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HALIFAX, N. S., OCTOBER 14, 1892.

{ VOL. 9
No. 42

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THE CRITIC,

Published every Friday at 161 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents
SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

Remittances should be made to A. M. FRASER, BUSINESS MANAGER.

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.

The Massachusetts branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has secured the passing of a law which we would like to see enforced throughout Canada. The barbarous custom of docking a horse's tail, or of causing it to be docked so that the solid part of the tail is cut, is now a criminal offence, the penalty for the crime being either a year's imprisonment or a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars. We congratulate the State which has made the first law in the world against the fashionable but fiendish custom of docking.

The point of view makes all the difference in the world. Take for instance the recent comments upon Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance of his nomination. According as we peruse the columns of the Republican or Democratic papers we learn that his letter is "an expression of demagoguery and cant," or that "his letter, like the man, is strong, straightforward, sensible and honest." On again on one side it is described as a "superb, patry, trivial document," while the other heralds it "as a faithful lesson in patriotism and statesmanship." It would almost seem as if some of the distributors, which Canada can well spare, were engaged in the, to them, congenial work of quill fighting.

The recent epidemic of small-pox in British Columbia and the North-West has led to some after complications in which the right and duty of Provincial Governments are at once asserted and questioned. In one instance a store-keeper of modern Manitoba died of small-pox. As a precautionary measure against the spread of the disease the Provincial Government at once seized and burned his entire stock of goods and all the business books which were in the store. The merchant was doing a prosperous business, he estimated his stock as being worth \$9,000 and his book debts at \$3,000, while his liabilities were only \$4,500. Owing to the action of the Government the creditors will be unable to recoup themselves from the estate of their debtor, for not only is his business destroyed, but there now exists no record of his affairs. Still worse is the condition of the widow, who, although her husband in his life-time made every reasonable effort to provide for her welfare in case of his death, is now left utterly unprovided for. In plain words, the Government is making a few private citizens bear the expense of assuring the public safety. The action of the Government in burning all the doubtful goods is praise-worthy, but the Government should also be held responsible for the money losses arising therefrom. The action of the Government in ignoring the petition both of the creditors and of the widow should receive a wholesale condemnation.

The main railway station within the World's Fair grounds, where all excursion trains will discharge their passengers, will be a handsome structure costing \$225,000, and will accommodate 25,000 persons at one time.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker is setting his house in order against the evil day when a Democratic ruler may possibly reorganize the public service. He now declares himself in favor of a ten cent telegraph and a three cent telephone service in connection with all government post offices—he recommends building a new and palatial post office in New York City, but he does not explain why the postal-telegraph system, to which he pledged himself on his appointment some years ago, has not already been introduced. Notwithstanding these cavils of the Democratic press, Mr. Wanamaker can boast a fair record as a Postmaster-General. He fought the Louisiana lottery vigorously, and enforced all the postal regulations which could rob it of its power. He has suppressed many advertising frauds, and withal he has not tampered with the privacy which the public rightly demanded for their sealed letters. The loss of a man who, as a Federal officer, has fought in the postal warfare without thought of private gain, would be felt immensely in the event of a turnover on the fourth of November.

Long ago Tennyson wrote how "The old order changeth and giveth place to new," and the appointment of Mr. Swineburn to the Laureateship, which seems now almost assured, recalls the line to many. A sharper contrast cannot be imagined than that between Tennyson, the noble-minded, helpful singer, and the erratic, irresponsible yet powerful Swineburn. In our judgment Swineburn, though full of poetic fire, is not a fit man to fill the position vacated by the death of Tennyson. The purity, the high-mindedness of the dead poet is not to be found in the works of the present aspirant, who, too often, paints vice with glowing colors, and too often leaves the moral arguments of his poems, when indeed they are not decidedly immoral, entirely to the imagination. We cannot forget that Swineburn is no lover of peace and order, and that it is only a few years since, in one of his most powerful poems, he cursed the Czar of Russia, and bade some "brave assassin" come forward and send the "cowardly knave" to a warmer region.

A curious case of great interest to all temperance workers has just been settled in the High Court of Ontario. It appears that the late Abraham Farewell, ex M. P., of that Province, being a zealous advocate for reform in temperance matters, bequeathed the sum of \$2,000 for the purpose of promoting such legislation in the Parliament of Canada as should lead to the "total prohibition of the manufacture, sale or use of intoxicating liquors in Canada." The heirs-at-law have contended the clause on the ground that it was not a charitable bequest—that it was illegal and *ultra vires*. The clause has, however, been sustained by the Court on the following ground, that the bequest is for a charitable purpose as it is for the well-being of society, and that it is legal for a man to leave property for the purpose of bringing about a change in legislation. The purpose of the testator was also construed to be the fostering of public sentiment through the medium of the public schools, the public lecture or the press, and the expenditure of the money in any or all of these channels will meet with the full approval of the court.

We remember in our own childhood's day the speech of a curious old friend, who announced that all humanity might be divided into four classes—those who washed the whole body each day—those who washed face, neck and hands—those who washed face and hands alone, and those who did not wash at all. And oddly enough our mentor insisted that the second and fourth of his unique divisions were nearly equal. Of late the fear of Cholera has given great impetus to all sanitary measures relating to the welfare of the public, and has raised many questions as to the amount of care which it is necessary to bestow on the body in order to keep it clean and sweet. Those who have been in the habit of taking many and regular baths have quietly followed their accustomed life, and many who hitherto have belonged to the second of our friend's divisions have adopted the highly salutary practice of morning baths. By-the-by it is a pity that more of us do not appreciate the value of a bracing bath as a protection of the body against all forms of disease. Not only do the diseases which physicians bluntly characterize as "dirt-diseases" fly before it, but the constitution is so strengthened that many colds, attacks of grippe and the many lesser ailments which the flesh is heir to are often killed in the outset.

We regret exceedingly to note the increasing number of detective agencies throughout Canada. Montreal alone boasts far too large a number of these spies. We do not deny that there is certain work which such agencies perform ably and well; but we honestly believe that they do much to foster crime, and to encourage both public and private distrust. Above all, we consider that half the value of a detective agency is lost when the business, which should be carried on in the quietest manner, is perpetually paraded before the public.

The inefficiency of many filters now in use has led an English doctor to experiment with other modes of purifying drinking water. He has found that alum, which has long been known as a clarifying agent, can also be used so that it will destroy all germ life. A small quantity of powdered alum is added to the water, the mixture is well shaken and allowed to stand for twenty-four hours, at the end of which time the water will be found entirely free from microbes of any kind. Sulphate of iron, chalk-powder and sulphuric acid are all used successfully as purifying agents, and as but a small quantity of the acid or powder is needed, the taste of the water is not appreciably affected.

It has never been claimed that the journalistic brethren of the pen were a well-dressed body of men, yet it is with surprise that we read of members of the famous Institute of Journalists at Edinburgh who were recently bidden to a ball by the Provost and Baillie of that ancient city. Not only was "Dancing" delicately intimated in the corner of the invitation card, but also a line was added enjoining that the guests should wear shoes! We wonder if it can be the custom of the Scotch Scribes to go bare-footed all the year around, for ourselves, even with the burden of bills due us which yet remain unpaid, we still consider foot-covering of some sort a necessity of life, and we feel that a society for providing shoes to needy Scotch Journalists should at once be started.

A great deal of needless anxiety is being shown by the inhabitants of many countries lest the cholera germs may be imported from Hamburg along with more desirable merchandise. Experience teaches however, that the only importable articles which are at all liable to assist in spreading the plague are linen, clothes, rags, fruit, fresh vegetables, butter and cheese. In former cholera panics the disease has been spread abroad by these agencies, but never by the importation of such ordinary merchandise as books, tobacco, leather goods, etc. Merchants who were familiar with these facts have continued their trade with the plague-stricken city without imperiling the public health and without adding to the commercial distress which is now greatly felt in the famous German Port.

Philologists who favor the simplification of spelling are now greatly encouraged by the action of the Government of the United States in adopting simplicity and uniformity in the spelling of geographical names. Chemists are also adopting the sound-method of spelling, greatly to the advantage of students. France, Germany and Spain are adopting a uniform method of spelling, the whole movement being due to the Council of the Royal Geographical Society of England, who in 1885 commenced their efforts to obtain Continental uniformity in the spelling of all Geographical names. Although we are not fully convinced of the benefit of simplifying the spelling of the ordinary words of our language, yet we note with great pleasure that the efforts to give a uniform spelling to the Geographical and chemical terms have been successful.

If "imitation be the sincerest flattery" then our Canadian cheese-makers have reason to appreciate the compliment which the manufacturers of American cheese have just made them. It appears that the demand in England for Canadian cheese is very good, while the American cheese meet with but a poor reception. The astute manufacturers across the line have therefore been in the habit of duplicating the Canadian cheese in shape and size and then shipping them to England via Montreal. A cheese, purporting to be of Canadian make, was recently bought in England. A small bottle was concealed in the interior, giving the name and address of a factoryman of Wisconsin, who was desirous to know the price which the cheese would bring in the British market. The attention of the Government should be given at once to the matter, and the apparently indiscriminate shipping of cheese at Montreal should be at once looked into.

Mr. Astley Cooper, the English reviewer, seems to find that the time hangs so heavily upon his hands that it is necessary to adopt a new method of putting it to flight. Mr. Cooper suggests that an "Anglo-Saxon Olympiad" should be established. He would follow Greek precedent in the scheme and would aim at introducing at the annual festival of English-speaking people, the athletic competitions, the classic games, and the intellectual exercises for which the Greeks were famous. Mr. Cooper has no doubt that all the inhabitants of America, the French Canadians, the Germans of New York State, the Creoles of Louisiana, and the countless thousands of emigrants will flock together under the binding title of Anglo-Saxons and cultivate "national" and "continental unity." In this age there is no need for so artificial a society—the people, ourselves included, are quite peaceably inclined—and for the most part we are quite too busy to engage in the perhaps improving but for us impracticable festival. Mr. Cooper will have hard work to find enough converts to get up even a fair-sized Olympiad of indifferent quality.

Disability, because of religious belief, is dying out in England, although the death struggle is a severe one. There are still some offices in the gift before of the Crown which are never bestowed upon Roman Catholics, although they are frequently captured by dissenters. The appointment of Lord Ripon, the Roman Catholic Viceroy of India, aroused the full Protestant power of the great Anglican Church. The coveted Civic position—Lord Mayor of London—has never before been secured by a Romanist, as "His Worship" is bound by his pledges to attend the services of the Established Church and to appoint a private chaplain. The sooner the prejudice which allowed the distinctions between the two great religious bodies can be done away with, the better for the whole community—disability, because of creed, is only a fading shadow of the church squabbles of two hundred years ago, and is decidedly out of place in this century of freedom and equality.

It is not often that a man remembers, with the intention of paying, the debts incurred perhaps a score of years before, and it is with both interest and pleasure that we read of one of our Provincialists, who, when after years of fruitless work he at last found himself upon a firm financial footing, at once looked up the creditors of his youth. The bills originally were neither many nor large, but the accumulated interest had rolled them up into considerable amount, a board bill alone having reached the sum of \$1,800. All of us who are reaching, or have reached, maturity, have our debts to repay, debts which we too often forget or deny the existence of. The money-debts should be repaid with strict justice—the debt which each prosperous man owes to the community in which he has amassed his wealth should be paid. The debt which all have incurred to parents for loving care or prudent bringing-up, to the friends of our youth whose pleasure was in giving us pleasure, or in inciting us to higher motives for the coming life-work—all this should be repaid, if not to the past, then to the present generation. Every kind word or benefit received should be repaid with as great care as our friend manifested in discharging the actual money-debt of his youth. And of a truth this old world will be a happier place to live in when we all set about discharging what our consciences tell us is but our just indebtedness.

The patriotism of our British brothers has been greatly aroused of late by the action of the Home Government in selling the old and famous war-ship, the *Foudroyant*, for the small sum which she would bring as "old material." The people of London were so displeased when the sale of their favorite to the German authorities was announced, that a fund was at once started for the purpose of buying back the vessel before the work of destruction should be begun. This historic craft made her debut during the Seven Years War, when she figured as the flagship of Admiral LaGalissoniere. Two years later, Captain Gardner, of the *Moumouth*, wrested her from the French fleet, and henceforward she sailed under the Union Jack. The *Foudroyant* took an active part in the American Revolution, as well as engaging in all varieties of European squabbles. She won more laurels in the battle of *Wahant* in 1778, and boasted a famous line of captains—Rodney, Darley and Howe, among them. The statement that she was at one time the flagship of Lord Nelson is incorrect. It has arisen doubtless from the fact that a ship of the same name was added to the British fleet for the Admiral's use. The spirit of veneration and respect which the vessel still commands should be encouraged in the people—there is no keener incentive to patriotism than the sight and actual presence of memorials which belong to a glorious past.

Almost the last of the truly great poets of our century has left us. On all sides deep interest has been shown in the unfavorable reports which have been sent out of the state of Lord Tennyson's health, and the sad tidings of his death are heard with regret by all. Alfred Tennyson, poet-laureate of England, the third son of an English clergyman, was born in Somerby, Lincolnshire, in 1809. He was educated in his early days chiefly by his father, whose taste and scholarship have doubtless had much to do with the development of the genius of the illustrious son. The young man acquitted himself well in his college course at Cambridge, where, with the assistance of his brother Charles, he published his first poems. In 1842 a modest volume, entitled "Poems Chiefly Lyrical," appeared, in which were found many of those early poems which still retain their popularity. After the publication of "In Memoriam" in 1850, it was openly conceded even by Wordsworth, then the wearer of the laurel-wreath, that Alfred Tennyson was beyond doubt the master-singer of his century. The late works of the poet, since his ascension to the peerage as Baron Tennyson, have been chiefly in the dramatic line, and although masterly in style, are not so pleasing as those poems which were written in the hey-day of the poet's strength. "The Princess" and the noble lines of "Locksley Hall" will ring on for many years when the dramas are forgotten. It is pleasant to know that the poet's wish was fulfilled in the manner of his death, and that he who had done so much to purify and uplift the minds of his fellow-men was accorded by Providence a gentle falling to sleep in his moon-lit chamber. The noble fearless faith of the man rang out a year or two ago when he sang—

"Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell
When I embark,
For tho' from out our bourne of time and place,
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar."

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

TOO LITERAL.

"Gentle maiden, ere we part,
Give, oh I give me back my heart;
Thou hast stolen it the while
On the sands at Coney Isle.
Hear me swear before I go—
"Oh I please don't," she whispered low.

A dish of ice cream eaten at the midnight hour, mayhap, could with propriety be called "the late cold snap."

One by one the objects of our affections pass away from us, but our affections remain, and like vines stretch forth their broken wounded tendrils for support.

