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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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HALIFAX, N. S., OCTOBER 13, 1893.

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## THE CRITIC,

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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

**A NEW ELEVATOR.**—The new elevator bids fair to be one of the most important of the minor inventions of the age. It is unlike the well-known vertical elevator in its construction, and as the ascent is made on an inclined plane, the disagreeable sensations which are aroused by the start and stop of the present elevator are wholly avoided. It is also said that there is less danger of the common elevator accident when the new apparatus is in use.

**STILL TIME.**—Provincialists who mean to take in the "World's Fair" should make no delay. President Palmer, despite the petitions of thousands of influential men, has announced that the Fair is to be closed on the 31st of the present month, and his mandate will in all probability be carried out. The October exhibit is an excellent one. Our Provincial fruits are now in good order and condition, and in fact the whole exhibit from Canada has been greatly improved. The trip can be made very comfortably and cheaply, and we trust that many more of our people may be able to make their appearance at the "White City" ere the gates are finally closed.

**A STEAM MAN.**—A clever American inventor has just perfected a mechanical man which in many ways is the equal of the original animal. The metallic gentleman stands six feet in his stockings and his martial bearing impresses all beholders. His costume is aesthetic, and as it is necessary that his clothing shall conceal a furnace, boiler, engine, as well as other mechanism, the armor of a mediaeval knight has been represented with absolute fidelity. The top of the funnel is concealed by the plumes of the helmet, and a cigar held in the mouthpiece of the face mask acts as an escape pipe. This curious machine is intended to be used as a drawing power, and is said to be capable of covering the ground at the rate of five miles an hour.

**A PROGRESSIVE FRENCHMAN.**—A French gentleman who has been visiting the World's Fair has been struck with the peculiarity of the exhibits sent by his nation. Many of the most beautiful show cases are from France, and thousands of sight-seers stand before them each day lost in wonder and curiosity. Here the interest ceases, for there is no exhibitor to explain the cases and to answer questions as to the process and cost of manufacture. The interest aroused by the exhibit perishes at once for want of nourishment. The suggestion that the traveler makes is not an unreasonable one. He avers that if the French Government would but send over a number of English speaking clerks, a grand harvest of orders and sales would be the result.

**TO SAVE LIFE.**—In New York and Buffalo a new device has been secured to prevent the repetition of the horrible accidents on the electric cars. The new invention resembles a wide door mat. It protects the front of the car, and reaches to within two inches of the ground. The mat is made of interlaced metallic piping, rubber hose and tarred rope. Between the mat and the car there are strong spiral springs. A person who is standing on the track or who has fallen on the track is picked up and tossed out of the way. Already in Buffalo fifteen cases of what would otherwise have been fatal injuries have been reported. It is probable that the new fenders will be introduced in all places where the electric car system prevails.

**NOT OURS ONLY.**—The American prints seem to take especial delight in recording all disasters in the British navy, and in commenting upon them in a manner which, if it were not for the ignorance of the writers, would be wholly laughable. It is now however the turn of the U. S. navy to get into maritime difficulties. The new and much bragged of war ship the *New York*, which was supposed to rival the *Blaze* in speed, strength and size, is now pronounced a gigantic failure, and she will either be condemned or entirely reconstructed. The smart little cruiser *Montgomery* has also managed to ground herself, and it was only with great difficulty that she was floated. When our friends across the border realize a little of what it means to keep up a navy they will not perhaps be so critical of the navies of other nations.

**FOLLOWING OUR EXAMPLE.**—There are some very fair-sized cities on this continent, and our American friends are never weary of boasting of the mammoth proportions of New York and Chicago. An effort is now being made to unite the city of Brooklyn and its 1,000,000 of inhabitants with the city of New York, whose population is said to be fully 1,700,000. As is the case with all similar propositions, there is a good deal of feeling in the matter. Brooklyn is not desirous of losing its co-operative identity, and except in so far as numbers are concerned, New York is content with its separate Government. If the union takes place the dual city will rank as the second largest in the world, and its vast proportions will be eclipsed only by those of London. While it is generally admitted that the union of small cities and towns is beneficial to the citizens, it is doubtful whether the union of two enormous and sturdy municipalities is of necessity beneficial to either party.

**TWO NOVEL SUGGESTIONS.**—Two conferences which have been held of late are of singular interest to newspaper men. Emile Zola and a number of clever men of his stamp have been expounding the doctrine of anonymous press writing. In fact they are agreed that anonymous work only should be put before the public in the shape of newspaper articles. At the same time Mr. Strachan, the celebrated English journalist, has gathered about him a number of the most brilliant press writers in Great Britain, and they have agreed that the salvation of the press lies in the formation of a legal profession of journalists, and that all editors and contributors to newspapers should be licensed by the School of Journalism. This school should, in their opinion, exercise a censorship over all its members, such as the Inns of Court does over the English Barristers and the Law Society over members of the Canadian Bar. It is not, however, probable that the conclusions of either of the informal bodies of pressmen will be of permanent importance.

**THE GULF CYCLONE.**—It is not many weeks since an appalling storm swept over the whole eastern coast of our continent. The damage done on the land by the wind was great, and hundreds of vessels at sea were dashed to pieces on hidden reefs. On the coast of South Carolina the storm seemed to reach its greatest force. Several millions worth of property were destroyed, and the number of human lives sacrificed will never be known. A yet more terrible cyclone has now made havoc on the coast of Louisiana. Without warning, the waters of the Gulf of Mexico suddenly rose, and the giant river Mississippi overflowed its banks. The dyked canals were flooded, and an immense tidal wave swept over all the low-lying country. The reported loss of life is frightful, and when the returns are all in it will be found that over 2,000 men, women and children, were drowned in their homes. The wind swept through the country, levelling houses, barns and orchards. Bridges were washed away, and the whole railroad system disorganized. It is thought that the estimated property loss of \$5,000,000 does not represent more than a fraction of the injury done. In after years, 1893 will stand, we trust, unique in the history of the century. The destructiveness of the elements has been continually before us, and we cannot find in the past history of the continent any indication that such severe storms were of frequent occurrence.

**TIED UP MONEY.**—One of the chief causes of hard times and tight money is the carelessness of moneyed individuals. People who can well afford to pay their bills wait until the sum of indebtedness is large, and to use their own expression "worth paying." This tendency to delay payment is demoralizing to the poorer class. It causes money to be locked up and withheld from circulation which should be in constant use. A hundred dollars kept moving is worth far more than the same sum lying at rest, and in proportion to the amount of money in circulation will easy living prevail among the class of people who are in a manner obliged to live from hand to mouth.

**A POSSIBLE MATCH.**—A proposition has been made to unite the City of Halifax with the ancient town of Dartmouth, and many of the men who have the best interests of both places at heart, consider that the move would be an excellent one. Dartmouth is too ambitious a town to be easily satisfied. It is not a great while since Dartmouthians clamored for a division of the Eastern section, and when that scheme fell through, it was suggested that the Eastern half of the County should be made an Independent Electoral Division. As neither plan, however, was considered feasible, the suggestion that Halifax and Dartmouth should unite has been made, and there is every reason to believe that the obstacles to such a union might be removed, and that the city and town would be mutually benefited by their change in condition.

**THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.**—Already the result of the miners' strike in Great Britain is being widely felt. The supply of coal is low, and some cargoes have been shipped from American ports to supply the demand. Over a million people are affected by the strike—the miners and their families are the first sufferers, then come the well-to-do people in every mining town who are at their wit's end to find food for their poorer neighbors. The consumers of coal are paying a famine price for that necessary commodity, while the proprietors of the idle mines are losing money daily. The cause of the present strike is the attempt of the owners to lower the already low rate of wages, and the miners contend that their condition, even with the daily pittance, would not be greatly better than it is now when they refuse to work at all.

**THE OLD AND NEW METHODS.**—One of most noticeable differences between the methods of old time and present day workmen has been well pointed out of late. The workman no longer *pulls*, instead the almost invariable practice is to *push*. Where the old-fashioned carpenter formerly pulled his plane across the boards to be smoothed, the modern practice is to push the board between revolving bits that go by steam. In the harvesting season the grain was cut with sickles, for which motive power of pull was supplied. The modern apparatus for this work is a push machine which does the work of reaping, threshing and packing. In the lesser conveniences of daily life the same principle has been applied. We no longer pull our babies in their perambulators, but instead push them from behind. The door-bell, which is pulled, is being fast displaced by the electric button, which is pushed, and in nearly every department of life the same change of method may be observed.

**PERSONATING ELECTORS.**—After every election there is a cry raised by the parties on both sides of the contest that there has been unfair work done at the polls. In particular there is too often a row over the personation of voters, and there is no doubt that in almost every electoral contest dead men are seen to appear and to cast their votes at the polls. This crime at least is preventable, and we see no reason why the suggestion of Mr. Jones Bell, of Toronto, is not a good one. Mr. Bell proposes that the Municipal clerk, in whose office is the voters' list, should examine the list before each election, and strike off the names of all voters whose deaths have been registered within the year. If this plan is not practicable, he asks that the County Judge be deputed to examine the list, and the Municipal officer be ordered to prepare a list of the deaths of persons over 21 years of age that have been registered with him. There are too many disgraceful occurrences in connection with our elections, but if the personating of dead men can be hindered, one most disreputable practice will be ended.

**MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISING.**—Strange as it may seem, the schemes for advertising for wives and husbands in the daily papers seem to be on the increase, yet there is scarcely one genuine matrimonial advertisement published. A large number of both men and women have recently been duped by a Niagara Falls sharper who has been advertising himself as a young, rich and beautiful woman, whose guardian was making her life miserable. He asked that letters with the purpose of immediate matrimony should be forwarded to a private address, and expressed his (or her) determination to escape from "duress vile." Several women whose hearts were touched by this tale of oppression entered into correspondence with the supposed girl, and several moneyed enclosures were sent, that she might fly from her stern guardian. A number of men whose motives were probably not so good, also took the bait and forwarded sums of money from \$25.00 and upwards, for the purpose of eloping with the fair unknown. At last the bubble burst. The supposed lady love is under arrest for obtaining money under false pretences, and she proves to be a burly man of fifty who bears no resemblance to the sad-eyed, yet beautiful girl whose picture he has circulated. The moral is obvious to all who have been taken in, and we trust that it may also prevent the repetition of the story in any part of our Dominion.

**THE CANADIAN SHEEP.**—The exhibit of the sheep at the World's Fair has convinced many that Canada has no reason to be ashamed of her flocks and herds. The Ontario breeders have already an excellent showing, and in the Leicester and Lincoln breeds they have distanced all competitors. So far, all the important sheep prizes have fallen to the lot of Canadians, and it is thought that as the various breeds are exhibited the superiority of the Canadian sheep will be even more fully proven. Our only regret is that there is no exhibit of sheep from our own Province.

**A CARELESS LAW.**—Our laws for the protection of wives from brutal husbands are exceedingly loose, and a study of some recent police court cases in several parts of the Dominion would convince any doubter on the subject. A man who assaults a man or a woman other than his wife is dealt with vigorously by the law, a single blow often costing twenty-five dollars, but a wife, after years of ill-treatment, is hardly allowed to speak of her wrongs. A woman in Victoria, who was nearly murdered by her brutal husband, was assured by the courts, that should such an "accident" occur again, her husband would get a two month's sentence. Yet had the assailant not been the woman's husband, the penalty would have been imposed. There are, thank God, few wife-beaters in Canada, but we are of opinion that their numbers will increase or decrease, according to the treatment which is accorded them.

**OLD SONGS THE BEST.**—Although thousands of new songs and hymns are published each week, the old favorites retain a marvellous hold on the people. The songs of the day are evanescent—"Annie Rooney," "Ta-ra-ra," and "After the Ball," have been in succession decidedly popular, yet not one of them has had any permanent effect upon the people. A crowd of excursionists in any part of this continent when moved to song, will leave the ditties of the day and give in rousing chorus the old-time melodies of "Annie Laurie," "Home Sweet Home," or "Way Down Upon the Swanee River," or if there be a religious element among the travellers, the well-known hymns "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," "Rock of Ages," "Nearer My God to Thee," will be heard. A few of the earlier hymns of Moody and Sankey can claim a place in public popularity, but for the most part it is the old hymns and songs which are most loved by the people.

**OPTIMIST OR PESSIMIST.**—There is a want of philosophy among Provincial business men, which, if it were not pitiable, would be laughable. It shows itself most plainly in the habit of forecasting undesirable occurrences and in general pessimistic brooding. Life is too short and concise for a man to form this habit and to lead a normal life at the same time. The pessimists, unless singularly favored by circumstances, go to the wall mentally and financially, or else they are so fearful of their success that they cease to take pleasure in it. If it were but generally understood that pessimistic thoughts are moral poison, acting both on the physical and the spiritual man, the habit would be broken, and the truth of the old proverb of the "healthy mind in the healthy body" would be vindicated. The man who takes the world as it comes, who adapts himself to circumstances, and who keeps his moral record clear, need not be afraid of what the future has in store for him. He need not induce chronic disorders by continual brooding over the possibility of their existence in his body, and he need not induce insanity by clouding his mental vision with morbid broodings. The pessimist is an undesirable friend, while the optimist, who is not ashamed to show his kindly hopeful feeling, is a benefit to all with whom he comes in contact.

**SOUTH AFRICAN QUANDARY.**—Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the Premier of Cape Colony, has been struggling for the past four years to consolidate British power in South Africa with the double purpose of serving his country well and of benefitting the British South African Company, of which he is the managing director. A new and serious difficulty has, however, arisen, which, when combined with a difficulty of long standing, bids fair to undo much of the work of the young Premier. The British territories in South Africa have been expanding slowly but surely. Rich farming stretches and valuable mining areas have been annexed, and the prosperity of the British settlers has been marked. The Matabele, a wild native race, have now taken exception to the outspreading boundaries of British Africa, and in particular, they resent the workings of the South African Company. They are a fierce, daring people, closely connected with the Zulus, and they announce that they are ready for war unless the Company will make many important concessions. The Premier's appeal to the Home authorities has been disregarded. Mr. Gladstone, always feeble when the affairs of South Africa or the Sudan are under discussion, has no advice, money, or forces to offer, and the Premier is left to shift for himself. He is confident that the few thousand mounted police, even when supplemented by the settlers, are inadequate to cope with the Matabele, and he is considering the advisability of accepting the help of a thousand native Boers who have offered to support the Company. The Boers are an excellent body of men, but they have been at variance with the British settlers for many years, and as they demand farms in the British territory as pay for their services, the settlers have promptly objected to their offer of help being accepted. Mr. Rhodes and his people are surrounded by dangers. The weak policy of the Gladstone Government leaves them without protection, the prejudice of the people prevents the acceptance of the only assistance which is to be had, and the Matabele are not in a humor to book any diplomatic answer.

