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A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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THE HOME OF THE BLACK-LEG.—There is not only a literature, a grammar and a history dealing with the study and nature of criminality, but there is also a geography of crime in which the student of the dark science finds it well to verse himself. The criminal region of the world is in the south-easterly portion of Europe among the restless Danubian Principalities. The nations who feel most keenly the result of the constant plottings are Germany and Austria, who are alike powerless to interfere. The city of Bucharest is undoubtedly the centre of more intrigue and actual crime than any city of Europe or America, and although Paris, New York and London have at times been famous for their “crooks”, their achievements do not bear comparison with those of Bucharestians. A constant stream of pickpockets, sneak thieves and swindlers issue from this infamous city, and because of this vile blot on our civilization the whole world suffers.

THE CRITIC,

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

MONKEY TALK.—One of the most curious expeditions ever made in the name of science has been brought to an end by the arrival of Prof. Gaenier at Liverpool. The Professor has been living for three months in the heart of the African forest. He has been attended only by a trusted servant, and together the two have been content to lock themselves into a great iron cage and from that safe shelter to study the habits and language of the monkey tribe. The Professor has long believed that there was a monkey language which might easily be learned by man, and he reports that he has by means of his phonograph recorded the sounds made by his curious visitors, and that he has been able to find the counterpart of the expressions in the French language. To substantiate his claims the Professor has brought back with him two large apes with whom he can converse, and who can converse with him. One of them indeed is said to have picked up a number of French expressions which he uses with ease. It would be interesting to know the way in which the civilization of Europe will strike these denizens of Darkest Africa.

THE NEW FEVER TREATMENT.—A new treatment for cases of enteric fever is being widely discussed among medical men. Under the former methods of treatment the mortality in fevers of this kind has ranged from seventeen to thirty per cent., while by the new or Brand system the mortality has been reduced to seven and five-tenths per cent. The treatment is a simple one but requires skilled attendance. It consists of a series of tub-baths. The patient, whose temperature rises to 102.5° F., is placed in a portable bath-tub filled with water at 70° F. A dose of whiskey is given to prevent chilling and then for a quarter of an hour the patient is vigorously rubbed over the entire body. This over he is only dried, placed in bed, covered with a sheet, given a drink of milk and malt and left in the restful sleep which is almost sure to follow the treatment. The baths are frequently repeated. In light cases three or four a day are found sufficient, though in bad cases a course of six or eight a day is not found too much. It is claimed that by this new treatment many of the worst phases of the disease are corrected, that there is no stupor, delirium, and above all there is no wasting of the body. Should the new treatment be generally adopted it will revolutionize the appearance of the fever-patient who is convalescing. The gaunt, emaciated body, the low condition of the vital powers will become a thing of the past, and the patient under the new treatment will emerge as rosy and in as good condition as if he had just returned from a summer holiday.

SHOULD POCKET THE PURSE.—Supt. Byrnes of the New York Police Force has little sympathy with the women who are constantly making complaint to him of street robbery. He says that his imagination can conjure up no more certain temptation to a hungry or desperate man than the sight of a woman's helpless, tightly-gloved hand loosely grasping a large, handsome and apparently well-filled purse. The present mode of carrying in a public manner so tempting a prize is much to be deplored, for the thief is afforded an excellent opportunity and the woman is, in most cases, unable to make any resistance. About twenty years ago it was customary for women to dress much more gaily on the street, the silk street gown was always to be seen, and diamonds and all kinds of jewelry were deemed proper accompaniments. The newspapers of that day are full of tales of street robbery. Watches were stolen, breast-pins cleverly thieved, and even earrings were wrenched from the ears of their wearers, but as the fashion changed in favor of a quieter garb the rate of thefts was also speedily diminished. If women could but be induced to keep their purses out of sight in their pockets, or if pockets have become obsolete, in the puffs of their immense sleeves, Mr Byrnes thinks that there would be fewer complaints of street robbery laid before him.

ELECTRICITY AS A GO BETWEEN.—Some of the men who have been making a study of the problem of transforming the soft, rutty roads of the country into satisfactory hard roads, have decided that the expense involved is too great and that under the present system it is impossible to put and keep the roads in thoroughly good order. They note, however, the condition of the inhabitants of the State of Illinois, where, in almost every city or town of 4000 inhabitants, the electric street cars are at work. These roads are not merely city services, but they stretch from the city to the small outlying villages, and afford an easy mode of transport coming to the farmers, while at the same time the freight cars of the line carry in the country produce to the market. The idea with many of the road agitators now is that a system of electric railways should be mapped out for each state and that convict labor should be employed so that the usual expenditure of road building may be diminished. As all the outlying towns and villages would thus be brought into immediate connection with the centre market, the farmer would be spared all the inconvenience and expense to which he is now put on account of the impassability of the roads. The promoters of the scheme are more confident than we must confess are we ourselves, that they have found the only and true solution to the ever-present road problem.

THE NEED OF NIGHT SCHOOLS.—While there is a general and increasing interest shown in university extension there has been for some time but little interest shown in the rudimentary work which should be done in night schools. In every city and town there is a certain illiterate population over school age who desire, or who could be made to desire, educational privileges, and yet in almost every instance where a night school has been opened by which these needs may be met, the result has been unsatisfactory. One serious difficulty in schools of this kind is that the pupils are so ill assorted that the rough street element is allowed to creep in and become a constant centre of disturbance, that boys of schoolable age and boys who already possess the elementary education which the school can give are admitted, and that the ignorant working lad or man for whose benefit the schools were primarily established, cannot profit by the rapid instruction which appears sufficient for the two last classes of students. The schools to be effective should be made up of carefully selected scholars who are in need of the simple course of instruction, and an effort should be made to give careful individual work to each pupil. The ordinary course of instruction and the methods in the public schools cannot be adopted in the night schools if the best interests of the pupils are to be considered.

A BRIGHT BUSINESS WOMAN.—A clever woman who has her own living to make has opened a boarding house for plants in the city of New York. For many years her windows have been full of blossoming, healthy plants, and many applications came to her to board plants while their owners were out of the city, or to "bring on" valuable but unpromising flowers. This unsolicited patronage set the woman thinking, and she has now a beautiful green house which she is able to fill with visiting plants. She has also organized a system of plant-insurance by which the owners may be protected against loss, and as many of the boarding orchids are valued at \$1,000, she has no difficulty in obtaining patrons for her insurance scheme.

TO PREVENT BALDNESS.—At a recent drawing for conscripts in Paris, a medical officer recorded the fact that an unusually large number of the youths who presented themselves were almost totally bald. An inquiry was at once made as to the cause of this marked absence of hair, and at a meeting of the Council of Hygiene it was decided that the use of dirty brushes and especially clippers was responsible for the spread of the skin diseases which cause baldness. The council strongly recommend that legislation shall be enacted to prevent the use of the present clipper, which can only be cleansed with great difficulty, and that all barbers and hair-cutters shall be obliged to use disinfectants for the proper cleansing of brushes, combs and scissors.

THE DEPOSED QUEEN.—It is not generally known who is to be the sovereign of the Sandwich Islands, but it is evident that the choice lies between the deposed Queen Liliuokalani and the half Scotch half native Princess Kaiulani who is the next heir. In either event the power of the United States is greatly diminished, and the American planters who thought to stir up a revolution which would practically give them the control of the Islands have been badly beaten at their own game. The policy of Great Britain in the matter has been a quiet and effective one, and President Cleveland has shown much good sense in accepting the situation before the dignity of his Government could be called into question. President Harrison's fever for annexation would have been most inopportune under the present circumstances.

SHE WAS OTHERWISE ENGAGED.—It now transpires that a few years ago Princess Beatrice of Battenburg had an offer of marriage which was not made so generally known as is the general custom concerning the matrimonial affairs of the Royal Family. Three or four years ago, Lobengula, the fighting African sovereign, sent a number of envoys to Great Britain. They not only attended to the mission on which they were sent, but with one accord they fell in love with the Princess Beatrice, notwithstanding the fact that she was already a wife and a mother. Lobengula was so worked upon by their reports of her beauty and goodness that he at once proposed in a formal letter to annex the English Princess to his collection of wives and to settle upon her the magnificent dowry of 10,000 bullocks. It is alleged that he still resents the rejection as a suitor which he speedily received.

THE GAMBLER'S PARADISE.—The State of New Jersey has attained a doubtful sort of notoriety in connection with the pastime of gambling, and it well merits the title which has been bestowed upon it—"The Gambler's Paradise." The laws of the State legalize many forms of gambling, and there are no less than six large unlicensed race-courses where races may be run at any time, in any weather, without reference to the quality of the horses. A leading horse jockey, whose moral record is not savory, is an applicant for a seat in the United States Senate, and unless a strong tidal wave of reform sets in, he will probably attain his ambition. It would seem that New Jersey is tainted with the disease which has destroyed the manhood of the State of Louisiana, and that unless a sure and speedy cure can be effected, the demoralizing consequences of its gambling institutions will be felt far beyond the State borders.

THE MAN OF IDEAS.—One of the cleverest and most erratic men of the day is at present making a short visit to Canada. We refer to W. T. Stead, the well-known journalist, whose vagaries are ever before the public. There is perhaps no other man who rides so many hobbies and rides them all so well, as does Mr. Stead, and it is but necessary for the popularity of any of his schemes that the public should know the name of the new steed. He has already delivered a few lectures on a subject which interests him deeply—the ideal civic church. Mr. Stead believes that the church should look after the amusement and relaxation of its members, that civic and municipal affairs should be freely discussed in the pulpit, and that the liquor traffic should be wholly in the hands of church authorities. It is scarcely worth while to criticize Mr. Stead's new doctrine. We, in Canada, can hardly understand his attitude of mind nor can we appreciate ours, and we only regret that he is wasting what is perhaps good and careful thought upon problems which with us are happily imaginary. Mr. Stead's experiences in connection with the spiritual world are perhaps of deepest interest to us, and any lecture or talk in which he would explain his views on that always interesting question would be most entertaining if not instructive. He has recently published an interview with Lady Brooke which was conducted by "automatic telepathy," parties being several hundred miles apart and connected only by mind waves. A glance into this new science, or a few lessons in its practical applications to the exigencies of every-day life, would be most acceptable.

GOOD AND BAD BACTERIA.—Another comfort is to be taken away from this so unfortunately scientific generation, and henceforward thought of the little bacteria of cheese will obtrude itself at most unopportune moments. A learned authority on the subject of cheese-making claims that all taints, ill-flavors and peculiarities of cheese may be traced to the presence of active and disease-creating bacteria. In a cheese which is in perfect condition there are also bacteria—the "acid lactice"—to be found, but as these animalcules are essential to the proper condition of the cheese, they are by no means to be dreaded. The hurtful bacteria are those which have come from decomposed milk or from decayed food which has been supplied to that power behind the cheese—the cow.

THE TWIN SCREW CYCLE.—Frederick Heller, a young plumber of Caldwell, N. J., has invented an attachment which he claims will knock the best bicycle records yet made into a cocked hat. This wheel is of ordinary make, but to the frame that holds the rear axle two upright rods are attached. These are turned up at the top and run into the heavy brace upholding the saddle post. The steel shafts to which the propellers are fastened pass through bearings in these rods. Leather belts passing around drums at the axles supply the needed power. The propellers themselves, are made of brass and are of the usual electric fan shape. When the machine is in motion the fans make a loud whirring noise, and a cloud of dust follows the rider as he wheels out of sight. A patent has been applied for, but it is hardly to be supposed that this novel twin screw machine will interfere with the sales of its less speedy brothers.

THE INDUSTRIOUS SPIDER.—Men sometimes find strange uses for the most unpromising of Nature's children, but to Ernest Reyber, the proprietor of a large bottling establishment at Chattanooga, must be awarded the distinction of having been the first to utilize the spider as an assistant in the business of bottling. In the large hall where the bottling is chiefly carried on some six thousand spiders have spun their webs. The cobwebs cover the ceiling, veil the windows, and are even woven to and from the stationary part of the apparatus. The sugar and syrups which are being constantly handled naturally attract swarms of flies, cockroaches, etc., and if some means of exterminating them were not provided, it would be impossible to keep them from polluting the liquids. The spiders on the contrary have no taste for sweet things, but they are on the alert to weave their meshes so as to ensnare all flying or creeping things. So thoroughly do they perform the task of scavenging that there is no need for the proprietor to supplement their efforts in any way, and by constantly cultivating and encouraging the growth of his spider friends he has a most important branch of his business attended to gratuitously.

A FORTUNE IN LABOR.—There is a common and deeply-rooted belief prevalent among young people that there is "no money in work," and that unless a man chances to make a lucky hit by speculation or otherwise, or if he has no influential friends to push him, it will be difficult, if not impossible, for him to obtain a fortune. It has been said that no man can accumulate \$1,000,000 without doing injustice to some one, or without making some others poorer by his theft. This may have been true in the old days of hand labor, but it is certainly not true of to-day. The man who can lay by a small capital is in the way to make his fortune, if he has but the skill and knowledge necessary for the proper placing of his money. A great car-builder who died recently left an estate worth over \$8,000,000. His money was honestly and honorably got together, and yet at the age of seventeen he was absolutely penniless, having only his two untrained hands between himself and absolute poverty. His method of fortune-making was simple. He first learned to build cars. His next step was to employ a man who worked under his direction, then, as his capital increased, he enlarged his business until he employed several hundred men. Thus by his own unaided efforts the lad who began his working life on a wage of \$1.00 per week was at the end of his life time in receipt of a weekly income of \$10,000. The moral of this story of work and pluck is an obvious one.