In the western cyclone belt they do not take their carpets up when they clean house. They open the cellar door for a few minutes and let the wind blow through the cracks in the floor.

EDITED BY KSA
"HALIGONIAN,"
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TRUE LOVE.—"I love you. Will you be my wife?"
"Will you promise to snub that odious Miss Van Astor all this week?"
"I will."
"Well, then—yes."

The eye that from defects is free,
Can note the down the peaches don;
And though at first we may not see
The "down" of the banana, we
All tumble to it later on.

QUITE ORTHODOX.—Waggles.—The mosquito reminds me of a professional singer.

Jaggles.—How's that?
Waggles.—When it has got through its song it presents you with its bill.

Boy (who has lost his way)—"I say, mister, how far is it to Camptown Creek?"

Man (surlily)—"Find out. I ain't no city directory?"

Boy (with acute emphasis).—"No you ain't: your a wolume on good manners, you are!"

THE CURSE OF ADAM.

It's nice to feel whatever is best;
Yet one is oft convinced that it is wrong.
Those who most often go away for rest
Are just the ones who idle the year long.

HE COULDN'T BE CRUEL.—"We will take a special collection next Sabbath," said the teacher, "for the purpose of making a fund to defray the expense of sending poor boys to school."

"They don't get none of my money," averred Tommy Figg on the way home, "them poor folks' kids has a tough enough time anyway 'thout jammin' 'em into school b-sides."

TEST OF LOYALTY.—The test of true loyalty which each one may put to himself is, "Am I faithful to truth, to right, to duty, to love? Am I constant to the best methods I can find—to the highest ideas I can form?" To do this much must sometimes be resigned, just as in the ascent of a mountain many pleasant resting-places must be left behind. But he who is thus loyal to his best conceptions will never be disloyal to his nation or his party or his friend. The greater includes the less. "To thine own self be true; And it must follow, as the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man."

THE USUAL EXCUSE.—Two ladies who had not seen each other for years recently met in the street. They recognized each other after a time, and their recognition was cordial.

"So delighted to see you again. Why, you are scarcely altered."

"So glad; and how little changed you are. Why how long is it since we met?"

"About ten years."

"And why have you never been to see me?"

"My dear, just look at the weather we have had."

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Mr. William Buchanan, 24 years engineer in the Cunard Steamship Company's service, 8 St. John's Road, Kirkdale, Liverpool, Eng., writes: "I suffered two years of agony from an affection in the head which six physicians pronounced incurable.



They were divided in opinion as to whether it was acute neuralgia of the head or rheumatic affection of the brain, but all agreed that I could never recover. In my paroxysms of pain it needed two and sometimes three men to hold me down in bed. When at death's door,

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was applied to my head. It acted like magic. It saved my life. I am well and hearty, and have had no return of the trouble."

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Probably your grand-mother when a child, knew and used Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. It is expected that the *Blade* will go into the dry-dock to-day.

The winter time table of the I. C. R. comes into force on Monday next.

During the past year thirteen Gloucester vessels have become total losses.

The cemetery committee has not yet decided upon a suitable site for the new cemetery.

Twenty one hawkers' licenses were taken out on Tuesday, the first issued under the new act.

Hon. Mr. Blake and Mrs. Blake expect to leave Canada for Liverpool on the second of November.

Sir John Abbott and Hon. George E. Foster sailed on Saturday last on the S. S. *Parisian* for England.

Joseph Ruby, of Columbia, Pa., suffered from birth with scrofula humor, till he was perfectly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It is stated that the Jesuit Fathers of Quebec have offered to educate Count Mercier's children free of charge.

Diphtheria is raging at St. John's, Newfoundland, and a large number of deaths resulting therefrom are reported.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. McCulloch, of Truro, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on the 20th instant.

The steamer *Caspian* brought to Halifax three Gloucester fishermen who had been lost on the Grand Banks on Sept. 17th.

It is rumored that Mr. Pottinger is to become General Manager of the Government railways in place of Mr. Schreiber.

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

Sir William Dawson, principal of McGill University, who has been very ill, is now reported to be recovering, though slowly.

The contract for repairs to the steamer *Newfield* has been awarded to S. M. Brookfield, his tender of \$16,000 being the lowest.

The discovery of America was honored on Wednesday in Montreal by the Catholic population attending high mass at the cathedral.

During the past season 57,000 acres of land in the Canadian Northwest have been sold by the C. P. R. to settlers from across the line.

Mrs. Wood, who lives on Gerrish St., was badly burned on Tuesday as a consequence of pouring kerosene oil in a stove to start a fire.

The Canada Atlantic and North Atlantic Steamship lines and the Land of Evangeline Route are advertising cheap excursions to Boston.

Jane Doyle-Chapman-Byng is once more before the public, charged with feloniously marrying James Byng during the lifetime of her husband Chapman.

The Third Baptist Church, or "Tabernacle," was formally opened on Sunday last. The new building is a fine structure and is a credit to the congregation.

The steamer *Newfield* arrived on Thursday morning from Port Hawkesbury. After H. M. S. *Blake* comes out of the dry dock the *Newfield* will go in for repairs.

Fire in St. John, N. B., on Tuesday destroyed several buildings, including the livery stables of John McCoy and the carriage factory of Crothers, Henderson and Wilson.

Is it not the medicine for you?
Constipation is caused by loss of the peristaltic action of the bowels. HOOD'S PILLS restore this action and invigorate the liver.

The schooner *Good Intent* from Pictou to Yarmouth with 115 tons of Old Albion coal has been seized by the crew for wages due them. The schooner put in here in a leaking condition over a week ago.

A public missionary meeting is to be held this evening in Argyle Hall, when an address on the subject of foreign missions is to be delivered by Winnifred Sugden, who has been for eight years a missionary in Bengal, India.

John Fitzmaurice, of Lockport, accidentally shot his ten year old son on Monday. While showing the rifle to a neighbor, the weapon discharged, the ball passing through the boy's leg above the knee, making a dangerous wound.

A number of enterprising farmers at Cunsrd are now trying to start a creamery for butter and cheese making. A large part of the \$2,500 is already subscribed, and the plan is to erect a building this fall for business next season.

On Tuesday afternoon Captain John Ritchie, a retired sea captain, aged about sixty, was going down Gerrish St. across Lockman St. and was run into by a horse car going north. One of the unfortunate man's legs was badly crushed.

The tax reform committee meeting held in the Council chamber on Tuesday was not largely attended. Senator Power, James Thomson, George Mitchell and Rev. Foster Almon and others gave their opinions on the subject in question.

The steamer *Marg Auning*, from Hamburg bound for New York, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday evening short of coal. There was no cholera on board, but no one was allowed to leave the ship, which anchored below George's Island and was coaled by a steam lighter.

All the prisoners recently sentenced by the Supreme Court, were taken to Dorchester on Wednesday morning. There were seven of them, as follows: Baker, Shea, Neville, Whelan, McVicar, Slaughenwhite and McGuire. They were in charge of Deputy Sheriff Archibald, Constable Purcell and the deputy jailer.

The eighth annual convention of the Nova Scotia S. S. Association will be held October 20-22, at Kentville; the welcome or opening meeting to be held on Thursday, at 7 o'clock p. m., and the convention to close in time for afternoon train on Saturday. It is expected that Rev. Dr. Harbutt, a distinguished S. S. worker of New York, will be present and take part in convention. Arrangements will be made as usual for reduced fares by steamboats and railroads.

A sad accident occurred on Gottingen Street on Tuesday afternoon. A man named Geo. O'Rourke was driving up the street on a flat wagon, when the horse bolted, throwing O'Rourke under the wheels. His injuries were of such a serious nature that he died Tuesday evening.

Much anxiety is felt for the safety of Captain Lawlor, who attempted to cross the Atlantic in a dory, leaving Gloucester on June 8th. He sailed from North Sydney, C. B., on the 24th of July, and a little later was spoken by a vessel near St. Pierre, since which nothing has been heard of his whereabouts.

A breach of promise case has been commenced in the Supreme Court by Miss Minnie Gannon of this city against Arthur Tully, also of Halifax, the plaintiff claiming that Mr. Tully promised to marry her and has not kept his promise. The defendant claims that the engagement which once existed was broken by mutual consent.

Henry Pryor, D. C. L., ex-Stipendiary Magistrate of Halifax, died on Monday night after a long illness. Deceased was a native of Halifax, has practised as a barrister for many years, served as Alderman and Mayor and was a member of the Nova Scotia Legislature for this County previous to Confederation. He leaves a widow, but no children.

The Maritime synod of the Presbyterian church, which met in St. John last week, appointed Rev. Robert A. Falconer, M. A., B. D., son of Rev. Alex. Falconer of Pictou, to the new professorship at Pine Hill College, with a salary of \$1,500 per year. Professor Falconer was a Gilchrist scholar and graduated with honors in classics from the University of Edinburgh.

The Creelman-Zwicker case, which has been before the Supreme Court, has excited much interest in the city. The gentlemen most immediately interested did not see fit to answer to the call for their appearance before the bar of justice, and the bondsmen were forced to pay the bail. Charles G. Creelman's handsome residence on Brunswick St. was seized at the instance of some of his creditors, but it was found that Mr. Creelman had transferred this property to Robt. H. Edwards. Mont Zwicker, charged with conspiracy to defraud, has been dismissed, the Attorney General declining to go on with his prosecution in the absence of H. Zwicker and C. G. Creelman.

Messrs. Judge and Mara's new water boat *Annie*, was on Wednesday out on her trial trip, and gave her enterprising owners every satisfaction, developing a speed of ten miles per hour. The *Annie* was built by Edwd. Williams of Dartmouth, and engined by W. & A. Moir, engineers of this city. A powerful steam pump built by the same firm has also been placed on board. It is to be used in the requirement of the water boat service, but is also specially adapted for fire purposes. At the trial of the Ronald fire engine on Wednesday, the hose was taken on board and coupled to the pump, and an one and a quarter inch stream was thrown on the roof of the sugar refinery. It was clearly shown that the boat could be of great service in the event of fire on shipping in the harbor, or property on the water front of the city or Dartmouth. The capacity of the pump is about a half larger than some of the city fire engines.

A large fire in Halifax at noonday is an unusual occurrence, and the blaze on Tuesday last brought to the scene of destruction thousands of spectators. The building destroyed was that occupied by Anderson & Co., the well-known grocery firm, and Harrison & Co., painters. There was some delay in getting water on the burning building, and the entire inside was soon a mass of flames. Some of the stock of both stores was removed to the furniture warehouses of Stephen & Co., but the paints and oils in Harrison's rooms added materially to the flames, and in a short space of time the walls alone were left standing. Three thousand dollars worth of furniture belonging to the Nova Scotia Furnishing Co., stored in the upper part of the building, was burned. It was insured for \$2,000. Harrison & Co.'s loss is estimated at \$3,000, insurance \$1,000. Anderson & Co.'s stock was insured for \$4,000. It is not known how the fire originated.

Erastus Wiman has issued a circular announcing that he will deliver four addresses in the Maritime Provinces on the "Relations between the United States and Canada" as follows: Halifax, Monday, October 24th, subject, "Unrestricted Reciprocity—How it would benefit Great Britain and perpetuate her presence on the North American Continent." New Glasgow, N. S., Wednesday, 26th inst.—"Commercial Union—How it would enrich Canada, and maintain her loyalty." Charlottetown, P. E. I., Thursday, 27th inst.—"Continental Unity—How it would enlarge the opportunities of the United States for the benefit of Canada." St. John, N. B., Friday, 28th inst.—"Anglo-Saxon Unity—The hope of the world." Mr. Wiman desires it to be understood that he is not in any way connected with local organizations; he seeks no political patronage or backing, and simply proposes to discuss in a dispassionate way, the above important topics from an economic point of view, paying his own charges, and asking only the favor of a courteous hearing.

J. W. Bixelow, as President of the N. S. Fruit Growers' Association, has given the public notice that the Association is now collecting specimens of all the fruits of the Province for the fruit exhibit at the World's Fair, and all interested are requested to forward to Robt. Starr, Wolfville, any specimens of fruit without delay, to be packed and sent to Chicago where they will be put in cold storage.

Dr. Jenkins has pronounced the port of New York free of cholera. Boston's contribution to the relief fund for the victims of the St. John's fire, reached \$16,000.

The Annual conference of the Mormon Church at Salt Lake City has closed. Reports show a membership of 200,000. It was decided to dedicate the new Temple on April 4, 1893. It was commenced forty years ago and has cost \$2,500,000.

A somewhat startling story is told by one of the World's Fair Commissioners, who, during a recent visit to the State Department, learned that the remains of Christopher Columbus were offered to the United States as security for a loan of \$100,000 at 6 per cent. interest. The offer has recently been made with due formality by President Uliz, of San Domingo.

On the first Monday in November the grand jury will consider the evidence against Lizzie A. Borden at Fall River, Mass. The date of the trial is not yet fixed, but will probably be arranged for the last of December. Public opinion is still divided on the subject of the guilt of the accused, but the general feeling in Fall River is in favor of Miss Borden.

At Pittsburg on Tuesday the grand jury returned true bills against the members of the Homestead advisory committee charged with treason. True bills were also returned against H. C. Frick, John G. A. Leishman, F. F. F. Lovejoy, Henry Curry, Supt. Potter, Oas Childs and Nevin McConnell, all Carnegie officials, Henry and Fred Pinkerton, Capt. Cooper, Fred Primer and other Pinkerton detectives, charged with murder and conspiracy.

New York held a grand celebration this week in honor of Christopher Columbus. The youth of the city were given the honor of beginning the civic and military display, and a grand procession was held on Monday. At 11 o'clock the school and college parade, nearly 13,000 strong, was given the command to start. As the long line of march turned into 14th street, loud cheers went up from Union Square from stands and from the dense crowd on the surrounding ground and in buildings. After passing under Washington arch to University place, the procession went to 6th street where it disbanded. In the public school division were 20 regiments, 202 companies and 10,500 pupils in line. Besides these there were over 10,000 students from Long Island. The city public schools, Roman Catholic schools and colleges of New York were represented by 5,500 pupils. On all sides there was a lavish display of flags, bunting and various kinds of decorations.

The drought in South Russia has been broken by copious rains, and there is now hope of saving the winter crops.

London newspapers discuss at length the advisability of abolishing the office of Poet Laureate, all agreeing that England has no poet worthy to succeed Tennyson.

Mr. Gladstone has made up his mind to remain in London all winter, but his friends are anxious that he should avoid the trying weather incident to the winter season in the great metropolis.

Mr. Stead, editor of *Review of Reviews*, has received copies of the death bed confession of Harry Wilson in South Africa, declaring that he, Wilson, with a woman whose name is not mentioned, placed arsenic in medicine administered to the late Mr. Maybrick, whose wife is now in prison convicted of his murder. Stead denounces the travesty of justice which causes Mrs. Maybrick to languish in prison and makes strong appeal for her release.

