rest of the lead is well mixed with mineral, galena, black jack, copper and gold. John C. MacQuarrie says it is the mother lead of Montagu, from which all the rich angulars spring, and it looks very much like it. There is a crew of miners at it now who will test it for all it is worth, believing that it will prove as rich as the old Rose lead. This district looks better than for some time, and the N. S. G. M. Co., Ltd., has no less than seven companies of tributors on their extensive mines. John C. MacQuarrie & Co. on the Holly, Old Rose Mine; Percy Barker, Jr. & Co., on the Montreal; Levi Brown & Co., on the Lawson; John Brown & Co., on the Lawson; Vaughn Bros., on the Lawson; Samuel Cribby, on the Montreal, and Frelick, on the Montreal. These several companies will turn into the Company's mill, within the next two weeks about 100 tons of quartz, all showing up well in gold. The substantial and well cribbed shafts, the new whim and shaft house erected, prove they still have faith in Montagu and mean business. One great satisfaction is that they all feel proud of their thorough and efficient manager, Capt. W. R. Thomas, who has done so much to advance the interests of this district. May he reap the reward he so richly deserves.

ACTIVITY AT THE JOGGINS.—At the Joggins coal mines the scene is one of brisk activity. A new slope, the east slope, about half a mile from the old pit head has been opened, and out of it there is a daily output of 60 to 70 tons of coal. That output will be increased to 100 or 125 tons by the end of December. The new slope, 700 feet deep, connects with one of the balances from the 1,300 foot level, and affords an increased and easier output of coal, also adds another opening to the old workings. Twelve pairs of men are at work on the new slope and steps are being taken to increase that number. The coal at the bottom of this new slope is of a better quality than that in the other workings. The old Barnhill slope, nearer the shore which was abandoned some eleven years ago, is being cleared of water, and will be worked. A new rotary screen for the screening of the finer coal was put in operation this week. In the town signs of brisk business are everywhere to be seen. In addition to the other business places noted as having been added to the town, Fred Burko has opened a general store, and Lauchlin Johnson a blacksmith shop. The new Episcopal church, under erection, is a pretty structure, 62 feet by 21 feet, with octagon shaped chancel and square tower, 60 feet high. The school house, under erection at a cost of \$3,000, promises to be a fine addition to the town. It will have five class rooms, 26 by 36 feet and a 12 foot wide hall, with wardrobes and other fittings. Job H. Seaman, of Minudie, has put up one of Robb's rotary mills on the Joggins shore, and is sawing a number of logs, which got adrift and shored there. The logs were for a bridge at Sackville.—*Herald*.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL TRADE.

THE SHIPMENTS TO ST. LAWRENCE PORTS,

No branch of interprovincial commerce has assumed a greater degree of development since the National Policy came into operation than the export of soft coal from the Cape Breton ports to this city and to the towns along the St. Lawrence River. A few days since the *Empire* correspondent gave

DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES FOR ELECTRIC BELTS.

\$1.55, \$2.65, \$3.70, former prices \$5, \$7, \$10. Quality remains the same—16 different styles; dry battery and acid belts mild or strong current. Less than half the price of any other company and more home testimonials than all the rest together. Full list free. Mention this paper. W. T. BAZA & Co., Windsor, Ont.

figures to show the wonderful increase in Montreal's black diamond imports over 1892, and now, as the season's work is about being brought to a close, more detailed information as to the mighty strides that have been taken by the Canadian coal trade will be of general interest. In 1885 some 300,000 tons of Nova Scotia coal was brought up the St. Lawrence, and in order that the reader may realize the increased demand for the article since the date just mentioned, it is only necessary to say that the quantity received at the same points during the past season will reach in round numbers 700,000 tons. Never, in fact, has the output of the Cape Breton mines been so considerable as in the summer of 1893, and never have the miners of the district in question being more profitably employed. The following are the receipts by water at the ports of Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec for the years 1892 and 1893:

