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HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER 21, 1890.

{VOL. 7
No. 47

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THE CRITIC,

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

BY
CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents.

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

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

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

There's a good time coming. It is understood that pending the acceptance of certain modifications suggested by the Government, the contract for the Atlantic fast mail service has been awarded to the Hartington Syndicate, of which Bruce Douglass is the negotiating representative. The terms require a weekly service of an average speed of nineteen knots. The steamers are to be of first-class equipment in every respect and to make their exclusive western terminus in Canadian ports. The proposed route is from London to Cherbourg, France; thence to Plymouth, England, to call for mails and passengers, and from the latter port to Quebec in summer and Halifax in winter. The trip across, either way, is to be made in five days, a reduction of three days in the time now consumed in a voyage between Liverpool and Halifax. The Naval Construction and Armament Company (limited) has its shipyards at Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, and the magnitude of its facilities may be guessed at when we mention that a short time ago eleven ocean steamships were in course of construction there at the same time. Bruce Douglass was for years the manager of the famous Elder shipyards in Glasgow, probably the largest shipbuilders in the world. He left there to become manager of the company in Barrow. He came to America with the Iron and Steel Institute people, and while in Canada utilized his opportunity to secure the contract for the fast Atlantic liners. If the modifications proposed by the Government prove acceptable and no hitch occurs, next season will see the launch of four fast steamships from the yards at Barrow-in-Furness for the Atlantic service. This long needed improvement in our Atlantic ferry, together with a similar service on the Pacific, between the western ports of the Dominion and ports in Japan, China and India, will prove of inestimable benefit in extending Canadian trade. The new steamers for the Pacific service are to be called respectively the *Empress of Japan*, *Empress of China* and *Empress of India*. The latter is ready for sea, the *Empress of China* is launched and the *Empress of Japan* will be ready next June. The Barrow-in-Furness Company have the contract for building them, and the cost is over a million dollars each. The same company have also been asked to open negotiations for the construction of ships required by Australia for a service between Australian ports and Vancouver, B. C. As a rule this company confines itself to shipbuilding and does not undertake sailing contracts, but should the negotiations

now pending come to a successful issue another wealthy company of ship operators is ready to undertake the task of managing and maintaining the great ocean liners in their work. The subsidy required is probably large, but this is unavoidable, and the service we must have. A Glasgow despatch states that the Allan Line people do not believe that the new line will pay unless the Canadian Government guarantees a ruinous subsidy, but then it is scarcely likely that the Allans would approve of a new service. It would take the wind out of their own sails.

The extent of a conflagration is by no means dependent upon the size of the spark that starts it. No one has been greatly concerned by the news that there has been a change of ministry in the little kingdom of Greece. Nevertheless that means that a spark has been dropped in very combustible material. It remains to be seen whether the spark will die out or kindle a flame. The new leader of the Government, Delyannis, is the chief of the progressive Extremists. His elevation is the avowal that the people are for extension of territory and determined hostility toward the Turks. They are tired of the prudent policy of Tricoupis and wish to hasten, if possible, the demise of the "Sick Man" who is taking so long to die. Greece wants a great deal of what is now Turkey-in-Europe. She wants Crete, and Thesaly, and Epirus, and Macedonia. But she wants more than this. She wants the leadership of the so-called Balkan States, the chief place in what may come to be a Balkan Confederation when Turkey-in-Europe is no more. There are vast possibilities of empire in this corner of Europe, together with mighty resources and a commanding situation. If Constantinople could be fixed firmly in the hands of such a Confederation one of the chief difficulties of the Eastern Question would be at an end. The new power would be able to take care of itself without subservience to either Russia or Austria, both of whom are waiting so eagerly to divide the spoils. In the Balkan Peninsula there is the making of a state of the first rank, with a territory as large as that of Spain. It is not strange that Greece should aspire to such a northward extension as would enable her to touch frontiers with Servia and Roumelia and make herself felt in those sanguine and expectant regions. By her thorough going devotion to liberty, together with her firm constitution, to say nothing of the prestige of her past, Greece is peculiarly fitted for the leadership to which she aspires. But in Bulgaria, who has developed such undreamed of vigor and capacity, and in the ripe dignity of Roumania, she has no mean rivals to outstrip. The problem which must be solved between the Piraeus and the Danube mouth is one of the most interesting in the modern world. The appointment of M. Delyannis to the premiership at Athens means that Greece is pressing for a solution—and in the nature of that solution all the armies of Europe are concerned.

The flood of atrocious revelations precipitated by the action of Mr. Walter Barttelot in publishing his dead brother's diaries containing charges against Stanley must have reached its highest mark now that Mr. Bonny has spoken. He makes things out far worse than Stanley hinted, and not only Major Barttelot but Mr. Jameson also have had horrible accusations made against them. The story of the poor girl, whom it is alleged that Mr. Jameson had purchased and killed in order that he might take sketches of a cannibal feast, is too ghastly to relate, and without some further proof it is impossible to believe that any civilized being could be so lost to all humane sentiments. It appears, however, to be a fact that Major Barttelot was a very hasty and violent tempered man, and treated the men under his charge with great cruelty, a course of action that eventuated in his own death. It is almost incomprehensible why Walter Barttelot should have started this investigation, unless he knew nothing about his brother's disposition and character. The most charitable construction we can put upon Barttelot's behaviour in Africa is that he had lost his reason and was not responsible. The Emin Relief Committee have decided not to take any immediate action relative to the charges and counter charges made by members of the expedition. It was also decided to leave it to Mrs. Jameson as to whether or not she would publish the letter from her husband regarding cannibalism. Mrs. Jameson has, however, published the letter, which was written about a fortnight before he died. It tells the story of the cannibal feast of which Jameson was the willing witness. The sketches he made were done in the evening after the events. Mr. Stanley has placed at the disposal of the *Times* all the documents connected with the rear column, including Bonny's original report and the officers' log-book. This will shed more light upon the subject. Meanwhile Stanley's reputation, which is of more value to the world than either Barttelot's or Jameson's, has been vindicated, and to judge by the reception accorded him in New York a few days ago, the controversy has done him no harm. A searching investigation ought to be made into the whole matter, and the rights and wrongs of it placed where they belong.

Some months ago it was announced that Professor Koch, the great German physicist, was on the high road to a discovery which would rob consumption of its terrors. For a time there was not much said about it, and it was feared that another failure had been made, but now the good news has been proclaimed that the experiments have been successful, and the Professor will give his remedy to the world. If subsequent events prove the correctness of the claims that the lymph kills the bacillus of consumption, Professor Koch's niche in the temple of fame will be secure. He will indeed have made a discovery of value to mankind, and will receive not only honors from many sources, but the gratitude of those who are afflicted with the dread disease. His remedy cannot supply new lungs, but it professes to check the disease in its early stages. Dr. Koch will now experiment with a view to obtaining a cure for diphtheria.

Smuggling has become so common in Quebec that Cardinal Taschereau had a mandement on the subject read in all the Roman Catholic churches in the city of Quebec on a recent Sunday. The sin of smuggling was dwelt upon, and it threatened the withdrawal of the sacraments of the church from those who persist in it. This decisive action on the part of the Cardinal should have an immediate effect in checking the illicit trade, for in Quebec, where the population is largely Catholic, the displeasure of the Spiritual superiors of the people is a stronger detriment than almost anything else. The illicit trade, which is mainly in spirits brought from St. Pierre and Miquelon, is said to have a very demoralizing effect upon the settlers upon the banks of the St. Lawrence. The profits made upon the smuggled spirits is enormous. The stuff is sold by the smugglers at about \$2.40 a gallon, and as it is very much over proof, the purchasers water it until one gallon becomes three, and then they retail it. The *Quebec Chronicle* suggests that a revenue cutter be placed upon the Lower St. Lawrence, to the end that the men who are protectionists by day may not forget their principles at night. Smuggling is a sin not generally considered serious unless the offender is found out, then the enormity of it is demonstrated. In the matter of spirits especially, something should be done to prevent it. It is stated that the Customs have been defrauded of half a million dollars during the past two years. With a revenue cutter on the alert, and the Catholic church setting its face against the evil, it ought to be suppressed before long.

When people hear of a pump in connectic. with milking apparatus, they are often inclined to laugh and make jokes about it, but now it seems that a process, which is but an adaptation of the principle of the pump, is about to be brought into use for extracting the milk from the cow. It has been tried on the estate of the Duke of Portland, and is said to have worked in the most satisfactory manner. One person can attend to the operation of milking six cows at once by this process, and it only takes ten minutes to milk each cow, while an almost unlimited number can be milked at the same time. The apparatus necessary consists of an ordinary iron pipe, one inch in diameter, which is carried around the cow-house at a convenient height above the shoulders of the cow. This pipe communicates with a hand pump, whereby the air is drawn from the pipe, a circular tank connecting with a shallow well of water serving as a regulator of the vacuum. Opposite the space between every pair of animals is a projection on the pipe, finished with a stop-cock, for making connections with the milking apparatus. To any one of these connections a length of India rubber tubing may be attached, the other end of which is made fast to a nozzle near the top of the milk pail. The pail is cylindrical in form with a truncated conical top. Its opening, which is four inches wide, is closed by means of a thick glass disk, which rests inside flush with the outer rim of the pail, supported by a thick rubber band, held in place by a projecting ledge underneath. On one side of the shoulder of the pail is the nozzle, before mentioned, and on the opposite side are four similar nozzles, all of which are like the small connections on the iron pipe. These four nozzles are to be connected by means of tubing with specially constructed teat cups, each of which receives a teat of the cow under operation. The cups, as well as the pail, are of tinned iron, and each one is provided with a stop-cock. The milk pail has, in addition to its handle, a couple of hooks, by means of which it can be suspended a little in front of the cow's udder, a broad band of girthing being laid across the animal's loins for the purpose. When the time comes for milking, the operation is proceeded with as follows:—The attendant works the hand pump and exhausts the air in the pipe. A pail, with its cups attached, is then adjusted under the cow, and the long rubber tube is joined to one of the connections on the pipe, the stop-cock is opened and a partial vacuum is established within the pail. Then the cups are moistened and placed in position on the teats, the stop-cocks are opened, and the teats are thus brought under the influence of the vacuum, and the greater external atmospheric pressure at once causes the milk to flow. In from eight to ten minutes the cow is milked "dry." The glass in the top of the pail enables the operator to observe when the milk stops flowing. The great cleanliness of this method recommends it almost more than any other advantage, for it would be impossible for any dirt to fall into the air-tight pail. Besides this, an obstreperous animal would find it difficult to resent the milking process by the time-honored method of kicking the pail over, or switching her tail into the milker's face. Once the machine was placed in position there would be no help for the cow, and the iron milk-maid would go through the work with quick despatch. The cows are said to take very kindly to it, for it frees them from much rough handling. The expense in the first instance would probably be greater than any milking apparatus at present in use, but it appears to us that it would soon make up for it in the saving of labor and in the cleanliness of the milk. It would be especially beneficial on large dairy farms, where a number of cows have to be milked.

Birchall, the Woodstock murderer, paid his debt to justice on Friday morning last at 8.27 o'clock. He made no confession, but on the contrary published a document expressly stating that there would be no confession. He met death without flinching, and we cannot help admiring his pluck.

One of the evils inseparable from party-government is that the system postpones almost indefinitely the consideration of measures upon their own merits. We do not agree with Professor Goldwin Smith in thinking that party-government can be dispensed with, for not even Professor Smith himself has yet succeeded in devising a good working substitute for the present system. But we do think the inevitable defects of the system should be borne clearly in mind, and the difficulties arising from them thus minimized. It requires clear and frequent warnings from the independent section of the press to induce people to question impartially as to the real drift of a proposed measure or policy. It is so hard to look far ahead. It is so easy for party-speakers and partizan journals to juggle with catching generalities, the answers to which are difficult with detail and qualifications, and hence not listened to with patience. If a certain line of policy seems adapted to the exigencies of party leaders, the mass of their followers are ready to adopt it with enthusiasm, even though its real tendency be directly opposed to their most cherished principles. The appeal to partizanship shuts off a too close examination of the policy. It should be one duty of the independent press to drag measures out of the mists of party prejudice and force men to view them in the plain light of common sense and honest patriotism.