The cholera is not yet stamped out, although it is not raging as fiercely as at an earlier date. The *London Times* says:—"We are already in October and still the epidemic marches steadily westward, despite the elaborate precautions and supposed sanitary perfections. It is doing just what it always did formerly, creeping onward and sowing autumnal seeds in new ground over a wide area, which will burst forth luxuriant with the advent of summer. It is a most mischievous delusion that after September nothing more is to be feared; for individual towns and districts which have borne the brunt of a severe epidemic the winter generally means delivery, but for the neighboring countries it means only the beginning of troubles." This is far from encouraging.

Lady Frederick Cavendish and the Duchess of Bedford have been making some startling disclosures which have given the highest social circles of London a severe shock. Hitherto allegations of widespread drinking practices among women of fashion and rank have been deemed prejudiced gossip, but nothing that rumor ever suggested equals the outspoken revelations made by these highly-placed leaders of society. Lady Frederick Cavendish said that although heavy drinking had been abandoned by the men, the women were becoming inveterate tipplers, that many ladies have recourse to "pick-me-ups" at 11 a. m., brandy and soda during the day, wine at dinner and something hot at bed time. She said that a distinguished physician had assured her that many ladies had consulted him for nervous symptoms, which revealed a condition of alcoholism, bordering on delirium tremens, but that alcohol was not the only fashionable failing, as chloral, chloral and morphine were taken in secret boudoirs and were adding to the maladies of modern life. The topic and discussion ensuing has created a stir among the upper tendom.

Extraordinary reports have reached London of new mineral discoveries, tin and coal in Australia. Rich lodes of tin have been found in Victoria and immense beds of iron ore. The Assistant Government Geologist in Victoria reports that besides black coal areas covering 300 square miles and containing some 30,000,000 tons, there are strata of brown coal with seams averaging 30 feet in thickness, amounting to many billions of tons. Government reports from New South Wales estimated that there was enough coal within easily worked areas, to permit an annual output of 10,000,000 tons for many years to come.

A despatch from Sydney, N. S. W., says: The government seems to be inclined to renew for another year the subsidy for the mail service between San Francisco and Sydney, pending the making of arrangements for service by the Vancouver route as suggested by Canada.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT CROP this year sold for more than fifty million dollars. If you want to know how it is raised and at what profit, address California Bureau of Information, Box 1238 Boston, Mass.

SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS, Mild, Safe, Efficient. Far superior to any pill. For Headache and Liver Complaint nothing can equal these Tablets. With the DISCOVERY they cure Rheumatism. 50 in a box only 35 cts.

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

Have you tried the
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CIGAR?

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS CURES Scrofula.

Scrofula is a tainted and impure condition of the blood, causing sores, swellings, ulcers, tumors, rashes, eruptions and skin diseases. To remove it, the blood must be thoroughly cleansed and the system regulated and strengthened. B.B.B. is the strongest, PUREST AND BEST purifier and cures all scrofulous disorders rapidly and surely.

"I was entirely cured of a scrofulous ulcer on my ankle by the use of B.B.B. and Burdock Healing Ointment."
Mrs. Wm. V. Boyd, Brantford, Ont.

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BUSINESS COLLEGE,
119 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX.
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Halifax Printing Co.,
161 Hollis St.
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CHARLES EMMET.
"I AM CURED!"
Physicians, Pile Remedies and the Knife
UTTERLY FAILED!
Yet there was Help!

GENTS—I wish to inform you that the treatment consisting of SKODA'S REMEDY-PILLS you sent me for Piles, has, as you stated in your letter accompanying the same, actually cured me.

Why, gentlemen, I can hardly realize it, when I stop to think of the long years of suffering I have endured, of the Physicians employed, of the two surgical operations performed (having had the Pile Tumors removed twice with the knife) and all I could get was temporary relief. But now I feel like a new man.

BETTER THAN SKODA'S DISCOVERY

THAN SKODA'S DISCOVERY
THREE BOXES
LITTLE TABLETS, and a Five Box
of SKODA'S PILE CURE, I am cured.

I am now able to work every day, and shall start for Virginia in a few days to work cutting timber.

You truly gave me the medicine, but I **GOLD** want to partially pay you for what you have done. Enclosed find \$20, which is about what I paid for one operation that did me really no good at all.

Gratefully yours,
Langor, Mo. CHAS. EMMET.
Guarantee Contract with Every Bottle.
SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

SKODA'S GERMAN SOAP:
"Soft as Velvet," "Pure as Gold," that tells the whole story. Most highly medicated soap ever made. Try one cake. It is elegant. At all Druggists.
Pills 25 cts.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS.
RUNS EASY. No Backache. SAYS DOWN TREES.

BY ONE MAN.

Send for free illustrated catalogue, showing testimonials from thousands who have sawed from 5 to 10 cords daily. It saws down trees, folds like a pocket knife, weighs only 4 lbs., easily carried on shoulder. One man can saw more timber with it than two men with a cross-cut saw. \$2,000 in use. We also make larger-sized machines to carry 1 foot saw. No duty to pay, we manufacture in Canada. First order sends the agency. PORTLAND SAWING MACHINE CO., 24 to 26 St. Jacques St., Quebec, Can.

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 A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR

Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Bilelessness, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Obstructive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Ripans Tablets contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Pleasant to take, safe, effective. Give immediate relief. Sold by druggists. A trial bottle sent by mail on receipt of 10 cents. Address

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

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 Empty Bottles.

FOYLE BREWERY,
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 Brewers, Malsters & Bottlers.

Sole Manufacturers of

THE WELL KNOWN TEMPERANCE BEVERAGES,

Malt and Kraizer Beers.

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 Steam Machine Paper Bag Manufactory.

THE CHEAPEST in the MARKET.

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(CUT PLUG.)

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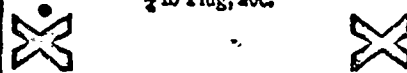
No other brand of Tobacco has ever enjoyed such an immense sale and popularity in the same period as this brand of Cut Plug and Plug Tobacco.

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturers in Canada.

Ritchie & Co.

MONTREAL.

Cut Plug, 10c. 1/2 lb Plug, 10c.
 1/2 lb Plug, 20c.



The excruciating pain of
 TOOTHACHE STOPPED.

By applying a few drops of
 SCOTT'S CURE for RHEUMATISM.

One or two applications of SCOTT'S CURE will entirely cure those severe attacks of Neuralgia that give such intense pain.

Testimonials have been received from far and near to the effect that Scott's Cure for Rheumatism is the GREATEST DISCOVERY ever yet known for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the Limbs, Strains, Sprains, Bruises, Lame Back, Sore Throat and an Instant Cure for Toothache.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
 Wholesale - BROWN & WEBB, SIMSON BROS., FORSYTH, SUTCLIFFE & CO.

FROM BAK ISLAND

This is to certify that I have had Rheumatism and have used SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM with great satisfaction and I feel it my duty to recommend it to the world at large for its great value.

Yours truly,
 JOHN W. BENTON.

London Rubber Stamp Mfg Co.

Rubber and Metal Stamps,
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223 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

AUTUMN.

'Tis the golden dream of an Autumn Day,
 With the soft rain raining as if in play
 And a tender touch upon everything,
 As if Autumn remembered the days of Spring.

In the listening world there is not a breath
 To shake their gold to the sward beneath;
 And a glow as of sunshine upon their faces,
 Though the sun is hid in the shadow of the trees.

The cock's clear crow from the farmyard comes,
 The muffled bell from the bellfry below,
 And faint as I draw, and from far away
 Come the voices of children in happy play.

O'er the mountains the white rain draws its veil,
 And the black rocks cawing, across the tall,
 While nearer the swooping swallow skim,
 O'er the steel-grey river's fretted brim.

No sorrow upon the landscape weighs,
 No grief for the vanished Summer days,
 But a sense of serene and calm repose
 Like that which Ago in its Autumn knows.

The Spring-time longings are past and gone,
 The passions of Summer no longer are known;
 The harvest is gathered, and Autumn stands,
 Serenely thoughtful, with folded hands.

Over all is thrown a memorial here,
 A glory ideal the real never knew;
 For memory sits from the past its pain,
 And suffers its beauty alone to remain.

With half a smile and with half a sigh,
 It ponders the past that has hurried by;
 Sees it, and feels it, and loves it all,
 Content it has vanished beyond recall.

O glorious Autumn, thus serene,
 Thus living and loving all that has been!
 Thus calm and contented let me be
 When the Autumn of Ago shall come to me.

W. W. S.

ASSOCIATION.

As I sat and gazed on the silent sea,
 Just after the sun had set,
 A wondering Zephyr conveyed to me
 The breath of a violet.

An odor faint, but it brought a face
 As it lightly passed me by,
 Richly endowed with charm and grace
 And fair as the morning's eye.

A beauteous face serenely bright,
 And wearing a gracious mien,
 And eyes illumed with the purest light
 That ever in eyes was seen.

A smile as sweet as the glimpse of heaven
 That the saintly sometimes get—
 All these to the raptured gaze were given
 By the breath of a violet.

Thus, too, in the memory once again
 Will a host of visions throng,
 When we hear the long forgotten strain
 Of a once familiar song.

And so many a flower, a bird, or tree
 Recalls the friends we've met.
 As that beauteous face was brought to me,
 By the scent of a violet.

BOOK GOSSIP.

A new book, to be published by Worthington & Co., of New York their International Library series, will be of interest at this season of Columbus celebrations. "With Columbus in America" is a dramatic historical novel which treats of the discovery and conquest of this continent. While adhering strictly to the facts of history, the author has presented many romantic and heretofore unknown incidents in the private life of Columbus and his followers, and these facts, together with fanciful details, he has interwoven into a work that is at once thrilling, interesting, and strikingly poetic. His heroes and heroines seem to rise before us, and charmed by their presence and follow their adventures with breathless anticipation. The narrative presents natural descriptions that are truly exquisite; the story is at times darkly passionate and possesses in an eminent degree most weird, tragic and tender beauty. It is written by C. Falkner, adapted by Elise L. Lathrop. With photogravures. 1 vol. 12mo. \$1.25; paper 75 cents. This volume is going to be followed by two others, 2, *With Cortez in America*, and 3, *With Pizarro in Peru*, both of which partake of the excellence of the former volume. These three forms a set that ought to be in every American's library, for they tell the early American history pleasantly, are healthy in tone and brightly illustrate the times in which the scenes are laid. Worthington & Co. also announce for immediate publication as No. 18 in their Rose Library a novel by H. Zola entitled "Money." It is, as its name implies, a record of the produced upon the human race by its greed for gold. It represents capitalists, or rather speculators, who, instead of being gamblers out of their wits under another name, in an apparently legitimate way are extorting other people's money, start banking institutions, stock companies, etc., at first making lots of money, paying out high dividends, but finally draw out or lose all in speculations recklessly planned. The crash comes of course thousands of innocent people suffer by

PUTNERS
 IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER
 EMULSION

the Zola, a novelist of a most extraordinary fecundity and force, pictures in a novel which must be considered wonderful, as it is so true to life. In every respect it is a masterly work, in which a difficult subject is handled with the utmost skill, and which sustains the most unflinching interest to its last page.

"Kato Walsingham" has just been published in *Peterson's New Twenty-five Cent Series* of choice fiction, which now numbers over one hundred volumes. The story of woman's devotion, pure, soft and changeless, will linger long in the memory of those who read it, like all of Miss Pickering's novels, it is characterized by such touches of idealism as are rare among the writers of the present generation, while at the same time, it affords an admirable picture of English life, its scenery, its manners and its inner feelings, abounding in interest of a healthy and ennobling nature. If this book cannot be obtained from your booksellers it will be sent by mail on receipt of price, by T. B. Peterson & Bros. of Philadelphia.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The new rival of the Standard Oil Co., the United States Pipe Line Co., has just started with a capital of \$600,000, all paid in. The base of operations will be at Bradford, Pa. The oil will be shipped to Europe, and great expectations are indulged by the new company.

The *Maritime Grocer*, speaking editorially, says:—"It appears to be pretty unanimously agreed upon that there is no valid reason why Nova Scotia should not develop her cheese industry a hundred fold. If encouragement were needed we might show what Ontario has done. It is not many years back that Ontario shipped very little cheese to the old country. The farmers of that province used to devote their whole energy to the cultivation of wheat. But the time came when the opening up of the prairies made the raising of wheat for export in the older provinces unprofitable. The Ontario farmer had then to adapt himself to different circumstances, and with a promptness and energy commendable in the highest degree he went in for cheese making, and was not long in making cheese more profitable than grain. In 1890 there were not less than 817 cheese factories in operation in Ontario, which manufactured 79,364,713 pounds of cheese from 813,387,516 pounds of milk given by 304,584 cows. The value of this cheese was \$7,189,957. The province of Quebec also manufactures a large quantity of cheese, having some 670 factories. The growth of the cheese business in Canada will be understood when it is stated that our exports have increased nearly 300 per cent. since 1874. Nearly the whole product is shipped to the United Kingdom, and, according to the British returns for 1891, more cheese was imported into that country from Canada than from anywhere else, the quantity having been 106,078,192 pounds as compared with 86,788,016 pounds from the United States, the next largest exporter. The cheese made in Ontario is uniformly good, and this is the real reason Canadian cheese is in such large demand in the old country. That we have facilities in Nova Scotia equal, if not superior, to Ontario for the manufacture of cheese goes without saying to anyone who knows the agricultural capabilities of this province. Then we are nearer by a thousand miles to the English market than is the Ontario farmer. Ontario, of course, is a much larger province than Nova Scotia, but if Ontario can support 817 cheese factories, Nova Scotia ought to be able to run at least three hundred. Instead of this latter number, however, there are not a dozen factories in operation that we know of in the whole province."

The Yarmouth Electric Street Railway has so far proved a decided success. The dynamo, switches and other electric supplies are from the Edison company's factories at Peterboro, Ont., and the cars were built in St. Catharines, Ont. The steam plant was furnished by the well-known firm of E. Leonard & Son, London, Ont. The engine is a Leonard ball automatic compound engine, of a class specially designed by Leonard & Son for the severe duty of an electric car service. How severe this is may be gathered from the fact that the load is constantly varying from almost nothing to the full power (over 100 horse power) of the engine. The ball patent governor is one that responds to the slightest variation—hence the great adaptability of this engine. The advantages of the engine, briefly stated, are: Close regulation, highest economy, small floor space and high belt speed, the latter making it specially valuable for driving dynamos, such fittings as counter shafting, pulleys, hangers, etc., being unnecessary. The boiler (100 horse power) was also supplied by Leonard & Son, and the *Times* notes that steam was raised in it the other day in thirty minutes, from cold water. This boiler, the first of this size in Nova Scotia, has a steel plate next the fire, running the whole length of the boiler, there being no seams in the fire and no rivet heads to form lodging places for scale or sediment. The pipings on this steam plant are all of brass to resist the corrosive action of the water. The standard exhaust steam feed water heater and the patent duplex pump were also supplied by Leonard & Son, and are of the best quality and highest efficiency. Geo. H. Evans, 62 Water street, St. John, is the maritime agent of this enterprising firm. They have quite recently shipped two 100 h. p. compound engines like the one described above to the St. John's, Nfld., Electric Light Co.

