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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER 6, 1891.

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## THE CRITIC,

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

After considerable deliberation over the appointment of a Superintendent of Education, it was announced on Tuesday that the Government had chosen Principal A. H. McKay, of the Halifax County Academy, for the position. This appointment will meet with approval from all quarters. We heartily congratulate the new Superintendent upon his promotion.

The people of St. John have done themselves honor in erecting a monument to the brave young man Fred Young, who sacrificed his life a year ago while trying to save a comrade from drowning. The monument was handed over to the city by the contractors on October 30th in the presence of between 2,000 and 3,000 people. It is situated on Kings Square, and cost upwards of \$3,000.

The memorial album which the Toronto *Empire* is this year presenting as a premium to its subscribers will be highly appreciated by all admirers of the late Sir John A. Macdonald. It contains fifteen handsome engravings including two portraits of the dead chieftain, one of the Baroness Macdonald, of Earncliffe, and one of Sir John's mother, as well as views of Earncliffe, the funeral procession, the grave, the interior and exterior of Westminster Abbey, London, where the memorial service was held, and the interior and exterior of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, in which a memorial tablet is to be erected. The album is a fine piece of work, and will be valued as a souvenir of our late Premier.

The trouble between Chili and the United States is not unlikely to become serious. All through the civil war the United States appeared to favor the President, and the part she played is deeply resented by the now victorious Congress. Minister Egan is naturally not on good terms with the Junta on account of several differences of opinion, and may at any moment be presented with his passport, in which case it is not improbable that Chili will strike the first blow by attacking the cruiser *Baltimore*. A party of sailors from this ship were recently set upon and beaten, one of them being killed, by a mob in Valparaiso, and upon remonstrance being offered by Minister Egan the Chilean Government replied that judicial investigation is secret in Chili, and that until the time arrives to disclose the result of inquiry it cannot admit that the disorders at Valparaiso or the silence of the department should appear as an expression of unfriendliness towards the government of the United States, which might put in peril the

friendly relations between the countries. Meanwhile the United States is determined to satisfy its outraged dignity, and is waiting a reasonable time for the inquiry to result in something, while on the other hand animosity towards the United States is not abating in Chili. An offensive toast, "destruction to the North American Republic," is said to have been proposed at a ball in Valparaiso recently at which a number of Englishmen were present. The Englishmen refused to drink the toast and it was withdrawn. England has been inclined to be friendly to the Congressional party, but the United States has a serious grievance in the Valparaiso outrage, and England will see fair play. It would be thought that Chili, just emerging from a bloody revolution, would have had enough of war, and as for the United States, she is not sufficiently equipped to engage in naval warfare even with Chili.

Every now and again the project of uniting the three Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island under one government comes up. THE CRITIC has always been in favor of this union, and has urged it many a time; and we are glad to see that it is being advocated in several quarters at present. In the older provinces of Canada they seem to think that advice on this subject from them heretofore has been met with discourtesy from us, but, however that may be, there are many dwellers by the sea who would be glad if the expense of maintaining three governors, three governments, three legislative councils and three assemblies for a total population of 808,905, could be reduced by substituting one government for the three provinces. Sir Charles Tupper in 1865 made an earnest attempt to effect this union, but it fell through, and now, although the larger federation of Canadian provinces has to some extent removed the pressing need of Maritime union, it is still required, and as the *Toronto Mail* says, "The party that will take it up will do itself and the country some service." The saving in expense would not be the only or the greatest advantage to be secured by the union. The additional importance and dignity attached to representatives from one large province would tell at Ottawa in a manner that would be gratifying. The chief difficulties in the way lie in local prejudices and in each province having a decided objection to giving up its capital. This might be overcome by having the parliament house of each province used in turn, but it would be better once for all to have one seat of government and have it of some importance. The *Toronto Week* appears to think that the sea-board section of the Dominion has managed not only to hold its own, but to secure a good deal more than its own share of influence at Ottawa. We have certainly sent some influential men there, who have taken prominent places in the government of the Dominion, but we fail to see that they have secured more advantages for us than we deserve. If it be possible that greater ends may be achieved by union, then speed the day.