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.

A SEPTEMBER DISAPPOINTMENT.

They sat in a hammock out in the dark,  
 No moon;  
 And both were bent on having a lark,  
 And spoon;  
 But a voice was heard from the stair within,  
 Hoodon?  
 And her mother cried, "Too damp, come in."  
 Boo, hoo!

HER PREFERENCE.—He (toying nervously with the chandelier)—So you don't care to have me tell you whether I love you or not?  
 She—No; I prefer to be kept in the dark.

A DISTINCTION AND A DIFFERENCE.—Lcquacious Wife—Do you still love me?  
 Busy Husband—(reading)—I love you a ill.

He blushed a fiery red; her heart went pit-a-pat; she gently hung her head, and looked down on the mat. He trombled in his speech; he rose from where he sat, and shouted with a screech: "You're sitting on my hat!"

FAR BETTER.—Willis—Did you have a seat on the street car?  
 Wallace—No; I had to stand on my feet.  
 "Did you? Well, that's better than sitting down and letting somebody else stand on them."

ON THE HOME STRETCH.

"If you're walking call me early—call me early, porter dear,  
 To-morrow'll be the busiest day of all the great World's Fair—  
 Of all the great World's Fair, porter, the saddest, busiest day,  
 For I'll have a board bill to pay, porter, I'll have a board bill to pay!"

KEPT THE FAITH.—His my boy been a Little Defender and been kind to dumb animals to-day?  
 "Yes, grandm. I let your canary out of the cage, and when my cat caught it I set Towser on her.

A GOOD SMILE.—"Why do you use such peculiar terms?" asked a lawyer's wife of her husband, who had returned worn out by his day's labors. "I don't see how you can have been working all day like a horse." "Well, my dear," he replied, "I've been drawing a conveyance all day, and if that isn't working like a horse what is it?"

She (wearily)—Yes, I'm engaged to three men, and they have each of them given me a ring.  
 He—What if all three should happen to call on you at the same time?  
 She—Why, then, I'm afraid there would be a circus with three rings in it.

Young Housekeeper—I told Bridget that we'd have some eggs for breakfast, and what do you think! I went out in the kitchen and found her cooking them with chestnut coal.  
 Husband—Well, there was nothing wrong about that, was there?  
 Young Housewife—Why, you silly fellow! I'd like to know what we've got egg coal in the cellar for!

HAIR RESTORERS.—A man from the provinces, who was paying a long visit to London, found his hair was leaving him at the top of his head and took his barber to task about it.  
 "You sold me two bottles of stuff to make the hair grow."  
 "It is very strange it won't grow again," said the artist in hair, "I can't understand it."  
 "Look here," said the countryman, "I don't mind drinking another bottle, but this must be the last."

A MODEL JUROR.—Counsel (to talesman)—Have you any knowledge of anything in this world or in the world to come?  
 Talesman—I have not.  
 Counsel—Do you know enough to come in out of the rain?  
 Talesman—I do not.  
 Counsel—If you were standing on a railroad track and an express train approached at a speed of ninety miles an hour, would you step out of the way?  
 Talesman—I would not.  
 Chorus of Lawyers—Step right into the jury box.

A CONUNDRUM—"John," said his wife, "I have a conundrum for you."  
 "All right. But you know conundrums are out of style."  
 "That fact won't hurt this one anyway," she answered.  
 "Let us have it."  
 "Why am I like a popular story?"  
 "Because everybody admires you."  
 "That isn't the answer."  
 "What is it then?"  
 "Because," and she glanced at the calico dress, "I am never out of print."  
 And the next day he gave her carte blanche at the dry goods store.

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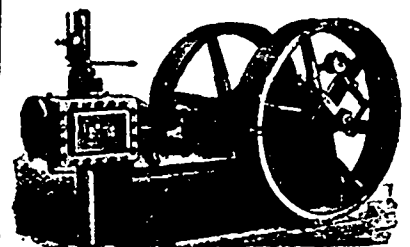
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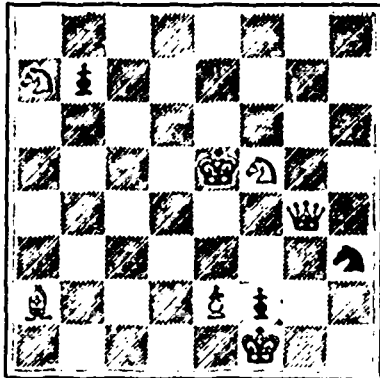
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CHIESS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 205.  
B-K3, etc.

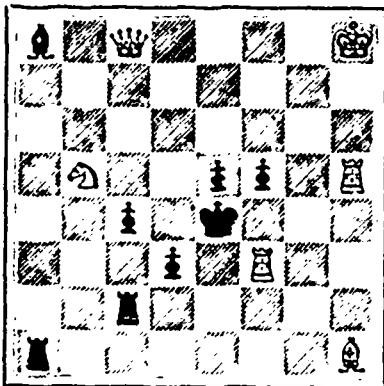
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 206.  
R-QR4

PROBLEM 209.  
Black 4 pieces.



White 6 pieces.  
White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM 210.  
Black 8 pieces.



White 6 pieces.  
White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME 186.

Played between Mr. J. F. Lee, the British expert and two of the strongest Dublin players. Mr. Lee is now visiting in the United States.

Allies. L'o.

- 1 P-QKt3 P-K3
- 2 B-Kt2 P-QKt3
- 3 P-K4

This is not the best continuation.

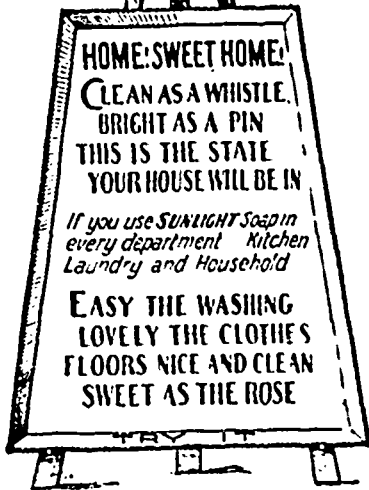
- B-Kt2
- 4 P-Q3 P-Q4
- 5 QKt-B3 KKt-B3
- 6 Kt-Kt5? Losing a Pawn.
- P x P
- 7 B x Kt P x B
- 8 P x P B x P
- 9 Q x Q ch K x Q
- 10 Castles ch K-Bq
- 11 Kt-K2 P-QR3
- 12 QKt-B3 BR6 ch
- 13 K-Ktsq B-Kt2
- 14 Kt-B4 B-Kt5
- 15 K-Kt2 Kt-Q2
- 16 B-Q3 B x Kt ch
- 17 K x B K-Q sq!
- 18 P-B3 K-K2
- 19 Kt-R5? Kt-B4
- 20 KR-K sq QR-K sq
- 21 B-Bsq

One square too far.

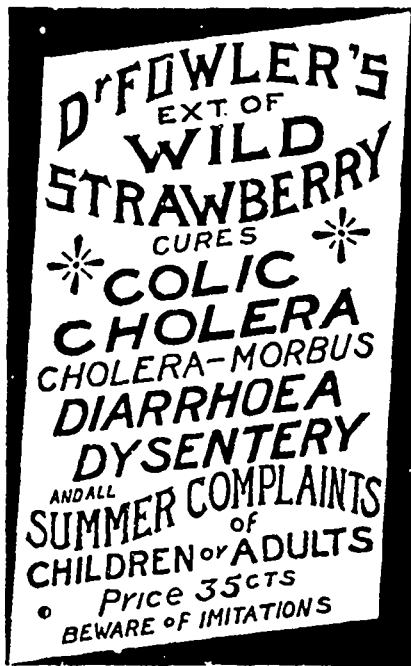
- R x P
- 22 R x R R-KKtsq
- 23 P-QKt4 R-Kt4
- 24 Kt-B4 Kt-Q2
- 25 B-Q2 P-Kt4
- 26 P-KR4 K-KB4
- 27 Kt-K2 Kt-Kt3
- 28 Kt-Kt3 R-B5
- 29 P-QR3 R x RP

- 30 R-K2 Kt-R5 oh
  - 31 K-Q2 R-Q5 oh
  - 32 K-K3 R-Q3
  - 33 K-B2 B-B4
  - 34 Kt-B5 oh K-B sq
  - 35 Kt-K3 R-R3
  - 36 Kt x B P x Kt
  - 37 R-K3 R-R7
  - 38 B-Q3 R x RP
  - 39 B x RP
- And after about 20 moves more the Allies resigned the game.

SOAP MAKERS TO THE QUEEN



SEETON & MITCHELL, Halifax, N. S.  
Wholesale Agents for Nova Scotia & P. E. I.



ACADEMY OF MUSIC.  
H. B. CLARKE, Lessee and Manager.

GREAT SUCCESS OF  
JULES GRAU OPERA CO.

Week commencing Oct. 16th.

Monday and Tuesday,

Grand Production of

MARTHA.

Wednesday, Thursday & Friday,  
and Saturday Matinee,

The great London and New York Success,

PAUL JONES.

PRODUCED WITH THE ORIGINAL  
COSTUMES AND SCENERY.

MACDONALD & CO.  
(LIMITED)  
HALIFAX, N. S.  
Manufacturers of and Dealers in  
PUMPING MACHINERY  
FOR MINERS' USE  
IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, &c.

HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

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

THE FREE MASONS AT YARMOUTH. The Masons are still at it. A Grand Masonic bazaar is being held this week at Yarmouth and has had a large attendance. The attractions are numerous and the promoters of the Fair are sanguine of a big financial success.

A GROWING VILLAGE.—A telephone line is being built from New Glasgow to Bridgeville which will be a great convenience to the people of this rapidly growing town. A few years ago Bridgeville was but a small village; to-day new houses on every side, a handsome hotel, a large general store and other evidences of a go-ahead place meet the eyes of visitors to the iron mines situated there.

SNELL'S BRANCH.—Mr. S. G. Snell has opened a branch of his business college in New Glasgow, with classes in writing, book-keeping, arithmetic and shorthand, type-writing, etc. Mr. Snell's college has been very successful in Truro, and no doubt a large number of the young men and women of New Glasgow will gladly avail themselves of the advantage afforded by the establishment of this institution in their town.

THE PROVINCIAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The ninth annual convention of the Provincial Sunday School Association will be held at Westville, on Nov. 9th and 11th. Prominent Sunday School workers will be present, and a report from the delegates who attended the 7th International and 2nd World's S S Convention recently held at St. Louis will be presented. Arrangements have been made for reduced rates by rail roads and steamers, and a large gathering is expected.

THE CITIZENS' MEETING.—The citizens' committee, having taken Mayor Keefe's advice to hire a hall if they wanted to publicly discuss the management of civic affairs and the expenditure of the public monies, has announced that a meeting for such discussion will be held in the Lyceum on Thursday evening 19th inst. It is expected that a large body of citizens will assemble, and that the opinion of the public will be freely expressed on the subject which should interest every tax-payer of Halifax.

MORE ROOM WANTED FOR HIS EXCELLENCY'S HOUSEHOLD.—Lord Aberdeen has complained to the government that Rideau hall is too small for a home for his household, which numbers forty-two persons. There is talk of building an additional wing to the building, but public feelings seem to favor selling the whole Rideau hall property and erecting a modern residence for the governor-general. The present Rideau hall has cost more for repairs and maintenance than would build a splendid vice-regal residence.

AT THE FAIR.—On Monday of this week the paid admissions to the World's Fair numbered 713 646. The crush was very great and several accidents occurred. One man was killed in an explosion, one died from the effects of falling down a flight of stairs, and two were killed by being struck with cars. Twelve other persons were injured during the day. The Fair is still in full glory, and the crowd of visitors is daily growing greater. President Palmer has given his decision that the Fair must positively be closed on the 31st of the present month.

TWO MORE GOLD MEDALS.—It must be gratifying to the manufacturers of "Sunlight" Soap to find their goods so splendidly appreciated in the Canadian market; and it must also be pleasing to them to receive the highest recognition at Canadian Exhibitions for the superior quality of their soap. At the recent fall shows held at London and Ottawa, "Sunlight" was awarded a gold medal, which brings their gold list up to 14. Added to this grand record is the important fact that "Sunlight" is used in Windsor Castle and in the Royal Laundries, and owing to the excellence of their soap the manufacturers have been specially appointed soap makers to the Queen.

TROUBLE WITH THE RED MEN.—Fresh trouble has broken out at Oka, an Indian Village in Quebec, between the Indians and French Canadian villagers, owing to the action of the municipal council in deciding to open a highway through the farms and gardens cultivated by the Indians. Some time ago the Indians drove off the laborers engaged in making the road. The land is owned by the seminary of St. Sulpice, the Indians having no legal title to it, and the seminary has authorized the village council to make the roads, Chief Timothy arrived in Ottawa on Monday to interview Mr. Daly, superintendent of Indian affairs regarding the matter. He fears that there will be bloodshed unless the government interferes and either stops the road making or pays the Indians for their gardens.

To gain strength—Hood's Sarsaparilla.  
For steady nerves—Hood's Sarsaparilla.  
For pure blood—Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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THE BOYS' SPORTS.—The Sports of the Albro Athletic Club to be held on the Albro St. school grounds tomorrow afternoon promise to be very interesting.

NEXT WEEK'S OPERA.—The Grau Opera Company, now playing at the Academy of Music, purpose giving "Martha" on Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week.