The property and stock of the Eureka Woollen Mill Co. at Eureka is for sale.

In the manufacture of crackers and biscuits, great revolutions have been effected in the last few years, and perhaps no firm in the Dominion have more progressive methods, added the latest improved machinery and been awarded more liberal patronage than the old established firm of G. J. Hamilton & Co., Pictou, N. S. The old firm has been established over 50 years,

and occupy extensive premises, comprising a substantial four-storey building and factory, the works being equipped with all the latest machinery, revolving ovens and appliances necessary for their steady increasing trade. From time to time as the trade enlarged, considerable additions have been made to their factory, and the present capacity admits of an output of 70 bbls. of biscuits a day, or upwards of 12,000 bbls. a year, giving employment to 100 skilled operatives. In the superior finish, quality of material and general excellence, the products of the firm are unexcelled, the purest and best materials are used in the manufacture of their biscuits and confectionery. Within the last few years they embarked in the manufacture of confectionery, and have met with most unexpected success, their goods being recognized by the trade as unsurpassed in flavor, material and style. Extra facilities introduced, with large ovens constructed, they doubled their capacity in the biscuit department, and in the confection branch two tons of sugar daily is manufactured, embracing 450 kinds of sweetmeats, a leading specialty being chocolate candies in many styles. The founder of the firm, Mr. G. J. Hamilton, died in Oct. 1886, and was succeeded by his sons, the present proprietors, Messrs. Clarence and Howard Hamilton the latter gentleman having the superintendance of this large concern, and being constantly looking after new ideas, and introducing novelties to meet the requirements of the trade. The business of the house is conducted upon the principles of strict commercial integrity. They have a branch warehouse at Halifax, and five travellers are constantly pushing the trade, which extends throughout the Lower Provinces and Quebec, and is gradually reaching into Ontario.—*Empire*.

The Amherst Boot & Shoe Co. put out last month sixty thousand dollars worth of goods.

The Yarmouth *Times*, in commenting on the industrial exhibits at the late exhibition held in Yarmouth, says:—"The Yarmouth Woollen Mills make their usual fine display of goods. In their collection is noticed very handsome pieces of snow flake and navy blue costume cloth. The gentleman's wear shown is also excellent and of the most beautiful design. They also show a large line of stocking yarn, a great range of colors which for fastness and wearing quality have an established reputation. The show of dressed sheepskins is also quite an attraction. They are now being extensively used throughout Yarmouth. They also have a table showing samples from their job dye works which called forth much favorable comment. It is a striking fact that the woollen goods made in Yarmouth are winning their way not only in this market but in neutral markets and even in England in competition with English goods. This is because the Yarmouth goods are twenty-five per cent. cheaper than the same class of English goods. The fifty or more samples of cloth shown at this exhibition will compare favorably with any goods made in any part of the world."

Mr. A. S. McNaughton, representing Frank Wilson, of Montreal, has a DeLaval Baby Cream Separator in operation. It is a continual centre of attraction. The machine is very simple and ingenious, yet somewhat difficult to describe in detail. The milk is run into a cylinder, which is revolved at high speed and the cream is separated on the centrifugal principle. It will separate 30 gallons an hour. There is a little adjustment screw by means of which the thickness of the cream can be regulated. It is a most useful piece of machinery and is shown for the first time at our exhibitions.

EHT ROF KSA
"HALIGONIAN"
RAGIC.

Made at
221 Barrington St.



Mr. L. B. Hamlen,

Of Augusta, Me., says: "I do not remember when I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla; it was several years ago, and I have found it does me a great deal of good in my declining years."

I am 91 Years

2 months and 26 days old, and my health is perfectly good. I have no aches or pains about me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

regulates my bowels, stimulates my appetite, and helps me to sleep well. I doubt if a purgative could be used so well as Hood's Sarsaparilla to the wants of old people." L. B. HAMLEN, Elm Street, Augusta, Me., Sept. 26, 1891.

HOOD'S PILLS are a mild, gentle, harmless, safe and efficient cathartic. Always reliable.

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

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

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CANNED GOODS, BOLOGNAS, &c.

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A. & W. MACKINLAY,
137 Granville Street.

COMMERCIAL.

The cooler and more seasonable weather that has prevailed during the week has naturally improved the tone of the markets, and an improvement on the previous week is noticeable in most lines. Nearly all farm products are now harvested, and a considerable proportion is already marketed and realised upon, so that the cash therefore is in hand in most sections and, of course, it is more freely going out in liquidation of old claims or in the purchase of new necessities.

The time is rapidly approaching, indeed it is now here, when the managers of our financial institutions must review the situation in all seriousness. Owing to the competition in banking, the large amount of capital seeking employment and the decreased percentage of bank earnings, shareholders must content themselves with smaller dividends if the capital of our monetary institutions is to remain intact. It now appears that not only will it be necessary to declare smaller dividends to shareholders, but depositors must be obliged to accept reduced rates of interest on money that they intrust to the banks for safe-keeping. Mr. E. S. Clouston, the general manager of the Bank of Montreal, in his speech at the last meeting of his shareholders made it manifest that competition has reduced the percentage of bank earnings, and it is absurd to think that the banks of this or any country can continue to pay as large dividends as in years gone by when profits were much larger than they now are. There can be no question that some of our banks would be taking a wise step if they should reduce the dividends that they award to their shareholders. It is true that such a step would require a good deal of courage on the part of the managers, as it would be looked upon as a sign of weakness. Still it would indisputably be far better to pay smaller dividends than to be compelled eventually to reduce their capital. Unfortunately at this juncture deposits have increased at about the same ratio that loans have decreased, and we hear of instances where good, sound amounts have been placed on deposit in some of our banks upon which interest has been refused owing to a surfeit of funds awaiting investment. It is evident that smaller dividends upon bank capital and reduced rates of interest on deposits will soon become essential to profitable banking unless things alter soon very materially from the conditions now existing.

Trade in Great Britain is in an extremely depressed condition and financial affairs there are very unsettled. To add to the otherwise unsatisfactory condition of a number of leading industries in that country, recent advices report 15,000 hands idle that were formerly employed in the Clyde ship-building yards; and, to intensify the trouble, a general reduction in wages has been decided upon in the Clyde works, to take effect Oct. 10th amounting to 10 per cent. The wages of the Clyde miners are reduced 6l. per day. England will not be able to carry out her free trade principles in their entirety much longer with the whole world militating against her with its protective policy. The time is surely coming when that country will have, in self-defence, to adopt some measure of fair trade, or in time her manufacturing interests will wane just as her agricultural interests have done in years past. The *Monreal Trade Bulletin* says on this subject:—"The large profits of manufacturers in the United States under the McKinley tariff will not be long before they lead to the inevitable over-production which attends protected industries, and then England will be the dumping ground for these manufactured goods, the same as Canada was before she rightly shut them out by her protective tariff and made them herself. As soon as American manufactures exceed the home demand, cargoes upon cargoes will be flung upon the English markets for realization, not for profit; and then will come the time when England may feel disposed to modify her free trade policy."

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

	Week Previous		Weeks corresponding to		
	Oct. 7	1892	1891	1890	1889
United States	198	143	230	183	243
Canada	36	22	38	30	28

DRY GOODS.—Both city and country retailers speak of business as being active and better, and orders from travellers show that the sorting trade promises to be a very good one. Stocks of winter goods in retailers' hands are light, and there cannot fail to be a good demand to fill up the requirements which are certain to be seen. Some lines of winter goods are scarce—the better qualities of blankets being short, while the supply of shirts and drawers has been shortened by the burning of a couple of factories in Canada. Prices of all goods are very firm, with a decided upward tendency in many. The advance in colored cotton goods for the spring trade previously indicated, has proved fully equal to what was expected, these kinds of goods being from 15 to 20 per cent. higher than they were last year. Not only so, but the output of each kind is kept from exceeding the possible consumption, and thus there is no chance of any decline. Merchants have to understand, therefore, that, if the price does not suit them, they can leave the goods. Remittances continue to show a steady improvement all over.

BREADSTUFFS.—There has been a fair volume of business in flour on local account during the week. The oatmeal market has ruled very quiet and prices are easier. Feed is quiet and easy. In Chicago trade has been rather light, but the feeling was quite strong and prices have been well maintained in the face of dull and lower cables, large receipts, and only a very moderate export demand. A steady and large out-go causes a firmer feeling among the large class dealers even if the daily export demand is lighter. The extremely dry weather is causing fears of a reduced area of winter wheat, and is probably the strongest feature of the market at present. Should it continue many days longer, a sharp up-turn by the country buying would be by no means improbable. Speculative business is again largely local, only very few outside orders being received. Corn has been rather more

active and ruled firm. Heavy frosts were reported but this is of little or no effect on the market, the crop being considered matured.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market is without change. Business cannot be called brisk, but there is a good fair jobbing trade doing. Some lots of lard have been moved during the past few days at steady prices. In Chicago provisions have ruled very strong, the whole list advancing and large purchases of packers' foreign houses. The firmness of the stock yards and better cables were the principal causes of the improvement.

BUTTER. continues quiet in this market without any particular change. There is a very good consumptive demand, which improves as the weather becomes cooler. In Montreal the market is in a very ticklish position at the present time, and it is a question if prices have not attained their maximum altitude. For a post September creamery 23c. has been paid; but it is said that the purchase would not be repeated. English buyers appear to be out of the market at the moment, as several orders have been cancelled from the other side, and local buyers will not touch creamery at present prices except in small lots to cover immediate wants. Several lots of August creamery have been placed at 22½c. and one choice lot at 23c. Early makes, 21½c. to 22c. In Eastern Townships dairy, higher prices it is said are paid in the country than can be had for it here. The last sales of choice selected dairies for export were made at 19½c. to 20c. and yet as high as 20½c. to 21c. is said to have been paid in the Townships. A lot of Morrisburg was sold at 19½c. In Western, there is no demand at the moment, but prices are quoted at 16c. to 18c. as to quality, a lot of fair Western changing hands at 16c. A London letter says:—"Buyers have got tired of paying such high rates for butter, and have been adopting the masterly inactivity line of action, filling only absolute wants. This has helped down prices a bit at the end of the week, so that the predicted further rise, which *did* come off on Monday, has since been lost, and rates have gone back again into last week's groove, which still leaves them shilling; higher than the week previous. Agents are hoping to be able to get fixed at present figures, which purchasers do not feel inclined to operate at until there has been a declension to dimensions which will admit of a turnover at a reasonable profit on the popular prices, and say they will see this brought about before they lay in stock. This may bring quotations down again; but supplies are moderate, and consumption is brisk, so that it is not to be expected much depreciation will result before the picked shipments of Victoria begin to arrive, which is not far ahead now. The estimate of export from Melbourne this season is about 3,000 tons; but it is expected, if rates do not go against shippers, that there will be more, as additional factories have been brought into play by the bonus system, which the buttermen in Melbourne are beginning to fight about among themselves now. It is a pretty tune for a Government to have to play to a limited few—£55,000 in bonuses, which is the figure alleged for this year."

CHEESE in this market continues dull and unsettled with very little business doing. The cable, according to shippers, does not afford much encouragement, though the Liverpool public cable is higher at 49. At Montreal "The market is dull, and reflects to some extent the weak and unsettled tone of the situation in New York, but more especially on stock below finest. There is quite a difference of opinion regarding values; but if a lot of 1,000 to 2,000 boxes of finest Western September was put on the market, it is doubtful if more than 10½c. could be obtained. On the other hand, if a similar lot had to be purchased, we question if it could be had under 10½c. Quite a few sales have been made of under-priced goods at all the way from 8½c. to 10c. The make is now getting pretty light, and a number of the factories will close on the 15th of the month." A letter from London reports:—"The cheese market remains about the same. There are signs that prices are going up presently, but the move is hardly made yet, a turn for the better this week for recent arrivals in poor condition being the only present indication. The stocks are, however, being gradually drawn on, and rates must go higher presently. Present top quotation, 5l."

EGGS.—Receipts of eggs are gradually falling off, as is usual at this season, but the absence of anything like an active consumptive demand or of export enquiry keeps prices virtually unchanged, though holders are very firm in their figures. In Montreal "Receipts have slackened off considerably during the past few days, and the market is firmer with sales of nice fresh August and September gathered at 14c. to 14½c., some holders asking 15c. Held eggs have sold at 13c. to 13½c." A London correspondent writes:—"The partial stoppage of supplies from Hamurg has had an appreciable effect on the market for eggs, which has been ill supplied from other quarters, and rates have advanced again, top price being 9s. 3d. to 10s. 3d. per long hundred for French, lowest 6s. for Germans. In Glasgow, too, there has been an advance on Danish, owing to limited supply. Canadians selling at previous quotations, as they do at Liverpool, where things are a trifle duller."

APPLES are now being pushed forward to market very rapidly, and local demands are being over-supplied at very cheap rates. The reported results so far of Canadian apple sales in England are not too *couleur de rose* for exporters this season. The apple crop of Canada is great, some authorities even putting it as the largest ever produced here. The cost of getting them into the States is heavy; and when apples reach a high limit of price, consumers prefer to do without them altogether, and more particularly in good times like the present when food necessities are all so cheap. The apple crops of Belgium and France are stated, from good sources, to be ten times greater this year than last year, and sufficient to keep down the English

CHANGE IS WELCOME.

Gentlemen,—For twenty years I suffered from Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Poor Appetite, etc., and received no benefit from the many medicines I tried, but after taking five bottles of B.B.B. I can eat heartily of any food and am strong and smart. It is a grand medicine and has made a wonderful change in my health.

Mrs. W. H. LEE, Harley, Ont.

market till the middle of next spring. No doubt the cholera has hitherto prevented this fruit from obtaining entrance into Great Britain. The winter colds and frosts have always had a tendency to destroy that disease, which probably has by this time nearly run out its course, so that very likely by January a flood of European head stock may deluge the British markets, and keep prices depressed. Upon the assumption, where was the wisdom of buyers in getting excitedly anxious to purchase apples this season at so high a price? The exports both from the Upper Provinces and from Nova Scotia have been enormous, and the flow still continues, so that reasonable fears are excited that the British markets may be sarfited and a signal depression in prices ensue.