Self interest is one of the strongest lovers in the transaction of business, but when Governments are called upon to legislate so as to further the self interest of the few to the detriment of the many, it is time to call a halt, and ask the Government for an accounting. For centuries gold has been the standard of value for exchange, and its worldwide recognition as such is fully illustrated in the international commerce of the globe; but some misguided and self-interested parties in the United States are now endeavoring to force the Government of that country to legally adopt both gold and silver as standards of value, the strange part being that while gold is to stand at its current value, that of silver is to be advanced to a premium of thirty per cent. In other words one dollar's worth of gold, when coined, is to be stamped by the Government as legal tender for one dollar, while seventy-five cents worth of silver is to be stamped by the Government as legal tender for one dollar. Mr Edward Atkinson, in the *October Forum*, points out that when a Government obliges its people to accept as legal tender for services or for debts due notes or coins which are of less value than their faces represent, it commits a fraud upon its citizens. He denounces the acts of legal tender as being of corrupt origin, and claims that if the Government would sweep these acts out of existence the free coinage of silver could be allowed without let or hindrance. He points out that while speaking of a pound in weight the pound avoirdupois is generally intended; there are two distinctive weights of this denomination, viz, the pound avoirdupois containing 7,000 grains, and the pound troy containing 5,760 grains. In like manner in many States when the rate of interest upon a loan is not mentioned the law states that six per cent. may be legally collected, but it does not prevent a contract being entered into for the payment of a lower or higher rate of interest. In the same way Mr. Atkinson believes that silver would soon find its proper level if all contracts were specific as to currency in which payments were to be made, with the understanding that when the currency was not specified the settlement should be made upon a gold basis of value.

Secretary Blaine is wont to refer to the States of South America collectively as Latin America, and the term is not inapplicable. Latin America has within it great possibilities and must within a few decades show great development. Its people have long been comparatively isolated from the rest of the world, and they have, so to speak, been out of the rut of modern civilization. This cannot last long. The era of railway building in South America has now fairly commenced, and as the continent has in proportion a greater extent of fertile country than any other portion of the globe its possibilities are simply beyond calculation.

To those who know of the big trees of California only by hearsay it seems almost incredible that from the trunk of a tree is to be carved out a complete railway car, with the exception only of the trucks, for exhibition at the World's Fair. The tree used will be about twenty-eight feet in diameter, and something over four hundred feet long. It will be sawed by hand to the required length, and hollowed out and polished inside, leaving the roof of the natural bark of the tree. This car made from one piece of wood will be unique, but we do not see how warping is to be avoided as it dries. Doubtless those who are preparing the exhibit know what they are about.

It is probable that St. John, N. B., will have a recount of its people, in order to see if the Dominion census in that city was correct or not. From all accounts the census of St. John must have been inaccurate either at the enumeration of 1881 or that of this year, and the Board of Trade of that city has asked the City Council to undertake a new count. Our readers are aware that we have never been satisfied with the census report of the population of Halifax, but although there are many who are one with us in this, no move has yet been made to test the accuracy of the count here. Our friends in St. John will most likely have their recount, and then if they find that the census figures erred by giving too small a population our city fathers will awaken to the necessity of looking after our standing among Canadian cities.

The Czar of Russia has at present a very large contract upon his hands, and if the Empire comes out of it intact it will be due more to external than to internal circumstances. The wholesale expulsion of the Jews, who were the money-lenders of Russia, has deprived the farmers of the wherewithal to harvest and ship their grain, and this added to a short crop has created the terrible famine of which we are now receiving but meagre reports. With his starving subjects in rebellion, his Jewish policy discredited and his foreign relations greatly strained, the Czar is obliged to float a heavy national loan, and is not a little disturbed to find that Russian credit is slowly but surely approaching zero. Russia has within itself the elements of a great empire, but until its people have an opportunity for self-government its national stability will be uncertain, and its influence running counter to the civilization of the age.