THE MINERS GOING TO WORK.—Details of the distress in England occasioned by the strike of the coal miners give an alarming state of affairs. In Lancashire alone 300,000 men, women and children are reported to be dependent for every meal upon public charity.

FOR STOREKEEPERS.—All trade journals are useful and should receive the full patronage and support of the trade to whose interests they cater. Among the best and, by us, the most valued of the journals of this class that reach our exchange table is The Canadian Grocer.

BETWEEN KINGSPORT AND PARRBORO.—The Evangeline Navigation Co. has issued a very neat little folder containing full information in regard to the short sea route between Kingsport and Parrboro for the present month. The daily service of the S. S. Evangeline has been much patronized and has proved of much value in opening an important channel of trade between Eastern and Western Nova Scotia.

DETECTIVE POWER'S CAPTURE.—On Monday evening Detective Power captured a man who has been carrying on a wholesale swindling game in Halifax for the past week or two, and who is thought to be a professional fakir. To H. Hart, from whom he obtained a pair of boots valued at \$6, he gave his name as Davis, and when captured stated his name to be Adams;

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills. Sent by mail on receipt of price by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

BRIEFS.

- Cholera is raging in Italy.
The British war ships leave this port on the 31st. inst.
The new Salvation Army Barracks in this city will be opened on November 2nd.
A soldier of the 66th P. L. F. had a part of one of his ears blown off at the sham fight on Tuesday.
The regular mining examinations were held simultaneously in Sydney, Stellarton and Spring Hill last week.
Eighty years Johnson's Anodyne Liniment has led. No better endorsement wanted by us.

A LADY IN LAW.—Miss Harrington, daughter of Q. H. Harrington, barrister, of St. John, led the list of five candidates who successfully passed the entrance examination at Fredericton for the law school.

LONDON'S WEDDING GIFT.—At St. James' palace, London, on Saturday, in the presence of 50 guests, the Lord Mayor presented the Duke and Duchess of York the corporation's gift of a service of plate and a diamond and pearl collarette. The service consists of 1200 pieces and contains nearly 5000 ounces of silver.

THE ENGLISH BOAT NOT IN IT.—There has been great excitement in yachting circles during the past week over the contest between the American yacht Vigilant and Lord Dunraven's English boat Valkyrie in New York harbor. The third race sailed on Wednesday had to be given up on account of light winds and the British boat yet has a chance to distinguish herself although the odds are against her.

MEDICINE FOR THE SICK POOR.—The Halifax Dispensary Report for September states that 342 consultations were held, 278 visits paid, and 730 prescriptions given away. The dispensary is doing good work among the poor of this city and Dartmouth.

FOOTBALLISTS ORGANIZING.—A junior football league with teams from the Navy, Wanderers, Dalhousie and Crescents has been organized, and a series of twelve matches arranged. The junior league will be governed by the rules adopted by the trophy committee and the members are ready for good play.

The full choral harvest festival service held last Sunday evening at the Garrison church was largely attended. The music was grand, and the tasteful decorations of fruit and flowers made the sacred edifice very attractive. A good sermon was delivered by Rev. H. S. Wood, M. A., Chaplain of H. M. S. Blake.

Best Remedy for Catarrh is the Best. CATARRH. Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. K. T. Hazell, Warren Pa.

HALIFAX STOCK EXCHANGE.

These quotations are furnished by J. C. Mackintosh, Banker and Broker, 166 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S. Oct. 13.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Par of Share, Buyer, Seller. Includes entries for Bank of Nova Scotia, Bank of N. America, Merchants Bank, Union Bank, People's Bank, Halifax Bank, Bank of Yarmouth, Exchange Bank of Yarmouth, Com. Bank of Windsor, Acadia Fire Insurance Co., Halifax Fire Insurance Co., Eastern Assurance, N. S. Marine Ins. Co., E. C. Sav's & L'n Co., N. S. Telephone Co., Halifax Gas Light Co., Dam. Coal Co., N. G. C. I. & R. Co., N. S. S'l & F'ge Co., Halifax & Nfld. S. S. Co., Canada & Nfld. S. S. Co., Yarmouth S. S. Co., Coastal Steam Packet Co., Hx. & Lunenburg Steamship Co., N. S. Sugar Refinery, Dom. Cotton Co., Starr Manufacturing Co., Rhodes, Curry & Co., St. of Canso Marine Ry Co., N. S. Furnishing Co., McDougall Distillery Co., Dartmouth Electric Light Co.

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

SKODA'S DISCOVERY contains MORE CELERY than any CELERY COMPOUND made.



CHARLES EMMET. "I AM CURED!" Physicians, Pile Remedies and the Knife UTTERLY FAILED! Yet there was Help!

TESTS—I wish to inform you that the treatment consisting of SKODA'S REMEDIES you sent me for PILES, has, as you stated in your letter accompanying the same, actually cured me. Why, gentlemen, I can hardly realize it. I had suffered for years of suffering from the Pile Remedies I have tried. The Physicians employed, of the most surgical operations performed, having had the Pile Tumors removed twice with the knife, and all I could get was temporary relief. But now after taking seven bottles of SKODA'S DISCOVERY, Three Boxes LITTLE TABLETS and using Five Boxes of SKODA'S PILE CURE, I am cured. I am now able to work every day, and shall start for Virginia in a few days to work cutting timber. You freely gave me the medicine but I COLD want to partially pay you for what you have done. Enclosed find \$20, which is about what I paid for one operation that did me really no good at all. Gratefully yours, Bangor, Me. CHAS. EMMET. Guaranteed Contract with Every Bottle. SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

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

Halifax Printing Company, 161 Hollis Street.

# G. M. SMITH & CO.

## New Autumn Goods.

NEW SILKS, NEW SATINS, NEW VELVETS,  
NEW PLUSII.

NEW DRESS SERGES, RIBBONS AND LACES,  
PRETTY BLACK VEILINGS.

Balance of our PARASOLS and SUNSHADES at cost. Superior French  
KID GLOVES, Newest Shapes in HOUSEMAIDS CAPS.

### YES OR NO!

Oh, never did lover in fable  
In such a predicament stand,  
A letter I wrote to my Mabel  
To ask for her heart and her hand,  
With compliments worded so nicely,  
A life-long devotion I swore,  
She answered—and left me precisely!  
As wise as before!

It is true that I begged, when inditing  
My note, a reply with all speed;  
And Mabel, to judge by her writing,  
Fulfilled my petition indeed!  
The drift of this scrawl so erratic  
I'm wholly unable to guess;  
It may be refusal emphatic,  
Or can it be "Yes?"

"Affection she'd feel for me 'over,'  
But stay—if that blot is an 'n'  
It turns it at once into 'never,'  
Or is it a slip of the pen?  
Her heart will a 'truant for true' be!  
And what is the word just above?  
It looks like—it cannot be—'booby'!  
Perhaps it is 'love.'"

A meeting must needs be awaited  
To render these mysteries plain;  
Perhaps in this letter she's stated  
She never will see me again.  
On one thing at least I've decided—  
Should she be my partner for life,  
A typewriter shall be provided  
For the use of my wife!

### SHE NEVER CAME BACK.

She was a coy young woman and she looked decidedly pretty in her new autumn costume when Guard White beheld her sitting on one of the divans in the art gallery yesterday afternoon. He gave her several of his most killing looks, and she responded with the sweetest of smiles, and the heart of the young man in blue beat so hard that the kettledrums in the Turkish village were not to be compared for sound. As he gaz'd into the young woman's limpid eyes the order of Col. Rice that all members of the Columbian guard must desist from flirting was forgotten. As he walked proudly to and fro each turn brought him nearer to the smiling beauty, and each time his manly bosom was thrilled by the smile she gave him.

This sort of thing went on for several minutes, when she arose, and, as she swept into the vestibule, she cast him a sidelong glance which plainly said, "Follow me." The guard did so. By the side of one of the columns stood his charmer, and she extended a dainty hand, which sank out of view in his white glove. After a few minutes conversation the girl asked for the time, and Guard White gallantly pulled from his vest pocket the handsome gold watch he carried.

"Oh, it is half-past three," she cried, "and I must let mamma know the time. She sits right in there. Poor, dear thing, she is awfully deaf, and one has to scream so to make her hear. Just let me take your watch a moment while I take it in and show it to her, and I will be right back."

It took the guard less than a second to unsnap the chain which held the timepiece and, handing it to the charmer, he watched her run into the gallery.

And he waited for her return.

She never came back.—*Chicago Herald.*

### LEFT AGAIN.

And still another New York millionaire has put his son into business, says the *Wall Street News*. It happened only the other day. He gave the young man \$5,000 and told him to go out upon the street and speculate. Two hours later the son came back and said:

'Father, is a profit of \$2,000 on my capital a fair send off?'

'I should say so! How did you make it?'

'Bought a horse.'

'A horse?'

'Just so. I've bought a horse for \$6,000, which the owner has all along been asking \$7,000 for, and if you've any more loose change I know where I can pick up a tally ho coach for half what it cost a year ago.'

The old gent didn't seem to have any more.

### LITTLE BOY BLUE.

The little toy dog is covered with dust,  
But sturdy and staunch he stands;  
And the little toy soldier is red with rust,  
And his musket moulds in his hands.  
Time was when the little toy dog was new  
And the soldier was passing fair,—  
And that was the time when our Little Boy Blue  
Kissed them and put them there.

"Now, don't you go till I come," he said,

"And don't you make any noise!"

So, toddling off to his trundle bed,

He dreamt of the pretty toys.

And as he was dreaming an angel song

Awakened our Little Boy Blue.

Oh, the years are many, the years are long,

But the little toy friends are true.

Aye, faithful to Little Boy Blue they stand,

Each in the same old place,

Awaiting the touch of a little hand,

The smile of a little face.

And they wonder, as waiting these long years through

In the dust of that little chair,

What has become of our Little Boy Blue

Since he kissed them and put them there.

—*Eugene Field.*

### SOUND PHILOSOPHY.

I said: "The times are hard, and bread is dear when work is not.  
And sad, indeed, is poverty, and lonesome is its lot;  
And faint the gleam of silver is, and far the gleam of gold;  
The chilly winds are blowing but the hearth at home is cold."  
Then one climbed up and twined her arms—her little arms so white!—  
Around my neck, and softly said: "I love papa, to-night!"  
And as she cuddled close to me—the winsome little witch!—  
The times were hard no longer, for her love had made me rich.

### A PLAIN STATEMENT.

The young and winsome maiden called to see her father on behalf of George, the youth who won her heart, but who was not her father's favorite. 'Father,' she said gently, 'I want to tell you something, and you mustn't be angry.'

'Very well,' he replied, 'I promise,' and he bent forward and kissed her.

'I want to tell you, father, that George and I are in love, and we want to get married.'

The father forgot his promise in a second and began to storm.

'Haven't I told you I wouldn't have him about the house? Haven't I forbidden you to see him?' he ranted. 'Now, once for all, I tell you if he comes here again or sees you anywhere else, I'll kick him all over town.'

The girl stood her ground like a little man.

'Now papa, dear,' she said, 'you'll do nothing of the sort. George is young and healthy, and the champion all-round athlete and slugger of his club, and we had a conference this morning and I told him I'd love him just the same, even if he had to pound you clean out of shape in defending his rights in this case, so you might as well submit now, and save us the necessity of resorting to harsh measures. See?'

He saw.

### MONEY NO OBJECT.

'I want a position,' he said as he entered the office.

'I'm sorry,' said the head of the firm, 'but we really have no need of any men at present.'

'Oh, that's all right,' said the caller cheerfully, 'I don't expect any salary. In fact, I am willing to pay for the privilege of having employment.'

'What kind of a position do you want?' asked the merchant, in astonishment.

'I don't much care, as long as it's one degree higher than the typewriter and the office boy.'

'Why those two particularly?'

'Well, you see, it's just this way,' explained the caller confidentially.

'I'm married and have one child—a boy. Now, that boy don't mind me, and his mother just laughs when I try to exert my authority. So I've got desperate, and I thought if I could get a position where the typewriter girl would have to obey me and the office boy would have to get up and hustle when I spoke, it would sort of square me with my dignity, which is rapidly getting away from me. Wouldn't do anyone any harm, you know, and it would make me feel easier in my mind to realize that I was a man and to be obeyed.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

### BOOK GOSSIP.

There are 273 illustrations in the current *Quarterly Illustrator*, and 117 artists are represented. It is the most profusely pictured magazine published, and the current number is in every respect an interesting magazine, both from an artistic and a literary point of view. The *Illustrator* is published at 92 Fifth Avenue, New York, \$1.00 per year.

*McClure's Magazine* for October is an exceedingly good number. Thos. B. Reed, of Maine, is the subject of a paper by Robert P. Porter. The popular department, 'Human Documents,' gives the reader photos of Francis E. Willard, Edgar Wilson Nye, better known as 'Bill Nye' and Geo. W. Cable. A splendid and very timely article on the Earl of Dunraven, owner of the *Valkyrie*, the English yacht now making itself famous in American waters. This paper is embellished with pictures of the Earl, Lady Dunraven, Dunraven Castle, the *Valkyrie*, with white wings spread, etc. *McClure's* is undoubtedly bound to please.

A forthcoming book to be published in Halifax will prove of great interest to a large number of people. Although it is called a history, Mrs. Law-

son's essay on Dartmouth, Preston and Lawrencetown, is anything but a record of dull facts. It is sparkling with interest all through and contains many a romantic story, such as the author knew so well how to chronicle. At the same time will appear a volume of poems by Mrs. Lawson, which we doubt not will meet with a most cordial reception. Both these books will be of great local interest, for Mrs. Lawson's pen was ever ready to rejoice with the glad or weep with the sorrowing among her friends. She was imbued with a strong love of country, which makes itself felt in all her writings, and we know of no provincial poet whose songs more generally pleased than the whose initials were M. J. K. L. Both works are in the hands of a capable editor, Mr. Harry Piers, of Halifax, who expects to have them ready for the Christmas market. More pleasing gifts than this pair of volumes it would be hard to find.