A CALL FOR VACCINATION.—It is now many months since our attention has been called to the presence of small-pox in our Province, and there is reason to believe that the once dreaded disease has been and can be robbed of its horrors by means of the simple process of vaccination. Yet there is a danger into which our people are not unlikely to fall. We have grown so accustomed to immunity from the disease that hundreds, yes, even thousands of our people, are disregarding the simple process by which the immunity is secured. The carelessness is not confined to the people alone, for it is but a few weeks since two celebrated physicians of New York contracted a severe form of the disease from a patient whom they were treating, and since these men who thoroughly believed in the need and efficacy of vaccination have been so lax as to neglect the trifling operation, there must certainly be an immense number of non-professional or more ignorant men who have also neglected the precaution. Vaccination to be effective should be performed every seven years. The widespread idea that so long as the scar is visible the disease is not to be dreaded, should be widely combatted. There are many people to whom the theory of vaccination is utterly unknown—there are even those who regard it as a blood cleansing process, not unlike the traditional molasses and sulphur treatment. The old adage—"In time of peace prepare for war," should not be forgotten by us, and during the present lull we should endeavor to make sure of continued protection from the disease which has been characterized as "the scourge of the middle ages."

The Worst Disease—Dyspepsia
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K. D. C. Relieves
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K. D. C. Cures
Midnight Dyspepsia.

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

CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THANKSGIVING.

I praise Thee while my days go on;
I love Thee while my days go on;
Through dark and dearth, through fire and frost
With emptied arms and treasure lost,
I thank Thee while my days go on.

'Waiter, it is almost half an hour since I ordered that turtle soup.'
Waiter—Sorry, Sir, but you know how slow turtles are.

MISNOMERS BOTH.—'Curious name,' said Hicks. 'The idea of calling a worm that is all curves an angle-worm. 'But as bad as calling a cake that raises the deuce with you an angel-cake.'

Though Chicago a fine place to visit,
And the fair a sublime spot to roam,
Yet for living and comfort exquisite,
There is certainly no place like home.

The Sage—In choosing a wife, young man, you must not look for beauty alone.

The Youth—Of course not. It is the other kind of girl that one may expect to find alone.

UNANSWERABLE LOGIC.—Smith—Say, Jones, which of us two is the smartest?

Jones—I am, because I know already, while you have to ask for information on the subject.

AN UNLUCKY BLOCK.—E.—Don't let us turn down this street.

F.—Why not?

E.—Because it's unlucky for me to pass the next block. There are precisely thirteen people to whom I owe money living on it.

FICTION IN LOVE

Maud was twenty and Leila nineteen.
When the latter became a fiancee;
Though Leila was married at twenty-five,
Yet—Maud is twenty—no to-day!

SEASIDE NOTE.—'Did you pick up any weight by going to the seashore, Smihy?'

'I did, indeed, Brown—gained one hundred and twenty-five pounds.'

'Pshaw! Impossible!'

'Fact, my dear fellow. Come up to the house and I will introduce you to her. We were married last week.'

Mr. Bennet is a bright and well preserved old gentleman, but to his little granddaughter Mabel he seems very old indeed. She had been sitting on his knee, and looking at him seriously for some moments one day, when she said, 'Grandpa, were you in the Ark?' 'Why, no, my dear,' gasped her astonished grandparent, 'Mabel's eyes grew large and round with astonishment. 'Then why weren't you drowned?' she asked.

A GOOD STORY.—Some one tells of a dude in a horsecar who, seeing a young lady whom he thought to be impressed with his personal charms, crossed over and took a seat beside her and said:

'Haven't I met you somewhere before?'

To which she replied, in a voice heard by other passengers:

'I am not quite sure, but I think you are the man that stole our spoons.'

The passengers laughed and the dude left the car.

WANTED IT ABSOLUTELY SAFE.—When the panic was at its height an excited porter in a South Side hotel) asked for half an hour's leave of absence one day in order that he might take his money out of a bank and put it in a safer place. It was granted, and at the end of the stipulated time he returned, looking immensely relieved.

'Well, Jacobs,' said his employer, 'did you draw your money out?'

'I did, sir,' replied Jacobs.

'What bank was it in?'

'It was in a safety deposit vault.'

'The mischief it was! And where have you deposited it now?'

'I gave it to the old woman, sir.'

THE POETS AND THANKSGIVING.—England's greatest poet, Shakespeare, says:

How sharper than a serpent's tooth
It is to have a thankless child.

Fielding gruffly remarks:

When I'm not thanked, I'm thanked enough;
content, apparently, with goodly fare the year around; while Wordsworth give evidence of having suffered the after effects of the feast, groaning,

Alas! the gratitude of men
Hath often left me mourning.

Charles Lamb voiced the sentiments of the majority of Thanksgiving diners, in his well-known response to the coachman's inquiry:

'Full inside.' 'Yes, thank you: that last piece of pie did the business for me.' How often it does!

Tennyson declares that he 'will not eat his heart alone,'—leaving it doubtful whether he means to bid guests to this unwonted banquet, or to add the more customary viands.

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'She
Looketh
Well

to the ways of her household." Yes, Solomon is right; that's what the good housekeeper everywhere does, but particularly in Canada.

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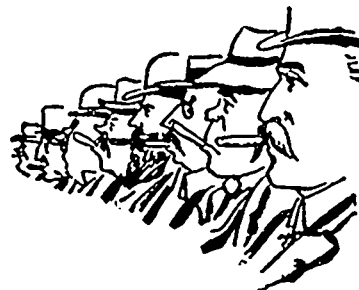


the New Shortening, instead of lard. And this is in itself a reason why "she looketh well" in another sense, for she eats no lard to cause poor digestion and a worse complexion.

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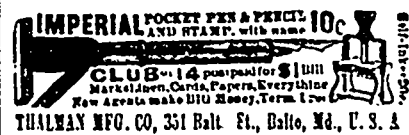
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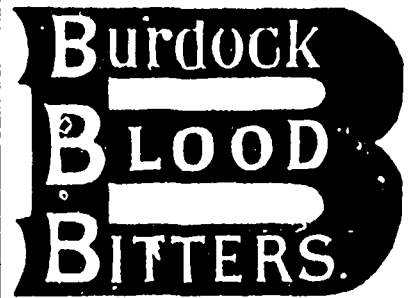


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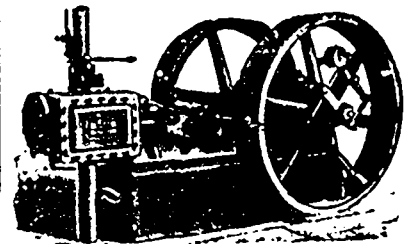
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Plans and specification can be seen and form of tender and all necessary information obtained at this Department and at the office of Mr. C. E. W. McDowell, Resident Engineer, Halifax, N. S., after Wednesday, 15th instant.

Persons are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with their actual signature.
An accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.
The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Nov. 9th, 1913.

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IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, &c.

HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

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

FRAUDULENT RAILWAY TICKETS.—Railway circles in the United States have just made the discovery that excursion tickets to the World's Fair have been extensively counterfeited, with the result that several of the leading trunk lines have been defrauded to the extent of upwards \$20,000. The counterfeit tickets were so well executed that they were not detected by the conductors who took them up.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.—Colin Leaman, formerly of Truro and a brother of James A. Leaman of this city, was murdered and robbed at Brockton, Mass., on the 26th April, 1892. The efforts to discover the perpetrators of the crime were without success, and the affair has been shrouded in mystery, but it now seems that the criminals have been discovered and arrested. The parties implicated are three in number named Mahar, Luddy and Smith, and the evidence against them seems very strong.

MR. BARRY DISCHARGED.—Mr. Justice Weatherbe, on Monday gave his decision in the Barry matter. It will be remembered that two court commissioners ordered the prisoner's discharge after hearing the evidence, and an appeal was taken from their decision. It was the appeal that was heard by Mr. Justice Weatherbe, and which, in his decision he dismisses, sustaining the decision of the commissioners and ordering the discharge of the accused. Mr. Barry was freed about ten o'clock, and went off with his counsel.

If you have as many friends as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, you are a fortunate person.

ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY.—Mr. F. W. W. Doane, City Engineer, who has been visiting Chicago and other leading cities where he has made a study of the best system for electric street propulsion, has now laid his report before the Board of Works. It is entirely in favor of the overhead trolley system, and now that this point is settled we may look for the speedy application of electrical power to the propulsion of our street cars. Yarmouth and St. John have now in successful operation electrical lines, and there is every reason to believe that when electricity is finally applied in Halifax it will prove a great financial success, besides being an improvement that will add greatly to the comfort of our citizens. As improvements are continually being made the delay will result in giving Halifax one of the best equipped lines on the Continent.

CITY ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE.—The city assessment committee met again Monday evening. Ald. Morrow reported that he had ascertained that a great deal of information could be secured from the royal engineers' plan, and that the military would be willing to allow its use in the preparation of a city plan for the assessors' use. The committee spent the evening principally in discussing tax exemptions. No formal action was taken, but the committee were of opinion that only purely charitable institutions should be exempted; that churches and educational institutions should be taxed on the site only on which the buildings stand, and that all other property in the city, except military and government real estate, (which cannot be reached), should be assessed. The committee has yet to discuss what its idea is of an equitable system of civic taxation. So far the discussion has simply been of possible amendments to the present law.

HEAVY GALE WITH GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—On Sunday and Monday Great Britain and France were visited by one of the most destructive gales that has visited those countries for years. In the Channel many wrecks of steamers and vessels are reported with great loss of life, while on the land the roads were blocked by great drifts of snow. The storm was unprecedented in its fury and did great damage on the French coast. A London despatch of the 20th states:—The whole Kentish coast is strewn with wrecks of large and small vessels. It is believed the maritime underwriters will sustain heavy losses through the storm. Reports from many points along the coast this evening show the gale had spent its fury. A heavy sea is running. The list of disasters grows rapidly. Between Calais and Dunkirk 58 vessels are ashore at six o'clock. Most of the fishing boats, two steamers, seven or eight barques are ashore along the coast near Calais. 17 more dead bodies were recovered this afternoon. Many houses were unroofed last night in Calais and Dunkirk. The streets were swept clean of obstructions. A lifeboat from Dover this afternoon rescued eight men from a sinking schooner. At Scarborough, on the Yorkshire coast, several houses are blown down and many unroofed. Fifteen fishing smacks are missing from the town. On the same date the report from Cherbourg was as follows:—The storm was increasing in violence all day. The wind this evening was blowing a perfect hurricane. Seafaring men say they never saw such a storm. Fears are entertained for the safety of the breakwater here.

ANARCHISTS AT WORK.—On Monday last two bombs were exploded in the office of the mayor of Tarrate, Spail.

EARTHQUAKE IN PERSIA.—A despatch from Meshed, Persia, says two-thirds of the town was destroyed by an earthquake Friday evening last. It is thought the loss of life was large.

FOR THE CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS.—As city news is of a very uninteresting character this week it may be well instead of commenting on the events which have transpired to devote space to a few suggestions for Christmas week. Busy hands are already at work, and puzzled brains are striving to solve the problem of what to make for one friend, what to purchase for another, and so on. Probably if one's pocket book resembled the widow's cruse of oil that the good book tells us of there would be small difficulty in selecting appropriate gifts for all one's friends, but alas at this time we generally find our funds sadly inadequate to the demands made upon them. Our hearts are larger than our bank accounts, and as many dear ones come to mind to whom we want to give some remembrance when the Christmas tide rolls in, it becomes necessary for us to make much out of little, and to devise some pretty, dainty and acceptable articles which can be sent with Christmas greetings. Firstly it is well to remember that it is not always the things that are most needed or most useful which give the greatest pleasure to the recipient. A little bit of luxury once a year is very sweet to those who have few of the unnecessary good things of life. Therefore in many cases it is wise to give something that your friend would not purchase even though it was ardently desired. Books are nearly always acceptable to boys, dainty gifts from the jewelers to girls, something pretty for the home to the housekeepers, while something genuinely useful may be given to the fathers and mothers.

A pretty idea is given in *The Modern Priscilla* for a good housewife's linen closet. Buy a dozen hemstitched linen doilies of the very smallest size; make six little bags filled with perfumed cotton to fit inside the hemstitching, and lace over them two of the doilies with baby ribbon run through the hemstitching. Lavender is the most appropriate perfume for house linen, and therefore one might use the lavender alone, instead of perfumed wool, working the upper dolly with sprays of the flower, and lacing them with lavender ribbon. This set of sachets cannot prove other than a welcome addition to your friend's household treasures.

Doll sachets are also very pretty. The foundation for some of these are the small Japanese dolls, many of which have such odd little faces. India silk with a flower design makes the prettiest dresses, the pattern of which is merely that of an oblong bag sewed up at the bottom, only allowing the chubby feet to protrude and gathered to fit the neck. Before closing it at the top, stuff with cotton wool, and sprinkle with sachet powder; make wide sleeves of crepe or some gauzy material, cross ribbon over the waist in front and tie in a big bow behind. These may be used for pin cushions by stuffing the skirt with suitable material. The combs of your own hair are admirable for this purpose, being light and easily shaken up without taking the doll apart. There is no objection to combining the two purposes of sachet and pin cushions, which can easily be compassed by tacking a small, flat but well perfumed sachet at the back where each stab of a pin in front will shake the object and cause it to scatter its sweet odors.