Our public schools and those who instruct and train the minds of the pupils who attend them, are, as a general rule, of an excellent character, and inspire feelings of pride and confidence in the breasts of our citizens, but it is advisable that teachers should carefully abstain from actions that excite adverse criticism. A case recently came to our ears, in which a teacher committed a grave breach of etiquette. A pupil, it seems, had been absent, or for some reason or other was required to take a written excuse to his teacher. His mother accordingly sent one, which happened to have some little error in it. This was seized upon by the teacher as a good opportunity to "show off his learning." He read the lady's note aloud to the class, and commented upon the mistake in a manner better calculated to teach bad form and ill-manners, than to instruct them in the principles of English composition. This is one example from near home; others from a distance are not lacking. In Montreal a teacher was recently fined for boxing a boy's ears. This was right. If such antiquated methods of correction still retain their hold upon the favor of people supposed to be intelligent, it is quite time means were taken to put a stop to them. The ear is a sensitive organ and might be seriously injured by a blow. Not long ago a discussion took place in Hamilton on the subject of the punishment of recalcitrant Sunday Scholars, and one speaker said that in a certain school when a boy developed a streak of naughtiness, his teacher took him kindly but firmly by the ear and marched him up and down the room singing a gospel hymn. If boxing the ears is bad, pulling the ears to a pious accompaniment is worse. Teachers have a strong influence upon the minds of those under their charge, and should be ever on the alert to see that it is for good and not for evil. What the effect of such actions as we have mentioned would be, can be imagined. The influence would certainly not be elevating.

Two particularly sad occurrences took place last week. We allude to the loss of the British torpedo cruiser *Serpent*, about twenty miles north of Cape Finisterre, on Monday, the 10th, and the drowning of Captain Lindall, of the steamship *Vancouver*, on her voyage from Liverpool to Quebec. The first mentioned was a most deplorable disaster on account of the tremendous loss of life entailed, as well as the destruction of one of the best of British cruisers. The *Serpent* was a twin screw vessel of 1,170 tons and 4,500 horse power. She carried six guns. A heavy mist prevailed at the time she went on the rocks, and owing to the violence of the storm it was impossible to send assistance from the shore. Of the 276 persons on board only three managed to get to shore. It is well to note the strong contrast between the reception of the news of the disaster in different quarters. The Duke of Edinburgh was attending a Patti concert when he was informed of the loss of the *Serpent*. He at once left the hall and hastened to obtain further details of the catastrophe, and then went directly home, expressing the utmost sorrow at the fate that had overtaken so many brave men. Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, who broke the news at a Conservative banquet at Acton, must be made of sterner stuff. He simply stated the sorrowful facts and then proceeded to make a rollicking speech, provoking frequent outbursts of laughter. This has been denounced as scandalous, and it is stated that it will be used as an offset to the accusation that Mr. Gladstone attended the theatre on the evening of the day when the news of the death of Gordon at Khartoum was received. Incidents of this sort form no unimportant part of the stock in trade of political parties. As to the second tragedy, nothing but universal regret is expressed for the loss of the brave captain of the *Vancouver*. The ship had been out six days, and the captain had been on the bridge two days and two nights without an interval for rest, and had only just retired to the chart room to try and secure the much-needed refreshment, when the sea which struck the steamer carried away the bridge and chart house, and with them the captain and quartermaster, who were so diligent at their duty. Captain Lindall was an officer universally liked and respected, and was a great favorite with children. His untimely death will be regretted by all who have known him. He never neglected his duty, nor the responsibility that rested upon him. He met the death of a sailor, and we can but say "How can man do better than facing fearful odds" in the discharge of his duty.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE MARINERS.

Great thoughts are mariners of the mind,
With strong white sails unfurled,
Words are the vessels that they find
To bear them round the world.

-William H. Hayes.

Friend (giving advice)—"Don't be discouraged, young man; never say die, you know!" Young Bostonian—"I don't; I say expire."

"Yer a broth of a boy," said Maggio. And Pat replied, as he slyly put his arm round her waist, "O'd he better broth if I had a little mate."

The sad news that the apple crop is almost a failure is confirmed. Grapes will be plentiful, but without apples how is the champagne product to be anything this year?

"Late! late! so late!" - sweetly the song he sang
At one a. m. to charming, dark eyed Kate;
And, from above, paternal accents rang,
"Late! late! so late! Yes, dummy! 'tis so late."

"Now," said the maternal oyster, "you cuddle down and keep out of the way when these dredgers go to work. There's a dreadful penalty awaiting you if you don't." "What is it?" "Solitary confinement in a stew."

They were dancing a waltz together, and he did not dare to propose openly. "I am not hard to satisfy," he returned, in answer to some remark of hers. "I do not want the earth," swinging her energetically, "but I would like to have the whirled."

HE WANTED IT ON THE "SIS."—Husband—My business is increasing so that I shall have to get an amanuensis right away.

Wife—Get a typewriter if you like, John; but remember, if you are to have amanuensis, it must be an amanuensis with a strong accent on the "man."

IN A TEXAS SCHOOL.—Small boy (holding up hand)—"What's B. C. hitched outer them dates in Greek history mean?" Teacher (a trifle confused)—"Well er, Sammie, you see them old Greeks were queer kind of creeters, so when they didn't know a date fur sartin, they put B. C., 'bout correct, arter the numbers."

SHE GOT IT.—She (looking at the moon on a cloudy night)—"Algy, dear, do you know what is the difference between my finger and the moon?" Algy—"No, darling; I'm no astronomer." She—"I should say you weren't, Algy." Algy—"Well, what is the difference?" She—"The moon has a ring around it, Algy."

"Mamma, we are made of the dust of the earth, ain't we?" said little Susy S. to her mother. "Yes dear, of course." "Well" said the little one, "if we are made of the earth our hair must be made of the grass," and referring to a little tow haired friend, she continued, "and I guess Etta B's hair must be made of the grass that grows under boards."

HARD ON THE HORNY HANDED TOILER.—"These barbed wire fences ain't no good," said the farm hand. "I wouldn't have one of 'em around the place, if I had my way." "Why not?" enquired the stranger. "The're cheap and strong, and keep cattle in better than anything else." "That may be," replied the farm hand; "but then a feller can't sit down on 'em."

Bigly (to newly-imported servant)—"You never saw a lobster before, did you Bridget?" Bridget—"Sure, an' O've s-en hundreds of the red things shwimmun' in the creeks av the old country." Bigly—"But lobsters are green, Bridget, before they are put in boiling water." Bridget (not to be put down)—"Sure, an' there's boilin' shprings roight in the creeks, sor."

"What is a republic?" asked an official of a candidate for naturalization. "Shar'n I don't know." "What is a monarchy?" "I don't know," and so on through a series of questions. At last the worried official handed a copy of the constitution to the applicant's sponsor, and said: "Take this away out and instruct him a little." In the course of fifteen minutes the "gay, guiltless pair" hurried back into the presence of the representative of the United States government. "It's all right," cried the sponsor. "I've rid the constitootion to Pat, and he's virry much plazed with it."

In America the good peanut States are Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. The crop in a good year amounts to about 3,000,000 bushels, or 70,000,000 pounds, having grown to these proportions from an output of less than 500,000 bushels in 1873. Arkansas and Kansas are also peanut-growing States. California produces a good crop, but the soil is so rich that the peanut grows large and rank, with a shell so thick that it seriously affects the roasting process. So important has the peanut become that in some sections of the three States first named it is the principal crop and chief reliance of the farmer.

Oh, this ringing in the ears!
Oh, this humming in the head!
Hawking, blowing, snuffling, gasping,
Watering eyes and throat a-rasping,
Health impaired and comfort fled,
Till I would that I were dead!

What folly to suffer so with catarrhal troubles, when the worst cases of chronic catarrh in the head are relieved and cured by the mild, cleansing and healing properties of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It purifies the foul breath, by removing the cause of offence, heals the sore and inflamed passages, and perfects a lasting cure.

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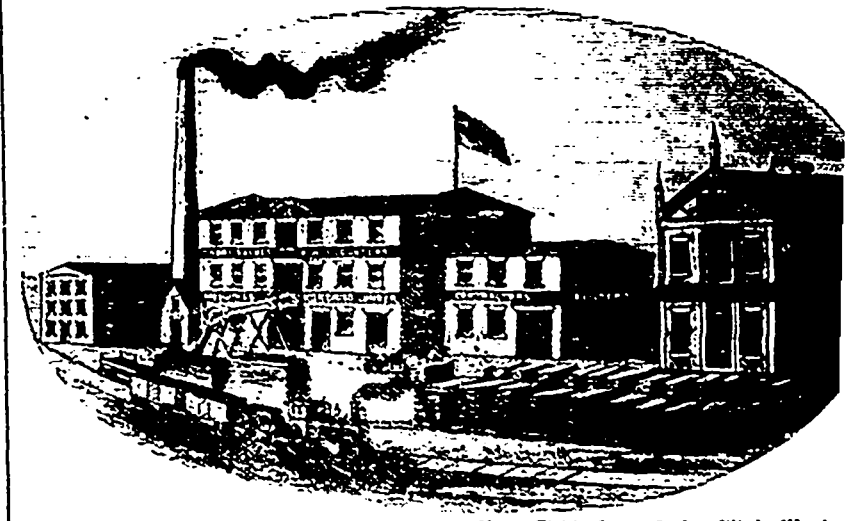
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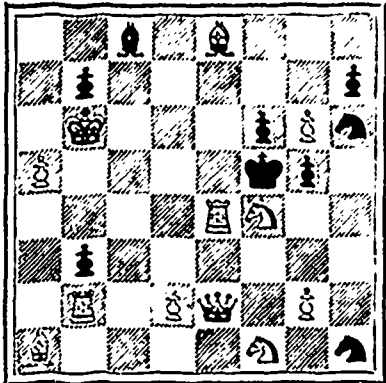
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CHESS.

Solution of Problem No. 43.—B to KB5. Solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM No. 44.

By B. G. Laws, London, Eng.
(First prize in Problem Tourney of the London Schoolmaster.)
From Montreal Gazette.
BLACK 10 pieces.



WHITE 11 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

The prize of 5 gs. given by Mrs. F. H. Lewis for the most brilliant game in the Manchester tournament was awarded to Herr Schallopp for defeat of M. Taubenhau. The following is the game:—

TWO KNIGHTS DEFENCE.

Taubenhau. E. Schallopp.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 Kt to K B3 | Kt to Q B3 |
| 3 B to B4 | Kt to B3 |
| 4 P to Q4 a | P takes P |
| 5 Kt to Kt5 | Kt to K4 |
| 6 B to K3 | P to KR3 |
| 7 P to KB4 | P takes Kt |
| 8 P takes Kt | Kt takes P |
| 9 Castles b | P to Q4 |
| 10 P takes Pen pas. | Q takes P c |
| 11 B takes P, ch | K to Q sq |
| 12 P to K Kt3 d | B to Q2 |
| 13 Q to Q3 | B to B3 |
| 14 Kt to Q2 | Kt takes Kt |
| 15 B takes Kt | B to K2 |
| 16 Q R to K sq | R takes P e |
| 17 R to B5 | R takes B |
| 18 Q takes R | Q takes P, ch |
| 19 K to B sq | Q to R6, ch |
| 20 K to K2 | Q to Kt5, ch |
| 21 K to B sq | Q takes R, ch |

- Re signs.
- a Inferior to the usual move Kt to Kt5.
- b A very injudicious move, seeing that Black's rook's file is open. White might more advantageously have played B takes P, ch, followed by castles and Q to B3.
- c With excellent judgment Black threatens mate at once, allowing his bishop's pawn to be captured.
- d White is already in difficulties, his king's side being weak and his queen's side undeveloped.
- e Black now wins by a brilliant and ingenious combination. If the White king takes the rook, mate follows by Q to R3, ch, Q to R8, ch and Q to R7, mate.—London Eng. Post.

THE COLONEL'S RUSE.

It was a field night at the Oldtown Club. But one thing needful to make it the night of the year. Colonel Thompson was absent. On inquiring for him we were informed he had been ill, and his daughter, (with whom he resided,) with a watchful care of his health, vetoed evenings at the Chess Club. It was the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. The Colonel was always the central figure at the

club. While we were lamenting his absence we heard the familiar puff! puff! of the Colonel ascending the stairs. The door opened and in he came, to our astonishment, in his Confederate uniform, shoulder straps, sword and all. Why! how is this, Colonel? "Easy, boys, and I will tell. You won't give me away, eh?" Certainly not. "Well I came to the club to night to attend a meeting of a few officers of Brown's brigade—the one I served in you know—and my daughter insisted on my wearing my uniform." There was a roar of laughter at the Colonel's ruse to evade the female vigilance, and all went merry as a marriage bell. Hamlet had arrived.

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CLASS D.
The 41st Monthly Drawing will take place
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17th, 1890.
At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE \$50,000.
Capital Prize—1 Real Estat worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.		
1 Real Estate worth.....	\$5,000	5,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth.....	500	2,000
10 Real Estates worth.....	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets worth.....	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets worth.....	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches worth.....	50	10,000
1000 Silver Watches worth.....	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets.....	5	5,000

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Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

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A. A. AUDET, Secretary.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The municipal elections took place throughout Nova Scotia on Tuesday. The Provincial Normal School at Truro was formally opened on the 12th inst.

