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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

1.50 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., OCTOBER 6, 1893

VOL. 10  
No. 40

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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.

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

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

**NOT SO BAD AS IT SEEMED**—In another column reference is made to the action of the Dominion Government in exacting a tax on the wife of Rev. Dr. McKay of Formosa. After our editorial wrath had been vented on the offenders it came out that the Government's action in this matter had been incorrectly reported, and that Dr. McKay and his wife were only detained for a time upon their arrival in Canada while the customs officials ascertained that the anti-Chinese law expressly exempted from the payment of a tax the Chinese wives of British subjects. That Dr. and Mrs. McKay were spared the indignity which the public were given to understand had been offered them, we, with all right-thinking Canadians, cannot but rejoice.

**THE DUAL LANGUAGE.**—At some future day Canadians will look back almost incredulously at the time when a dual language prevailed in Canada. In our own day it will scarcely be possible or advisable to enforce the use of the English language in the French districts, but the transition will come slowly and naturally. It will be a matter of curious history that Mr. Laurier, the Acadian Statesman, spoke to best advantage when he used the English language, that Mr. Blake, though far removed from being a French Canadian, found that on many occasions it was best to speak in *patois*, and that Sir John Thompson used either language indifferently, yet excellently, according to the make up of his audiences. In the meantime it is to be regretted that a number of hybrid words, which are neither French nor English, have insinuated themselves into our common speech.

**PROFITABLE WORK.**—There is something which is wholly satisfying to a business man in the recreation of country life, and of late many business men have been attracted to the country for business reasons. The possibilities opening before our Provincial fruit growers have induced many to enter upon the work, yet there is room for more. The figures which are compiled by our fruit growers would indicate enormous returns. Orchards which were set out in 1889 are already making money for their owners. In some sections in the Cornwallis Valley the crops of plums, crab-apples, etc., are estimated at \$600 per acre, leaving, when the cost of fertilizing, cultivating, spraying, gathering and marketing, is deducted, a profit of \$435 per acre. We hear much of the fruitful vineyards of France and of Southern Italy; but if these figures are correct, the plum and apple orchards of our Province must be much more productive and profitable.

**WARRIORS ON WHEELS.**—The bicycle has already been adopted, though whether officially or not we are not prepared to say, by the Forces of Great Britain and by the Military authorities in the United States, so that it is not surprising to hear that both France and Germany are thinking of following suit and introducing a cyclist corps into the various divisions of their armies. In the recent military manoeuvres around Metz the cyclists were well to the fore, and the riders who were armed with revolvers and bayonets, and who carried despatch bags, were much admired. It may be that there is to be more faith put in the safety of the bicycle than in the sometimes treacherous strength of horses.

**ANOTHER FAKE.**—The travelling tea merchant is the latest annoyance to our country farmers. The agent is by no means always a fake, but it so happens that a number of dishonest men are at the present time making the rounds of the country. The scheme, as worked by the sharpers, is to induce farmers to test sample tea and to order a chest like the sample to be delivered. The tea is then paid for in advance at what appears to be an extremely low rate. When the chest arrives the agent is far away, and the farmer, who finds that the chest is short weight and almost worthless in quality, is helpless to obtain redress. We advise our readers to beware of the travelling tea-man, unless he comes well accredited.

**DIRTY AND IGNORANT.**—Notwithstanding the terrible experience which the people of Hamburg had with cholera during the last year, there is still much ill-feeling between the poorer inhabitants of the city and the health officials. The people have not yet realised how closely allied are dirt and disease, and how fatal the drinking of foul water may become. There are now several cases of the disease in the city, but it has been almost impossible for the authorities to observe the proper precautions for preventing the spread of infection. Already a number of health officers have been ill-treated, and one officer has been clubbed to death by the enraged people. Such a manifestation of ignorance and brutality cannot be too deeply deplored.

**ELEVEN SMART GESE**—A farmer of Orange, Va., has not exactly chained the lightning, but he claims to have succeeded in performing a feat which is scarcely less marvellous. He has succeeded in utilizing wild goose power, and instead of spending his valuable time in chasing the proverbial bird, he has tamed and trained eleven wild geese so that they will, when harnessed to a waggon, draw him about his farm; or, when attached to a tin skiff, will waft him over the waters of his lake. This man must have a deep conviction that there are too many waste forces in nature, and that farm labor could be much simplified if only a proper amount of enthusiasm were devoted to the training of the brute and bird creation. We await his next achievement with interest.

**MORE SHEEP.**—Tourists travelling throughout Nova Scotia frequently ask why it is that sheep raising is so little practiced by our farmers. Many portions of the country seem almost to have been designed by nature for this purpose, and yet there are few farmers who care to own more than a small flock. There is a constant and growing demand for good lamb and mutton. The market is by no means confined to towns and cities of the Province, for already from other parts of the Dominion and from the neighboring Republic come demands for meat. If our farmers and especially those farmers who have stony hillsides on their farms would but turn sheep on the almost barren ground and erect a proper fold, they would find that the most unprofitable areas might be made to yield excellent dividends.

**NOT THE LADIES ONLY**—We recently held forth in an editorial note on the deeply implanted habit which so many housekeepers possess of hoarding away useless articles. On second thought, it occurs to us that the householder as well as the housekeeper has similar failings, and that it is but fair that he should be reminded of them. Perhaps the country houseowner is the greater sinner in this respect. About his grounds and yards may be found the useless relics of former days. Old agricultural implements, broken wheels, old boxes, etc., are allowed to encumber the ground and to spoil the appearance of the property. The tidy, trim air of "keptness" is ruined by the careless clutter, and no matter how well the ground about may be cultivated, the appearance of the whole is greatly depreciated. On many of our farms there stand little unsightly dwellings—the loghouse or the little building which did duty as a homestead. Our farmers are not sentimental men. They do not preserve these relics because of early association, but because of the habit of not destroying. It would be far better to remove these places and to use the ground on which they stand to better advantage. A homestead which has degenerated into a storehouse for rubbish is not long a thing of beauty, and the sooner it goes the better. A general clearing-up out of doors as well as in doors should be at least an annual occurrence.

**APPLES SCARCE**—Our Provincial fruit growers have reason to be satisfied with the result of the season's work, although the August gale did serious damage to the fruit crop. From all the apple-raising sections of the United States reports are coming which indicate that but a small crop is expected. This means to our fruit growers that a ready market is awaiting their apples, and that good prices are to be paid for good fruit. Mr. J. W. Bigelow, President of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growing Association, is not afraid to predict that the whole of the Provincial output of apples will be asked for in Boston at an early date.

**SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN ALLOWED.**—The Convention of the World's Religions which has just been held at the World's Fair was, to our mind, a sacrilegious grouping together of heathen and Christian creeds. There can be no possible gain to Christianity in placing it on the same level with heathen creeds and immoral customs. Christianity is too far removed from Buddhism and similar beliefs to be placed side by side with them, and we can only regret that so wise and so estimable a man as Sir William Dawson should have allowed himself to recognize the convention by preparing a paper to be read before the members. There is no suggestion of progress in the Christian world in the thought that the convention has been allowed to take place, and that some of our leading men have chosen to give it countenance.

**HUMANE WORK.**—The American Humane Education Society have done a grand work in publishing cheap editions of that story so dear to all lovers of animals, "Black Beauty." More than a million copies have been circulated in English-speaking countries, and numbers of daily and weekly papers have used the book as a serial story. Eminent linguists who are interested in the work have volunteered their services as translators, and already the book has been issued in German, Italian, Spanish, French, Greek, Hindustani, Arabic and Telegu. In a short time two other humane stories will be published by the same Society. For one of these at least we prophesy a splendid circulation. "Beautiful Joe" is the work of a clever Halifax lady, and her interest in her subject is bound to hold her readers.

**DECLINED WITH THANKS.**—Mr. Gladstone has for once counted without his host. He has incurred public displeasure by passing over Lord Roberts, Lord Herschell and Lord Brassey, and appointing an untried man, General Sir Henry Norman, to the Vice-Royalty of India. The appointment to so high a position has not tempted Sir Henry, for after having made sure of the post, he has quietly refused the proffered honor. This is reversing the tables with a vengeance indeed, for a Government is usually very sure that any favors proffered by it will be thankfully accepted. It is probable that Sir Henry Norman felt that he was unequal to the demands of the position. Russia and France are both seeking to weaken the British power, Afghanistan is in a state of internal strife, and there are pressing monetary difficulties to be solved. In view of all these unusual disturbances Sir Henry's decision is doubtless a wise one.

**THE GREAT AMERICAN DESERT.**—The would-be settlers on the Cherokee territory are growing sad. The United States Government has failed to keep its promise to the Indians to whom the district belonged, and has dealt treacherously with the 100,000 men, women and children who have striven to obtain a foothold in the newly-opened territory. On September 16th settlers were admitted for the first time. They came in droves, on foot, on horseback, in prairie waggons and over the three railroads. They were of every class of people, but there was a too-liberal admixture of the gambling class, as well as thousands of utterly inexperienced settlers. In the mad rush to obtain early rights to sites, hundreds of people have been seriously injured, a score and more have been killed, and free fights are still going on in all parts of the territory. The honest settlers are thoroughly disheartened. The best of the strip had been reserved by speculators, and only the barren and arid districts are open to the non-influential strangers who now wish fervently that they had never left their homes.

**MRS ELIZABETH BEATON.**—A curious series of libel suits is being brought by Mrs. Elizabeth Beaton, of Hamilton, Ont., against the *Toronto Globe* and a number of lesser Canadian papers. It was alleged by the *Globe* that Mrs. Beaton was the companion of one Cicero Harrison Case, who was drowned off the steamer *Guyandotte* during last summer. The circumstances of his death were peculiar, and some suspicion was excited at the time by the woman's strange conduct. The *New York World* put a special reporter on the case and traced the companion of the dead man to Burlington, Ontario. A sensational article was then published, in which the woman's character was hardly used. The *Globe* copied the article in full, but offered Mrs. Beaton an opportunity to clear herself of the grave charges against her in its well-read columns. Mrs. Beaton, has, however, not taken advantage of this offer. She denies privately that she ever knew the drowned man, and also denies taking any trip on the steamer *Guyandotte*. Mrs. Beaton demands pecuniary compensation for the damage done to her character, and she expects to get it from the proprietors of the Canadian papers who copied the statements of the *New York World*. It is quite possible that she may obtain redress, and if she be an innocent woman, we shall be glad to hear of her success; but we yet fail to see why the action of the *New York World*, rather than that of any Canadian paper, is not taken exception to.

**A TALKATIVE WOMAN.**—A Judge at Woodstock, Ont., has just given a decision in a somewhat novel suit. It appears that one John Mabee was desirous to cut off all intercourse between his wife and a Mr. Gale who had incurred his displeasure. To this end he forbade his wife to speak to Gale, threatening her with punishment if she did so. Mrs. Mabee, who is a woman of spirit, at once began to converse with Gale at no less a public resort than the village post office. Mr. Mabee then devoted his attention to Gale, whom he knocked down, trampled upon, kicked and otherwise battered. When Gale was sufficiently recovered he entered an action for assault, and he has not only been upheld by the courts, but Mr. Mabee has been ordered to pay a fine of \$25.00 and costs. The Judge facetiously observed at the close of the trial that as this was not a portion of the Turkish Empire the ladies might talk to whom they would.

**AUSTRIA AND BOHEMIA.**—Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, is realizing the truth of the old adage—"Uncertainty lies the head that wears a crown." Since 1848, when he ascended the dual throne, he has had much to contend against, and now in his old age he has become a mark for assassins. The present trouble is occasioned by the young Bohemians or Czechs, who demand that their state be raised into a kingdom like Hungary, and they are ready for rebellion unless their demand is acceded to. It is impossible for the Emperor to grant the request, if he is to preserve the unity of his Empire, for Croatia and Galicia are to follow the example of Bohemia in clamoring for a separate Government. If the request is granted, Bohemia will turn against Austria and unite with Germany, or more probably with Russia, and an endless intrigue will be begun. It will take an astute and far-seeing statesman to arrange a conciliatory policy which will satisfy all concerned.

**FOUR VERSUS TWO LEGS.**—In estimating the population of a country it is usual to number the human beings residing within its boundaries, but a curious census, which has recently been prepared, deals with the four-legged instead of the two-legged inhabitants. Russia leads the world in the matter of horses, for she can boast of 20,000,000 of these useful animals. The United States comes next with an equine population of 16,000,000, and if mules are to be counted as well as horses, it can surpass the Russian statistics by several hundred thousands. Australia bears the palm for its population of sheep, which, when compared with the population of people, is twenty times as great. Ireland is no longer the Utopia of the pig, for the United States is by many millions the superior of any pig-keeping country in the world. British India has more cows, oxen, etc., than any other country, though again the United States makes a good showing; and when the population of cattle to human beings is considered, the little Argentine Republic comes to the front with an average of five heads of cattle to every man, woman and child in her dominion. Unfortunately, the statistician has not given us any figures on Canadian four-footers, so that our animal friends do not appear on the list.

**INEXCUSABLE CARELESSNESS.**—It is a pity indeed that Lord Stanley should not have shown a little more enthusiasm in the cause of education during his stay in Canada, or rather it is to be deplored that his enthusiasm was so short-lived. Since Lord Dufferin's time each Governor-General of Canada has offered certain medals for competition in the public schools. Lord Stanley was apparently quite willing to follow the custom of his predecessors in offering the medals for competition, but he did not follow the custom of his predecessors when he failed to make his promises good. The prizes which were to have been awarded during each year of his office in the Provincial Normal School, the Provincial Model School, and the University of New Brunswick, have been hotly contested for, and on each occasion the names of the winners have been publicly announced, yet the medals have failed to arrive. Letter after letter was sent to Lord Stanley, and as no reply was received, it was judged that the medals would be forthcoming. But now, alas, the Governor-General has departed and the prize-winners are unrewarded. We trust that Lord Aberdeen will be more punctilious as regards his treatment of our educational institutions.