The November number of *Toilettes*, the popular New York fashion journal is now in the hands of its numerous fair readers. Fresh and complete in every detail it gives suggestions by its novelties in style which few other papers of its character do. To fall and winter gowns and jackets, with the hundred and one details of a woman's wardrobe the November issue is devoted. Published at 126 West 23rd St., New York.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

HALIFAX SPADERS ARE TRUMPS—The Halifax Shovel Company won prizes at the World's Fair for shovels, spades and scoops.

The *Toronto Globe*, of Sept. 30th, gives a graphic description of Canada's industrial exhibits at the World's Fair. The exhibits of the Massey-Harris Co., E. B. Eddy Co., T. W. Nees & Co., the Robb Engineering Co., the Canada Paint Co., Belding, Paul & Co., Dominion Browing Co., Geo. T. Slater & Sons, and other Canadian manufacturers are illustrated and favorably commented upon. To quote:—"The Massey-Harris Co. were fortunate in securing the largest space allotted to any one firm of implement makers, the area comprising nearly 4,000 square feet, with the decided advantage as to location in that it faces three wide aisles or avenues. Even this space was none too large to accommodate the goods shown, and the general effect, as seen from any one of the many vantage points, is peculiarly striking and effective. The articles shown are an epitome of the wide range of manufacture of the Massey-Harris firm. Before referring specifically to them, however, mention should be made of the handsome and artistically designed structure erected in the centre of the Court as an office. It is made of native Canadian wood, and is thus a unique forestry exhibit of itself. The panels below are artistically filled in with specimens of the various woods and also iron and steel parts which enter into the construction of the machine, including specimens of casting, steel forgings, knives and knife sections, which are made by the company from raw materials. The brass parts of the former and the panels of bevelled plate glass, and the wood and birch fittings of the latter are an unusual feature, as is the interior illumination of the handsome separator by incandescent electric lights, by means of which the working parts are plainly seen as they run almost as noiselessly as a watch. It is not to be wondered at that it attracts a great deal of notice."

"The gap must have been an unpardonable one if the specimens of the manufactures of the E. B. Eddy Co. of Hull had not been included in the Canadian exhibits of the World's Fair, and it is to the credit of the Quebec Government that they bought from this firm a full line of their goods, and added them to their Forestry and Manufactures Courts. While the goods attract wide attention, one cannot help but wish that the sightseer who examines the products of the company at Chicago could spend an hour or two in their extensive works on the banks of the Ottawa, where thousands of dollars' worth of massive machinery is tributed by the great Caudiere Falls, while electricity and steam are also brought into requisition. Here two thousand employees are at work, the pay roll reaching \$1,000 a day. The works are an exhibition in themselves, with their four ponderous paper-making machines, which take in the fluid at one end and roll out the paper at the other; and with the tiers of machines that, with jaws and teeth of mighty strength, grind the chunks of polar or spruce to pulp, from which scores of useful articles are made. The branch of the business that made the name of Eddy famous everywhere is the wonderful match factory. Here over 27,000,000 matches are turned out for consumption every day by the 475 hands employed in the branch. No less than 6,000 cords of wood and 100 tons of sulphur are annually turned into matches by the Eddy Co. The following facts will give some idea of the enormous business done by this enterprising company:—About 15,000,000 feet of lumber are sawn each year, all of which is consumed by the company in their various factories. About 15,000 cords of pulp is used annually in their chemical and wood pulp mills; 13 tons of sulphite fibre, 16 tons of wood pulp, 20 tons of manilla, tissue, wrapping and news papers, and ten tons of wood board are made daily, together with a daily average of about 265 dozen wooden piles and tubs, 50 dozen fibreware pails, tubs, etc., and 27,600,000, as has been said, are turned out each day (Sundays excepted) the year round by the E. B. Eddy Company. Their pay roll runs up to the enormous sum of about \$320,000 per annum."

"The Canadian Court in Machinery Hall contains one of the already celebrated Robb-Armstrong engines manufactured by the Robb Engineering Co. (Ltd.) of Amherst, N. S. The engine shown represents their class 'A,' or best grade of engine, which is made from sixty horse power up to three hundred. In design and construction the engine on exhibition combines the chief points of the best American high-speed engines, with many additional improvements. The exhibit of the Robb Engineering Co. is attracting well deserved attention from American and foreign experts, and the enterprise of this Nova Scotian firm cannot but redound to its profit as it does to its credit."



Mrs. A. A. Williams  
Lynn, Mass.

For the Good of Others

Rev. Mr. Williams Heartily Endorses Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We are pleased to present this from Rev. A. A. Williams, of the Sillsbee street Christian Church, Lynn, Mass.:

"I see no reason why a clergyman, more than a layman, who knows whereof he speaks, should hesitate to approve an

Article of Merit

and worth, from which he or his family have been signally benefited, and whose commendation may serve to extend those benefits to others by increasing their confidence. My wife has for many years been a sufferer from severe

Nervous Headaches

for which she found little help. She has tried many things that promised well but performed little. Last fall a friend gave her a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems surprising what simply one bottle could and did do for her. The attacks of headache decreased in number and were less violent in their intensity, while her general health has been improved. Her appetite has also been better. From our experience with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I have no hesitation in endorsing its merits."  
A. A. WILLIAMS.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. Price 25c

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

HUGGINS' GOLDEN SYRUP.  
BOTANICAL.  
CURES NERVOUS DEBILITY.

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Hundreds of bottles sold. Sent, expressage prepaid, on receipt of \$1.00.

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CHEMIST, HALIFAX.

LYONS' HOTEL,  
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DIRECTLY OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION.

EXTENSIVE improvements having been completed in this house it now possesses 31 Bed Rooms, 1 Ladies and 2 Gentlemen's Parlors, Sample Rooms, Billiard Rooms, Hot and Cold Baths. This house is conducted on first class principles, and it will be found, outside of the Queen or Halifax Hotels, equal, if not superior, to any in the province. Livery Stable in connection.

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- The Doctor's Doren, by E. Everett Green.....50
- An Imperative Duty, by W. D. Howells.....50
- The Marriage of Elinor, by Mrs. Oliphant.....40
- A Moral Dietanna, by Annie Thomas.....50
- Children of Destiny, by Molly E. Seawell.....50
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Is showing an extra fine line of Goods suitable for the coming season.

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**LADIES AND GENTS' WATERPROOF GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER**

By the best Tailoring Skill Military and all the latest prevailing styles put up at Short Notice. A splendid line of samples to select from. Full instructions how to measure, and samples sent free to any one outside the city. **CAUTION** As it has been reported by parties in the trade that we are making garments of Alençon, Derby and Heptonsett Cloth, I beg to state that we are handling none but the **MANCHESTER STEAM MULE KNITTED RUBBER GOODS, THE BEST IN THE WORLD**

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

**COMMERCIAL.**

The general position of trade throughout the Dominion has undergone very little change during the week. The unsettled state of the weather has rendered the roads in the country sections of this Province difficult of travel, thus greatly impeding communication and business which is comparatively dull, and bankers report that collections are only barely fair. However, we may expect a better feeling all round as soon as the financial horizon becomes perfectly clear. The number of failures in Canada and Newfoundland for the first nine months of the present year was 1,323 against 1,287 during the same period last year. The increase of liabilities is 41 per cent. while the increase of assets is 88 per cent. This appears to show an improvement in the general condition of trade in Canada which it is pleasing to note.

Canada may truly be said to be enjoying a fair meed of prosperity financially and commercially as compared with other countries. The general rule is that the cycles of depression which, at various periods, pass over the civilized world affect all nations more or less, and the nearer the different parts of the world are brought together, the more intimate and interwoven their trade relations become through modern engineering and inventive skill the more probable does this naturally become. Nations cannot, any more than individuals, have business relations with each other without the prosperity of the one being affected by the depressions of the other and vice versa. In the face of this general law it is only reasonable to expect that Canada should be at least somewhat influenced by the depression that has been hanging over the civilized world especially as it is those with whom our business relations are the most intimate that have felt this depression the most severely. It is only necessary to refer to the condition of affairs in the United States, in Great Britain and in Australia to illustrate this. It is matter for congratulation that, strangely enough, notwithstanding that the centre of the depression has lain over our nearest neighbor, the United States, scarcely even a shadow of it can be noted on Canadian territory. During the past few months our internal trade has been brisk and of a more than usually safe character. We are profiting by our past experiences. Turning to our exports and imports the same satisfactory results are perceived. For the year ending June 30 last our exports were the largest in the history of the Dominion, and the prospects in this respect continue bright. The bank reports show, however, what is probably the best evidence of our prosperity. The July report was significant in so far as the circulation was concerned. During July of last year this item decreased \$126,000 and in the same month two years ago a contraction of \$800,000 was recorded, while this year an expansion of \$90,000 in the note issue was made. In other words a million more of currency is employed in the every day business of Canada than was required two years ago. While in the United States our neighbors have been experiencing a dearth of currency, a loss of credit and confidence, a prostration of trade and lock-up of the medium of exchange, the condition of commerce in the Dominion appears to be substantially sound, while the supply of currency is ample for all requirements. The only limit set upon the note issues of our banks is that these shall at no time exceed the paid-up capital. Taking all the banks there is an aggregate capital of \$62,000,000 against which currency can be issued, and as the amount outstanding is only \$33,573,000 a margin of close upon \$30,000,000 exists out of which the demand for currency for mercantile purposes can be satisfied. The United States has an estimated circulation of \$23 per head and yet her merchants had, in the late crisis, to buy and pay a premium for currency and for gold. Canada has a circulation of \$10 per head, and yet currency is plentiful. This proves that Canada's money is in circulation, while that of the United States is in the deposit vaults or in old socks. A want of confidence has begotten a spirit of hoarding and the money has gone out of sight.

**WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND CO., NEW YORK, OCTOBER 7, 1893.**—“There is no occasion whatever for indulging feelings of discouragement. While it is true that we have passed through an extraordinary if not unprecedented period of business diversity, which may still have not completely run its course, it is equally true that signs of recovery are multiplying daily, and that the worst is over. Towards the close of the year it is not impossible that some inconvenience may be experienced in business circles by the accumulation of obligations resulting from extensions made in August and September. There is also a fear that after the Chicago Fair is over the consequences of over-expansion in real estate and other directions will be more severely felt than now. But all of these fears are at present unduly exaggerated by the nervous and discouraged condition of business men, who frequently attach too much weight to the drawbacks and too little to the improvements. The number of manufacturing establishments daily starting steadily exceeds the number of shut-downs. Unquestionably there are many thousands less of the unemployed than a month ago. If it be said that wages are being reduced, it may also be said that the majority

**BE WARNED.**

Don't be a fool; know what you want and refuse to be imposed upon by greedy dealers when they attempt to palm off sore-producing substitutes for Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, the only safe, sure, and painless corn cure. Putnam's Corn Extractor is the best, the safest, and only painless corn remedy. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

of these reductions have been about ten per cent; and, as wages have been unusually high and the majority of the necessities of life unprecedently low, such a moderate reduction as this cannot inflict real hardship upon the laboring classes. At most it will only deprive them of a few of the luxuries and pleasures which can be beneficially dispensed with. Moreover, the reductions in wages will put many manufacturers on a better basis for meeting foreign competition when a general reduction of the tariff is in order, and thus in the long run establish them upon a firmer foundation. Much of the fear about tariff revision is wholly unnecessary, for revenue necessities will prevent any radical changes, and few appear to be contemplated except in the woolen and iron schedules. Uncertainty will do more harm than the actual changes, and business men will do well to impress upon their Representatives at Washington the necessity of exercising all reasonable dispatch in arriving at a decision concerning what shall be done, giving ample time for adjustment to the new conditions. This would immensely lessen present anxiety about the tariff question.

Concerning the silver debate there is nothing new to say. The minority in the Senate continues its reckless defiance of public demands. All reports of compromise are absurd, for compromise would settle nothing, and President Cleveland is known to be stubbornly opposed to any sort of compromise whatever. The silver Senators are now fighting for nothing better than to make a record among their constituents, and this talk of compromise comes either from the few who want it, or else from the newspaper correspondents who find the monotonous contest unfavorable to the gathering of interesting news. If the repealers will only preserve courage and show but a fraction of the endurance and perseverance of their opponents, success will reward them. Defeat would be impossible if every Senator acted strictly from motives of duty and not policy. As soon as repeal becomes a fact, sentiment will undergo a strong reaction, in which both Wall Street and the mercantile community would share. When the House passed the repeal measure confidence began to rise, only to fall again with Senatorial obstruction. When the repeal becomes a certainty Europe will doubtless be a more ready purchaser of our stocks. Two other very important factors are on the side of improvement, viz., low prices and easy money. Bank reserves are piling up rapidly; and if any real change of sentiment follows (as it legitimately should) the repeal of the Sherman law, business ought to expand, industry ought to revive, credit ought to be restored and values generally improve. I am not one of those who believe that the late strain has been too heavy for prompt recovery. Our resources and energies are unequalled, and there is little else in the way of recuperation, except the chief cause of panic, and that is the Silver bill.”

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

	Week Previous Oct. 7 week.	Weeks corresponding to this week	1892	1893	1890
United States ..	365	242	198	150	181
Canada.....	30	36	46	48	50

**DRY GOODS.**—The dry goods trade maintains a fairly healthy shape, there being a good demand for autumn and winter fabrics. Travellers report that they are meeting with fair success, and the orders that most of them are sending in are satisfactory to their principals. Orders received by mail are also in good volume, but are chiefly for small quantities of different kinds of fabrics—sorting up orders that in the aggregate make up a very satisfactory volume of trade. Among the encouraging features of the sorting-up trip on which travellers are now engaged is a good demand for serge goods and favorable accounts from travellers, who have some lines of spring samples with them of the reception that they are receiving.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—There is no appreciable change in the local flour market. There is a rather active jobbing demand to supply consumptive requirements; the disposition in this as in other lines of trade is to confine orders to small lots to meet the actual needs of the moment and not to accumulate stocks in the hope of selling them in the future. In England wheat is cabled firm but slow, and corn dull. In Boston the flour market is dull under the rather easy market on wheat. Quotations are nominally unchanged. Cornmeal is rather easier under the lower market on corn. Oats are pretty steady with the market on oats to arrive at 38c. for clipped, according to quality. The spot market is quoted:—Clipped 38c. to 38½c., fancy 38½c.; No. 2 white 37½c.; No. 3 white 36½c. to 37c.; mixed 35c. to 36c. There are no changes in the quotations for hay. Straw is quiet and unchanged. Mill feed is easier. Slack spring bran to arrive is quoted at \$16.75 to \$17, with sack winter at \$17.75 to \$18. At Chicago in both wheat and corn the feeling has been easier, but quotations are nominally unchanged.