The *Gripsack* for November, with its usual contents of wit and wisdom, is received.

The weather at sea has been very tempestuous during the past two weeks. Many steamers have arrived overdue and much battered.

The house of Mr. E. L. Thorne at Dartmouth was almost entirely destroyed by fire last Sunday afternoon. It was well insured.

The Halifax City Council has authorized the Board of Works to obtain the services of an expert hydraulic engineer to prepare a thorough scheme for improving the water works.

The Furness Line will shortly have four fine steamers running between London, St. John and Halifax. The new steamer *Ottawa*, with the *Damara*, *Taymouth Castle* and *Duart Castle*, will give a service every sixteen days.

Arrangements have been made for a parcel post between Canada and Japan. The privilege of sending five pound parcels at the rate of 25 cents a pound will serve a useful purpose in transmitting samples, which should give an impulse to trade between the countries. The American Government has not yet obtained similar facilities.

It is now stated that the husband of Mrs. West Jones has been arrested for embezzlement. Mrs. West Jones and Mrs. Birchall will not go to England until the latter fully recovers. Mrs. Jones states that the story of her husband's arrest is a newspaper lie, but a confirmation of the story is said to have been received by a person in Toronto.

The Halifax Illuminating and Motor Co. have received orders from the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, to wire up the Dominion Building, Post Office and Customs House for 240 sixteen candle power incandescent electric lights at a yearly rental of about \$2,000. They have also orders to furnish lights for the new immigration building at the deep water terminus.

The Washington correspondent of the *Toronto Globe* says: "Those who are in a position to know say Blaine and the state department officials are a good deal irritated over the condition of affairs in the Behring Sea, and that little progress thus far has been made towards a settlement of the difference between this country and Great Britain relating to the seal fisheries."

Messrs. A. & W. Mackinlay, commercial stationers and blank book manufacturers, have just issued a calendar of the Sundays in 1891, which will without doubt prove very useful both to business and professional men. They also send us a perpetual mechanical desk calendar, issued by Carter, Dinsmore & Co., for whose well-known Carter's inks the Messrs. Mackinlay are agents.

The steamship *Corean* arrived at Grosse Isle quarantine station Saturday with two cases of small pox on board. The patients were placed in the hospital, the ship was fumigated and the passengers vaccinated, after which the vessel proceeded to Quebec. During her passage she experienced a succession of heavy gales and hurricanes, and on the 7th instant she lost a blade of her propeller and her steering gear broke down, besides sustaining other damage.

The libel suit, Steadman vs. St. John *Sun*, which was commenced at Fredericton, N. B. before Chief Justice Allen on the 4th instant, was finished on Thursday of last week, the jury giving a verdict for the plaintiff for \$2,500. Judge Steadman sought \$10,000. The case arose out of the *Sun* editorially asserting that Judge Steadman, as revising barrister of Queen's County, had unfairly treated Conservative applications and rejected many eligible voters from the lists.

A Montreal despatch states that the Beaver Line steamer *Lake Huron* passed Father Point, inward, on the 16th inst. She left Liverpool on Oct. 31st, and passed through the same terrible hurricane that was fatal to the *Vancouver*. The vessel has a large hole in her forward, but, fortunately, above the water line. The Allan liner *Sarmation* also passed Father Point, and the Donaldson liner *Amaranthia* is also reported, so all the missing vessels are safe. These are the last ocean arrivals of the season.

The military authorities here received a powerful gun by the steamer *Gothenburg City*, and three others will follow at an early date. The guns are twice as large as any on the forts here and the weight 32 tons, the bore 10 inches, and the charge 250 pounds. It will throw a five hundred pound shell at two thousand yards and the shot penetrate wrought iron for 19 1/2 inches. The new guns will be placed in the new fort at MacNab's Island. These are the largest guns this side of the Atlantic and will add greatly to the defence of Halifax.

There was another pleura-pneumonia scare recently. A Montreal paper circulated a report to the effect that the steamer *Linda*, from Montreal to Newcastle, loaded with cattle, had lost over 300 animals at sea, and the remainder were held in port on arrival through being affected with pleura-pneumonia. The Montreal *Gazette's* Ottawa correspondent called at the Department of Agriculture in Ottawa and learned that no information of this kind was received by the department. There is very little doubt that if any cattle were held on a charge of being affected with pleuro-pneumonia Sir Charles Tupper would have wired the Minister of Agriculture, as the High Commissioner is very vigilant, and in the absence of any despatch from him the accuracy of the report is extremely doubtful.

The excitement over the Sudbury nickel deposits continues, and a number of local capitalists are considering the propriety of investing some money in mines along the line of the railway between Sudbury and Algoma mills. Mr. S. J. Ritchie, the chief promoter of the nickel industry, was in Ottawa on Tuesday of last week, endeavoring to obtain a promise of a Government subsidy in aid of the extension of this railway, the Central Ontario, from Coe Hill to Sudbury. The Government has the matter under consideration. Mr. Ritchie wants his railway extended to Sudbury in order that he may ship his nickel matter to Lake Ontario to be shipped thence by water to American lake ports.

The Warren Line steamer *Kansas*, which sailed from Liverpool for Boston Nov. 1, has not yet been signalled, and it is feared she has met with some mishap. She carried 120 steerage passengers.

The Chicago weekly *Graphic* is one of the best of illustrated papers. The last issue contained a portrait of Field-Marshal Von Moltke, besides many other fine pictures. Subscription \$3.00 a year; Publication office 69 to 71 Dearborn St., Chicago.

The *American Musician* is a high class weekly publication, edited by John C. Freund and J. Travis Quigg at New York. Its first page is always taken up by a portrait of some musical celebrity, and many handsome supplements are published during the year. Subscription \$4.00 a year.

Soubrettes, singing, dancing and otherwise, are at present a great drug in the theatrical market. A prominent manager of the metropolis, failing to secure in the ordinary way the number of chorus girls needed for a production he contemplated, hit upon the plan of advertising for soubrettes. From three or four hundred of this peculiar commodity who answered his card he was enabled to successfully complete his cast of singers.

The December *Season*, just out, will be received with delight by the ladies. It is filled with novelties for dress and home decoration. The costumes displayed are unusually handsome and appropriate for the winter season. The embroidery, knitting, braiding and fine art work far surpasses any heretofore displayed, and in no other journal can be found the same high class designs, which alone make the very finest art workers in all kinds of work value this journal above all others. Yearly price \$3.50, single copies 30 cts.

A final treaty of peace between San Salvador and Guatemala was signed on Saturday at the capital of Guatemala.

Lady Rosebury, wife of Lord Rosebury, the Liberal Statesman, died on Wednesday. She was the only daughter of Baron Moyer de Rothschild, and was married in 1878.


A ship having on board a party of laborers and a number of animals en route for the Island of Brezza, to be employed in the olive harvests, capsized off the Dalmatian coast. Thirty-eight persons and 100 animals perished.

The attempted revolution in Honduras has grown out of the schemes of President Barrios, of Guatemala, for the union of the Central American States. President Bogran, of Honduras, was elected to the presidency in 1883, when President Soto fled the country on being charged by the angry people with being a tool of Barrios. The same charge has now been brought against President Bogran, who, however, has taken the field with seven thousand troops, and will try to dislodge his rival, General Sanchez, who has been able to seize the capital city of Tegucigalpa, and get possession of the arsenal. Central American consuls are confident that President Bogran, who received forty-five thousand out of sixty thousand votes cast at the last general election in 1887, will win.

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— P. F. McNulty, Hackman, 23 Summer st., Lowell, Mass.

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— L. E. Evick, 14 E. Main st., Chillicothe, Ohio.

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Diseases of Women, arising from a low state of vitality, Weak Nerves and Impure Blood, use the **BLO'D PURIFIER.**

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the longer I used it the better my health became.
After being laid aside for nearly a year, I last sum-
mer performed the hardest summer's work I ever
did, having often to go with only one meal a day.
I attribute the saving of my life to PUTTNER'S
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From the Month of July.
July 9, August 13, September 10, October 8,
November 12, December 10.

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Capital Prize worth \$15,000.TICKET, - - - \$1.00
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25	" " 50	1,250 00
100	" " 25	2,500 00
200	" " 15	3,000 00
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100	" " 25	2,500 00
100	" " 15	1,500 00
100	" " 10	1,000 00
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S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,
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POETS.

Bards upon a rose's breast
Dare not gaze too deeply, lest
They themselves become a rose.
Oft their raptured eyes they close,
Fearing much to fade into
Heaven when 'tis very blue.

Poets see the grasses growing;
Poets hear the stars a-going;
Poets only cannot say
Which is fairest, night or day—
Which of all the rainbow's hues
God with beauty most endues.

Howard Hall.

ALL, WHAT!

The room was ablaze and the music was dying
In soft, lingering strains at the end of the dance,
When she lifted her flowers, half laughing, half sighing,
And gave me right shyly a rose and a glance.

A tender blush rose like the heart of a cupid,
A glance like the opening of flowers in May,
But the rose had a thorn and my finger was crimsoned,
And in the rose petals a little elf lay.

She saw the small wound with a sweet perturbation,
With eyes softly pleading and lips half apart,
She gave me her kerchief to bind up my finger—
Ah! what will she give me to bind up my heart?

Frederic Langley.

THANKSGIVING HYMN.

Lord of the harvest, from Whose bounteous hand
Blessings unnumbered on Thy flock are poured,
Hear, while from shore to shore of this fair land
Our song of thankfulness to Thee is raised!
Hear, while by loving hearts Thy name is praised
For harvests safely reaped and safely stored.

Surely, this land of ours, Thy loving care
Hath favored more, perchance, than is our need;
Grim-visaged famine hath not entered there,
Nor flood nor tempest hath destruction wrought,
Then shall we not in deed and word and thought
Offer our thanks to Thee, the Lord indeed!

For plenteousness that smiles on every side,
For happy homes, whose loved ones meet to day,
For peace that reigneth o'er our land so wide,
We give Thee thanks, whose love hath sent us all,
And on thy name, to-day, in praise will call,
Our tribute of thanksgiving, Lord, to pay.

—Aimee Huntington, Windsor, in Boston Transcript.

BRIDGETOWN.

Bridgetown is a pretty and stirring little place with a population of about 1,000, mostly engaged in trade and manufacturing. The town, which is the most important one in the township of Granville, Annapolis County, is pleasantly situated on a gentle slope on the right bank of the Annapolis River, at the head of navigation. It derives its name from the circumstance of the principal approach to the town being by the way of a large bridge, which here spans the river, and forms a connecting link between the townships of Granville and Annapolis. It owes its origin and support principally to the trade of the surrounding country—a country specially adapted for fruit raising, farming and pasturage. To the east and west there stretches for miles a large tract of nearly level land, diversified by wooded knolls, by river and meadows, by orchards and farm houses, merging off on either side into the sloping foot-hills of the North and South Mountains. It would be quite irrelevant to here enlarge upon the appearance of the surrounding country, for Bridgetown is situated directly in the midst of the beautiful Annapolis country—the so-called "Garden of Nova Scotia,"—that far-famed land of meadows and orchards, whose repute for beauty and productiveness is so wide-spread that it has gained a general acquaintance far beyond the limits of the Province, and has come to be quoted as a standard of comparison.

The town, which is laid out in squares, is rather compactly built, and shows to a good advantage. The buildings, which are altogether of wood, are generally of a character corresponding to the size and importance of the place; whilst the streets are fairly well laid out, and are rendered attractive by large numbers of ornamental shade trees. A little back from the town rises the ridge of the North Mountain, whence a plentiful water supply is obtained from springs, which give a rise of over 100 ft. Along the front lies the Annapolis River, with its skirting of meadows, whilst far beyond, across the valley, the South Mountain is to be seen. The W. & A. Railway, which has a station south of the river, at a short distance from the town, furnishes means of transportation for the exports of this district, and is the only channel for free and convenient intercourse with the outside world. The distance to Annapolis along this line is 14 miles, to Kentville 45 miles, and to Halifax 115 miles. The exports are important, including manufactured goods, hay, small fruits and apples, of the latter more than 100,000 bbl. are shipped annually. Amongst other important institutions devoted to the interests of the public and to meet the demands, may be mentioned a printing office, where is issued a weekly paper called the *Monitor*, a brass band, two hotels, where physical wants are provided for, and five churches and one hotel, where they minister unto the *Spiritual* wants.