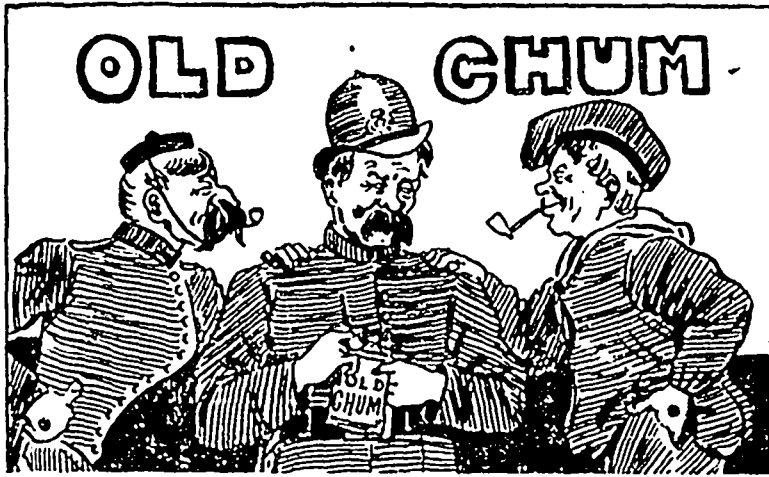
| | MONTREAL. | 1892. | 1893. |
|----------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| General Mining Association | | 75,547 | 75,195 |
| Dominion Coal Co. | | 337,183 | 400,005 |
| Intercolonial Coal Co. | | 70,155 | 70,279 |
| Total | | 482,885 | 545,479 |
| Scotch and English coal..... | | 32,870 | 36,074 |
| Total..... | | 524,761 | 647,553 |
| MONTELEONE. | | | |
| General Mining Association..... | | 1,589 | 11,491 |
| Dominion Coal Co. | | 7,430 | 5,191 |
| International Coal Co. | | 4,500 | |
| Total..... | | 13,519 | 15,686 |
| Scotch and English coal..... | | 3,103 | 1,528 |
| Total..... | | 15,694 | 18,213 |
| THREE RIVERS. | | | |
| General Mining Association..... | | 9,012 | 9,218 |
| QUEBEC. | | | |
| General Mining Association..... | | 30,472 | 34,850 |
| Dominion Coal Co. | | 27,576 | 17,587 |
| Total | | 58,048 | 52,137 |
| Scotch and English coal..... | | 27,572 | 12,000 |
| Total | | 76,620 | 64,137 |

The above returns, which are official, give the splendid increase in the coal imports from Nova Scotia over 1892 of 116,983 tons, and a falling off in the receipts of English and Scotch coal during the same period of 3,949 tons. But one has to consider the number of steamers employed in the trade and the amount of money disbursed both at the Cape Breton ports and in this city before fully realizing the importance to Montreal and to the Dominion of maintaining this ever growing traffic, which has doubled itself in the comparatively short term of eight years. During the past season no less than 360 trips have been made by the different steamships of large and small tonnage which are engaged in the bringing of Nova Scotia coal to the St. Lawrence ports. This means that the average sum of \$1,250 is disbursed in Montreal by the coal people and by the ships for provisions, stores, etc., at each trip, and which if multiplied by 360 gives the all important fact that the sum of \$450,000 has from this one branch of trade been distributed this season amongst the merchants, mechanics and other fields of labor in Montreal. This, however, is not all, as a gentleman well up in the trade informed the *Empire* that apart from mining expenses the disbursements at the trading ports of Cape Breton would be at least \$500 for each trip, or a lump sum of well on to \$200,000. The correspondent was therefore not a little surprised to find very little sympathy in this city for the movement tending to the abolition of the coal duty. The Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railway Companies probably pay \$80,000 and \$50,000 respectively in coal duties, and the first named corporation is outspoken in favor of repeal. A Montreal merchant remarked, however, that as the manufacturer got back the duty which he pays upon coal in the protection which the fiscal policy of the country affords our industries it would be better to give bonuses to the railway companies than to dream of taking off a duty that had done so much for Canada. "I have no hesitation in saying," added the same gentleman, "that repeal of the coal duties would bring about a drop of no less than 300,000 tons in Montreal's importation of coal from the Lower Provinces, and you know the loss such a decrease would entail both here and at the leading ports."