**PROVISIONS.**—The local market for provisions is firm but quiet. The demand is chiefly for all kinds of smoked meats which are in fair enquiry and are rather scarce. The packers are beginning to cut up a few dressed hogs but the supply is not, as yet, very plentiful. Lard is in good enquiry and prices are reported as firm though quotations are not changed. In Boston lard and hams are easier. The quotations are:—long cuts, short cuts and backs \$21.50; lean ends \$24. extra prime \$19; butt pork \$18; pork tongues \$21.50; loose salt pork 10½c.; fresh ribs 11c.; hams 11½c.; smoked shoulders 10½c.; corned do. 9½c.; smoked ribs 10½c. The beef market was dull and the position easy especially on light beef. Quotations have, however, been unaltered. Muttons and lambs are still easy.

**BUTTER.**—The local butter market is quiet but steady. The supplies marketed are ample for the demand but not sufficient to overstock the market. For strictly fine butter the feeling is scarcely so strong, though the article is still scarce but there is reported to be a slight accumulation of medium qualities. Taken all round the demand is scarcely as brisk as it was, jobbers are paying 19c. to 20c. for fine to choice dairy tubs and the retail trade are getting all the way from 20c. to 22c. For medium butter they are paying 15c. to 17c. and selling at 18c. to 19c. Farmers' pound rolls are being taken

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at 22c. to 24c. according to quality and these are going out to retailers at 24c. to 25c. There are only a few creamery tubs on the market but the demand for them is small. Some of the factories seem to be sold out while others are holding out for higher prices than are now obtainable. There is a good demand from some retailers for some brands of creamery pound prints at 20c. to 28c.

**CHEESE**—There is no change in the local cheese market. There is nothing new from the country and the stock open to business on spot has been pretty well cleaned up during the week so that business rules on the quiet side. Holders show no change in their disposition manifesting every confidence in the future. Advices from the other side remain much the same as last week, the disposition to feel the position on this side being apparent. British buyers, however, evince an inclination to cut down limit more or less which has its effect.

**Eggs**—The local egg market holds steady at 15c. to 15½c. Receipts are decreasing and the demand is fairly good. Some shipments are being made from Montreal to England, but shippers claim that they are making no money, all profits being eaten up by heavy charges. The latest Liverpool quotation is 7s. per 100.

**GREEN FRUIT**—As THE CRITIC has intimated for three or four weeks business in green fruits is narrowing down to fewer commodities, but there is still a good movement. Of domestic fruits grapes are occupying the most attention. There has been a sharp advance in lemons in sympathy with the New York market—\$6 being about the idea for really first-class stock of new fruit. There is a little demand for oranges, but stocks are only fair, there being little outside of Jamaicas on the market. Business is dull in both watermelons and bananas. Tomatoes are in fair demand. The cranberry yield in this province is in most sections very small and some importations from Cape Cod—where the crop is reported to be very large—have been made and more are expected to follow.

**DRIED FRUIT**—There has been rather more enquiry for new Valencia raisins but stocks here are almost exhausted though further shipments are soon expected. Cables indicate steady and unchanged prices in primary markets. First shipments of new Malaga fruits have arrived at Toronto. The quality is reported to be excellent. The crop is not heavy and, as the bulk of the orders seem to have been executed, prices in the Malaga market have advanced on some qualities in the last few days. Prunes are quiet with prices remaining firm and orders for October shipment are now in course of execution. Dates are dull and unchanged.

**SUGARS**—The refiners are trying hard to keep up with the demand for sugar which continues very brisk all over the country. The enquiry is just as urgent as ever. Refiners are crowded with telegrams from united centres offering full prices and, in some cases, a premium for immediate delivery. The Acadia company has made some shipments of dark sugars under 16 D. I. in color to Boston and New York, this class of sugar going in there free of duty. A London cable quotes Centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 16s. 6d.; Muscavado fair refining 14s., beet—October 14s. 1½d.; March 14s. 4½d.

**TEA AND COFFEE**—There has been no material change in teas on spot, but there is quite an active enquiry for low priced Congous probably on account of the advance in China. Brokers report the market on the whole quiet, buyers here being unwilling to follow the market and pay the advanced price asked in England. Low prices Ceylons and Indians are scarce and nearly impossible to obtain. Young Hysons are in good demand, but the supply is meagre, new season's tea not having come forward in any quantity. Late mail advices from London report an exhausted market there with a sharp advance in all kinds of tea, especially the better grades of Indians and Ceylons. Low priced China Congous, Ceylons and Indians have advanced ½d. to 1d. per lb. Medium grades of Indian and Ceylons about 1d. and higher grades of the same—that is Orange Pekhoes have gone up 2d. to 3d.

**FISH**—There is nothing new to remark as to the local fish market since our last report. Supplies on hand are smaller than is usual at this season of the year. The outside demand is, however, slow, so that prices continue to be depressed. Boisterous weather prevents the active prosecution of the business of catching fish, and the "take" has for the last few weeks been so small that even the local demand for fresh fish is not supplied. It is gratifying to learn that the Canada fishery exhibit took first place at the Chicago World's Fair. In size, careful and scientific arrangement, variety and on all other points Canada led the world and has been awarded the highest honors. In St. John, N. B., fish is quiet, except that at the moment pollock are very scarce. Quotations are:—Large cod \$4.25; pollock \$1.75; hake \$1.50 per 100; pickled herrings, bay, bbl. \$3; halves, \$1.50; shad \$1.75. In Montreal smoked and pickled fish have a fair movement, and prices are generally steady. Quotations are:—Portland finnan haddies 7½c. to 8½c.; St. John bladders \$1.50; kippered herrings \$1.75; green cod \$5.25 to \$5.50 per bbl.; large No. 2 mackerel, half. bbls., \$8.50; Labrador salmon \$12 to \$14 per bbl. In Toronto trade continues good in fish, and prospects for October supplies are good. Fresh haddock and codfish are beginning to arrive. The first shipment of raw herring was received last week and sold freely at \$5 to \$5.50 per bbl. of 200. Quotations are:—Fresh sea salmon 17c. to 19c.; Labrador herring \$4.50 per bbl.; shoro do. \$2.75; Digby do. 11c. to 12½c. In Boston the fleet has been landing more mackerel during the past week, and vessels off shore have been making good hauls. These hauls have come rather unexpectedly, but there is room for

all the fish that can possibly be caught before the end of the season, which is very near at hand. With the mackerel taken of late the fresh market has been fully supplied, and some have been salted. The last sales of Block Island mackerel were at \$13.50 per barrel from vessel, with bay mackerel selling at \$14. Prices on mackerel with the jobbers are not changed, though 1's and 2's are easier at wholesale. No. 3 mackerel are actually very scarce, the recent catches being of large mackerel, the market for which is easier. The codfish market continues firm with the supply short. Fish are positively scarce, with few coming. The market on barreled herring is firm, especially on large split, and prices have advanced fully 50c. per bbl. The above is more especially true of Nova Scotia large split and herring of that class. Round store are quoted lower than a week ago, but it is known that the market has turned and that prices are firmer. Box herring are very firm with the supply small. It is suggested in the trade that some cargoes of smoked herring could be sold if they were at hand. They would bring 15c for tied and 14c. for loose medium scaled.

Why suffer from sore muscles? Johnson's Anodyne Liniment makes them very pliable.

17 A DOSE OF THE GREAT SHILOH'S CURE. THE BEST COUGH CURE. 25¢ 50¢ & 1.00. Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

IMPERIAL POCKET PEN & PENCIL. CLUB of 100 postpaid for \$1.00. Thalman Mfg. Co., 351 Balt. Et., Balt., Md., U. S. A.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS	
SUGARS.		Weather better, trade improving. Values of breadstuffs lower. The uncertainty of the action of the Senate on the Silver Bill has seemingly had a depressing effect upon the markets. Exports have been comparatively light and wheat has gradually sagged. Canadian markets have reflected the decline. Flour is as low as it has ever been. Oatmeal is lower and oats have gone off 1½ to 2c. Hay stands unchanged. Our quotations are all outside rates and actual transactions can be made at less figures, 5 and some cases 10c.	
Cut Leaf.....	6%	FLOUR	
Granulated.....	5½ to 6%	Manitoba Highest Grade Patents 40 3/4 to 4 7/8	
Circle A.....	6	High Grade Patents..... 3 7/8 to 3 5/8	
White Extra C.....	4 1/2	Good 90 per cent. Patents..... 3.80 to 3.55	
Standard.....	4 1/2	Straight Grade..... 3.20 to 3.30	
Extra Yellow C.....	4 1/2	Good Seconds..... 2.95 to 3.10	
Yellow C.....	4 1/2	Graham Flour..... 3.50 to 3.65	
TEA.		Oatmeal..... 4.30 to 4.45	
Congou Common.....	17 to 19	Rolled..... 4.30 to 4.35	
Fair.....	20 to 23	Kiln Dried Cornmeal..... 2.70 to 2.75	
Good.....	25 to 29	In Bond..... 2.55 to 2.60	
Choice.....	31 to 33	Rolled Wheat..... 4.00 to 4.25	
Extra Choice.....	35 to 36	Wheat Bran, per ton including bags 19 50 to 20 00	
Oolong Choice.....	37 to 39	Middlings in store..... 23.00 to 23.25	
MOLASSES.		Shorts..... in bags.....	
Barbadoes.....	32	Cracked Corn..... 28.00 to 28.50	
Demerara.....	35 to 38	Ground Oil Cake per ton..... 30 00 to 31 10	
Diamond N.....	none	Moules..... 22.00 to 23.00	
Porto Rico.....	32 to 31	Split Peas..... 3 7/8	
Cienfuegos.....	none	White Beans, per bushel..... 1.40 to 1.45	
Trinidad.....	28	Pot Barley, per barrel..... 3.55 to 3.60	
Antigua.....	25	Canadian Oats, choice quality..... 43 to 44	
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47	P. E. Island Oats..... 40 to 42	
Br.....	47 to 50	Hay..... 13.75 to 14.00	
BISCUITS		J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.	
Pilot Bread.....	8.00	PROVISIONS.	
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2	Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid..... 13.00 to 14.00	
Soda.....	6 1/2	Am. Plate..... 13.50 to 14.00	
do in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2	Ex. Plate..... 14.00 to 15.00	
Fancy.....	8 to 15	Pork, Mess, American..... 20.00	
HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.		American, clear..... 22.00	
Apples per barrel, new.....	2.00 to 3.00	P. E. I. Mess..... 19.00	
Oranges, Jamaica, brils., New.....	7.00	P. E. I. Thin Mess..... 18.00	
Oranges, per box.....	5.50	Prime Mess..... 16.00 to 17.00	
Lemons, per case.....	5.00 to 7.00	Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island..... 14 to 15	
Cocosnuts new per 100.....	5.00	Canadian..... 13	
Onions, Am.....	2 1/2	Hams, P. E. I., green..... 11	
Onions, Canadian.....	2 1/2	Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	
Dates boxes.....	5 1/2	BUTTER AND CHEESE	
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	6 to 6 1/2	Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints..... 34	
Figs, Klame, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	8	In Small Tubs..... 20 to 22	
Fruit Stewing, boxes.....	8	Good, in large tubs..... 14	
Bananas.....	2.00 to 2.50	Store Packed & oversalted..... 15	
C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.		Canadian Township..... 24	
FISH.		Western..... 18	
Ex Vesse. Ex Store		Cheese, Canadian..... 10	
MACKEREL—		Nova Scotia..... 10	
EXTRA—		SALT.	
No. 1.....	11.00	Factory Filled..... \$1.50	
Large.....	11.00	Fine Liverpool, bag, from store..... 55	
2.....	10.50	Liverpool, 1/2 hhd.,..... none	
3 Large, Reamed.....	10.50	Cads..... 1.25	
3, Reamed.....	10.50	Tusks Island..... 1.25	
3 Large, Plain.....	10.50	Lisbon..... 1.25	
3 Plain.....	10.50	Coarse W. I..... 1.25	
HERRING.		Trapan..... 1.00	
No. 1 July.....	4.50		
1 Fall Split.....	2.75		
1 Fall Round.....	2.25		
1 Labrador.....	2.00		
1 Georges Bay.....	1.50		
1 Bay of Islands.....	2.50		
ALSAWIVES, No. 1.....	3.75		
SALMON.			
No. 1, W. brl.....	15.00		
No. 2, W. brl.....	11.00		
3.....	11.00		
SMALL.			
CODFISH.			
Hard C. B.....	4.25		
Western Shore.....	4.75		
Bank.....	4.00		
Bay.....	4.25		
Newfoundland.....	4.25		
Haddock.....	3.00		
Bank & Western.....	3.75		
HANK.....	2.50		
1 lb.....	1.75		
HANK BOUNDS per lb.....	28		
COB OIL per gal.....	28		

A BATTLE FOR BLOOD

In what Hood's Sarsaparilla vigorously fights, and it is always victorious in expelling all the foul taints and giving the vital fluid the quality and quantity of perfect health. It is not what its proprietors say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. Be sure to get Hood's, and only Hood's.

## A WILD PROXY.

BY MRS. W. K. CLIFFORD.

(Continued.)

'Let me go,' she entreated, and he heard her voice tremble.

They did not meet again till the next evening, but he wrote her a little note in the morning. *Shall we go as far as Leghorn by this boat? it will be there to-morrow, and we should get a quiet talk to-night. Send word, 'Yes' or 'No.'* She sent word, 'Yes.'

He looked no better when she appeared, but it was nothing, he told her, though he could hardly trust himself to speak.