The most important manufacturing firms are Messrs J. B. Reed & Sons, manufacturing all kinds of furniture and upholstery, besides dealing in mattresses, beds, shades, curtain poles, mouldings, picture frames, caskets, coffins &c. Messrs Fisher and Shaw, manufacturing doors, sashes, blinds, windows, window frames, door frames, balusters and all kinds of mouldings

and house and church fixings. *Bridgetown Iron Foundry Co.* manufacturing stoves, castings, agricultural implements &c. *S. Deerness and Hoyt Bros.*, manufacturers of monuments, headstones, tablets, table-tops etc., and *The International Brick & Tile Co.*, only lately started, manufacturing bricks, drains-tiles, etc.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Amherst Steam Tannery, C. R. Casey and Son, was burned down in March last, but the proprietors, with commendable push and activity, managed to build and have a new one in operation by the first of July. They are now employing nineteen men, and their buildings and machinery are in better condition, and they are in a position to manufacture better stock than before the fire. Under these conditions they find no difficulty in finding a ready sale for all the stock they can put on the market.

It is rather unusual to find a manufacturing firm suffering as complete devastation by fire as A. Robb and Sons of Amherst, recovering their feet as quickly as they are doing, and even regarding their heavy loss, and the complete destruction of buildings, patterns, machines and tools, which it has taken years to accumulate, as a necessary although rather severe measure to enable them to build more safely and conveniently, so that their business will eventually be on a more permanent basis. They have erected temporary buildings which enable them to employ about two-thirds the number of hands originally employed, and to fill orders without much interruption. Their boiler shop was not destroyed; and as it was fitted with travelling cranes and several new and expensive machines, they are enabled to keep pace with that important and increasing branch of their work. They have a large force of pattern-makers at work, and by the time their new brick machine shop and foundry are complete, next year, they will have improved patterns in all their various departments, which will place them in advance of those who are still using old and defunct patterns.

AN ENTERPRISING FIRM.—Mr. D. S. McDonald, of McDonald Bros., Glendyer, has just returned from an extended trip through the New England States and the Upper Provinces. He has visited many of the woollen mills on his route, and made a study of the various improvements in woollen manufacturing, and to carry out some of these improvements at home they have had made to order, besides some minor pieces of machinery, three hundred spindle mules and a broad loom. By this addition to their plant they expect to increase their output by fifty per cent, and at the same time be able to supply the growing demand for home-manufactured blankets. This lot of machinery will be the best of its kind in the Maritime Provinces. It is expected to have it in operation before the end of November.—*North Sydney Herald.*

The work on the Missing Link is progressing rapidly, and it looks as though it was going to be opened this fall. Another engine from the I. C. R. has gone down, and this certainly means that there is something in the wind. When this road is completed it will shorten the route to Boston considerably, and will no doubt be one of the paying lines. It is reasonable to expect that the International S. S. Co. will then run a boat from Digby to Boston, and the competition between that line and the Yarmouth line will be keener than ever.—*Exchange.*

The largest order yet received by the St. Croix Shoe Co., Calais, was one of recent date, amounting to twenty thousand dollars. This order will keep the factory working up to its full capacity for some time to come.

The fruit canning industry is assuming vast proportions in British Columbia. During the past year or so several factories have gone up, and one at Vancouver is putting up about 2,000 pounds per day.

A genuine building boom is now in progress in our town, and carpenters are in demand. Quite a number of houses are in course of construction, and will be rapidly pushed on to completion.—*Wolfville Acadian.*

The St. John Exhibition association accounts show that the receipts of the recent fair, including the grant of \$6,000, were nearly twenty-two thousand dollars, while the expenses were probably one thousand dollars in excess of that sum.

The Kerr Vegetable Evaporating Co. of Nova Scotia and the Wilmot Spa Spring Co., will each be largely represented at the Jamaica Exhibition this winter. Both companies have manufactures that admit of extensive use in those latitudes.

The I. C. R. Ticket Office at Amherst will shortly undergo extensive repairs, alterations and improvements. The conductor's counter in the rear will be removed to the front. The present ticket windows will be done away with, and others will be placed at the back part of the office. There will be a solid glass partition across the entire room at the back, making a division between the office proper and the portion devoted to the accommodation of the public. An archway will be cut through the present partition at the back, so as to make access to the ticket windows more convenient. When completed the office will be similar to that in Moncton. Messrs Rhodes, Curry & Co. have the work in hand.—*Amherst Record.*

The St. Croix Soap Manufacturing Company, St. Croix, N. B., are making a three story addition to their factory, and otherwise enlarging their capacity of output.—*Canadian Manufacturer.*

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WE ARE ALSO THE LEADING RUBBER HOUSE OF THE PROVINCES.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

SIR,—In the last number of THE CRITIC you state that the Liberal Conservative party look towards a customs union of the British Empire, with a differential tariff against the rest of the world, and evidently in your opinion the idea is not utterly chimerical.

Without pausing to criticise the accuracy of your statements in regard to the attitude of the Liberal party, I beg to enquire as to the probable course which would be taken by Australia in the—to my mind impossible—event of the accomplishment of Imperial Federation.

The imposition of a differential tariff in the British Empire of course involves a corresponding tariff on the part of all other nations, the United States included, and the victory of the Democratic party in the United States implies a reformed tariff, of which free wool will be a leading feature. Now, how long do you think the Australians will endure the free importation into the United States of the wool of Argentina while their own is kept out? And it is to be remembered that the United States, under a reformed tariff, will shortly become one of the leading wool markets of the world.

I think it will be seen that the first touch of real life applied to your scheme of Imperial Federation reduces it to as dilapidated a condition as the schoolboy's bubble when pricked with a pin.

There are, however, other and equally fatal obstacles to the realization of the Imperial-Federation dream. Not many years will pass away before the "United States of Australasia," to be called into existence next year, and the "United States of South Africa," soon to follow, will demand recognition among the independent nations of the earth.

I am, &c.,

Halifax, November 18th, 1890.

H. H. READ.

CITY CHIMES.

The past week has been an unusually quiet one. The theatre and the two-headed lady have been the principal attractions, and they have both been well patronized. The two-headed lady especially continues to draw large audiences to her receptions. She is a wonder and no mistake. To see her, or rather them, dance a waltz, hear them sing a duet, or carry on a cultivated conversation on different subjects, and with different people at the same time, is astonishing. Millie Christine is undoubtedly two women; she has two brains, separate thinking machines, and probably two souls. She is as happy and contented as any other two beings who are fond of each other could be, and enjoys life immensely. The cow boy is very entertaining, and the lady-cornetist is charmingly pretty. The Company gives a refined and pleasant entertainment, which will not be offensive to the most delicate taste. This is the last week of the Company's stay in Halifax, so those who wish to see these natural wonders had better make the best of their opportunities to-day or to-morrow.

"Drear November" has been better than its reputation so far this year. After a disappointing October it is pleasant to find some rarely beautiful days scattered along the path of the dying autumn. Tuesday was a dampner, but how beautifully it cleared in the evening, and what a sunset glow lit the sky! All the seasons have their advantages in this favored quarter of the globe, and the autumn is not the least pleasant of them. Soon we will be having snow and ice, and skating and tobogganing will absorb the superfluous energy of the young. There has not been much said about the rink as yet, but surely that important feature of fashionable winter amusement will not be neglected. Without the rink many of our belles would find the season very dull, for it is the place *par excellence* for meeting friends and having a good time, besides giving the best opportunity to display their grace and skill on the blades. Out of door skating is splendid and invigorating, but unfortunately it cannot always be depended upon, and so the rink maintains its place in public estimation.

While our sister city of St. John mourns a hero, and is liberally subscribing to a memorial which will keep his memory fresh in the minds of all, Halifax is fortunate in possessing a hero in the flesh. George Liston, the well-known boatman of the market slip, has been the means of saving many valuable lives. The *Herald* has but expressed the popular feeling for Liston in proposing a subscription for his benefit. Everyone who has talked with Liston knows the man's bravery and modest estimate of his own deeds, and will be glad to have an opportunity to show their admiration for him. In the case of St. John's hero it might well be said:—

"Tis thus with warm and kindly hearts,
And eyes where generous feelings burn,
Early the light of life departs,
But lingers with the cold and stern."

But it does not apply in the case of Liston. He is well on towards fifty years of age, and he has a record of generous deeds that anyone might envy, for in many of the rescues he made he risked his own life. We heartily second the *Herald's* efforts to honor Liston.

"Paul Kauvar" drew large audiences at the Academy of Music on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. It deals with the time of the French revolution and is very exciting. Last night "The Governor" was given. It will be repeated to-night and to-morrow night.

The Orpheus Club commenced their concert season last night. It unfortunately comes too late for us to give an account of it this week.

The N. S. Historical Society held its first meeting on Tuesday evening in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Sir Adams G. Archibald presiding. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present and enjoyed Mr. Peter Lynch's lecture on Reminiscences of Halifax. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:—Rev. W. B. King, C. J. Longard, H. Temple, J. E. DeWolf, Jas. A. Knight, E. L. Thorne and W. H. Pallister. Major Waldron and Dr. D. A. Campbell were proposed.

The display of Chrysanthemums at the Nova Scotia Nursery, Lockman Street, is well worth seeing. We went up to look at them a few days ago, and as the youth in attendance appeared to know all about them we thought it would be a good opportunity to get ourselves "up" on the subject. We accordingly inquired the names of some of the finest varieties, which he kindly gave us. The very prettiest, to our mind, was a white feathery flower called Mrs. Alpheus Hardy, and another pretty one is pink and rejoices in the name of Lillian J. Bird. We wrote it "Lily and Jay Bird" at first, but the young man, who had his eyes on our note book, corrected us. Gloriosum is a fine yellow variety, and a lovely pink sort is called Madam Cuodiguier—we are not sure that we have spelt this one correctly. In about a month there will be a fine display of many sorts of flowers. Roses will be coming early and the Easter Lilies will be in bloom by Christmas.

COMMERCIAL.

The now near approach of the closing of navigation of the St. Lawrence for the winter will of course send freight to this port in very largely increased volume. No more vessels will clear this season from European for Upper Province ports. Business in lines of heavy materials, as usual at this time, shows some restriction, and this is naturally the case now as regards iron, chemicals, etc. On the other hand buyers of groceries and other allied lines have been purchasing pretty freely of late, but having stocked up fairly well, seem now disposed to proceed more cautiously, consequently the movement in them is somewhat narrowed down.

As we have stated in several of our late issues, the world's money markets has in the past few weeks been subjected to extraordinary disturbances, and very large and unusually abrupt shrinkages in the values of securities have occurred. A fortnight ago one of the severest panicky blasts that has been experienced for years swept over the London and New York stock markets, shaking down values in a most ruthlessly indiscriminate manner. On Friday, the 7th instant, a sudden and unexpected impetus was given to the downward movement in securities on both sides of the Atlantic in the advance of the Bank of England's rate of discount to 6 per cent. What imparted great force to the significance of this rise in the bank's rate of 1 per cent. was the fact that an extra meeting of the directors was convened on Friday to make the change, and as this action was taken immediately after their regular weekly meeting on Thursday, it suggested the development of some unforeseen emergency, the explanation of which is that the bank received intimations of the probable withdrawal of £750,000 for export, and at once put up the rate to check the outflow of gold. The depression in the value of stocks which followed this advance in the rate of discount was almost unprecedented, and securities in New York tumbled down like nine-pins at the rate of 4 and 5 per cent. per day, till at the commencement of this week they had fallen to a lower depth as to prices than any reached for the past six years. This great panic affected not only the daily stock scalpers, but also the large investors who have been holding shares for months past, and were forced to unload at tremendously heavy losses. Nor were the banks of the United States wholly unaffected, as the regular Saturday statement of the 5th instant showed that they were \$2,544,250 below their legal requirements for reserve. The above bank statement exhibited a decrease of \$3,246,225 in surplus reserves, caused by a decrease of \$4,254,000 in specie and legal tenders, which corresponded with a decrease of \$4,031,000 in the deposits. On the following Tuesday Messrs Decker, Howell & Co. and G. W. Whitney & Co. went under with heavy liabilities, those of the latter being in the neighborhood of ten millions of dollars. It was, therefore, no wonder that three or four New York banks had their foundations pretty well shaken, and there can be no doubt that had it not been for the timely assistance of the New York Clearing House Association and other banks these top-heavy monetary structures would have bitten the dust along with the Deckers and the Whitneys. On Saturday the 15th instant the suspension of the great London banking house of Baring Brothers occurred, but other banking institutions rushed to the rescue, and by Monday night had placed at the disposal of the suspended firm over £14,000,000, which, with their own immediately available resources, will enable them to weather the storm in safety.