**A DUTIABLE WIFE.**—Dr. McKay, of Formosa, has been one of the hardest working missionaries on the face of the globe. He has identified himself closely with his chosen people, and his labors among them have been greatly blessed. Yet Dr. McKay has been wantonly insulted by our Canadian Government, and our readers will, we think, agree with us in condemning the action of our Dominion authorities. Dr. McKay married many years ago a Chinese lady, who, through him, had learned of Christianity. She has been the source and inspiration of his life-work, and working side by side with him she has been his helpmate in every sense of the word. Dr. McKay has now returned to Canada, bringing his wife with him, and he has already been gratuitously insulted by having to pay duty on his wife, as if she were a mercantile article. While we do not quarrel with the Canadian authorities over their Chinese policy in general, yet we do take serious exception to the spirit which prompted the levying of a duty on the person of a woman who is not only the wife of a most distinguished Canadian, but who is also one who has devoted her life and energies to an excellent cause. The law, if there be such an one, which imposed the duty upon her, is a law which would be more honored in the breach than in the observance in the present case.

The Worst Disease—Dyspepsia The Best Cure K. D. C.	K. D. C. Relieves Distress after eating.	K. D. C. Cures Midnight Dyspepsia.	K. D. C. Restores the Stomach to Healthy Action.
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CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

LETTER.

(ON COMING ACROSS AN OLD PHOTOGRAPH.)

Sue or Bess or Isabel?  
Which it is I cannot tell,  
Isabel had golden hair  
(But then Sue's was full as fair)  
Here's a lock she gave to me,  
With a sprig of rosemary,  
Sue or Bess or Isabel?  
Which it is I cannot tell.

Isabel or Sue or Bess?  
Let me make at least a guess.  
These are Bess's eyes of blue  
(Isabel's were azure too),  
How could I those eyes forget,  
They are looking at me yet.  
Isabel or Sue or Bess?  
Let me make at least a guess.

Bess or Isabel or Sue!  
Hang it all, I wish I knew!  
Sue had lips of cherry red  
Bess had kissed a rose that bled!  
Listen! there's a whisper low  
From those lips of long ago.  
It is—Ah! the curtain falls—  
Amy from the garden calls.

Why is the north pole an illicit whiskey manufactory? It is a secret still.

It is interesting to see how sorry the man who went to the country for a vacation and the man who staid at home are for each other.

He (bitingly)—Pshaw! All women are alike!  
She—Then why in the world do you spend so much time in trying to find the one you want to marry?

A SCATHING REBUKE.—Visitor (in editorial sanctum with elevated nose)—It strikes me the condition of that towel is not just what it should be—bah!

Editor (loftily)—Sir, to the pure all things are pure.

A man after gazing at a photograph of the Three Graces, exclaimed: "What fools women are! Those girls have not got money enough to buy themselves clothes, yet they spend what little they have in getting their photographs taken."

"I don't see why people are so hard up these days, with things so cheap," said Lathors.

"Cheap! What's cheap?" asked Hicks.

"Why, the chief necessity of life never was so cheap as it is now. I am told an American dollar isn't worth more than 60 cents in the market."

THEN AND NOW.—A father was complaining recently of the way in which his children destroyed their clothing.

He said: "Why, when I was a boy I on'y had one suit of clothes, and I had to take care of it. I was only a lowed one pair of shoes a year in those days."

There was a pause, and then the youngest boy spoke up and said: "My, you have a much better time of it now you are living with us."

HIS INVARIABLE RULE—He had placed a fine diamond ring on her finger in token of their betrothal.

For awhile she was supremely happy. Then a terrible thought occurred to her.

Had her sweetheart ever loved another?  
Was she the on'y girl who had ever won his affections?  
She would ask him and end the doubt.

"Frank, dear?"  
"What is it, sweetness?"  
"Has any other girl ever worn this ring?"  
"No, indeed! I get a new ring every time I am engaged."

SHORTHAND LEARNED IN THREE MONTHS.

Perrin Shorthand is so simple that scholars are ready for practical work in three months of study of this system. The following article from the Daily News of Sept. 19th, shows that the Perrin System of Shorthand is even better than what is claimed.

PRIZE WINNERS.

A public exhibition of the work of the students of Snell's Business College was given last night, in which very gratifying results were shown. The gold medal for the greatest speed in shorthand was won by Miss Gertrude Kent, who is taking a course in shorthand and typewriting, and making the extraordinary speed of 140 words a minute, now matter, after only about three months study. While this shows the ability of Miss Kent, it also speaks a good deal for the simplicity of the Perrin system. Miss Kent only made three errors in reading, 143 words being actually written. Miss Minnie Blackner came next with 126 words, which is certainly extraordinary from the fact that she has taken a full business course, bookkeeping, arithmetic, etc., and could of course give little time to the study and practice of shorthand. The prize for the best specimen of typewriting was awarded to Miss Fannie Fletcher, while the prize for the fastest typewriting was awarded to Miss Mary Kellock, of New Glasgow, writing 90 words a minute. Miss Kellock entered the school about six weeks ago. Miss Mauie Creelman took the prize for the best specimen of rapid writing.

If you do not get satisfactory results in shorthand why not adopt a simpler system? In the Perrin system we write the vowels, which makes it much easier to read, still this system is as brief, and can be written fast enough for verbatim and court reporting. Hundreds have learned this simple system entirely by mail.

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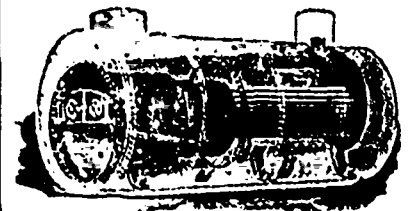
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**Monarch Economic Boiler.**

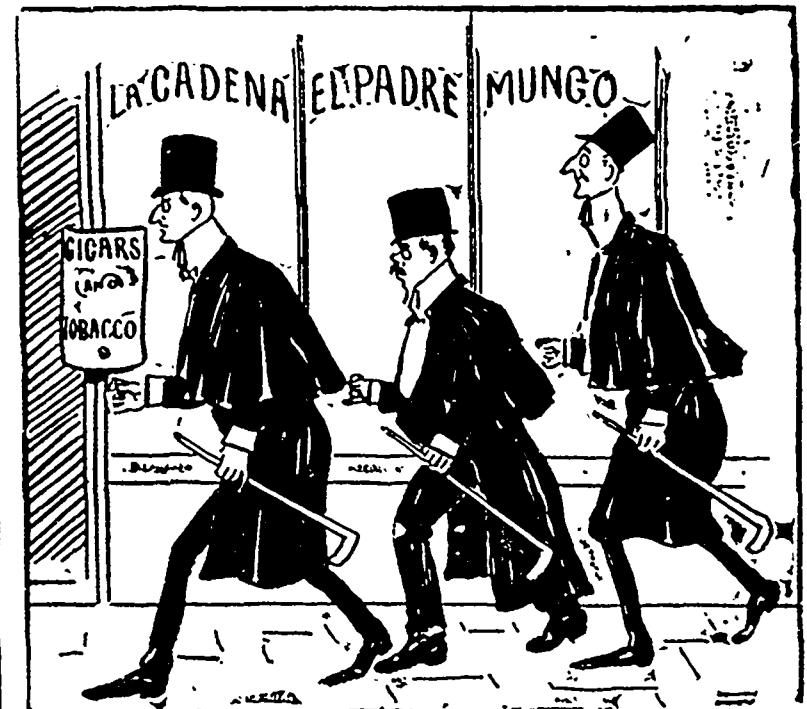
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THE next term will begin October 10th, 1893, in the NEW SCHOOL BUILDING. This institution possesses complete sets of apparatus to study the NATURAL SCIENCES and their relation to AGRICULTURE. The following courses are given:  
General Course in Agriculture, for Teachers.  
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Special Course in Agriculture.  
The special courses are for those who cannot take the full course.  
NO FEES FOR ADMISSION. By working on the farm students can earn enough to pay part of their expenses. Ladies admitted as well as gentlemen. For further information apply to  
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HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

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

**SATURDAY'S STORM**—Saturday night's storm did considerable damage in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and in some parts of Nova Scotia. Several wrecks are reported. In Halifax the storm was comparatively light.

**FRUIT FOR THE FAIR**—Mr. J. W. Bgelow, President of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, informs the public that an excellent collection of this season's fruit has been procured for shipment to the Fair at Chicago.

**IN PARNELL'S MEMORY**—The great Parnell has not passed from the memory of his host of followers in Ireland. The corporation of Dublin has decided to attend in state the demonstration to be held on Sunday next in Glasnevin cemetery in honor of the departed leader of the people.

**HOME MANUFACTURE AHEAD**—The engine purchased by the I. C. R. authorities to run their electric light station at Moncton, having proved unsatisfactory, they have decided to return it to the makers and have ordered a 125 h. p. Robb-Armstrong engine from the Robb Engineering Company, Amherst.

**A GOOD DRAUGHTSMAN PROMOTED**—William Mason, late draughtsman on the civic staff of the Royal Engineer department, has been appointed assistant instructor and registrar of the newly established "school of mines," Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. Mr. Mason will leave about the middle of October for his new sphere of duty.

**HALIFAX CIGARS**—The Nova Scotia Cigar Company claim that they turn out from their factory in Halifax as good cigars as any that are imported from other parts of Canada, and can sell them at quite as low prices. This factory has at present twenty hands employed. At the recent annual meeting of the company the directors' report showed the company's affairs to be in a highly satisfactory state, and their prospects for the future encouraging.

**THE COMING HORTICULTURAL SCHOOL**—The committee appointed some time ago to found a school for horticulture in this Province have not been idle, and by means of the liberal grant of the Provincial Government have been able to make all necessary arrangements for the opening of the school except the engagement of an instructor. The committee, however, expect to open the school with a competent professor of horticulture about the first of next year.

**A GOOD EXAMPLE**—Canada's new Governor-General and his good wife set a praiseworthy example on Sunday morning when they went to the wharf at Quebec on the arrival of the *Parisian*, and spoke cheering words of welcome to the band of immigrants larding in a strange land. At the conclusion of his remarks Lord Aberdeen suggested that a hymn of praise for their safe arrival be sung. The effect of such a welcome will not soon pass from the minds of the newcomers.

**THE OLD MADE NEW**—The old ferry *Micmac* has done good service between this city and Dartmouth during the past summer while the more pretentious steamer, *Halifax*, has been up for repairs. The work on the *Halifax* is now nearing completion and when she is again put on the route she will be in excellent condition, probably much better fitted for the work than she has been since she has been on this line. Messrs. W. & A. Moir are putting in partly new machinery and repairing part of the old, and altogether their work is of a most substantial character and will last for years.

**THE ART SCHOOL**—At the annual meeting of the Victoria Art School held last week a committee was appointed to enquire into the matter of obtaining a new building for the school. The members of this committee are—Mayor Keefe, Mrs. Fuller, Miss H. Allison, Mrs. J. F. Kenny, Donald Keith, Dr. McKay, and Dr. Macgregor. The pupils of this school are doing good work, and the young people of the city who are not taking advantage of the opportunities offered should think very seriously of the matter before they decide to forego the benefits of instruction at this institution.

Probably your grand mother when a child, know and used Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

**A CITY SCHOOL HOUSE BURNED**—The children who attend Compton Avenue school are enjoying an unexpected holiday this week. Early Monday morning a policeman noticed smoke issuing from the roof of the Compton Avenue school house, a new addition to which is nearly completed. Before the firemen arrived on the scene the flames had got good headway, and the roof and lower portion of the addition were badly burned.

The rest of the building was flooded with water. It is supposed the fire originated in the new building where fires have been kept burning to dry the plaster.

**A WASHOUT ON THE I. C. R.**—A washout on the Intercolonial, near Wentworth Station, has caused much irregularity in the arrival of the trains of this line this week. The accident occurred on Sunday morning, in a place where the water course had been changed when the road was built. The filling of the old course having weakened, it gave way under the pressure of the freshet caused by the heavy rain of Saturday night. Temporary repairs have been made.

**FIRE AT STEWIACKE**—On Saturday evening fire was discovered in the engine room of Mr. Alfred D'ekie's steam saw mill at Lower Stewiacke, and the gang of men, numbering about 40, at work in the mill at the time, barely escaped with their lives, so rapidly did the flames spread. The wind carried the fire into a lumber pile, and for a time the situation looked very serious. The Truro fire department was telegraphed to for help, and a number of firemen and citizens went to the scene of the fire in a special train, taking with them Truro's chemical engine which did good service in saving the lumber. The mill was totally destroyed.

**AMHERST'S NEW ACADEMY**—The formal opening of Amherst's new academy has been the occasion of much festivity in that town this week. An old folk's concert, a promenade concert by the local band, and an exhibition of old, rare and curious articles, in addition to the opening exercises of the new building, have engaged the attention of the citizens of Amherst, as well as of the people of the surrounding locality. The leading educationalists of the province were in attendance, and superintendent Lay is to be congratulated on the interest aroused by his efforts in the educational matters of the town. Mr. Lay appears to have his work at heart, and Amherst is fortunate in having such a man at the head of her schools.

**THE ILLUMINATING AND MOTOR CO. WILL LIGHT THE CITY**—The City Council met on Wednesday evening. It was decided to accept the tender of the Halifax Illuminating and Motor Company for lighting the streets for three years, on the specifications as amended by the city board of works and approved by the Council, namely:

100	2000 c. p. arc lights	\$78.75
50	1200 c. p. " "	72.75
50	50 c. p. Incandescent	23.87
50	32 c. p. " "	17.52

The city reserves the right to increase the number of arc or incandescent lights as they may desire at the contract price per light.

**LUCKY YOUNG LAWYERS**—The list of the Nova Scotia Bar Society examinations was made public on Monday. The successful young lawyers are as follows: Preliminary.—William Chisholm, Antigonish; W. R. Tobin, North Sydney; D. M. McGarry, Antigonish. Final, Procedure only.—W. F. Thompson, Halifax; H. H. Munro, Halifax; D. A. Cameron, North Sydney; J. A. Payzant, Halifax; R. W. Crowe, Halifax; W. B. MacCoy, Halifax; H. W. Brown, Wolfville; J. B. Kenny, Halifax; Albert H. Anderson, Lunenburg; C. M. Burns, Halifax. Final in bills and notes, equity and evidence and constitutional law.—J. A. Wall, Antigonish. Final in shipping and insurance bills and notes and constitutional law.—H. W. McKenna, Amherst. Final in all subjects.—J. W. McDougall, Port Hood; A. W. Foster, Amherst; F. W. Harris, Annapolis.