'Perhaps the 'tremendously,' will carry us through yet,' he said to himself. 'If only this confounded fever would not master me.' He went to the upper deck, and sat on a long cane chair alone, through the sunset and past the dinner hour. He did not want her with him; he wanted to be alone and to think. But presently she came, he heard her step, and turned to look at her coming towards him through the twilight. Oh! had he dared but to love her—dared but take her life in his hands, and hide her forever from that other man! She was beginning to love him, but it was he and not she who knew it. This last day or two she had been different, and to-night she was not able to meet his eyes. Since that mad avowal last night, she knew all that was in his heart. Something told him that she too had changed. She sat down beside him, but he managed to keep his face turned seaward, as if he were watching the darkness coming towards them; and she was afraid to speak. She listened to the rushing of the water as the ship cut through it. The ship's officers below were playing dominos in the deserted saloon, and she heard the clinking of the glasses from which they drank their syrup-and water. It grew quite dark, and eight bells sounded from amidships.

She thought of England, and felt as if it were at the far end of the world. Perhaps she would never see it again. She thought of her husband. It seemed as if he had lived in the ages long ago, and had only left her a legacy that was half shame. She was going to inherit it soon—it would be called divorce.

Frank turned his face to her: she saw his eyes in the dim light.

'Nell,' he said.

She held out her hands and felt her heart go with them; the darkness seemed to gather a little closer, as if the daylight would be sorry. He caught the hands, and held them in a hard, strong clasp, though he was shaking with ague.

'Nell,' he said. 'My life—Nell!' and drew her face nearer.

A dry sob came into her throat. She stooped and kissed him, and felt as if she had signed away her soul.

## CHAPTER IX.

For a moment there was silence; then she got up and slowly went to a seat a little distance off and rested her face down in her hands, and a feeling that was half shame and half joy filled her heart and made her eyes dim. How could she help loving him, she thought. The other man had deserted her, and a wild scorn was taking possession of her as she remembered it; but this man had been infinitely tender. The long days had seemed like weeks, but they had been blessed ones, in which, happy and miserable by turns, she had seen the places that had been dreams to her till she walked beside him through their streets, and saw their people's faces. She thought of the dinner at Dover by the open window at the 'Lord Wardeu,' and the merry day at Paris and the drive to the Bois. There had been two or three days at Marseille, too long and sad, but looking back now they were very precious to think over. She remembered every word he had said there, the walk in the flower market, and the laces under the trees on the Padre at night. The frogs in the fountain had croaked aloud as never frogs had croaked before, and he had invented ridiculous legends about them, and sworn they had come from the Egyptians. Then there had been the walk down to the old port and up to Notre Dame de la Garde, and along the Cannebierre, and later, the sailing away in the ship.

She lifted her face; the white flowers of yesterday were still in her dress, but she had crushed them till they had made a stain on its delicate colour—in one mad moment, a month later, she put her cheek against it. Then she heard him get up from the long deck chair and come slowly towards her. He put his hand on her shoulder, it sent a throb through her—right or wrong, she loved him, and could not help it.

'Nell,' he said. There was a tone in his voice that made her look up quickly, love and passion were it, but something else that sounded like dogged determination. His face was set and white, his teeth together, his head put back as if he were afraid. 'Nell,' he said again, and shivered, 'I can't go on with it. I have been a beast and a brute. I wish Lal would come and stick knives in me and kill me ten times over.' She stared at him with astonishment. 'I wish I could be burnt, and hanged, and drowned, for I did it all myself.'

'What?' she asked. 'Did what?'

'I brought you away. I did it for a lark, and I loved you. I think I did that from the first moment.'

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'Yes, but—but—' she stood up and faced him, 'I don't understand.' 'I have led Lal a fool's dance, and led ourselves one in front of him. He didn't send us on; he didn't know that I brought you away from Victoria. I did it.'

'You did it?' she was getting dazed.

'Yes, I thought it would be fun to give him a wild dance, and I tickled his nose with a straw in the shape of a telegram from every place.'

'But he sent us telegrams?'

'I invented them.'

'Invented them?'

'Yes, and sent them all.'

'Frank, you are mad!'

'Yes, I am mad, Nell. I didn't realise somehow that he would take it seriously at first—nor wholly how serious the whole thing was—till I heard those belated idiots yesterday say that he was going to divorce you. I didn't even occur to me that he'd put the blame on you, as well as on me, and think—'

'What does he think?' she asked, breathlessly.

'He thinks that we have run away with each other.'

'He thinks that! and you let him think it all this time, and cost him all that pain? You let him think I was so wicked and bad!'

'Yes—all that.'

'Oh, I can't believe it! And he is going to divorce me because he thinks I have done this?' He, staring at her through the darkness, could see that her face was as white as his own. 'And you could do it for a lark—you could ruin our lives and let me be made shameful, and she put her hands for a moment over her beating heart.'

'Yes,' he said, 'and because I loved you too, though I did not mean to let you know that, on my honor.'

'Your honor!' she said, with a wild burst of tears. 'Oh, you don't know what honor means.' He ground his teeth, and controlled himself with an effort.

'You are giving it me hot,' he said, 'but I deserve it, and must submit. I thought you loved me half an hour ago. That's why I found courage to speak to-night. I love you, Nell,' his face grew almost contorted while he spoke; but his voice was the same voice that had gone to her heart the last few days, and she could not get away from it—but I am wiser than you, and know that we are not stronger than the men and women who have gone before us. While I only loved you, we were safe, but when I knew you loved me back—'

'Oh, I didn't!' she cried, 'I didn't! I love my husband—it was the first time she had called Lal that, but it seemed to give her strength—and no one else in the world.'

'All right! but if you had cared, we mightn't—it's all a question of what one cares for most, Nell, whether it's virtue or money, or a man or a woman,' he said, cynically. 'No; perhaps that's wrong. You said to-day that the man was the thing he made, and the deed he did.'

'A wicked, cruel deed,' she cried.

'All right,' he said, 'I am what I have done—but I expect I have made Lal think himself a fool.'

He laughed a weird, wicked laugh that enraged her. Mrs. Ives was right, he was a demon.

'I hate you!' she burst out.

Through the dusky night he could see that her face was scornful and hard. He looked at it curiously.

'Oh, I could kill you; for being so cruel and so wicked!' she cried.

'Rage suits you very well, baby,' he said. 'A nice vixen you'll be in five years' time, and I don't believe that Lal will know either how to hold you in or to give you rein.' She threw her head back; her cheeks burnt. It was too much to bear.

'I shall go home the moment we get to land,' she cried passionately, 'and I shall tell him how you finished by insulting me, and laughing at him.'

'You stare very well, my dear.' The sadness and weariness he so often put into his voice were there, and he seemed to be half tottering. 'I'll take you back to-morrow—rather a tame ending, to go meekly back, hand in hand, and say we are very sorry. I'll explain it all very neatly and you shall hate me for the rest of your days with a pure heart fervently.'

'I shall go alone. I couldn't bear the insult of your presence any longer. I couldn't speak to you.'

'And a quarter of an hour ago you loved me—you did, Nell—and you kissed me,' he said, in a low voice.

'I don't love you now. I hate to think I did, even for those few minutes. It was wickedness; and I would rather have been burnt alive than kiss you.'

'Or than do it again,' he broke out in his old devil-may-care manner. 'You had better tell Lal; that'll take the sweetness and the sin alike out of it.'

'I shall.'

'I don't doubt it, and he'll forgive you, and tell you not to do it again, and you'll live happy ever after, strictly virtuous and deadly dull.'

'Frank,' she exclaimed, 'I never understand you.'

'May you never do so, baby, for the things and the people we understand lose half their fascination. My dear,' he went on, gently and almost sweetly, 'I have behaved, as I said just now, like a beast and a brute. I have made Lal look a fool in the eyes of all London, and cost him pain and mortifica-

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tion; but I'll set it right—though it can't be undone. Trust me. The days we have spent together have not been so bad after all, and they'll never come again.' Her cheeks were burning still, but the tears were in her eyes. She wanted to hate and scorn him more, to flout him again, but her strength to do it was failing, and every word he said seemed to go right into her heart.

'Let me go,' she pleaded, chokingly; 'I want to be alone.' He made way for her.

'Sweet,' he whispered as she went by, 'you said just now you would rather have been burnt alive than kiss me. I would be burnt alive every day and night for a year if at the end of it I might kiss you again and have you for my own. If I had loved you less, perhaps, it might have come about.' Without a word she passed on. 'And a mean beast I was,' he thought when she had gone, 'but there are limits to all things, even to one's best intentions. My God in Heaven! how I love her.'

Nell was sobbing in her berth downstairs, with her heart full of consternation and bewilderment. 'Oh, my dear Lal,' she cried, 'what you must have thought me, and what can I do? I love you darling—I know I do. I love you with all my heart—with all my heart, darling—but, oh! I'd give the world if I hated Frank a little more—if I did not feel that I'd been—' She put her hand up to her throat, and held her head back with something that was half terror and half shame. 'Oh, is it possible?' she thought. 'I cannot be in love with two men at once. Am I bad and wicked and cruel too?'

The ship reached Leghorn in the grey of the morning. Merreday waking some hours later from a miserable, fitful sleep, asked how long it stayed.

'Eight hours, monsieur,' the Italian steward answered. 'Madame went on shore early.' What the relations of the two were, with the indulgence of his nation, the man had never concerned himself. 'But she has left a little letter, which I will bring.' It was the only scrap he ever had from her:

*'I have gone home. We could not have seen each other again after last night. I shall end my way.'*

'Great Heaven! I must get up and go after her at once'—but when he tried to do so he found that he could not raise his head from the pillow.

CHAPTER X.

Helen Halstead felt as she made that strange journey back to England that she was a very wicked woman. If she had thought about it at all she would probably have called herself good lately. She had always intended to spend a really meritorious life, fulfilling all her obligations to the best of her ability, to enjoy herself as much as possible, and to die, if she ever contemplated dying at all, as gracefully as possible; and to be buried as befitted the social position in which it had pleased death to find her.

She had, especially during the last week or two of her engagement, been thoroughly in love with Lawrence Halstead, in a charming and very young womanly manner. She had contemplated being devoted to him, and making him an excellent wife. Now it was simply all at end. She loved him, that was certain, and she was longing to get back to him, though she could not help her thoughts occasionally straying in another direction. She felt that the one thing on earth that would really comfort her and set things right would be an unmitigated cry on his shoulder. She had a distinct vision of it. She rather hoped that it would come off under circumstances that would permit of his wearing the floppy overcoat; then she could pull up the collar against her face, and it would have a soothing effect; unless, of course, he stooped his dear head, and— but, no, she was not a woman of the period, in spite of her intellectual excursions, and she could not indulge in mental caresses, even from her own husband. But she felt quite sure that he would console her beautifully, and she was content to leave it vague. She could not bear to think of the manner in which he had been treated. All the same, deep down in her own heart she was angry and disappointed. She felt that he had not lived up to the traditions of ill-treated heroes. He ought to have followed them up on a flash of lightning, have found them at last, and there should have been a terrific interview. He had taken it all a little too calmly. He had not, as yet managed to hurl even a reproach at her, or to kill Frank, or to blow his own brains out, but only to allow a rumor of a divorce to be spoken of in an Italian cafe.

Frank would have acted differently. He had behaved shamefully, but she could not help feeling that he would have been a glorious lover. She had a vision of what life might have been with him—on boardship, for instance, and in perpetual sunshine, with a tempest-shaken perspective of maddening joy and laughter. The days they had spent together were burnt on her brain. She could feel the touch of his hand still, and hear the sound of his voice in her ears. She turned her thoughts desperately towards Lal. Oh, yes, she certainly loved him with all her heart, and only lived to hear him say that he forgave her, and to feel for all the rest of her years she would be safe by his side. She would do everything in the world to make him love her again, if he would only not divorce her. He was strength and home, and comfort—the background and surrounding of her life; but in the foreground, and in the centre, do what she would, there stood Frank Merreday; and she was not strong enough to turn aside and put him wholly away from her. She hated herself, but that helped her on no farther.

(To be Continued.)

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**IMPORTANT MINING SUIT DECISION.**—It will be remembered that about a year ago we referred to the trial at Windsor of an action brought by "The Northup Mining Company" (i.e. the American Syndicate who purchased the Northup mine), against Dimock, Smith, Northup, Lawrence and others, to rescind an agreement for the purchase of the Northup mine by the syndicate in 1889. The plaintiffs alleged that the vendors of the mine had fraudulently entered into an agreement with the other defendants, whereby a false report of the condition and value of the mine was made by one of them in order to induce the company to purchase the mine for \$100,000, and did fraudulently induce them to buy at that price while the mine was worthless. The plaintiffs also alleged that the vendors had removed good gold-bearing quartz from one part of the mine to another part, for the purpose of deceiving the purchasers as to the quality of the mine when they examined it. They also charged the defendants with various other frauds in connection with the sale. These charges the defendants denied. The cause was tried before His Lordship Judge Graham in September, 1892 and his lordship has, after careful consideration, filed an exhaustive and carefully prepared decision with the Prothonotary at Windsor in favor of the defendants. His lordship has found all of the charges of fraud to be unfounded, and completely exonerates the vendors from any attempt at wrong doing in the sale of the mine. He also finds that \$100,000 was not an unreasonable price for the mine at the time of the sale, as mining matters in Nova Scotia then stood. The previous yield of the mine and the evidence of several expert witnesses show this—the discovery of a "fault" long afterwards, and after \$20,000 or \$21,000 worth of gold had been taken out by the company, causing the change of opinion as to the value. His lordship gives judgment for the defendants Dimock, Smith, Northup and Lawrence, dismissing the plaintiff's action as against them with costs. The case was tried by Henry, Q. C., now His Lordship Mr. Justice Henry, of the Halifax Bar, and Mr. Clark of the Philadelphia Bar, for the plaintiffs, and by Borden, Q. C., and Mr. Drysdale, of the Halifax Bar, and Mr. Christie, of Windsor, for the defendants. It is gratifying to have a decision from a judge of the recognized ability of His Lordship Mr. Justice Graham, in this case, whereby the business integrity of such prominent citizens of this country, as the above named defendants are, is vindicated. This case, on account of the popularity of the defendants, and the large amount (\$100,000) at stake, has excited a great deal of interest among the citizens of this county, and we are confident that our readers will join with us in congratulating the gentlemen above named, on this judgement in their favor, and in wishing them similar success if the case should be appealed.—*Hants Journal*.