More grotesque but not so dainty are the cushions made from little Chinese manikins holding a slender rod between their fingers which can be bought for a few cents at Japanese stores. Two strips of four inch ribbon about seven inches long, sewed up like a bag and completely closed at the bottom, must be stuffed quite firmly with wool wadding before securing it to the waist. The upper part of the costume is made as in the first instance, and sometimes they are hung up by the queue. Another trifle that can never prove obnoxious is a silver or gold hat pin; indeed, if it be of gold, it can scarcely be placed among the trifles. "This is my one piece of jewelry," said a girl displaying one of these pins as a last year's Christmas gift, "but oh, how useful it is, and how it sticketh closer than a brother. When I take off my hat, I use it so," suiting the action to the word, by thrusting it through the soft masses of her black hair, where its gold head gleamed brightly, "or so" winding it in and out among the folds of lace on her bodice, "if I am travelling and want to cut the leaves of my magazine, presto! it becomes a paper cutter, and I saved my best dress one day when I was caught in the storm by pinning it up with my hat pin." From which I gathered that a hat pin comes under the head of useful, ornamental and sensible as applied to Christmas gifts. A heart shaped photograph frame of white linen with a spray of forget-me-not painted on it, makes an acceptable gift. Another has loose pansies scattered over it, a third daisies. A quaint gift which will make the receiver laugh heartily, is a large heart shaped card decorated with two owls on a branch in the lower right hand corner, and in the center of the card is inscribed;

"They met and they parted by the light of the moon.
The next day he sent her a souvenir spoon."

On the upper left hand corner is fastened in a souvenir spoon. A large down cushion covered with washable linen and bordered with a big frill is a welcome addition to a man's easy chair, and will be sure to bring to his heart many kind thoughts of the giver. Do you know that a pot of growing flowers, in bloom if possible, is a delightful gift for a dear "shut in"? A real fancy black silk apron or a soft creamy lace cap will cheer grandpa's heart, and a new necktie or some initialed linen handkerchiefs will please the loved grandfather of the family. For the little folks "bought things" are generally easily selected. And now just a word to the generous souls who are bent on giving. Don't give all your attention, time and money to gifts for your own, but bear in mind some individual or family who will receive no call from Santa Claus. Thoughtful remembrance of such as these give almost as great joy to those who give as to those who are made glad by the gifts.

REPAIRS TO SHIP COUNTY OF YARMOUTH.—Captain J. Taylor Wood, Boston Marine insurance company, Captain Douglass, Windsor, and Captain Montiebt, Maitland, held a survey on the ship County of Yarmouth on Tuesday. She has 70 men employed repairing her. The job will cost \$15,000.

No other sarsaparilla has equaled Hood's in the relief it gives in severest cases of dyspepsia, sick headache, biliousness, etc.

MINING STRIKE SETTLED.—The great coal mining strike in England has been settled through the intervention of Gladstone, and the men have returned to work at the old rate of wages. This is to continue until spring, when the board of arbitration will settle the future rate. It is a victory so far for the strikers. A bill providing for the naturalization of miners passed its first reading in the house of commons on the 17th November.

U. S. TARIFF.—The committee having the revision of the United States tariff in hand will be able to report in a week or ten days, and it is useless to speculate on its provisions. It is generally conceded, however, that coal and iron will be on the free list and possibly wool, lead and silver ores and lime. Free coal and iron would greatly benefit this Province, and so the official publication of the tariff is awaited here with great interest.

THEATRICAL.—Dan McCarthy and his well balanced company are drawing large and delighted audiences at the Academy. "The Rambler from Clare" is a decided hit and chock full of fun. The farm yard scene with its hens, pig, billygoat, etc., wandering over the stage, is the delight of the small boy, and there is besides good acting, singing and dancing. All in search of an evening of real enjoyment should see "The Rambler from Clare."

EXHIBITION OF 1894.—On Monday afternoon the joint exhibition committee of the City Council and Halifax County Agricultural Society met in the committee room of the City Hall. Those present were: Hon. Wm. H. Fielding, J. F. Stairs M. P., Hon. M. J. Power, Mayor Keefe, Alex. Stephen, W. C. Anderson, Dr. Lawson and Ald. Mosher, Dennis, Dugan and Allen. On motion Mayor Keefe took the chair. After remarks from several members and explanations of the financial situation, a committee of seven was appointed to ascertain the cost of putting up new sheds and making other changes. Preparations for next year's exhibition are well under way.

FINANCIAL FLURRIES.—The shipping firms of Troop & Sons, the oldest house in that business in St. John, are in difficulties. Heavy marine losses are the cause, but it is believed that a compromise will be effected, and the firm continue.

The sensation of the day is the trouble in the Bank of England. It is not definitely known what the loss is, but it is rumored that cashier May, whose son is connected with a trust company now insolvent, had advanced large sums to the concern, which are lost. The amount is stated at \$1,000,000 and may be more. The cashier has been removed, but as he acted within the scope of his authority there can be no action against him.

Clergymen, students and overtaxed business men will find a wonderful recuperative agent in Puttner's Emulsion, which contains Phosphorus (brain food) in the most assimilable form.

AFFAIRS AT HAWAII.—President Cleveland and Secretary of State, Gresham, having sent Minister Willis to Hawaii with instructions not to recognize the Dole Government, but to aid in the restoration of the Queen, have evidently drawn down upon themselves the anger of the Jingoites or Annexationists. Two of the leading California dailies call for the impeachment of the President. It is claimed that he has usurped the powers of Congress, but when the facts are all known it will be found that the President has acted in the only honorable way left open to him, and that the whole scheme to depose the Queen was disgraceful, the use of the United States naval forces being entirely illegal. The report of Commissioner Blount on Hawaiian affairs, which is to be sent to Congress in two weeks, shows that the overthrow of the Queen was accomplished only by the most shameful interference on the part of Minister Stevens and abuse of his power, and that his position and the presence of marines and machine guns from the Boston overawed the Queen and her supporters, and that nothing else but the interference of the United States would have induced the Queen to surrender. It is also true she did surrender, with the express understanding, accepted by President Dole, of the provisional government, that the case was to be reviewed at Washington and justice done her by the President of the United States.

A SERIOUS JOKE.—A Montreal despatch of the 20th states:—Three very foolish young Frenchmen have got themselves into a serious scrape by a conspiracy to blow up Nelson's monument, on Jacques Cartier square. The young men are Honore Mercier, son of Hon. H. Mercier, ex-premier of the province of Quebec; Paul De Martigny, son of Dr. De Martigny, and Alphonse Pelland, brother of Mr. Pelland, the lawyer. The French have long objected to Nelson's monument occupying a position on such a prominent French square, and recently Michael Vidal has been writing inflammatory articles in *La National* calling Nelson some very bad names and claiming the monument of such a man in their midst was an insult to French-Canadians. The three young men got a dynamite cartridge and fuse to remove the odious monument. A friend gave the story to the police, who captured the three conspirators about 12:30 Monday morning, near the monument, with cartridge and fuse in their possession. The cartridge was powerful enough to not only blow the monument but the buildings on either side of the square to pieces. The three young men were locked up, and this morrow admitted to bail and the preliminary trial fixed for Nov. 23. It is believed the three young men were not alone responsible for the plot. There may be interesting developments. There is little doubt that the French people hate the sight of Nelson's monument and would not object to its removal.

BREAD, OATMEAL AND CHICORY.—The Montreal people who are clamoring for cheap bread and who are arranging for a Co-operative Supply Co., have engaged the services of a "food-student" from Belgium, who, if he is properly backed, promises to supply bread, oatmeal and chicory to the people at almost nominal rates. He states that the six pound white loaf can be made profitable even when it is paid for at the rate of ten cents per loaf, and that the universal oatmeal can be supplied with profit to the company at a much lower rate than is now in vogue. The "food-student" wishes to establish chicory farms with the idea of making chicory as popular and as cheap a drink as it is in many European countries. The cultivation of chicory in Canada would open a new industry to our farmers, and the product would not only be used within the Dominion, but it would probably take the place of the European chicory now used in the United States. It is also claimed that chicory is a more wholesome drink than coffee, and that it can be produced for two-thirds of the cost of the present common morning beverage.

SOAP TO THE QUEEN



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

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.—It is said that C. R. Barry intends to bring an action for \$20,000 damages against the C. P. R. for false imprisonment.

DOERING-BRAUER CONCERT.—The pupils recital at the Doering-Brauer Conservatory of Music Tuesday evening was a success in all particulars, and was a credit to the Institution.

DALHOUSIE AGAIN VICTORIOUS.—The annual inter-collegiate match between Dalhousie and Acadia came off Saturday on the Crescents' Grounds, and resulted in a victory for Dalhousie with a score of 6 points to 2. The Dalhousie juniors also defeated the Crescents.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies —OR— Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa



which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Best Remedy for Catarrh is the Best Fastest to Use and Cheapest **CATARRH** Sold by druggists or sent by mail, Soc. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

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

SKODA'S DISCOVERY contains MORE SARSAPARILLA than any Sarsaparilla made.



CLIFTON WEST.

"People said I would die!" A TERRIBLE CASE OF **Blood Poisoning!** SKODA VICTORIOUS!

THE FOLLOWING CASE WILL BE VOUCHERED FOR BY MANY OF THE BEST CITIZENS OF BELFAST, AND THE CASE THAT FOLLOWS IS TRUTHFULLY RECORDED.

"For months I had been a great sufferer from supposed Blood Poisoning, and its attendant results. My legs would swell to twice their ordinary size, and from my feet to my hips both legs were one solid mass of great purple sores. My arms and body also became affected in like manner. Ceaseless itching and burning tormented me day and night. I lost my appetite. My bowels became constipated. I was much reduced in flesh. People said I would die, and I had heard there was no help for me. This was my condition when I began taking SKODA'S DISCOVERY and SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS. I felt better. My condition improved. I soon commenced to improve. After using these REMEDIES four weeks I had gained fifteen pounds in flesh, and improved in every way."

BETTER and body also became affected in like manner. Ceaseless itching and burning tormented me day and night. I lost my appetite. My bowels became constipated. I was much reduced in flesh. People said I would die, and I had heard there was no help for me. This was my condition when I began taking SKODA'S DISCOVERY and SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS. I felt better. My condition improved. I soon commenced to improve. After using these REMEDIES four weeks I had gained fifteen pounds in flesh, and improved in every way.

Less than one year of the DISCOVERY with SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS and SKODA'S OINTMENT, has completely cured me. My appetite is excellent. Swelling all gone. **COLD** from my legs. Food digests well. Bowels in good condition. And my skin is free from sores and blotches, and only the ugly scars upon my legs tell of my previous trouble. Belfast, Me. CLIFTON WEST.

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Genuine Clearance Cash Sale.

G. M. SMITH & CO.

Offer their entire Large and Superior Stock during November and December at
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

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

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

OLD ST. ANDREWS.

Do you recall that autumn night,
 O wife—so passing dear to me—
 When first we wandered by moonlight
 In old Saint Andrews by the sea?
 What charm was there on wave and shore,
 What romance in each quiet street!
 Were all the hours we knew before
 One half so rare, one half so sweet?

How bright the evening star peeped out,
 And trembled like a drop of gold,
 Where ripples in their sheeny rout
 Were to the sands heedless rolled;
 What fairy hush was in the air;
 How clear the tide far-off was heard;
 And, rapt in love's enchantment there,
 'T would break the spell—our softest word!

Your hand in mine, what falling star,
 Swift sinking in the vault obscure,
 What waves of portent, on yon bar,
 Could make our hearts seem insecure?
 And if your lips were touched by mine—
 As none but yours may ever be—
 Then earth and sky were all divine,
 In old Saint Andrews, by the sea.

The dog's shrill bark we well could hear
 Sound from the hill in that soft hour;
 We well could see upon the pier
 The friendly flash from light-house tower;
 A rill gushed down the wave to greet,
 The wave rolled in with silvery gleo;
 And sight and sound, with thee, were sweet,
 In old St. Andrews, by the sea.

Ah, change and chance with us have been!
 How many a joy has flown away!
 The moonlit sea is as serene
 Beneath the mild September ray;
 And to my heart each scene is fair
 And sacred still, because of thee,
 For, dearest one, I found thee there,
 In old Saint Andrews, by the sea!

—PASTOR FELIX.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

NOW THAT IT IS DEAD.

I.

All the willows wave so cold,
 And the sands lie grey.
 Merry summer has grown old
 As the dying day.
 So, pile the faggots on,
 Ma petite, Mark.

II.

Don't remember, ma petite,
 How the river sped,
 And we lost the noonday heat
 Where the currents led.
 So, here's a health to it,
 Now that it is dead.

—THEODORE ROBERTS.

LOVE FOUND A WAY.

THIS FOREIGNER MARRIED A JAPANESE GIRL AND FACED THE OLD MIKADO.

At one time if a Japanese girl married a foreigner she was instantly decapitated. A Portuguese gentleman whom we met related his experience in this direction. He came here 30 years ago and fell in love with a Japanese girl. Her parents warned her of the fatal consequences of marrying him. He was young and ardent, and she romantic.

'If you agree to marry me I will die with you,' he said.

'Then I will marry you, die or live,' the pretty maiden said.

He was a Catholic, and he had promised his parents not to marry out of his religion.

'Will you join the Catholic church?' he asked.