The wages of good men in the Canadian coal mines compared with the very low figure earned by the English miner is likewise an interesting feature of the trade. Several first-rate miners from the old country who passed through Montreal recently on their way to the Nova Scotia mines, where they are now earning \$2 per day, declared that £2 10s. per week was the maximum earnings of the best men employed in the English mines.—*Sydney Advocate*.

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They won't smoke any other while they can get OLD CHUM even if they have to beg or borrow it, for there is no other tobacco which assures that cool, mild, sweet smoke. • D. Ritchie & Co., Manufacturers, Montreal.

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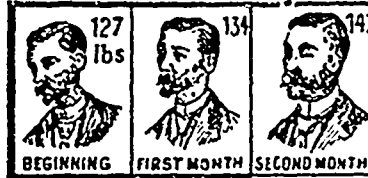
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purchased one bottle of SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, and it cured me. I am pleased to recommend it to the public as a cure for RHEUMATISM.
WM. A. DAVIS.

FOR RHEUMATISM.

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Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Falling Manhood, Secret Diseases, caused by the errors and excesses of youth.
Young middle-aged or old men, suffering from effects of follies and excesses, restored to health, manhood and vigor.
Price \$1.00, 6 boxes for \$5. Sent by mail, securely sealed. Write for our book, "Starting Facts," for Men only, tells you how to get well and stay well.

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For Sale by J. GODFREY SMITH, Chemist,
147 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

MINING.

NOTES ON THE REGION OF ETERNAL COAL.

C. OCHILTREE-MACDONALD IN LONDON COLLIERY GUARDIAN.

(Concluded.)

Rocky Mountain Semi-Anthracite — Again proceeding westward from the western limit of the belts of elementary and semi-bituminous coals we enter the region where the volcanic rocks of the globe have gushed through the thinnest part of the planet and formed the Rocky Mountains. In parts of this district the distillation of bitumen, characteristic of the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, has also occurred, although in a less perfect manner, and a poorer class of anthracite is consequently encountered called semi-anthracite, as at Marsh's Mine, about one and a half miles south of the Bow River bituminous coal region, but actually within the precise sphere of metamorphism. There are two seams, viz. the upper seam, 12 ft. thick, and the lower seam 10 ft. thick, separated by 50 ft. of sandstones and shales situate in the cretaceous system of rocks and constructed, as to the upper seam thus:—Structure compact, highly contorted, shows slickensides in an eminent degree, made up of alternating layers of a greyish-black, dull and jet-black coal of brilliant lustre, brittle, fracture on the whole uneven, that of the more lustrous layers conchoidal; does not soil the fingers, the specimen examined was hard and firm; powder black; it communicates just a faint yellowish tinge to a boiling solution of caustic potash; resists exposure to the air. The lower seam may be described as follows:—Structure foliated, crumpled, made up of layers of dull greyish-black material, consisting apparently of carbonaceous shale and velvet-black coal of brilliant lustre, shows slickensides; does not soil the fingers; hard and firm; at a glance might readily be mistaken for a fuel of excellent quality. An analysis of the upper seam (fast coking only) shows:—

| | Per cent. |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Hygroscopic water..... | 0.70 |
| Volatile combustible matter..... | 11.03 |
| Fixed carbon..... | 79.78 |
| Ash..... | 8.49 |
| | 100.00 |