The suicide of General Boulanger on the grave of his mistress was a sad but fitting close to a career in which greed and power were the strong incentives. General Boulanger was married to a good and true wife, but his ambition for power and his unscrupulous use of public position stunted his manhood, dwarfed his patriotism and blighted his married life. Boulanger was carried into power by the people who fancied they had in him a military genius who would be able to lead France to victory and wipe out the disgrace of the Sedan; but Boulanger loved power rather than France, and from the moment of securing it used his utmost endeavors to further his own interests. Millions of francs were obtained by him from his mistresses, and millions more were secretly secured from the public treasury, all of which was expended corruptly to bring popularity and to advance Boulanger. And now this idol of the French people—this pretended hero and patriot—has sought in his exile the cowardly resort of a suicide, and has fallen upon his mistress' grave a victim to his own ambition, cupidity, immorality and cowardice.

For the past few years there has been a widespread agitation in the United States for an extension of the currency, in order to meet the demands of trade. It appears that in the United States the gold issue is almost six hundred million dollars, while the silver and note issue is fifty per cent greater, and yet only eight per cent of the entire business of the country is transacted in current coins or notes, the balance being done by cheques, drafts, etc. An increased issue of current coins or notes involves increased banking facilities, and Hon. M. D. Harter in the October number of the *Forum* deals with this vexed question very successfully. He proposes that the present Banking Act of the United States be extended so as to enable banks to deposit as security for their note circulation the bonds issued by states, counties, cities and railway corporations, as well as those already issued by the United States Government. In the event of banks offering these bonds they are to be allowed to issue notes to the extent of ninety per cent of their face value, the law providing that the bonds must be of five years standing, must be quoted in one or more exchanges at a premium of five per cent, and the interest upon them must have been paid promptly. When a bond depreciates or the interest is not paid, then the bank will be called upon by the comptroller of the treasury to replace the security in accordance with the law. If Mr. Harter's suggestions are adopted the cry of the silver kings for a dual standard of value will be forever hushed, and the banking system of the United States will have about it an element of stability, elasticity and permanence which at present it does not possess.

The Sultan of Turkey has long occupied an interesting position in European diplomacy, but just at present diplomatic interest is more than ever centered in him. As an offset to the triple alliance of Austria, Germany and Italy, Russia and France have made a compact for mutual defence, and the Sultan suddenly awakens to find that French and Russian diplomats take a lively interest in the affairs of the Turkish Empire, while the representatives of the triple alliance are equally anxious to secure the co-operation of His Imperial Majesty. The cause for this undue concern is not far to seek. Turkey has an army of 400,000 men, well equipped for war, and in the event of an appeal to arms Turkish co-operation with one side or the other might decide the result. Meanwhile the Sultan, fully alive to the importance of his position, accepts the blandishments of the diplomats, but for the present declines to take any definite action.

The forward movement of Methodism in the great city of London is now attracting world-wide interest. Finding that some of the methods of the Salvation Army were exceedingly attractive to the masses, and realizing the immense field which London offered for the work of evangelists, Messrs. Hewes and Piers have labored unceasingly to gain the ears and touch the hearts of London's "submerged tenth." Their success has been phenomenal. They have now eighty active male assistants and a band of eleven hundred lady volunteers, many of whom are the wives or daughters of wealthy London merchants. Thirteen large halls and chapels have been opened, and on Saturday evenings and Sundays standing room in these is difficult to obtain. In each of these places, one of which is Piccadilly, a fine band and large choir are in attendance, and the services are heartily taken part in by the congregation. The results of the forward movement are said to be almost miraculous, especially in the terrorized Whitechapel district, where a wholesale reformation has been accomplished.