'Join anything,' she replied, 'for we die together.'

They eloped and visited the nearest priest, who advised them against their fatal marriage, but to no purpose.

'She cannot be baptized, confirmed and married all in the same day,' said the priest.

'She must,' said the lover.

'I must,' said she, 'for we both die to-morrow morning.'

The priest waived a few customary rules to fit the occasion, and performed all three ceremonies at once, and then interceded for the bride's life. The

mikado decided that he could not behold the Portuguese, but the girl should die. The priest warned him, saying, 'She is now a Portuguese tool and you had better postpone the decapitation ceremony until you confer with the Portuguese government.'

Time was granted. The priest persuaded. The Portuguese government demanded.

After a correspondence which lasted five years, and in which the British, American and other consuls or representatives took much interest, the young woman was permitted to live. Mr. LaRosa, the happy husband, is now in business, with a family surrounding him.

He, it is said, is the first European who dared to marry a Japanese.

MY OLD RAG DOLL.

Last night I searched the garret for a long-forgotten book,
 And as I pried and peered about, down in a rusty nook
 I found what made me all at once forget what I was after,
 And filled my eyes with springing tears and altered my voice to laughter,
 And up I took it, wondering, with cob webs, dust and all,
 And held it close against my heart—
 My old rag doll,

Oh, dear, forgotten childhood's joy! Oh, precious, long-lost treasure!
 I cannot tell why such a pain was mingled with the pleasure;
 I cannot tell just why the tears fell fast from eyes bent over
 That dusty, dear, old-fashioned thing—I only know I love her!
 I only know that "Polly" in her little ragged shawl
 Is mine once more—is mine again—
 My old rag doll.

Dear old relic of childhood—of that happy, happy time
 When life meant play and sunshine and every joy was mine;
 When care was all unknown to me and every bright to-morrow
 Was but an echo of to-day! There rarely came a sorrow,
 But when my fair horizon was stirred by sudden squall,
 There was naught that gave me comfort like
 My old rag doll.

The old, familiar dirty face, with features done in ink,
 And the little faded ribbon tied with many a childish prink,
 And the dusty plaid merino of the little time-worn gown,
 And the tiny knitted stocking o'er the shoe-tops slipping down,
 There on the garret floor I sat and brooded o'er them all,
 And longed for that sweet childhood with
 My old rag doll.

And though I am a woman, with a woman's work and care,
 And though I look each morning for the silver in my hair,
 And all my golden childhood is but a happy dream,
 Somehow to-day its perfect joys a little nearer seem
 Since I found her in the garret, with the cob-webs, dust and all,
 That dearest relic of the past—
 My old rag doll.

—Harriet Francine Crocker, in July.

CONGRESSMAN PICKLER'S CONTINUED STORY.

The House dearly loves a good story. It will go out of its way at any time and interrupt and indefinitely postpone any sort of debate to listen to one. Last Monday Mr. Pickler was speaking under the five minute rule.

'And now, Mr. Speaker,' he said, 'I will conclude my remarks with a story concerning a Jewish friend of mine—'

The Speaker's gavel fell. 'The time of the gentleman from North Dakota has expired,' he said.

'Move that the gentleman's time be extended one minute,' yelled a member, bounding out of his chair as though someone had placed a bent pin in it.

'I desire to return my thanks,' said Mr. Pickler. 'The courtesy which has been shown me awakes a responsive chord in my bosom. It is not often that, in a great national crisis like the present, one man is allowed to occupy the floor to the exclusion of all others. In the ensuing years I shall carry with me to my dying day as one of my most precious memories the recollection of the kindness which was made manifest in the motion of my friend. If I fail to express my gratitude in terms sufficiently direct, believe me that it is not a fault of my heart, but merely an inability of the tongue. I will now conclude my brief and unimportant remarks upon this great question with a story of a Jewish friend of mine, who—'

'The time of the gentleman from North Dakota has expired,' said the Speaker.

'Move that his time be extended one minute,' called another man on the anxious seat.

There was no objection, and Mr. Pickler proceeded to re-express his gratitude at some length. When he reached the third reference to his Jewish friend the merciless gavel fell once more, cutting off the anecdote in the bloom of its youth.

The performance was repeated some half a dozen times. The pages of the *Record* show that the story was never finished. His Jewish friend is still a mystery to everyone except himself. Possibly some day when public building bills are occupying the attention of the House he may get the chance to finish a story that must be very funny, else he would not have tried so hard to tell it.—*Washington Post*.

CANDOR AND COURTESY.

THEY ARE NOT ANTAGONISTIC, BUT VERACITY SHOULD BE CIRCUMSPECT AND KIND.

Hawthorne used to say, "God may forgive sins, but awkwardness has no forgiveness in heaven or on earth." If for awkwardness we substitute undue candor, we might still be speaking temperately. You do not invite to the christening the caller who looked kindly but firmly at your pretty baby and said she thought this child would be rather good looking, as he

resembled his father's family. It may be safely said that the person who assures us that we have fallen off five years in one will never be dear in memory. She has spoken the truth, but henceforth we shun her as if she were a modern Sapphira. If we feel self elected to tell our friends the unpleasant things which have been said no matter how truthfully, about themselves or those dear to them, we must expect to share in the odium of the message delivered.

By the laws of some occult science not yet formulated, we become in a measure what we are told we are. To the woman who has said we look dead and faded, every tinge of yellow in our skin responds, and we believe that much time passed in her society would convert us into a mummy. When with those in whose love and appreciation we have confidence, we bring forth the answering fruits of worth and loveliness, while the consciousness that our associates consider us stupid and unamiable has a tendency to paralyze every brilliant attribute and unselfish action. "Kindness, kindly expressed," like the witch hazel wand, makes the desert blossom like a rose, while the follower of undue candor loses half the sweetness and fruitage of life.

Are we to infer, then, that candor and courtesy are antagonistic? By no means. But we believe that voracity should be governed by the rules of the old nursery game of 'how, when and where.' The manner of speaking the truth divinely taught held this injunction, 'In love.' The candor that publicly criticises or that points out defects at the time and place where those defects cannot be remedied is unpardonable. The sum of the whole matter is this—while the love of truth should be the cardinal point of our religion, our creed should be broad enough to embrace the gracious precedent of the heroine of wisdom in whose lips was the law of kindness.—*Harper's Bazar.*

FASHIONS OF BIBLE TIMES.

Could anything be more dryly humorous than the following: "Women who indulge in the prevailing fashion of dress sleeves are advised to open their Bible and read Ezekiel, 13th chap., 18th verse, which text says: "Woe to the women who sew pillows to all arm-holes."

There are many more of what may be called hints to fashionable women in this part of the scriptures, which seem to indicate that there is no new thing under the sun in feminine apparel—not even puffed sleeves, and certainly not "crisping pins." But happily some of these fashions are obsolete; for if women now wore, in addition to the pillows sewed to their sleeves the "tinkling ornaments about their feet, and the cauls (cuffs are still a fashionable frivolity, but they are spelled differently), and the round tires like the moon, and the muffers, and the ornaments of the legs, and the nose jewels, and the wimples," all of which, (together with several other things which are still in fashion) Issah complained bitterly about, the state of fashionable society would be even worse than it is now.—*Boston Transcript.*

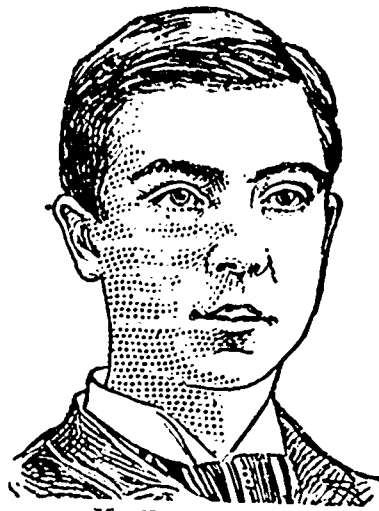
BOOK GOSSIP.

The literary world is amused by a statement from Walter Besant to the effect that Kipling, T. Hardy, R. Louis Stevenson and M. Barrie are reaching, through their writings, larger audiences than Scott or Dickens, and that fifty years hence those four writers of to-day will be considered superior to Thackeray, Dickens, Reade or Scott. It is said by those competent to judge that the books of no writer, living or dead, save Shakespeare, ever reached the enormous sales of Dickens' books.

The November number of the *Review of Reviews* is crowded with articles and summaries of the great events of the entire world. An article which is of surpassing interest is that on "Lobengula, King of the Matabele," and excellent illustrations of the angry despot and his country help to elucidate the text. The subject of "Co-operative Agriculture" is well dealt with, and it is not impossible that the scheme of mutual labor and profit as known in France, may be attempted on this side of the water. Readers who are interested in American politics will enjoy the articles on the intricacies of the state elections. We have space only to note another timely article on "The Viceroyalty of India." Published in New York and London. Subscription price \$2.50 per year.

The leading feature of the Christmas number of the *Toronto Saturday Night* is "The Random Reminiscences of a Nile Voyageur," by Charles Lewis Shaw, being a humorous and thrilling account of the expedition of 1884 to the relief of General Gordon, who was besieged by the False Prophet behind the walls of Khartoum. Four hundred Canadian voyageurs shared the perils of that expedition, of whom Mr. Shaw was one. This is one of the best things yet written by a Canadian. Illustrated by Heming, Ethel Palin and English artists. Many other good things are included in this extra number of one of Canada's best papers, and it is a credit to its publishers. The poetry is especially good, among those contributing are: E. Pauline Johnson, Charles Gordon Rogers, Ernest Hawthorne, K. Wheeler, Gus M. Beers, George Moffat, Reuben Butchart and G. E. D. The premium picture this year is a large oleograph 20 x 28 inches, entitled "A Moment of Suspense," purchased from its owner in Germany at a very large sum. The picture represents a group of ladies and one gentleman of the period of Louis XV of France, dressed in the superb attire of that time, in a splendidly furnished room.

The *Season* for November received. Ladies will find in it designs for costumes, illustrated, that are suitable for every occasion. Some magnificent ball and reception toilettes are given, and traveling, street, carriage and walking costumes are beautifully shown on a large colored plate. Mantles, coats, capes and other out-door garments are displayed in many and varied styles. Children's garments are a specialty of this journal, and some very handsome little costumes, both colored and plain, are given. Every lady should have this very valuable help, both in dress and art work, which beautifies our homes.



Mr. Herman Hicks
Of Rochester, N. Y.

Deaf for a Year
Caused by
Catarrh in the Head

Catarrh is a CONSTITUTIONAL disease, and requires a CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY like Hood's Sarsaparilla to cure it. Read:

"Three years ago, as a result of catarrh, I entirely lost my hearing and was deaf for more than a year. I tried various things to cure it, and had several physicians attempt it, but no improvement was apparent. I could distinguish no sound. I was intending putting myself under the care of a specialist when some one suggested that possibly Hood's Sarsaparilla would do me some good. I began taking it without the expectation of any lasting help. To my surprise and great joy I found when I had taken three bottles that my hearing was returning. I kept on till I had taken three more. It is now over a year and I can hear perfectly well. I am troubled but very little with the catarrh. I consider this a remarkable case, and cordially recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

to all who have catarrh." HERMAN HICKS, 30 Custer Street, Rochester, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

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EXTENSIVE improvements having been completed in this house it now possesses 32 Bed Rooms, 1 Ladies' and 2 Gentlemen's Parlors, Sample Rooms, Billiard Rooms, Hot and Cold Baths. This house is conducted on first-class principles, and it will be found, outside of the Queen or Halifax Hotels, equal, if not superior, to any in the province. Livery Stables in connection.

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Norway Pine Syrup.

Rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks.

A PERFECT CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASES. Obstinate coughs which resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant play syrup.

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Is showing an extra fine line of Goods suitable for the coming season.

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LADIES AND GENT'S WATERPROOF GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER

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

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

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES AND TARIFF REFORMS.

To the Editor Critic Sir.—The Dartmouth delegation to seek a subsidy for a direct extension of the government railway into that town has gone to Ottawa. While I believe that they have good grounds for their plea, I cannot, on general principles, approve of this subsidy business. The sooner that the people of this country give up the idea that the government is bound to aid them to exist, and learn that they must rely upon their own resources of enterprise or skill or experience or brains the better it will be for them individually, and for the country at large. If the business either *in esse* or *in posse* of any section can be proved to show a reasonable prospect that a railway therein will be profitable, there should be no difficulty in obtaining the capital needed to build it. If this cannot be shown the railway is not needed, and should not be built. In other words it is not justifiable to tax the general public in order that private speculative enterprises may be fostered. It is, in my view, certain that the proposed "branch" will incalculably advance the growth of Dartmouth, and enhance the value of real property in that town. But that, instead of a reason why the people of this province and of the Dominion should contribute to its construction, is a strong reason that all the cost of the proposed extension should be borne by the projectors of the scheme and others who are positively benefitted thereby.

It looks as if the crushing defeats suffered at the polls in several of the most important states last week by the now dominant party in United States politics may indefinitely postpone the carrying out of the "tariff reform" programme that it has so ostentatiously and probably insincerely proclaimed that it desired to inaugurate. There is no doubt that a change of some kind is desirable in the tariff of our neighbors, but there are so many interests consulted and, perhaps, conciliated that there will be a fight over every item and, in the end, if any new tariff is passed it will be but a weak and emasculated form of tariff reform that will be presented to the American people.

CIVIS.

COMMERCIAL.