**CIVIC AFFAIRS ARE TO BE DISCUSSED**—Last week the Mayor of Halifax was petitioned by over one and thirty business men and firms of the city, to call a public meeting of the citizens for the purpose of publicly discussing the manner in which the business of the civic corporation is conducted, and of suggesting, if it be deemed desirable, changes therein, and of taking such steps as may be thought advisable to bring about an improvement in the method of transacting the public business of the city. His Worship's reply to this requisition was a decided refusal, on the grounds that it would be out of place for him to lead in the matter. This answer of Mayor Keefe has called down upon him the displeasure of a large number of the petitioners, who consider that it was within the scope of his authority to call a meeting of citizens, and that they have not been treated with the courtesy and respect due them as citizens. Certainly the people have a right to express their opinion in re civic matters, and it seemed but proper that the chief magistrate of the city should willingly accede to the courteous request of such a body of influential ratepayers. However, the meeting is to be called by a committee of citizens at an early date.

**AN OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MEN AT DALHOUSIE**—In addition to the ordinary classes in mathematics, physics and chemistry the faculty of pure and applied science of Dalhousie University announce that the following classes will be organized provided a sufficient number of students apply. Heat Engines and Dynamos, (twice a week)—By Prof. MacGregor. Mechanics of Machinery, (twice a week)—By Prof. MacGregor. Civil Engineering, (once a fortnight)—By Dr. Murphy, Provincial Engineer. Mining, (twelve lectures)—By Dr. Gilpin, Inspector of Mines. Hydraulic Engineering, (once a fortnight)—By Mr. Dodwell, Resident Engineer, Public Works of Canada. Municipal Engineering, (once a fortnight)—By Mr. Doane, City Engineer. Surveying, (once a fortnight) By Mr. McColl, Assistant Provincial Engineer. The times of meeting of these classes will be arranged to suit the convenience of lecturers and students, and will be probably for the most part in the evening. Evening classes in elementary mechanics and elementary mathematics will also be organized if there is sufficient demand for them. For all of these classes the fees are very moderate. Professor MacGregor will be glad to furnish any information that may be desired by engineering students, artisans or any person wishing to join one or more of the classes mentioned above.



**THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH AT WORK.**—The Provincial Board of Health of Nova Scotia has issued a circular containing rules for checking the spread of contagious and infectious diseases, with special instructions in regard to cholera. The Board deems it desirable that this information be widely distributed amongst the people and it is to be hoped that householders and others will read and give heed to the instructions and warnings given in this circular.

**THE ENGLISH MINERS' STRIKE.**—At a meeting of the Mine Owners' Association held in London on Tuesday, the decision that there could be no settlement of the miners' strike unless the men agreed to accept a reduction in wages, was repeated. Three delegates were appointed to attend the conference with the mayors of Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, Nottingham and Derby, and the representatives of the miners, the object of the conference being to effect some settlement of the dispute. That an understanding satisfactory to all concerned may be arrived at, is to be sincerely desired.

**WHAT CANADIANS ARE DOING**—Census bulletin, No. 18, about to be issued by the Department of Agriculture, deals with the occupations of the people of Canada. It has been found impossible to give absolutely correct returns of the people by occupations, as many people are employed in more than one business, and in some cases where women or children are employed for part of the day in industrial institutions the enumerators are only told that the women attend to their household duties and the children go to school. The persons who gave their occupations to the enumerators in 1891 number 1,659,355, against 1,390,604 in 1881—an increase of 19.3 per cent.; as population increased 12 per cent., there has been a greater proportionate increase in persons occupied than in the population. In analyzing the occupations the statistics divides them into six classes: class one, those engaged in agricultural, mining and fishing industries. This class includes the primary producers. Class two includes the distributors, viz.: those engaged in trade and transportation. Class three includes the modifiers, or those engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. Class four includes persons engaged in domestic and personal service. Class five relates to those engaged in professional avocations; and class six includes all who, while not engaged in gainful pursuits, are engaged in preparing to do so, or have retired, or from choice perform work for charity's sake as nuns, etc.

Class 1 contains.....	790,210	persons.
" 2 " .....	186,695	"
" 3 " .....	320,001	"
" 4 " .....	246,183	"
" 5 " .....	63,280	"
" 6 " .....	52,986	"
1,659,355		

This department of the census of 1891 shows that the mining class has increased 6,876 over 1881. This more than doubles the mining class for 1891 as compared with 1881. Considering this class by provinces, it is found that while Nova Scotia and British Columbia in 1881 had 84½ per cent. of the miners, they have 76½ per cent. in 1891, showing that the other provinces have developed their mineral wealth in greater proportional rate than the two great mining provinces of the Dominion. The province of Quebec has made the largest proportionate gain, having 1,534 in 1891 against 391 in 1881. Ontario has gone up from 493 to 1,034. There are 13,417 persons engaged in mining in Canada.

**BRIEFS.**

Gleason, the horse tamer, is drawing big crowds in Truro this week. Sir Charles Tupper sails from Halifax for England on the 11th inst. \$5,500 was the amount realized by the Masonic Fair held in this city. The list of Provincialists at the Fair contains the names of several Halifaxians. The annual Harvest Festival will be held in the Garrison church on Sunday next. The Provincial Sunday School Convention will be held at Westville on 26th October. Lieut-Governor Daly formally opened the county exhibition at Bridgewater, on Monday. Hon. Edward Blake was one of the speakers at the Irish day celebration at the World's Fair. The Board of Works decided at meeting held Monday evening, to send the city Engineer to Chicago. Chalmer's church is celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of its organization to-day by a social gathering. The County Academy at Lunenburg was completely destroyed by fire on Thursday last. Origin of fire a mystery. Thomas A. Beamish and Ernest M. Archibald, both of Halifax, were awarded diplomas at Whiston's Commercial College this week. Rev. Allan Simpson, of Halifax, was chosen moderator of the Presbyterian Synod of the Maritime Provinces, meeting in Truro this week. Rhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst, turned out last week 10 box cars for the I. C. R., and sent a quantity of counters and shop finishing in hard woods to Newfoundland. Mr. Fesroo, principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, accompanied by a few of the pupils, left on Wednesday for a tour through Cape Breton in the interests of the Institution. Neuralgia is obstinate. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment has cured many very severe cases.

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

**THE STORM IN THE SOUTH**—Sunday's storm was very severe in the Southern States. The damage done to property will amount to millions of dollars worth and the actual loss to life will probably never be known. Houses have been destroyed and whole families swept away by floods.

**THE WESTERN EXHIBITIONS.**—The Shelburne County Exhibition, opened on Wednesday, was divided into two sections, the western section being held at Barrington Head and the eastern at Shelburne. At both places creditable exhibitions of live stock, root crops, fruits, etc., were made.

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**THERE IS NO SOAP COMES UP TO SUNLIGHT**

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**THE KEY TO HEALTH.**

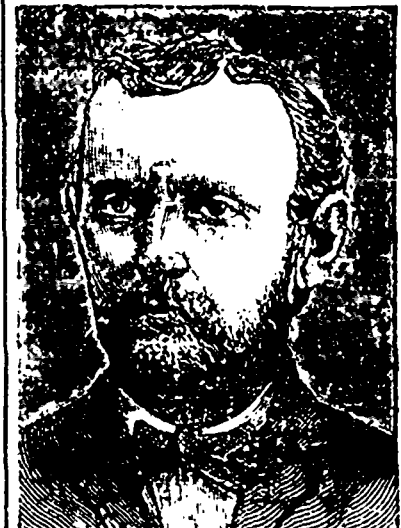
**BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS**

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

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**T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.**

**WANTED** A good TRAVELLER to sell Myers' Royal Horse and cattle Spica and Sheep Dip on commission in this district. Apply to Myers & Co. 178 Front St., E. Toronto.

**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. Price, 25 cts.



**MARCUS LITTLEFIELD.**  
**Rheumatism of the Joints AND INHERITED HUMOR OF BLOOD**  
Banished by Skoda's, AFTER PHYSICIANS HAD PRONOUNCED THEM INCURABLE!

MARCUS LITTLEFIELD LIVES AT WEST WINTERPORT, ME. A FARMER BY OCCUPATION, HE ENJOYS THE RESPECT OF ALL WHO KNOW HIM. IN CONVERSATION WITH A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SKODA DISCOVERY CO., NOT LONG SINCE HE RELATED THE FOLLOWING STORY:

"Ever since I was born, I have been troubled at times more or less, with a HUMOR on my hands, face and neck. For fifteen years it has been on the increase, I have been gradually failing in health, and for three years past it has fretted and burned so badly, that all the way I could get any rest at night, was to bathe in strong carbolic acid, and this only relieved me for a few hours. In addition to this, eight months ago, Rheumatism in my neck and shoulders set in, drawing my shoulders so out of place, that for three weeks I did not have my clothes off. Physic. and said I could never get well. I was unable to do my work, and was a great sufferer. I doctored with several Physicians, including Specialists in Boston, and took nearly all the advertised preparations and blood purifiers, but received no benefit whatever. I had given up all hope, and my friends thought I could live but a few months. I began the use of SKODA'S DISCOVERY and TABLETS, according to directions, and also used SKODA'S OINTMENT externally. After using THEM but one week, there was a visible change in appearance. My skin that was literally covered with pimples and blotches began to clear up. My appetite became good, less pain in my shoulders, and I gained rapidly. I have now used less than two courses of these REMEDIES, and my Rheumatism has entirely disappeared. SHOULDERS THAT WERE DRAWN OUT OF PLACE AND WHICH THE DOCTORS SAID COULD NEVER BE GOT BACK AGAIN ARE AS GOOD AS NEW AND IN PERFECT POSITION. My skin is free from blotches and pimples. I have gained 15 extra pounds in flesh, can go into the woods at sunrise, and chop cord wood until dark, and not get tired, a thing I could never do before in all my life, and am able to work all the time. My friends are astonished at the results, and not more so than myself. They consider it almost miraculous."

**SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.**

**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.

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## New Autumn Goods.

NEW SILKS, NEW SATINS, NEW VELVETS,  
NEW PLUSH.

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

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

[FOR THE CRITIC]

### AT DAWN.

I awoke ere the dawn, and the peace was so deep,  
With a hush in the world till the stars were asleep.  
And I whispered your name in a tender soft way,  
With a blessing and prayer in the dawning of day.  
Then my heart grew so warm (ere its sorrow should wako);  
That I knew I was glad for the name's sweet sake.  
With a soft little trust in a world of doubt  
All the peace of a love with the pain left out.  
\* \* \* \* \*  
Now the world lies awake in the sun's golden gleams  
While I long in my soul for the dark and its dreams.

MASON.

### THE STRANGE SWEET GIRL.

I saw the girl I love to-day;  
My heart had told me she was there,  
And thro' the city dull and gray  
She shed a glory everywhere.  
I saw her in the crowded street,  
Her presence scorched me like a flame,  
She does not know me when we meet,  
She's never even heard my name;  
But oh, the world is bright to-night,  
And I may let my heart strings play,  
And give my foolish fancy flight—  
I've seen the girl I love to-day.

But I must quaff a bitter cup!  
My love for her I'll never tell;  
At this my rebel heart leaps  
And madly beats against its cell;  
It chokes me in my troubled sleep  
And cries aloud in its distress;  
And prostrate it doth wail and weep  
And rails against its loneliness.  
But oh, to-night it gives no cry,  
My soul leaps ladders gold and gay,  
And gladness steeps me o'er—for I  
Have seen the girl I love to-day.

The winging birds that past me fly,  
The pearl beneath the sounding sea,  
Yon little star high in the sky,  
Are not so far away as she.  
Yet it is folly thus to sigh,  
Maunions—call it what you will;  
It is—it may be so, but I  
Will love her—love her—love her still.  
I won't forget her if I might;  
My loyal heart will never stray;  
And this is why I am glad to-night,  
I saw the girl I love to-day.

I'll love her till the Doom is done,  
And all is darkness overhead;  
I'll love her till the glaring sun,  
Is stricken blind and Time is done.  
Oh, strange sweet girl, where'er you go,  
For weal or woe, as maid or wife,  
No one can ever love you so,  
As I have loved you all my life.  
Oh, strange sweet girl, so fair and bright,  
For your dear sake I've learned to pray,  
My happy heart will sleep to-night,  
I saw your darling face to-day.

R. K. KERNIGAN (THE KHAN) in *Saturday Night*.

### HER MARKS OF RECOGNITION.

"Now, Lisette," said the mistress to her housemaid, "how often have I told you to light the hall lamp at the proper time, else you cannot see who comes in and know whom to announce?"

"Oh! please, ma'am," the girl replied. "I know all the regular visitors, even in the dark, I can tell who they are by certain signs; Alderman F— steps in quite softly, mutters 'Good evening,' and hangs up his waterproof without taking any further notice of me. The doctor says the first thing: 'Well, how are you?' and feels my pulse. The music-master whistles a lively tune and gives me a hearty shake of the hand. The curate bows two or three times because he is so short-sighted, and isn't quite sure whom he is addressing. The professor walks in without saying a word, stands a while absorbed in thought, and then gets me to help him off with his top-coat. The surveyor squeezes my hand so hard as to make me screech; and the young lawyer—hum (blusher) hum—I can also make out who he is every time.—*Le Petit Meridional*.

### THE DIFFERENCE.

How dry the world! a place of scant refreshing,  
Of tasks of weakness done, too poor and mean  
To win us from self-scorn—of fears encompassing,  
And reeds on which to lean!

But suddenly our lives seem not uncheered!  
Nearer the friends we thought so cold and few,  
Some small success—the world of praise we needed—  
And all the world is now!

—Cara W. Bronson in *Kate Field's Washington*.

### THE WORLD'S FAIR.

DO NOT MISS THE WORLD'S FAIR!

From the *October Century*.

Some weeks still remain in which those who have not seen the World's Fair may yet enjoy that never-to-be-renewed privilege. In the general astonishment at the beauty of the housing of the exhibition, perhaps not enough has been said concerning the contents. That these are well worthy the attention of the student of every or any department of human enterprise, goes without the saying—though in some departments much more than in others the truly instructional method has been observed; as for instance, in transportation, piano-making, and the archaeological and anthropological exhibits under the charge of Professor Putnam. In respect to this last-named feature of the Exposition, while circumstances rendered it impossible to make the ordered display early in the summer, it has finally assumed proportions of the most dignified character; and very properly—considering the occasion—has become doubtless the most thorough exhibition of the history and condition of the native races of America ever brought together. Indeed no great "group" of exhibits at the Fair is more impressive than that of the Columbus caravels—floating near the delightfully reproduced Convent of Rabida, and near also to the dwellings of the living aborigines, as well as the relics of their ancestors.