When people make up their minds to pursue a certain course of action why cannot they be open and honest as to their motives and reasons for doing so. For instance, when a minister has a call to a larger congregation and salary than he has been enjoying, why does he consider it necessary to talk of greater opportunities for good, a wider sphere of usefulness, and the various phrases we all have heard so many times, when he would actually rise in the estimation of his friends by giving the real reason for making a change, which in most cases is the need or the wish for more money and a larger share of this world's comforts than he had been in receipt of before. A clergyman can marry; he usually does so, and has a family, which it is his duty to do his best for. Who then is to say a clergyman has no right to look at a call from a business as well as a spiritual point of view, only service should be first and payment second in his estimation. Other things being equal he has every moral right to obtain the best remuneration he can for his time, but we always like to hear a clergyman speak out fearlessly on such a subject, and not veil his motives with the transparent excuses so frequently made. A minister will doubtless regret parting from a congregation in which he has labored for a long time, but surely if he feels it his duty to his family to leave for a place where better payment can be procured he need only tell the truth about it. There might as well be an end to any hypocrisy in the matter, for if the move be made from base motives people will easily find it out. Honesty is the best policy in this as in many other affairs in life.

The Manitoba School Act passed in 1890 for the purpose of abolishing separate schools, by making everybody, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, liable to assessment for the maintenance of Public Schools, was, on October 28th, declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Canada. The history of the case is in brief as follows:—After the passing of the Act, the city of Winnipeg passed bye laws enforcing the assessment, and against this assessment a Roman Catholic ratepayer named Barrett appealed. The appeal came before Mr. Justice Killam, who sustained the bye-laws. From this decision an appeal was made to the Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba, where Judge Killam's decision was upheld, with one Judge dissenting. The case was then taken ostensibly by Barrett, but really by the Dominion Government to the Supreme Court, which resulted in the decision stated at the beginning of this paragraph. Chief Justice Ritchie gave lengthy reasons for the decision, with which all the Judges agreed. They held that the clause in the B. N. A. Act protecting the rights and privileges established by law in respect of denominational schools at the time of Confederation, was amended on being transcribed into the Manitoba Act of Union in 1871 by inserting the words "or practice" after the words "established by law," and that as there was a system of denominational schools established by practice in Manitoba at the time of the Union, the Act of 1890, compelling Roman Catholics to contribute to the support of Public Schools, and at the same time find the means of educating their children according to the religious belief, prejudiced and injuriously affected the privileges Catholics enjoyed by practice before the union with Canada, and is therefore *ultra vires*. The decision has been hailed with joy by Catholics, who fully expected this result, but the Government of Manitoba is determined to stand by the Act to the last, and will appeal to a higher tribunal. The Imperial Privy Council will be called upon to finally decide the matter at as early a day as possible, when it will be seen whether Manitoba is to have one school system or a troublesome religious division to deal with. It appears unlikely that the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada will be reversed, for those words "or practice" appear to settle the matter. It is a question not of equity but of law.

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## CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

## AN AUTUMN IDYL.

The drowsful dream of the sweet autumn time  
With its mildew, mould, and mellow,  
Comes glimmering on with show sublime,  
In robes of russet and yellow.  
The maples are dress'd in their gilded gowns;  
The mountains are clad in splendour;  
The dissonant dirge of the lazy lawns  
And the recollections tender,  
Of the lowing kine and the squealful swine  
And the boy with one suspender,  
Come broodlugly back to the bulging brain  
In the mazy, mild September.  
And the soft sunlight is serene delight  
To your good old Uncle Davy,  
As he saunte's swingingly up the lane  
For his buckwheat cakes and gravy.

The glareful glimr. of the golden-rod glows  
From fence-corners, field, and fallow,  
And clingingly close the wild aster grows  
With the Marguerite and mallow.  
The gamblesome goose by the fruit-field fence:  
The guinea-fowl back of the barn;  
The kitten that plays with a glee intense  
While grandmother winds the yarn:  
The plump pussy-cat by the back yard pump  
Sits languidly, lazily purring,  
And Clarissa Jane, by the old pine stump,  
The apple-butter is stirring.  
Oh, these are the sights and the soulful scenes  
That trippingly troop before us,  
With the wailful winds and shimmering sheens  
And the chirpful crickets' chorus.

**TWO KINDS OF WIND.**—Winding up makes a clock go, but it has an opposite effect upon an insolvent concern.

"Oh, isn't that a lovely rainbow?" "I—I hardly know," answered the æsthetic girl. "That may be machine-made rain."