DRIED FRUITS.—There is little doing here just now in dried fruits. Though there is considerable enquiry for raisins, these do not eventuate as a rule in sales. A Montreal paper reports of that market as follows:—“Owing to the fact that the Avlona, which is the first direct steamer, is due to arrive here to-day from Denia, prices for raisins dropped considerably, rates which were firm at 6½c. for primo and 5½c. for seconds early in the week, being now reduced to 4½c. for primo and 4½c. for seconds, while sales are reported at as low as 4½c. These are low prices compared with those ruling in New York, and as the Avlona only brings 65,770 half boxes, 30,000 of which come to three leading importers, the market will be only moderately supplied, and values are more likely to advance than decline. The Escalona, the second and last boat direct from Denia, sails from there this week, bringing only about 40,000 boxes. Some second qualities have been shipped by her as low as 12s 6d. c. and f., but primo are still firm at 14s. to 16s. c. and f. The preferences in the States this season continue to be given to Valenciias rather than Californias, and it is therefore likely that the better portion of the Denia crop will find their way there and to England, leaving our market either to accept second qualities or pay high figures for indirect importations of primo fruit. The moderate price as compared with former years should stimulate the consumption, and thus the outlook for holders at present values is favorable.”

SUGAR.—The local demand for sugar is very quiet and prices are unchanged. Quite a lot of sugar has gone out of Canada of late, and it is said that considerable more will follow in spite of the reduction in prices in the States. The London market is called dull, but not quotably lower. In the States, the Trust has found Canadian competition so keen that it has been obliged to reduce its prices, and granulated has been put down 3-16c.; but, although they have done so, they are compelled to admit that they cannot fulfil their orders, and so have only partially succeeded in preventing their consumers from getting supplies from Canada. There is a steady extension of the sugar growing area of the world. Queensland is the latest heard from, and the Sydney Mail says:—“The extension of the Polynesian labor in Queensland has so far invigorated the sugar growing industry of that Colony that large areas of virgin soil are likely to be cleared and placed under cane. There is being seriously considered a proposal to erect, at a cost of £100,000, four central mills in the Bundaberg district. It is shown that there is at present in banks of the district more than this sum, the savings of farmers who have small blocks of rich land. The interest at present obtained for this money is 4½ per cent. The supporters of the four mills in question say that the venture will pay at least 10 per cent. on capital invested, and, more than this, that the mills will make land more valuable than it is at present.”

TEAS.—A very quiet tone has prevailed in the local tea market this week, and, with the exception of country orders which are coming in more freely now, business in tea has been small, as low priced teas are scarce. This market is comparatively bare of fine and good, low priced teas. The quality of the second and later crop leaf this season is anything but good—so poor in fact that it has seriously curtailed the export, and an advance, especially in Japan, would not appear to be improbable. In green the crop is below the average both in leaf and liquor. Some understanding has been entered into among the Pingsley men in China to limit the production to 135,000 half-chests against 160,000 half-chests last year, and it is understood that, on the strength of this, there is considerable speculation going on in the States.

FISH.—The local fish market continues dull and featureless. Fair catches of herring are reported at some points to the eastward, but nothing can now prevent the take of this season falling far below the average of former years. Cod, haddock and other deep-sea fish are reported to be fairly plentiful on the banks, but the weather has been too boisterous and the sea too rough to permit of an active pursuit of them. Mackerel have not as yet appeared in any numbers on our coasts, and the season is now so far advanced that it is highly improbable that many more will be taken this year. It looks as if mackereling was practically done in these waters. Prices in the West Indies, once our best and surest markets, continue unfavorable, and there is no indication of any improvement in the near future, if ever. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, Oct. 12.—“A good demand is reported for green cod, there being little in the market. The price is \$5 to \$5.25 per 200 lbs. Dry cod is in fair demand at \$4.75 to \$5.50 per quintal for No. 1 large. Labrador salmon is jobbing at \$14. The stock of herring is very large and the market is easy in tone, Cape Bretons selling at \$5.25 and the few Labradors coming in at \$5 to \$5.25. Portland haddies are meeting with a ready sale at 8c., and the few Yarmouth bloaters offering sell freely at \$1.25 per sixty.” Another report of the same date from the same market is: “Labrador herring are quiet but firm in price, with sales of about 200 bbls. to arrive by steamer at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per bbl. There is no doubt now about the small catch of Labrador herring, and the catch is also very small at White Bay, where the French shore herring are usually caught. Dry

cod is very slow, the few sales reported being at about \$5 per quintal. Green cod is not much enquired for, and only a scattered sale or two are reported at \$4.50 for No. 1, and \$5 for large, receipts and demand being both light. Newfoundland salmon is quiet at \$12 per bbl. for No. 1. Kipper-d herring have been sold at \$2.50 to \$3 per box of 100. Bloaters \$1 to \$2 per box as to quality. Finnan haddies are arriving and selling at 7½c. to 8c. per lb. Blueless cod 5½c. to 8c. and do. fish 3½c. to 4½c. Sealed herring are quoted at 14c. to 16c. for new and 8c. to 10c. for old. Fresh haddock has been somewhat scarce this week with sales at 3c. to 3½c. per lb. wholesale.” Gloucester, Mass., Oct. 12.—“Fish of all kinds have been in liberal receipt the past week, the arrivals being from Georges, Grand Banks, Quora, Iceland and the Shore grounds. The fall school of herring has appeared and the catch has been large; but the bulk of the fish has already passed by. The market is active, and as the season draws to a close, with a small stock on hand, prices are well maintained. We quote latest fare prices as follows:—Mackerel in fishermen's order at \$17 per bbl. Last sales Bank halibut 10½c. and 7½c. per lb. for white and grey. Georges cod from vessel \$1.50 and \$1.62 for large, \$2.62 and \$2.76 for small. Bank \$4.13 and \$2.25; Rips \$4.10 and \$2.75. We quote latest store prices as follows:—New Georges codfish at \$7.25 per qt. for large, and small at \$4; Bank \$5.50 to \$6.50 for large and \$3.50 for small; Shore \$6.50 and \$4.50 for large and small; Rips \$6.25 and \$4.25. Dry Bank \$6; medium \$3.50; cured cusk at \$5 per qt; hake \$2.50; haddock \$3; heavy salted pollock \$3; Newfoundland herring \$4 per bbl.; pickled codfish \$4; haddock \$3.75; halibut heads \$3.50; sounds \$13; tongues and sounds \$12; tongues \$11; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14; Halifax salmon \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16.”

Neuralgia is obstinate. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment has cured many very severe cases.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS	
SUGARS.			
Cut Leaf.....	5½	The markets are stationary. No further decline. Farmers, Millers, and all concerned refuse to make further concessions, and we regard the markets as being absolutely at the bottom, and any change will be for the better. Business is very dull for this season of the year. We make no changes in the prices of flour, cornmeal, oatmeal and oats. Mill feeds are rather stronger.	
Granulated.....	4½ to 4¾	Flour	
Circle A.....	4	Mantoba Highest Grade Patents 5 15 to 5.25	
White Extra C.....	3½	High Grade Patents..... 4.35 to 4.45	
Standard.....	3¼	Good 90 per cent. Patents..... 4.10 to 4.20	
Extra Yellow C.....	3	Straight Grade..... 4.00 to 4.05	
Yellow C.....	2¾	Good Seconds..... 3.40 to 3.65	
TEA.			
Congou Common.....	17 to 19	Graham Flour..... 4.60 to 4.75	
“ Fair.....	20 to 22	Oatmeal..... 4.10 to 4.25	
“ Good.....	23 to 25	“ Rolled..... 4.10 to 4.25	
“ Choice.....	31 to 33	Kiln Dried Cornmeal..... 2.90 to 3.00	
“ Extra Choice.....	35 to 36	do in lb. boxes, 50 to case..... 2.81 to 3.00	
Oolong Choice.....	37 to 39	Rolled Wheat..... 5.00	
MOLASSES.			
Barbadoes.....	32	Wheat Bran per ton..... 18.75 to 19.00	
Demerara.....	35 to 38	Middlings..... 18.75 to 20.00	
Diamond N.....	47	Shorts..... 20.50 to 21.00	
Porto Rico.....	30 to 32	Cracked Corn including bags..... 30.00	
Cienfuegos.....	none	Ground Oil Cake per ton..... 35.00	
Trinidad.....	28	Moulce..... 22.00 to 24.00	
Antigua.....	28	Split Peas..... 4.10	
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47	White Beans, per bushel..... 1.35 to 1.45	
“ Bright.....	47 to 55	Pot Barley, per barrel..... 8.90 to 4.50	
BISCUITS.			
Pilot Bread.....	3.00	Canadian Oats, choice quality..... 40 to 41	
Boston and Thin Family.....	6½	P. E. Island Oats..... 41 to 43	
Soda.....	6½	Hay..... 13.00 to 13.75	
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½	J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.	
Fancy.....	8 to 15	PROVISIONS.	
HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.			
Apples, per bbl., Gravensteins.....	2.50 to 3.00	Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid..... 12.50 to 15.00	
“ No. 1 Fall.....	2.00	“ Am. Plate..... 13.00 to 15.50	
Oranges, Jamaica, bris., New.....	8.00	“ Ex. Plate..... 13.50 to 14.00	
Lemons, per case.....	9.00	Pork, Mess, American..... 16.00 to 18.00	
Cocoanuts, new per 100.....	5.00	“ American, clear..... 18.00 to 18.50	
Onions, cri-b.....	2 to 2½	“ P. E. I. Mess..... 16.00 to 18.50	
Dates boxes, new.....	6 to 8½	“ P. E. I. Thin Mess..... 14.00 to 14.50	
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	7 to 7½	“ Prime Mess..... 11.50 to 12.50	
Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	10 to 11	Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island..... 12	
“ small boxes.....	9 to 10	“ American..... 10 to 11	
Prunes Stewing, boxes.....	8	Hams, P. E. I., green..... 9	
Bananas.....	2.00 to 2.50	Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	
C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.			
FISH.			
MACKEREL—			
Ex Vesse.....	00.00	Butter and Cheese	
Ex Store.....	00.00	Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints..... 28	
No. 1.....	00.00	“ in Small Tubs..... 12 to 14	
“ 2 large.....	00.00	“ Good, in large tubs, new..... 18 to 20	
“ 2.....	00.00	“ Store Packed & oversalted..... 14	
“ 3 large, Reamed.....	7.00	Canadian Township, new..... 20	
“ 3, Reamed.....	6.50	“ Western..... 18	
“ 3 large, Plain.....	6.25	Cheese, Canadian..... 18	
“ 3 Plain.....	6.00	“ Antigonish..... 11	
Small.....	0.00	SALT.	
HERRING.			
No. 1 C. B. July.....	4.75	Factory Filled..... \$1.70	
“ 1 Fall Split.....	3.25	Fine Liverpool, bag, from store..... 60	
“ 1 Fall Round.....	2.50	Liverpool, ½ hhd., “..... 1.00	
“ 1 Labrador.....	0.00	Capiz “..... none	
“ 1 Georges Bay.....	1.50	Turks Island “..... none	
“ 1 Bay of Islands.....	0.00	Lisbon “..... none	
ALEWIVES, No 1.....	4.25	Coarsa W. I. “..... none	
SALMON.			
No. 1, ½ brl.....	00.00	Trapan “..... 1.00	
No. 2, ¾ brl.....	00.00	“ Adon..... 83c	
“ 3.....	00.00		
Small.....			
CONVISH.			
Hard C. B.....	3.50		
Western Shore.....	3.75		
Bank.....	0.00		
Bay.....	0.00		
Newfoundland.....	0.00		
HADDOCK.			
Bank & Western.....	0.00		
HAKE.			
Bank & Western.....	1.50		
POLLOCK.			
Hake Sounds, per lb.....	12½		
Cod Oil per gal.....	39		

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

MATT.

A TALE OF A CARAVAN.

CHAPTER I.

FIRST GLIMPSE OF THE CARAVAN.

The afternoon was still very warm, but a gray mist drifting from the Irish Channel, and sailing eastward over the low-lying Island of Anglesea, was beginning to scatter a thin, penetrating drizzle on the driver of the caravan.

To the right and left of the highway stretched a bleak and bare prospect of marshland and moorland, closed to the west by a sky of ever-deepening redness, and relieved here and there by black clumps of stunted woodland. Here and there peeped a solitary farmhouse, with outlying fields of swampy greenness, where lean and spectral cattle were lugubriously grazing; and ever and anon came a glimpse of some lonely lake or tarn, fringed all round with thick sedges and dotted with water lilies. The road was as desolate as the prospect, with not a living soul upon it, far as the eye could see. To all this, however, the driver of the caravan paid little attention, owing to the simple fact that he was asleep.

He was roused by a sudden jolting and swaying of the clumsy vehicle, combined with a sound of splashing water, and, opening his eyes sleepily, he perceived that the gray mare had turned aside from the centre of the road, and, having placidly entered a stagnant pond on the road-side was floundering and struggling in the mud thereof, with the caravan rocking behind her. At the same moment a head was thrust round the back part of the vehicle, and an angry voice exclaimed:

"Tim, you scoundrel, where the devil are you driving to? Wake up, or I'll break every bone in your skin."

Thus addressed, Tim woke himself with an effort, and looking round with an insinuating smile, replied:

"Begorra, Master Charles, I thought it was an earthquake entirely. Come out of that now. Is it wanting to drown yourself you are? G-r-r-r! Sh! Aisy now, aisy!"

The latter portion of the above sentence was addressed to the mare, which was at last persuaded to wade out of the cool mud and return to the dusty track, where she stood quivering and panting. No sooner was the return to terra firma accomplished than a light agile figure descended the steps at the back of the caravan, and ran round to the front. An excited colloquy, angry on the one side, and apologetic on the other, ensued, and did not cease, even when the driver, with a flick of his whip, put the caravan again in motion, while the other strode alongside on foot.

It was just such a caravan as may be seen any summer day forming part of the camp on an English common, with the swart face of a gypsy woman looking out at the door, and half a dozen ragged imps and elves rolling on the grass beneath; as may be observed, smothered in wickerwork of all descriptions, or glittering pots and pans, moving from door to door in some sleepy country town, guided by a gloomy gentleman in a velvet coat and hareskin cap, and attended by a brawny hussy, also smothered in wickerwork or pots and pans; as, furthermore, may be descried, forming part of the procession of a travelling circus, and drawn by a pie-bald horse which, whenever a good "pitch" is found, will complete its day's labors by performances in the ring. A caravan of the good old English kind; with small windows, ornamented by white muslin curtains, with a chimney atop for the smoke to come through from the fire side; with a door behind, ornamented with a knocker, and only lacking a door plate to make it quite complete; in short, a house on wheels.

