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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is stated by telegraph from Ottawa that the engrossed address presented to the Marquis of Lorne by the Presbyterian General Assembly, nine years ago, is now being offered for sale in a second-hand store in the Capital, it having presumably been left behind among other rubbish when the Marquis of Lorne left Rideau Hall. This is "the most unkindest cut of all!",

Mrs Malaprop, who prided herself upon a "fine derangement of epithets," appears to have some followers in Halifax. In the much-discussed Thanksgiving sermon of one of our clergymen the "timber of our social fabric" was referred to. What did the Reverend gentleman mean by so speaking? We can imagine the expression, "the warp and woof of the social fabric," or "the timber of the social structure," being used to embroider a speech or sermon, but not a mixture of the two. In a *Chronicle* editorial of Monday morning defending the Rev. Dr. Burns from the *Herald's* onslaught we were surprised and amused to see that the late Sir John Macdonald was "a corruptionist of the first water." We can speak correctly of a gem of the first water; meaning of the greatest purity and value. Does the *Chronicle* mean that Sir John was a corruptionist of the purest sort, or what conclusion are we to draw from its mixed metaphors? We once saw a musical criticism which spoke of a singer as a "full-fledged star." What can have caused the *Chronicle* to adopt this style of descriptive writing?

In an article on Nova Scotia in general and Halifax in particular, which appeared in the *Chicago Graphic*, there are a few statements which do not agree with our ideas of the city in which we live. Firstly, we do not think the tourist of the present day could see the "interesting ruin" which was once the home of the Queen's father, for it has disappeared, and we are afraid the music-house is what strangers usually regard as the former residence of that severe disciplinarian. Noble quarters indeed for Prince Edward and Madame de St. Laurent with their numerous retinue! It is news for us to hear that the Prince was governor of the Province, for we were accustomed to know him as commander of the forces at this station. The writer has also added another new name to our roll of governors, namely Judge Strange, whose portrait, by the great West, graces the walls of the Legislative-Council chamber. We have always looked upon his robe and wig as distinctive of a judge and not as pertaining to the governorship. When the writer affirms that the paintings in the above-mentioned chamber are the only ones of note in Halifax, she casts a slur upon the city which is not altogether merited; for while in no way renowned for the rarity and number of the

pictures which adorn our private dwellings, still there is a proportion of the work of famed painters which would speak of us as not altogether so devoid of artistic appreciation as our writer supposed. According to our fair writer, one would also believe there is but one wharf in the port, and that she speaks of in various places as "the wharf." What she denominates the rest of our dockage we are not aware. Further on she states that as a commercial centre Halifax is not important, which assertion would require more authority than her *ipse dixit* before it could be accepted as correct. As to our Public Gardens being perfectly conventional and the flower-beds prim, we wish to dissent therefrom, for the greatest variety of treatment may be found in the few acres of ground which constitute that lovely breathing place. Why the modest civilian should hide his diminished head, as she speaks of it, when in the presence of the military officer, we are at loss to understand, especially in these days of competitive army examinations. Where do we find the men now-a-days who compare with the dashing, manly chaps—dare-devils, if you will—who were stationed here in the old conservative times, which were probably the heyday of the service. Why should we hide ourselves from the present wearers of scarlet?

Can we moderns be astray in our ideas as to the reformation rather than the punishment of criminals? Recently published statistics would rather indicate that the modern methods of reformation only serve to increase rather than to reduce the numbers of the criminal class. According to a Massachusetts authority fifty years ago when that commonwealth had a population of 700,000, its proportion of criminals was about one in eight hundred; now that the population has trebled there is one criminal to each four hundred of the population. The records show that of the criminal commitments during the year 1890, which numbered 33,000, over 17,000 were made for persons who had previously served a term in prison, while closer investigation proved that many of these outcasts of society were committed regularly every autumn. Fifty years ago criminals were flogged or were made to do hard labor, to-day they are treated to roast beef, plum pudding, flowers, fruit collations, lectures and sometimes orchestral performances, so that the prison now offers to many degraded and idle men comforts and luxuries which they cannot obtain for themselves, but which are provided for them at the public cost. Floggings and fruit collations are after all the extremes of the two systems, between which there should be found a happy medium.

Conflicting reports have been received from Brazil during the past ten days, and as usual one cannot tell which to believe. That there has been a revolt in Rio Grande do Sul is reasonably certain, but whether the disaffection extends to other provinces we have no means of knowing. The liability of South American States to convulsions of this sort is well known, and it is now only two years since the world was startled by the report that Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, had been deposed and a provisional government proclaimed, with Marshal da Fonseca as President. The change was quietly accomplished, and in January of 1890 the new republic was recognized first by the United States and afterwards by various other powers. This republic, with Fonseca as President, is now apparently in the throes of internal strife. Strained relations between Fonseca and the Congress are reported, the President being denounced as a would-be dictator. It is further said that Fonseca is suffering from a fatal disease supposed to be cancer, and that he is unable to sustain the strain of a struggle for supremacy. The reports at the time of writing this are not alarming, and it may be that the difficulty will be settled peaceably by an election. On account of the difficulties the United States has run into with South American States indulging in fraternal fisticuffing, she is most anxious that her diplomacy will not be any further taxed to maintain a discreet attitude towards Brazil, and most ardently desires that a peaceful settlement shall be effected. The Chilian civil war was the direct cause of the United States' dispute with Chili, and the Barrundia matter in Guatemala was also productive of considerable trouble. Disturbances have taken place in Central America as well, which belongs more to South than to North America, the different states of that small area being exceedingly unlike a happy family; Bolivia was the scene of an unsuccessful revolution in May, 1890, and later on in the year civil war enlivened the monotony of affairs in the Argentine Republic. It is scarcely to be expected, then, that the new republic of Brazil would escape the fate of other states, and be allowed to enjoy peace within its borders. The province of Rio Grande do Sul lies in the southern portion of the republic, is largely colonized by Germans, and, although small, is important on account of being almost the only province well outside the tropics and suitable for Europeans to live in. It is within the bounds of probability that the sturdy Germans may refuse any longer to be under the thumb of the Spanish or Portuguese grandees, who obtain the highest offices in the State, and by maintaining a determined front succeed in establishing a government of their own.

In our contributed column will be found a strong and sensible article on the much-discussed labor question, which is well worth perusal. It is written by a working man, who evidently realizes that force can effect no genuine reform, and that all sumptuary legislation is a hindrance to progress. Here is a laborer who acknowledges that work is not a curse, but rather a blessing. A fair chance to exercise one's powers is what is required to make things move more smoothly.

Various rumors as to the removal of the residence of Pope Leo XIII from Rome were set afloat a short ago, but it is improbable that any result will follow. The disagreeable Pantheon incident of a few weeks ago, which gave rise to these murmurings, was an unfortunate circumstance. A number of devout pilgrims were attacked by a mob, upon which it was alleged that the Government instigated the outrage, an opinion to which the strained relations between the temporal and spiritual powers gave considerable color. It would, however, be a rather difficult undertaking to find a more suitable residence than Rome for the Pope, for there is really no spot in Europe where strenuous opposition would not be offered to Papal occupation. It is difficult to imagine when looking at the picture of the Pope that appeared in the *Dominion Illustrated* of October 17th—that the kindly, benevolent-looking old gentleman, with the sweet patient expression in his eyes, has so many enemies; but in these days politics and religion are pulling apart, and men are determined not to allow their spiritual guides to have much to do with temporal affairs.

It is a growing conviction, we think, that the remedy for ill-assorted marriages must begin at the altar and not in the divorce court. Hon. Carroll D. Wright, the eminent statistician, who has been making a study of the divorce laws of the United States, recently read a paper before the U. S. Unitarian Conference at Saratoga, in which he gave some interesting figures regarding divorces. From 1867 to 1887—twenty years—there were 828,716 decrees of divorce granted in the United States, of this number 216,176 were granted on the application of the wife. In the time covered the population of the country had increased 60 per cent., but the divorces had increased 157 per cent. Mr. Wright suggested more careful laws for the regulation of marriages, thus implying, as we state above, that reform should begin at the beginning. He does not, however, think that divorce is a menace to the purity and sacredness of the family, but he does believe that it is a menace to the infernal brutality of whatever name, be it crude or refined, which at times makes a hell of the holiest of human relations. He continues in the following forcible language, in which there is food for thought:—"I believe that the divorce movement finds its impetus outside of our laws, outside of our institutions, outside of our theology; that it finds its impetus in the rebellion of human hearts against that slavery which binds in the cruellest bonds of the cruellest prostitution human beings who have by their foolishness, by their want of wisdom or by the intervention of friends, missed the divine purpose as well as the civil purpose of marriage. I believe the result will be an enhanced purity, a sublimer sacredness, a more beautiful embodiment of Lamartine's trinity—the trinity of the father, the mother and the child—which of itself completes and continues the race; and if we would preserve this beautiful trinity in all its sacredness, society must take the disgusting medicine labelled 'divorce.'"

An ecclesiastical dignitary in England recently said that if girls would become good plain cooks they would improve the world quite as much as by becoming senior wranglers. This is true, but we should remember that man does not live by bread alone, and that so long as the women of the world do their share of this sort of work all that they can do besides in the way of becoming senior wranglers is just so much gain. God forbid that any hindrance should be offered to women in their noble efforts to acquire the highest culture of the age; there is absolutely no fear that they will be lifted out of their sphere, and every man will readily acknowledge that a thoroughly educated woman is likely to make a more conscientious wife and mother than one whose sole thought is to see that her husband and children are well fed and wear suitable clothing. The woman who is able to be a companion and friend to her husband and train her children's minds in the right direction is a treasure not to be lightly spoken of. There is one thing about this matter that is often overlooked by those who write on the subject, and that is the difference in the time it takes to acquire the art of housekeeping and the time it takes to attain the dignity of senior wrangler. The latter is not often attained, neither is it sought for by all the young women who set out with the determination to obtain a first-class education, but it requires the work of years to win distinction in any branch of learning, especially as women compete side by side with their brothers. Housekeeping, on the other hand, may be readily learned by any woman of ordinary common sense in from six months to a year; even if she never had a broom or a carpet sweeper in her hand before, or had never tried to cook a dinner in her life. Since this is true, there is no reason why a woman should not follow out her desires as to the education of her mind, and when that is done to her satisfaction she can take a course of special study in the kitchen and other departments of the house that will fit her to hold her own with the old-fashioned housewife. Again, there is no necessity for all women to be cooks and housekeepers, since the sexes are so unequally proportioned that women far outnumber men. Old fogies can croak, but women are now on a smoother track than they have travelled before, and although it is still up grade, they have no intention of leaving it yet awhile.

Indian summer is over for this year, and likewise the sporting season. Legs are to have a rest, for football is dead, and brains will be given a chance to assert themselves once more.

Last month there appeared in *The Ladies' Home Journal* some remarks anent writing for the dollar, which we wish could be read by all our authors. Too much literary work is being done in a hasty and perfunctory manner, with the object not so much of doing the country service by adding to its stock of sound reliable books, but chiefly for the pecuniary gain, and also for whatever glory may accrue. So far as glory is concerned, it appears that the more superficial writers are getting almost as much of it as those who devote themselves ardently to the tasks they undertake. The book-reviewing of many papers is a very poor sort of criticism—if it can be called criticism at all. In many cases the reviewers are overworked and have not the time at their disposal that is requisite for thorough investigation of facts and statements, and in consequence they pass over the works of fairly well-known authors with a complimentary paragraph or two, and think that the author and the public will be pleased with it. None but very thin-skinned authors will resent having their errors corrected, and it is certainly an imposition upon the reading public to laud and praise indiscriminately books that are not by any means worthy of it. When this is done there remains no bounty upon the better work, which, like virtue, is its own reward. The standard for fiction is different from that of historical, biographical, scientific and other works in which imagination plays no part. In the former the merit depends upon the plot, the characters, the style, wit, originality and general interest excited, as well as upon pleasing the taste, and if the writer commits no anachronism or error of that sort, and the story is readable and interesting, the critic may fairly praise it. With the other class of books, however, absolute correctness is the great desideratum, and if mistakes are made they should be pointed out, so that those who purchase the books may be able to correct them in the margin, and by this means make them of greater value. The tendency at present is to undertake a great deal of work and get it into print as soon as possible. Time is required for the verification of statements, but to judge by much of the literature of the day, we should say that writers do not look very closely into the matters they treat of. Reviewers are a good deal to blame for this, as under the present style of puffing they are scarcely to be feared by the too hasty writers. The papers in the United States are great sinners in this way, and often show by their generous bestowal of "taffy" that they know as little about what they praise as they do about the geography of Canada. Some of our Canadian papers are much inclined to follow this lead, and it does incalculable harm where our own writers are concerned. For our part, we intend looking very sharply into all books written by Canadians, or treating of Canadian subjects, that may find their way to our table, and shall endeavor to bestow our praises where they are most deserved, not making them of no value by giving to all alike irrespective of merit. To see our national literature advance by genuine steps that shall know no backsliding is one of our earnest desires, to which we shall bend our energies.

The collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society for the years 1889-91 have just been published in a neat and convenient form. It is three years since volume VI of the papers read before the Society was published, and in view of the length of time that has elapsed, volume VII is by no means so bulky as we would have supposed. The fact is that history is not made with the same rapidity that it is written, and important topics for papers are not easy to find. The Historical Society has done good work since its institution in 1878, not only by putting much valuable information in shape for preservation in the papers contributed, but also by gathering together for its library all books, pamphlets, letters, etc., bearing on the history of the Province. The list of lectures for this season is complete, and the membership is larger than ever. One notable feature of the recent meeting of the Society was the proposing of a lady's name for membership—that of Mrs. Rogers, nee Miss Grace Deau McLeod. This is, we believe, an innovation, of which we decidedly approve. There are no ladies' names on the membership list, and there are many good reasons for making a change in this respect. As regards the meetings of the Society, they are so quietly conducted that very few people beyond those immediately concerned think much about them. There is usually about the same attendance of interested auditors, among which there is a fair sprinkling of ladies. The contents of the present volume of collections include "Vinland," by Hon. L. G. Power; "Notes on 'A General Return of the Several Townships in the Province of Nova Scotia for the first day of January, 1767,'" by D. Allison, Esq., L. L. D.; "The Early History of the Parish of St. George, Halifax," paper II, by Rev. Canon Partridge, D. D., Rector of St. George's; "Letters and other papers relating to the Early History of the Church of England in Nova Scotia," copied by permission from originals in the possession of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, London, G. B.; and the "Story of the Deportation of Negroes from Nova Scotia to Sierra Leone," read by ex-Governor Archibald. There is a list of papers read since the publication of volume V of the collections, and memorial notices of the Hon. John W. Ritchie, Thomas Beamish Akins, D. C. L., and Albert Peters, all prominent members of the Historical Society, and faithful workers in it, whose deaths have caused heartfelt regret. The Society has still much useful work before it in rescuing from oblivion many incidents coming within its own scope, and there will doubtless be willing workers found year after year to put the results of research in form for preservation.