The volume of general trade throughout the Dominion has experienced little change during the week. Business, on the whole, rules quiet, but is fairly steady. The continuance of fine weather has somewhat retarded the movement of dry goods, but, though it has been thus restricted, the conditions are healthy and the season's average is not decreased.

Farmers, having now practically completed their out-door work, are giving more attention to marketing their season's crop and to laying in their winter supplies. In consequence the country dealers with whom they transact their business find it necessary to order more freely than they have for some time past, and look hopefully on the probabilities of a steady and profitable business during the next six weeks at least.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLAWS AND CO., NEW YORK, November 18.—"In the absence of important visible factors Wall Street is on the lookout for new elements affecting prices. The 'bulls' have found some support during the week in the improving earnings of the railroads, the symptoms of a steady recovery in business, the growing plethora of money, and the prospect of an early completion of the plans for reconstructing the finances of some of the great bankrupt railroads. The 'bears' are availing themselves of the lull in speculation for forcing a reaction from the recent advance in prices, but with only moderate success, their great obstacle being the facility for carrying stocks that is afforded by the abundance of money.

For the moment, however, the conditions of chief interest centre at Washington. Among these are the prospects of tariff legislation and of measures relating to the currency. So far as respects the former, broad indications are now forthcoming as to the general scope of the changes of duties contemplated by the Committee on Ways and Means; and they may be regarded as being of a distinctly assuring character. When the Committee reports, the public verdict is likely to be that the changes are much less radical than has been generally anticipated. Considering that the existing duties upon very large amounts of imported goods exceed the strict requirements of protection, and that most industries will receive important advantages from putting their raw materials upon the free list, it may be conceded that the net result to the manufacturer from the proposed changes of duty will be much less serious than has been generally expected. And when to this fact is added the further one, that already the prices of raw material are declining and that wages have fallen and are likely to do so still more generally during the winter, we have a distinct basis for a hope that the new light thus thrown upon the situation may soon lead to more or less resumption of work among our now stagnant industries.

Wall Street naturally attaches a special importance to the matter of currency legislation. It is generally conceded that, as the suspension of silver purchases involves a large stoppage of new supplies of money, there is an imperative necessity for providing without delay some other form of circulation to fill the gap. There is no second opinion, that the only dependence for that supply must be entirely upon bank notes. But it is not clear, in the light of past experience, how we can safely trust to the national

banking system for any such increase of its issues as the new circumstances would require. The system of bond guarantee has compelled a contraction of the issues to less than half their former volume, and the oft repeated suggestion of authorizing the banks to put out notes up to the par value of the bonds is an inducement altogether too small to bring out any appreciable increase in this form of circulation. If it be suggested that the system of bond guarantee be enlarged or some more elastic form of protection, the proposed encounters the well-nigh conclusive objection that the powerful opinions and prejudices against such a radical change of the national system would in all probability be found to defeat that resort for relief. Under these circumstances, the proposal to permit the issue of notes by the State banks may receive a more or less serious consideration at the hands of Congress. Unquestionably, the State banks, with their \$300,000,000 of capital, constitute a source of note currency of some importance. The thing to be determined, however, before utilizing that resort, is whether the notes to be supplied could be secured in such a way as to adequately protect the note-holders and insure their circulating always at par. That is really the central question in this problem, and Wall Street seems disposed to wait for what Congress has to propose on this point before determining its verdict upon the subject of State bank notes.

The stock market is in a waiting attitude. For the present the bears have gained an ascendancy which they seem disinclined to relinquish. The tendency towards lower prices has met with no resistance from large holders, partly because some are willing to see lower prices, and partly because others are unprepared for any aggressive movement upwards. Wall Street has not yet entirely lost the pessimism which the late panic created in the business world. Commerce and industry are reviving, however, but the improvement thus far is perhaps greater in tone than in volume. Moreover, the close of the year is approaching, previous to which there is always a period of stock taking and introspection that is unfavorable to the consideration of new enterprises. In the mercantile world the usual inactivity belonging to November and December is being aggravated by the late panic, and recovery is delayed by an exaggerated fear of tariff revision.

The trade balance of October was largely in our favor, exports having exceeded imports by \$36,000,000. In November, thus far, there has been a similar preponderance of exports. Under ordinary circumstances we ought therefore to be importing gold freely, as was expected a few weeks ago; but only small arrivals of specie have been reported, and the exchange market is still adverse to any imports of consequence. From our own standpoint, however, the situation is steadily improving. If the after-effects of panic are still visible in numerous failures, small volume of business, etc., it must be remembered that all these drawbacks have been discounted, and that conditions are daily mending. Prices of commodities are universally low, and supplies are small; conditions which cannot last without laying the best sort of foundations for a general revival of enterprise. This revival will come. It is inevitable. It may be delayed a few weeks or months, and the longer it is delayed the more certain will be its permanence. Wall street has a fashion of anticipating such movements often long in advance of their occurrence, and we shall be surprised if our leading financiers and operators show themselves less capable than usual in reading the future."

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

	Week Previous		Weeks corresponding to	
	Nov. 17	1893	1892	1892
United States	370	330	295	303
Canada	35	28	41	47

DRY GOODS.—While there has been no striking change in dry goods during the week, still, with the colder weather, the tendency of trade to respond in volume noted before has been rather more noticeable. All kinds of fall supplies have felt this influence, especially underwear, cloakings, tweeds and overcoatings. Travellers' returns are generally admitted to be better than at the same date last year. A strong effort is making to push prints, and it appears to be successful, but other lines of spring goods are not having any unusual run. There has been a slight decline in the higher grades of bleached cottons by manufacturers. Lower greys are also easier, although colored cottons remain firm. This will be immediately felt by the retailer to his advantage, for the great competition in these lines has been immediate in the reduction of wholesale prices.

BREADSTUFFS.—A very moderate business is doing in flour, the demand being merely to supply local consumption. The market on oatmeal is steady. Though supplies are small they are ample for the demand, which is of a light jobbing character. Feeding stuffs are in fairly good demand at steady prices. In Boston the flour market is quiet but values are firm, from the fact that navigation on the St. Lawrence and the great lakes is soon to close and shipments in that direction will cease for the season. None of the prominent milling concerns will take further orders for lake and rail shipments. Quotations are steady. There are no changes in the prices of cornmeal or oatmeal. The Liverpool public cable says:—Wheat quiet, demand poor; holders offer moderately. Corn steady, demand moderate. Traders who have been watching the western markets very closely during the past week say that a good short interest has been developed, and they would not be surprised to see quite a rally if the bulls could get hold of any good news with which to start a scare. The movement of wheat in the North-West continues as much of a topic of interest as ever. The receipts appear, however, to keep up well. The quantities of wheat now in North-

THEIR NAME IS LEGION.

There is no lack of so-called cures for the common ailment known as corns. The vegetable, animal, and mineral kingdoms have been ransacked for cures. It is a simple matter to remove corns without pain, for if you will go to any druggist or medicine dealer and buy a bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor and apply it as directed the thing is done. Get "Putnam's," and no other.

western interior elevators and in store at Duluth and Minneapolis are about the same amount as last year.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for pork is fairly good. Stocks are more liberal and prices are inclined to the easy side.

BUTTER.—The local butter market rules steady, with nothing very new. Previous remarks about light offerings and steady prices apply as correctly as before.

CHEESE.—There is little if any change in the local cheese market on spot, which remains fairly firm but quiet, the bulk of the business being done at country points.

EGGS.—In this market eggs are meeting with a good, active jobbing demand, and fresh stock sells from 17c. to 18c. in single case lots, while ordinary brings 15c. to 16c. according to quantity.

GREEN FRUIT.—An increasing demand is reported for oranges at slightly lower figures, but lemons are still attracting but little attention.

DRIED FRUIT.—Business in dried fruit has continued of fair volume, and though low offers are still being made in Montreal on Valencia raisins there is no difficulty experienced in doing business in prime oil-stalk on a steady basis.

SUGARS.—There seems to be even less doing in sugars than a week ago, and all purchases are of a hand-to-mouth character. Prices remain as before. Willett & Gray, New York, in their Weekly Statistical, say:—The declines in raws noted during the preceding two weeks and amounting altogether to 2c. per lb., appear to have been sufficient to bring our markets to as low a point as is consistent with quotations in any producing country for the present at least.

TEAS.—The tea market, although quiet, gives indications of a somewhat firmer feeling in consequence of rather firmer advices from Japan.

COFFEES.—The local coffee market is rather lightly supplied and the tone rules firm in consequence. Business has been of moderate volume, with prices steady.

FISH.—The local fish situation remains about the same as at our last report. Very little fish comes in, and there is said to be scarcely any in reserve along the shore.

CONSTIPATION CURED.

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

sea salmon 17c. to 19c., Labrador herring \$4.50 per bbl., shore herring \$2.75 per bbl.; Digby herring 11c. to 12c. In Montreal a very good business is doing in fish, the demand being considerably above the average.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY FINE SYRUP.

Dr Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, croup, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Price 25c. and 50c., at all druggists.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

Table with columns for GROCERIES, BREADSTUFFS, HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS, FISH, and PROVISIONS. Includes items like Sugars, Tea, Molasses, Biscuits, Apples, Oranges, Lemons, etc.

Table with columns for BUTTER AND CHEESE and SALT. Includes items like Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, Cheese, Canadian, etc.

SECOND CLASS TO EUSTON.

We were all grouped round a glorious fire after dinner, entertaining each other with mild female adventures by land and sea, when one of the party called on our dear little hostess, Mrs Sackville, to contribute an account of a sensational journey she had once made between Dublin and London in the dim distant days of her maidenhood. After some modest demurring, she began with these words—

'I remember I had just recovered from a severe attack of rheumatic fever that had kept me in bed half the winter, and my uncle Edward had written, asking me to come and spend a few months with him in Devonshire for change of air—an invitation which my mother and aunt Catherine accepted for me eagerly. It was arranged that I was to start on the first of April with old General and Mrs. Hackett, who were taking their daughter over for the season, when, a fortnight before the time, a letter, emphasised by a previous telegram, came from my uncle, ordering me to cross at once, as important business had called him suddenly to town, and he was prepared to gratify me with a fortnight's wholesale sight-seeing if I made up my mind to start the next morning, otherwise he would return home at once. As I had never been to London, I was determined not to lose such an opportunity, and with great difficulty I coaxed my mother and aunt to let me start alone; for, though they had made superhuman efforts to provide me with a chaperon among their acquaintance, the notice had been too short—no matter they could hear of was leaving Ireland that week. They both accompanied me to the boat, and, after an anxious consultation, decided that it would be safer for me to travel second than first class, as it was an accepted fact that the worst characters—the 'swell mob' and the 'fast' abandoned young men—always travelled first class; so my ticket was bought and confided to me reluctantly.

However, every precaution necessary to ensure my safety during the perilous twelve hours' journey was duly taken. I was provided with a sober unattractive travelling-dress, and a thick brown veil to shield the beauty of my countenance, which my dear mother thought of an unusual order—an opinion, alas, not shared by the rest of the world! Then my modest every-day jewelry—my bangles, rings, even my watch—was confiscated and placed in the bottom of my trunk; my purse was allowed to contain only a couple of three-penny bits for porters and one sixpence for a cup of tea at Chester, the rest of my pocket-money, in notes, being artfully stitched between the lining and stuff of my dress by aunt Catherine.

'You will be sure to write—no, telegraph the moment you arrive, love,' whispered my mother tremulously, as she clung to me on board the boat. 'Make your uncle do it—you know he will meet you at Euston—and promise me, Nell, that you will get at once into a carriage with ladies at Holyhead—with ladies who are travelling the whole way through, remember. Dear me!—anxiously glancing round—'how very few there seems to be! And—and the deck is quite swarming with men!'

'There are exactly seven females in sight, and the ladies' cabin is quite empty,' grimly announced my aunt, who had been round on a tour of inspection; 'and, as you observe, Sophia, the deck is literally swarming with men—young men of a most objectionable stamp too!'

As she spoke, there sauntered towards us about a score of young fellows, apparently under five-and-twenty, all furnished with pipes and cigars, and some of them wearing rather rakish and fanciful travelling-caps, laughing and joking boisterously together.

'Catherine, what are we to do?' whispered my mother. 'Her ticket is taken now; she must go, I suppose. Dear, dear, but we are unfortunate! Had we not better ask the captain who those dreadful men are? They all seem to know one another—it is very strange!'

'I know who they are, mother,' I exclaimed animatedly. 'They are that horrid English foot-ball team that beat us so disgracefully in the College Park yesterday. That's what puts them in such good humor—the wretches!'

'I don't think I ever saw a more dissipated, depraved cast of countenance in the whole course of my experience,' said my aunt, scowling at a boy of about eighteen with a particularly frank, open face, who, after a shy, quick glance at me, politely removed his hat and turned away. 'In a lad of his years it positively makes me shudder. No, Sophia—addressing my mother—'we cannot now postpone her journey; but we can put her under the charge of a lady, from whose side she must not stray one minute till she arrives at Euston. I think I'll ask that person in green who is leaning on the rails.'

'Don't, aunt Cathy,' I pleaded hurriedly—'not her; she is crying, I think.'

But she stalked away, not minding me, and presently returned with the information that the lady was not crossing at all, but only seeing her husband off.

'I think I'll apply to that stout pair in the sable cloaks; they look solid and respectable.'

'They look first class; and I am second, remember.'

'That does not matter in the least; you can change your ticket, or pay the difference to the guard,' said aunt Catherine, moving away.'