**SHERBROOKE.**—A. Anderson and others forming the Sherbrooke Company have started working on the Canada property. They bailed out the old works and workings and found very fair gold. They employ about 12 men. Messrs Hardman and Stuart are working up a big deal, bonding mines and prospects to control the district. George Herschfield is manager for the Sherbrooke Local Syndicate. John H. Macdonald, backed by some Halifax capitalists, is prospecting on Gold Hill. He has found rich drift and is hunting for the lead.

**THE DRUMMOND COLLIERY.**—Without doubt the Drummond today is the one colliery in Pictou Co. worthy of being called first class. There is no halt to the improvements. Mr Fergie the manager believes evidently in progress. We can fancy he has a hard time occasionally with the directors of the company, but they must after all give him a good deal of his own way or must themselves have some of the progressive spirit. We must first make mention of the new rotary screens. In the past complaints have been made by purchasers of Drummond 'nut' of the large proportion of dress it contained. The old system of screening was inadequate to the proper cleaning of this class of coal hence the call for a new screen. The coal produced by the new rotary is probably the largest in Nova Scotia, and is wholly free from dust. The merits of the coal were at once recognized and the demand since the rotary started has been equal to the supply, and this is saying much when it is considered that its capacity is from 360 to 400 tons per day. The screen is 6 feet diameter, 16 feet long, is pitched 1 to 12 and travels at 13 revolutions per minute. It produces but two kinds of coal, 'nut' and 'coking.' The screen has not only an elevator but a conveyor. The latter carries the coal to the former and is an ingenious contrivance, the only one probably in use in the province. Large bins will shortly be built for the reception of any temporary excess in production over demand. During the past summer much inconvenience was experienced on account of a scarcity of water for the boilers. This inconvenience is not likely to be experienced soon again unless under extraordinary circumstances. A large reservoir capable of holding \$2,000,000 gallons of water has just been completed, and is stored. The water supply is drawn from Greg brook. With sufficient water at command operations will likely soon begin at the Scott pit, etc. Indeed operations have already begun to recover No. 4 slope, which was abandoned several years ago, owing to an influx of water which the then facilities could not cope with. The opening of this slope will be vigorously pushed, so as to be available for hoisting coal for next seasons rush. The fine pair of compound condensing engines which did duty at the 1300 feet lift of No. 1, have been taken out of the pit and placed at No. 4 where they will be set. There were those who said

when these engines went in the pit that they would never come out. But Floyd has shown himself equal to the occasion, and landed them on the surface in good order. The new method of working the balance by an engine instead of by drums and cages is a decided success, and is a great labor saving. Formerly, owing to the length of the balance, there being eight boards on it, there were two lifts in the balance necessitating the employment of three drums. First one to lower the coal, and take the boxes from what is called the blind level, midway in the balance. The coal from four boards went along the level to another balance where it was lowered to the main level. Then there was drum for the four lower boards in the balance—three drums in all. To work the balance under the old system 15 men and boys and a horse were necessary. Under the new system 4 or 5 men at most with the aid of the engine accomplish the work. And there is less risk with the engine. The driving through of the blind level weakened the balance. The engine takes a rake of five boxes a trip. The boards are provided with sidings for the reception of these. The new system is claimed to be far and away ahead of the old. Large as was the output of this colliery last year, the shipments for this year will exceed them by some 20 or 30,000 tons. This is indeed a creditable showing.—*Journal News*.

**MR. D. TOUQUOY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.**—Mr. D. Touquoy, the well known Nova Scotia miner, has been studying the Fair for some time. Mr. Touquoy's brick of gold is the only exhibit of the kind in the world's Fair. His pins and brooches of native gold, mounted by Cornelius, of Halifax, attract a good deal of attention. They could have been sold over and over again, but Mr. T. will not part with them.—*Truro News*

**MINING ITEMS.**—At the Fifteenth Mile, on the Liverpool road, Messrs. Shaw and Ellis are prospecting, and with the aid of a steam pump are doing some very satisfactory work toward clearing up the whereabouts of desirable leads.

There will be some work done on the Caledonia mine, Molega, in the course of a couple of weeks.

Mr. Wade is prospecting for a lead recently opened at Molega on the Ballou mine.

The Crocker mine at Whiteburn is taking out rich ore.—*Gold Hunter*.

**NEW BRUNSWICK.**—*Gold Mining Areas*—About four miles of gold mining areas have been taken on Fort Lawrence ridge, and the government has ordered a survey to be made.—*Chignecto Post*.

**WEST RIVER.**—A find of gold is reported from West River, Sheet Harbor, and 60 areas have been taken up by J. Newell and others.—*Chronicle*.

**THE DEEPEST BORE-HOLE HOLE IN THE WORLD.**—This is at Paruschowitz, Kreis Rybnik, in Upper Silesia, Germany, and attained a depth of 2,000 meters on May 17th, 1893, the diameter of the hole at the bottom being 7 cm. (about 2.8 in). Drilling was then interrupted, pending a series of thermometrical observations, for which purpose the hole is being sunk. When these are completed drilling will be continued as far as possible. The rod of the drill used at Paruschowitz is composed of Mannesmann tubes, without which it is doubtful if the present great depth (through hard rock) could have been reached.

**MOLTEN PLATINUM AS A STANDARD OF LIGHT.**—The Imperial Physical Institute of Berlin has recently made a report on the feasibility of using molten platinum as a standard of light. It was Violle who first suggested as a unit of light the amount of light radiated by one square centimeter of molten platinum at the moment of solidification. The disadvantage of this method was, however, that in order to keep the platinum absolutely pure and its surface clean and smooth it was necessary to melt large quantities of the metal. Afterward Siemens proposed platinum foil at the instant of rolling as a standard, but it was found by experiments that deviations of as much as 1 per cent were quite frequent, chiefly on account of the tearing of the foil on melting. The Imperial Physical Institute has been trying to adopt Siemens' method by fixing the temperature of the platinum in some way independent of its melting point. They found that at any given temperature the ratio of the total radiation to that transmitted by a layer of water of a certain thickness was constant within 2 per cent for plates of platinum of different thicknesses and from different sources. To measure the amounts of radiation a very delicate bolometer was constructed. A piece of platinum foil was welded to a piece of silver foil ten times its thickness, and the combined plate thus formed was rolled between copper rollers down to a thickness of 0.01 mm. It was then cut in a dividing engine so as to form a long continuous strip of 1mm. breadth within a small area. Four such strips were mounted in a frame and freed from silver by etching with acid, leaving strips 0.001 mm. thick. When tested the bolometer was found to give very satisfactory results. The Institute is at present engaged in determining the absorptive action of water and of the quartz vessel containing it. It is also investigating the effect of impurities in the platinum.

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*Ritchie & Co.*

MONTREAL

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E. J. SHELDON, Esq.,

INSPECTOR OF N. Y. LIFE,

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## CURE

from a severe attack of RHEUMATISM in the arm, and recommended it highly as a HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

## FOR RHEUMATISM.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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The Greatest  
 Kidney Regulator  
 and MORNING  
 TONIC. TRY IT.

A Cure for all Diseases resulting from a Disordered State of the Stomach and Liver and Impurities of the Blood.

ber and 6 in. cement, steam upper coal 3 ft., of fireclay 6 ft. 6 in. Lower coal 4 ft.—useless, place fireclay 28 ft. (It is clay is manufactured at the "British Columbia Pottery and Terra Cotta Company's Works" into bricks largely used by British gunboats on the Pacific coast—Idle—(B) "No. 3 Pit," Wellington Colliery—Idle—(C) "No. 4 Pit." In this and in other sections of Wellington Colliery up to 13th Sept., 1892, idle days prevailed owing to the excessive shipments of cheap coal from Australia and Great Britain to Pacific Ports. The pit was worked up to that date whenever tonnage was on hand. At that time, however, ignition occurred in a portion of the mine out of which the pillars were in course of being drawn and the workings were flooded from the millstone river. (D) "No. 5 Pit Wellington." In this extensive colliery working days prevailed over 1892. The coal comes "outbye" from the east by a level, from the north by a slope and from the south and west by a self acting incline to the shaft bottom. In the east section of the pit the workings are driven "pillar and stall," 8 am 4 ft.—10 ft. hard in the slope section longwall "face 1,000 yds. long, 8 am 4 ft.—7 ft. and in the west incline, pillar work prevails. The colliery is fitted out with mains fed from a reservoir at bank, and equipped with "sprayers," which effectually subdue the fine dust and assist in counteracting the accumulation of gas in the longwall section of the colliery, ventilation arises from a fan on the "upcast" running 100 rev., water gauge 1 inch and aggregate 108,000 cubic feet of air per minute, per 200 men and 26 animals, split up into the three main divisions of the mine (E) "No. 6 Pit." This colliery is separated from the ignited mine by 40 yds. of coal, and in consequence remained unaffected by the flooding of the adjacent workings in Sept. last, the workings which have been idle no inconsiderable time owing to the causes indicated as affecting the other mines in the district are shaping into an extensive mine: coal flat, hard, good 6 ft.—8 in.; places driven "pillar and stall"—Total output for 12 months ending Dec 31st, 1892, 290,370 tons; home sales 56,062 tons; exports 238,400 tons. Total labor employed, whites 682 at \$2.50—\$3.50 per diem; youths 33 at \$1—\$2; Chinese 100 at \$1—\$1.50 per day. Value of plant \$150,000. Equipment—5 miles of railway with branches and sidings, 6 locos, 250 coal cars, 13 stationary engines, 9 steam pumps, 4 saiths. Fireclay output 613 tons—R. Dunsmuir & Sons, owners.

*East Wellington Colliery.*—Subdivided into (A) "No. 1 Pit," the coal of which is approaching exhaustion in an important section, and (B) "No. 2 Pit." The coal of this mine is in exceptional demand in Frisco, although the main volume of output is drawn from a 2 ft. longwall wrought seam, long despised and rejected of men, drifted into from the main 4 ft.—7 ft. 6 in. seam 50 below. Total output 33,650 tons of coal; home sales 5,350 tons; exports 28,000 tons. Total labor employed—Whites 118 at \$2.50—\$3.50; youths 16 at \$1—\$2; Chinese 18 at \$1—\$1.50 per day. Value of plant \$80,000; equipment—4½ miles standard narrow gauge railway; 2 locos; 31 4½ ton coal cars; 2 hoisting engines; 2 donkey engines; 1 fan engine; 7 steam pumps; 1 steam pile driver; 1 steam saw mill, capacity 12,000 per day.

*Union Colliery, Camex.*—A first-class coking coal is produced in this mine which, however, lay idle about 6 months, subdivided into (A) "No. 1 shaft"—Idle during the year. (B) "No. 1 slope" in operation January June: Slope 700 yds. with 3 levels "thrown off"—coal 3 ft.—7 ft. hard, good, troubled with faults, roof firm: wrought "pillar and stall," fan ventilated, wet throughout. (C) No. 4 slope—Idle 5 months, slope 800 yards coal, 3 ft.—10 ft., pitch gentle, steam raising properties equal to Cardiff best, and superior to any Pacific coal, wrought "pillar and stall," rooms tight and left from main trolleyway, output 600 tons per day, procured largely by Jeffrey's electrical coal cutters which stand end on to the "face," cutter bars 3 ft.—3 in. long set with teeth for a 4 in. cut maximum day's cutting—undermining 6 ft. in along a level face of 90 ft. All the equipments of this mine are calculated to reduce labor and promote economy, such as coal washing plant per Shepherd of Cardiff, capable of cleaning 350 tons per day, and retaining the finest particles of coal for the coke ovens, which under a constant volume demand are actively employed, mechanical car dumping and tipping appliances, etc., etc. Total output 68,928 tons, sales (home) 4,782, exports 66,556 tons of coal. Total labor employed—250 whites at \$2.50—\$3.50 per day. Japanese 70 at \$1—\$1.25 per day. Chinese 200 at \$1—\$1.25 per day. Value of plant \$100,000, equipment 12 miles of rail, 4 ft.—8½ in. gauge, 4 locos, 100 coal cars, 25 tons, 2 wharves, diamond drills, etc., etc., etc.

*Kamloops Coal Co.*—North Thompson Colliery—Opening up—8 men employed.

*Accidents in British Columbian Collieries.*—During the year 1892 46 accidents occurred, 40 varying from slight to severe, such as 8 per falls of rock, 9 per falls of coal, 4 injuries through cars, 5 per shot firing, three per fractious horses, 7 per powder, one per gas, one on the railway, etc. and 6 fatal viz: two per falls of rock, one per fall of coal, two per cars in the mine and one on the railway "at hauls."

*Relations of Employers and employed in British Columbian Mines.*—The relations of those who operate the mines with the "man at the face" are not so harmonious as those in Cape Breton or Nova Scotia generally, but this is incident to an industry so exposed to irregular competition as those of the Pacific coast. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the Western miner is amenable to reason and not unduly stubborn, consequently the Canadians are still able to predominate in value and importance over all other Pacific coal industries.

*Projects of further Colliery effort in British Columbia.*—At the present time no reasonable prospects of further coal mining operations await the speculator. The next step in the development of the industry is concentration of such collieries as exist. In this direction a distinct opportunity exists for a group of capitalists to repeat in Vancouver the "syndicate of Cape Breton Island." As the reader will, however, readily perceive the economic conditions of the eastern and western industries differ from each other, consequently the risks attending on concentration of the latter are in excess of those attached to the former.

A LEAMI

THE TERRIBLE

Mr. Joseph Farmer is Strength of the Sufferin ery had been Looked Up

From the Leam

Mr. Joseph on the first township, abo ton is known of this sectic Rob on has be In its worst fo garded as hope and his friend had attended

To one who able condition no small de pleasure that drive through on a cross box and controllin. Hailing him had brought a dition, and as tions to the p connected wil he said he wo man if he ref know how his been brought a told the story covery about

"About ten in the state of with an attack for three mo and death in condition. R ventured out result being th with a severe stages of my tr about with s disease gradu me and I found becoming para prospects in discouraging. farm not far we had a cot owed not a do tained to doct experts from each of whom of the disease paralysis, but me as b d an they found n tainly worse fin ing in this my family conclu climate might removed to Ca now reside.

proved a delus mo worse and misery. Life to me and I than useless I unable to feed hands shook a left stays in m put my fork i only occasions around at all, aid of crutches control of my so had that family could was saying. D



A LEAMINGTON MIRACLE.