Ratio of volatile combustible matter to fixed carbon, 1 to 7.23; coke coherent; when heated in a covered crucible it evolves a small amount of yellowish, somewhat luminous, almost smokeless flame. The ash, which is white, does not agglutinate at a bright red heat, and at a most intense red heat frits but slightly. An analysis of the lower seam (fast coking) shows

| | Per cent. |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Hygroscopic water..... | 1.02 |
| Volatile combustible matter..... | 7.24 |
| Fixed carbon..... | 36.16 |
| Ash..... | 55.58 |
| | 100.00 |

The calorific power of these coals, as determined by experiment from a sample drawn from Cascade River, Bow River Pass, practically equivalent in analysis to that of the upper seam above, is—Indicated power of fuel in calories, 7,852; indicated evaporative power of water at 100 degs. Cent., per pound of fuel, 14.62 lb., approximate specific gravity, 1.4272; weight of one solid cubic foot, 89.20 lb.

As to the economic importance of North-west semi-anthracites, I think that these anthracites will require a certain class of furnace to render them worth consumption for evaporative purposes—that is to say, the furnace in which they should be consumed must be provided with a strong current of air, either by virtue of its style of construction, or by some auxiliary contrivance. Experiments will doubtless demonstrate that, like the Pennsylvania semi-anthracite, these coals crumble up or divide into small angular fragments with greater facility than anthracite proper, and the consequent increased number of edges or more extensive surface, of course, detracts from their usefulness under a medium current of air only, owing to increased friction. I should not be at all surprised, however, upon the other hand, if, under the influence of a steady and active draught through the furnace box, their evaporative power should be found to equal that of the true anthracites of Banff themselves.

The following are comparative analyses of true anthracite of the North-West Territories (say at Banff Station, Canadian Pacific Railway) and those of Colorado and Treverton, Sham kin coal, Pennsylvania:—

| | Banff, Per cent. | Colorado, Per cent. | Treverton Per cent. |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Moisture at 110.6..... | .769 | 1.64 | .952 |
| Volatile matter..... | 7.24 | 7.29 | 7.194 |
| Fixed carbon..... | 87.13 | 86.59 | 86.425 |
| Ash (nearly white)..... | 4.82 | 4.36 | 5.425 grey |
| Sulphur..... | .61 | | .875 |
| Specific gravity..... | 1.37 | | 1.368 |

The analysis of the average of fifteen different free-burning anthracites from the Schuylkill region, Pennsylvania, showing:—

| | Per cent. |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Volatile matter..... | 4.12 |
| Fixed carbon..... | 86.29 |
| Ash (white)..... | 9.24 |
| Sulphur..... | 0.34 |

establishes the claim of the Banff coalfield to be called anthracite pure and

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"Of special value to nursing mothers."—J. N. Love, M. D., St. Louis.
"Valuable to my La Grippe patients."—Jno. B. Hamilton, M. D., Chicago.
"As a Nutrient Tonic it has no equal."—T. J. Yarrow, M. D., Philadelphia.
"The desired article in vomiting of pregnancy."—Dra. Hawley & Hawley, College Corner
"It is a great Builder without a doubt."—W. C. Wile, A. M., M. D., Danbury.
"I get better results from it than from any other nutrient."—Wm. Porter, M. D., St. Louis
"It is an essential and admirable remedy in exhaustive stages of diseases."—S. D. Richards, M. D., Detroit.
"I endorse it as a real food of great value."—E. Chancellor, M. D., St. Louis.
"It has more virtues than you claim for it."—James P. Prestley, M. D., Chicago.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,

simple, from the above analysis we may also conclude, as the Americans themselves have concluded, that it is of quite as good quality as the average Pennsylvania article. A sample drawn from the Coxide River, 2 1/2 miles from its confluence with the Bow River, seam 20 in. thick, indicated a ratio of combustible matter to fixed carbon of 1 to 4.69, and the structure of another sample drawn from the same river is: Crumpled, flaky, shows slickensides; firm; has a grayish-black to black color, and a resinous to vitreous lustre; when fractured, it parts into more or less flaky fragments. In the first instance, the portion of the seam from which the sample for experiment was drawn, was in a pulverulent condition, and in the latter case the sample was drawn from the "crop."