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

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE "BEAUTY SPOT."

In good Queen Anne's age, wise and witty,
When ruled the Muses and the Graces,
The ladies deemed it sweetly pretty
To wear black patches on their faces.

'Tis such a patch that I am spying
Upon the dimpled chin of Alice,
As if a drop of ink were lying
Within a lily's snowy chalice.

Behrew the thought that comes a-stealing
Hinting that there's an imperfection
Which that black segment is concealing
In her most beautiful complexion.

I've thought anon when I've reflected
Its being there is accidental:
It has no use that I've detected,
Nor do I think it ornamental.

Then why is it her chin adorning?
And what—if aught—does it betoken?
It must be Alice is in mourning
For all the hearts that she has broken.

When you see a counterfeit coin on the sidewalk always pick it up. You are liable to arrest if you try to pass it.

The rain-maker says that his rain machine is operated by a crank. Many people firmly believe him.

SOME CLERICAL SLIPS.—A clergyman in England, in an earnest address to his parishioners advocating the establishment of a cemetery, asked them to consider the "deplorable condition of 30,000 Englishmen living without Christian burial." This suggests another clerical slip, says an exchange: "When do you expect to see Dea. Smith again?" a gentleman asked a clergyman. "Never," replied the reverend gentleman, solemnly: "the deacon is in heaven."

QUITE APPROPRIATE.—She was the daughter of the village dry goods dealer and she had been instructed by her father to accept a customer's offer for a piece of goods if the slightest profit accrued from the sale, being careful, however, to say, "being it's you." She had become so accustomed to the phrase that when her beau asked her to be his wife she blushing laid her head on his shoulder and softly whispered:

"Being it's you, I will."

BLUE ROSES.—An amateur horticulturist has discovered the means of causing roses to grow of any desired colour; in fact, he has in his garden roses both green, blue, and violet. Not being a speculator, but an amateur, he has spread abroad his *modus operandi* as widely as possible. It is this; Perfectly white roses only must be operated upon. To make them come blue, it suffices to water the trees throughout the winter with a solution of Prussian blue; and if they are required to be green, sulphate of copper must be used.

SOMETIME—SOMEWHERE.

Sometime, somewhere, the sun must shine
Forever bright, without a setting,
And all these clouds of yours and mine
Be lost in blissful, sure forgetting.

Sin cannot always vex the soul,
Nor life be toilsome, sad and dreary,
Sometime, the flood shall cease to roll,
And rest shall come to all the weary.

—James Buckham, in *Detroit Free Press*.

Of the late Bishop Ames the following anecdote is told: While presiding over a certain conference in the West a member began a tirade against universities and education, thanking God that he had never been corrupted by contact with a college. After proceeding thus for a few minutes, the bishop interrupted with the question: "Does the brother thank God for his ignorance?" "Well, yes," was the answer, "you can put it that way if you want to." "Well, all I have to say," said the bishop, in his sweetest musical tone, "all I have to say is that the brother has a good deal to thank God for."

TWO EPITAPHS.—The old Moorfield burial ground, opposite Chatham, has many quaint epitaphs that have never been published, most of which are almost obliterated. Here is one that was recently deciphered:

Our darling Johnny's Soul is now
On Jordan's stream afloat;
A golden Harp in his gentle Hand,
And a Codfish Bone in his Throat.

Here is another one in the same cemetery that is fully as explicit in regard to the cause of death, but we change the names out of consideration for the two families concerned:

Here lies my Husband, William Brown,
Who called Sam Lank a liar,
And got a crack right on the head
That caused Him to go higher.

RACING WITH WOLVES.

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

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

C. E. Creighton & Co., of this city have suspended payment.

The trial of Larkin, Connolly, & Co. and McGreevy was commenced on Tuesday at Ottawa.

The City Club building is expected to be ready for occupation some time during Christmas week.

The seats for Kings and Queens counties will be vacant, as both Borden and Forbes have admitted bribery by agents.

The Halifax election case, Jones & Farrell vs. Kenny & Stairs, has been set down for hearing on December 21st.

The wreck of the steamer *Ottawa* was sold for \$35 to S. T. Lantulum of St. John, and the cargo to the same person for \$20.

The steamer *Premier* got ashore at Peter's Point, near Charlottetown last week, but got off again with no damage to speak of.

The Moncton Board of Trade has passed a resolution supporting the action of the Halifax B. of T. on the winter port question.

Mr. Tarte, at whose instigation the Larkin, Connolly, etc., inquiry was made in parliament has resigned his seat for Montmorency.

St. John, N. B., had a \$14,000 fire on Saturday. The vinegar factory and cornmeal mill of Thos. McCready & Son were totally destroyed.

The population of Toronto, according to the census taken about two weeks ago, is 188,914, an increase of 7,700 over the Dominion census.

Miss Maggie Clark, a young girl, committed suicide by drowning at Cavendish, P. E. I., on Nov. 10th. She had been in a melancholy frame of mind for some time.

The total eclipse of the moon on Sunday was witnessed with interest by a great number of people. It occurred at a seasonable hour, and all the conditions were favorable to a perfect view of the phenomenon.

A complimentary address and testimonial were last Friday presented to Mr. A. H. MacKay, Superintendent of Education, by the teachers and pupils of the Halifax Academy, of which he was recently principal.

At a Cabinet Council meeting at Ottawa it was decided to make a contract with the Allan Steamship Company for the conveyance of mails at the old rates. During the winter months the mails are to be sent via Portland, Me.

It is said that T. A. Soper, of this city, whose wife left him a short while ago and returned to the United States, is about to sue for an absolute divorce. Mrs. Soper is in New York contemplating, it is said, also suing for divorce.

A man named J. E. Peaks, who has been sojourning in Nova Scotia for about two months, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling from the Boston & Albany Railway Company, in whose employ he was. He is to be extradited.

The *Dalhousie Gazette* for November is out, and presents an acceptable bill of fare. The proof reading is not by any means perfect, but perhaps when the football is dead there will be more time for attention to such an uninteresting but important detail.

Great indignation is felt over the news that the Allans are to be paid to carry the Ocean mails via Portland, Me. The Board of Trade has taken up the question, and at its meeting on Wednesday protested against Halifax being discriminated against in this manner.

A boy named Casey received a severe gun shot wound in his leg while shooting near Truro on Thanksgiving Day. It is a marvel that more accidents do not occur since it is no uncommon thing for boys totally ignorant of the proper handling of fire arms to sally forth in quest of game.

The Halifax Board of Health met on Tuesday evening, and among other things decided to recommend to milk dealers the use of glass bottles for delivering milk. This was the result of a petition from the Halifax Creamery Company, signed by twenty doctors, certifying that bottles are better than tin cans for the purpose.

Mr. John A. Nicholls illustrated historical lecture, entitled "The Camp fires of Napoleon Bonaparte" given in Orpheus Hall on Tuesday evening was delivered to a large and appreciative audience. Mr. Nicholls is a talented and fluent speaker, and his lectures in Halifax have been much enjoyed and well attended.

The funeral of policeman Manning, who died last week, took place on Sunday and was very largely attended. The police force, the Union Protection Company, the Union Engine Company and St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society turned out in force and made a long procession. The floral offerings were very handsome.

The steamers *Fastnet* and *Heather Belle* collided a short distance outside of Charlottetown Harbor on the evening of Nov. 12th. The *Heather Belle* sank, but no lives were lost. The *Fastnet* afterwards went ashore off Cumberland Cove, but was got off uninjured and proceeded on her way. The fog was dense at the time of the accident. An effort is to be made to raise the sunken steamer.

The War Office has made an offer of large proportions to the City. In brief it proposes that Halifax shall spend about \$150,000 for the right of way through R. E. Park and the Glacis Barracks. It appears to us that this right of way is an expensive luxury. The letter from the Department was read at the City Council meeting on Wednesday, and was put on the order of the day for future consideration.

The *Dominion Illustrated* for Nov. 14th contains much of interest for Nova Scotians. The Historical Society is given a prominent position, and the portraits of the officers take up a whole page. There is an excellent picture by Notman of the officers of the 66th P. I. F., as well as gossip from Nova Scotia. The other contents of the number are of a high order, as befits a representative national paper.

Some Halifax men have decided to start a new enterprise and establish a line of steamers between this port and Leadon or Liverpool. The steamers *Ulunda* and *Barcelona* have been secured and will begin their trips within two weeks. These pioneer boats of the new line are freighters, with a limited passenger accommodation. The Company will be known as the Halifax, Liverpool and London Steamship Company.

The young People's Society of Christian Endeavor in connection with Fort Massey church held a very successful At Home in their School room on Tuesday evening. Invitations were issued to all the young of the congregation as well as to sister societies in the city and Dartmouth. Music and conversation made the evening pass rapidly and after refreshments had been served in the bountiful and tasteful manner for which the ladies of Fort Massey have won an enviable reputation the guests took their departure, feeling they had spent a profitable as well as pleasant evening. These societies of Christian Endeavor in Halifax are growing in number and usefulness and are well worthy of encouragement.

The rivers of Maine are so low that it is feared the ice crop will be a failure.

Increased fears are being entertained that the water supply of New York is going to fail. There is a water famine at Nashville, Tenn.

The World's Women's Christian Temperance Union was opened on the 11th inst. in Faneuil Hall, Boston, by Miss Francis Willard, who afterwards placed the meeting in charge of Lady Somerset.

Senor Montt, the new Chilean Minister to the United States was formally presented to the President on Saturday. To judge by the elaborate expressions of good will on both sides there should be little danger of a fracas between the two republics.

The custom house officials at New York have unearthed one of the most gigantic schemes for the smuggling of opium ever known. At present but little can be learned. One arrest has been made and six others are to follow. A large amount of opium has been seized.

The piano manufacturers of New York have decided on a standard pitch, which will harmonise with the French, Austrian and Italian standard—17 vibrations lower than the present pitch in America. After July 1, 1892, all musical instruments will be attuned as thus indicated.

The trial of Almy, the famous New Hampshire murderer, is going on at Plymouth. It has been positively proved that "Almy" is George H. Abbott, the escaped Vermont convict. The prisoner was on the stand on Wednesday and told the story of his love for Miss Warden and said the shooting was purely accidental at first.

The argument has been concluded in the *Sayward* case before the U. S. Supreme Court. The decision is not yet given and is awaited with interest by all concerned. The announcement that an arbitration treaty has been concluded with Great Britain on the Behring Sea matter appears to be correct. It still requires the ratification of the Senate.

The fourth and last of Prof. Frederick Starr's papers on dress and adornment in the *Popular Science Monthly* will appear in December. It deals with "Religious Dress," including the dress of religious officers, of worshippers, of victims, of mourners, amulets and charms, and the religious meaning of mutilations. It will be copiously illustrated.

An interesting article on the descent of peagee through the female line appears in the *Illustrated News* of November 14th. It is written by Mrs. Fenwick-Miller for The Ladies' Column, and is apropos of the peerages recently bestowed on Lady Macdonald and the widow of the Rt. Hon. Wm. Smith. \$5.00 a year; New World Building, City Hall Park, New York.

The Season for December, just received, is an excellent one, and is exclusively devoted to the illustrations and descriptions of original designs only, for ladies' and children's wearing apparel; also, very new and carefully illustrated designs for art work in every kind of material. A new feature of this journal is the illustrations and descriptions of drawing room, dining-room and bed-rooms, libraries, cosy corners, and handsome draperies, which will have a corner in each issue. Ladies who have not already sent in their subscriptions should do so at once; while those who desire making a desirable holiday present should bear in mind "The Season," which is always "a thing of beauty, and a joy forever." Yearly subscriptions \$3 50; monthly parts 30 cents. The International News Company, 83 and 85 Duane Street, New York.

A plague of rats is reported from Peru.

Last week England again suffered from a gale.

The famine in Russia is said to be far more terrible than the reports indicate.

The dowager Marchioness of Westminster, daughter of the first duke of Sutherland, is dead.

The Czar of Russia celebrated his silver wedding on Nov. 9th in an extremely quiet manner.

John A. Dawson, Esq., Ex-M. P. of Picton, N. S., writes:—"I was troubled with Dyspepsia of the very worst kind for twenty years. K. D. O. cured me completely. It is worth its weight in gold. Will give information to anyone who will write me."

Lord Dufferin has been appointed Warden of the Cinque Ports in succession to the Rt. Hon. Wm. H. Smith.

Prince George of Wales has been seriously ill with enteric fever during the last few days, but is now said to be improving.

Chinese affairs are becoming tempestuous. A revolt broke out on Nov. 10th in the province of Fookien and a number of people at the town of Tepwai, were killed. At latest advices preparations were making for seeking other towns.

The Japanese Embassy deny the truth of the report published in London papers that the Japanese fleet will co-operate with the Chinese against the European fleet. It is said that the Japanese Envoy at Peking signed the demand presented by the Powers regarding the protection of foreigners.

Sir James Ferguson, Post Master General, announces that in future retired soldiers will have the preference for employment as postmen. This decision is intended to stimulate recruiting and meets with the approval of the press of all parties. It will result in the employment of 16,000 men.