It still remains true that the greatest feature of the Exhibition is the architecture and the landscape gardening—including in those all their sculptured and painted decorations and adjuncts. In these the deepest pleasure and the deepest instruction are to be found, as well as the largest and longest benefit to the country.

If the visitor can only be a single day at the Fair, or a single night, it is worth any sacrifice to enjoy this alone. And if it were to be a question between the daytime or the illumination at night, we would advise the latter; for surely no eyes now opened on this world are likely ever again to behold any sight so nobly beautiful.

### HE GOT THERE.

The diffident young man had wanted to propose to the girl, but for the life of him he did not know how to go about it. He read books on the subject and sought information from men who had experience, and while the theories were admirable in every instance, he found that the practice thereof was a different thing. He was walking with her one evening, thinking over these things, when her shoe became untied. She stuck out her pretty little boot with a smile, looked down at it, and he fell on his knees and tied the lace.

Then he walked on with her, and the shoe became untied again. Shoes do that with great persistency, it seems, especially these summer shoes. The third time it happened he was ready, as before.

"See if you can't tie a knot that will stick," she said as he worked away at it.

He looked up at her tenderly.

"If I can't, I know a man who can," he said.

"Do you want him to tie it?" she asked coquettishly.

"Yes," he replied.

She jerked her foot away.

He smiled to himself.

"It's the parson," he said, and he rose to his feet and finished the work.  
—*Detroit Free Press*.

### BOOK GOSSIP.

Perhaps the fashion magazine which has the largest circulation in this Province is the *Delineator*. Certainly few homes where an interest in the prevailing mode of ladies' and children's dress is taken are without this journal. The October number, just received from the Canadian publishers, has a very complete table of contents and gives full information on the autumn styles for ladies and children of all ages. The fancy work department of the *Delineator* has some very valuable suggestions while its general articles on housekeeping, home decorations, etc., more than interest the womenfolk of our households. Published in Toronto—\$1.00 per year.

"The Hepburn Line" is the title of the complete novel in the October number of Lippincott's Magazine. Mrs. Mary J. Holmes is the author, and it is unnecessary to add that the story is well written, bright and interesting. No. 8 of Lippincott's notable stories is entitled "A Doed With a Capital D." The other contents of this number are well up to the standard long since attained by this publication.

The World's Fair comes in for continued attention in *The Century* for October in the shape of a biographical sketch of Frederick Law Olmstead, the author of the original plan of the grounds and buildings; also the architect of Central Park, Prospect Park and many other pieces of landscape gardening in America. The paper is written by Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer, and is a valuable addition to the recently revived discussion of land-

scope gardening as an art. There is a poem on the Fair by Richard Watson Gilder, entitled "The Vanishing City," which records the writer's impressions of the great pageant.

Children nowadays will read something; if they have a magazine, they will probably find in it what they crave. Here is the October *St. Nicholas* (and *St. Nicholas* is now going to all the readers of "Wide-Awake" since the Boston Magazine has been merged in the New York periodical), and at the portal stands "An Oriental Sentinel," sitting guardian of the "Arabian Nights" riches within its generous pages. What a wealth of learning, of wit, of art, of pure, wholesome fun is here offered to the English-speaking youngsters of the world! "The Story of a Grain of Wheat" is told by W. S. Harwood, and we follow the kernel from the seed to the dining-table, catching glimpses along the way of the limitless prairie horizon. Then for a little fun after a dose of useful knowledge. Tudor Jenks tells us the story of "The Prince's Councillors," taking good care to show how things do not always turn out just as they should even in fairy stories. Dan Beard illustrates the parable in his characteristic style.

John Strango Winter, (Mrs. Stannard) has won a reputation as a writer of delightful army stories which have been read widely and invariably commented upon most favorably. "Bottles Baby" is perhaps the best known of Mrs. Stannard's books. J. B. Lippincott Co., of Philadelphia, have recently published a new novel from the pen of this rosy writer entitled "Aunt Johnnie." This is a love story, pure and simple, dealing with English society life. The joys and sorrows of a pair of young lovers, whom no reader could resist loving, and the part taken by the clever Aunt Johnnie, who while not set forth as the heroine of the tale certainly must be placed as leading lady, make up a most interesting novel.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

**LUMBERING AT STEWACKE.**—Mr. Alfred Dickie's steam saw mill at Lower Stewacke near the Stewacke River, is kept running day and night and cuts about 55,000 feet of lumber in 24 hours. According to the work already done the season's sawing from spring to winter is expected to amount to 8½ million feet of lumber, eight million laths and about two car loads of box boards. The machine for sawing up waste lumber and deal ends into box boards was put in this summer. The mill is a rotary with patent double edges, and other improved machinery in the several departments. Ten million feet of logs were got out last winter, some of which are yet to be brought down the river. The logs are taken from the river where they are held in masses by booms, stretched across at intervals from the mills along up steam and the booms are supported by piers of wood and stone built from the center of the channel. This milling establishment is an important industry, and, according to an unofficial account, eight men are employed in the day and night gangs inclusive.

**A NEW PULP MILL AT NEW GERMANY.**—Pulp ground from wood fibre is becoming an immense and also a profitable business. To enumerate the number of household and other articles, besides paper, which are manufactured from pulp wood would fill a large space. The mills are located where there is sufficient water power and plenty of material in the woods to supply them. In which case our interior country comes to the front.

The mill at New Germany, now in course of construction at Morgan Falls, is being built by the firm of A. G. Jones & Co., of Halifax, and Mr. Joseph S. Hughes, of New York, brother to Mr. John Hughes, of Milton, N. S. It will be running the latter part of October, and the output sent to England. The manager is Mr. Joseph Hughes, to whom we are indebted for the following particulars:

Length of flume, 62 feet; width, 22 feet; depth, 18 feet; horse power, 825; capacity per day, wet pulp, ten tons; size of grinder room, 36 x 25 feet; size of wet machine room, 52 x 35 feet; size of wood room, 25 x 29 feet; length of dam, 175 feet; length of wing dam, 75 feet; head in feet, 29 feet. There will be three grinders, using 24 inch wood; two wet machines, 72 inches wide; saw and wood barker in wood room. The mill will be heated by steam. The wheels are built in York, Penn., and the wet machines, pumps, wood-barker in Lowville, N. Y.; the grinders in Halifax, N. S. The wheels are the Smith, MacCormick, York, Penn., and are 33 feet diameter. Diameter of the draft tube, 6 ft. 6 inches, and 15 ft. 6 inches long.—*Gold Hunter.*

**A HOME INDUSTRY.**—The woodenware factory at Ohio, Yarmouth County, is turning out large quantities of rakes, clothspins, children's sleds and waggons and other articles in their line of manufacture.

**NAPPAN DAIRY CHEESE.**—At the Nappan dairy, under the management of J. E. Hopkins, cheese making is being rapidly and successfully carried on. In the curing room arranged on shelves are some four hundred cheeses in different ripening stages and about fifty cheeses have been turned out for local use and have given every satisfaction. 3,600 lbs. of milk from the various districts are daily taken to the dairy.

The engagement of Edward W. Bok, editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, to Miss Curtis, daughter of the well-known proprietor of that paper, has been the occasion of several festivities in the journalistic society. At a recent dinner given in honor of the event Eugene Field presided, and several literateurs were present.

SUMMER WEAKNESS

And that tired feeling, loss of appetite and nervous prostration are driven away by Hood's Sarsaparilla, like mist before the morning sun. To realize the benefit of this great medicine, give it a trial and you will join the army of enthusiastic admirers of Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Mr. Geo. W. Cook  
Of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Like a Waterfall  
Great Suffering  
After the Grip

Tremendous Roaring in the Head  
—Pain in the Stomach.

"To C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Two years ago I had a severe attack of the Grip, which left me in a terribly weak and debilitated condition. Last winter I had another attack. I was again very badly off, my health nearly wrecked. My appetite was all gone. I had no strength, felt tired all the time, had disagreeable roaring noises in my head like a waterfall. I also had severe headaches and

Severe Sinking Pains

in my stomach. I took medicines without benefit, until, having heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I concluded to try it, and the result is very gratifying. All the disagreeable effects of the Grip are gone. I am free from pains and aches, and believe

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is surely curing my catarrh. I recommend it to all." GEO. W. COOK, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD,  
General and Nervous Debility,



Weakness of Body and Mind. Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Organs and Parts of Body. Absolutely un-failing Home Treatment—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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

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

### COMMERCIAL.

There is little or no change to note in the general position of trade throughout the Dominion. There have been a few failures, but the most important of these have been confined to the leather trade in the west.

In this portion of Canada heavy and continued rains and boisterous winds have quite materially hampered business transactions by rendering the country roads in many sections practically impassable. Still, the volume of trade during the past week has been fair and, in some lines, quite up to expectations.

A business man should respect his signature more than is the practice here. Too often a merchant signs his name to a petition or gives his endorsement to an enterprise of which he has little knowledge, or gives a letter of recommendation to a person whose check he would not cash or whose bond he would not sign. It is remarkable how careless most business men are in such matters. In this country letters of introduction are so easy to procure that they command little attention or respect. In Europe a letter of introduction opens a man's home and often his purse to a man who is personally a stranger. But Europeans in the giving of such letters are far more careful than our people are. Many persons sign a petition or a recommendation or some such document merely because they are asked to do so—and frequently to avoid a long interview with the person who solicits their signatures and who is, in many cases, a stranger—without any knowledge of the real purport of the document or of the purposes for which it may be used. A favor lightly asked and lightly granted! Nearly every one can recall one or more instances that have occurred within their own observation wherein a responsible business man has had to spend a week in trying to undo what he had thus done in a thoughtless moment. In a recent editorial the *Chicago Tribune* said: "There is altogether too much signing of petitions, recommendations and endorsements. If a man's name has any value he should be careful how he puts it on paper. If he thinks that his signature carries any weight he should refuse to sign if he does not feel inclined to do so, even if his refusal does displease the applicant. It is better to say no than to say yes and then try to back out of it." Respect your signature. Do not give it to everyone for no other reason than because he requires it. Know what you are signing. When you endorse a friend, recommend a trusted employee or give a letter of introduction to a person in whom you have confidence, expect your signature to be recognized and respected. Do not cheapen your name by a careless use of it and demand the same recognition for it that you would expect for yourself.

Returns from every point of the United States show decided improvement. A hopeful feeling prevails, money grows abundant at speculative centres and somewhat easier for commercial purposes. Weekly failures have declined about half in number and more than half in liabilities. The number of establishments reported as resuming work wholly or in part is in excess of those closing down. The number of the unemployed is still very large, and part of the resumption of work has been secured by lowering prices and reducing wages. But business is pulling itself together, and even the crop reports, which point to a marked decrease of returns therefrom, has caused but little depression in the values of stocks. An obvious effect of short crops is that railroad earnings may shrink with smaller demand the coming year for iron products and for stocks. The liabilities of U. S. firms failing have greatly diminished, and the neighboring republic is evidently rapidly, and with wonderful facility, recovering from the deep financial depression which existed in July and August.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND CO., NEW YORK, September 30, 1893.—"Wall Street shows little change from the reactionary tendency that has held the securities market in check for the past month. Its attitude is simply a waiting one; not by any means one of despondency. The overwhelming vote of the House of Representatives for the silver repeal produced a large advance in prices; but buyers did not sufficiently take into account the possibilities of obstruction in the Senate. That obstruction however came with a force and a persistency that has taken the whole country by surprise, and put a check upon the reviving tendencies which the House vote had brought into play. The Senate's delay has been like the return of Winter in the middle of Spring. It has nipt in the bud revising confidence, and put a fresh check upon the industries that were beginning to venture upon a renewal of operations. It has also had the effect of reawakening distrust among our foreign creditors, with the result not only of stopping their buying of our securities but also of causing some return of them to this centre. Such an interruption to an unqualifiedly hopeful drift of affairs could scarcely have a less injurious effect upon the stock market than has actually happened. The wonder is that the relapse has not been much more severe; and the fact that prices now stand comparatively steady is evidence that Wall Street at least is far from hopeless as to the Senate ultimately adopting the repeal bill.

There are two points of view from which the disappointing attitude of

#### DON'T FORGET

That to remove corns, warts, bunions in a few days, all that is required is to apply the old and well-tested corn cure—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sure, safe, painless. Putnam's Corn Extractor makes no sore spots hard to heal, acts quickly and painlessly on hard and soft corns.

the Senate may be considered. There is that of the ordinary observer who understands little about the methods and tricks of parliamentary warfare, or the complications of party interests and of legislative politics. These people are led by the external appearances of the moment, and easily mistake weak parliamentary feints for real strength, and they are consequently deeply impressed by the daring hostility of the minority of the Senate. Yet it is this very class that mainly make the body of sentiment we call public opinion. It is therefore not surprising that the attitude of the trained political warriors, known as "the silver leaders," should have created some dismay and much disappointment among this preponderant part of the public. And it is not to be supposed that the opinions of this class are unimportant because they are based upon imperfect observation; for opinions influence action in practical affairs, and in this case they carry a chill of apprehension through every branch of business.

The other point of view is that occupied by men conversant with the ins-and-outs of politics; familiar with the tricks, the limitations and the licenses of debate; versed in the mysteries of log-rolling; and acquainted with the party jealousies and the conflicting policies involved in the present political situation. To these observers, there is nothing in the present attitude of the Senate that is really inconsistent with a confident expectation that the upper house will finally adopt unconditional repeal. They cannot concede the possibility that the United States Senate will finally dare to carry affront to the almost universal public will to the extent of absolute disobedience. They know that, while it may be good parliamentary tactics to give the minority rope enough to hang themselves, yet the majority is made up of men who are conscious of their power and will not fail to use it to a purpose when a ripe opportunity occurs. They understand how it may be prudent to give each minority Senator a chance to set himself right with his constituents or on his record; but they know that to the party now in power success in their issue is a matter of life or death, and that having prudently done all they can to avoid offence to their opponents, they will then unite with the Republican repealers in carrying the measure by a majority that will surprise the country by its magnitude.