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date			
	Nov. 14.	Prev.	Nov. 14	Nov. 14	Nov. 14	1890	1889	1888	1887
United States.....	200	151	217	178	223	8702	9818	8649	8551
Canada.....	46	37	39	21	28	1415	1412	1518	1128

DRY GOODS.—The past week has been a much quieter one than the one previous, although some houses appear to be satisfied with the amount of orders received, which principally embraced under goods. Remittances, especially from the interior of this Province, are, however, not up to expectations by any means. The city retail trade has been fair, and collections have proved satisfactory.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The market for pig iron on spot is very dull, although prices continue to rule steady, owing to the unusually small supply in rival houses. Metals are quiet. In general hardware a good movement is reported in heavy goods, but in light shelf goods the business is light.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market rules dull as a general thing, and there is little to note. In England wheat is quiet and steady while corn has an upward tendency. U. S. markets have been very weak, becoming almost panicky at times. Wheat declined about 2½c., corn 1½c. and oats ½c.

PROVISIONS.—There is nothing new in the local provision market. Pork and lard continue to move out in a jobbing way, but the volume of business is small. At Liverpool, lard advanced 3d., but tallow was easier. The Chicago provision market was weak and pork dropped 5c. to 10c. The hog market there continues to rule steady.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Business is principally confined to a jobbing movement in the higher grades at top figures. Shareholders are beginning to urge offers, but their figures are still too high for buyers to embrace. There has been no material change in the cheese market. Some odd movement occurs on spot due to orders on hand, but business on new orders is nil. On the whole the market continues dull with an easy and unsettled undertone, which is likely to be apparent until there is some change in the disposition of the English demand.

SUGAR.—The local sugar market is steady with little doing. Last year the Brazilian sugar crop was considerably below the average and barely sufficient to supply the wants of the South American trade; consequently very little Brazilian sugar found its way to Canada and the United States. This year the crop is reported large, the good prices received by planters twelve months ago having induced them to extend their cultivation, and already business in Brazil sugar has been reported on Canadian account, although the terms have been kept private. Sales of Brazil have also been made for account of American refiners, the terms of which we are enabled to give, two cargoes being disposed of for New York account at 11s 6d and one cargo at 11s. 0d. For Philadelphia account two steamer cargoes have been secured at 11s. 6d. and one do at 11s. 0d, a cargo of Rio Grande selling at 10s. 9d cost and freight. These prices are 9d to 1s. per cwt. higher than those of two years ago, but the goods are considered good property at current rates, and we would not be surprised to hear of considerable trading on Canadian account between now and the close of the year. A cargo of Brazil sugar has just been reported sold to a Nova Scotian refinery on private terms, but said to be in the neighborhood of 11s. cost and freight. It is supposed that the suspension of buying in the American market, owing to the uncertain position of the Trust, will afford Canadian refiners an excellent opportunity for satisfying their requirements, as far as the Brazil product is concerned. In beet sugars there is a complete absence of life in the London market, recent spot sales being made there at 12s. 6d per cwt., while Java is steady at 15s. and fair refining at 13s. 6d.

MOLASSES.—The molasses market continues very unsettled and holders are waiting anxiously to hear of the shipment of the balance of the Boston purchases. There is little or no demand at the moment, but the market is very firm.

TEA.—The tea market rules very quiet. Agents of Japanese houses have been cabled not to press sales, as there is nothing of any consequence now to be shipped, the market in Japan being virtually closed. The stocks in dealers' hands throughout Canada and the United States are said to be smaller than for some years.

FISH OILS.—Reports received regarding fish oils are as follows:—Montreal, November 18th—"Quite a large lot of Newfoundland cod oil has been received since our last issue and is selling at 37c. to 38c. for prime. Halifax cod oil is offered at 35c. to 36c., but buyers do not seem to want it, and no sales are reported. In steam refined seal oil, there is a reported sale of 150 bbls at 49c. and holders are now asking 51c.; cod liver oil is quoted at 50c. to 60c. for Newfoundland. Norway cod oil is steady at 80c to 85c." Gloucester, Mass., November 18th—"Cod oil 27 to 30 cts. per gal.; medicine oil 60 cts.; blackfish oil 55 cts.; menhaden oil 23 cts.; livers 30 cts. per bucket."

FISH.—There has been no change in the general situation as to fish since our last report. The weather has been too boisterous to permit of deep-sea fishing being prosecuted with any success. Large mackerel continue to hover in considerable numbers off our coast, and small schools of them have visited the coves along the shore, a few fair sized catches having been secured. The large ones are at once packed in ice and sent to Boston, where they command very high prices. No special changes have occurred in the markets of the United States and the West Indies, and this deters our merchants from shipping as heavily as they would if the indications were more promising. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, November 18—"The market is very poorly supplied with fresh fish, and prices consequently rule above the average. Portland fresh haddock has been selling at 5c. to 6c. per lb. B. C. fresh salmon are selling at 15c. to 17c. per lb. Labrador herrings are very scarce this season, the receipts up to now being only 13,000 barrels, against 40,000 in a like period last year. We quote \$5 25 to \$5.50 per bbl, and shore herring 35. We hear of a sale of 300 barrels green cod at \$5 to \$5.25 per bbl., and dry cod is very scarce, and is bringing \$5.25 to \$5.50 per quintal. Sea trout has been sold at \$8 to \$8.50 per bbl., Newfoundland salmon \$14 per bbl., and \$21 to \$22 per tierce. The market is quiet; we quote Yarmouth bloaters \$1.25 per box of 60, and St. John \$1.25 per hundred. Boneless cod 7c. to 8c. per lb., and boneless fish 5c. Few Finnan haddies 7½c. to 8c. per lb." Gloucester, Mass., November 18—"We quote New Georges codfish at \$5.75, and \$5.87 a quintal for large, and small at \$4.75 to \$5; Bank \$5 for large and \$4.50 for small; Shore \$5 50 and \$4.50 for large and small; Flomish Cap \$5.50; dry bank \$5.75; medium \$5.50; French codfish \$6 per qtl.; Phillips Beach codfish \$7 per qtl. We quote cured cusk at \$4 per qtl.; hake \$2.25; haddock \$3.25; heavy salted pollock \$2.25; English cured do. \$2.75 per qtl.; Labrador herring \$6.50 bbl.; medium split \$5; Newfoundland do. \$5.50; Nova Scotia do. \$5.50; Eastport \$4; split shore \$4.25.; round do. \$3.50; round Eastport \$3.25; pickled codfish \$7; haddock \$6; halibut

heads \$3; sounds \$11; tongues and sounds \$9.50; tongues \$8; alewives \$3.50; trout \$13; California salmon \$15; Halifax do \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

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MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS.	
SUGARS.		The markets remain quiet, and values unchanged. There is a decided advance in the price of oatmeal, and cornmeal is very high. The mills are asking \$3.30 for it; Standard oatmeal from \$5 to \$5.10, and rolled from \$5.15 to \$5.30.	
Cut Leaf.....	8	Hay is higher, in consequence of the price of feed. Mill feeds of all kinds are higher. Trade on the whole is very quiet for this season of the year.	
Granulated.....	6½ to 6¾	FLOUR.	
Circle A.....	6	Manitoba Highest Grade Patents 6.40 to 6.50	
White Extra C.....	5½ to 5¾	High Grade Patents..... 5.50 to 5.75	
Standard.....	5½ to 5¾	Good 90 per cent Patents..... 5.20 to 5.30	
Extra Yellow C.....	5½ to 5¾	Straight Grade..... 5.05 to 5.10	
Yellow C.....	5½ to 5¾	Superior Extras..... 4.90 to 5.00	
TEA.		Good Seconds..... 4.60 to 4.70	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19	Graham Flour..... 5.00 to 5.25	
" Fair.....	20 to 23	Oatmeal..... 5.00 to 5.10	
" Good.....	25 to 29	" Rolled..... 5.15 to 5.30	
" Choice.....	31 to 33	Kila Dried Cornmeal..... 3.25 to 3.35	
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36	Rolled Wheat..... 5.50	
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39	Wheat Bran, per ton..... 18.50 to 20.00	
MOLASSES.		Shorts..... 23.01 to 25.70	
Barbadoes.....	35 to 36	Middlings..... 26.00 to 28.00	
Demerara.....	31 to 32	Cracked Corn, including bags.. 32.00	
Diamond N.....	48	Ground Oil Cake, per ton..... 35.00	
Porto Rico.....	36 to 37	Moulce..... 28.00	
Cienfuegos.....	33	Split Peas..... 3.75 to 4.00	
Trinidad.....	33 to 34	White Beans, per bushel..... 1.60 to 2.00	
Antigua.....	33 to 34	Pot Barley, per barrel..... 3.90 to 4.10	
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44	Canadian Oats, choice quality... 52 to 53	
" Bright.....	42 to 58	P. E. I. Oats..... 50 to 51	
BISCUITS.		Hay per ton..... 12.00 to 13.00	
Pilot Bread.....	3.15	J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of	
Boston and Thin Family.....	6½	Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.	
Soda.....	6½	PROVISIONS	
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½	Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid..... 12.50 to 13.00	
Fancy.....	8 to 15	" Am. Plate..... 12.50 to 13.00	
HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.		" Ex. Plate, "..... 13.50 to 14.00	
Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	2.00 to 5.00	Pork, Mess, American..... 17.00 to 17.50	
" Gravensteins.....	3.50 to 5.00	" American, clear..... 18.00 to 19.00	
Oranges, new Jamaica.....	6.50	" P. E. I. Mess..... 17.00 to 17.50	
Lemons, per case.....	8.00	" P. E. I. Thin Mess..... 15.00 to 15.50	
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	5.00	" Prime Mess..... 12.00 to 12.50	
Onions, American, per lb.....	3½	Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island..... 12	
" Canadian.....	2½	" American..... 11 to 12	
Dates, boxes, new.....	5½ to 6	Hams, P. E. I., green..... none	
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	7 to 8	Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	12	BUTTER AND CHEESE.	
" small boxes.....	11 to 13	Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints..... 25	
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	none	" " in Small Tubs..... 20 to 22	
Pineapples, per doz.....	none	" Good, in large tubs, new..... 18 to 20	
Bananas, per bunch.....	1.50 to 2.50	" " old..... 7 to 10	
FISH FROM VESSELS.		" Store Packed & oversalted..... 10	
MACKEREL.		Canadian Township, new..... 20 to 22	
Extra.....	21.00 to 26.00	" Western..... 16 to 17	
No. 1.....	22.00 to 24.00	" " old..... 7 to 10	
" 2 large.....	20.00 to 22.00	Cheese, Canadian, new..... 10	
" 2 small.....	18.00 to 19.00	" Antigonish..... 10½	
" 3 large.....	17.00 to 18.00		
" 3 small.....	16.00 to 17.00		
Small.....	7.50		
HERRING.			
No. 1 Shore July.....	4.50 to 4.75		
No. 1, August, Round.....	2.75 to 3.10		
" September.....	2.75 to 3.10		
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	none		
Bay of Islands, Split.....	2.25 to 2.50		
" Round.....	none		
ALWIVES, per bbl.....	3.00 to 3.25		
CODFISH.			
Hard Shore.....	4.25 to 4.50		
Bank.....	4.00 to 4.25		
Bay.....	4.00 to 4.25		
SALMON, No. 1.....	18.00 to 19.00		
HADDOCK, per qtl.....	2.75 to 3.00		
HAKE.....	2.00 to 2.25		
PASK.....	2.00 to 5.1		
COLLOCK.....	1.50		
HAKK SOUNDS, per lb.....	12½		
COD OIL A.....	25		

INCOGNITO.

OR, IS SHE FAIR FOR ME?

(Continued.)

There is not even a care-taker to curtail your freedom and whine for fees. Whatever the crumbling Norman remains possess of venerable beauty may be enjoyed in that solitude which is the fitting corollary of decay. A melancholy place for autumn winds to howl through, or winter's frosts to rime, but in summer sunshine breathing only poetry and rest.

The picnicing trio sat down to their repast in excellent spirits, and did ample justice to the good things prepared for their delectation by the *Burghley Arms* cook. Over their champagne Delgardie told tales of his sketching tramps in Spain, and Mrs. Mornington related anecdotes of celebrated people she had known when she was a girl.

Ellice did not talk much, but her face sparkled with animation, and her merry laugh never failed to break forth at every joke, startling the lizards basking on the sunny wall behind her and making the birds, balanced on sprays of the berry-bearing bramble, take precipitate flight.

The warmth and the unwonted exposure to the open air had the natural effect of making the convalescent invalid very sleepy; and whilst she dozed on a pillow of wraps, her granddaughter wandered with the artist about the castle grounds. They put their heads through casement windows, trellised with ivy; peered into vault-like chambers, tenanted by owls, and mounted "broken stair ways, where the feet stumbled as they seek to climb," into the ruinous old watch-tower, which commanded all the country round.