'This time she was more successful, for, after a few minutes' conversa-

tion, the sable cloaks waddled obligingly in our direction; and I was forth with placed under their ample wing.

'I think we shall have a nice passage; the night seems likely to hold up,' remarked the elder woman pleasantly, addressing me.

'Oh, yes!' answered my mother eagerly. 'The glass has been rising all day. We should not have let her start otherwise, though she is an excellent sailor.'

'She looks rather delicate—your daughter.'

'And her hair is quite short, like a boy's!' chimed in the second sister, with a gasp in her voice; and she retreated from me slightly.

'Her head was shaved about a month ago; the poor child had a serious illness.'

'A fever—a fever! I knew it—I suspected it!' shrieked the two old ladies, seizing their papers and wraps, and hysterically calling their maid to their assistance. 'It's perfectly disgraceful, allowing people to travel in such a condition!' added the second sister. 'Keep away, keep away! Don't dare to come near us or speak to us, or we'll—we'll report you to the captain!'

Before we had time to utter a word of explanation, they were at the other end of the boat, among the steerage-passengers. At that moment the bell rang to clear out all for the shore; and my aunt pounced on a pretty little woman who was staggering up the deck laden with a variety of unsightly luggage—a battered blue handbox, two shabby baskets, three or four bulging paper packages, and a big bird-cage containing two canaries—and made a last despairing appeal.

'She was successful this time, for Mrs. Jeremiah O'Toole, as I afterwards learned was the good lady's name, graciously volunteered to take particular care of me.'

'The young lady is travelling second class,' began my aunt, shrewdly suspecting, I fancy, that my chaperon held a third-class ticket, when, to my relief, she interrupted with—

'Second class? And so am I. It was the last word my dear husband said to me when we parted on the thirty-first of last month—'Rosanna, if you didn't promise to follow me second class, great as will be the inconvenience and expense, I'll come over for you myself. For I'd rather have ye locked up in a truck with a herd of wild cattle than run the awful risks of travellin' first alone—risks that nobody knows more about than me, who has been trampin' all over the world since I was four years old.' For his father was an officer in the Army, my dear, and he himself is an elegant engineer, always bein' rushed from one corner of the earth to another, layin' down railways here, buildin' bridges there—one week in London, the next in New York—'

'Good-bye, good-bye, darling! Get strong as quickly as you can; and mind you telegraph from Euston!'

A few minutes later we were steaming slowly down the Liffey.

The night was bright and balmy; so we remained on deck; and the four hours passed quickly enough, and my companion, as I shrewdly suspected, from her introduction, proved a most valuable and communicative companion.

She confided to me her family-history from birth and bridal, gave me a pathetic account of the misfortunes of her parents—who from a condition of luxurious opulence were in less than a few months reduced to abject penury through the treachery of friends and relatives—told me of her first meeting, in most romantic circumstances, with the dashing O'Toole—how, after ten days' fiery courtship, he induced her to throw over a wealthy suitor, heir to a baronetcy, whom her parents favored, and elope with him; how they had been pursued by her father and brother, who fortunately arrived too late to stop the nuptial ceremony that made her the happiest woman in the world.

Her O'Toole was perfection—the best, most generous, considerate husband that ever drew the breath of life; and the only drawback to their perfect happiness—namely, the absence of children—was in a considerable measure mollified by their mutual devotion to Jane and Jezebel, the two canaries which Mrs. O'Toole nursed on her lap and chirped and chattered to the whole time with rather tiresome effusiveness. They were the dearest, sweetest, sharpest, most companionable little loves! Jane was all meekness and affection; but Jezebel had a little temper of her own that was amusing when roused; and they both understood everything O'Toole or she said to them, and a cross word would upset Jane for a week—she was that sensitive and warm-hearted; and once, about a year and ten months after her marriage, Jezebel had disappeared for nine days, and they thought the foolish darling was gone forever, when one morning at breakfast—and this is as sure as you're sittin' beside me, my dear—'

At this point the interesting anecdote was interrupted by our entrance into harbor, and Mrs. O'Toole hurried down to the cabin to collect more of her property deposited there. The landing was an awful business, for the poor little woman was almost overwhelmed with parcels and baskets. As I was but lightly laden, I offered to relieve her of the bird-cage; but she begged me to take charge of one of the handboxes instead, as Jezebel would try to peck the arm off me if I attempted to lift the cage.

The handbox did not contain a cap or bonnet, as I soon learned to my dismay, for, when I lifted it unwarily by the string that bound it, the bottom gave way, and a heap of most unsightly rubbish fell out. Shall I ever forget the contents of that luckless handbox, or the state of my feelings as I stood in helpless confusion while the gallant football team, whom I wished at the other side of the world, chased reels of cotton, bits of gutted candle-

HOW TO GET A "SUNLIGHT" PICTURE.

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

HOOD'S AND ONLY HOOD'S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissaws, Juniper berries and other well known remedies by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative powers, not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures when other preparations fail.

ends, half squashed oranges, broken bottles with loathsome yellow exudations, toothbrushes, night-lights, and penny illustrated papers smeared with hair-oil and vaseline all over the deck, struggling for them under the impatient feet of the passengers, and restoring them to me with a grave sympathetic courtesy that even my aunt Catherine would, I think, have admitted was closely connected with the purest form of chivalry? I tried to get away, to lose myself in the crowd; but the block at the gangway stopped me, and I had to stand with burning face right under a jet of electric light, the abominable bandbox, with the cover-end reversed, across my arms, ready to receive Mrs. O'Toole's rescued property. At last, when the fair boy with the depraved countenance arrived with a roughly-patched and muddy high-low which evidently belonged to Mr. O'Toole, desperation made me cast propriety to the winds. I seized his hand, and whispered excitedly—

"They don't belong to me. Will you tell the—the others, please—your friends—that—that the bandbox belongs to a woman, a perfect stranger, who asked me to help her with her parcels?"

"By Jove!" he exclaimed indignantly, taking it from me quickly. "What a beastly shame to give you such a thing to carry! Where is the woman? I'll give her a piece of my mind! Keep close behind me; I'll shoulder you a passage through the crowd."

"When we reached the platform, the first thing I saw was my chaperon blocking up the door of a second-class carriage and waving a handkerchief energetically to attract my attention.

"There she is! Will you hand her the bandbox, please?"

"Don't get in with her. Let me find you another carriage—not with me—no, of course," he amended, with a loud, shy laugh—"but with some lady or other."

"No, no," I answered hurriedly. "You are very kind; but I had better remain with her. She was nice to me on board; and I—I promised to travel through with her."

"He handed me in without further remonstrance, and then said, with blushing nervousness—

"Awfully sorry I—we are not booked for Euston too. Unfortunately we change at Chester for Liverpool; but, if there is anything I can do for you, I hope you—"

"Nothing, nothing indeed," I interrupted. "Thank you very much for your kindness; and"—leaning out of the window and sinking my voice—"please tell the others about that awful bandbox. Good-bye!"

"The whisper and the demeanor and appearance of my youthful escort shocked Mrs. O'Toole severely, and for nearly an hour, while we were thundering through the dreadful Welsh tunnels, I had to listen to a lecture on the danger of making promiscuous acquaintances in travelling, illustrated by personal experiences of a thrilling, indeed almost 'penny-dreadful' nature that would have delighted aunt Catherine.

"However, I did not resent the liberty, for I saw how simple and how very much in earnest the little woman was, and, besides, she was so very kind and attentive to me when she heard that I was recovering from a severe illness, and insisted on my throwing aside a light Maltese lace scarf I wore round my neck and mulling myself in a hideous red-and-yellow Shetland shawl of hers, which certainly made me as warm as a toast and put a stop to a slight neuralgic twinge that I was beginning to feel, for the night had grown very cold and damp.

"When we arrived at Chester I induced her, after some difficulty, to get out and have a cup of tea with me. She seemed very reluctant to leave her valuable property unprotected. However, after thrusting her baskets and bandboxes well underneath the seat, she seized the bird-cage, slipped it under her circular cloak, and we hurried across to the refreshment-room, where the crush was so great that we got rudely separated before we reached the table, and I did not see her again till I went back to the train.

"While I was trying to gulp down a cup of scalding tea, I could not help noticing that I was being watched in a very keen and impertinent manner by a tall dark-eyed man in a brown overcoat, whom I had not seen before, and who certainly was not on board the steamer. He stood within a yard of me drinking a glass of sherry, and, when I had finished and paid for my tea, I saw with indignant surprise that he put down his half finished glass and followed me to the door. Somewhat alarmed after Mrs. O'Toole's gruesome stories, I darted out quickly, and, turning a little to the left, slipped into a waiting-room until he had passed, and then hurried over to the train, which was within a minute of starting.

"To my intense astonishment, I found Mrs. O'Toole on the platform at the carriage door surrounded by her whole travelling paraphernalia, and almost in hysterics.

"Get in, get in," she gasped, "and I'll tell you all! I'm not goin' with you any farther, my dear; I'm off by the next train to Liverpool, and am sailin' for Philadelphia at six o'clock this blessed day! Oh, the contrariness of this vale of tears! Oh, the—"

"Sailing for America! What made you—"

"O'Toole's got a sudden appointment out there—hadn't time to write or wire anything; so he sent his clerk—that red-haired young man talkin' to the guard over there—to meet me here, with orders to join him at Liverpool at once, for he wouldn't leave England without me—not for all the appointments in the world. But, oh, what's to become of me, at all, at all?—not a stitch ready, my black silks only half turned, my poor sister waitin' for me at home, and—worst of all—how can I leave you, my sweets, my pets, my ducky darlin's?"

(To be Continued.)

Don't let rheumatism settle on you this month; Try Johnson's Anodyne Liment never fails.

Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith



Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

NERVOUS MEN EXHAUSTED VITALITY.

The errors of Youth Premature Decline Lost Manhood, and all Diseases and Weaknesses of Man, from whatever cause, permanent and private cured at home. I speak from experience. No Failure. Consultation and advice in person or by letter free.

Address or call on PROVIDENT MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 16 HAWLEY STREET, Montreal, Canada. Prospectus and descriptive pamphlet, closely sealed, mailed free to all. Send now

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Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.

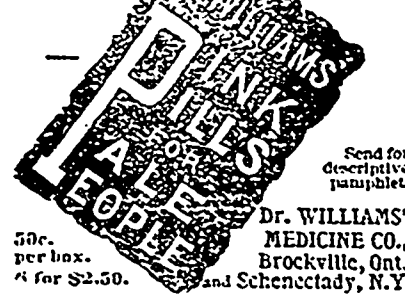
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THE TEA EXCHANGE,

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MANY

of the BEST CHEMISTS testify:— That AMMONIA is a disgusting drug. That BAKING POWDER containing it CAN NOT be ABSOLUTELY PURE. The OFFICIAL REPORT of the Dominion Government shows That a BAKING POWDER sold in this vicinity CONTAINS AMMONIA.

That WOODILL'S German Baking Powder

IS A Cream of Tartar Baking Powder, AND CONTAINS NO AMMONIA.

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Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office, DUNCAN BROUSSARD - Proprietor HALIFAX, N. S. (ON PARLE FRANCOISE.)



—FOR SALE BY— KELLEY & GLASSEY.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 357.—The position was: Black men 4, 5, 9, 13, kings 19, 28; white men 12, 16, 18, 27, kings 11, 30; white to play and win.
27 24 28—19 11 15 17—26
19—10 18 14 4—11 30 14
12 8 9—18 15 22 w. wins

GAME 238—"BRISTOL."

This game was No. 4 in the recent competition of the Liverpool Mercury and was "selected from Gould's 'Match Games' showing how Mr. Hodge defeated the 'Herd Laddie' during the champion's visit to Buffalo in 1883." Mr. Wyllie black; Mr. Hodge white.

11—16	9—14	6—9	2—9
22 18	18 9	31 27	17 3
8—11	5—14	α-9—13	8—12
24 20	22 17	22 18	3—7
16—19	11—15	15—31	and
23 16	20 16	24 6	white
12—19	8—12	1—10	wins.
25 22	27 24	27 24	
4—8	3—8	12—19	
29 25	25 22	24 6	

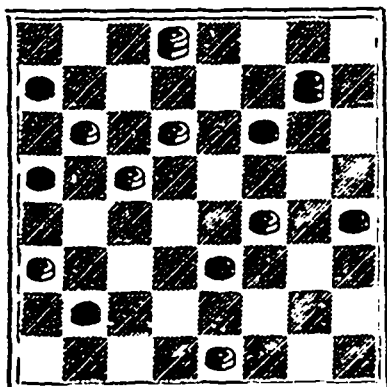
α In contributing this game to the work quoted Mr. Kear remarked:—"It is evident at this move that Mr. Wyllie did not expect what was in store for him, for he enabled Mr. Hodge to win by one of the most beautiful cuts that I have ever seen."

The following note is by the Checker Editor of *The Critic*:—"This is another illustration of "very brilliant blundering." In the first place what Mr. Kear calls one of the most beautiful cuts that he had ever seen would have been altogether spoiled had Mr. Wyllie won as he should have done. The most extraordinary blunder of all is that Mr. Hodge's beautiful win has stood, so far as we know, unchallenged for the past ten years.

Which of our readers will first show the black win after 9—13, 22 18?

PROBLEM 358.

Sent in as an original problem in the recent Liverpool Mercury competition. Black men 5, 11, 13, 20, 23, 25, king 8.