A story of heroism from Calcutta tells how a band of female convicts at the peril of their lives rescued six of the crew of the foundering steamer *Enterprise*. The steamer went on the rocks off the female convict settlement on the Andaman Islands, and the brave women formed a human life line by grasping each other's hands in the stormy sea and succeeded in rescuing the six men. The loss of life was very heavy, about 200 people being on board.

The collapse of the banking house of Friedlander and Sommerfeld at Berlin during the first of this month caused a great sensation. The failure was followed by the suicides of the Sommerfelds, who by their financial crookedness had victimized many people among the aristocracy. This failure followed the collapse of Hirschfeld and Wolf and the financial fall of Herr Leitzger. All these people moved in the highest circles, maintaining their position by heavy frauds.

Mr. Wells, the lucky Englishman whose punting has been such a feature at Monte Carlo, closed his campaign against the gambling table on Nov. 10th and left for England, having won £28,000. This added to the £32,000 he won in July makes a total of £60,000. He cleared no less than £10,000 in one evening and broke the bank five times, so that one time he had before him a pile of thousand-franc notes a foot and a half high. Unlike most other players, he never lost his head, and afterwards slept soundly with his winnings under his pillow in his room in the Hotel de Paris, overlooking the Place du Casino.

It is impossible to go through life without taking cold, but that is no reason a cough or cold should be neglected. A perfect remedy will be found in the popular medicine, Oxford Cough Syrup.

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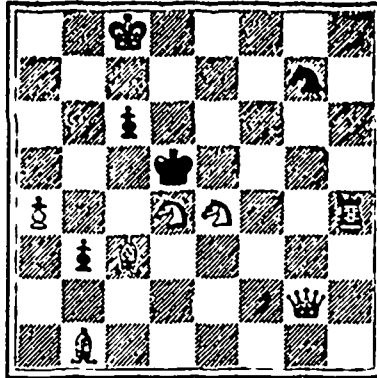
DEAR SIR,—With the utmost pleasure I look back upon the time spent at Mt. Allison Commercial College. The business training I received under you was thorough and practical throughout, and the proper understanding of accounts and use of business papers, as taught by you, I consider invaluable to any young man. I can therefore cheerfully recommend the Halifax Commercial College to all desirous of obtaining a complete and serviceable business education.

Very truly yours,
HERBERT TEMPLE,
Accountant at Smith Bros.

CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 92.

By G. B. Valle of Spezia, Italy.
First prize two-mover Tourney, No. 1, of "Piccolo Scacchista," of Naples.
Black 4 pieces.



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

GAME No. 93.

A beautiful game played in the recent U. S. C. A. tourney between J. W. Showalter and W. H. Ripley.
Evans Gambit.

Showalter.	Ripley.
White.	Black.
1 P to K4	P to K4
2 Kt to KB3	Kt to QB3
3 B to B4	B to B4
4 P to QKt4	B tks P
5 P to B3	B to B4
6 P to Q4	P tks P
7 Castles	P to Q6
8 P to K5 a	P to Q4
9 P tks P en pass	Q tks P
10 QKt to Q2	P to KB4
11 Kt to Kt3 b	B to Q2
12 Kt to Kt5	Kt to Q1
13 P to QR4!	P to KR3
14 R to K1 ch	Kt to K2
15 Kt to R9	Kt to K3 e
16 B tks Kt	B tks P ch
17 Kt tks B	B tks B
18 Kt to Q4	B to Q2
19 B to R3	P to B4
20 Kt tks QP	P to Q Kt3
21 Q to R5 ch	P to Kt3
22 Q to R4 d	K to B1
23 Kt to K5	Kt to Q4
24 P to B4	Kt to B3
25 Kt tks B ch	Kt tks Kt
26 Kt to K6 ch	K to B2
27 Q to RQ1	Q to B3
28 B to K2	Q tks Kt a

White announced mate in 4 moves.

NOTES.

a It is good play to take the P, but Showalter's idea is to capture it (see move 20) with increased, not retarded impetus to the attack. b A first-class continuation. c This costs a piece, the 3 Pawns ahead being only a temporary offset. Yet what can Black do, in face of 16, B to B4, Q to QKt3. 17 P to R5? d Threatening R tks Kt ch, with R to K1. e Leaving open a mate in 5, not 4 moves, commencing R tks Kt ch.—*The Week.*

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5 " "	250	1,250 00
25 " "	50	1,250 00
100 " "	25	2,500 00
200 " "	15	3,000 00
500 " "	10	5,000 00
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100 " "	25	2,500 00
100 " "	15	1,500 00
100 " "	10	1,000 00
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999 " "	5	4,995 00

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MUSIC.

Oh, take the lute this brooding hour for me—
The golden lute, the hollow crying lute—
Nor call me even with thine eyes ; be mute,
And touch the strings ; yea, touch them tenderly :
Touch them and dream, till all thine heart in thee
Grow great and passionate and sad and wild.
Then on me, too, as on thine heart, O child,
The marvelous light, the stress divine shall be,
And I shall see, as with enchanted eyes,
The unveiled vision of this world flame by,
Battles and griefs, and storms and phantasies,
The gleaming joy, the ever-seething fire,
The hero's triumph and the martyr's cry,
The pain, the madness, the unsearched desire.
—A. Lampan, in the November Century.

IN NOVEMBER.

The ruddy sunset lies
Banked along the west,
In flocks with sweep and rise
The birds are going to rest.
The air clings and cools,
And the reeds look cold
Standing above the pools
Like rods of beaten gold.
The flaunting golden-rod
Has lost her worldly mood ;
She's given herself to God
And taken a nun's hood.
The wild and wanton horde
That kept the summer revel
Have taken the serge and cord
And given the slip to the devil.
The winter's loose somewhere,
Gathering snow for a fight ;
From the feel of the air
I think it will freeze to-night.
—Duncan Campbell Scott, in November Scribner.

DIVIDED.

Apart so far, my own, my heart's most dear,
And yet I feel thee close, for thou art mine :
I share each thought, each inmost wish, of thine,
And there is never night but still doth shine,
Like starlight, in my dream, thy spirit clear.
I cannot weep, lest thou shouldst feel my tears ;
I may not grieve, lest over thee should fall
My grieving, like to darkness ; yet I call
With all my strength of love to thee, and all
My soul's deep longing calleth through the years.
Hear me, my own ! Like as the rivers run
From one pure source to seek the far off sea,
So do we, severed, seek for unity ;
So, though apart in time and space, yet we,
In spirit joined, for evermore, are one.
—Helen Grace Smith, in Lippincott's.

THE SO-CALLED LABOR PROBLEM.

Sympathizers with the louder complaints of "Labor"—some even who ought to know better, and possibly do—often tell the common hand-laborer two falsehoods in almost the same breath. They fool him by encouraging his notion that he and those like him are the only people who actually work, and that men of his class are the sole producers of wealth. They suppress two facts that every child ought to know, the one that very few capable men and women are idle, the other that by far the larger portion of the world's wealth is earned by machinery and other labor-saving appliances.

Selfish and unprincipled combinations of wealth or capital have taught a portion of the common laboring class of our communities how to become a power—but nothing else. Of course effective action requires organization and leadership, but if the very purpose of the organization is unwise, and the means used by it unlawful, unjust, and indiscreet, the party resorting to it is obviously putting all its real interests at stake. Even if the objects of the organization are justifiable, bad management may easily bring odium upon it. A common result, too, of such maladroitness, is the growth of people who are natural allies. The suffering victims of an engine of mischief set in motion by themselves are commonly innocent of any evil intent, but goaded to madness by wrongs of their own contriving they sometimes strike wildly, wronging their best friends, and provoking hostility, where they might reasonably expect, and with patience achieve, justice and fair play. Unfortunately, too, for them, the press, the clergy, the kind-hearted generally, are prone to take sides with indefensible wrong-doers ; frantic and immoderate appeals are made to the law for relief ; and demagogues, scenting votes, encourage the cry. The result, usually, is tyrannical legislation, controlling the rights of contract arbitrarily, fixing the hours of labor of adults, creating mock holidays, excluding the skilled labor of other countries, prohibiting self-supporting or health-giving labor in prisons, substituting hand-labor for superior machinery in public works, creating phantom boards of arbitration to settle domestic controversies, and similar arbitrary and injudicious interference with private affairs. These vain proceedings all tend to demoralize the ordinary workmen who are deluded believers in, but real victims of, these fantastic schemes set on foot under pretense of benefitting an injured class. As a consequence, by shortening the hours of labor, more time is given the dissatisfied to brood over their discontent, energetic and thrifty men are deprived of the opportunity of working as many hours as they please, production is diminished, capital lies idle while it

might be advantageously employed, the cost of the necessaries of life is unavoidably increased, and countless false hopes are encouraged in all who are indisposed to be self-helpful. Labor is performed grudgingly. Relief is looked for as an award of natural justice, from some unknown outside source; out of nothing, and from nowhere!—the State! Discontent is systematically fostered; labor becomes more and more irksome until it is looked upon as an unmitigated curse. Those who have not, become chronic enemies of those who have. Thrift grows obsolete. Society tends backward to savagery. All valuable possessions are, openly or secretly, regarded as the result of some dishonest advantage taken, at some time, by somebody, or even of robbery!

"Well," says some one, "what shall be done? If mobs, and boycotting, and 'Union' tyranny and restraints upon the encouragement of the skillful or productive power of labor; and of violence, and the destruction of the property of employers, and maiming or killing honest men who wish to procure the means of living by the best wages they can get; and if brutal, one-sided legislation and sham arbitrations will not bring about a golden age, who will undertake to tell us what we ought to do to be happy?"

The writer does not claim to be wiser than the rest of his fellow-workmen, but he is so bold as to suggest that, since nearly every kind of folly in dealing with these matters has been so often tried and substantially failed to fulfil its promise, it may be worth while, as a novel experiment at least, to try a little common sense.

Let us see if we cannot agree about some familiar axioms. Work is not necessarily a curse; but, on the contrary, the cause of all human happiness. Idleness is the nursing mother of vice. The man who is capable of labor, and has no other means of providing for his wants, yet will neither labor himself, nor allow others to labor, is, if not a fool, an enemy of his race. The diligent laborer is worthy of his hire. If property and persons are not to be protected by the laws of a community, but left to the caprice of mob-violence, then government becomes a failure; and the sooner we lapse into a savage state and destroy each other and leave the earth for a better behaved race of creatures, the more fully shall we justify our faith in what we avow as our pessimistic principles. Although dissatisfaction with one's lot may often be the initiation of the first step towards bettering one's condition in life, yet when discontent makes a man fold his arms, and look to Jupiter for relief, or impels him to maltreat or rob his neighbor, because he is envious of a man exercising more common sense than himself, he is, whether criminal or not, more silly than unfortunate.

Suppose, then, we begin the reform within our own lines by first giving every man a fair chance to sell his labor, according to its worth in skill, strength, or duration, and in the best market he can find. Let us combine to enforce rigidly the common law against trespass upon property, and assault and battery of person. Let us strive to punish fraudulent conspiracies and dishonest devices set on foot to prevent men from working for the best wages their services can command, and all combinations to hinder men from acquiring skill in trades, or from carrying on lawful business and commerce with their goods, wares and merchandise.

Perhaps it might come to pass that the walking delegate and his co-conspirator, the demagogue, would suffer some reverses in business. Possibly the deluded workman might feel the spirit of independent manhood once more begin to rise within him and realize the right to do his best to rise to the rank of employer. Perhaps it might turn out that by reason of competition the more skillful man might receive the higher wages. Perhaps some men would find less time to drink, or quarrel, or conspire for mischief. Perhaps their wives and children would improve in comfort and happiness. But the world is young and strong, and we could endure a great deal of change in that direction.—*Albert Matthews, in the New Englander and Yale Review, New Haven, October.*

BOOK GOSSIP.

"The Church of England in Nova Scotia and the Tory Clergy of the Revolution," by Rev. Arthur Wentworth Eaton. The author of "The Heart of the Creeds" and those delightful "Acadian Legends and Lyrics," is once more before the public. His present work is one which should not only interest students of church history, but also those who delight in ordinary local records, for we find far more in the book than its title would lead us to suppose. The late Dr. Akins had already broken the ground with his sketch of the rise and progress of the Church of England in the British North American Provinces, to which Mr. Eaton has now added much additional material, and produced a book of three hundred and twenty pages. The chapter on the Royal Governors of Nova Scotia, although really a very interesting one, is altogether foreign to the title of the book, and we cannot understand why it should be inserted in a place where no one would expect to find such information. It first appeared in the *Home Journal*. We are sorry to say that the book bears evidence of hasty preparation, and we consider that a few awkward sentences would read far more smoothly had they been longer beneath the author's pen. By what imp of perverseness was he possessed, that, after special research, he should inform us that Bishop Binney "died suddenly at Halifax," when that gentleman departed this life at New York. Again, he tells us that the corner-stone of a new cathedral "was laid by Bishop Binney in 1887, shortly before his death," an utter mistake, for the stone in question was laid after the Bishop's decease. There are other inaccuracies which we observed, some of which can only be attributed to carelessness. He certainly wrote without thinking when he asserted that the Duke of Kent had a telegraph battery on a hill near the "Lodge." The signalling apparatus at that place was not an electric one, but simply a mechanical contrivance known in those days as a telegraph. Surely Mr. Eaton hardly expected to find an electric telegraph in operation

at Halifax at such an early date. A similar mistake is made in speaking of the *Chesapeake* as a "steamer." Such anachronisms should never be made by one who writes for after-fame and not for the plaudits of the gallery. Again he asserts that "in July" Cornwallis' fleet sailed into Halifax harbor. This is in the face of Cornwallis' letters to the Duke of Bedford and the Lords of Trade and Plantations, in which he says he reached Chobucto on June 21st, and that all the transports had arrived before the 1st of July. It is generally known that the old date for the foundation of Halifax was June 8th, but it was afterwards ascertained to be incorrect, and was therefore changed to the 21st of that month. A confusion of the old and new style may possibly have led our author astray. We differ from Mr. Eaton when he refers to the Micmacs of the Rev. Mr. Breaynton's time, as squalid: ignorant they no doubt were, but it is hardly fair to stigmatize them as squalid. Again, there are two errors in his sketch of T. C. Haliburton, who was a member for Lunenburg, not Lancaster, and who died at Islworth-on-the-Thames. In our Provincial Museum there are a number of paintings of merit, which should have caused Mr. Eaton to qualify his statement that the Legislative Council Chamber contains the only noteworthy collection of paintings in Halifax. As is not un-frequent with writers regarding our Province, our author has become astray as to the points of the compass, and "about seven miles west of the centre of the city," if taken as correct bearings, would place the Prince's Lodge at Beech Hill on St. Margaret's Bay Road. There are other slight faults not worthy of mention in a short review, but which should be seen-to in the event of the preparation of a new edition. We know the book will be of use and appreciated by many, but surely some of the mistakes we have cited are too flagrant to go unchallenged in this age of rapid criticism or rather fulsome praise. We hold that such pseudo-criticism is adverse to the after-welfare of our writers' fames, and is false kindness. We are ardent admirers of Mr. Eaton's "Acadian Legends and Lyrics," and know that we may yet expect very much more, both of poetry and prose, from such an energetic writer who is still in the prime of life. He is at present engaged, we understand, on an article relating to Nova Scotian authors, which we shall await with great interest. Thomas Whittaker, New York. \$1.50.