The driver, though rough enough, and red with sun and wind, had nothing in common with the ordinary drivers of such vehicles, and, in point of fact, he was neither a gypsy nor a travelling tinker, nor a circus performer. Though it was summer time he wore a large frieze coat, descending almost to his heels, and on his head a wideawake hat—underneath which his lazy, beardless and somewhat sheepish face shone with idolent good humor. His companion, Master Charles, as he was called, bore still less resemblance to the Bohemians of English lanes and woodlands. He was a slight, handsome, fair-haired young fellow, of two or three and twenty, in the tweed attire of an ordinary tourist, and every movement he made, every word he spoke, implied the "gentleman born."

Presently, at a signal from his master (or such he was), Tim drew rein again. By this time the sun was setting fiery red, far away to the west, and the thin drizzle was becoming more persistent.

"How far did you say it was to Pencross?"

"Ten miles, sor."

"The mare is tired out, I think. We shall have to camp by the road-side."

"All right, Master Charles. There's a handy shelter beyond there where you see the trees," Tim added, pointing up the road with his whip. The young man looked in that direction, and saw, about a quarter of a mile away, that the highway entered a dark clump of woodland. He nodded assent and walked rapidly forward, while the caravan followed slowly in his rear.

Reaching the point where the wood began, and entering the shadow of the trees, he soon found a spot well fitted for his purpose. To the left the road widened out into a grassy patch of common, adorned with one or two bushes of stunted brown, and stretched out a dusty arm, to touch a large white gate, which opened on a gloomy, grass-grown avenue winding right

through the heart of the wood. The caravan, coming slowly up, was soon placed in a snug position, not far from the gate, the horse was taken out and suffered to graze, while Tim, searching about, found some dry sticks and began to light a fire. Diving into the caravan, the young man emerged with a camp stool, on which he sat down, lighted a meerscham pipe, and began to smoke. They could hear the rain faintly pattering in the boughs above them, but the spot they had chosen was quite sheltered and dry.

The fire soon blazed up. Entering the caravan in his turn Tim brought out a tin kettle full of water and placed it on the fire, preparatory to making tea. He was thus engaged when the sound of a horse's hoofs was heard along the highway, and presently the figure of a horseman appeared approaching at a rapid trot. As it came near to the group on the wayside the horse shied violently, springing from one side of the road to the other, so that its rider, a dark, middle-aged man, in an old-fashioned cloak, was almost thrown from the saddle. Uttering a fierce oath, he recovered himself, and, reigning in the frightened animal, looked angrily around; then, seeing the cause of his mischance, he forced his horse, with no small difficulty, to approach the figures by the fire.

"Who are you?" he demanded, in harsh peremptory tones. "What are you doing here?"

The young man, pipe in mouth, looked up at him with a smile, but made no reply.

"What are you? Vagrants? Do you know this place is private?" And he pointed with his riding whip to a printed "Notice!" fixed close to the gate upon the stem of a large fir tree.

"I beg your pardon," said the young man, with the utmost sangfroid: "we are, I imagine, on the Queen's highway, and there, with your permission, we purpose to remain for the night."

Struck by the superior manner of the speaker, the new-comer looked at him in some surprise, but with no abatement of his haughty manner. He then glanced at Tim, who was busy with the kettle, from Tim to the gray mare and from the gray mare to the house on wheels. The scowl on his face deepened and he turned his fierce eyes again on the young man.

"Let me warn you that these grounds are private. I suffer no wandering vagabonds to pass that gate."

"May I ask your name?" said the young man, in the same cool tone and with the same quiet smile.

"What is my name to you?"

"Well, not much, only I should like to know the title of so amiable a person."

The other condescended to no reply, but walked his horse towards the gate.

"Here, fellow!" he cried, addressing Tim. "Open this gate for me!"

"Don't stir," said his master. "Let our amiable friend open the gate for himself."

With an angry exclamation the rider leaped from his saddle, and, still holding his horse's reins, threw the gate wide open. Then, still leading his horse, he strode over towards the young man, who, looking up, saw that he was nearly six feet high and very powerfully built.

"My name is Monk, of Monkshurst," he said. "I've a good mind to teach you to remember it."

"Don't be afraid," was the reply. "Monk, of Monkshurst! I shall be certain not to forget it, Mr. Monk, of Monkshurst! Tim, is the water boiling?"

For a moment Mr. Monk, as he called himself, seemed ready to draw his riding whip across the young man's face, but, conquering himself he surveyed him from head to foot with savage anger. Nothing daunted, the young man returned his stare with something like supreme contempt. At last, muttering beneath his breath, Mr. Monk turned away, and, leading his horse into the avenue, closed the gate and remounted; but even then he did not depart, but remained some minutes seated in the saddle, scowling over at the encampment.

Thus occupied, his face and figure set in the gloomy framework of the trees, he looked even more forbidding than before. His face, though naturally handsome, was dark and tempestuous with passions, his eyes deep-set and fierce, his clean-shaven jaw square and determined. For the rest, his black hair, which was thickly mixed with iron-gray, fell almost to his shoulders, and his upper lip was covered with an iron-gray moustache.

At last, as if sauced with his scrutiny, Mr. Monk turned his horse round with a fierce jerk of the rein and rode rapidly away in the shadow of the wood.

CHAPTER II.

LEAVES FROM A YOUNG GENTLEMAN'S JOURNAL.

"Before setting forth on this memorable pilgrimage to nowhere, I procured a certain friend of mine, in literary Bohemia, to keep notes of my adventures, with a view of future publication, illustrated by my own brilliant sketches. I fear the promise was a rash one—firstly, because I am constitutionally lazy and adverse to literary exertion, and, secondly, because I have, as yet, met with no adventures worth writing about. Not that I have altogether lost my first enthusiasm for the idea. There would be novelty in the title at any rate, 'Cruises in a Caravan,' by Charles Brinkley, with illustrations by the author, photographic frontispiece, the caravan with Tim as large as life, smiling self-consciously in delight at having his picture taken. My friend B— has promised to find me a publisher, if I will only persevere. Well, we shall see. If the book does not progress it will be entirely my own fault; for I have any amount of time on my hands."

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THREE THINGS TO REMEMBER.

Woods' Sarsaparilla has the most MERIT.
Woods' Sarsaparilla has won unequalled SUCCESS.
Woods' Sarsaparilla accomplishes the greatest CURES.

Paint as hard as I may all day, I have always the long evenings, when I must either write, read or do nothing.

"So I am beginning this evening, exactly a fortnight after my return from Chester. I purchased the caravan there from a morose individual, with one eye, who had it built with a view to the exhibition of a Wild Man of Patagonia; but said wild man having taken it into his head to return to County Cork, where he was born, and the morose individual having no definite idea of a novelty to take his place, the caravan came into market. Having secured this travelling palace, duly furnished with window-blinds, a piece of carpet, a chair bedstead, a table, a stove, cooking utensils, not to speak of my own artistic paraphernalia, I sent over to Mulrany, County Mayo, for my old servant, Tim-na-Chalraig, or Tim o' the Ferry—otherwise Tim Linnay; and with his assistance, when he arrived, I purchased a strong mare at Chester Fair. All these preliminaries being settled, we started one fine morning soon after day-break, duly bound for explorations along the macadamized highways and byways of North Wales.

"I am pleased to say that Tim, after he had recovered the first shock of seeing a peripatetic dwelling house, took to the idea wonderfully. 'Sure it's just like the old cabin at home,' he averred, 'barriu' the wheels and the windies and the chimley and the baste to pull it along'; and I think the resemblance would have been complete in his eyes if there had only been two or three pigs to trot merrily behind the back door. As for myself, I took to the nomad life as naturally as if I had never in my life been in a civilized habitation. To be able to go where one pleases, to dawdle as one pleases, to stop and sleep where one pleases, was certainly a new sensation. My friends, observing my sluggish ways, had often compared me to that interesting creature, the snail, now the resemblance was complete, for I was a snail, indeed, with my house comfortably fixed on my shoulders, crawling tranquilly along.

"Of course the caravan has its inconveniences. Inside, to quote the elegant simile of our progenitors, there is scarcely room enough to swing a cat in, and when my bed is made and Tim's hammock is swung just inside the door, the place forms the tiniest of sleeping chambers. Then our cooking arrangements are primitive, and, as Tim has no idea whatever in the culinary art, beyond being able to boil potatoes in their skins, and make very doubtful 'stirabout,' there is a certain want of variety in our repasts. To break the monotony of this living, I endeavor whenever we come to a town with a decent hotel in it to take a square meal away from home.

"Besides the inconveniences which I have mentioned, but which were, perhaps, hardly worth chronicling, the Caravan has social drawbacks, more particularly embarrassing to a modest man like myself. It is confusing, for example, on entering a town, or good-sized village, to be surrounded by the entire juvenile population, who cheer us vociferously, under the impression that we constitute a 'show,' and, afterwards, on ascertaining their mistake, pursue us with opprobrious jeers; and it is distressing to remark that our mode of life, instead of inviting confidence, causes us to be regarded with suspicion by the Vicar of the parish and the local policemen. We are exposed, moreover, to ebullitions of bucolic humor, which have taken the form of horse-play on more than one occasion. Tim has had several fights with the Welsh peasantry, and has generally come off victorious; though, on one occasion, he would have been overpowered by numbers if I had not gone to his assistance. Generally speaking, nothing will remove from the rural population an idea that the caravan forms an exhibition of some sort. When I airily alight and stroll through a village, sketch book in hand, I have invariably at my heels a long attendant train of all ages, obviously under the impression that I am looking for a suitable 'pitch,' and am going to 'perform.'

"To avoid these and similar inconveniences we generally halt in some secluded spot—some roadside nook or outlying common. But there is a fatal attraction in the caravan; it seems to draw spectators, as it were, out of the very bowels of the earth. No matter how desolate the place we have chosen, we have scarcely made ourselves comfortable when an audience gathers, and stragglers drop in, amazed and open-mouthed. I found it irksome at first to paint in the open air, with a gaping crowd at my back making audible comments on my work as it progressed; but I soon got used to it, and, having discovered certain good 'subjects' here and there among my visitory, I take the publicity now as a matter of course. Even when busy inside I am never astonished to see strange noses flattened against the windows—strange faces peeping in at the door. The human temperament accustoms itself to anything. When all is said and done, it is flattering to be an object of such public interest; and I do believe that when I return to civilization, and find no one caring in the least what I do, I shall miss the worldly tribute which is now my daily due.

"I begin this record in the Island of Anglesea, where I have arrived after our fortnight's wanderings in the more mountainous districts of the mainland. Anglesea, I am informed, is chiefly famous for its pigs and its wild ducks. So far as I have yet explored it, I find it flat and desolate enough; but I have been educated in Irish landscapes, and don't object to flatness when combined with desolation. I like these dreary meadows, these bleak stretches of melancholy moorland, these wild lakes and lagoons.

(To be continued.)

POISONED BY SCROFULA

In the sad story of many lives made miserable through no fault of their own, Scrofula is more especially than any other a hereditary disease, and for this simple reason—Arising from impure and insufficient blood, the disease locates itself in the lymphatics, which are composed of white tissues; there is a period of fetal life when the whole body consists of white tissues, and therefore the unborn child is especially susceptible to this dreadful disease. But there is a remedy for scrofula, whether hereditary or acquired. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which by its powerful effect on the blood, expels all trace of the disease, and gives to the vital fluid the quality and color of health. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not accept any substitute.

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

Rheumatism

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

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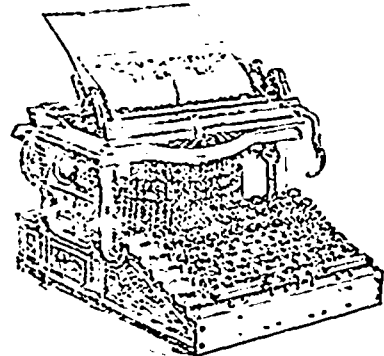
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MINING.

The opinion has become so thoroughly impressed upon our mining men that our gold ores are free milling and that so much of the gold is saved in milling that the tailings are not worth a second handling; that it is hard to make them believe that in many cases almost as much gold is lost in the tailings as is saved in the batteries and from the plates. As depth is reached in mining and the sulphurets are encountered in close association with the gold, the losses become heavier and heavier, and in the majority of cases the mine is shut down as used up, just as the most certain source of revenue has been reached. A few of our most competent mining men recognize the necessity of special treatment of tailings by concentration; but there seems a diversity of opinion as to the best system to adopt, and as the question is interesting and is being specially investigated by Mr. Woodhouse at Montagu, we should like to have the views of our mining readers, and for that purpose our columns are always open. We invite the fullest and freest discussion, feeling that this important matter should be at once grappled with, so that the best system may be adopted.

MONTAGU DISTRICT.—The English companies operating at Montagu are two in number. "The Nova Scotia Gold Mines, (Ltd.)" and "The Symon-Kaye syndicate, (Ltd.)" The Nova Scotia Gold Mines, (Ltd.) purchased the Annand, Lawson, Montreal and Rose properties, forming a block of areas a mile and a half long, but not including the British American areas. The name "The Nova Scotia Gold Mines, (Ltd.)" which is rather sneeringly referred to in the last issue of the *Canadian Mining Review*, was adopted for the sole purpose of aiding the gold mines of Nova Scotia in England. It was found by Mr. Woodhouse (and the fact is also known to every one who has tried to sell mines in London) that Nova Scotia mines fairly stank in the nostrils of investing Londoners. Feeling sure of the great value of the mines that he was purchasing, and that they would, when worked on a substantial basis, yield largely in gold, he determined to give the province the full benefit, and so adopted the above name. The Symon-Kaye syndicate, (Ltd.) have purchased the block of 108 areas, formerly known as the Kaye Symonds mine, bounded on the east by the Lawson areas. Since the handing over of the mining areas to The Nova Scotia Gold Mines, (Ltd.), and the arrival of Mr. Woodhouse from England, the work of putting the mine in shape has been economically and rapidly pushed forward, the mine at the same time yielding larger returns than ever. Mr. Woodhouse, on assuming control, arranged the works on a systematic basis. Lucius J. Boyd, M. E., was appointed general manager, and the works divided into three departments, each in charge of a sub-manager. These were the mining department proper, or work under ground, the surface work and the milling and amalgamating. Each gang of miners has a competent foreman who is responsible for their work, and the day has been divided into three working shifts of eight hours each. Work in the mine is thus continuously progressive from midnight Sunday until midnight of the Saturday following, and so on, week in and week out. A perfect system of accounts has also been adopted, and every hour's work, every ounce of dynamite and all supplies are so accounted for and charged up that the cost of running all departments can be seen at a glance, and any dilatoriness or excess in expense at once detected. Rules and regulations for the guidance of the men have also been drawn up and printed, and any infraction results in a fine or dismissal from the company's employ. Under this perfect system an astonishing amount of work has been done in a short time, mainly under ground, as the management have determined not to make the fatal mistake of spending their money on surface plant, their sole aim being to make the mine pay dividends. Recognizing that a large amount of gold is lost in the free milling process, Mr. Woodhouse has turned his attention to the best means of saving the gold in the tailings, and as will be seen by the official report below, has sent a quantity of concentrates and tailings to England. They are also prepared to supply a want long felt by the mining public, having, as will be seen by advertisement elsewhere, made arrangements to assay any mineral samples that may be sent them on payment of the usual fee.