It is unconstructive to discuss the utility of these North-Western anthracites, for such would suggest that some latent doubt of their present comparatively enormous economical advantage remains. In the highest sense, they are invaluable, and even as Eastern Canada is to be complimented upon the possession of the sole workable deposits of bituminous coal upon the gigantic eastern seaboard of North America, so the Hinterland must be recognized as the present and future purveyor of invaluable anthracites for the equally gigantic Pacific seaboard from Frisco to Behring Sea.

In conclusion, I have to remark that the indefatigable researchers of the Canadian Geographical Survey have now demonstrated that very extensive deposits of bituminous coal actually exist in the mountains as well as in the plains. This is notably the case in the famous Crow's Nest Pass, 1,200 ft. above the trail, on a ridge of the mountains, from which a number of spurs, with deep intervening gullies, descend abruptly to the trail, and in which and on the intervening ridges a wonderful series of coal seams is disclosed, one above the other, in excellent order. No exact measurements have been taken so far, for which reason it is necessary to note that some of the seams given below may actually be some of the upper ones repeated by folds of the strata or ordinary faults, but the actual outcrops, twenty in number, aggregating 132 feet of coal, may be examined with some facility, and are as follows:—1, 5 ft.; 2, 3 ft.; 3, 4 ft.; 4, 2 ft.; 5, 4 ft.; 6, 3 ft.; 7, 2 ft.; 8, 4 ft.; 9, 5 ft.; 10, 6 ft.; 11, 4 ft.; 12, 15 ft.; 13, 7 ft.; 14, 6 ft.; 15, 30 ft.; 16, 20 ft.; 17, 5 ft.; 18, 3 ft.; 19, 2 ft.; 20, 2 ft. Nos. 1 to 10 and 17 to 20 are cannel coal.

The distance from the most easterly to westerly outcrops is two miles; the outcrops of nearly all the seams may be so traced, either on the ridges of the mountains or in the sides of the ravines which score the face of the hills, and it is estimated that this coalfield, 144 square miles in extent, stretching from the eastern summit of Crow's Nest Pass and 4,330 ft. above the sea level to the vale of the British Columbian river Elk, is at once one of the most valuable and unique coalfields of the world. Being calculations upon a per square mile quantity of 49,952,000 tons, or even reducing such to 24,976,000 tons available, the stupendous quantity of coal here dormant is obvious, and as it appears that the country is comparatively easy of access, its near future development is practically assured.

Many of the seams are of first-class coking coal, others of them are of good gas, but none are anthracite coals. The quality of the fuel is good, and the difficulties of mountain coal-mining not exceptionally abnormal, markets are increasing in the development of the native precious metals on the one hand, and the spread of railway enterprise on the other, and if the Americans of the West, like the Americans of the East in Nova Scotia, can be tempted to assist in exploiting the country, or where willing—as in some instances they are—could be encouraged by the Federal Government by fair and impartial treatment, which unfortunately has been denied them of late, in these mountain fastnesses of the West, the most sceptical critic of Canada may speedily anticipate the inception of commercial and industrial activity.

Its marvellous how many people use Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, so say retail druggists.

A COALMINER'S RESCUE.

THE STORY OF A WORKER IN THE WESTVILLE, N. S., MINES.

Suffered from Asthma and Indigestion—Unable to Work for Eight Long Months—He Has Now Regained Complete Health and Strength.

From the Stellarton, N. S., Journal.