THE TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF TYPHOID FEVER.

Mr. Joseph Robson, a well-known Farmer is Restored to Health and Strength after Nine Years of Terrible Suffering—All Hope of Recovery had been Abandoned, and He Looked Upon Life as a Burden.

From the Leamington Post.

Mr. Joseph Robson whose home is on the first concession of Merser township, about a mile from Leamington is known to almost every resident of this section. For years past, Mr. Robson has been a victim of paralysis in its worst form, and his case was regarded as hopeless not only by himself and his friends but by the doctors who had attended him.

To one who knew Mr. Robson's pitiable condition as we did, it was with no small degree of surprise and pleasure that we recently saw him drive through town sitting quite erect on a cross board in a lumber wagon, and controlling a lively team of horses. Hailing him we asked what miracle had brought about this changed condition, and asked if he had any objections to the publication of the facts connected with this case. Replying he said he would indeed be a mean man if he refused to let the public know how his wonderful recovery had been brought about. Mr. Robson then told the story of his illness and recovery about as follows:—

"About ten years ago, while living in the state of Ohio, I was taken down with an attack of typhoid fever, and for three months hung between life and death in a perfectly unconscious condition. Recovering from this I ventured out to work too soon, the result being that I was taken down with a severe cold. During the first stages of my trouble I was able to move about with some difficulty, but the disease gradually fastened its hold on me and I found one sense after another becoming paralyzed. At this time my prospects in life were by no means discouraging. I owned a magnificent farm not far from Toledo, on which we had a comfortable home, and I owed not a dollar to any one. I continued to doctor with specialists and experts from all parts of the States, each of whom promised to cure me of the disease, which they said was paralysis, but in every case they left me as bad and sometimes worse than they found me physically, and certainly worse financially. After suffering in this manner for two years my family concluded that a change of climate might do me good, and so we removed to Canada, settling where we now reside. This hope, however, proved a delusion, and each year found me worse and if possible added to my misery. Life itself became a burden to me and I knew that I was worse than useless to my friends. I was unable to feed myself as my head and hands stood so that I have frequently left sticks in my chin when trying to put my fork in my mouth. It was only occasionally that I could move around at all, and then only with the aid of crutches. I lost almost entire control of my power of speech and got so bad that members of my own family could not understand what I was saying. My whole nervous sys-

tem seemed undermined, and I abandoned all hope of ever again being of any use to my family. Last fall I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and from that date my condition has steadily improved until to-day I am able to take my place with other men on the farm, and while my hand shakes a trifle, I am able to do a good day's work every day in the week. I am now able to walk a considerable distance, and my nervous system seems fully restored. There is not the slightest doubt that these results are entirely due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I am confident that had I been able to procure this wonderful remedy when I was first taken with the disease, I would never have been where I was. The absolute truthfulness of the facts as I have given them to you can be verified by hundreds of my friends and neighbors, or by any member of my own family."

As to much of the evidence contained in Mr. Robson's statement the writer can himself bear evidence. His speech, which one year ago could scarcely be understood, is now perfectly distinct; his head then dropped on his chest, whereas now it is held quite firm and erect; then he could not walk across a room without holding on to a chair or table, while now he can walk without difficulty.

We called upon Mr. J. W. Smith, druggist, and interrogated him in reference to the case. Mr. Smith said that he knew of Mr. Robson's ailment and that he had suffered for years agitated, and he had no doubt that it was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that cured him. "Pink Pills" said Mr. Smith, "have a remarkable sale, which seems due to their remarkable efficacy in curing diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood, or an impairment of the nervous system, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration, and the tired feeling arising therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, influenza and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature."

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 Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk or by the dozen or hundred, and every 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 make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

Halifax Printing Company,  
161 Hollis Street.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

PERSONAL.—The CRITIC is glad to welcome back its checker editor, Mr. William Forsyth, who has returned from his western tour in which he won the title of Checker Champion of Canada and a trophy—a splendid gold watch offered by the Toronto Draughts Club—in a contest with Mr. Edward Kelly, of Winnipeg, who had claimed the title. As already said Mr. Kelly proved to be greatly over-matched, and Mr. Forsyth won a far easier victory than he anticipated, or, indeed, desired, for he had wished for a much closer contest. Mr. Forsyth expressed his opinion that Mr. Kelly is really a much better player than the score would lead one to think him, but he had heard so much about Mr. F's experience and success that, even before commencing play, he had made up his mind that he was sure to be defeated. In this feeling on his part of course placed him at a disadvantage. This made the match tamer than it would otherwise have been had Mr. Kelly retained his self confidence. Mr. Forsyth speaks very warmly of the many kindnesses bestowed upon him by all the members of the Toronto Draughts Club, especially Mr. Rennie, a leading member of the club, and checker editor of the Toronto Mail, who gave up the entire week to attend upon him. As the match closed on the evening of Friday, Sept. 15, and Mr. Forsyth had to leave Toronto the next day there was not time for a formal presentation of the trophy, but it was handed over to him by Mr. Rennie. Just before Mr. Forsyth's departure a suggestion was made that, on some future occasion, Mr. Forsyth should play a match with Mr. Fletcher a Toronto player of some repute, but nothing has been done in this matter as yet.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 351.—The position was:—  
black men 1, 14, 19, 23, 24, king 26;  
white men 13, 21, 28, kings 5, 11, 17, 25; black to play and draw.  
23—27 27—32 18—22 14—17  
17 10 18 27 17 14 7 3  
26—22 32—14 22—17 17—13  
25 18 13 9 14 10 9 6  
19—23 14—18 17—14 1—10  
28 19 21 17 10 7 drawn.

GAME 234—"IRREGULAR DYKE."

This was the first game played in the recent Forsyth-Kelly championship match. Kelly won the toss for first play and chose the blacks.

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

α Kelly was too wary to fall into the trap which was baited for him. If he had played 9 14 Forsyth would have had an easy win.

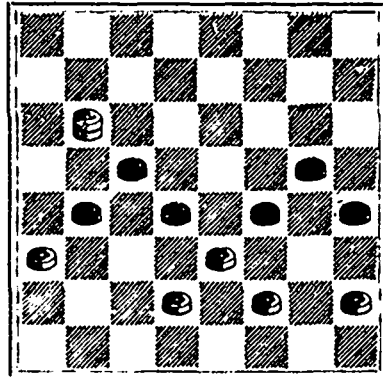
No doubt Mr. Kelly knew the draw by 14—18, but he probably wished to force a more critical endgame.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"BRIDGEWATER CLUB."—On re-examining your solution to problem 350 we find it correct in every point, and acknowledge it to be superior to the original solution that we gave.

PROBLEM 353.

Being an ending between Messrs. M'Intyre and Ferguson of Accrington. From the Liverpool Weekly Mercury. Black men 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.



White men 21, 23, 26, 27, 28, king 9.  
Black to play and draw.  
Black's position seems hopeless but the handsome way in which he extricates himself may be pleasing to our junior readers.

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## CITY CHIMES.

We have had a little sunshine this week, which has been received with truly thankful hearts; so humble have we become during the long siege of falling rain that even the smallest favors in the weather line are gratefully accepted. The social life of this city has been very much in *statu quo* for the past week, and with the exception of the opera at the Academy there has been little going on in the way of amusement. This month usually affords many delightful days for walking and driving, and now that the thirsty earth has been well satisfied with refreshing showers, we may confidently hope that we will have the remainder of October dry and pleasant.

AT THE ACADEMY.—The opera has been the attraction of the week for the pleasure seeking public, and splendid houses have ruled. The Grau Company deserves the support it has received, and doubtless will be largely patronized during the remainder of its stay in Halifax. On Monday and Tuesday "Boccaccio" was put on and excellently presented. Mrs. Cario, as Boccaccio, was very pleasing, her line face and figure at once winning the approval of the audience and her strong sweet voice delighting every musical ear. Miss Mason has already many friends among Halifax theatregoers, and this season is quite as lovely as of yore. Her "Fiametta" was excellent, the sweet, demure maiden who blossomed into a magnificently attired Princess, being one of the most charming characters of the play. Miss Bessie Fairbairn as Peranola was especially good, her acting was vivacious and expressive, and her impersonation of the lady who felt that at her age every minute counts, created much amusement. Little Miss Bernard, who is also well known on the Halifax stage, was very bright and played well the part of the cooper's coquettish spouse. The other ladies of the company are fair to see, good singers and well up in their respective parts. Messrs. T. H. Porsse and Herman Wado have fine voices, and as the Prince and the student friend of Boccaccio were very good. The three members of the company who take charge of the funny business are splendid. Stanley Felch, with his irresistibly droll expressions and quaint manner, would make a man laugh in spite of himself. I could not but think, as I laughed and applauded with the rest of the audience on Tuesday evening, of the answer given by the merchant, who, having accumulated a vast property, was still hard at work adding to his store, a though well on in years. Upon being asked by a neighbor how much wealth he supposed would satisfy a human being, after a short pause, made answer—"A little more." How often the people would have enjoyed hearing Miss Fairbairn's hunting song, witnessing the festive widows in their dance, and barking to the amusing Stanley Felch's songs it would be hard to say. Encore after encore was given. The chorus of the Grau is clear and strong, and altogether the company is sure to please. "Dorothy" was given Wednesday and last evenings and is on to-night and to-morrow afternoon. The "Bohemian Girl" will be given to-morrow night.

HALIFAX NOT TAKEN YET.—Tuesday was a busy day in military circles. At an early hour the stately *Blake*, accompanied by H. M. S. *Tartar*, steamed out of the harbor and took up position preparatory for the attack which had been planned on our well-defended city. After an inspection of the 66th P. I. F., the 63rd Rifles, the H. G. A. and the 8th King's regiments on the common, the troops were marched to the several forts which guard the city, with flags flying and bands playing merrily. At about two o'clock the war began in earnest. The *Tartar* succeeded in landing a detachment of sailors at York Redoubt, and a lively fight ensued. The boys of the 63rd and the Royal Artillery had a hard tussle here, and a very sad accident occurred taking away much of the enjoyment of the sport. A young sailor off the *Tartar*, belonging to H. M. S. *Mohawk*, while ramming home the charge in a field gun, had his right arm badly shattered and his left hand lacerated. He was brought to the city and placed in the hospital. The poor fellow suffered terribly. Meanwhile the fight went on. At York Redoubt, McNab's Island, at the head of the Arm and down the Herring Cove road the brave soldiers were kept busy repulsing the attacks of the enemy, and our volunteers covered themselves with honor. The mimic war was brisk while it lasted, but the forts defending our shores did good work, and though the attack was cleverly planned and well executed the naval troops did not succeed in capturing the station. The ships returned to their piers before dusk, and the landmen arrived in the city early in the evening after a hard but interesting day's work.

PROF. MACMECHAN'S OPENING LECTURE.—Prof. Macmechan's first lecture of the course to be given on Tuesday afternoons in the Assembly Hall of the school for the Blind, was delivered this week. The audience was small, and I understand the prospects for a large class are not very encouraging. The subject of these lectures is "The effect of the French Revolution on English Literature," and Professor Macmechan is well fitted to impart much valuable information. Perhaps however the number of Halifaxians who are interested in this subject is not large which may account for the small audience that enjoyed the opening lecture of the course this week.

FOOTBALL.—From this date forward enthusiastic footballists will have plenty of exercise in their favorite sport. The trophy series opens to-morrow afternoon, when the United Services play the Wanderers on the grounds of the latter. The Army and Navy decided to unite their teams, and hence the schedule of the series was changed. As it stands now there will be six games played. The second match comes off on Wednesday the 18th between the United Services and Dalhousie. Of course every body will turn out to-morrow to see the fun, and each other.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.—The ladies are beginning to talk Christmas gifts, and some of them have actually got to work at the dainty and useful articles which are designed to convey loving greetings to dear ones at the glad Christmas time. I noticed in a city book store this week a copy of one of the Xmas supplements of an English illustrated magazine. These little facts are very suggestive of the approach of winter.

## VERY VALUABLE.

Having used B. B. B. for biliousness and torpid liver with the very best results, I would recommend it to all thus troubled. The medicine is worth its weight in gold.  
THOMAS WHITE, Manitowaning, Ont.

PASS YOUR PAPERS ON.—There has been quite a little talk over the Lady Aberdeen Society recently organized in this city. The object of the Society, of which Mrs. Montgomery Moore is head, is to provide books and papers for the settlers in the Northwest, surely a praiseworthy idea and one to which it would be thought no objection could be offered. However the absurd view taken by one western paper has but served to call attention to the organization which will no doubt receive more widespread sympathy and aid in its charitable work than would have been the case had it not been brought so prominently before the public by the comments which called for defence by our local papers. The Society has now enlarged its scope, taking in our own province as well as the Northwest. There are a large number of homes in Nova Scotia, and I imagine there are quite a number in our city, into which a book or paper is rarely taken, and it is greatly to be hoped that the kind hearted people of Halifax who have enjoyed the contents of good books, magazines and papers will take the trouble to forward parcels of these to the Lady Aberdeen Society for judicious distribution. I am not speaking authoritatively, but I do not imagine that it is necessary that the papers so contributed be invariably of late issue, probably magazines and other periodicals published months or years ago would be very welcome to those who are compelled to forego the delights of reading on account of the lack of something to read. We are all too apt to be very selfish in this matter. In how many families are magazines and papers allowed to accumulate, and are packed away into garret closets to be unused for years, when if after having been read they were passed on to some less fortunate homes they might accomplish much good and would assuredly give inestimable pleasure. The circulation of good literature is an effectual method of educating the people, and it would be well if the motive which prompted the organization of the Lady Aberdeen Society were more generally felt by each one of us.

CHIMES.

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No Alkalies



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Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers.  
Llama do do do.  
Boys', Youths and Men's Sizes.  
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