This latter point of view is the one that now prevails in the best informed quarters in Wall Street. There are bankers, well situated to know whereof they speak, who intimate that some of the influential fire-eaters of the minority have received warnings from constituents whom they are not likely to disregard that their obstruction must go no further; and the case of those senators is likely to become that of others also at an early day. The game of bluff and bluster has about exhausted itself, and that point being reached the chance for the minority showing its power will have come. Those nearest to the heart of the contest incline to the opinion that the time is not distant for the registering of a vote that will finally set this disturbing question at rest. Among bankers apt to give the cue to opinion on such matters, there is evidently a more confident feeling, and it finds expression in a freer disposition to extend their operations. The steady retirement of Clearing House Certificates is a hopeful symptom in this connection. Until recently, there had been a marked disposition among the banks to cling to that support until all doubt was removed as to the action of the Senate. Out of the total issue of \$38,000,000 however only \$26,000,000 is now outstanding—which is a significant expression of the estimate of the banks on the prospect. To the same effect is the welcome fact that the banks are lending and discounting much more freely, and without discrimination as to long loans.

The firmness of foreign exchange, so far as it may seem to foreshadow an export of gold, is not seriously viewed. As part of the gold lately imported came as the result of various expedients for temporary use, it is taken for granted that some of it must go back to Europe again. In the event of repeal, however, that cannot be a serious matter, for the improvement in our foreign credit would in that case create a fresh European demand for our securities; and the abundance of cash pouring from all sections into the banks will enable us to bear a reasonable foreign drain without inconvenience.

DRY GOODS.—Trade here in dry goods has been during the past week fully in keeping with the season of the year, and sales, particularly in a direct way from the warehouses, are more satisfactory than usual. Business on orders from travellers and by mail direct is, in the aggregate, very fair. Prices of all classes of goods appear to keep firm despite the influence of outside markets. It has been remarked more than usual this fall that the practice of buying large parcels of goods ahead is not followed so largely by buyers this season. They appear to have preferred the policy of buying more on the ground of prospective actual requirements from time to time, and this fact is looked upon with considerable satisfaction by a majority of the wholesale merchants. Cloakings, hosiery, woollen underwear, yarns, etc., are in good demand—a feature in this respect noted by many of the houses being that the demand runs to the better qualities more than has been the case in previous seasons. Flannels and blankets are in active enquiry. Grey and white cottons keep firm in price, but it is reported that one or two lines have been offered at a concession by some houses, but this is denied by others. Payments continue fair for the season—in fact the general indications seem healthy enough on the whole.

BREADSTUFFS.—The demand for flour in this market has fallen off appreciably during the week, but prices remain steady. The general tone of the market may be described as fair, but no advance has been established as yet here, despite the movement in that direction elsewhere. A very slow enquiry is noted for oatmeal. The stocks are small, but the slow movement induces an easier feeling, though prices remain firm. The demand for bran and

#### VERY VALUABLE.

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

TILLIE WHITE, Manitowaning, Ont.

shorts continues good, but both are scarce, owing to the drought in Ontario, which increases the demand there for feeding stuffs. Recent United States Government reports show that wheat has been damaged by late storms to the extent of one-eighth after winter wheat had been harvested, and a supplementary statement estimates the yield at about 370,000,000 bushels, but the decline even then caused a rise of 1 1/2 cents in New York. The injury to corn is officially estimated at 215,000,000 bushels, and the price rose 4c., though Western receipts largely exceeded those of last year. In Chicago wheat has ruled about steady as to prices, but a weaker feeling has prevailed, induced by weak cables and a general disposition to sell. In England wheat has been quiet but steady with a moderate demand, and corn firm with very little doing.

PROVISIONS.—The local demand for provisions continues very fair at steady prices. Pork is moving rather freely, and there is a fair enquiry for lard and smoked meats. In Boston there has been a steady trade in pork provisions without changes in values. Dealers say that tendency there is strong. There has been a better trade in beef than for some weeks past. Good cattle are scarce and very firm, but light grass cattle are weak and sell at very low prices. On muttons and lambs trade was disappointing and lower prices are the result. In New York the rise in the cost of corn naturally caused an advance in hogs of 50c., and in lard of 35c. per 100 lbs. In Liverpool the demand for bacon continues good and arrivals sell promptly at full prices. There is no accumulation of stock, the market being well cleared and prices are firm—in some cases a slight advance has been obtained. Hams there continue dull, and though holders offer at lower prices buyers do not operate freely, so that stocks are increasing. The demand for corned beef is good, and with small stocks a slight advance is asked in some quarters. Pork keeps firm in price, but there is no improvement in the demand. Lard has further advanced 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. in sympathy with higher American advices, and a fair trade is reported.

BUTTER.—There is very little choice stock on the market, but there is no quotable change in local figures for actual transactions. It is claimed that the August make has been well worked off and creamery holders put such a high price on their September make as to put business out of the question as regards buyers. The position for September butter is, therefore, only nominal, as the occasional sales made to jobbers here to supply some special local wants do not constitute a fair quotation. In Boston the butter market is more quiet and less firm. Quotations are not changed. In Liverpool there has been no change worthy of note. Finest American creamery has been offered at 95s. to 103s. per cwt. and the grade under this at 80s. to 88s. as to quality.

CHEESE.—There is no new feature in the local cheese market. Holders, who are mainly factory men, are firm. Their argument is that fall cheese is not dear at its price, that the home demand is considerable in New York and that fall cheese is a pet stock with British buyers. For all these reasons they manifest confidence. With regard to the earlier makes the case may be different but that has nothing to do with the fall goods. In Boston cheese is talked more firm with quotations at:—Northern full cream and twins 10 1/2c. to 11c.; fair to good 8 1/2c. to 10c.; western choice 9 1/2c. to 10 1/2c.; fair to good 7 1/2c. to 8 1/2c.; segs 11c. to 11 1/2c. Liverpool is cabled at 48s. for colored.

EGGS.—There is a good local demand for fresh stock at prices ranging from 12c. to 13c. per dozen. The supply is gradually getting smaller, and light receipts keep prices firm. The idea for round lots of ordinary stock is about 10c. to 11 1/2c.

GREEN FRUIT.—The call for imported green fruit continues to be fair, and a good business is doing therein. Nova Scotia apples are coming forward in less quantities than usual, and those that are branded by packers, who are well known to be honest in their work, sell readily at high prices. Too many lots, however, are not put up as they should be and the sale of such drags.

DRIED FRUIT.—Trade here continues quiet, but a little more interest is being taken in this market on account of the higher prices in some lines in the primary markets. Prices will doubtless drop when the direct shipments arrive. Cable advices from Denia say that the market there is steady and unchanged, and that lower prices are improbable. The demand here for Sultanias continues to drop off, and prices are unchanged. Malaga fruit is reported to be slightly higher in the primary markets. This market is rather bare of prunes, but there is little or no demand. The prune market abroad remains firm. In currants business is much about the same as in other lines of dried fruit.

SUGAR.—The demand has eased off a little, although there is still a fairly good business doing. Naturally the bulk of the demand for preserving purposes has been satisfied. Willett and Gray, New York, in their Weekly Statistical report that business in raws has been mainly limited to spot and near-by sugars, with the result that nearly all of the stock in importers' hands is disposed of and a further advance of 3 3/4c. at the close. These purchases with quite large importations (350,000 tons) give refiners a good immediate supply, and it is estimated that they have now in sight 140,000 tons of raws for use in the next thirty days. Meltings have increased to 35,000 tons per week to meet the large demand, and all these sugars will, doubtless, be required for consumption.

TEAS.—In this market teas have been very quiet. New goods are, however, beginning to arrive and a brisker trade is anticipated soon. Indian and Ceylon teas are quiet, and low grades of both are dearer in England, and agents here report that only about one of every three of their orders submitted is accepted by their houses.

FROM THE FAR NORTH.

In northern climates people are very subject to colds, but the natural remedy is also produced in the same climate. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25c. and 50c.

COFFEE.—There is absolutely nothing new to note in coffee in this or any other Canadian market, this article remaining quiet notwithstanding the fact that the troubles at Rio have advanced figures 3/4c. at New York.

FISH.—The very stormy weather of the past week has practically prevented the catching of fish. Still, cured fish are coming in from outports in satisfactory quantities. The sea on is about closing, and the returns therefor have been very small so far as the catch is concerned, as compared with average years in the past. Advices from Montreal are that there is a fair movement in smoked and pickled fish—the former moving out in a very satisfactory manner at steady prices. Quotations are:—Portland flounder haddies 7 1/2c. to 8 1/2c.; St. John blotters \$1.50; green cod \$5.25 to \$5.50 per bb'l.; large No. 2 mackerel \$8.50 per hlf. bbl.; Labrador salmon \$12 to \$14 per bbl.; C. B. herring \$5.50; Labrador do. \$5. In Boston the tone of the fish market is firmer on all sorts of pickled and cured fish with prices higher. Trade is better, and if there was a supply of mackerel to draw from the volume of business would be heavy. As it is, No. 3 mackerel are scarce and wanted. Among the fishermen the feeling is that the season is about over and the inclination is to haul up the vessels. Still, some of them will make a few trips more. The last sales of eastern shore mackerel from the vessels were at \$17.50, with P. E. Island at \$13. The market on codfish is very firm with higher prices all round. A Port of Spain trade circular, dated 20th September, says:—"Pickled fish are wanted, and we value sound split herrings at \$4.25 and mackerel at \$8 per bbl."

Sure, efficient, easy—Hood's Pills. They should be in every traveller's grip and every family medicine chest. 25c. a box.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

Table with columns for GROCERIES, BREADSTUFFS, HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS, and PROVISIONS. Includes items like Sugar, Flour, Apples, and various meats with their respective prices.

Table with columns for FISH, BUTTER AND CHEESE, and SALT. Includes items like Mackerel, Herring, Salmon, Butter, and various types of salt with their respective prices.

## A WILD PROXY.

BY MRS. W. K. CLIFFORD.

(Continued.)

'Child, you talk like an idealist or a poet,' he answered, scornfully, 'and you will get more pain out of that than from anything else that is going.'

'How do you know?'

'I tried it. Most men do once, then stride on into the future with the knowledge of things left behind—that is my experience. Oh, my sweet coz, how you would hate and curse me if you knew.'—It was nearly said.

'I think you are so kind and generous'—she broke out.

'Eve probably thought the same of the Serpent when he obligingly helped her to the forbidden fruit. No doubt his manners were highly agreeable, or she would have been satisfied with Adam. Well, and when you had made yourself clever, and all the rest of it, what would you do next, write a novel? That's a woman's usual resource.'

'No, I think I should go on the stage. I have sometimes thought I should like it.'

'I hope rather that you'll go on a pair of trestles after you have been arranged white and still in your coffin. The stage is not the place for you, poor baby.'

'Why not?'

'Never mind. It's a bad place, though 'ots of the right sort of people take to it now.' She looked up at him wonderingly.

'I never did anything very wrong,' she said simply, so I suppose I belong to the right sort, and the more of those who go on the stage the better, because it will help to make the theatre a good place instead of a bad one, as you think it now. It ought to be good, it ought to be splendid,' she went on, with a little glow in her voice, 'for Shakespeare wrote his plays for it, and they are full of beautiful things; only the best people should act them.'

He laughed out, but his laughter had lost its ring of merriment.

'Oh, good Lord, to think that women are all idiots, and the world is more than half full of them. Come to dinner; eating is a loathsome amusement to me just now, but the bell rang five minutes ago.'

'This girl will think by and by and live,' he thought as he drank his coffee in the smoking place on deck; 'she will do better than read books that are merely speaking tubes from the first men of all. I knew the first night I met her that she would not merely sit down to rock babies and devise clothes. Oh, fool and idiot that I was to see a woman I could love and not get her, though I killed every man within a mile of her.' She had been very grave at dinner. He felt that for the first time she had been facing an awful possibility; but a blind jealousy was taking hold of him. He could not bear that she should even think of Lal now, though he knew that he was never for a moment entirely out of her thoughts. He finished his smoke and went to look for her. It was nearly dark, the air was soft and still, the lower deck deserted. He found her near the bows.

'Come and walk about,' he said.

'I can't,' she whispered helplessly.

'Come!' She wearily rose. They went up and down for a bit in silence. Then he looked round at her.

'Poor baby!' he said gently. 'Is she fretting for her mate?'

The answer was only a little sob. 'I know, I know,' he said; and his heart smote him. Oh! brute, wretch, pig that he was, why had he done this thing, and now how could he bear to tell her; still less how could he let her go? 'He'll be here in a week,' he said, hopelessly.

'A week,' she cried, under her breath. 'He will never come. I know it. It will break my heart.' She tottered, and nearly fell. He longed to tell her all he had done, and then to die for love of her.

'Come and sit down here, away from everyone.' They went to the upper deck.

'There. Is she comfortable, my sweet little coz?' She found the last word more soothing than ever since she had taken an interest in his eyes, for it sounded brotherly, or, at any rate, relationly.

'Now, let us talk it over again. Do you care for him so much—so much still, dear Nell?'

'Yes; oh, yes!' she said passionately twisting her wedding-ring round on her finger. He hated the sight of it. 'There was no one like him in the world. He seemed so grand, so different from other men; they were—oh, just men! It has been rather difficult to distinguish one from another. But Lal I have looked up to and revered.'

'Suppose you found out that a man who loved you was a brute, a scoundrel, and only fit to be kicked'—he was white with rage against himself.

'Frank, what do you mean?' Lal is not—'

'I mean if you did,' he said quickly, wondering what his own chance would be if he confessed everything and pleaded his love as an excuse.

'It would be dreadful. Much worse than seeing him die.'

'That is what a woman says who has never looked on death.'

'And as for loving him, I couldn't; and I should hate myself if I did. But why do you ask this? Lal is a thousand times too good for me.'

'Oh! yes,' he said bitterly, 'but I think if you had been mine I should have found you by this time, or pulled the sky down.'

She sobbed in her little berth half through the night, in spite of the Italian woman who snored unreservedly above her, for she felt there was truth in Merreday's words. Her head ached in the morning, and her eyes were red when she appeared on deck. He was divided between the desire to kneel at her feet, implore pardon, and then jump overboard, or to strangle her in his arms, and kiss her madly till she died.