Faith doesn't come to all by hearing. With many seeing is believing. Many, when they read of what has been effected in other parts of the country, may shake their heads with an incredulous air. To satisfy such people it is necessary to bring the matter home; to show it to them at their own doors. The people of this country may not have heard, or only know little about the places where good has been effected by the use of the medicine, the name of which is on everybody's lips, but they have heard of Westville, the second most populous town in the county, and people far and near have heard of the

mining town where in '73, twenty years ago, over fifty lives were lost by an explosion in a mine, and the people of these provinces know it to day as the place from which they draw their supply of fuel. Hearing of a cure that had been effected in Westville through the agency of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a Journal reporter thought it might be of general interest to ascertain the particulars. So to Westville he went, and called at the home of Mr. Thos. McMillan, who is known to every man, woman and child in the place, having taken up his home there twenty years ago. Mr. McMillan was not to be seen at the time, unless our reporter sought him at a distance of between three or four thousand feet underground, in one of the deepest coal mines on the continent, where he was at work. Mrs. McMillan was at home, however, and when informed the object of the reporter's visit, said she could give all the information necessary—and she gave it freely. "Yes," said she, "Tom was a very sick man, so sick that he was unable to work for eight

months—a long time wasn't it?" she said by way of question. He had been sick more or less for about a year. He was like a great many miners who had to work in poor air, troubled with the asthma and indigestion. He couldn't eat well and of course did not thrive. He lost flesh gradually and at last became so weak that he was unable to work. After he had been sick for some months we read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. We talked the matter over and it was agreed to give the Pink Pills a trial—and it was a blessing we did. After he began to take the pills he felt himself gradually gaining strength. By degrees his appetite returned and with it his strength, and by the time he had taken six boxes he considered himself a well man. At this time he returned to his work in the mine, but he continued taking the Pink Pills for some time, to make sure that the trouble was driven out of his system. He can now work steadily, and is as strong and healthy as he ever was. We are both so pleased with the great good this remedy did him that we never fail to recommend it to any sick acquaintances. This statement is simple facts, and is voluntarily given because my husband has been benefited by reading the statement of another, and so someone else may be benefited by knowing what they have done for him.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or a shattered condition of the nervous forces such as St. Vitus' dance, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after effects of la grippe, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature. These pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain only life-giving properties, and nothing that could injure the most delicate system.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper (printed in red ink.) Bear in mind that they are never sold in bulk or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

To CORRESPONDENTS.

BRIDGEWATER.—Your second solution to problem 357 is quite correct.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 358.—The position was: Black men 5, 11, 12, kings 2, 26; white men 10, 13, 19, 20, king 18; black to play and draw.

| | | | |
|----------|---------|--------|-------|
| 5—9 | 20—31 | 11—16 | 24—19 |
| 13 6 I-7 | 3 20 11 | 15 10 | |
| 2—9 | 31—27 | 27—24 | 19—16 |
| 10 7 3 8 | 19 15 | drawn. | |

VAR. I.

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 18 23 | 14—10 | 3 8 | 24—23 |
| 9—14 | 23 18 | 27—24 | drawn. |
| 7 3 | 31—27 | 8 6 | |

GAME 230—"SINGLE CORNER."

Played recently at Halifax between Messrs. Muir (black) and O'Hearn (white) both of this city.

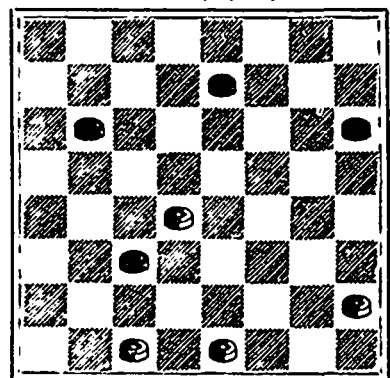
| | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|---------|
| 11—15 | 16—19 | 2—6 | 17—22 |
| 22 18 | 24 15 | 24 15 | 26 17 |
| 15—22 | 10—19 | 6—10 | 13—22 |
| 25 18 | 23 16 | 15 6 | 23 18 |
| 8—11 | 12—19 | 1—17 | 8—11 |
| 29 25 | 17 14 | 18 15 | 15 8 |
| 4—8 | 6—10 | 9—13 | *. 3 12 |
| 25 22 | 27 24 | 32 27 | |
| 11—16 | 10—17 | 5—9 | white |
| a-22 17 | 21 13 | 27 23 | wins. |

a-Though unusual this is a favorite move with O'Hearn.