Bellamy's "Looking Backward" had many readers, and so, we suppose, will the English translation from the German of Dr. Theodore Hertzka's "Freeland, a Social Anticipation," have. The first German edition of this book appeared in 1890, and was rapidly followed by three editions in an abridged form. The present edition is translated by Arthur Ransom, from the unabridged edition, with a few emendations from the subsequent editions. The author is an eminent representative of the Manchester School of Austrian Economists, and has published various works which have made him an authority upon currency questions. The publication of "Freeland" led a number of persons to organize societies to put the author's views into practice, and there is now in existence an International Freeland Society, which hopes at an early day to make the experiment on a tract of land in British East Africa, which has been placed at its disposal. The book is a political romance, although everything in it is severely real, the only fiction underlying the narrative being that a sufficient number of men possessing a modicum of capacity and strength have been found ready to take the step that should deliver them from the bondage of the exploiting system of economies, and conduct them into the enjoyment of a social equity and freedom. The book professes to offer, in narrative form, a picture of the actual social life of the future, and the author expects it to be subjected to the severest professional criticism. We cannot at the present undertake a criticism of the work, inasmuch as so serious a subject requires much thought; but we give this digest of its purport, which is sufficient to arouse the interest of all political economists. We all know that there is something wrong with our present system, but whether it can be changed for a better one is problematical. At any rate, if the Freeland Society succeeds in making a model community of its African colony, we will not be above taking lessons from it. "Freeland" is published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, and may be obtained from the booksellers or direct from the publishers.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A company has been formed in Digby for the purpose of operating a wood-working factory. Mr. Sydney Wood is at the head of the company. The large building at south end known as Quirk's tannery has been purchased, and is receiving extensive alterations, preparatory to the putting in of a five-thousand dollar plant of the latest improvement. The factory will give employment to a large number of men and boys, and fill a much needed want in the town. This is the first industry to take advantage of the Town Council's offer of exemption from taxation, and it is to be hoped that more will follow.

The British Admiralty has again applied to the Kerr Vegetable Evaporating Co. for soup vegetables. This time for nearly 16,000 lbs.—*Kentville Star.*

Prof. Robertson, the Dairy Commissioner, has procured the shipment to England of thirty New Brunswick cheese, mostly from Carleton County. He believes the cheese of the Province is of fine quality and desires to encourage its export, which it has not yet attempted. The boxes will be labelled New Brunswick cheese and placed in the British market.

The Lloyd Mfg. Co. have given a contract to Messrs. Tyler and Johnson (colored) to load 50 cars of gravel on the C. V. R. siding at Rivor Street, so as to put that street in condition for a water main.—*Kentville Star.*

COMMERCIAL.

In general terms we may remark that the situation remains practically unchanged. The volume of transactions gradually swell, and the hopeful tone which we have frequently in the past few weeks pointed out continues unshaken.

Remittances show an improvement. This indicates that farmers are beginning to move some of their stuff. A number of small vessels from Prince Edward Island are daily arriving with cargoes of potatoes, turnips, oats, barley and other field products, and the markets in these lines have an easier tendency. This trade is, in a small way, an important one to our market, for most of the money paid out for these articles is expended in this city for winter supplies of groceries, dry goods, etc.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., NEW YORK, Nov. 14, 1891.—“The course of the stock market during the past week has been of a character to show that, in spite of the late dullness, it still retains elements of vitality which only need the touch of the right influences to develop them into lively activity. The trading of late has been almost exclusively confined to room professionals, and the persistent stagnancy tempted the ‘bears’ into large over-selling, while in London also the pessimists appear to have simultaneously fallen into the same trap, the short sales having in both cases been encouraged by magnified accounts of the effects of the recent banking failures in Berlin and of rumored financial dangers in Paris. When later cables cut down these European exaggerations to their proper dimensions it was found that a mole hill had been magnified into a mountain, and both here and in London there was a rush among the ‘bears’ to cover their contracts. The ‘bulls’ were on the alert, and their opponents have paid a penalty for their temerity which is likely to teach them a lesson of future caution. The promptness with which the situation was turned against the ‘bear’ side shows that, although few influential leaders are at present fairly in the market, yet they are close on the edge and maintain a sharp outlook for opportunities. To this extent the dealings of the past week may be fairly construed as indicating that selling is becoming more hazardous and that the disposition to buy is beginning to gain.

But while these tests show that the preponderant feeling of the market is with the ‘bulls,’ and that in the manoeuvring for position preparatory to the coming campaign the ‘bears’ have been put at a rather serious disadvantage, yet too much must not be inferred from these symptoms. The result is a hopeful one for the ultimate future, but not one that justifies immediate indiscriminate buying. At present there is unquestionably a healthy confidence at the bottom of the market, sufficient to protect prices against important drops; but conditions have not yet ripened into anything like a sanguine buying tone. The events that may be depended upon to produce such a feeling are not yet due for some weeks, and it is never either wise or profitable to anticipate conditions too far in advance. The result of such precipitancy is always to weary and discourage holders, so that when the conditions hoped for arrive there is no spirit of ‘boom,’ while holders sell out precipitately before there is any chance of bringing in an outside interest, and what might have been a ‘boom’ becomes a mere transient spurt, a failure from precipitancy.”

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date			
	Nov. 13.	1891	Nov. 13.	1889	1888	1891	1890	1889	1888
United States	288	238	200	217	178	10389	8702	9848	8649
Canada	30	43	46	39	21	1587	1415	1412	1518

DRY GOODS.—Business continues to keep about the same. The average of the temperature has so far been unfavorable, being warmer than was expected and than is usually experienced at this season. This has had the effect to retard the receipt of orders for heavy, seasonable goods. Travelers are, however, sending in a fair volume of orders—chiefly of a sorting-up nature. Cold weather, which must come soon, will, doubtless, liven up the trade somewhat. A very good business is, nevertheless, transacting in heavy woollens, blankets and other articles of winter use. Prices all round are firm, showing no change since our last report. Retailers appear to be satisfied with the way that trade is progressing.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—This has been an extremely quiet week in iron, and there has been nothing in the way of change to note. This remark applies equally to pig, bar, sheets, hoops, bands, and other similar lines, none of which have furnished any business, though figures are firmer for all grades of sheet iron, owing to the very scant supply, not only here, but throughout Canada. Cannons not demanding tin plates at this season, there is no call for it at present, and no business is doing in it or interne plate. Business in Canada plate is unimportant, though a very little is doing therein. Copper is dull and nominal. Tin, galvanized and zinc sheets and lead are unchanged, and the market is lifeless as regards them.

BREADSTUFFS.—In the local market flour shows a decided tendency to advance in values. Still, though 5c. to 10c. per barrel more is spoken of we do not hear of any actual transactions being consummated on that basis. The market for oatmeal is firm with an upward tendency in prices in sympathy with the advance in oats and flour. Beerbohm's cable notes no change during the week in either wheat or corn, though both are more firmly held. In Chicago wheat was weak and declined ¼c. to ½c. Messrs. Schwarz, Duppe & McCormick, of that city, say:—“We believe wheat will sell lower yet, but it should be bought on sharp declines.” Corn was weak and declined about 1c. The weakness is said to have been due to free offerings of some big lots. Oats were fairly active, but closed weak in sympathy with wheat and corn. At New York wheat declined ½c. to ¾c.; in St. Louis the same.

PROVISIONS.—Very little is doing in provisions so far as the local market is concerned, but prices are firmly held. Lard is in somewhat better demand, but pork is rather slow. No change is noted in the Liverpool

market, and transactions there have been small. It does not appear that the demand there just now amounts to anything. Lard, tallow and bacon are moving very slowly, and holders are willing to shade from their present quotations, which must, therefore, be regarded as hardly more than nominal. In Chicago provisions were stronger. Pork gained 5c. to 7½c. Lard was steady with rather an upward tendency. The cattle and sheep markets were steady.

BUTTER.—Good butter is a rather scarce article at present in this market and prices are firm, in fact prices are buoyant. Medium, i. e. cooking grades, can hardly be obtained. The persistent advance in the price of butter of late on both sides of the Atlantic has surprised a great many dealers in this article, and the great question about which they are now concerned is, whether or not present unusually high prices will be maintained during the coming winter and spring. It is fully 2½ years since the price of butter in England was as high as it is to-day, and buyers are therefore averse to laying in stocks beyond what they require for the immediate future. Late private advices from England received in this city, state that a large consignment of New Zealand butter was expected about the 17th of this month, which is unusually early, and is no doubt attracted to the English market thus soon in the season by the highly remunerative values now ruling there. It is expected that large supplies of Australian butter will follow the above shipment throughout the winter, which may exert a material influence in modifying the extreme prices now obtaining on the other side of the Atlantic. The make of both creamery and dairy butter is still going on in Canada, advices from the country within the past few days stating that some of the creameries have had to refuse the milk brought to them, since a number of cheese factories have closed for the season. This means an increase in the make of dairy as well as creamery butter; so that as far as this province is concerned the production must be large, as a finer fall with a greater abundance of feed was never before experienced, and the inducements on the score of prices were never more tempting. Consequently the situation at the moment looks somewhat risky, as prices have no doubt arrived at an altitude that must have the effect of curtailing consumption. A London letter says:—“Butter still keeps in short supply as regards all descriptions, and quotations continue firm, Danish is unaltered, buyers failing to see the equity of continuous demands on them for more and more, and holding aloof from the 140s. limit. Brittany is advanced 3s. to 4s. per cwt., American has risen 4s. and Canadian is put up 2s. to 106s. per cwt., finest creameries up to 115s., with a good demand, being a strong run on good parcels running below these figures to the region of 90s.”

CHEESE.—The local cheese market remains about the same as when last reported by us. The supplies are kept about sufficient to meet actual consumptive demands, but these are small, so that if the design of the manufacturers has been to force prices up, it has not been a pronounced success so far. It is well known that the cheese factories are carrying large stocks, which they are holding in hopes of enhanced prices in the future, but our people are not obliged to eat cheese, and are not inclined to pay fancy prices for it. In England cheese is firming up, and while English descriptions keep in a dull groove of uniformity, American and Canadian are strengthening to a substantial rise. Things might be gayer; but it is well to take them as they are. A good trade in Canadians is doing, and dealers have become firmer in their opinions. June made cheese is put up 2s., while Septembers figure in the quotations at 55s., considerable business having been put through at two to three shillings below this mark. Next week may see a more decided rise; meanwhile the market is certainly strong, and good parcels in active request.

EGGS.—The supplies of eggs coming forward here are smaller than the demand for actual consumptive purposes. There is a ready call for selected fresh stock, which readily commands 17c. to 19c. at wholesale. The large and increasing foreign demand—both from the United States and England—for eggs calls for and carries away more than we can well spare, and it seems probable that those who want eggs will have before long to pay roundly for them. A correspondent in London writes:—“There was never a better time than now for Canadian eggs in this country. The market closes bare of stock after a rise of 6d. per long hundred on all descriptions. The 11s. limit for very best French having been passed, and arrivals continuing very small from all quarters. I am in receipt of advices this morning from firms interested in the Canadian department of the trade that the position is just now extremely good for Canadians, and requesting me to inform my Canadian friends to send forward all they can to the English markets, London especially just now, as all can be disposed of at good prices. In Liverpool small entries from other countries have been beneficial to the Canadians showing, which have realized up to 9s., the lowest figure being 8s. 6d., a very good price even at bottom. All eggs are advised as cleared, and future arrivals are sold forward at satisfactory rates. The Canadian Gazette jubilates on the success of the new departure, and states that the operations of exporters have been so satisfactory that one shipper alone on a single consignment from Montreal recently netted £1,000 on the transaction. The Canadian egg has a great future here, and exporters can take heart and laugh at the revilers of the trade in their midst, whose pessimism has been effectually quashed by the fire of success which has attended the enterprise, which had my good word and that of the Trade Bulletin from its inception, when it was not so clear to the middle parties how the thing was going to terminate.”