In the past we have had numerous samples of rock either sent to us by mail or handed to us by callers at the Critic office by parties who were anxious to know whether they contained minerals of value. In many cases it could be seen at a glance that the rock was of no value, but in the large majority of cases no fair opinion could be given without a test by some competent assayer. Of late years there has been no one in Halifax devoting special attention to the assaying of minerals, and as a result the specimens had to be sent abroad at considerable expense for assay, or, as was generally the case, the finders would shrink from the expense and uncertainty and not have the rock tested. To meet the requirements of these cases and also to provide for actual milling tests of ores, we strongly advocated the establishment of a provincial assay office and the appointment of an official assayer. The mining men took up the matter and strong petitions were presented to both the Dominion and Local Governments, forcibly showing the necessity that existed for the establishment of such an office and praying that the governments would act. Nothing has so far come of this movement, and as we still continue to receive samples for assay or our opinion as to whether they are worth the expense of assaying, we have long been meditating a connection with some competent assayer, who would first give a slight test to prove whether samples were likely to be worth a full assay, and second, would be prepared to proceed with the assay without delay should it be ordered. We have now been able to make such an arrangement with parties of undoubted skill and honor, and senders of samples may rest assured that the tests will be made by competent assayers

and that all business will be treated as strictly confidential. Samples should be addressed to care A. Milne Fraser, manager of the Critic, and should be accompanied by a preliminary fee of one dollar. This will secure the sender the assayer's opinion of the ore. If the assayer thinks it of sufficient value to be further tested, he will so notify us and state his further charge for a fire assay. We will at once communicate with the sender of the sample, and if the latter desires the full assay, he can send on the fee and have the work completed.

OLDHAM.—As a specimen of the gold mining news furnished by the Nova Scotia correspondent of the *Canadian Mining Review* we quote the following from the September number.—"Oldham.—Some parties from Providence, Boston, and vicinity, have bought fourteen areas on the north side of the district for \$1,000. Some prospecting was done on those areas this spring by Edward Whidden (one of the vendors), and a bunch of quartz worth about an ounce to the ton was uncovered. Work on the property will be prosecuted this winter. Mr. H. F. Carpenter will be resident manager."

This little item, which is only a fair sample of the misrepresentation indulged in by the *Review's* correspondent on all occasions where the interests of a certain clique are not involved, is wrong in almost every statement. There are no Boston parties interested, the number of areas stated to be purchased is incorrect, as is also the price paid. The statement that "a bunch of quartz worth about an ounce to the ton was uncovered" is an unjustifiable belittlement of the discovery, and the paragraph is only correct in stating that "work on the property will be prosecuted this winter."

Members of the following well-known firms are interested in the property:—Horton, Angol & Co., manufacturing jewellers; Pierce and Carpenter, lumber dealers, etc.; Marsh and Bigney, manufacturing jewellers; J. L. Wells, dry goods merchant, all of Attleboro, Mass.; and Hancock, Becker & Co., manufacturing jewellers; William C. Green, manufacturing jeweller; and Horace F. Carpenter, gold and silver refiner of Providence, Rhode Island.

These firms represent an aggregate capital of over a million dollars, and the members of the firms in investing some of their surplus capital in our gold mines have used due care and diligence in the selection of a property, and while wishing only for fair treatment are by no means inclined to submit quietly to misrepresentation, but as will be found in the end are undoubtedly able to protect their own interests.

It is a good sign to see such large capitalists investing in our gold mines, and no one with the true interests of the Province at heart would have pondered such a malignant attack on their venture as the little item above quoted certainly is.

The yield of gold for the first six months of 1892 as per official returns at the Mines office was 8838 ozs 3 dwts. 14 grains from 13958 tons of quartz crushed.

OFFICIAL REPORT FROM THE NOVA SCOTIA GOLD MINES, LIMITED.—PROGRESS AT MONTAGU FOR MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.—Tons crushed 170, yielding 280 ounces of smelted gold. Millowing to repairs to mine only ran half time.

Good progress has been made with the conversion of No. 5 incline shaft into a three compartment vertical main shaft, 14 ft. by 7 ft. outside timbers. This main shaft has been cribbed from bed rock to old deck head with 9 inch square sawn timbers placed 5 inches apart, and from old deck to new deck head with 6 inch square timbers 3 feet apart, and the whole lagged with 2 inch planks.

The new deck has been raised 17 feet in order that the ore trucks as raised from mine on cage can run into ore bin at mill 8 feet above mortar feed openings, and thus save second handling of ore.

The main shaft has been trimmed down 49 feet from old deck or 29 feet below bed rock.

The head gear built of 10 inch hewn square timber 35 feet high, rests on 14 inch hewn square sills and is almost completed.

The bottom of mine 238 feet from old deck has been levelled east and west of No. 4 shaft and rails will be laid in a few days, when drifts will be started on course of quartz vein, while crosscuts will be made north and south to intersect the other leads.

Increase of sulphides is found with greater depth, more especially those of copper and lead.

Attention has been given to the amalgamation of free gold, and several alterations have been made which answer well in reducing loss to a minimum.

Experiments with the old tailings have been carried out by means of a straight throw Australian percussion table having a 7/8 inch stroke and 260 throws per minute. Quick-silver and amalgam have been recovered besides concentration of the sulphides.

15 cwt. of concentrates and one ton of tailings have been sent to England for trial.

An assay laboratory has been built and fitted up whose value of ore etc. will be carefully followed.

Assays for the public will also be carried out in addition to the company's private work.

OFFICIAL REPORT SYMON-KAYE SYNDICATE (LD).—A 30 h. p. engine with 55 h. p. boiler have been purchased for this property, but a 1 mining work will be discontinued pending the arrival of an 8" pump, which will be put down to compete with the heavy water. It is the intention to work the crushing mill by water power from Lake Loue.

A permanent drain has been cut through the property to conduct all surface water in one channel.

SALISBURY MINE.—The work on this company's property under the management of Capt. Maynard has resulted so satisfactorily that we understand a five stamp mill has been ordered to be at once erected.

On the north dip of the district the prospecting being conducted by John Vaughn continues to show important results.

MINING ITEMS FROM THE JOURNAL AND NEWS.—**STELLARTON.**—Mr. Jas. Baird, manager of the Joggins Mines, and Mr. Torry, consulting engineer of the company which recently assumed control of the property, visited Feronna and the Foord pit on Saturday last. The object of their visit to Feronna was to inspect the coal washing machine, and at the Foord pit the chief object of attention was the new screen. It is contemplated to make extensive external improvements at the Joggins, and among these are a coal washer and a screen that will afford facilities for thorough picking of the coal.

LITTLE GLACE BAY.—We are pleased to learn of the formation of a new lode at Gardener Mines, and the name of it is enough to warrant the belief that its existence will be long and flourishing.

Work during the month just ended has been fairly good, better than the outlook ear in the summer led one to anticipate. The bank is nearly filled away. Another steamer load will sweep it all off, and as a consequence the men will have what shipping there is after this to last them longer.

BRIDGEFORD.—The work in this mine for the past few weeks has been good, but about the prospect in future, it would put Wiggins to his trumps.

PICTOU COUNTY.—**COPPER AND COAL.**—A Scotch company are prospecting at Carriboo River for copper ore. They have struck a good seam on the farm of Mr. Wm. McMillan. Rumor also says there has been a seam of coal struck on the farm of the late Hugh Barthe in that neighborhood.

VICTORIA MINES.—Work is once more brisk. Things are rushing, and there is not even time to send items to the *Journal*.

The output from this colliery for '92 will be largely in excess of that of last year. Until the 24th Sept. seventy-five thousand tons had been shipped.

SPRING HILL NOTES.—The North slope is idle owing to the putting on of the tail rope.

It is reported that No. 2 slope is commonly idle because boys are scarce. This will be remedied soon, as the horses will be driven from No. 3 and drivers will be plentiful.

PALGRAVE VS. McMILLAN.

The Defendant in This Case Explains His Position.

To the Editor of the *Chronicle*.—Sir,—I have been thinking for some time that it would be expedient on my part and justice to my friends to say just two or three words in explanation to some unwarrantable delusive remarks, the most of which some unknown person constructed and caused to be published in the *Halifax Herald* of the 25th of July last past, part of which has been published in other Halifax papers since that date.

The impression sought to be made upon the minds of the people, evidently for some unknown purpose, and without the least regard to that degree of integrity to which the writer should adhere, is very absurd indeed.

The misleading remarks now being published in the papers are said to be quoted from the decision of the privy council in the suit of Palgrave vs McMillan.

It is quite evident that their lordships did not comprehend the facts of the case from the beginning.

The appellants were never driven off the land in question with shot guns. Such a rash statement is absolutely false.

The appellants' representative, who has not put in an appearance here for the last ten months, and his associate transgressors were ejected from the land under a judgment of the supreme court of Nova Scotia, and after that were only quietly prevented from invading the property of the possessors.

I was present on the morning that the award was made. I had no gun nor weapon of any kind, and I have always endeavored to the best of my ability to be law abiding, and have always advised my fellow-citizens to respect the lawful rights of our fellow creatures. I have also encouraged them in the establishment of truth and in the advancement and promotion of that peace and quietude that our forefathers and their children always enjoyed, and for which Isaac's Harbor has ever been noted up to the time that the McMillan heirs were dragged into this legal war by unreasonable men.

I have now made this explanation longer than I intended. Would say for the information of many of your readers that the owners of Hurricane Point are still in quiet possession, having been placed there by the laws of our country. They do not, nor did they ever, trace their title to the crown, but by a sixty years' possession, through which they have so very easily proven their right. And they and their friends are anxiously enquiring when and how they are to be dispossessed of their property.

JOHN McMILLAN.

Isaac's Harbor, Sept. 26th, 1892.

THE B. N. A. ACT.

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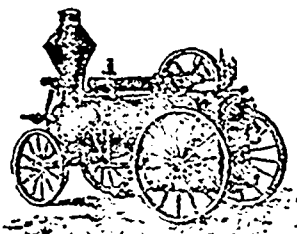
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MINING.

Another new gold-saving process, known as the Pielstickor process, is now in the field. It is claimed for this new process that it has advantages in advance of any other cyanide process, that the methods of working have been considerably simplified, the cost reduced, and that the difficulties hitherto unsolved have been successfully overcome, and the Syndicate announces its readiness to grant licenses to approved companies at a reduction of 50 per cent on the royalties charged for any other cyanide process. By the advantages of the new process whatsoever they may, the McArthur-Forrest process has already reached solid results of undeniable value and should not be easily knocked out. During seven months ended April 1st, no less than 62,398 oz. gold had been recovered on the Rand by means of the McArthur-Forrest process. The figures for April alone were 13,500 oz. It also appears from a recent report that at the Robinson Company's battery a solution of cyanide is being used in the course of stamping with the most satisfactory results.—*The Financial and Mining Record.*

At the end of June of the current year, mining upon the Randt gold fields in South Africa had been in existence five years. During this period 2,429,691 ounces of gold were produced, valued at \$42,000,000, the average grade of ore milled being about \$12 per ton. The production for the present year bids fair to exceed 1,100,000 ounces. It is entirely safe to say that no gold mining district relying upon vein mining alone has ever shown such a record as this, although the immense advantage of practically unlimited capital must not be overlooked. It is probable that the marked increase from 323,142 ounces in the first half of 1891 to 562,704 ounces in the first half of 1892, or over 74 per cent., will be even exceeded in the future.

Deep mining is in its incipency, and a syndicate of able mining men and capitalists have practically secured this field. (It will be remembered that the locations in the Transvaal are square, and work in depth is limited by the side lines.) Claims parallel to the best of the proved reefs have been secured to the number of 650 by one syndicate alone, and, aided by the great capital at their command, undoubtedly the mining industry of the Randt will receive a second stimulus in no ways less pronounced than the last.—*Engineering and Mining Journal.*

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

The Miners' Association of Nevada County, California, is arranging to have a small stamp mill in full operation at the World's Fair as a part of its mineral display.

The French Chamber has voted an additional appropriation of \$160,000 to be expended in freight charges to and decorations of the French building at the World's Fair. The amount previously provided was \$650,000.

A large and perfect model of the Forth bridge has been secured for exhibition at the World's Fair, and an application of the management of the Gothard Railway Company, of Switzerland, for space in which to show a large model or relief map of that road has been made.

Space for Pennsylvania's oil exhibit at the World's Fair has been granted covering an area of 150 by 250 ft., adjoining Machinery Hall. Of this space the Oil Supply Company, of Pittsburg, will occupy 100 by 150. An iron building for the machinery will be erected, several deep wells will be sunk, keeping the well digging apparatus running throughout the Exposition.

An exhibit of the Ice Age is being prepared in Ohio for the Exposition, by Prof. I. F. Wright. He will collect boulders from different parts of the State, and with them fragments from the original ledges in Canada from which the boulders were brought by the ice; and specimens of scratched stones, exhibit a large glacial map of Ohio, an outline map showing the course the boulders have been brought, placed detailing the principal glacial facts, etc.

General William O. O'Neil, President of the Board of World's Fair Commissioners of Arizona, says of its exhibit, that the mineral exhibit will be particularly fine and will show an immense variety of ores, ranging from gold to coal in all the different shapes in which they are found. One feature of this exhibit will be an immense mass of meteoric iron weighing 1,500 lbs. from the northern part of the Territory, and remarkable for containing, in addition to iron and nickel, diamonds in the shape of a minute dust—an element never heretofore found in connection with meteoric waifs.

The United States Geological Survey has been for 10 years engaged in making a great map of the United States, parts of which will be on exhibition at the World's Fair. The piece, 6 ft. in length and 4 ft. in width, now ready, includes the State of Connecticut and a bit of Long Island and Eastern New York. This vast map will take at least 25 years more to complete. Its details are such that upon it will be indicated every stream, brook, hillock, mountain, valley, farm, village and city. It will show every public and private road as completely as a surveyor's map of a small township. This map, when completed, would, if spread out, cover a little over three quarters of an acre in superficial area. In addition to this piece of the map of the United States the Geological Survey is preparing an outline map of the country, which will also be exhibited at the Fair. It is to be spherical in shape. By it at a glance the different elevations, the tablelands, mountain ridges and the valleys will be indicated in the outline, the highest peaks of the mountains being proportionately elevated.