What was their conversation meanwhile? Not of the sort a pen could report! Fragmentary words half audible, tailless sentences finished by speaking looks; eloquent bubbles breaking on the ocean of the unspeakable! Let those who have been in love interpret these things, for they belong to the language of the heart.

Of love itself not a word was spoken, however. Neither Delgardie nor Ellice felt the need of being explicit—yet; but they would have liked that afternoon to be unending.

"Must we go back already!" they exclaimed together, as the *Burghley Arms* coachman, who had been sent on to Stonitowe village to rest and feed himself and his horse, appeared punctual to his orders at the entrance of the enclosure.

"Already! why is it four o'clock!" remonstrated Mrs. Mornington, who had been wishing for the last quarter of an hour that she had a cup of tea. It is so difficult for December to enter into the sentiments of May.

When they were all re-established in the carriage, and rolling smoothly down the grassy lane which connects Stonitowe ruins with Stonitowe road, the memory of what Delgardie had said to her the day before suddenly recurred to Mrs. Mornington's mind. She leaned forward and, lowering her voice to a pitch inaudible to the man on the driver's seat, said: "I hope you have not forgotten that you have a favor to ask me this afternoon. 'If it is anything in my power to grant you may be sure it is granted already.' 'You are too good,' murmured the artist, whom this reminder seemed to have startled inexpressibly, 'unless Miss Mornington proves very obdurate, I think it is in your power.'"

Ellice cast a startled glance at the speaker, whilst a geranium flush rose to her cheeks.

"What is it?" questioned her grandmother, rather tremulously.

"I want you to allow Miss Ellice—if she is herself willing—to sit to me for the chief figure in my picture, *The Orphans' Sunday*."

Delgardie was to a certain extent prepared for a denial, but not for the horrified alarm to which on hearing his proposition the elder lady became a prey. "Oh!" she cried, clasping her hands. "I might have foreseen this; and it is impossible—impossible!"

"I had no idea you would object so strenuously to such a simple thing," said Delgardie, pale with pique and disappointment. "I had a duchess in my last *genre* picture."

Mrs. Mornington did not appear to understand the implied sneer. "You do not know what you ask!" she exclaimed with an emphasis far more of fear than pride. "The consequences to Ellice would be terrible."

"We should have to go away, grandmamma," interposed Ellice, who was trembling like a leaf.

The painter was too paralysed with surprise to say anything. There was a dull pause in which dismay was depicted on all the countenances a few minutes before so cheerful and calm. Meanwhile the lane entered a nut-wood, and no one but the coachman saw two gentlemen with guns over their shoulders studying a defaced sign-post which stood at the junction of the lane with the road. At a gesture from one of them the man pulled up.

"We have got separated from our party and lost our way," said the sportsman who had signed the driver to stop. "Can you put us right to Little Burghley?"

Though the speaker's words took the form of a request, his tone was that of command, and his manner of totally ignoring the occupants of the hired carriage, which he had taken upon him to stop without their leave, was arrogant in the extreme.

Delgardie's suppressed irritation flamed out in an angry order to the coachman "to drive on and not to stop again without his permission." With insolent slowness the sportsman turned his eyes to the rear of the carriage, and instantaneously followed a *tableau* which to Delgardie was a fearful revelation. As his glance fell upon the two ladies the expression of the sportsman's face changed rapidly from sneering indifference to eager and malignant triumph.

"Ha! I thought I should find you at last!" he exclaimed menacingly. "How pleased you both seem!"

Ellice gazed at him without moving, with an expression on her face of the most deadly and agonising terror. But the other woman, starting up as if she had been moved by a spring, clutched the driver by the shoulder, shrieking, "Forward in Heaven's name! More than life is at stake!"

The coachman's start of affright communicated itself to the horse, who, translating the sharp jerk of his head into a gratuitous insult, made a precipitate plunge, and then darted off at a prodigious rate down the inclining road. The sportsman had only time to jump aside with an oath, whilst Ellice fell backward in her grandmother's arms fainting.

To Delgardie all he had witnessed seemed like an evil dream. The nut-wood had passed out of sight, and the bolting horse had fallen back into his usual pace upon the level road before he fully realised that it was fact. Against all hints of evil he had trusted in that venerable appearance of dignified age—that perfect smile of pure and virtuous youth, and this was the end!

He was too stupefied by the shock he had received to have any perception of Ellice's state; or to think of offering aid; and Mrs. Mornington seemed equally oblivious of him. There was a look of concentrated and despairing resolve about her rigid old face as she bent over her granddaughter, alternately fanning her bare head and holding her pocket salts to her nostrils.

The girl revived before they entered Stamford, but she seemed incapable of uttering a word. Outside Suffolk House they parted after a few formal syllables. Delgardie was too proud to ask an explanation, and they were either too proud or too self-convicted to offer one.

Mr. Huish, returning from his customary Wednesday recreation in the testifying line down a steep wall-bound lane that leads from the Saint Martin Hill Methodist chapel to the bridge of that name, was surprised midway by the apparition of a gentleman seated on the low wall and smoking a cigar. His surprise was increased when the stranger, accosting him by name, announced that he had been waiting there a quarter of an hour to have a word with him.

"Huish! yes, that is my name, sir. A name of good odor in Stamford, as I humbly hope. Tailor and outfitter by trade, sir, and yours to command."

This much the ground tenant of Suffolk House, his hat held respectfully in the air, whilst his cunning little eyes ran over the stranger's attire and appraised from its costliness the depth of the wearer's pocket.

"I am glad to hear it, Mr. Huish, for I wish to speak to you on business," said the stranger, in the tone of one used to command services instead of sue for them.

"On business! your honor, yes, this way," eagerly exclaimed the tailor, pointing down hill, and evidently under the impression that Heaven had rewarded his hiestronic efforts in the evening by sending this undoubtedly rich customer to waylay him.

"My business is not with the tailor, Mr. Huish, but with the philanthropist," responded the stranger.

"The—the what, sir?" stammered the disappointed tradesman, turning a blank look and a dropped jaw on his colloquist.

"The man who is willing to accept a little of the dross called gold in consideration for rendering service to an afflicted fellow-creature."

It would be hard to say which was most prominent, the sneer or the smile on the lips which offered this cynical explanation; but Mr. Huish noticed neither. His attention concentrated on the word "gold," and never swerved therefrom.

"I'm but a needy man, sir," he snivelled, "and the support of the 'cause' is put upon me as a deacon and swallows up all my small savings in the plate from Sabbath to Sabbath, so that——"

"A sovereign or two easily and safely earned would not be objected to in a general way, eh?" interposed the stranger, with his sneer in full play. "Well, that is what your sister-in-law gave me to understand. You've got a brother in the theatrical way up in London, haven't you?"

Mr. Huish hesitated, a little flabbergasted evidently by reference to a relationship about which he was accustomed to uplift hands of pious horror among his brother testifiers.

"Poor Tom," he sighed, "I fear he's one of them, sir, who have loved too well this present world with its pomps and shows and starved his poor soul."

"Perhaps it is by way of compensation then that he overfeeds his body," was the scoffing response. "However, that is a difficulty you must settle between you; for I have something more important to discuss. Is that building at the top of the hill the only dwelling about?"

"That's a chapel, sir, our Bethel, and precious in the sight of many a Stamfordite as his spiritual cradle," replied the tailor unctuously. "There's not a dwelling house on this side of the hill."

"I'm glad to hear it," rejoined the stranger, taking his arm and turning him round. "If the 'spiritual cradle' is empty, as I suppose it is at this hour of night, there can be no objection to our confiding our little transaction to its walls. Let us walk up hill, Mr. Huish, and meanwhile you shall tell me—all in the way of pleasant chat, you know—who and what the people are who rent the first and second floors of Suffolk House."

"They're separate parties, sir," answered the tailor cautiously. "Well tell me about them separately, and begin with the ladies. When did they come here, who do they visit with, and what were they doing when you left home?"

"The ladies, sir," repeated Mr. Huish gingerly, "it goes against my feelings as a church member to meddle with the weaker vessel whether by testimony or action, if——"

"If it is not in a worthy and lawful cause you mean to say," interposed the gentleman, slipping a sovereign into the hand nearest him.

"Yes, thank you, sir, that's what I meant. There's so many wolves in sheep's clothing, like that young painting gent on the top floor, going about seeking whom they may devour, that a honest man's afeared of having his head bit off if he ventures to say a word. Oh, I do assure you, sir, I should have warned the young lady against him, which it's easy to see he's snaring her like a bird in the net of a fowler, and had her out on a picnic all day, and not been back half an hour, but out she goes again—both of 'em in fact."

"The artist and the girl?" interjected the stranger quickly.

"No, he went home to his hotel. It was the old lady and the young 'un as went out, all of a hurry and a fluster, too. When I sees them go I says to myself in the words of Solomon, 'It is not in vain to spread a banquet to hungry birds.' They've got a taste of the good things of the world, and now they are running greedily down into the pit, where their foolishness shall fall on their own pates."

"Excuse me, I'm not very quick at translating metaphor," interposed Mr. Huish's companion, rather tartly; "where am I to understand the ladies went?"

"I didn't follow them, sir; I'm never a one for outstepping my discretion, but I take it they went to the *Burghley Arms*—to supper with the young artist."

"How long ago was that?"

"May be two hours, your honor."

The stranger pulled out his watch. It wanted three minutes of half-past nine. "If they have gone out to supper with a gentleman, and a lover, he'll manoeuvre to keep them till ten o'clock," he observed reflectively. Then after a pause he asked, "Have they a servant?"

The tailor replied in the negative, answering further that excepting himself and Mr. Delgardie, who did not sleep there, Mrs. Mornington and her granddaughter were the only occupants of the *Suffolk House*.

Upon hearing this intelligence a sudden idea darted into the stranger's head. Turning himself sharply round, and Huish with him, he said:

"The spiritual cradle is an uninviting edifice at night. On reflection I would rather make my confidence to you in your shop-parlor, Mr. Huish," and simultaneously, to his surprise and delight, the tailor found another gold piece slipping into his receptive palm.

CHAPTER VIII.

The day which opened in Paradise closed in Purgatory. The painter only found out how deeply he was in love with the girl he sought for his model, when he discovered that she was unworthy to become his wife. He spent the night in that "lover's hell," which to him hitherto had only been a poet's fiction.

The next morning, at the usual hour, he arrived at *Suffolk House*, undecided in his mind whether or no he would inquire after the Morningtons, but unable to keep away from the place. As he was going toward the stairs he heard a shuffling tread behind him, and a snuffling voice, which he at once recognized for that of Mr. Huish, exclaimed, "A good morning to you, Mr. Delgardie, sir, and beggin' your pardin', but I'm that exercised in soul, sir, about our ladies that neither praying nor working will bring peace to my mind."

Delgardie's brow darkened unconsciously; but the reference to "our ladies" held him in arrest. "I don't understand you," he said stiffly.

Huish wheedled a little nearer, and his small eyes looked uncommonly cunning as he said, "Don't you, sir? and me, poor simple creature, been counting on you to make the crooked straight and the rough places plain. For I do assure you, sir, I've felt my soul drawed to them two forlorn ladies, like pelicans in the wilderness of this sinful world as you may say, that—"

"Suppose you drop mis-quoting scripture and come to the point," broke in Delgardie, savagely.

"Beg pardin', sir," whined the tailor, "but I was just a-goin' to say that yearning over them two lone females as I done, there was no taking bite or rest with them out all night and not come back this morning."

"What! do you mean to say that Mrs. and Miss Mornington went out again yesterday after I brought them home?" ejaculated the artist, whom this intelligence had turned deadly pale.

"They went out, sir, that's sure," said he, "for I seen them with my own eyes, as I chanced to be reading my hymn-book by the winder; and though I am not the man to pry into one's business, I said to myself as surelie they had had enough pleasuring for one day. But the most misfortinit part of it," continued Mr. Huish, "was they hadn't been gone an hour when there come a gentleman all of a hurry wanting to see them."

Delgardie gave a slight start. "What was he like?" he demanded hurriedly.

"La', sir!" said his suave lips, "w'it bein' a bit dusk, and me not takin' pertickler notice, I shouldn't like to say too much for fear o' fallin' into the vice of lyin'. Belike you might be sich a one yerself in a matter o' fifteen years. Quite the gentleman he was." So much so indeed, that recognizing a congenial spirit in the virtuous tailor, he had offered him five pounds to give him admittance to the apartments of the absent ladies, where he lay in wait till midnight, vainly hoping for their return. But Mr. Huish refrained from mentioning this conclusive proof of his gentility.

A minute afterwards the artizan and the artist separate in mutual disappointment.

(To be Continued.)