APPLES.—This market is fully stocked with apples just now, and really first-class winter-keepers are offered at \$1.75 to \$2 per bbl. These figures, after deducting commissions, freight, truckages, etc., will not net the grower over about \$1 per barrel. At the same time it is asserted that country holders are offered an average of \$1.50 and over per barrel at their own farms. At this rate there must be a loss in sending this fruit to the Halifax market. The Montreal Trade Bulletin says:—“Considerable quantities of

apples have been purchased during the past two weeks for Quebec and other Eastern points, which are estimated by dealers here to be four or five times larger than those of former seasons. This is, no doubt, owing to low prices and the splendid quality of the fruit, which was never before known to be as choice. The packing is also very good, every year bringing its improvements in this respect. The shipment of apples from this port last week were 62,000 bbls., from Boston 21,000 bbls., and from New York 26,000 bbls. Monday's cables from Liverpool reported the market is lower with greater difficulty experienced in clearing stocks. If the late large arrivals of Canadian and American stock on the other side have gone into consumption, the outlook is a healthy one; but if, as some fear, purchasers have been induced to stock up and hold for higher prices, it is not at all reassuring. Advices from the apple districts around Rochester, N.Y., are to the effect that prices there have declined, and that greenings and baldwins are selling at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bbl. A lot of 1,000 bbls. baldwins was bought at Holley near Rochester a few days ago at \$1.50 per bbl. In this market the price of car lots range from \$2 to \$2.10 per bbl., but car lots of straight fancy red sorts have brought \$2.15. The following is a report of the Liverpool market dated Oct. 31, 1891:—"The steady feeling mentioned in our last has continued into this week, and while the arrivals tot up to the large number of 58,000, prices have been effected only to the extent of 2s. to 3s. The demand continues excellent, owing not only to good trade throughout the country, but also to the prime condition of the fruit landed here. It is some years since we have seen as fine samples as have arrived here the last two weeks. Dealers therefore buy freely, feeling confidence in the keeping character of the fruit, and also—which is an important factor,—in the honest and scientific manner in which the bulk of the apples are put up for export to this country." In London the apple trade has been remarkably strong so far as America and Canada are concerned, considering the large quantities that have been on offer from England and the Continent. At Convent Garden Nova Scotians have been selling all the way from 12s. to 30s. per bbl., while the remnant of the large consignment per the *Kong Frode* have been disposed of at a range up to 19s. 6d., the latter for Kings, T. P. Ribstons sold at 16s. 6d., and Gravensteins at a wide range, the quality being various, and some very indifferent. The past week's returns should prove very satisfactory to shippers to the Liverpool market, trade being brisk at firm quotations. In some cases returns may prove unsatisfactory, due not to the market but to bad condition on landing, owing principally to the fearful weather experienced by all incoming steamers. Carefully packed fruit has been well sold. Baldwins went at 17s. to 21s. per bbl.; Greenings at 12s. to 14s.; Kings at 20s. to 25s. 6d.; Colverts at 12s. to 15s.; 20 Ounce at 17s. to 21s.; and Snows at 11s. to 14s. The total arrivals in Liverpool to the 24th inst. were 72,342 bbls.

POTATOES.—According to private advices received from the Western States, there has already been made a number of speculative purchases of potatoes at recent comparatively low prices, in the belief that as Germany is to a great extent short of food products this year, that country will have no surplus potatoes to ship to New York; and as supplies from Germany have been an important factor in the markets of the Eastern States, it is considered that a much larger portion of the Western tubers will be required for Eastern shipment during the coming season. At the present time, however, there are no signs of scarcity in the New York market, where owing to plentiful offerings good to choice are selling in a wholesale way at \$1.00 to \$1.25 per 180 lbs., or equal to about 50c. to 65c. per bag of 90 lbs. In this province a good crop has been secured in good condition, and a number of growers are holding for higher prices. When prices were 35c. to 40c. per bag several lots were bought at within that range, holders of which refuse to offer them. During the past week or two the market here has assumed a firmer tone and car lots of good to choice stock are quoted at 50c. to 55c.—*Montreal Exchange.*

FRUIT.—There has been no change in green fruit which has ruled firm and unchanged. The dried fruit market remains in about the same state as at our last report. A fair amount of activity is noticeable in both Valencia raisins and currants.

SUGAR.—The local market for both refined and yellow sugars is quiet but holds steady. Raw sugars are very firm, an advance of 2½d. being reported in beets. Cane sugars are also advancing and refiners are, in consequence, refusing to make contracts ahead for large orders.

TEAS.—The market has again ruled very dull during the past week and no transactions of any importance are reported.

FISH.—No new features have developed in this line since our last report. The weather has generally been too rough and tempestuous to permit deep sea fishing, and the catch has not been, as a rule, sufficient to supply the local market with even the quantity of fresh fish called for by the actual consumption. A few straggling mackerel continue to be taken now and then along the shore. Though mackerelers claim that it is not yet too late for it to be possible to make good stops of these fish this season, we greatly fear that they are merely "hoping against hope," and that no quantity will be taken in the balance of 1891. Our outside advices are as follows:—*Montreal, Nov. 18.*—"The firm feeling in fish is maintained under small supplies. B. C. salmon in barrels have been moving at \$12, and Labrador stock is unchanged. Lake trout have been moved at \$4, and herring are firm. In fact the same may be said of all other descriptions. Labrador per bbl. \$5.75 to \$6; Cape Breton do. \$5.50 to \$6; dry cod per qtl. \$5 to \$5.50; green do. \$6.75 to \$4.25; Labrador salmon, No. 1, \$16, No. 2, \$15, No. 3, \$14; red sea trout per bbl. \$9 to \$9.50." *Gloucester, Mass., Nov. 18.*—"The arrival of about a score of the Grand Bank fleet the past week adds considerably to the codfish stock, and pollock have been in liberal receipt, but otherwise the volume of receipts for the week have been light. The season will close with a small stock in all departments, and a high range of prices,

so that whatever trade there is will be for immediate demands, and none for speculation. The present call is good, and as there has been little stocking up a good winter trade is expected. Outside fare sales of Bank cod \$4.56 and \$3.56. Cape Shore \$4 and \$3. Georges \$4.75 and \$3.50. Fare sale of salt mixed fish \$3.25 for small cod, \$1.50 for haddock, \$1.30 for hake. Fresh do. \$1.85 for cusk, \$1.30 for hake, \$1 for pollock, and \$2.50 for haddock. Last fare sale of Bank halibut 17c. and 13½c. per lb. for white and gray. Jobbing prices of packed mackerel, extra bloat, \$30 to \$32; large 2's \$17.50 to \$18; medium 2's \$16; 3's \$7.75 to \$8. New Georges codfish at \$6 87½ to \$7 per qtl. for large, and small at \$5 to \$5 25; Bank \$5.75 to \$6 25 for large and \$4 25 for small; Shore \$6.75 and \$4 63½ for large and small. Dry Bank \$6.50, medium \$4.75; Flemish Cap \$6 to \$6 25 for large and \$4.50 small. Cured cusk at \$5 per qtl; hake \$2.75; haddock \$3.75; heavy salted pollock \$3, and English cured do. \$3 to \$3.25 per qtl. Labrador herring \$6 50 per bbl; Newfoundland do. \$7; Eastport \$3.50; split Shore \$4; round do. \$4 50; round Eastport \$4; pickled codfish \$5; haddock \$3 50; halibut heads \$3 50; rounds \$12; tongues and sounds \$11; tongues \$10; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14; California salmon \$14; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16." *Port of Spain, Trinidad, Oct. 21.*—"The *Josephine* from Lockeport (referred to in our last as then on offer), was immediately followed by the *Garnet* from same port, and as there was no outlet here for both cargoes, we despatched the latter to Martinique. We have since lotted about half of the *Josephine's* assortment at \$22 tierces, \$5.50 boxes, and \$16 haddock, but the quality is poor, and dealers purchase reluctantly. Several shipments have recently arrived by the steamers *Burnley* and *Taymouth Castle* to various consignees, which has had a depressing effect. The best fish at market is now procurable at \$21 tierces, and \$5 boxes, whilst old imports are selling at all prices. Large mackerel and split herring are both saleable to a moderate extent."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf.....	5½
Granulated.....	4½
Circle A.....	4½
White Extra C.....	4½
Standard.....	3½ to 3¾
Extra Yellow C.....	3¾
Yellow C.....	3½
TEA.	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 22
" Good.....	25 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	36
Demerara.....	35 to 38
Diamond N.....	48
Porto Rico.....	34 to 35
Cienfuegos.....	none
Trinidad.....	32½ to 33
Antigua.....	33 to 34
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47
" Bright.....	47 to 50
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3.00
Boston and Thin Family.....	6½
Soda.....	6½
do in lb. boxes, 20 to case.....	7½
Fancy.....	8 to 15

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	2.00 to 3.00
Oranges, Jamaica, brls.....	7.00 to 7.50
Lemons, per case.....	8.00
Cocoanuts, new per 100.....	4.50 to 5.00
" Canadian.....	2
Dates boxes, new.....	5½ to 6
Raisins, Valencia.....	6½ to 7
Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	10 to 11
" small boxes.....	9 to 10
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	7
Bananas.....	1.50 to 2.00
Cranberries, per bbl.....	6.50

C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.

FISH.

MACKEREL.	
Extras.....	20.00
No. 1.....	18.00
" 2 large.....	16.10
" 2.....	12.00
" 3 large, Reamed.....	8.50
" 3, Reamed.....	6.75
" 3 large, Plain.....	6.75
" 3 Plain.....	6.25
Small.....	4.75
HERRING.	
No. 1 C. B. July.....	5.00
" 1 Fall Split.....	3.50
" 1 Fall Round.....	3.00
" 1 Labrador.....	5.50
" 1 Georges Bay.....	2.00
" 1 Bay of Islands.....	3.00
ALEWIVES, No. 1.....	4.25
SALMON.	
No. 1, # brl.....	14.00
No. 2, # brl.....	12.00
" 3, ".....	10.00
Small.....	13.00
CODFISH.	
Hard C. B.....	4.35
Western Shore.....	4.50
Bank.....	none
Bay.....	4.75
Newfoundland.....	none
HADDOCK.....	3.50
Bank & Western.....	3.25
HAKE.....	2.75
POLLOCK.....	2.00
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.....	1½
COB OIL # gal.....	7

BREADSTUFFS

Markets are all steady at the advance, as recently reported. Our remark on the advance of flour should have read 15 to 20c. per barrel, not 15 to 20 per cent.

FLOUR.	
Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	5.75 to 6.00
High Grade Patents.....	5.20
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	5.05
Straight Grade.....	4.90
Good Seconds.....	4.60
Graham Flour.....	5.15
Oatmeal.....	4.45
" Rolled.....	4.60
Kills Dried Cornmeal.....	3.00
" In Bond.....	3.00
" Rolled.....	5.55
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	19.20
Middlings.....	25.50
Shorts.....	22.50
Cracked Corn including bags.....	25.00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	36.00 to 38.00
Moulse.....	24.00 to 26.50
Split Peas.....	4.10
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.50 to 1.55
Pot Beans, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.00
Canadian Oats, choice quality new.....	43 to 46
P. E. Island Oats.....	41 to 43
Hay, per ton.....	12.00 to 13.60

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PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	11.50 to 15.00
" Am. Plate.....	15.00 to 15.00
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Pork, Mess, American.....	16.00 to 16.50
" American, clear.....	15.50 to 19.20
" P. E. I. Mess.....	15.00 to 15.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
" Prime Mess.....	11.50 to 12.10
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
" American.....	10 to 11
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	10 to 11

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.

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Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
" in Small Tubs.....	22
" Good, in large tubs, new.....	17 to 18
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	10
Canadian Towns, new.....	20 to 22
" Western.....	18
" old.....	18
Cheese, Canadian.....	11
" Antigonish.....	11

SALT.

Factory Filled.....	\$1.10
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	60
Liverpool, #hd.....	1.25
" Afloat.....	none
Cadiz.....	none
Turks Island.....	1.50
Lisbon.....	1.20
Coarse W. I.....	none
Trapani.....	\$1.40
" Afloat.....	none

THE TOSS OF A BALL.

(Continued.)

Ralf's eye brightened. He shot at her a gleam of gratitude, so seldom did she deign to associate him with herself in any way.

"Not dance! Oh, but you must!" Hilda cried inconsequently.

Mr. Sweetapple pursed in his lips, and knitted his brows disapprovingly. True, he had abjured and allowed his daughter's abjuration of sectarian prejudices. But custom is tenacious; and even emancipation has its limits.

Clemency at a ball! Clemency dancing like the frivolous maidens whose blandishments and graces make "the world" a temptation so alluring! The idea disquieted him.

He walked on, lost in gloomy meditation over the advantages of wealth on the one hand, and the sacrifice of conscience involved by its acceptance, in this instance, on the other.

"You will come at any rate," he heard Hilda exclaim, and Clemency's indifferent reply. Then he became oblivious to all but his own thoughts, and the couple following lingeringly in his wake had the silence to themselves.

CHAPTER II.

Ralf, if grave of speech, generally managed to enchain Clemency's attention; and none knew better how to wed design with opportunity. Yet to-day, with his hand thrust into the bosom of his frilled shirt, his gaze bent upon the pavement, unobservant of the curious glances shot timidly upward through Clemency's long lashes, he strode on, apparently as lost in cogitation as was Mr. Sweetapple.

"Have you been much up the river lately, Miss Clemency?" he enquired presently, speaking with a certain hesitation. "If so, you will have already discovered that, in the hollow beyond the bend, your favorite water-lilies are in bloom."

No, Clemency had not. She said so, regarding her interlocutor with a measured glance. Were his discoveries up the river confined to lilies?

"Then you have missed a beautiful sight," Ralf continued evenly. "I fancied, do you know, that I caught a gleam of your pretty dress"—he touched the fold of it lightly as he spoke—"upon the bank beneath the willows this afternoon, and thought you might have rowed so far. I heard the splash of oars, and the sound of voices; yours, and—another's! Was it only fancy, Clemency?"

It was the first time he had dropped the prefix. Now he did so designedly, bending down and looking full into her eyes. Clemency flushed, and drew from him with a slight repressive, outward wave of her small hand. She met his gaze unflinchingly, and the corners of her mouth took a mocking curl.

"The river bears eavesdroppers as well as lilies, 'twould appear," she said icily, and vouchsafed no other word.

"You are unjust, as you know," was the calm reply. "Chance alone took me up the river this afternoon, and I but observed what was patent to all passers thereupon. Yet, what merits this stranger, that at his bidding you should promise to grace with your presence a festival whereat the favor of your appearance has not been requested of, much less sanctioned by, your father?"

"Have I so promised?" Clemency asked innocently.

"Have you not? Clemency, Clemency! what know you of this man—this adventurer—that you should accord him privileges ungranted to old and tested devotion?"

But at that word Clemency was aflame.