White men 9, 10, 14, 19, 21, 31, king 2
White to play and win.

TAKE THE BEST
COUGH CURE
25¢ 50¢ 100¢

SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT
UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

As much INTERNAL as EXTERNAL USE.
In 1810
Originated by an Old Family Physician.
Think Of It. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still leads. Generation after Generation have used and blessed it. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel.
Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Croup, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera, Morbus, Diarrhoea, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure.
Every Mother Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, and Pains liable to occur in any family without delay. It cures all Summer complaints like magic. Price, 25 cts. post-paid; 6 bot. \$1. Express paid, J. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Hot Water Heating Apparatus, Lunenburg, N. S." will be received until Friday, 1st December next for the construction of a Hot Water Heating Apparatus at the Lunenburg, N. S., Public Building.
Plans and specification can be seen and form of tender and all necessary information obtained at this Department and at the Clerk of Works Office, Lunenburg, N. S., after Friday, 17th instant.
Persons are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.
Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.
The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order,
E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Nov. 15th, 1893.

HALIFAX STOCK EXCHANGE.

These quotations are furnished by J. C. Mackintosh, Banker and Broker, 166 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S. Nov. 23.

Part of Share.	Buyer.	Seller.
Bank of Nova Scotia	8100	165 170
Bank of B. N. America	243-33	245 250
Merchants Bank	100	135 140
Union Bank	50	210 215
People's Bank	20	215 220
Halifax Bank	20	215 220
Bank of Yarmouth	75	225 230
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth	70	205 210
Com. Bank of Windsor	40	107 110
Acadia Fire Insurance Co.	20	50 55
Halifax Fire Insurance Co.	20	70 75
Eastern Assurance (25 pd.)	100	100 105
N. S. Marine Ins. Co. (25 pd.)	100	50 55
E. C. Sav's & L'n Co., Bonds	100	99 100
" " Stock	100	100 105
(50. pd. up.)		
N. S. Telephone Co.	10	100 105
Halifax Gas Light Co.	40	93 95
Dom. Coal Co., Bonds	500	96 98
" " Pref'd Stock	100	5 6
" " Com. Stock	100	20 21
N. G. C. I. & R. Co., pref'd.	100	70 75
" " common.	100	75 80
N. S. S'l & F'ge Co., pref'd.	100	100 105
" " common.	100	100 105
Halifax & Nfld. S. S. Co.	100	50 55
Canada & Nfld. S. S. Co.	100	50 55
Yarmouth S. S. Co.	100	70 75
Coastal Steam Packet Co.	100	90 95
Hx. & Lunenburg Steamship Co.	100	90 95
Acadia Sugar Refinery Bonds	500	95 100
Dom. Cotton Co., Bonds	500	100 105
" " 1000		
Dom. Cotton Co., Stock	100	110 115
Bras d'Or Lime Co., Bonds	50	100 105
Start Manufacturing Co.	100	20 25
Rhodes, Curry & Co., Ltd.	50	100 105
St. of Canis Marine Ry Co.	50	50 55
N. S. Furnishing Co., Ltd.	100	100 105
McCaugall Distillery Co.	100	99 100
" " Bonds	500	99 100
Dartmouth Electric Light Co.	...	99 100

MINING.

Mineral samples sent to Post Office Box 425, Truro, accompanied by a fee of one dollar, will be submitted to a preliminary examination and allight test of contents. The results will be communicated to senders of samples, and if full assays are deemed advisable, they will be notified and instructed as to amount of fees to be remitted.

CARIBOO.—The Lako Lode Mine at Cariboo was a few years ago a noted gold producer, but its owners, for reasons which we shall not attempt to state, shut the mine down and offered it for sale at a very large sum. It was known to be a very valuable mine with great reserves of ore, but the speculators who tried to realize a fortune through the sale of the property by their greed defeated their object, and fortunately for the Province the mine came into the possession and management of Mr. W. A. Sanders, a Nova Scotian by birth, who had acquired an enviable reputation in California and Alaska as a gold miner and experienced mill man.

Mr. Sanders at once proceeded to place the mine in perfect working order, and in a very short time has effected his object, the shafts and levels having been retimbered, new pumps placed in position and the hoisting gear renovated, giving a capacity of fifty tons delivered on deck daily. The mine is now being worked continuously night and day—Sunday excepted—and is yielding rich quartz, the first clean-up of the mill resulting in a bar of 87 ozs. of gold, as per return at the Mines Office.

Mr. Sanders is an expert in free milling appliances, having secured a gold medal in California for the best apparatus for the reduction of free milling ores, and under his direction the five stamp mill on the property has been put in perfect order. A special attachment is his silver trap, which prevents loss of quick-silver and which should be introduced into every mill in the Province. It is inexpensive and will pay for itself in a month. Mill men would do well to see the trap in operation, and it may now be obtained from the Truro Foundry and Machine Company, who have obtained the patterns from Mr. Sanders and we believe now have some on hand ready for delivery. It is with great pleasure that we again place the Lako Lode Mine on the list of gold producers.

The Dixon Mine in the same district continues its regular yields of gold and must be netting its fortunate owners a large income.

Mr. H. A. Sanders, the well-known assayer, formerly with the Nova Scotia Gold Mines, Ltd, is now with his father, Mr. W. A. Sanders, as assayer and assistant manager of the Lako Lode property.

ISSAC'S HARBOR.—The Palgrave Gold Mining Company in its suit against McMillan et al claims \$25,000 damages, not \$2,500 as stated in the last issue of THE CRITIC.

MONTANA.—Doctor I. D. Ross is now in Montana, and in a recently received letter from him he gives the following mining news, which may prove interesting to the readers of THE CRITIC. "I went to see a 'prospect' near here, (Great Falls), last week, and the work done would almost entitle it to be called a developed mine in Nova Scotia. There was a tunnel of 310 feet, another of 78 feet, also 15 prospect holes from 2 ft. to 10 ft. deep, one shaft of 52 feet and other work. The parties who were negotiating for the mine "kicked" because there was not enough work done. It is a gold mine, assay of all the rock, from every surface opening shaft and tunnel mixed together gave \$9. Some of the tunnel ore gave as high as \$720 per ton, and no gold in sight. The ore body is immense, the exact width not being known, but there are surface exposures of 18 ft. It is over 10 ft. in the tunnel, and no hanging wall reached, and yet they ask only a few thousand dollars. Things are entirely different from Nova Scotia. The Gilt Edge Mining Company have spent about \$70,000 on their property in 6 months, and are now treating from 90 to 110 tons a day. It averages \$12 per ton and the lead is 14 ft. wide and increasing in size. In places it is 30 ft. They have done no stoping yet, all development work being in ore except one shaft and a 692 ft. tunnel they are driving, which will give them several hundred thousand tons of 'backs.' They will need a 500 ton mill next spring to treat their ore. It is the most perfect 'cyanide' ore I have ever seen. They treat it with Cyanide of Potassium and save nearly all the gold. There is no silver or any foreign mineral. The hanging wall is porphyry and the foot wall limestone and partly magnesian. At last I have seen gold in limestone. Some of the purest limestone will assay \$5 to \$6. The gangue is composed of limestone (crystalline), calcite in beautiful crystals, and cemented together with iron oxide. Some of the ore runs \$200. This is going to be one of the bonanza mines of the west if not of the world, and yet it is 130 miles from any railway, and everything has to be hauled by waggon. Lumber costs \$25 00 per M. delivered. Coal mined on the property costs \$3.00, wages \$3 00 to \$3.50 per day, and everything else in proportion, and yet there is a big profit and will be more when everything gets into full working order. They are getting things into shape for the winter and cannot work full time. This is only to show how they tackle things in the west when they start; and put them through." &c, &c, &c. "We have had some snow, but the past two or three days have been clear and warm. The only drawback here is that it blows all the time and usually at a 40 mi's gait or more. I have only been here in Montana a few weeks, but the mineral resources of this state seem to me unlimited and widely dispersed."

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of a call from Mr. Arthur E. Cattermole, A. R. S. M. Mining Engineer, metallurgist and assayer, who has just arrived from Eng'and with the intention of remaining in Nova Scotia should there be a professional opening.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness

WAVERLEY DISTRICT.—Work has been resumed on the Lake View mine by Mr. A. A. Hayward. At present operations will be confined to the Twin Taylor lead. There are grand possibilities in connection with this sterling property, and it is a pleasure to see the work reopened.

POINT DE BUTE.—Gold mining at Point de Bute is progressing favorably. Five men are employed and the outlook is promising. Besides large quantities of gold bearing conglomerate, some samples of pure gold and various mineralogical curiosities have been found. Recently a piece of stone was found bearing distinctly and strongly the smelt of the sea. It is probable that when the St. John explorers get down below their 100 foot limit they will strike the Atlantic ocean and make their fortunes by fitting up Point de Bute as a watering place.—*Chignecto Post.*

GYPSUM QUARRY.—What is considered to be a valuable gypsum quarry has been discovered on Knowiton Brook, Fraserville, Cumberland county.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Manganese shipped by Capt Sargent to New York, from the mine on the Newcomb property, fetched \$80 per ton and averaged 93 per cent. Some four tons have already been shipped, and the prospects for the future are excellent, as the supply is abundant.

GOLD MINING BOOMING.—Gold mines in Nevada, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Montana and elsewhere where gold mines are known, have taken a new stimulus since the discussion in Congress started. The output of gold this year will double that of last. The suspension of silver mining will reduce the output of that metal equal to the increase of gold. Old mines that work only irregularly have now increased their capacity, and are turning out a brick a week where the average was one a month or less.—*Exchange.*

MONTAGU.—Mr. Geo. H. Nissen, M. E., has been appointed manager of the Salisbury mine, and the work is now progressing under his charge.

TORBROOK MINES.—It is reported that an American syndicate are negotiating for the purchase of the Torbrook iron mines.

Saint Henri Chemical Company, Limited, with a total capital stock of \$50,000, head-quarters at Montreal; to deal in acids, alkalies, salts and chemical substances used and employed in the useful arts.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD.—Mr. Wm. Kolly, road-master on the W. & A. R., while clearing a ditch about two miles east of Ellershouse, found some fine specimens of quartz rich in gold. He, Conductor LeCain and Mr. Fultz, of Halifax, have taken up and leased thirty acres, and intend in a short time to put men at work to raise a few carloads of quartz and have it sent to Windsor to be crushed in the new mill in course of erection on the premises of the Windsor Foundry Co.—*Hants Journal.*

HENRY M. WHITNEY.

A POWER IN SHIPPING, REAL ESTATE AND STREET RAILWAY CIRCLES.

Henry M. Whitney is another of the leaders here in Boston of the present age. As an organizer he has had few equals, and in the shrewdness of his planning he has demonstrated a wonderful sagacity. Whatever he has undertaken in the way of commercial, real estate or street railway enterprises has been attended with splendid success. It now needs only to be known that Mr. Whitney is interested in a project to win for it a strong support and an assured consummation.

Mr. Whitney was born in Conway, Franklin County, Mass., Oct. 22, 1841. He is the son of General James Scully Whitney and Laurinda (Collins) Whitney.

Of the youthful days of Henry M. Whitney there is little to be said. In the public school of the town he acquired his first rudiments of education, and then, while still in his teens, he was sent to Williston Seminary at Easthampton. He was accompanied by an elder brother, William C. Whitney, since famous as secretary of the navy under the administration of President Cleveland.

After a short stay in a store at Conway he came to Boston with his parents. He spent years in the Bank of Redemption; afterwards as a clerk in the naval agent's office, and next had been engaged in the shipping business in New York.

In 1866 he became Boston agent of the Metropolitan Steamship Company, and in 1879, after he had obtained possession of the stock, he became president, holding the same position to this day. From that time to 1887 Mr. Whitney was recognized by all who knew him as a keen-witted and thrifty business man of Boston.

It was in the spring of 1886 that Mr. Whitney began to organize the first of those remarkable schemes which have made his name famous even beyond the confines of his native land.

About this time he commenced to purchase large tracts of land along Bescon Street in Brookline.

Within a few months he found that the load was too heavy for one purse, and he at once took a number of intimate and wealthy friends into his confidence, and the now famous West End Land Company was formed.

He immediately turned his attention to the development of this section by means of a street railway which should connect Boston and Brookline. This line was equipped by another corporation, known as the West End Street Railway, of which Mr. Whitney was also the head. The road was about eight miles in length.

At this time four other independent lines of street cars were being supported by the citizens of Boston and its suburbs. They were the Metropolitan, the Cambridge, the South Boston and the Consolidated (Middlesex and Highland.) At this time, also, the frequent blockades were causing great uneasiness among the patrons of these roads. The frequent clashing of interests led to a consolidation. After investigating the use of electricity on street cars, Mr. Whitney decided to test its power.

In 1881 an electric line was set in motion, extending from Park Square, Boston, to Oak Square in the Brighton district, a portion of it being operated by an underground conduit and the remainder by the trolley system. The conduit system proved a failure.

In February, 1889, a line of 20 motor cars from Bowdoin Square to Harvard Square was inaugurated, and so successful was it that Mr. Whitney, six months later, gave an order for 600 additional motors. This was the beginning of the great electric system, which is to-day both the pride and the boast of this city.

Last January Mr. Whitney turned his attention toward Nova Scotia. Rumors went forth that a party of Boston capitalists, with President Whitney at their head, had conceived the project of buying up the coal fields in Cape Breton Island, and soon after this the Dominion Coal Company, limited, was incorporated with Mr. Whitney as President.