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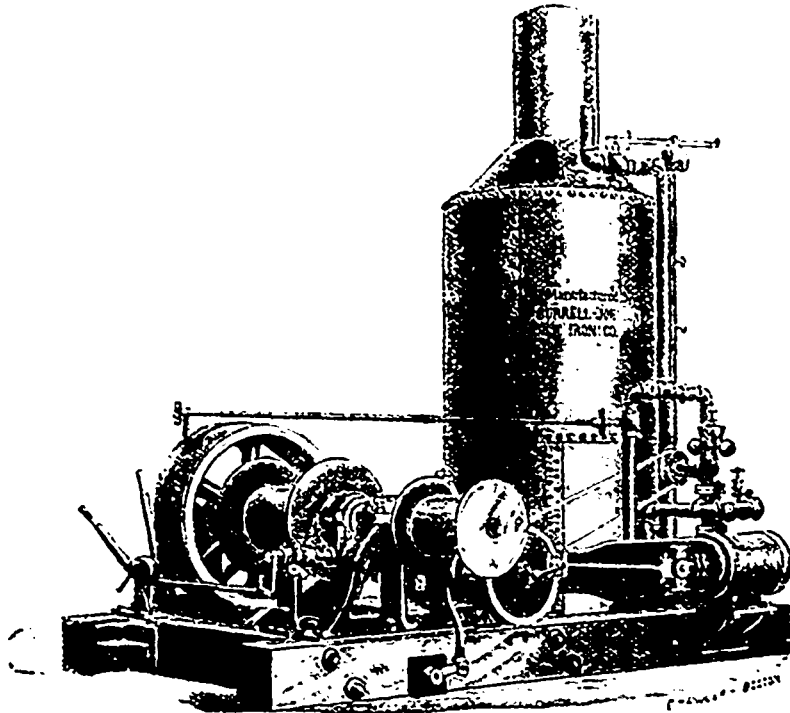
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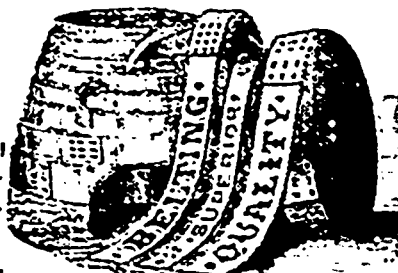
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MINING.

CARIBOO.—Mr. D. Touquoy, of Moose River Mines, was in the city last week and brought with him his usual monthly gold brick, weighing in this instance 45½ oz. gold.

LOWER STEWIACKE.—R. M. Holdsworth, of Shubenacadie, and others have taken up large blocks of areas at Lower Stewiacke reported to contain rich conglomerates.

BROOKFIELD CONGLOMERATES.—The Commissioner of Mines has heard the rival claimants for areas in this district, and we trust that a speedy settlement of conflicting interests may be arrived at. There was quite an array of counsel on both sides, which goes to show that great value is placed on these immense conglomerate deposits. A mill test of some tons of the ore from Panabrook is now being made at Cariboo, and we hope to have the result in time for our next issue. Low grade ores are receiving great attention just now in California, and the rather astonishing statement is made that quartz carrying gold to the maximum value of \$2 per ton can be mined and reduced at a profit. This statement appeared in the columns of the *Mining and Scientific Press*, and in answer to a correspondent asking for more detailed information that journal continued its comments as follows:—

"Not generally can the gold bearing quartz of California be mined and milled with profit if it yields no more than \$2 per ton. Still we have large quantities of quartz that form an exception to the general rule, this material occurring usually in the broad porphyritic belts that run with the mother lode. We have made inquiry of Mr. Ireland, state mineralogist, as to the probable extent of these deposits, and are informed that they are of greater magnitude than has generally been supposed. Until recently very little has in fact been known about these porphyritic belts, save even of our best informed miners having looked upon them as appendages of the great central ore channel that traverses the country from Mariposa to Placer counties, a distance of nearly 70 miles.

"During the past summer Mr. Ireland, as superintendent of the State Mining Bureau, has had the mother lode with all its accompaniments carefully examined from end to end; and it is probable that the report of the expert having charge of that work will prove a revolution as regards the leading features of this, the largest ore-bearing zone in the world. This report to appear in the next volume issuing from the *State Mining Bureau*, will establish that there occurs on and in the vicinity of the California mother lode many million tons of \$2 ore, the most of which exist under conditions that will admit of its being handled with profit.

"Comparing the facilities that exist in California for utilizing low grade ores with those found in Australia, the business stands like this: Capital and labor are cheaper there than here; our machinery, as a whole, is better than their's, we have also the advantage as regards wood and water for supplying motive power, timber for making lumber, etc., the metallurgical process in use being in both countries much the same. Cheap transportation is another element in our favor, there being more railroads in California extending in or near the mining districts than in Australia, those districts being in that country situated farther from the seaboard and navigable rivers than here. Everything considered, there is no doubt but we can handle a lower grade gold-bearing quartz than can be done by the people of the Antipodes or of any large gold-producing country."

If ore carrying \$2.00 worth of gold to the ton can be actually mined and reduced at a profit in California the conglomerates of the Stewiacke Valley, which if reports are correct yield from 4 to 5 dwts. to the ton, are destined to make that region the most famous gold producing district in the world. We have great advantages over California in cheaper labor, cheaper transportation and cheaper fuel and water power. Our mill men are experienced, and our mining machinery manufactured in the Province is of the best description. The conglomerates are easily worked, in fact may be quarried out on a large scale, thus reducing the expenses to a minimum. With all these advantages we should be able to mine and reduce ores more cheaply than California, and if \$2 ore will pay there, conglomerates yielding from \$4 to \$5 per ton should prove a bonanza here.

ALL THE GOLD IN THE WORLD.—In regard to money the popular notion is wonderfully erroneous, and seems to be founded on fairy stories, which speak recklessly of mountains of gold and silver and rooms full of guineas. To those people who think that all the gold in the world, if gathered in one heap, would make a respectable-sized mountain, it would be a surprise to hear that it would not make a small hill. It is quite easy to find the figures which justify this conclusion. At the commencement of the Christian era there was in the world \$127,000,000 in gold. This is an estimate based on careful calculation, and must be nearly correct. But gold is very soft and wears away to an astonishing extent; in consequence, this amount had diminished to \$57,000,000 at the time America was discovered. Then it began to increase. Peru and Mexico added to the world's supply. California increased it still further, and finally came Australia and South Africa. With all these sources of supply, the amount of gold increased until at the present day it is estimated at \$6,000,000,000. Six billions of dollars. And is that not a mountain of gold, you ask? No, nothing like it. Taking gold at \$18 an ounce, which is below its coin value, a cubic inch is worth \$210, a cubic foot \$352,880, a cubic yard \$9,707,960. Thus the total amount of gold is about 613 cubic yards. Now suppose you had a room 24 feet each way—length, breadth and height—that is to say a cube of 24 feet. This cube will contain 651 cubic yards, within a fraction, and in this room you could put all the gold in the world! Of course the gold would have to be one solid mass, but even with that proviso, does it not seem almost incred-

itable? Yet it is absolutely true. As to silver, that is a different affair. In all the world there is probably a very respectable hill of silver, but all the gold, as you have seen, might be easily stored in an ordinary dwelling.

NEW FIND AT MILLISIC.—Mr. Jos. Zink, who has been doing much work on his gold mining property during the past season, was successful in striking a rich lead one day last week. The lead is said to be about two feet in width and the quartz is well filled with gold. The property on which the new find was made is known as the Fracliek property and we are informed by persons who have seen the lead that it is without doubt the best looking lead in the district, and we hope ere long that some company of capitalists may be induced to invest the necessary funds for the erection of a suitable plant to extract the precious metal.—*Bridgewater Enterprise.*

GOLD ITEMS—A piece of quartz about the size of a person's hand, came up on a tub from one of the shafts on the Rosignol Mine, Whiteburn, as we were talking to the dockman on Thursday last, which we judge contained one quarter its weight in gold.

In the office of the Royal Mine, Whiteburn, formerly the Parker Douglas property, we were shown some rock which will make the stockholders happy, or we lose a guess.

Mr. Hugh Bradley, watchman at the Queens Co. (formerly McGuire) Mine, Whiteburn, is at present the custodian (until the mill starts up) of a number of boxes of tempting looking sights of gold, mixed evenly through the quartz.

We are reliably informed that very rich quartz has been taken out at the Parker Douglass Mine, Molega, this week.

Messrs. Connant, Harlow and Viditor, who have been prospecting on their property between Brookfield and Molega, inform us that the quartz is shewing very rich. The gold is in slate and quartz mixed.

We hear that the Dunbrack Lead at Pleasant River is something very excellent.—*Gold Hunter.*

EDISON TURNS MINER—Thomas A. Edison, the wizard of Menlo Park, is the latest American who has turned his attention to the Sable nickel district. Officials of the Canadian geological survey state that the great inventor will shortly begin to develop mining properties adjacent to the mines opened by the Standard Oil Company. The inventor has bonded thousands of acres near Sudbury, in various sections of which the outcropping of nickel is very promising. Mr. Burn, Edison's expert, confirmed the opinion of the geological survey that the Canadian nickel region is the richest mining district in the world. The Edison people claim to have discovered a process by which the nickel ore can be treated very inexpensively, leaving a large margin of profit. The astounding statement is made that every dollar invested in the mines brings a return of \$4 profit per month, and Mr. Burn, has already examined various mica mines, the product of which will be utilized for electrical purposes.

CONSUMPTION CURE.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 520 Power Street, Rochester, N. Y.

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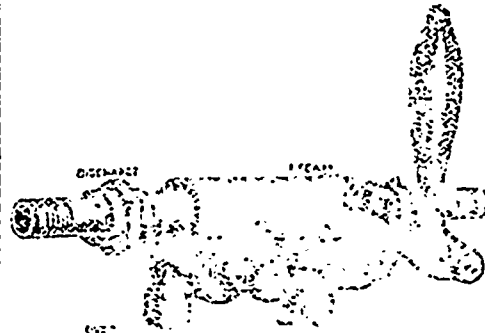
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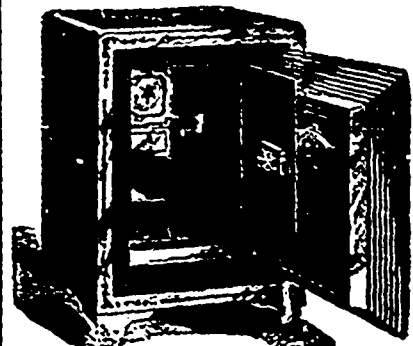
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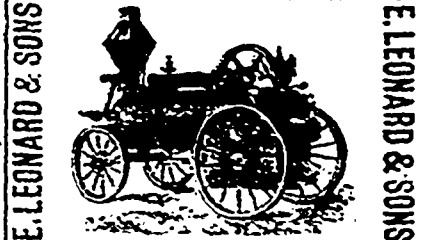
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AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE.

It is marvelous how many different complaints it will cure. Its strong point lies in the fact that it acts quickly. Healing all Cuts, Burns and Bruises like Magic. Relieving all manner of Cramps, Chills, Lameness of Muscles or Stiff Joints and Strains.

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GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

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A New Discovery, that Relieves and Cures the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigour and Failing Manhood.

This remedy Absolutely Cures the most obstinate cases, when all other treatments have failed. They do not injure Digestion, but impart New Life, Strength and Energy in a quick & harmless manner.

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 - 300 Dozen Pale and Brown Sherry.
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 - 20 Thousand Choice Havana Cigars.
 - 300 Bbls. Bass & Younger's Ale, Pils. and Qts.
- JAS. SCOTT & CO.
TELEPHONE No. 243.

THE GARTERS AGAIN.

The agitation of the garter question has begun afresh, now that the lady superintendent of the Oswego Normal School has thrown down the gauntlet by forbidding her pupils to wear the old-fashioned garter. Every woman knows all her reasons for such a proceeding. Every woman understands how circulation is hindered by the wicked tight bands about the leg; how, if circulation is retarded, the brain power is lessened by lack of blood to nourish it; how insufficiency of blood nourishment weakens the moral power to resist evil and develop good—in short—how the mistaken woman who wears a garter will end in physical, mental and moral ruin. For garters, though they look harmless, are precursors of disease, idiocy and depravity. However, that wasn't the reason fair woman abandoned them, but simply because she found out that they spoiled the shapeliness and sloping contour of her slender leg, and so she was quite willing to be hygienic and fix up a garter that should fasten about her waist, her neck, over her ears, anywhere to save the ugly depressions made by the tight elastic bands above or below the knee. If the lady superintendent would present that idea to her girl pupils, according to the improved normal methods, illustrated by object teaching, she would have no further trouble with the garter.