"Adventurer!" she cried. "And what know you, Ralf Alden, of this or any other friend of mine, that you should apply to him an epithet so opprobrious? Verily, I know not by what right you arrogate to yourself the censorship of my actions!"

"By no right but the divinest of all—love! And thereupon may I at least claim a hearing," Ralf answered boldly.

But all the more resolutely for this insistence did Clemency turn from him. A sudden hot color suffused her cheeks, her pulses beat painfully, and there was a constriction at her heart, the cause whereof wounded pride forbade the analysis.

Running lightly up the semi-circular flight of steps before the bank, she disappeared into the house, leaving Ralf to follow or not as he pleased, and, without pausing for word or thought went directly to the oak parlor, whence a subdued hum of voices penetrated the hall. Coming from the bright outer sunshine, the sombre room appeared almost dark. Miss Sweetapple's muslins, the paler tinted roses, and the flaxen locks of a young man who, his shoulder propped against the window frame, stood idly chatting to her, with little snatches of boyish laughter in between, made distinct patches of light upon its shade. Clemency's blue bow lay still upon the oaken chair. Its tender daintiness caught Ralf's eye as he followed her into the apartment. Unobserved he lifted it from its resting place, and hid it behind the ruffle on his breast.

Just so, he whispered to himself, yet with a despondent pang, should its owner be close shielded, reverently cherished, held as his strong heart's most precious treasure, were he ever so blessed as to win and wear her love.

He was feeling very sore chafed, disappointed, even indignant. Moreover, disquieted by a deep yet vague anxiety. That this prepossessing stranger had won Clemency's fancy, her tones and bearing this afternoon distinctly evidenced. That the citadel of her love was endangered, if not

already stormed, appeared to his vision a fact only too patent. He would yield his own place in her regard to none without a struggle; but once convinced that her happiness had passed into another's keeping, then for her sweet sake would he do his loyal best to confirm and strengthen the choice she made.

"At last!" cried Miss Sweetapple's companion, springing forward as Clemency came in. He was one of those persons whose light hair, clear complexion, and alert blue eyes betoken a sanguine temperament. A pleasant young fellow with white teeth and a ready smile; not overburdened with brains, perhaps, but gifted with those little helpful ways and quick sympathies so endearing to the elder generation; and Miss Sweetapple's kindly orbs, travelling from Clemency to him, softened in the transit with gentle partiality.

"I have news for you, Clem," he went on, with the easy familiarity of long-standing acquaintance. "These strangers mean shaking the dry bones with a vengeance! What think you of a ball in musty old Mildred's?—in July, too? Oh, you need not stare; it's quite true. I met the daughter—nice little thing she is too; so alive, you know—and she told me all about it. The cards will be out to-morrow. Of course you will keep the first dance for me."

Thereupon ensued a brisk discussion over worldly amusements in general and dancing in particular, wherein Miss Sweetapple represented uncompromising principle, the banker conscientious uncertainty, and Frank a thoughtless, genial latitude. Ralf, feeling that upon Clemency's acceptance or refusal of this invitation depended momentous issues to them both, and that his opinion on the matter had already been clearly, if tacitly, presented to her, listened in silence, gradually weighting to despondency as Clemency, veiling fixed resolve beneath saucy *badinage*, evidenced unmistakably her intention of joining in the festivity.

More than once, however, a furtive glance stole to where Ralf, sitting apart, was blindly toying with a set of curiously carved, pale, green ivory chessmen. Clemency, interpreting his silence as proud indifference, drew therefrom fresh fuel for resentment, pique strengthening her self-will. That a man like Algernon Duckett should possess an undefinable fascination for a girl who had mixed so little with the world as had Clemency Sweetapple, was, perhaps, not unnatural. She had as yet seen little even of the staid society her Quaker precedencies could afford; and two years at a fashionable finishing academy had by no means predisposed her to contentment with such unexciting entertainment as it offered. Rejoicing, like bird or butterfly, in activity of motion, the dancing class had revealed to her new perceptions; and the prospect now opened of participation in one of the fairy scenes of pleasure, so vividly described by some of her school companions, was a temptation not easily resisted. Not that Clemency contemplated resistance; though something within her responded to an acknowledged influence, before whose spell she might have yielded had it been deftly exercised. But Ralf possessed the common masculine obtuseness; and Clemency was both proud and wilful.

The result was, therefore, a foregone conclusion. Against her aunt's gentle protestations, her father's better judgment, Clemency's will carried the day, and the invitation which arrived in due course was accepted.

Frank Hollis was jubilant; Ralf disappointed and disapproving; Miss Sweetapple severely silent; her brother vaguely dissatisfied.

Indeed, it was with sundry uneasy qualms that Clemency herself watched the day of the ball approach. What about Algernon Duckett and his proposal! Did not her acceptance of this invitation constitute in itself a tacit acceptance of that offer, the formal presentation of which to her father she had been made acquainted with, somewhat to her dismay?

Algernon Duckett went about smiling, gratified, triumphant. Casting aside misgiving, he threw himself into his sister's plans *con amore*. This olive branch of social concession had been eagerly hailed, and universally accepted. Curiosity, delight in novelty, and the touch of mystery pervading the denizens of Cotswold Revel made their invitation popular.

At the Revel a suite of rooms, uninhabitable for ordinary purposes, had been delivered over to a band of decorators, under charge of a keen-eyed foreman, who speedily wrought a wonderful change in their appearance. Needless to say, these rooms were carefully selected in that portion of the building farthest removed from the west wing and Mr. Duckett's "study." They were almost ruinous, but the foreman's zealous energy was only equalled in marvel by the transformations effected. He had a perfect genius for seizing on dusty corners, moldy recesses, dreary corridors, and turning them into snug retreats, or pleasant promenades. Hither and thither he poked and pried, catching here a coign of vantage, there groundwork for effect, with the quick eye and taste of a true artist. Indeed, more than once zeal so far outstepped discretion as to carry his researches into the inhabited part of the house, and dangerously near the west wing, approach whereat had been strictly forbidden. But so plausible were his apologies, so real his interest in every inch of the old mansion, so perfect the bright good humor wherewith he met rebuke, that even Algernon himself found it difficult to assume sufficient sternness for effectual reproof. When, however, emerging once suddenly from the study, he found Dean half crouching upon its very threshold, his wrath blazed forth in terms so emphatic that, followed by threats of summary dismissal, the man fled, terrified to his own domain.

It was a very lovely vision that presented itself for Miss Sweetapple's inspection when the momentous evening at length arrived. The pearly tint of the rich satin, falling in long straight folds to the dainty feet encased in high-heeled shoes with flashing buckles; the square-cut jodice with its drooping lace about neck and elbows; the powdered hair; the tiny patch upon the left cheek accentuating Clemency's one dimple, all served to enhance the girl's delicate beauty as petals close around a rose's heart.

There was an added color on her cheeks; a spark of fire in her bright eyes; a tremulous quiver about her curved red lips. The elder lady's expression softened as she gazed.

It was a close, still evening. A thunderous oppression weighted the air. Darkness gathered visibly as they drove along. Low muttering grumbled in the west.

At Revel the brilliantly-lighted portions of the house wherein the guests were gathering paled as they approached before the vivid lightning flashes; an illumination darkening by contrast the desolation of the tenantless west wing. Clemency stepped across the threshold with a shiver. Her heart felt turned to ice; her eyelids drooped as Algernon Duckett, radiantly jubilant, drew her trembling hand within his arm, and led her forward.

Ralf's reproachful gaze seemed to haunt and follow her as he stood apart silent, watchful, self-restrained. Dark as winter grew the summer night. But its gloom effected not the throng, while music, laughter, and gay chatter drowned the thunder's muttered warnings. Louder clanged the brazen instruments; swifter moved the tripping feet. Eyes grew bright, cheeks and lips crimsoned with excitement.

Hotter and heavier waxed the air. The ball-room became scarce bearable. People wandered from it to the corridors, seeking open windows and cooling waters. Even the musicians flagged at last. The buzz of talk and merriment merged into a pause of suppressed expectancy.

Suddenly a boom of thunder shook the stout old walls as the storm's full fury burst overhead. Peal followed peal with terrific force and violence. Then a frightful crash; a sound of falling masonry; a ringing shout. Above all, the most fearful cry of any, the cry of "Fire!"

Faces paled; women shrieked and fainted, or rushed wildly to and fro. A vain effort to suppress alarm was made by pointing out that wheresoever the fire might be—if fire there were—it assuredly was not in the ballroom, since neither flame nor smoke was perceptible in its vicinity. Most of the men, however, hurried out, seeking the scene of action; and a small crowd was soon pressing towards the walled garden belonging to the west wing, which, upon reaching the outer air, it was immediately evident had been struck by lightning and so ignited. The heavy wooden shutters usually impenetrably sealing its windows had been torn away to give egress to the stifling smoke; and between its eddying whirls the electric flashes revealed against a background of dull leaping flames a group of persons struggling to remove a chaotic mass of objects, whereof, as the first thick volley of smoke cleared off, only one, a furnace, was through its fierce stationary glow plainly discernible.

The wall separating the two gardens was bare, high, and topped with broken glass; the connecting door closely locked. Approach by that means was barred. The crowd retreated, some in search of ladders, others under the impression that rescue might be more quickly tendered through some back entrance to the building.

"Faugh!" observed one fine gentleman, flicking a dust stain from his breeches knee, "there is no danger! Escape is open through the house, and the impending deluge will quench the fire without need of buckets."

"Through the house? But how?" enquired Frank Hollis, who stood near. "My observation can discover no internal communication between the inhabited and disused portions of the building."

A delusion easily explainable. Dean, seizing upon a carefully premediated suggestion of the younger Duckett's instigated by the foreman's inconvenient curiosity, had, by means of imitation wainscot and arras, created a divisional wall of apparent solidity which screened the study and adjacent chambers from public view as completely as though they were non-existent.

Dashing back, these two young men were amazed to find a large aperture had suddenly appeared in this illusive screen. Passing through it they found themselves in a long, low room—Mr. Duckett's study—where a mass of bookshelves swung back from the wall revealed a narrow passage communicating directly with the west wing. Traversing this, they precipitated themselves into a scene of at first sight, inextricable confusion, and Frank barely escaped a fall as Ralf Alden, pushing another man before him, canoned from his shoulder.

For the explanation of this encounter we must revert to the moment when the first cry of alarm disturbed the dancers. From every quarter resounded Duckett's name in question or appeal. Ralf, quietly taking a protective position by Clemency's side—over whom Algernon was at the instant bending with the assiduity of conscious favor—saw his face suddenly whiten, and a fierce terror dilate his eyes. Clemency, pale and cold, shrank from him with an inarticulate exclamation, and involuntarily stretched out her little gloved hands to Ralf. Folding them in his, he drew her towards himself with reverential tenderness, afraid to snatch from impulse a hope persuasion had denied, though his heart swelled at the confidence so innocently implied. Yet while thus shielding her, never for a second did his gaze move from her companion, in watching whom he experienced an indefinable sense of exultation, of triumph mingled with a conqueror's generous pity.

Catching back his breath, and casting an almost agonized glance around, Algernon Duckett turned from them, and bowed his way to the door with unceremonious haste, adding not a little to the panic by his demeanor.

"Remain here; there is no danger, unless from the consequences of fear. I will return immediately," Ralf said, drawing Clemency to a safe retreat beyond the crush. But Clemency, clinging to his arm, refused to be left; so, together, they followed closely on the footsteps of their host—Ralf, with purposes of his own; Clemency impelled only by the instinctive demand for companionship in peril.

(To be continued.)

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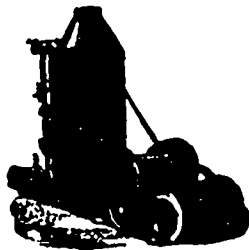
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MINING.

PICTOU'S MINERAL WEALTH.—The County of Pictou is soon to be known far and wide for its vast mineral resources. Since the railroads have penetrated the forests, and climbed round the hills and mountains, the interior has become accessible. Farmers have made clearings; and supplies for the hardy and venturesome prospector are now obtainable. It cannot be denied that the county is one of the hardest sections of the Province of Nova Scotia to prospect. The thick, dense undergrowth in the forest, and the heavy coating of moss that covers the rocks make the search for minerals a tedious and painstaking job. The Ruler of the Universe arranged it so, no doubt, that old Columbus should land upon the bleak and inhospitable shores of the Atlantic, and cause that portion of the country to be settled and improved before the wonderful resources of the Golden Era were known; that for years Pictou Co. and the province should be unknown and inaccessible, and the treasures of the earth so hidden with obstructions that each and every portion would be thoroughly worked and opened before work should commence on the new Eldorado. From all parts of the county or country, comes the news of great discoveries. It is plainly seen that nature intended that the most valuable of its stores—of mineral wealth—should be the hardest to reach and secure. The County of Pictou is to-day thoroughly prospected by a hardy band of workers, and every day brings new evidence of the supply of gold, copper, silver, iron, marble, lime, freestone, red granite and other valuables in the hills. In connection with mining it might be well to state that when a man makes a good discovery he does not come out and give the snap away. He quietly goes to work and gets his friends together to locate and help him. It must be kept a secret or he is liable to lose the best opportunities. That some valuable and important discoveries have been made in this neighborhood within the last two months is known only to those directly interested.

It is now a settled fact that silver in paying quantities has been discovered. Men of money, capitalists, will be furnished with a sample of the silver ore by addressing Alexander McKay Ross, Loganville P. O., West Pictou.

The Caledonia Mines made large shipments during the season of navigation. Till the end of Oct., 133,000 tons had been shipped, an increase of 4000 over the corresponding time last year. But it is possible that by the balance of the year the shipments will fall behind those of last year.—*Pictou Journal News.*

UNIACKE DISTRICT.—The Phoenix mill commenced crushing last week, making a run of 71 tons for the new Alpha Company yielding a little upwards of 1½ ozs per ton. The mill shows much superior work since the repairs recently made.

At the West Lake property very fine quartz is being taken out. A sample showing a nugget of one ounce weight was taken out this week.

The Montreal property has had a representative in camp looking over the property and signifying early commencement of operations.