**JEALOUS, OF COURSE.**—Bella.—Estelle is such a lucky girl. She was born with a gold spoon in her mouth.

Nell—Yes, and it must have been a tablespoon, too, I should judge.

**LIMITATION OF A THEORY.**—Ethel—"After marriage we two shall be one, shan't we, George?"

George—"Theoretically, though I doubt if they will make out the board bill that way."

**MIXED.**—A man went to a certain railway station in America to buy a ticket for a small village named Morrow, where a station has been opened only a few days previously. "Does this train go to Morrow?" asked the man, coming up to the ticket office in a great hurry, and pointing to a train on the line with steam up and every indication of speedy departure. "No; it goes to-day," replied the clerk curtly. He thought the man was "trying to be funny," as the saying goes. "But," rejoined the man, who was in a great hurry, "does it go to Morrow to-day?" "No, it goes yesterday, the week after next," said the other, sarcastically. "You don't understand me," cried the man, getting very much excited, as the engine gave the warning toot; "I want to go to Morrow." "Well, then," said the clerk sternly, "why don't you go to-morrow, and not come bothering here to-day? Step aside, please, and let that lady approach the window." "But, my dear sir," exclaimed the bewildered inquirer, "it is important I should be in Morrow to-day—" At this critical juncture, when there was some danger that the misunderstanding would drive both men frantic, an old official happened to appear, and straightened matters in less than a minute. The clerk apologised, the man got his ticket, and the train started for Morrow that day.

**A LAWYER BAFLED.**—Jim Webster was being tried for trying to bribe a colored witness, Sam Johnsing, to testify falsely.

"You say this defendant offered you a bribe of \$50 to testify in his behalf," said Lawyer Gouge to Sam Johnsing.

"Yes, sah."

"Now repeat precisely what he said, using his own words."

He said he would git me \$50 if I—"

"He can't have used those words. He didn't speak as a third person."

"No, sah; he tuck good keer dat dar was no third pussion present. Dar was only two—us two. Da defendant am too smart tor hab anybody listenin' when he was talking about his own reaklity."

"I know that well enough, but he spoke to you in the first person, didn't he?"

"I was de fust pussion myself."

"You don't understand me. When he was talking to you did he use the words, 'I will pay you \$50?'"

"No, boss; he didn't say nuffin about you payin' me \$50. Yore name wasn't mentioned, 'ceptin' dat he tole me of eber I got into a scrape dat you was de best lawyer in San Antonio to fool de judge and jury. In fac' you was de best lawyer in de town for coverin' up any kind of reskilty."

"You can step down."

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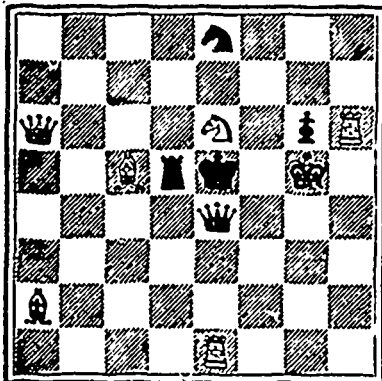
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## CHESS.

### PROBLEM No. 90.

From "Crumbs from the Chess board."  
By Charles A. Gilberg, New York.  
From *Montreal Gazette*.  
Black 5 pieces.



White 7 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

### GAME No. 91.

The subjoined *partie* is described by Mr. Pollock as Moehle's masterpiece. Score and notes from the *Baltimore News*. Being the tenth in the match played at Chicago last month.

#### TWO KNIGHTS DEFENCE.

White.

Black.