Practically the whole coal area of Cape Breton was bonded and the company was incorporated by the Provincial Government.

Besides these gigantic schemes, Mr. Whitney has invested capital in several enterprises of less importance.

Only a few months ago Mr. Whitney resigned his position as president of the West End Road in order to devote his attention and energy to the development of his Dominion Coal Company.

Mr. Whitney was married Oct. 3, 1878, in St. Paul's Church, Brookline, to Margaret Foster, daughter of Joseph F. and Ruth Green. There are four children springing from this union: Ruth Bowman, Elinor Green, Laura Collins and James Scully Whitney.

Near his summer home at Cohasset he owns a very extensive piece of property known as the Turkey Meadow Farm, probably the most expensive farm in the State. It is stocked with some fine specimens of blooded cattle, principally of the Holstein and Guernsey breeds. Twenty seven acres of corn are cultivated and garnered every summer.

His home in Brookline is a palatial residence of brick substantially built in modern style. It is surrounded by a woodland, the walks of which are well kept. In the rear is his stable in which is a lot of fine horses.—*Boston Daily Traveller.*

WELL ADAPTED.

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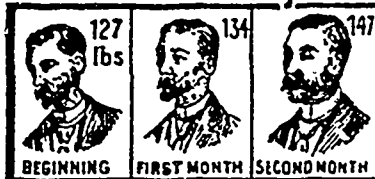
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MINING.

NOTES ON THE REGION OF ETERNAL COAL.

C. OCHILTREE-MACDONALD IN LONDON COLLIERY GUARDIAN.

Continued.

Proceeding to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains in the order chosen, we next encounter the intermediate or lignitic coals of the Canadian Hinterland.

Lignitics.—These coals are said to be good fuels, and may be advantageously used for domestic, steam, metallurgical, and, in a lesser degree, for gas lighting purposes. On exposure to the air they fissure slightly, but do not disintegrate, thus betraying a greater disposition to resist exposure to the atmosphere than the coals of the more eastern belts of lignites. On the whole, they may be described as a firm fuel, standing mild screening and generally suited for transportation purposes, but it should be remembered that they still belong to the friable family of coals, and for this reason are more fit for driving stationary machines than for locomotive purposes.

The interesting structure of these coals is apparent from the following test samples:—

1. Lignitic coal from the Belly River; cretaceous. Structure very fine lamellar, lines of bedding not infrequently very indistinct or altogether obliterated; compact, contains an occasional interposed patch of mineral charcoal, and here and there a thin plate of gypsum; color black, in parts iridescent; lustre of surface along the plane of bedding dull, that of the cross fracture resinous, sometimes brilliant; fracture uneven and at times somewhat conchoidal; apart from the patches of mineral charcoal, does not soil the fingers; powder almost black, communicating a brownish-red color to a boiling solution of caustic potash; by exposure to the air fissures slightly, but remains, on the whole, a tolerably firm coal, resembling some varieties of the carboniferous coal in appearance. Specific gravity, 1.3976. Weight of one solid cubic foot, 87.35 lb. (For comparison, specific gravity of lignite from the North Saskatchewan river, 1.4256; weight of one solid cubic foot, 89.10 lb).

2. Lignitic coal from the famous Coal Bank seam, Belly River, near the ford by trail to Benton; 5ft. 6 in., cretaceous, base of Pierre. Structure very fine lamellar; the lines of bedding, which are very numerous and close together, are almost obliterated; compact. It contains interstratified more or less disconnected lenticular layers of dense pitchblack highly-lustrous coal, and an occasional patch of mineral charcoal, it is here and there intersected by thin plates of calcite, as also by an occasional film of pyrites; it also contains in parts a little reddish-brown translucent resin; colour, black; lustre, resinous; fracture uneven, occasionally more or less conchoidal; hard and firm. Apart from the patches of mineral charcoal, does not soil the fingers:—Powder black, with a faint brownish tinge; it communicates a brownish-red color to a boiling solution of caustic potash, resists exposure to the air. In appearance it closely resembles some varieties of coal of the carboniferous epoch. Specific gravity, 1.3587. Weight of 1 solid cubic foot, 84.92 lb.

As coking coal, these lignite fuels are decidedly unsatisfactory. The coke produced is slightly fritted and can scarcely be described as worth anything save for certain technical purposes, which, of course, necessarily restricts its application upon a liberal scale. Their coking characteristics have, however, been experimented upon in the laboratories of the Canadian Geological Survey—which, by the way, is one of the most comprehensive surveys of the time. As the lignite fuels of the territories appeared to be of such a non-caking character, it seemed desirable that definite data should be prepared which would determine exactly what proportion of true coal, intermixed with the fuels of the two eastern belts, would produce a coherent and serviceable coke. Accordingly, proportions of the well-known Youghiogheny gas and coking coal were procured from Pennsylvania and reduced with lignite and lignitic fuels to a state of mechanical division, such as a tolerably fine powder, care being taken to ensure a practically uniform weight of mixture in the several experiments, and coking was proceeded with as nearly as possible at an even rate of temperature, with the following results:—

Proportions.		Character of coke.
Lignitic coals.	Youghiogheny coal.	
100 ...	20	...Firm, coherent, and excellent coke.
100 ...	15	... Do. do.
100 ...	10	...Firm, but rather inferior.
100 ...	5	...Coherent, tender, and fairly good.
Lignite.	Youghiogheny coal.	
100 ...	20	...Firm, coherent, and of good quality.
100 ...	15	...Coherent, rather tender, but fairly good.
100 ...	10	...Coherent, tender, and inferior.

These interesting experiments are, for the time being, more instructive to European lignitic coal producers than to Canadian. Whereas European lignites sustain valuable industries, Canadian do not, and, it may be added, will not do so for a very considerable time to come. From this point of view, then it is important to note that an addition of 15 parts of a strongly caking coal to 100 parts of Canadian lignitic coal ensures the production of a strong and good coke; with ten parts of caking coal the character of the coke is still good, and even with 5 parts less of caking coal a good, though rather tender coke, is obtained. Upon the other hand, lignite—which, as I have pointed out, is one step further removed from true coal than the lignitic branch of the coal family—requires, of course, a much larger proportion of caking coal to yield equally satisfactory results. Twenty parts of caking coal and 100 parts of lignite can only produce a coke of the character which 10 parts of caking and 100 parts of lignitic fuel is here pronounced to yield; with 15 parts, or a reduction of one quarter per cent of caking coal, the coke was found tender, though perhaps still economically valuable as a

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fuel, but the mixture containing only 10 parts of caking coal produces a coke which certainly cannot be called useful for any practical purpose whatever. Thus the inference that the addition of 15 parts of strong caking coal to 100 parts of lignitic fuel, produces a firm, marketable and really useful coke, and that 10 parts of the former is practically the minimum for admixture with the latter—if a good coke is required; that 20 parts of caking and 100 parts of lignite is likewise the standard of the more eastward coals for coking purposes, the minimum being fixed at 15 and 100 respectively, and so on.

These lignite fuels are, however, valuable for lime and brick burning purposes, and in this respect their poor coking qualities are more than compensated for. It is thus that methodical nature adapts her greater and lesser degrees of perfection and maturity to the greater and minor needs of man, and if with all their imperfections lignites can burn the brick which permit pioneers to erect the future cities of the plains, they will be regarded as not one whit less valuable than the lignitic coals here discussed.

It should be noted that experience has shown that in preparing coke in this fashion it is very desirable that the caking coal used should be reduced to a much finer state of division than the other fuels, which should therefore be separately ground and afterwards mixed in the requisite proportions.



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A WOMAN'S TRIALS.

A HAPPY RELEASE FROM YEARS OF SUFFERING.

Mrs. Blondin Relates a Story of Deep Interest to All Women. Thousands of Whom Suffered as She Did—Life Was Almost Unbearable.

From the Cornwall Freeholder.

Since the publication in these columns some months ago of the particulars of the marvellous cure wrought on Mr. William Moore by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, there has been a largely increased demand in this section for this sovereign remedy for the many ills that weak human flesh is heir to, and the druggists report an immense sale. That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills possess genuine merit does not admit of a shadow of doubt. Not a week passes that cures of long standing illness are not reported through the agency of this marvellous remedy, and columns might be filled with the experiences of persons who have been restored to vigorous health by reason of their life-giving properties. A very noticeable case has been brought to the attention of the Freeholder, and that the facts might be given for the benefit of other suffering mortals we have taken the trouble to verify them.

Everybody in Cornwall knows John B. Blondin, who has for several years been employed by Almon B. Warner as an agent for the sale of sewing machines, furniture, etc., especially among the French section of the town, where he is thoroughly acquainted and highly respected. Those who were intimate with Mr. Blondin sympathized deeply with him in the heavy affliction he suffered for many years in the continued illness of his wife, who from a complication of disease was unable to render any but the slightest assistance in household matters, which were perforce left to himself and his small children. Mr. Blondin at that time lived in the north-west part of the town, which for lack of drainage is rather unhealthy, and to the bad sanitary condition of his house, among the other causes, Mr. Blondin attributes his wife's breakdown. Mr. Blondin now resides over the old post office, and when the reporter called there he was introduced to Mrs. Blondin, who appeared well and hearty, and certainly very far removed from the wreck of humanity such as she must have been from all accounts a few months ago.

"I wish you could tell me something about your case, Mrs. Blondin," said the reporter, "though I should hardly think from your looks you had been an invalid."

"Well sir," said Mrs. Blondin, "I was for several years a very sick woman. I had a constant racking headache, no appetite, my skin was dry and peeling off, I had pains in my back, neck and shoulders, and was constantly tired and indeed very miserable."

"Yes," interjected Mr. Blondin, "I began to give up all hope of ever seeing her well again. I had spent a good deal of money in doctoring, and she seemed to be getting worse instead of better, in fact I had made up my mind she was going to die, and most people were of the same opinion."

"What was it that cured her?"

"Well," said Mr. Blondin, "I was talking to a neighbor one day, and he said why don't you try those Pink Pills that are so much talked about? I had not paid much attention to them, but thought they might be worth trying."

"I didn't want to take any more medicine," said Mrs. Blondin, "but after some persuasion I sent for a box of the Pink Pills, and I must say I had not finished the first box before I began to feel better. The first benefit I experienced was that my headaches were not so severe; then they disappeared altogether and with them the pains I had been complaining of. I began to take more interest in the affairs of the house, and was able to send the children to school again. My neighbors noticed the difference, and by the time I had taken five boxes I was as well as ever in my life. I had been very thin but gradually regained flesh and strength again, and feel altogether like a new woman. I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to many of my friends and neighbors, and know of several cases where they have done much good. There are many women suffering as I did, and I earnestly recommend them to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a thorough trial."

Druggists say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have an enormous sale, and from all quarters come glowing reports of results following their use. In very many cases the good work has been accomplished after physicians had failed, and pronounced the patient beyond the hope of human aid.

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Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address.

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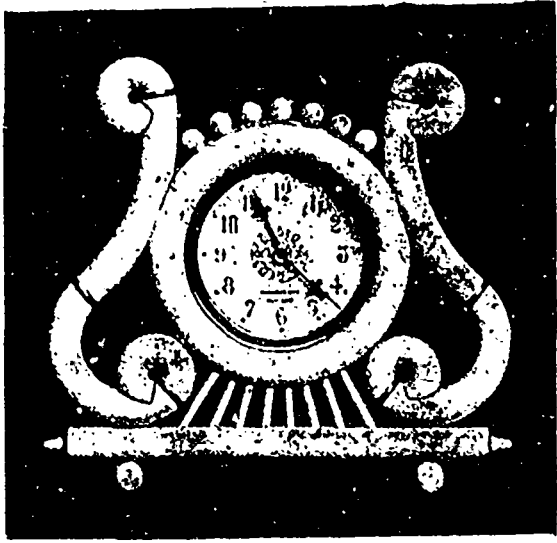
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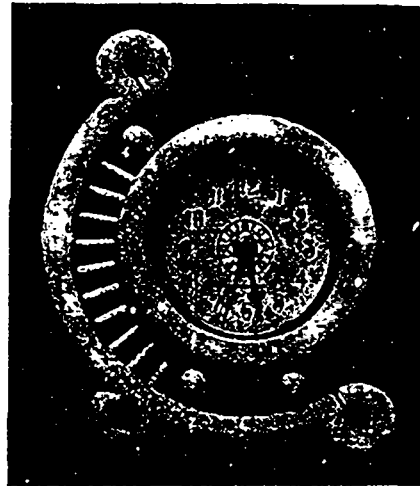
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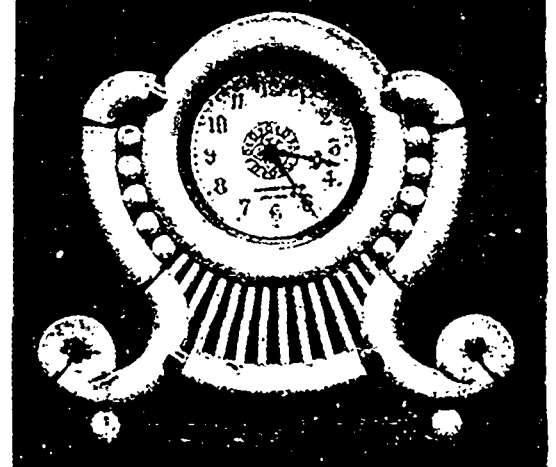
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