GOLD.—It affords us sincere gratification to observe that though here and there some of the gold mining enterprises throughout the province have from time to time, from one cause or another, proved unremunerative to the companies running them, yet, on the whole, the outlook for gold mining in Nova Scotia was never brighter. Recent developments too, tend to show more clearly what has heretofore only been suspected or vaguely asserted, that the auriferous belt is as wide as the Province itself, and no one can foretell at what various points, at any moment, further discoveries of the precious metal may be made. From day to day new finds are announced; Exchanges, on Monday last, bring us now the intelligence that a new gold discovery is reported from Peverills Mills, Bedford, where on Saturday last the Heffler Brothers took up 36 areas. A find is also, it is said, reported to have been made at Wagamatkook, Middle River, C. B., where 150 areas have been taken by an American gentleman, and mining operations begun with a large staff of men at work.

At Vogler's Cove, where there has first and last been considerable prospecting, and where a large block of areas have been held for some time by a number of parties here, one or two gold bearing leads were discovered a year or two since, on areas taken up by the Rhynards, and on these leads a good deal of work has been done, and they have been shown to be fairly rich in gold. We are informed on what should be excellent authority that a five-stamp mill is about being erected on the last named property, so we shall probably soon know definitely what the prospects are from this district. On the areas there, held by Liverpool parties, one or two shafts have been sunk and some very rich quartz found. The property is now bonded, and it is said the people holding the bond are about prospecting vigorously. If the new mill is built it will afford a good chance for testing the local ore.—*Liverpool Advance.*

RE MINING MATTERS.—We have been asked to publish the following report of committee appointed to examine Acadia mine:
Westville, N. S., 31st Oct., 1891.

To the workmen of Acadia mine:

The undersigned, a committee appointed—at a meeting of the workmen—to examine the mine—in accordance with sub-section 31 of section 15 of the Mines Regulation Act—beg leave to submit the following report:

On arriving at the mine we were met by the general manager, James Maxwell, who accorded to us every courtesy, giving us explanations to each and every question asked. After going down the mine, under-manager F. Crawford was instructed to accompany us, aided by our Deputy Inspector, whom we notified and requested to accompany us. So in com-

pany with our Deputy Inspector and under-manager Crawford, we went first into the South side pillar chute, where gas was reported to exist, and found at this date the men withdrawn from that section of the mine, and danger boards placed at the entrance. We went up as far as No. 3 pillar, where gas showed on the safety lamp. We then returned to the level road. We regret that a connection had not been made at the top of pillar chute, to allow the flow, or make, of gas to escape up hill, when drawing pillars had commenced. But as the places are double shifted to make a connection it will be accomplished in a few weeks, when the flow or make of gas will escape up hill instead of taking it down the working chutes as is done at present. Several small quantities of gas were encountered in the board balance, particularly in head driving between boards, and we found that though there was plenty of air travelling through the mine, it might be kept nearer to the working faces. Next we went to the North side and found all the boards and chutes that are working better than on the South side; but near to the face of the long wall working we found an old chute with all its connections full of gas, which being close to the men working there, had on several occasions backed down on their safety lamps. We think that the said fire damp or gas could be kept out by placing a door between the back head and chute. We find the flow or make of gas very heavy in the mine, which, accompanied with very bad roof, and the very great pressure which breaks the timber and does great injury to the ventilating doors, makes the mine very difficult to manage; yet we think that the air heads might be kept a little clearer of rubbish, particularly on North side. We only travelled through the airways to where they leave the present workings. The intake airway, North side, is in very much need of repairs, thus showing that the condition of the mine was not very satisfactory.

(Signed) W. A. SUTHERLAND,
D. MCKAY.
—New Glasgow Enterprise.

The latest news in mining matters is that anthracite has been discovered in paying quantities at Musquash below St. John. Prof. W. J. Roberts, who has been operating in this vicinity, says the anthracite is of the very best quality. In April next work of sinking new shafts and the production of coal will be carried on vigorously.—*Truro News.*

A rich find of gold is reported from Storey's hill, Beaver harbor, in which place considerable interest was manifested by mining men last year. John Currie, the original finder in the district, has taken out 60 acres.—*Lunenburg Progress.*

A find of gold is reported to have been made at the west side of the Shelburne road, near Acadia or Less Valley, in Digby County. Eighty acres of 1,250 by 2,400 feet have been taken out.—*Bridgetown Monitor.*

SOUTH UNIACKE.—The returns from the Eastville Mill, Messrs. Thompson and Quirk's property, continue as large as heretofore, the last ten tons crushed yielding 200 ozs. of gold, an average of 20 ozs per ton.

We are indebted to Mr. D. Touquoy who is now in France for late London papers.

Says the North Sydney *Herald*: Mr. Greener has received a letter from Mr. Boyd, mining expert and mineralogist, acquainting him with the fact that he has discovered diamonds in the western part of the province, and has secured the area which embraces the precious jewels.

OLDHAM.—The Concord Company have been steadily at work and are now sinking on a main lead that looks well.

The London Mining Market is reported very dull.

The sixth annual report of the Commission of Labor in the United States has been issued from Washington in two volumes and is replete with information in regard to the cost of production of iron, steel, coal, etc.

Under the heading of the cost of bituminous coal, a mass of statistics is submitted, and from the detailed tables, five subsidiary tables have been drawn, showing summaries of cost of bituminous coal in various countries. They cover averages drawn from forty-seven establishments in the United States for run of mine, from ninety-nine establishments in the United States for lump bituminous coal, from five establishments in the Dominion of Canada for run of mine, from thirteen establishments in Great Britain for run of mine, and from nine establishments on the continent of Europe for run of mine.

The average cost per ton, as derived from these establishments for each district is as follows:—

In the United States for run of mine 72.8 cents with an additional theoretical cost of 5.2 cents, for lump bituminous coal in the United States 92.5 cents with an additional theoretical cost of 6 cents. In the Dominion of Canada for run of mine \$1.044, the additional theoretical cost being 2.2 cents. In Great Britain for run of mine \$1.004 with a possible additional theoretical cost of 14.6 cents; on the continent of Europe for run of mine the average cost is 67.2 cents per ton with an additional theoretical cost of 4.9 cents.

The average cost of labor per ton of 2000 pounds in the United States is 64.8 cents.

In Canada.....	84.2
In Great Britain.....	78
On the Continent of Europe.....	45.0

The gold mining outlook is bright and there are rumors of several sales of large mines almost consummated. The coal season in Cape Breton is rapidly drawing to a close, and the *Journal and News* reports that many miners are now being discharged. The output has been in excess of last season, but it is a pity that the early closing of the St. Lawrence should have such a detrimental effect on the coal industry and other markets should be sought.

In Spring Hill and other sections with rail connections the shipping is carried on the year round, giving steady work to the miners and other obvious advantages.

Iron mining is advancing and it is reported that a nickel mine has been discovered in Halifax. What next?

Other Cough Medicines have had their day, but Puttner's Emulsion has come to stay, because its so nice and so good.

I obtained a diploma at the HALIFAX BUSINESS COLLEGE during the winter of 1889, and feel amply repaid for the time and money spent there.

I would recommend all who wish to acquire a knowledge of book-keeping to place themselves under Mr. Frazee's instruction. They will find him a very efficient and painstaking teacher, and the course of study such as will give them a thorough knowledge of the subject.

G. W. COLE,
Bookkeeper at A. Robb & Sons, Amherst, N. S.

FOR PARTICULARS WRITE TO

J. C. P. FRAZEE, Prin.

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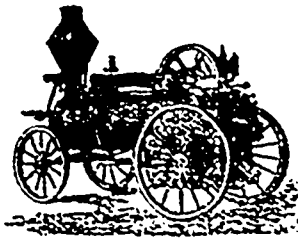
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For Catalogue C and prices.

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

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

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER,

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

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

MINING.

THE PROSPECTOR.

Written for the Engineering and Mining Journal by Dan De Quille.

The true prospector has the patience of the bee hunter. He is never in a hurry, except perhaps when a grizzly bear is at his heels, or a band of hostile Indians have evinced a disposition to make professional examination of his top hair. In his business "the race is not to the swift." Though slow in his movements when at work, all his mental faculties are alive and unceasingly active.

The outfit of the prospector is not costly. He carries with him a pair of blankets, coffee pot, frying pan, pick, shovel, gold pan and a horn spoon. In the way of arms, he carries nothing more than a shotgun (for small game), unless going into a region where the Indians are bad, when he takes with him a "Winchester" and a revolver. His stock of provisions consist mainly of substantial. Flour and bacon are the principal articles. To these are added beans, jerked beef, a few pounds of sugar, tea and coffee, with a little salt and pepper. To this some add four or five pounds of dried fruit—peaches, apples or pears.

With this outfit packed upon the back of a stout burro the prospector takes the field. The town left behind, his home is wherever he unpacks his donkey and lights his camp fire. All remember the excellent understanding which existed between Sancho Panza and "Dapple"; of the prospector it may be said that he and his donkey live together upon the same excellent terms. The burro would almost seem to have been created expressly for the use of the prospector. He is slow, patient and content under all circumstances. Though the tender grass about the mountain spring is a delight to his heart when he finds it, yet he very philosophically feeds on bitter and prickly shrubs that would be eaten by no other animal except the camel, when the camping place affords no better browsing. The ass is quite at home in the mountain wilds, for his forefathers were natives of Syria, Mesopotamia and northern parts of Arabia. In the wandering life he leads with the prospector in the wilderness he becomes alert and sagacious; in him are aroused instincts and traits long dormant in his race, some portion of those qualities which in his wild progenitors evidently not a little excited the admiration of Job. He is quick to detect the approach of Indians or the presence of a "grizzly" or California lion. A veteran prospecting burro is a good guard at night. If he sees danger either from Indians or wild animals he leaves his feeding and hastens to awaken his sleeping master. As the burro greatly fears the grizzly bear he at first rushes to his master for protection when one of these animals comes prowling about; from this beginning he soon learns to give the alarm whenever he sniffs danger.

The donkey is the animal for the use of the prospector in the arid and desert regions of the Great Basin for many reasons. A great advantage is that he does not become alkalied, as would a horse or mule in many sections of country. From his forefathers, the wild asses of Persia and Arabia, he inherits a taste for salt grasses and brackish water. He will drink with relish water that neither a horse nor a mule would touch.

I have said that the true prospector has the patience of the bee-hunter. I may further say that like the bee-hunter he delights in being alone when doing his work. It is only in regions where there are known to be hostile Indians that old prospectors hunt in couples or small parties. It is an axiom among miners that the more men there are in a party the less prospecting will be done. They are never able to agree upon anything that requires work. Many men, many minds. The "do-nothings" always carry the day. The solitary prospector always does the best work.

The best time for prospecting in the arid belt between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada range is early in the spring, after a winter of heavy snowfalls, as then water for panning may be found in almost every ravine and cañon. In many detached mountain ranges so little water is to be found during the summer months that even what is required for drinking must be carried by the prospector. This being the case, it would be necessary at that season to carry gravel or any other material to be prospected by washing in pan or horn to the nearest water, probably miles away. The advantages to the prospector of having a small flow of water in the ravines, gulches and cañons of the section of country he is exploring are many, but the main advantage is in the facilities thus afforded for panning.

This panning is not done in the expectation of discovering placer diggings. The eye of the prospector usually tells him at a glance where there is hope of finding auriferous gravel. In our interior mountain ranges the pan is useful in searching for paying quartz veins, particularly such as are known as "blind ledges"; i. e., veins that do not crop above the surface, or which have been covered and hidden by soil and debris from higher ground.

As a canon or ravine must cut across all veins of quartz lying in its course, if any of these contain "pay," some gold is pretty sure to be found in the material lying on the bedrock of the ravine. As even the quartz veins in which silver is the predominant metal are found in this region to carry more or less gold, the prospector who finds gold in any canon may feel assured that somewhere above is a lode worth looking for. Thus it will be seen that the pan tells the prospector where there is ground which it will pay him to examine with care.

"Float" quartz—fragments and blocks of loose quartz rock—are also a great aid and guide to the prospector. These fragments, found in a ravine or on the slope of a mountain, tell that above is the vein whence they came. In a ravine may be "float" from several veins. If the pan has shown the ravine to contain gold, the prospector is interested in knowing the particular kind of quartz from which the gold came. With water at hand, he is not long in settling this point. Samples of the "float" are pounded up on a

flat rock and roughly ground under a stone of a size and shape to be conveniently used as a muller, when they are washed down in the pan or horn. Having discovered the kind of quartz which carries the gold, the prospector thereafter recognizes it at a glance, even as he walks along. Though there may be strewn along the ravine fragments of quartz from half a dozen other veins he readily distinguishes those from the vein which he wishes to find. He carries in his mind almost without a thought its color, texture, crystallization and every other "ear mark." He can even tell from the appearance of the float whether the vein from which it came is large or small, and the kind of country rock in which it will be found.

Patience is the paying virtue of the prospector. It is patience alone that leads to success. A hasty, impatient man has no right to expect to succeed as a prospector. He will probably cover ten times the extent of country in a given time that would be examined by a real prospector, but finds nothing except it may be by chance. The real, born prospector is never discouraged. If he finds nothing after working over a certain tract of country he is consoled by the thought that there was nothing in it to be found. When "good indications" have been discovered he begins his siege. He is slow but sure. The majority of those who are periodically smitten with a desire to go forth on a prospecting trip and explore some new region may be called the greyhounds of the business. They hunt altogether by sight. The genuine prospector is "Old Sleuth" himself. He carefully searches until he has struck a trail—float quartz or a few grains of native gold—and that once found he never loses the scent until he has run his vein "to earth."
(To be continued.)