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| Mr. Pollock.   | Mr. Moehle.  |
| 1 P to K4      | P to K4      |
| 2 Kt to KB3    | Kt to QB3    |
| 3 B to B4      | Kt to B3     |
| 4 Kt to Kt5    | P to Q4      |
| 5 P takes P    | Kt to QR4    |
| 6 B to Kt5 ch  | P to B3      |
| 7 P takes P    | P takes P    |
| 8 B to K2      | P to KR3     |
| 9 Kt to KR3 a  | B takes Kt   |
| 10 P takes B   | Q to Q4      |
| 11 B to R3     | P to K5      |
| 12 B to Kt2    | Q to K4      |
| 13 Q to K2     | B to Q3 b    |
| 14 Kt to B3    | Castles KR   |
| 15 P to Kt3 c  | Kt to Q4     |
| 16 B to Kt2    | Kt to KB5    |
| 17 Q to B1     | P to KB4     |
| 18 Castles d   | Q to K2      |
| 19 R to Kt1 e  | B to R6      |
| 20 Q to R6 f   | Q to B4      |
| 21 B to B1     | KR to Kt1    |
| 22 Kt to R4    | Q to K4 g    |
| 23 P to QB3    | B takes B ch |
| 24 K takes B   | Q to Q4 h    |
| 25 P to B4     | Q to K4 ch   |
| 26 K to R3 i   | Kt to K3 i   |
| 27 P to B5     | Kt to Q5!    |
| 28 R to B1     | Kt to Kt4 eh |
| 29 B takes Kt  | R takes B    |
| 30 P to Kt4 j  | Q to Q5      |
| 31 Q takes Kt  | R takes Q    |
| 32 P takes R   | R to Kt1     |
| 33 R to Kt1    | R to Kt4     |
| 34 P to R6     | R to R4      |
| 35 R to QKt4   | Q takes Qd   |
| 36 R to Kt8 ch | K to K2      |

and White resigned.

## NOTES.

- a Steinitz novelty. Instructor p. 94.  
b We prefer castles (if) 14, Q to K2, B to B4. 15, Kt takes P, Kt takes Kt. 16, B takes Kt, KR to K1. 17, P to Q3, P to B4. 18, B to B3, Q to B3.  
c Steinitz gives 15. P to Q3. The text move is sound.  
d The position is not without its dangers. For instance, if 18, Kt to Q1 Black might reply Kt to Q6 ch.  
e A most critical question—Is not this the time to play Q to R6, instead of a move later?  
f Mr. Moehle condemns this move, and considers White's best to be 20, B takes B.  
g An admirable move, followed up in masterly style.  
h To prevent White posting B at QB4.  
i If 26, K to Kt1, Kt takes KtP, 27, P takes Kt, R takes P ch. 28, K to B2, R to R6, or 28, K to R2, QR to Kt1.  
j A fatal error, though it is very hard to escape the effects of Q to Q5, which Black threatens in any case, now that Knight is defended. 30, Kt to Kt6 looks like a resource, as Black cannot sacrifice with advantage. He might, however, reply R to Q1!—*The Week*.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Next Thursday will be Thanksgiving day.

Toronto commenced taking her new census on Monday.

The Halifax Presbytery met in Chalmers' Hall on Tuesday.

Operations on the Amherst waterworks have been commenced.

Mr. Robidoux, Attorney General of Quebec, has sent in his resignation on account of ill health.

Bishop Courtney is still far from well, and will be unable to return to Nova Scotia until next spring.

The new St. Bernard's Roman Catholic church at Moncton was opened on Sunday for divine service.

Look out for \$2 notes of the defunct P. E. Island bank. There are a number of them about the city.

The opening exercises of Pine Hill Theological College took place in Chalmers' Church on Wednesday evening.

The provincial exhibition prizes have all been paid, and all business in connection with the fair will soon be closed.

The garrison at Halifax is not to be increased after all for some years. The proposed new military barracks will not be erected.

Mr. Howard Murray will become principal of the Halifax Academy, in place of Mr. McKay who is now Superintendent of Education.

Minister of Railways Bowell, and Mr. Schriber and Mr. Pottinger arrived in the city on Tuesday night and registered at the *Halifax Hotel*.

The laying of pipe for the Dartmouth water works has progressed as far as the upper canal bridge. The roads are a good deal cut up by the operations.

The N. S. telephone company propose erecting a brick building to carrying on its enlarged business in. It is estimated that the building will cost \$30,000.

The four-masted schooner which foundered near Boston is believed to have been the *Uruguay*, of Windsor. All on board were lost. Four of the crew were Windsor men.