## CHAPTER VIII.

Their ship was moored at Genoa, three days before Nell supposed her husband could arrive there. As they neared the shore she looked up ruefully at the white villas against the green background, and grudged herself the sight of everything that she was to have seen with him. Still it was a wonderful thing to be in Italy, and she walked up and down the gold and silver street with Frank, hardly believing it could be true. He bought her some figs, and took her to the Campo Santo, 'Though why we who love life should go among people who seem to love death I don't know,' he said. 'The people beneath these wonderful monuments must have led beautiful lives,' Nell said, fascinated by the marble. But Merreday walked past the tombs half scoffingly.

'I hate them,' he said, 'stuck all round as if they belonged to an aristocracy that had drawn itself back into ghastly country seats, while the populace struggled in the town. I would rather be one of the people in the centre, Nell, under a little black cross. Let's go back to Genoa and see the cathedral. I've looked it up in the guide book—black and white stone from Almeria, brought by the Moors. Don't suppose you know any about the Moors; but they were men who lived.'

'Lived?'

'You don't understand what I mean by that yet, but if ever you do you will feel that the world has altered for the worse since their days. It has been turned into a cage with bars for the like of you then, and me now, to beat our heads against. I shall beat mine against them till I'm stunned. After all, the only thing to do in the world is to laugh.'

'I don't understand—'

'Of course not,' he answered, wearily, 'so let us drive back. Nearly opposite the red palace there is the most meritorious cafe in Genoa; they give you a divine breakfast, and let you eat it in a garden.'

So they rumbled away from the cemetery; but, instead of driving as near the cafe as possible, they got out at the flower-sellers, close to the Doria Palace, and he bought her a little bunch of starry-white blossoms for the front of her dress. Afterwards, in looking back, she remembered that there had never been a day on which he had not bought her flowers. They went into the church of St. Matteo, and looked at the Doria hero's sword. 'The man it belonged to is dust, but its power to kill remains when any idiot, with a passing spell of life, who can get at it chooses to use it,' he said bitterly as he walked away. 'A hero is the finest thing fashioned by God, yet he is more impotent after all than the bit of steel he calls a sword. The power in the one remains, in the other vanishes.'

'But the man's power goes into the thing he does, whether it is a sword or a deed, and a deed once done is done to all eternity; that is how he gets his immortality and is proved to have been good or bad.'

'Nell, Nell, what do you mean?'

'It is not nice, she said, colouring, someone said it to me once.'

'I'm glad of that,' and he thought, 'O, my sweet! my sweet! it would be sad indeed if you had taken to philosophy already.'

They walked to the Cafe Concordia. It has a garden; they went down the steps to it, and sat under some orange trees and ordered breakfast to be brought out to them there. Behind was the restaurant and some rather gorgeous rooms belonging to it. They could hear the voices of the unseen people through the open windows.

A dreamy meal in a dreamy garden with the palms and the orange trees, the laburnums and the pepper trees, making a sweet tangle overhead.

'You are so very silent now,' she said; 'are you unhappy?' She was beginning to consider his looks, and to hang upon his words. It was a sign of many things.

'I never talk in a church or insult good food by trivial remarks,' he answered, looking at her with an expression she was learning to understand only too well. 'Let us eat and be thankful, sweet coz, for we are in Italy together, and the time may be short and the chance never with us again.'

Some people in the room behind settled themselves by the window, a little above the garden, but having looked down for a moment drew back and probably began their breakfast. Merreday and Helen could hear nearly all they said.

'Are you well?' she asked; for in the last few hours his face had grown whiter than usual.

'Not very, my head is like a windmill; but it's only the heat. I am glad to be here with you, only I wish the Lord in his infinite mercy, had seen fit to transport those chattering idiots up there to the desolate land of Jericho: they jar on my nerves.'

'I am sure you are ill,' she said, looking at him anxiously.

'Oh, no; only a few shreds of fever—the old fever of last year. I was thinking just before they came that no matter what yesterday contained or to-morrow may bring, we are very happy here to-day. It is good to sit in this garden, and to listen to the hum of insects and stirring of leaves—pro-

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bably the first man and woman heard the same sounds and none other in Eden. I don't see why all the millions after them have lived; they have only been a feeble imitation of the first two at best. No one since has had anything unadulterated. This is our Eden for the moment, dear Nell. These people up above are the serpent, but more noisy, and probably less agreeable.'

Suddenly one of the unseen spoke. 'Yes; on the whole Halstead's wedding is a warning to my sex. Don't you think so?'

'I hear he is such a handsome man, too; but he couldn't have cared much about her, or he would have looked after her better. The Lamberts are nobodies, and probably she wasn't much like a lady,' a woman answered. 'He's going to get a divorce as fast as possible. Lucky for him to get rid of her so soon.'

'Awfully clever, I should call it,' said a third and languid speaker. Then a silence fell above and below, and the two in the garden felt as if the serpent had trailed very near indeed to them.

Merreday's face went whiter, and a shudder passed through him. He was suddenly wholly awake, as he had not been before, to the iniquity of that which he had begun in sheer impish mischief, though he was continuing it now from a passion that every moment was getting a stronger mastery over him. A maddening helplessness was taking possession of him. What could he do? Remorse would do no good to him or her; a deed once done is done to all eternity, she had said to-day. There was no chance of going back and forever undoing, and no explanations could set things wholly right. He wished the strange fever of last year that seemed to be rushing through his veins again, till his head whirled and his eyes grew dim, would kill him as he trembled with hatred of himself. 'Halstead's wedding is a warning to his sex,' he repeated to himself, and his bitterness came back as he thought of Lal. 'Yes,' it is a warning to a man not to be a fool when he has married a woman worth loving. I believe he'd take either Heaven or Hell as if it were his natural inheritance.'

He looked across at her face—dear face with the dark hair drooping low over her forehead, and the soft eyes that he loved better than his life. Her pretty hands were trembling, but she kept her self control and looked up at him as though he were the only help she had in the world.

'Our ship is going to stay here all day, before it goes to Loughorn,' she said gently. 'Could we go on board her again; it would give us time to think.'

She felt as if she could not bear to tread the earth, and only the sea would soothe her sufficiently to let her think over what she had heard.

'Yes, dear,' he said gently. The last word sank into her heart and was very sweet.

The ship was deserted, and the purser agreed to let them dine and sleep on board, provided there were not many new passengers. As it happened there were none, so that virtually they had it to themselves. Nell stayed in her cabin till dinner time, then she crept out and sat on the captain's right hand at the table which was laid on deck. Merreday hardly said a word. He looked ill, and he seemed to be lost in thought; but once or twice his eyes, when they met hers, were full of unutterable love and compassion.

She went to her old seat near the bows in the twilight, and when Merreday found her there she was sobbing softly to herself. He sat down, but somehow his movements had grown slow, and the look of physical pain was on his face.

'Are you no better?' she asked, trying to hide her tears. 'No.' He stopped, and asked, in a low voice, 'Why is she crying?' 'Oh!' she said; 'I know at last—I know that he never cared for me at all, and he wants to keep away from me. He is going to divorce me. If he had cared at all, as you said, he would have come to me before this, or pulled the sky down.'

She was silent, and, do what he could, he could not help feeling an ungovernable contempt for the man he had wronged. After all, unless a man is a fool he gets at the woman he loves, somehow,' he thought.

'Poor little soul,' he said, with a shiver, and took her hands, and held them up to her face, but she hardly knew it in her excitement.

'He can't love me at all,' she repeated.

'But I love you, Nell!' for he could keep it in no longer. 'My darling, my life, I idolise you.'

'You!' She looked up, dazed.

'Yes—I,' he repeated, sadly, with a world of tenderness in his voice; 'but don't let it alarm you, dear one. I did not mean to say it, or that you should know it. If it had only been different! Don't you remember that first night at the Ives'? I told her, when you had gone, that I loved you. I have loved you ever since.'

'Oh, but I never thought of this!' she cried, and she shrank away from him, and would not let herself know that she was drinking in every word he said.

'You shall never hear it again, my darling,' he went on desperately, 'though I love you, and all the sweetness in you better than my own soul. I have not said or done the least thing to vex or harm you, my pretty one, all these days we have been together, have I?'

'No.'

'And I never will—but it has grown space.' He said the last words under his breath, but she heard them and understood. She got up slowly and passed by him.

(To be Continued.)

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## NOVA SCOTIA MINING SOCIETY.

The September quarterly meeting of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia was held at the rooms of the Society, 129 Hollis Street, on Thursday the 28th Sept. last. Among those present were Mr. H. S. Poole, F. G. S. A., R. O. M. of Stellarton, President; John E. Hardman, S. B., of Oldham and Waverly, Vice President; John F. Stairs, M. P., of Halifax, President New Glasgow Iron, Coal and Railway Co.; R. H. Browne, Sydney, C. B., Manager of the General Mining Association; Charles Fergie, M. E., Westville, Manager Drummond Colliery, A. A. Hayward, Manager Lake View Co., Waverly; Alderman Geoffrey Morrow, Halifax, of Stairs Son & Morrow; F. H. Mason, F. C. S., chemist and assayer, Truro; J. H. Auston, of Auston Bros, Halifax; Capt. W. R. Thomas, Montague, Manager Nova Scotia Gold Mines, Ltd; Alfred Woodhouse, F. G. S., Managing Director Symon-Kayo syndicate, Montague; B. C. Wilson, Waverly; Geo. W. Stuart, Truro; Howard Clarke, Doctor Gilpin, Arthur Drysdale, barrister; H. M. Wyldo, Secretary, Halifax, and B. T. A. Bell, Ottawa, Ont.

The morning session was devoted to routine business, and a large delegation of members waited on Premier Fielding with reference to the introduction of mining legislation. Mr. Alexander Dick was unanimously elected a member. At the afternoon session papers were read and discussed, the first being by Charles E. Fergie, M. E., manager Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, on "Effect of a lightning discharge at the Scott Pit." As this was the first undisputed case of an explosion in a coal mine caused by lightning the records of the Association were enriched by a most valuable paper, and Mr. Fergie was warmly thanked for his most interesting article. Capt. W. R. Thomas' paper, "Notes on Practical Mining applicable to some gold districts in Nova Scotia" was well received, as it deserved to be, and evoked considerable discussion, throwing much needed light on the persistency in depth of gold pay streaks in Nova Scotia. There was a general concurrence in his views in regard to the advisability of the Government offering bonuses to encourage deeper mining, and we trust that his recommendations may be acted upon. Mr. Hardman stated that at Oldham he had just cut the top of his pay streak on the dip of the lead at 675 ft. in depth and the Wellington mine was another instance where it was known that the pay streak had continued for over 600 feet on the incline, but the vertical depth in no instance had been below 400 feet. Mr. Woodhouse agreed with the writer of the paper and elicited from Mr. Stuart very valuable information in regard to the Lawson and Rose mines at Montague. Mr. Hayward, the President and others discussed the paper, and Mr. Hardman followed in line with his paper on, "Government aid to the Mining industry—a suggestion," in which he outlined the different proposals that had been made for Government aid in the sinking of a shaft, the reduction of royalty and the bonus, and then very clearly showed that the preparation of plans from surveys and from information now available of the working in each district would be invaluable to miners as guides in workings and to capitalists intending to invest. He illustrated his remarks by a sketch showing how the information could be embodied in the plans so as to be clearly intelligible and pointed out how invaluable these plans could be made to the Government in advertising the gold mines of the country, being an exact index of what had been done, the yield of each lead, &c., &c. The suggestions were endorsed by the Association and both Captain Thomas and Mr. Hardman were tendered the thanks of the members.

In the course of the afternoon Mr. B. T. A. Bell arrived from Ottawa as the representative of the Quebec Mining Association, and was accompanied by S. P. Frenchol of Ottawa and one or two other members of the visiting society. A dinner at the Halifax in the evening was a fitting conclusion to the day's programme. On Friday, in spite of the bad weather, the excursion to Montagu and Waverley came off, and the works of the Nova Scotia Gold Mines, the Symon-Kayo syndicate, the West Waverley company and the Ladaw Hill tunnel inspected. At the Waverley Hotel Thomas Beech catered to the wants of the inner man and as usual did it to perfection.

**THE MEMRAMCOOK MINING COMPANY.**—Things are moving at Memramcook and in all probability the fifty stamp mill will be in operation by the tenth of December. The foundations for the boilers, engines and batteries are now being laid, and the mill building will probably be constructed by Messrs Rhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst. The president and directors have shown excellent judgment in selecting Mr. Geo. H. Nissen, M. E., to plan and superintend the erection of the machinery, as his large experience in the United States, and elsewhere is a guarantee that he will turn out the mill complete in every detail and capable of being run at the minimum of expense. We have seen Mr. Nissen's plans and they seem to meet every requirement. The ore, or conglomerate, as it is quarried is to be conducted to a Bako crusher and dropped into a pit, from which it is raised by an endless belt and buckets to the top floor of the building and dumped into the ore bins. The belt at each revolution will elevate a ton of ore, and the capacity of the mill will be one hundred tons per day. The elevator is in the middle front of the building and the ore bin is so constructed that by gravity all the self feeders are supplied with ore, the ten batteries being fed from the one bin. From the time the ore is fed to the rock breakers until, separated from its precious metals, it issues from the mill as tailings, the action is automatic, and only three men will be required to run the mill. The boiler

house is at one end of the building and the engine room just beyond in the main building. The bolting and shafting to convey the power to the rock breaker, endless belt and batteries are well designed and the smallest detail has been carefully considered.

**C. OCHILTREE MACDONALD.**—Mr. C. Ochiltree Macdonald is on the high road to popularity in Canada. The *Canadian Mining Review* in its last issue had a contemptible fling at him, and he can rest assured that the highest testimony of his ability and honor is to be found in the ill-will of that discredited journal.

## NOTES ON PRACTICAL MINING, APPLICABLE TO SOME GOLD MINING DISTRICTS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Read before the September Quarterly Meeting of The Mining Society of Nova Scotia by Captain W. R. Thomas, Manager Nova Scotia Gold Mines (Ltd.)

In treating this subject I propose to evade the much discussed and debatable question as to formation of the "beds" with the contained auriferous quartz "leads," as found in Nova Scotia; leaving the solving of this problem to far more able geologists than myself, as well as to men who have had far greater experience in gold mining generally.

I intend asking you to consider a few principles which may be applied in conducting mining operations in some gold mining districts in Nova Scotia, practically taking my stand on experience in the Montague District, together with information gained from conversation with people engaged in other districts of the Province.