And improvements have been made upon the first stocking-supporter idea, until now you can buy the silken straps made up with solid silver catches and clasps and depending from a satin girdle with a solid silver buckle, the whole arrangement tinted in palest heliotrope, rose or turquoise.

These solid silver clasps would make the method a success if anything could, but there seems to be as much depravity lurking in the sterling fastenings as in those of baser metal, and they perversely slip just at the wrong instant. There's many a Waterloo in girlhood for which the treachery of the garter is responsible. And that dainty little girdle how it will slip and slide, and the stocking with it, until the latter twists off the knee entirely, just as inconsiderately as the cheapest muslin band that was ever constructed.

But a philosophic woman, with the wise reasoning of a Newton, has devised a double-barrelled arrangement whose chief ingenuity lies in its simplicity, and which may be depended upon with the certainty of rain on moving day. She anchors the whole business to her corsets, and the average woman's corset, though dreadfully loose, you know—so loose that she can put her two hands inside it without loosening the strings—doesn't slip much. From the bottom which secures it to the corset fall two straps of the best silk rubber, of lengths easily adjusted to the length of the stocking, and to this strap buckles a tape holding the fastener. Now, the point of all this is:—If one treacherous buckle slips, or wicked clasp loosens, or faithless strap sever, there's the other, taut and trim, to do duty in its place. It's like the fifth wheel to an artillery waggon, always ready for an emergency.

But the woman who feels that her trials are ended now that this suspender has been invented, which it seems perfectly absurd to think no one invented before, will find herself already plunged in fresh complications, for at the Ladies' Athletic Club and at the School of Beauty they will not have a corset or a stocking suspender worn. All the sweet girls who are to be moulded by the various systems into greater physical beauty than Phidias gave his Venus must wear a woven-wire spiral garter, for don't you know, "it is very unhygienic to suspend the weight of anything about your waist, and unhygienic conditions invariably produce deficient mental and moral, as well as physical, deteriorations."

And there you are again with disease, idiocy and depravity staring you in the face if you keep your stockings up. I've heard of one lady who tried to accomplish the feat by wearing the spiral garter. She wore two pairs, one above the knee and one below it, pinned them to her stockings so that they wouldn't fall when they unclasped, and when she was going out in the wind she put on the old supporters for fear of accident. Now, it would appear that if the woman of the nineteenth century is to live out her allotted days in the full possession of all her faculties undepraved and blameless she must fasten her stockings up to the cuticle with glue or fishhooks, or else wear the kind of stockings that she would need a chorus girl or ballet dancer to teach her how to adjust and fasten about her waist.—N. Y. Sun.

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"You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences." "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time, nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

Sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, Cough or Severe Cold I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commands it is the stimulating power of the Hypophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's, in plain wrapper. Be sure you get the genuine.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

THE BRAS D'OR STEAM NAVIGATION COM'Y, (LIMITED.)

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
On and after JUNE 9th the Large and well Furnished STEAMER

MARION will leave Port Mulgrave for Sydney and intermediate ports in the Bras D'Or Lakes every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY on arrival of I. C. R. train, due at 22. Railway time, RETURNING will leave Sydney on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at 1 p.m., connecting with Express Train leaving Mulgrave for the West at 10.20 Railway time. The well known favorite Steamer NEPTUNE will leave Mulgrave for Sydney via St. Peter's Canal and East Bay on arrival of the train, DAILY, RETURNING same night, in time for Morning Train. The beautiful Steamer MAGNOLIA will run on the Lake between WHYCOMAGH & LITTLE BRAS D'OR, via HADDECK, as usual. Tickets can be purchased at the Ticket Offices of the I. C. Railway, and all information given at office of
J. W. GORHAM & CO.
Halifax, N. S. AGENTS.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

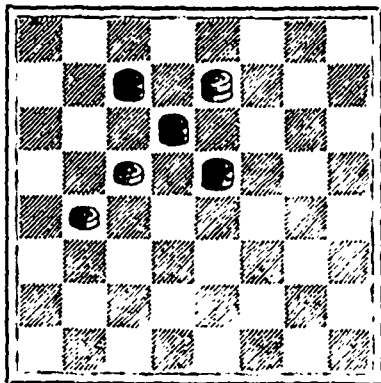
SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 192.—The position was: black men 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 14, 16, 28; white men 5, 11, 12, 13, 19, 21, 23, 30, king 1; black to play and win. As we have received no solutions to this problem, are we to believe that all the Nova Scotia players, including even "Wolfville," are unable to solve it?

2—6	14—18	24—20	16—11
11—2	23—7	23—18	15—10
6—9	4—8	20—16	11—16
13—6	30—26	17—13	
3—8	32—27	16—11	black
12—3	21—17	13—9	wins.
28—32	27—24	11—16	
19—12	26—23	18—15	

being No. 233 in Lyman's "Book of Problems."

Black kings 6, 10, 15.



White men 14, 17, king 7.
White to play and draw.

To the above next problem we ask for solutions from all—especially from those who have not sent solutions to the last two problems preceding this. We are anxious, as said last week, to ascertain how much, if any, interest is taken in this column. We should, therefore, be pleased if our checkerists, who have tried the problems and failed to reach the solutions, would drop us a line each stating the fact, thus showing that they maintain their interest in the game.

A DOCTOR'S CONFESSION.

"Humbug? Of course it is. The so-called science of medicine is a humbug and has been from the time of Hippocrates to the present. Why the biggest crank in the Indian tribes is the medicine man."

"Very frank was the admission,

especially so when it came from one of the biggest young physicians of the city, one whose practice is among the thousands, though he has been graduated but a few years," says the Buffalo Courier. "Very cozy was his office too, with its cheerful grate fire, its Queen Anne furniture, and its many lounges and easy chairs. He stirred the fire lazily, lighted a fresh cigar, and went on."

"Take the prescriptions laid down in the books and what do you find? Poisons mainly, and nauseating stuffs that would make a healthy man an invalid. Why in the world science should go to poisons for its remedies I cannot tell, nor can I find anyone who can."

"How does a doctor know the effect of his medicine?" he asked. "He calls, prescribes, and goes away. The only way to judge would be to stand over the bed and watch the patient. This cannot be done. So, really, I don't know how he is to tell what good or hurt he does. Some time ago, you remember, the Boston Globe sent out a reporter with a stated set of symptoms. He went to eleven prominent physicians and brought back eleven different prescriptions. This just shows how much science there is in medicine."

There are local diseases of various characters for which nature provides positive remedies. They may not be included in the regular physician's list, perhaps, because of their simplicity, but the evidence of their curative powers is beyond dispute. Kidney disease is cured by Warner's Safe Cure, a strictly herbal remedy. Thousands of persons, every year, write as

does H. J. Gardiner, of Pontiac, R. I., August 7th, 1890:

"A few years ago I suffered more than probably ever will be known outside of myself, with kidney and liver complaint. It is the old story—I visited doctor after doctor, but to no avail. I was at Newport, and Dr. Blackman recommended Warner's Safe Cure. I commenced the use of it and found relief immediately. Altogether I took three bottles, and I truthfully state that it cured me."



**"THE EYES HAVE IT."
IF YOU ARE IN NEED**

of anything in the Eye Glasses, or kind, designed to the right, I can

I can fit any the nearsighted the over taxed I refer to those who have patronized me for testimony.

Are glasses good? Are prices low? Is sight helped?

THE EYES HAVE IT.

W. H. BANNISTER,
OPTICIAN,
(Graduate of New York Optical College.)
136—GRANVILLE STREET—136
HALIFAX, N. S.

GAME 19—"Dundee."

Improvement by William Taylor, of Dundee, on the third game in the match between Messrs. Freeman and Heffner.

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

* Mr. Taylor claims this as an improvement on their play.

PROBLEM 194.

By W. C. PARSONS, of Boston, Mass.,

Are You Fortified?

Your health is a citadel. The winter's storms are

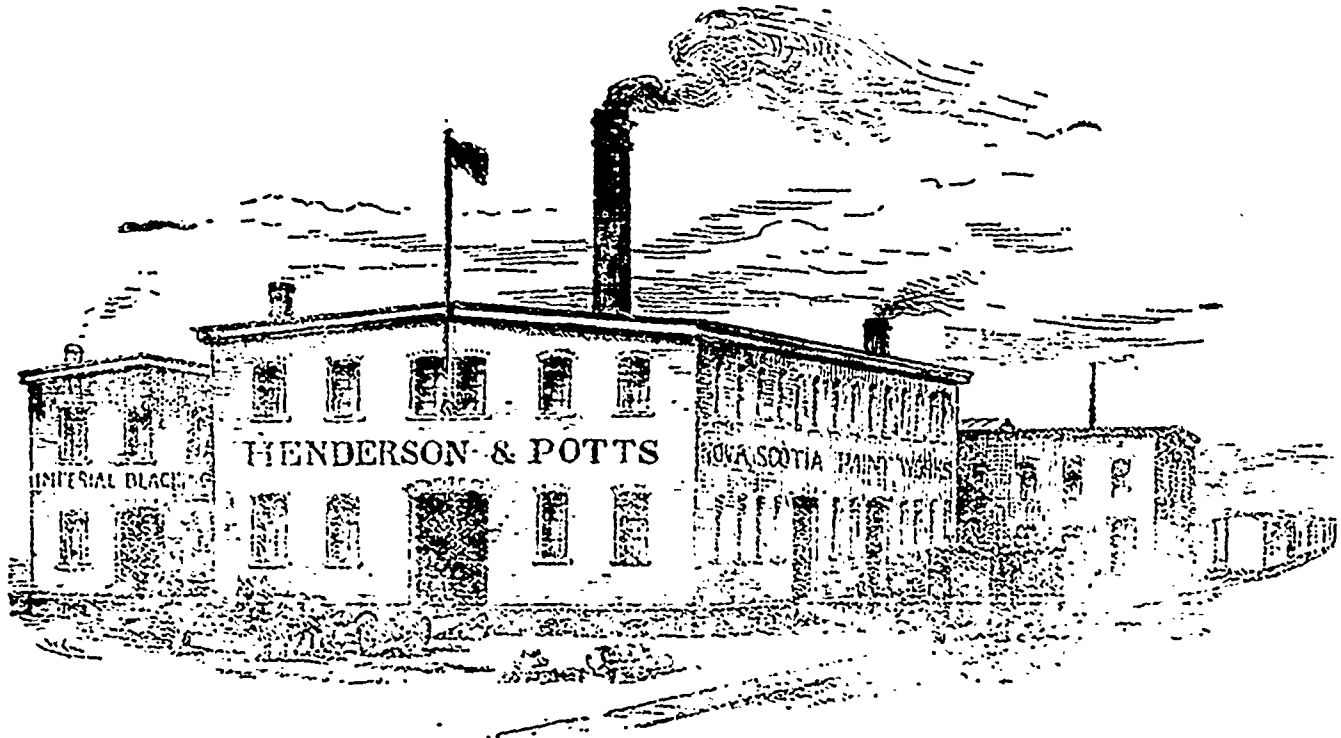
the coming enemy. You know that this enemy will sit down for five long months outside this citadel, and do its best to break in and destroy. Is this citadel garrisoned and provisioned? The garrison is your constitution. Is it vigorous or depleted? How long can it fight without help? Have you made provision for the garrison by furnishing a supply of **SCOTT'S EMULSION** of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda? It restores the flagging energies, increases the resisting powers against disease; cures Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Anæmic and Wasting Diseases (especially in Children), keeps coughs and colds out, and so enables the constitution to hold the fort of health. **Palatable as Milk.**



SPECIAL.—Scott's Emulsion is non-secret, and is prescribed by the Medical Profession all over the world, because its ingredients are scientifically combined in such a manner as to greatly increase their remedial value.

CAUTION.—Scott's Emulsion is put up in salmon-colored wrappers. Be sure and get the genuine. Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Manufacturing Chemists, New York and Belleville. All Druggists.

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White Lead, Zinc White, Colored Paints, Copper Paint, Marine Liquid Paints,
Putty, Pure Liquid House Paints, Handy Colors in Small Tins.

CARRIAGE GLOSS PAINTS.

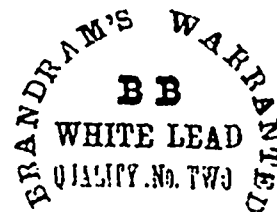
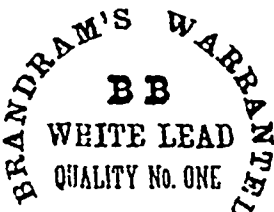
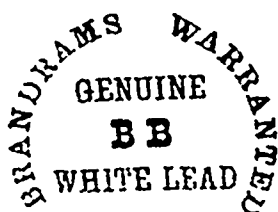
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