*This play brings us to the following position which we present to our solvers as

PROBLEM 360.

Black men 7, 9, 12, 22.



White men 18, 28, 30, 31.

White to play and win.

This is a fine illustration of a well known and practical ending which often occurs.

The expert will locate the position at once. The amateur will find it somewhat more difficult. We will present a copy of the *American Checker Review* for the first and best solution.

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PILLS

Make New Rich Blood

"Best Liver Pill Made."

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

FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.

THE SPELLING MATCH.

Ten little children standing in a line,
 "F-u-l-l-y, fully," then there were nine.
 Nine puzzled faces, fearful of their fate,
 "C-i-l-l-y, silly," then there were eight.
 Eight pairs of blue eyes, bright as stars of heaven,
 "B-u-s-y, busy," then there were seven.
 Seven grave heads, shaking in an awful fix,
 "L-a-d-y, lady," then there were six.
 Six eager darlings, determined each to strive
 "D-u-t-y, duty," then there were five.
 Five hearts so anxious, beating more and more,
 "S-c-h-o-l-a-r, scholar," then there were four.
 Four mouths like rosebuds, on a red rose tree,
 "M-e-r-y, merry," then there were three.
 Three pairs of pink ears, listening keen and true,
 "O-n-l-y, only," then there were two.
 Two sturdy laddies, ready both to run,
 "T-u-r-k-y, turkey," then there was one.
 One head of yellow hair, bright in the sun,
 "H-e-r-o, hero," the spelling match was won.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many afflicted with rheumatism and we urge all who suffer from this disease to give this medicine a trial.

THE NILLENIUM.

'See here,' said Dilly to Freddie Burr, as she pushed the toes of a pair of stout new shoes through the fence.

'Where did you get 'em?' asked Freddie.

'And see here!' continued Dilly, bobbing up for an instant to show the pretty hood that covered her yellow hair, and touching it significantly with her finger.

'Where did you get 'em?' repeated Freddie.

'My pa worked and bought 'em and brought 'em home; an' they didn't get into nobody's barrel, either,' explained Dilly with great pride and little regard for grammar, pressing her face close against the fence for a prolonged interview.

'You see, Freddie Burr,' began Dilly, 'the Ni'llennium has come to our house.'

'The Ni'llennium!'

'It's a pretty long word,' explained Dilly, complacently, 'but it means good times. Anyhow, that's what ma called it, and I guess she knows. It was just this way, Freddy Burr. When you told me Mr. Barney had all our good things down to his store in his rum barrels, I just went down there right off and asked for 'em—me and Toddles.'

'You didn't!' exclaimed horrified Freddie.

'Did too!' declared Dilly, with an emphatic nod. 'Well, he wouldn't give us one of them, and he was just as cross as anything. So then pa got up from behind the stove and walked home with us. He didn't scold a bit, but he just sat down before the fire this way, and thinked and thinked. At last he put his hand in one pocket, but there was nothing there, then he put it in his other pocket and found ten cents, and he went out and bought some meat for supper. When ma got home he talked to her and they both cried. I didn't know what for, 'less it was because we didn't get the things out of the barrel. And ma hugged me 'most to death that night and kissed me lots, she did. Well, my pa got some work the next day, and brought some money, and he has found a place where he works every day. He bought all these things, and he said his little boy and girl shall have things like other boys and girls. So now you know what the Nillennium means, Freddie Burr, when anybody asks you; and you can tell them that Dilly Keene spained it to you.'—*Religious Herald.*

Ladies, rough hands are a horror. Bathe them well at night in Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

LITTLE PETER.