PIPE SMOKERS.

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

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CAMPRELL, Halifax.—Your solution to problem 299 is correct. Your ending is good, but is not available to us as a problem because black throws away his game by moving 31—27. We are pleased to observe that "the silent game" holds its interest to you.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 298.—The position was: black men 3, 26, king 15; white men 11, 12, 21, king 1; white to play and win. Not having as yet received a solution to this problem we offer a copy of "Freeman vs Barker Restricted Match Games" as a prize to the first player who sends us a sound win.

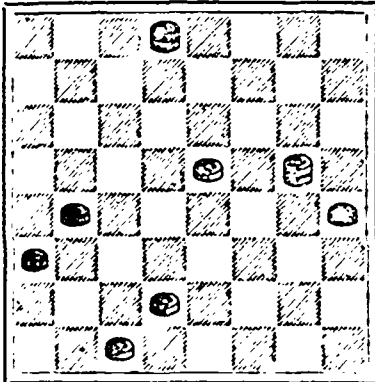
GAME 187.—"Kelso."

Played in 1883 by correspondence between A. Brodie, Quebec, (black) and W. Forsyth, Halifax, (white).

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

PROBLEM 300.

By J. G. Trelaven. Selected from an old number of the *New Dominion Monthly*.
Black men 17, 20, 21, king 2.



White men 15, 26, 30, king 16.
White to play and win.
A very neat end game. An amateur cannot fail to find it of interest.

Ladies' Sacques and Suits made to order. **SEE OUR CLOTH.**
For Gentlemen we have a Large Stock. **SEE IT NOW.**

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25 Cents

will pay a whole year's subscription to CANADA, if remitted before January 1st, 1893.

Advertisers should secure space at once, as Advertisements will be limited to twelve columns. November edition, 2,160 Copies; December edition, 2,400.

MATTHEW R. KNIGHT,
HAMPTON, - - NEW BRUNSWICK.

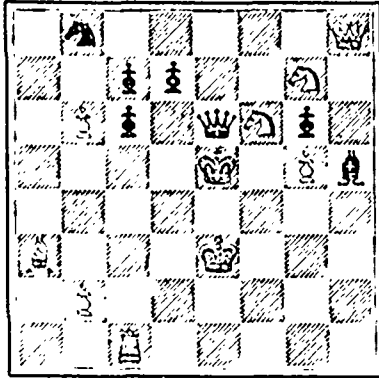


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CHESS.

Solution of Problem 131: B to B3.
Solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM 133.
Black 8 pieces.



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

CHESS AT BELFAST.

The largest and most representative meeting of Chess players ever held in Ire and took place last month. The greatest attention was a quadrangular match between Blackburne, Bird, Lee and Mason, three games with each other, besides which an open handicap tournament and a contest for the amateur chess championship of Ulster took place. The play in the Master's match resulted in a tie between Blackburne and Mason for 1st and 2nd prizes, Bird 3rd, and Leo 4th.

The following game took place in the first round:

GAME 137.

WHITE		BLACK	
H. E. Bird.		J. H. Blackburne.	
1 P to K4		P to K4	
2 Kt to KB3		Kt to QB3	
3 B to KQ4		B to QB4	
4 P to QKt4		B to QKt3	
5 P to QB3		Kt to KB3	
6 P to Q3		P to Q3	
7 P to QR4		P to QR3	
8 B to KKt5		Q to K2	
9 Castles		B to KKt5	
10 Kt to R3		P to KR3	
11 B to K3		B takes B	
12 P takes B		Castled KR	
13 Q to Keq		B takes Kt	
14 R takes B		QR to Q1	
15 Q to Kt3		P to Q4	
16 P takes P		Kt takes P	
17 B takes Kt		R takes B	
18 P to K4		R to Q2	
19 Kt to B4		K to I2	
20 P to QKt5		P takes P	
21 P takes P		Q to B4 ch	
22 K to R-q		Q takes P	
23 QR to KB1		P to KB3	
24 P to KR4		KR to KB2	
25 P to R5		Q to B4	
26 Kt to K3		Q to B sq	
27 Kt to Kt4		K to R sq	
28 Q to B2		Kt to Q sq	
29 P to Q4		P tks P	
30 P takes P		Q to Q3	
31 P to Q5		P to KB4	
32 P takes P		Q takes QP	
33 Q to R4		Kt to B3	
34 P to B6		Kt to Q5	
35 R to KB4		Kt to K3	
36 R to B5		Q to Q5	
37 Q to Kt3		P tks P	
38 R takes P		R tks R	
39 R takes R		R to Kt2	
40 R takes P ch		K to Kt sq	
41 R takes Kt		Q takes Kt	
42 R to K8ch		K to B2	
43 Q takes Q		R takes Q	
44 R to QB3		R to QB5	
45 K to R2		P to QKt4	
46 K to R3		P to Kt5	

47 R to QKt8	K to B3
48 P to Kt4	K to Kt4
49 R to KKt8	K to R3
50 K to R4	K to R2
51 R to QKt8	K to R3
52 R to QKt5	P to B3
53 R to K5	P to Kt6
54 R to K6oh	K to Kt2
55 R to K7oh	K to B3
56 R to QKt7	R to QB6
57 P to KKt5ch	K to B4
58 P to Kt6	R to QB5 ch
59 K to Kt3	K to KKt4
60 P to Kt7	R to KK5ch
61 K to B3	K takes P

And the game was drawn after 64 moves.

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E. W. GILLETT, Toronto.

CITY CHIMES.

Arrangements are being made for a musical entertainment to be held in Orpheus Hall on the 27th of this month. Among those whose names will appear on the programme are Herr and Frau Doering, Fraulein Buedinger and some of the pupils of the Doering-Brauer Conservatory. Concert patrons know that they are justified in anticipating a pleasant evening.

The Hibernica Comedy Company at the Academy of Music this week had good houses. The programme consisted of a humorous play and some entertaining specialties.

This evening and to-morrow closes Professor Semon's engagement at the Lyceum theatre. The show has been well patronized, and no doubt the many citizens who have in the past enjoyed the entertainment provided by the renowned Zora will give him large houses for the remainder of the week. Next week he performs in Dartmouth.

The weather is simply charming, a trifle chilly in the early part of the day and in the evening, but at mid-day the sun shines bright and warm. The frost has touched the forests, and the soft shades of green have been turned to brilliant crimsons and yellows. It is delightful weather for walking and driving, and our beautiful park is much frequented during the bright afternoons.

That the concert in aid of the Sailors' Home held last evening in the Academy of Music was a success in every sense of the word I have not the least doubt, but as "copy" must be ready for the printers too early to permit of comments being made on Thursday evening entertainments, I can only express a sincere hope that those who patronized the affair enjoyed it thoroughly, and that the financial results of the efforts of the good ladies and gentlemen who have contributed their time and talent to this worthy cause may be satisfactory.

The following is clipped from the *Canadian American* and reprinted here, in hope that it may prove a welcome suggestion to some who have not yet had a vacation this year, and whose means are limited:—"The seaside time is over and the walking season is on. It is the season when the town worker feels as if he ought to have two vacations, one in the hot weather and the other in October, to enjoy a glorious tramp through the open country. The leaves begin to turn brown, red and gold; the food products of garden, farm, orchard and dairy are at their best and most abundant. It is neither too hot nor too cold, but just right. How the individual who can get off for a fortnight or a month's tramp is to be envied! A week is much, and even a day makes a jolly picnic in one's life. Go if you can. The autumn walking party is even more delightful than the woods or lawn party in hot weather. Bring together a few people who are as one in harmony and taste. A 'coed' affair of men and women both is pleasant, but men alone or women alone will enjoy the pedestrian trip. Even one person can have a thoroughly 'good time' all by himself, but a chum is more enjoyable. If the trip is only for one day, select some object of natural or historic interest five to fifteen miles away. Start early, while the crisp is in the air, and make the spot by noon. Have dinner and return, afoot for the strong ones; by rail or carriage for the feebler. If you can have the luxury of two days or more, take no luggage that you cannot carry in your hand, only the smallest satchel, and do not load it heavily. Man, or even woman, wants but little here below when he has the air and sun. If you are unused to walking, practice some for several days or even a week before you start. Take a map of the country folded into a small book form if you are familiar with your route. Then you will know that when a rural inhabitant tells you a place is three miles away he really means five and a half, and says three to keep you from feeling discouraged. Take no thought for the morrow. Country hotels and the spare bedroom of a nice farmhouse will shelter you for the night. Your meals, the fat of the land, will not cost you much. You will get your money's worth ten times over in the health you will gain, the fun you will have. Some of your experiences will give you a laugh ten years after." Halifaxians, as a rule, need no practice before starting on a pedestrian tour, though perhaps since the advent of the horse cars we have become a little lazier and consequently do less walking. If a congenial party, be it never so small, can be made up, a few days outing on this plan seems to offer many advantages and few obstacles to the energetic pleasure-seeker.

An event in which many lovers of art are interested is the art sale to be held this afternoon in the old Intercolonial Railway office on Hollis street. The articles offered for sale, consisting of sketches in pen and pencil, water colors and oils, a few screens, panels, etc., are the work of Miss Edith Smith and her brother Lewis Smith, who have been studying at the art school in this city, and who are about to further pursue their studies in Boston.

Now that the football matches are on, our young men and maidens will have no lack of amusement for Saturday afternoons, when young Halifax seems to expect that there shall always be "something to go to." It is wonderful the interest that is taken in the rough game by our steady-going citizens, and a football match never fails to draw a large crowd. In fact it has become the fashion to attend the games, and the gathering of spectators sometimes presents a scene hardly less interesting, if not quite so animated, as the field. The first match was played on Wednesday, on the Crescents' grounds, between the Garrison and Dalhousie and won by Dalhousie, score 2 to 0. The opening game of the trophy series takes place to-morrow on the Wanderers' grounds, the competitors being the College boys

and the Wanderers. I wonder if any footballist this year will neglect to count the men on both sides before each match.

An evening spent with Mr. J. W. Bengough is not likely to be quickly forgotten, and the entertainment given by him on Wednesday evening in Orpheus Hall will certainly long be pleasantly remembered by all who were fortunate enough to be present. Through perusal of the pages of Canada's comic paper, *Grip*, the public has become familiar with the talent and versatility of Mr. Bengough, but it is indeed a rare privilege for Halifaxians to meet the clever artist. The large audience that assembled to see and hear the far-famed caricaturist went prepared to be amused, and I don't think it possible that any were disappointed. Mr. Bengough opened the programme by illustrating a moral tale. He pictured the "human boy" on a toboggan slide, and proceeded to explain that the hill of life upon which the small boys were just starting was not unlike the toboggan slide. A danger signal was necessary, and here Mr. Bengough drew a red ball, which idea he remarked that he had "borrowed from the Intercolonial Railway, an excellent institution to borrow from." The picture, with a few strokes of the pencil, assumed the shape of a conical top—pipe in mouth—a striking lesson to the boy who starts on the wrong course. The citizen depictions in caricature throughout the evening were Detective Power, Sheriff Archibald, Stipendiary Motton, Major Weston, (armed with crutch and rifle), Attorney-General Longley and Mr. H. McD Henry. The likeness to each subject was excellent, and as the work progressed and the resemblance became evident to the interested spectators the artist was loudly applauded. The expression and details of the drawings were so minutely and rapidly portrayed, and the characteristics of each so cleverly brought out that wonder and admiration was fully given expression to by the audience. A lady sitting near the writer remarked on an average of about twice a minute throughout the entire performance—"Oh what remarkable talent, isn't he clever," and this seemed to be the sentiment of all present, though not so frequently expressed by all. The humorous recitations, songs, etc., which were included in the programme were well given. The towns throughout the province in which Mr. Bengough is engaged to give his sketching entertainment have a treat in store, and certainly no one who can possibly meet this genial gentleman should fail to do so.

The Baker Opera Company, now playing in St. John, opens a ten weeks' engagement at the Academy of Music on Monday next. "The Beggar Student" is the first piece to be presented, to be followed by "Said Pasha," with which Halifax theatre-goers are familiar. Some of the members of the Baker Company have played in Halifax before, and the prospects of a pleasing season of opera are good.

The Fall meeting of the Halifax Driving Club at the Riding Grounds on Wednesday afternoon last was slimly attended, owing to the cold weather, and also to the fact that the horses intended for the events were all owned locally and their trotting abilities were known. In the 3 minute class, purse \$125, mile heats, three in five, all the horses entered came to the scratch, the entries being:—Gentle Annie, b. m., E. J. Fenton; Black Tom, blk. g., G. C. Hartley; Black Frenchman, blk. g., G. J. Hessler; Dolly Wilkes, br. m., G. Hirschfield; Black Joker, blk. g., J. A. Lyman; Little Joe, br. g., T. A. Mosher. The first heat was taken by Gentle Annie, time 2.51½, with Black Tom second and Dolly Wilkes third, Little Joe being distanced. Gentle Annie also took the second heat in 2.51½, followed by Black Tom and Black Joker, Black Frenchman and Dolly Wilkes being distanced. In the third heat there was a pretty contest, Gentle Annie breaking twice at most critical times, and thus giving the heat to Black Tom, who crossed the wire with a good lead. Gentle Annie was second and Black Joker third. The time was 2.52½. Roger O'Brien drove Black Tom in this heat. In the fourth heat Gentle Annie had things her own way, taking the heat and the race in 2.47½, with Black Tom second and Black Joker third. In the 2.40 class the entries were Gladstone, b. s., Frank Hill; Fanny Lambert, br. m., H. C. Lydiard; C. P. R., br. g., R. Megoney and Young Clay, b. g., R. O'Brien. It took four heats to settle this race, the first being taken by C. P. R. in 2.42½, and the next three heats and the race by Gladstone. Time 2.43½, 2.40½, 2.40½. C. P. R. took second place and Fanny Lambert third, Young Clay being distanced. A trotting match, \$50 a side, between S. Ranger and Resolution, closed the afternoon's sport, and was won by Resolution in two straight heats. Time 2.39, 2.37½. *Cups.*

"Mother, what shall I do for this dreadful cough?" "Take Puttner's Emulsion, my dear, it always helps our family."

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE SCHOOL.

30 Salter Street, Halifax, N. S.

Term Commences September 2nd.

STAFF.

HEAD MASTER:—MR. H. M. BRADFORD, M. A. (Cambridge)

RESIDENT ASSISTANTS:—MR. G. W. ACKLON, B. A. (Cambridge).
MR. F. B. MELLISH, B. A. (Oxford).

FRENCH:—MONSIEUR BALVAL.

GERMAN:—HERR VON DE GROEBEN

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