During the year ending October 31st 51 men were drowned from the Gloucester fishing fleet, 17 of whom were Nova Scotians. 14 widows and 39 children mourn their loss.

The police committee has decided to again recommend the city council to place in the estimates the sum of \$700 to purchase a police patrol wagon, a horse, harness, etc., and to pay a driver.

His Excellency Lord Stanley of Preston, the Governor-General, arrived in this city in a special car on Wednesday morning. He is the guest of Sir John Ross and stays only a day or two.

Digby is one of our progressive towns. It is to be lighted with electricity in the course of a week or two. All the churches and hotels and many stores and private houses will use the light.

Art School scholarships have been awarded to Miss Ruth Simpson and Miss Grace Moody of the Halifax Academy and Miss Maggie McGibbon and Miss B. McIntosh of St. Patrick's high school.

By the careless use of arsenic, a whole family was poisoned at Amherst on Wednesday. Miss Isidore McKay mixed the poison with par cakes, thinking it was baking powder, with the sad result of her own death and a narrow escape for the whole family.

The regular monthly meeting of the Nova Scotia Historical Society will be held in the executive council chamber, province building, on Tuesday 10th inst., at 8 p. m. Paper—"Reminiscences of Halifax," by P. Lynch, Esq. These meetings are open to the public.

Two revolting crimes are reported from Hantsport and Windsor. In the Hantsport case a man is charged with incest with his daughter, and in the Windsor case a man outraged his step-daughter repeatedly. The S. P. C. A. will prosecute the men. The Hantsport man is still at large.

Mr. N. C. James, of the teaching staff of the Halifax Academy, has resigned, and has gone to Germany to continue his studies. Professors Bober and Plotton, of the conversation school of modern languages, have been appointed to fill the vacancy on the staff caused by Mr. James' departure.

Horace Talbot and Ernest Dionne, formerly clerks in the public works department, and A. C. Larose, dry goods merchant, have been arrested in Ottawa on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the government. This is the case where clerks got goods for their own use and charged them to the department.

Of all the degrading affairs at Ottawa, none appear really more disgraceful than the position taken by Hon. Mr. Chapleau, who demands the portfolio of Railways and Canals. Office-seeking is debasing at its best, but when pursued in such a manner it is an outrage on the people. The latest reports say Mr. Chapleau is ill.

The Furness line steamer *Ottawa*, Captain Dixon, which left this port for St. John on Saturday last, is reported wrecked on Blond Rock, near Seal Island, Yarmouth county. The steamer carried a St. John pilot, and probably went ashore on Sunday. The stewardess was drowned, and the crew were imprisoned on Seal Island for four days, the sea being too rough to allow of communication with the mainland. She had no passengers.



become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. Fortify and build them up, by the use of

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OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND  
HYPOPHOSPHITES  
Of Lime and Soda.

Palatable as Milk. AS A PREVENTIVE OR  
CURE OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH  
THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED.  
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Salmon Wrapper: at all Druggists, 50c, and  
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## NOW IS THE TIME FOR STOVES, :-: STOVES.

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Have a Magnificent Assortment at  
Low Prices.

Also—The usual large stock of

**Household Hardware,**  
appropriate to the season, such as

**COAL HODS & VASES,  
FIRE IRONS,**

**Fire Guards, Cinder Sitters,  
Blower Stands, &c.**

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The Dartmouth Ferry Commission sent a delegation before the City Council a few days ago to request a reduction of the rental charged for the ferry dock. There was considerable discussion of the matter, and a resolution to the effect that the rental should be reduced to correspond with the fare was moved. That is, when the rent was \$1,000 a five cent fare was charged, and that a reduction of \$200 be made for each cent reduction in the fare. The matter was deferred for discussion at the next meeting.