I also desire you to look on the following as being the conclusions of one who has had but a comparatively short experience, not only in gold mining, but in gold mining in Nova Scotia. However, I must candidly state that I cannot concur with the opinion of some mining experts, when they speak of the absurdity of men, who have only previously had experience in mining for other ores or metals, entering the profession of gold mining. I look on common sense and judgment as being the first and foremost principles, which men, in all the various branches comprising the mining profession, should possess, and if possible, cultivate.

**Surface Operations.**—In this, as well as in many other countries, some huge blunders have been made, not only in the erection of suitable machinery, but in the extent of the plant required. I venture to say that had the amount of money, which has been unadvisedly expended in erecting extensive mining plants, been spent in mine development, the list of successful Nova Scotia mines would be much larger than at present. It is highly essential to have a sufficient quantity of machinery, enabling one to easily deal with the present output, but to commence the erection, on the laying out of a plant, which the present developments do not warrant, looking a long way ahead in the distant future, is most certainly monstrous in its absurdity, and, in fact, a suicidal policy.

If a five stamp mill is of sufficient power to mill all the available quartz, why erect a 10 or 15 stamp mill? Or if a 30 H. P. engine is equal to working your pumping and hoisting machinery, is it economy to erect an engine of 80 or 100 H. P.?

Naturally, when water power is within reasonable reach, it is wise to utilize it, assuming that, after full consideration from a business point of view, the profit derived will be sufficient to warrant the necessary outlay.

Where this much coveted power is not within reach, procure the strongest, cheapest and most economical style of machinery, of sufficient power to cope with your present requirements, remembering that the less machinery you have, the correspondingly less will be your account for supervision, fuel, rates and taxes, &c., &c.

One of, perhaps, my strongest reasons for conservatism on this point is, that it is especialy discreet where actual mining is so expensive—surrounding rock hard, and "leads" small—to reduce the surface expenditure to a minimum. Of course this policy should be practised in all cases.

It is not possible to develop a mine in a day, week, month or even a year, as mining operations are not carried on as rapidly as one might bring himself to conceive when using the parallel ruler, scale and pencil. To "mine" in the rock, and to "mine" on paper are slightly different in their natures; the result in many cases not comparing as favorably as one might desire, one with another.

I have not had any experience in importation of machinery in this Province, but am of the opinion that the Government of this country would, by the abolition of importation duties, create a confidence between themselves and foreign investors which, in the future, they might not regret. I say this, not thinking disparagingly of the class of mining machinery locally manufactured; in fact I have pleasure in having an opportunity to state, that, in my opinion, the machinery manufactured in this country is of a first-class order, and difficult to surpass, and I also feel assured that the local manufacturers are not afraid of competition.

**Locating of Plant.**—It is highly important in the laying out of a mine, that is, the commencement of the necessary surface erections, to localise your plant as much as possible with a view to practising economy in the amount of labor employed in supervision &c.

In many countries, including Nova Scotia, economy in labor is an important matter, which should not be overlooked. I am personally acquainted with many instances where vast sums of money have been expended in the erection of mining machinery before even the most important considerations have been thought of. For instance, air compressing machinery on the top of a mountain, rendering the item carriage of fuel excessive; all of which might be saved by the purchase of 1500 or 2000 feet of air pipes.

**Underground Operations.**—We have all heard discussions as to the advisability of vertical shafts in preference to the inclined shaft sunk on the

dip of the "lead." The former appear to me to be sure investments when large quantities of rock are being handled, but where, as in many districts in this Province, the surrounding country rock is exceedingly hard, and where practically small quantities of rock are being handled, I believe that the inclined shaft sunk on the dip of the vein, proving the portion of "lead" sunk through is the more advisable.

The consideration is, whether the amount saved in hoisting by application of cages against skips is sufficient to warrant the outlay necessary to sink a vertical shaft, which has, undoubtedly, to be classed as dead work.

When several "leads" are known to exist in close proximity, where the intention is to crosscut and develop them all from one centre, and especially where these "leads" are practically uniform in quality, it would probably be advisable to sink a vertical shaft.

The more important consideration, that is the prospect of deep mining, will be dealt with at the conclusion of this paper, under Pay Streaks, their peris enoy in depth.

I believe that everyone will agree with me when I say that systematic mining—the developments carried on by means of drifts about 100 ft apart, which are connected by winzes—is far ahead of the method—sinking several shafts and carrying on underhand stoping at the same time—which has been applied in many cases in this province. Assuming that the former system be adopted, the next consideration is, what method of stoping should be applied. This, I take it, is a matter in which the mine manager has to exercise his discretion and judgment.

I have seen some portions of ground in the Montagu district where, in my opinion, by applying overhand stoping one is likely to not only lose a portion of the quartz among the debris deposited on the scaffold, but lays himself open, in all probability, to losing gold, especially heavy gold.

This coveted metal is undoubtedly highly attractive in its appearance, and one gets so entranced by its sight, that he momentarily forgets who is the rightful owner.

Large quantities of rock can be handled more cheaply, by the application of the overhand system, as shafts can be reared up with the stopes, the intervening spaces being filled with debris.

I am a great believer in the application of the contract system in carrying on the development of the mine. By doing so, you employ the miners' brains, in addition to his manual labor. What interest can one expect the days pay man will take in his work or in its result? Manipulation of labor is a very important factor in mine management.

A great deal more attention might be paid to cross-cutting, particularly at depths where the pay streaks are known to be continuous in richness. The application of rock drilling machinery is essential for this work, as well as for the general development of a mine.

**Pay Streaks.**—Their persistency in depth. I look on this, as being really the most important of all considerations, relative to the future success of gold mining as an industry in this province.

When one looks around at the many gold districts, and sees a large number of mines, that were once successful, closed down, the first question that presents itself is: What is the reason why operations have been suspended? The usual local reply generally consisting of: Could not cope with the water, reckless management; had a barren streak for a few feet, and just before closing down, rich quartz was discovered right at the bottom of the deepest shaft; never should have stopped, &c.

It is, in fact, nearly impossible, according to local opinion, to find a mine that has been really closed down through barrenness. In nearly every country one hears the same, what should be termed, sentiment.

The next question, at what depth was the mine when operations were suspended, together with the reply, is something that requires consideration.

I have found, when making this enquiry, that the approximate depth of abandoned Nova Scotian mines is from 200 to 350 ft.

When one gets this information, he naturally concludes this must surely be the depth where the pay streak, discovered at surface, ceases to be continuous in richness. There is one argument which may be fairly raised against this conclusion, that is on account of the former primitive system of mining applied. The cost of pumping, hoisting, &c., was excessive, and, as depth was attained, the general working cost proportionally increased, until the streak, which paid from the point discovered until its present depth, would no longer pay to work.

At present, I am inclined to support the former conclusion, that is, that the pay streaks become practically barren at a comparatively shallow depth—from 200 to 400 feet, but hope that this paper will be the means of creating a discussion, which will enable the society's members engaged in gold mining, to place on record their views, together with experience on this all-important subject.

As the extent of mining machinery required for the working of our mines, depends very largely on this consideration, it is essential to know, as far as possible the facts of the case, therefore we, as a mining society, having the interest of the mining industry at heart, should openly discuss a matter of this kind, seeking to aid the industry by placing it on a sound and creditable basis.

The inference drawn at first sight appears to be decidedly derogatory to the gold mining industry.

Seeing that there are an innumerable quantity of unexplored quartz "leads" running parallel to those on which good pay streaks have been found, I am of the opinion that it would be more advisable to ask investors to place their capital for the exploiting of these "leads," rather than to work abandoned "leads" possessing a good record.

Some people may argue, that in every probability, there are other pay streaks which occur below those already worked, and, if the mines were developed to a depth of, say 600 to 800 ft., these streaks should be discovered. Assuming this to be a feasible theory, it would be a very difficult

matter to secure capital with simply this object in view, as the development of Nova Scotian mines below 300 feet, through a hard, dense quartzite, is an expensive business.

If the Government of the country take any interest in their Gold Mining Industry, and if those in charge of the department of Mines, by making the necessary inquiries, and gathering together the requisite information, arrive at the conclusion that the prospects of deep mining are favorable, would it not be putting it in a practical form, if they—the Government—were to offer a bonus as an encouragement or rather inducement, to any investor attempting this form of speculation?

I am informed that the Governments of Queensland and Victoria, on two or more occasions, voted sums of £1000 and upwards, to promote the principle of deep mining together with other branches of industry closely allied to the same.

While on the subject, I would like to take this opportunity of calling attention to the Mines inspection, as conducted by the representatives of the Department of Mines.

I have been engaged in mining in this Province for nearly a year, and have never been officially called on, by either the Inspector or Deputy Inspector, although, I believe, an inspection of the mine has recently been made by the Deputy Inspector.

I anxiously await the publication of Mines Report, 1893, when the work will probably be particularized in the Deputies' Annual Report.

Candidly, what good does the publication of small matters of this kind do? In fact, it surely assists in keeping capital out of the country; for what speculator would for one moment think of the importance of gold mining in Nova Scotia, after reading the extract from the official Mines Report, (1892), as published in THE CRITIC of April 14?

There is undoubtedly plenty of room for improvement in this direction. It appears to me that either the Government or its officials might plead—"We have done those things we ought not to have done, and we have left undone those things which we ought to have done."

I may state in conclusion, that many of the rich deposits of Tin oxide in Cornwall, were discovered at a great depth, and that districts, where this mineral is found practically near the surface, are looked on as shallow districts, where the chances of deep mining are not as favorable as in the former districts.

I make this statement, with a view of calling attention to the many large quartz "leads", existing in the province, which on account of their not showing gold at their out-crop, have been apparently passed by as worthless.

**LAKE CATCHA.**—John Anderson, the veteran prospector of the Lake Catcha district, it is reported has been milling very rich ore from a lead on his areas.

**MOOSELANDS.**—The Mooseland Gold Mining Company have been making regular returns, while doing a large amount of work through rather poor ground, in search of the rich pay streak that it was supposed lay under the river. This has now been reached and large returns may be looked for. The main shaft was sunk on a pay streak that was of moderate size, and this has continued to yield the gold so far won, while drifting has been carried through a considerable extent of barren ground to cut the big pay streak. The work has been well laid out to pay expenses while the poor ground was being cut through, and the whole operations reflect credit on the skillful and economic management of Mr. H. G. Stomshorne. Good dividends may now be looked for.

**GOLD MINE ROBBER.**—Little Johnny gold mine, situated about four miles from Leadville, Col., and of which Mr. John Champion is manager, was robbed in a most daring manner, by four masked robbers, on the morning of the 18th inst. The robbers first cut the telephone wires connecting the mine with Leadville, then called night watchman Warren to the door, and overpowered and bound him with the wire. One robber then remained guard over Warren, while the other three broke in the shaft house door and secured about 1800 lbs of rich gold mineral. They then made off, taking Warren with them before releasing him. The robber's booty is worth about \$10,000. Mr. Champion is well known in this city.—*Charlottetown Herald.*

**ACADIA MINES.**—The Acadia Mine owners are highly favored in having as underground manager, a man of the high calibre of Mr. James Maxwell, who is a very superior man. The mine, although it is a very gaseous one, has never had an explosion and has already paid good dividends. It is over 3950 feet down the slopes, in the course of which there are 9 levels.—*Exchange.*

**THE TRANSVAAL.**—The gold fields of the Transvaal Republic in South Africa, yielded over 136,000 ounces in August, which is the largest product yet recorded in any one month. In round figures a year's output at the same rate would be worth \$32,500,000, which is about equal to the annual production of gold in either the United States or Australia. In the countries last named, however, the gold yield is about stationary, whereas it is rapidly increasing, year by year, in South Africa. If the Transvaal mines produce \$30,000,000 in 1893, there will be \$40,000,000 worth of gold mined in 1894, in all probability. Where the top limit will be reached can hardly be guessed. Good judges say that hundreds of square miles of territory are under-aid with gold-bearing rock, and that the total yield of the region will not fall below \$1,500,000,000. South Africa alone is likely to add 25 per cent. to the whole quantity of gold in civilized countries within the next twenty years.

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"As a Nutrient Tonic it has no equal."—T. J. Yarrow, M. D., Philadelphia.  
"The desired article in vomiting of pregnancy."—Dr. Hawley & Hawley, College Corner.  
"It is a great Builder without a doubt."—W. C. Wile, A. M., M. D., Danbury.  
"I get better results from it than from any other nutrient."—Wm. Porter, M. D., St. Louis.  
"It is an essential and admirable remedy in exhaustive stages of disease."—S. D. Richards, M. D., Detroit.  
"I endorse it as a real food of great value."—E. Chancellor, M. D., St. Louis.  
"It has more virtues than you claim for it."—James P. Prostley, M. D., Chicago.

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ever discovered. I would recommend anyone to try it who suffers as I did. I was unable to work or even walk, and now enjoy better health than I did for years.