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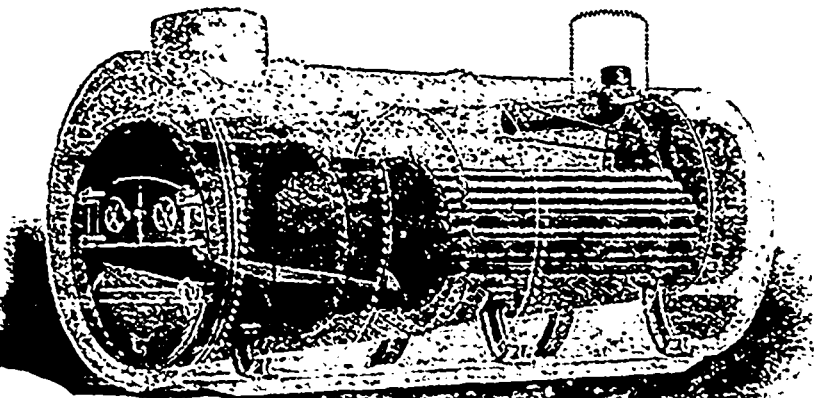
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DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

All communications to this department should be addressed directly to the Checker Editor, W. Forsyth 38 Grafton Street.

On Thanksgiving day, the 12:h Nov., 1891, Messrs. Hamilton and O'Hearn, of Halifax, met Messrs. Lynch and Forbes, of Shubenacadie, at the latter place to play a match, the prize being a handsome picture. On drawing for opponents it happened unfortunately that the representatives of Halifax had to oppose each other, as did also those of Shubenacadie. The rules adopted were that the first "tie" should consist of four games between each pair, and if at the end of these four games either pair were found to have come out even they were to continue to play until one of them scored a win. The result of the first "tie" was O'Hearn 2, Hamilton 1, drawn 2; Lynch 2, Forbes 0, drawn 1. Thus Messrs. O'Hearn and Lynch were matched for the second "tie." One game, which resulted in a draw, was played. As it was then too late to continue, as the visitors had to take the train to return home, the meeting adjourned to be resumed at some date to be hereafter fixed either before or during the Christmas holidays. The question of who will carry off the honors and the prize will then be decided.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALPHA, Ottawa.—Have been extremely busy of late, but will try to attend to Mr. Stuart's analysis of game 116 in our next issue. Your two solutions are correct.

CORRECTION

Of game 135 by "Mac," Sickville, N. B.

11-15	12-19	4-8	2-9
22-17	27-24	23-17	26-10
9-14	7-10	6-10	
17-13	24-15	13-9	white
15-19	10-19	1-6	wins.
24-15	25-22	2-27	24
10-19	8-11	6-22	
23-16	2-32	27-24	6

a This was a typographical error; the move should have been 31 27.

b Here "Mac's" win comes in, but let him play it over again, substituting 31 27 for 32 27 at the 16th move, and he will have the game as actually played.

GAME 126—"LAIRD AND LADY."

Played in Montreal some years ago between Mr. Wyllie, the "Herd Laddie," and Mr. A White, now of Little Bay Mines, Nfld. Mr. Wyllie played black. Reported in the Glasgow Herald.

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

a In a subsequent game Mr. Wyllie here moved 8-12 and he only drew, but should have won by more careful play.

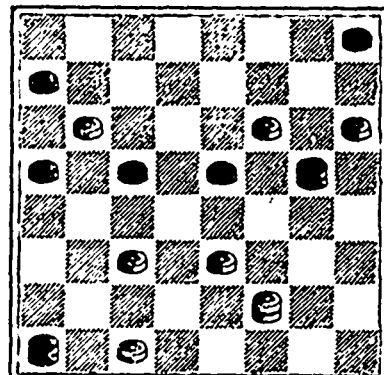
SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 248.—The position was: black men 5, king 26; white men 14, 18, king 2; white to play and win.

18-15	10-6	10-15	15-19
26-23	15-8	9-14	14-18
15-11	2-7	6-2	7-10
23-18	5-9	12-16	18-22
14-10	7-10	2-7	10-14
18-15	8-12	16-20	w. wins.

PROBLEM 250.

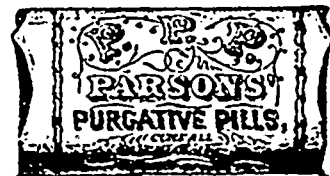
By Mr. F. McAuley, of London, in a recent Glasgow Herald. Black men 4, 5, 13, 14, 15, king 16, 29.



White men 9, 11, 12, 22, 23, 30, king 27. White to play and win.

This is a very fine stroke problem, and we think will afford considerable amusement to our solvers.

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Bras d'Or Lime Co., Ltd.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 30, 1891.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bras d'Or Lime Co., Ltd., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 161 Hollis St., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of

Friday, the 20th day of Nov., 1891,

for the purpose of authorizing by resolution the execution by the Company of a mortgage on the Real Estate, Buildings and Plant of the Company at Marble Mountain and Bedford Basin, to secure the issue of debenture Bonds to an amount not to exceed \$25,000, for the purposes of the Company.
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CITY CHIMES.

Storm and sunshine have been pretty equally proportioned in the weather allotted to us this week. Sunday and Monday were charming days followed by glorious moonlit nights, but on Tuesday we had fore-warnings of a storm, which broke with great fury on our city during the evening and raged until Wednesday morning. The wind blew at a terrific rate and a good deal of rain fell, but we must expect some storms at the beginning of winter, and as we only get the remnants of the terrible gales that blow on the shores of less fortunate lands, we should indeed be grateful.

The first Orpheus Club concert of the season was held in Orpheus Hall last evening, when Miss Homer, the worthy successor of Miss Louise Laine, made her first appearance with the Club. The orchestra has been greatly strengthened since last season, and the music-lovers of Halifax have without doubt a treat in store in the programme which the Orpheus Club have prepared for the coming season. We regret that it is impossible for us to give our readers an account of the entertainment last evening, but as we have often explained, if concerts are held on Thursday evenings the weekly journals which make their bow before the public on Friday morning can do little in the way of comment. However, if it is not too late we will give our impressions in our next issue. Halifaxians are deeply indebted to the amateur talent of the city for the musical evenings enjoyed throughout each winter, and we wish the Orpheus Club every success in the season they are now entering upon.

On the streets, in hotel corridors and around the reading tables of the clubs, as well as in home circles, this week the prevailing topic of conversation has been football. We think everyone must be tired of the subject, excepting of course those devotees of the sport who, in the words of the song, "never grow weary," but are ready for discussion of this topic whenever and wherever it may be introduced. The cause of all this discussion is the football match which took place on Thanksgiving Day between the Wanderers and the Dalhousians, and was intended to decide the championship and awarding of the trophy. Young and old turned out to witness this game, thus evidencing the interest taken by all, and notwithstanding the disagreeable state of the weather, between two and three thousand people gathered on the Wanderers' Grounds, and excitement ran high. The match was a good one, both teams being very strong and each bent on victory, but after a hard struggle the Wanderers came off victors with a score standing 4 to 2, and of course felt very good. But the end was not yet. On the following morning the wearers of the red and black discovered that through some misunderstanding on Thursday their team had numbered sixteen men instead of the regulation number, fifteen. They at once notified the Captain of the College team, and in forfeiting the game proposed that another be played on Saturday last. This, however, did not meet the approval of the Dalhousians, who, we understand, claim the trophy without further play, and have appealed to the Maritime Provinces Union League for advice. Meanwhile matters are still unsettled, and the football enthusiasts of Halifax, whose interest in the race for the championship has been steadily growing as the season progressed, are eagerly awaiting a final decision. Opinions differ as to whether the presence of the sixteenth Wanderer was purely a mistake, many of the Dalhousians' friends firmly believing that the Wanderers were not honorably inclined. This is surely an unreasonable view to take of the matter, for even if our city boys could be guilty of such small and despicable conduct the risk would be too great to run, and in this case honesty would clearly prove to be the best policy. Friends of both of these teams of athletes cannot but regret the occurrence of this misunderstanding, but we hope to hear of an amicable settlement being arrived at before many days. The game to-morrow afternoon on the Royal Blue Grounds between Dalhousie's first fifteen and the team from Acadia College, Wolfville, promises to be very exciting and will no doubt be largely attended. The visitors are a sturdy crew, and the Dalhousians will have to put on their boldest front to meet them. We hear rumors of a reception to be given in honor of the Acadians on Tuesday evening at Dalhousie University, but cannot make any positive statement.

This is the last week of the Grau Opera Company's engagement at the Academy, and much regret will be felt at their departure by those who have frequented the theatre during the four weeks the Company has been playing in our city. Miss Edith Mason, the pretty little prima donna of the Company, has become a great favorite with the theatre-goers and will long be remembered. Her bright and winning manner accompanying a sweet, well-trained voice has gained her a host of admirers, as was evidenced at her complimentary benefit on Wednesday evening, when, at the request of a large number of citizens, "The Brigands" was put on. Several special features were introduced, and the costumes worn were exceedingly beautiful. The Company gave that pretty old opera, "The Bohemian Girl," on Monday and Tuesday evenings of this week, but did not maintain their reputation, as the piece was very badly rendered and showed great lack of study. The solos were weak and the choruses very much out of time, and taken as a whole this presentation of "The Bohemian Girl" might be counted a failure. Last evening and to-night the "Red Hussar" is on, and as this is an entirely new opera for Halifax, it will no doubt be well attended.

The society people of Dartmouth have formed a club, with the object of worshipping at the Shrine of Terpsichore one evening every fortnight. The first meeting of the season is to be held at Mrs. Douglas Dixon's this evening, where the youth, beauty and fashion of the city over the way will doubtless enjoy a right pleasant time. Such organizations as this enliven the long winter months, and it is surprising how quickly the weeks, or rather

fortnights, go by, when one evening in the period brings a settled entertainment. The Dartmouth people some years ago had another club, the Euterpean, which included not a little talent among its members. Dramatic performances, musical evenings and literary evenings—they published a paper, the *Mirror*—varied the programme of the season's meetings, with the never-failing "light fantastic too" getting its due share of attention. After the disbandment of this talented company there was a pause, but in a year or two the latent energy of our neighbors was once more manifested. They organized the "Fortnightly Club," very much on the lines of the "Euterpean," and met at the houses of various members as frequently as the name of the club indicated. The members of the St. George's Lawn Tennis Club were the first to start the "Fortnightly," but it rapidly extended until all the going-out people of the place were included. This club came to an end in the spring of 1878 with a large dance in the Reform Club Hall, and since then Dartmouth has not had any social organization until a few weeks ago, by the exertions of some of the leading society ladies, the present club was formed. The members are looking forward with pleasurable anticipation to the series of meetings, young and old alike joining with zest in the torpid, borean art. Our Dartmouth friends have a hospitable habit of including quite a number of Halifaxians in almost everything they undertake, which is duly appreciated on this side of the water. The citizens of Halifax and Dartmouth have many interests in common, and there are none more general than the social interests. Nearly everyone living in Dartmouth has as many relations and friends on this side as on the other side of the harbor, and were it not that the ferryboat ceased to ply at a quarter before twelve p.m., we would scarcely be aware of the excessive wetness lying between us and them. As it is, the social life of the two places is intimately connected, and so we feel assured that our readers will not think a few Dartmouth items out of place in City Chimes.

The season for summer outdoor sports is over, and that for toboggans, snowshoes and skates has not yet come. It is between whites, and pleasure-loving people are turning their attention indoors during the interval. Many entertainments are promised from now until Christmas, which is not so very far distant—only five weeks from to-day—and there will be no lack of bazaars with a plenitude of useful and fancy work offered for sale. These functions, presided over by the fair sex, may sometimes outnumber their willing patrons, but they appear to be firmly established institutions, and as such take a prominent place in the consideration of the ladies.

The "Past and Present" supper and bazaar, given by the ladies of Christ's Church, Dartmouth, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, was a great success. Some beautiful work was offered for sale, including a good deal of hand-painting and other art work done by that clever artist, Miss Lillian Collins. The fancy tables were under the charge of Mrs. Collins, Miss Collins, Mrs. Milsom, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Mellor, and other ladies, with a bevy of assistants, who did their best as sales-ladies for the nonce. The proceeds of the bazaar are intended for the cemetery fund, which the ladies have been working for during the past year or two. The supper was a separate department, under the able management of Mesdames Foster and Ellis, assisted by a corps of charming waitresses. The "past" supper was composed of comestibles of an old-fashioned kind, such as baked beans, which were prime—we never having tasted better even in the city of beans and culture itself—twisted doughnuts, etc., and all very good. The most attractive feature, however, was the pretty old-time costumes of the ladies-in-waiting. Powdered hair and patches are vastly becoming, and heighten the effect of bright eyes and rosy cheeks. The "present" supper was composed of all the good things of the day, served by young ladies with coque-tish little caps on their heads and attired in various becoming costumes of the latest mode. The proceeds of this unique supper are to be devoted to the organ fund, which we think would be largely added to by the results of the ladies' well-directed energies. In our last week's issue, we regret that Thursday, instead of Tuesday, was printed as the day for the bazaar, but we hope no one was led astray by it. Accidents will happen in the best regulated families, and mistakes of this sort sometimes occur in the hurry of getting out a paper.

Zera Semon is coming again and will take up his old quarters at the Lyceum, there to attract the usual crowd with his wonderful and mysterious workings. Zera always does well in Halifax, as elsewhere, and the old Lyceum will without any doubt be the scene of much merriment and amusement throughout the season to be opened on Monday. The *St. John Telegraph* has the following to say of Prof. Zera's wonderful performance:—"The renowned Zera Semon and his clever novelty company opened a week's engagement in the Institute last night by thoroughly delighting the senses and highly gratifying the acquisitive instincts of a large audience. It is safe to assert that no one left the building dissatisfied on either of these scores, while every second or third person carried home some handsome and useful memento of the performance. The enjoyment commenced when Zera and his little son appeared in the best series of legerdemain acts ever executed on a St. John stage. The most wonderful and puzzling creations in the line of magic were gone through with by the professor and his tiny coadjutor, each of whom amused the spectators by addressing and treating the other as though a perfect equality in age and everything else existed between them. The second feature was the world-famed Nelton in his difficulty jugglery, and here it may be stated that no one of all the clever jugglers who ever visited Canada could be compared with Nelton, either in variety of entertainment or in accuracy of execution. It is worth going miles to see the lamp act, wherein a large lighted table-lamp is placed on a stick, and the stick on a string, the combination being balanced by the operator's hands at each end."