This is the real name of the petrel, a bird that lives on the sea. The harder it storms the better he likes it, and the more noise the sea makes the louder he cries.

The sailors, who are all so jolly, never like to meet a petrel. They are so dismal in their coal-black coats, and seamen think they bring them ill-luck, too.

You could not guess how the petrel sleeps. He first makes of himself a feather ball, and sits on the water, just as your canary does on his perch.

Why does he not sink? Because his feathers are so oily he cannot.

These birds grow so fat that, to the poor islanders in very cold countries, they are invaluable. After they are dead a wick is drawn through their bodies and set on fire, and you can hardly believe how well this queer kind of lamp lights up their simple huts.

The petrel never goes on shore except to build their nests, which are hidden snugly away between rocks or in the sand. There she lays her one egg and brings up her baby. All day the petrel lives on the water, but she never forgets at night to feed it.

Sometimes they are called 'Mother Carey's Chickens.' If you ever go across the water, you may see them some day.

THE ADVERTISING

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is always within the bounds of reason because it is true; it always appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which, in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation.

A TRUSTY GUARDIAN.

More than forty years ago, in eighteen hundred and fifty one, I visited a party of friends in the Bendigo gold-fields in Australia, where I was cordially welcomed. Among the valued possessions of my friends was an English mastiff which belonged to one of the gentlemen.

The good understanding between myself and the mastiff appeared to have become so well established during the evening, that on the next day I left the claim where my friends were at work, to fetch a kettle of tea from the tent, without the least misgiving as to my reception by him.

'Rex,' who was always allowed to run loose, came forward to meet me. He allowed me to stroke his head, and, so far as I could see, showed no interest in my movements as I entered the tent and took a drink of the tea. But when I started to leave the tent, with the kettle in my hand, imagine my astonishment when I saw the supposed friend Rex facing me, and showing his teeth in a very threatening way. I put down the kettle, seated myself on the edge of the camp-bed, and spoke to him. He wagged his tail and looked so friendly that I thought I must have made a mistake about his intentions. Not at all. The moment I attempted to leave the tent with the kettle, I had reason to know that Rex's broad grin was no mere notion, but, on the contrary, a real sign that he was true to his trust as he understood it.

I talked to him again, set down the kettle, and attempted to leave without it. Still Rex objected. He had his doubts, and determined to give his masters the benefit of them. There was no help for it; I was held prisoner, and could do nothing but sit down and wait patiently for one of the party to come to my relief. No one came until nearly an hour later, by which time my long absence had caused my friends to suspect that I was being held prisoner by Rex. I bore the dog no grudge for his faithful zeal, and in a few days found he would let me come and go, and take whatever I wished.—*October St. Nicholas.*

KITTY KNEW ABOUT SHEEP.

Seven sheep were standing
 By the pasture wall.
 "Tell me," said the teacher
 To her scholars small,
 "One poor sheep was frightened,
 Jumped and ran away,
 One from seven—how many
 Woolly sheep would stay?"

Up went Kitty's fingers—
 A farmer's daughter she,
 Not so bright at figures
 As she ought to be.
 "Please ma'am"—"Well, then, Kitty,
 Tell us, if you know."
 "Please, if one jumped over,
 ALL THE REST would go."

EVERY POLICY ISSUED BY THE CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION GIVES EXTENDED INSURANCE FOR SUCH TIME AS THE POLICY RESERVE WILL CARRY THE INSURED AT TERM RATES IN CASE OF NON-PAYMENT OF TWO PREMIUMS. TAKE FOR EXAMPLE A 20 YEAR ENDOWMENT POLICY, \$1,000, AGE 30 AT ISSUE, PREMIUM \$43.30.

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|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 5 years. | 15 years. | \$ 53 |
| 7 " | 13 " | 195 |
| 10 " | 10 " | 382 |
| 15 " | 5 " | 692 |

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CAPITAL AND ASSETS \$5,000,000.
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