Yours truly,  
E. B. GREEN,  
City Road, St. John

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**MINING.**

**ON THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF A COAL MONOPOLY IN CAPE BRETON.**

I do not wish to establish an apostolic mission for the Whitney Syndicate in Cape Breton, nor concerning the confidence which, in some quarters, prevails in the *Fidei Defensor*. The matter industrially first arrested, and continues to engage my attention as a piece of economic strategy secondary to the inception and conception of the C. P. R. or the proposed Hudson Bay Railway. It is, perhaps, to be regretted that the prestige of a political party and an eminent provincial politician are linked to the early history of the coal syndicate, for I believe that political parties should depend for prestige upon the administration of the higher political economy of the State rather than upon industrial trusts. Nevertheless, the Nova Scotian Liberals are entitled to view this matter from their own standpoint, and whether morally just or unjust must reap advantage from the vast expansion of the coal industry which awaits the group of capitalists upon whom they have conferred such extraordinary powers. These extraordinary powers form the text of the sermons which the tory opposition have of late unweariedly preached to the susceptible electorate, and of such the salient feature is the ogre of monopoly—that is to say, the "Whitney men" are monopolists, *viz.* tory press. This is an alarming assertion, and must be treated with respect until proved or disproved. With the tory press rests the *onus probandi*; with this hurried communication the explanation of a few features which scarcely incline us to receive as conclusive the arguments of the syndicate's opponents. It should always be remembered that the Dominion of Canada will never inflict a permanent prohibitory tariff upon anything British. Canada does inflict tariffs which discourage British imports, but nothing that the Dominion can do can remove the fall in value of British manufactures, raw or produce, to a level lower than the highest rates of tariff she will impose. Thus we arrive at and as relevant to this paper may select British tonnage and British coal for consideration. It is an established formula that wherever tonnage is abnormally abundant freights are generally abnormally low. Now what is the present position of British tonnage? Excluding war ships there were 352 vessels of 609,120 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the quarter ended 30th June 1893, *i. e.*, 260 steamers of 515,791 tons, and 92 sailers of 92,329 tons. This, notwithstanding the tremendous quantity of unremunerative tonnage afloat and the fatuous policy, has introduced British shipping to such a state of poverty that owners in sheer desperation are ready for any forlorn hope. In support of this assertion let me quote from the *Glasgow Mail*, which has just published an elaborate table of statistics showing the great fall of freight since 1890. "In a few cases," remarks that journal, "there has been an advance in rates, but such advances are not to an extent that will make any voyage in the least degree remunerative. If depreciation be taken into account there is nothing but loss. The comparison of July, 1890, with July, 1893, shows that a great fall in freights has taken place." This brings out the first point which I wish to emphasize in connection with the alleged plans monopolistic of the Whitney Syndicate, *viz.*, that Britain has abundant tonnage in which to export her coal to the markets in which the "Cape Breton men" now figure so prominently. The next step is some consideration of the position of the British coal trade. For some twelve years prior to the year 1888, the coal trade was in a most depressed state and unprofitable condition. Happily, in the autumn of 1888, there were signs of reviving trade, and an improvement in demand resulted in rather better prices being obtained. Prices continued to rise, and applications for higher wages were periodically made, the following concessions having been made to the men without any struggle or even serious contention:—

October, 1888.....	10 per cent.
July, 1889.....	10 "
October, ".....	5 "
January, 1890.....	10 "
March, ".....	5 "
August, ".....	5 "

In all, an actual increase of 55 per cent. in wages (increases being cumulative on the rate of wages up to July, 1889). Since that time there has been no reduction of wages, but, unfortunately, prices of fuel have fallen considerably. In 1891 they were distinctly lower; makers of iron could not afford to pay current rates for fuel, because the selling price of iron and steel had not risen proportionately to that of fuel, and gradually the principal coal-consuming industries of the country, *e. g.*, iron, steel, cotton, shipping, salt and alkali, have gravitated into a more or less depressed condition. Here are a few figures to assist conclusions:—

1890—Jan. to Mar. ....	{ North of England coal in London River. }	\$4 50 to \$5 50
1893—April to June... ..	{ North of England coal in London River. }	\$3 50 to \$3 75

*Steam Coal at Garston.*

1890—January to March .....	\$2 60 to \$2 75
1893—April to June.....	\$1 75 to \$2 00

Exports of coal, coke, cinders and patent fuel over the same period show:—

1890—January.....	\$3 00 per ton.
" —February.....	3 13 "
" —March.....	3 20 "
1893—March.....	2 25 "
" —April.....	2 25 "
" —May.....	2 23 "

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18—23  
7—11  
28—18



In short, the decrease in the price of coal, etc., is considerably more than 35 per cent. (Wages stationary in important instances.) Here, then, is the second conclusion, viz., the continued cheapening of coal in the British markets. Yet another item claims examination, viz., the probability of Great Britain sparing her coal for the markets in which the Cape Breton men operate? Most assuredly she can. The lack of markets is an important factor in the decline of prices and surfeit of tonnage noted, and of course there was a surplus of coal on the market. Obviously, the rise in industries in even remote quarters of the globe once tributary to Britain's factories and the development of great Asiatic, American, Australian and continental coal fields, must rest acutely upon British coal producers who in proper time will therefore be ready to pour hundreds of thousands of tons of coal into Canadian markets. I think several important points are now elucidated: 1. The impossibility of Canadian tariff makers preventing the fall in value of British coal and tonnage to a level lower than the tariff. 2. The unprofitable nature of British freights. 3. The tremendous drop in value and surplus of British coal. The last important point, is the possibility of return freights to Europe for such English vessels as might be tempted by the exigencies of circumstances to co-operate with the British coal producer in efforts to exploit western markets. The root of this matter of return freights is the stage of development of the Canadian farm; back in the Hinterland of the Dominion of Canada the restless energy of the race is steadily augmenting the volume of Europeanward trade. In Winnipeg districts and in districts tributary to that city I find that the following progress has been made:—

	1872.	1882.	1892.
Wheat yield.....	5,000	250,000	20,000,000 bush.
Other crops .....	7,000	270,000	28,000,000 "
Acres under crop.....	6,000	240,000	1,500,000
Elevator capacity.....			8,000,000 bush.
Railroad Mileage.....		150	3,500
Coal Consumption.....	5,000		100,000 tons.
Population .....	225	6,500	27,000
Value of commercial business..	\$150,000	\$2,000,000	\$40,000,000

This, the growth of 16 years, is an argument in favor of return freights, still further emphasized in the fact that grain shipments from the port of Montreal are so far in excess of many previous years, and more completely indicated in the following figures *vide* Montreal Star. "The number of vessels in the St. Lawrence is constantly increasing. From the opening of navigation up to July 1, 1890, there arrived 197 steamships and 21 sailing vessels total, tonnage 288,599 tons, and from opening of navigation to July 1, 1893, 227 steamships and 25 sailing vessels, total tonnage 350,556 tons. Similar figures apply to inland navigation into the port." Twenty years ago the Americans exported 40 per cent. of their wheat; today, they export 22 per cent. In the to-morrow of another decade the United States will commence to import ahead on the grain trade to Canada. All these make for return freights for the ships which can bring British coal to compete with the Cape Breton men in these markets. Surely, we are thus assisted to the conclusion that the late feverish opposition to the Whitney Syndicate, of which "Monopoly" was the main plank, has been irresponsible and ill-advised. The "Syndicate" is so unique in its status that the country may safely lay it in Nature's lap—Nature's laws in this instance are an efficient safeguard when uncontroverted by the machinations of petty factions. Canada may rest assured that the factionism which still constitutes the travail pains of the coal corporation will be swept away, and true economy prevail.—C. Ochiltree-Macdonald in Montreal Shareholder—Revised for The Critic.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS

"BRIDGEWATER CLUB."—Your solution to problem 350 is received, and has much in it to commend it. You have struck the right line of play, but your first moves are faulty as you will see on going over the following:—

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 350.—The position was: black man 1, kings 7, 25; white men 9, 13, king 17; black to play and win.

25-30	31-27	12-8	7-10
17-22	18-14	18-15	9-6
7-11	11-7	8-3	18-14
22-18	14-18	15-18	17-21
20-26	27-21	7-11	14-9
18-14	a 18-23	18-14	6-2
11-7	7-24-20	3-7	1-6
14-18	b-23-18	c-14-17	21-25
26-31	20-16	11-15	9-5
18-23	18-15	d-e17-21	2-9
7-11	16-12	15-18	5-14
23-18	15-13	21-17	b. wins

a Beware of 18-15 as 1-5 wins for black.

b If 23-19, black will win by 7-11.

c If 14-18, black wins by 7-10, 9-6, etc.

d 17-14 here loses by 15-10.

e From this point to the finish the play is identical with that of "Bridge-water Club."

f "Bridge-water Club" suggests a variation here in the play as follows: 17-22, 7-10, 9-6, 15-18, 22-15; 10-19; 6-2; 1-5 and black wins.

GAME 235—"BRISTOL CROSS."

We have much pleasure in presenting the following, which was the eighth played in the recent match at Toronto for the Checker championship of Canada, between Messrs Forsyth, who played black, and Kelly.

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

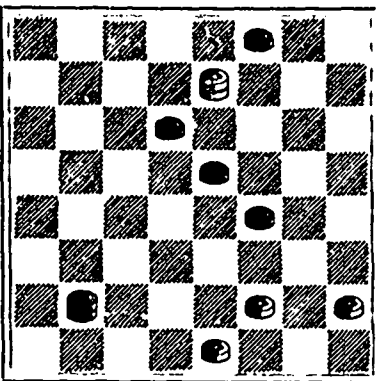
17-13	21-14	14-9	6-2	7
9-14	10-17	6-10		
24-19	a-30	25-9	6	

a Mr. Kelly here set a trap which he hardly hoped that the veteran would fall into.

b Black eventually wins, but we leave the play here for the present, taking the position at this stage to form

PROBLEM 352.

Black men 3, 10, 15, 19, King 25.



White men 27, 28, 31, king 7. Black to play and win.

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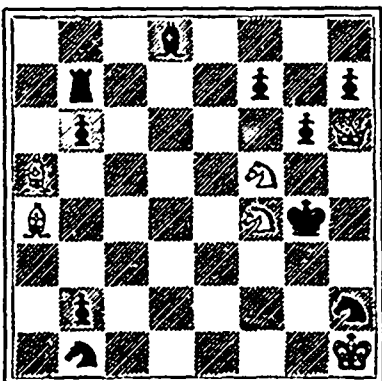
CHESS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 203. P-R4, etc.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 204. R-KR4

PROBLEM 207.

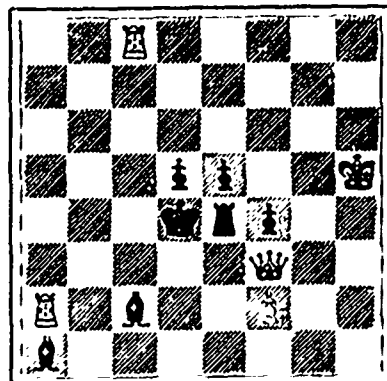
Black 10 pieces.



White 6 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM 206, Black 7 pieces.



White 5 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME 185.

A hard fought correspondence game between Col. Noyes, R. A., formerly of Halifax, and Mr. J. W. Shaw of Montreal.

IRREGULAR OPENING.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Col. Noyes.	Mr. Shaw.
1 Kt-KB3	P-K3
2 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
3 P-QB4	B-K2
4 P-K3	P-QK13
5 Kt-QB3	B-K2
6 B-K2	Castles
7 Castles	P-Q4
8 Kt-Ksq	Kt-K5
9 P-KB3	Kt x Kt
10 P x Kt	Kt-Q2
11 P x P	P x P
12 P-QB4	P-QB4
13 Kt-B2	P-KB4
14 BP x QP	B x P
15 P x P	Kt x P
16 Kt-Q4	B-KB3
17 Q-B2	R-Bsq
18 B-R3	Kt-K16
19 Q-Qsq	Kt x R
20 B x R	K x B
21 Q x Kt	P-B5
22 R-Qsq	P x P
23 Kt-K6ch	K-K2
24 Q x Beh	K x Q
25 Kt x Q	R x Kt
26 B-B4	K-K4
27 R-Q3	R-Q3
28 B x B	R x B
29 R x Pch	K-B3
30 K-B2	R-Q7ch
31 R interposes	R x Rch
32 K x R	K-K4
33 K-K3	K-Q4
34 P-KR4	K-K4
35 P-KKt4	P-KR3

The position is interesting at this point, and White remarked—"Why not 35 P-KR4?"

36 P-KB4ch	K-K3
37 P-R5	K-B3
38 K-K4	K-K3
39 K-Q4	K-Q3
40 K-B4	P-R3
41 K-Q4	K-K3
42 K-K4	K-Q3
43 K-B5	K-K2
44 K-K5	K-Q2
45 K-Q5	K-B2
46 P-K5	K-Q2
47 P x P	P x P
48 P-B5	K-K2
49 K-B6	Resigns.

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Halifax.



CITY CHIMES.

Did anyone ever see such a "spell" of weather as we have been afflicted with. Dullness has reigned supreme in business, society, and in every other department of our city life.

THE SPORTS.—The disagreeable weather did not prevent a good attendance at the Maritime Provincial Athletic Sports held on the Wanderers' Grounds last Saturday afternoon, it being estimated that about 700 persons witnessed the games.

Capt. John R. Hise, of schooner "Lillian," says: "I was suffering with inflammation of the chest, brought on by exposure at sea. Took a good supply of Putnam's Emulsion, which perfectly cured me. It has given me a new set of lungs."

SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD.—The King's Regiment sports came off on Monday, and despite the rain were well attended. The events were closely contested, and furnished good entertainment for the spectators.

THE KICKERS FORMING UP.—Apropos of sports I observe that the Halifax Football Trophy Committee has met and made arrangements for the season's games. October 11th is the date fixed for the opening match of the series, which is to be played between the Garrison and Navy on the Crescents' grounds.

THE LADY LECTURER.—Miss Lillian Phelps lectured in Argyle Hall on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., taking for her subject Prohibition. Those who went expecting to hear the lady's opinion on "Equal Suffrage" were disappointed, as prohibition is a very different matter.

THE ACADEMY'S ATTRACTION.—Arthur Rehan's company, at the Academy of Music this week, has had fairly large audiences, but public opinion as to the success of the plays put on differs. "A Modern St. Anthony" certainly was not well chosen for a Halifax audience, and its presentation could not be termed a success.

THE DOERING'S AT WORK.—If the sons and daughters of Halifaxians have not their musical talents well cultivated, it is certainly not because opportunities for this branch of education are not offered.

THE OPERA.—The Grau Company opens at the Academy on Monday, and there is small doubt will have full houses every evening during their three weeks' season in the city.

The concert given last evening at Orpheus Hall has long been looked forward to, and I have not the slightest doubt fully realized the fondest hopes of all who were present.

RING THE BELL.—I was reading the other day that in Cornwall, Ont., a curfew bell has been established, which warns all persons under the age of fourteen to be off the streets at nine o'clock.

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

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HALIFAX STOCK EXCHANGE. These quotations are furnished by J. C. Mackintosh, Banker and Broker, 166 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S. Sep. 28.

D'FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES COLIC CHOLERA CHOLERA-MORBUS DIARRHOEA DYSENTERY AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS of CHILDREN or ADULTS Price 35CTS BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Table with columns: Bank/Company Name, Par of Share, Buyer, Seller. Includes entries like Bank of Nova Scotia, Bank of B. N. America, Merchants Bank, etc.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION CURES WHILE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

Printed by Halifax Printing Co. 161 Hollis St.