The Annual meeting of the Halifax Agricultural Society was held in the committee room of the legislative chamber on Tuesday afternoon, W. C. Silver, president, in the chair. One of the important matters discussed was the need of accommodation for the market people. Officers for the year were elected as follows:—President, W. C. Silver; Vice-Presidents, J. F. Stairs, M. P., Hon. W. S. Fielding; Secretary, Prof. Lawson; Treasurer, J. Farquhar; Directors, C. W. Anderson, Herbert Harris, W. J. Veith, Hon. M. J. Power, Sheriff Archibald. Live stock committee, C. W. Anderson, W. J. Veith, B. W. Chipman.

*Grip's Comic Almanac* for '92 will be the thirteenth issue of that popular annual, and the publishers have determined that it shall break the record for brilliancy, humor and typographic beauty. Amongst the features of it will be a double page cartoon, entitled "The Dicken's Christmas Party," in which a large number of our public men will figure in more or less appropriate characters, from the works of the great novelist. Special illustrations are being prepared for the *Almanac* by many well-known artists, and the letterpress will be, as usual, of a light and amusing character. The work is to be brought out in the highest style of the printers' art, though there will be no increase in price—10 cents. Keep *Grip's* forthcoming *Almanac* in mind. It will be out sometime in November.

The Maverick National Bank of Boston has closed its doors. Liabilities \$8,000,000. The directors have been arrested.

Miners in Tennessee have released 320 convicts at Briceville. The citizens are arming themselves to protect the town.

Tuesday was election day for governors in the states of New York, Massachusetts and Ohio. Flower, democrat, was elected by 48,000 majority in New York, Russell, democrat, by 5,600 majority in Massachusetts, and McKinley, republican, of McKinley Bill fame, by 20,000 in Ohio. The returns came in slowly and were not complete at the time of our going to press, but the above figures are as near as can be ascertained at the time.

Tuesday was nomination day in Cork. Everything was quiet.

The British admiralty have decided to remove and strengthen the 110-ton guns of the warship *Bombay* at Chatham.

The beauty show in Melbourne, Australia, was wrecked by a mob because the style of beauty did not meet expectations.

Mrs. Parnell, widow of C. S. Parnell, is still prostrated, and is in a very weak condition. Some fears that she may not recover are entertained.

Marlborough House, the London residence of the Prince of Wales, was partially destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The damage is estimated at \$75,000.

An earthquake in Japan has destroyed three towns, and about 3,000 people were killed by falling buildings. In the vicinity of Higo many vessels were wrecked.

The Chilian Congress has opened. Admiral Montt has been nominated for the Presidency by the Conservatives and it is thought the Liberals will endorse his candidacy.

The German Royal Family have ordered costly presents to be sent to the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his jubilee. Prince Henry will probably take the gifts to England.

Timothy Healy, M. P., was publicly horse-whipped by Mr. McDermott, nephew of the late C. S. Parnell on Tuesday on account of the insulting language of the former in speaking of Miss Parnell and the widow of Parnell.

A disastrous fire took place at Somerset, Bermuda, on Monday night. The loss is placed at \$40,000, a large portion of which is covered by insurance in the London, Liverpool & Globe, the Commercial Union and the Phoenix offices.

Broken heads were fashionable in Cork last week. The McCarthyites and Parnellites had a collision in which clubs, sticks and stones were the weapons. Many on either side were injured, and no fewer than 325 cases were treated in the hospitals during the election riots.

Charles Stewart Parnell's grave in Glasnevin Cemetery was visited last week by Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales. Both the Princes added a wreath to the already large heap. This incident, which is only now being made known in Dublin, has caused much talk, mostly favorable. The graceful act was the Princes' farewell to Ireland, as they leave to-night for London.

Charles Nesbitt Frederick Armstrong, formerly a sheep farmer in Brisbane, Queensland, and now living at East Grinstead Park, East Grinstead, England, has filed papers of divorce against his wife, Helen Porter Armstrong, known on the operatic stage as Mme. Melba, and now singing in Paris. The action is brought on the ground of infidelity, and his highness Louis Philippe, Duc d'Orleans, is cited as co-respondent. Mr. Armstrong asks for \$100,000 damages against the duke.

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

The Imperial Russian yacht, *Polar Star*, having on board the Czar and Czarina, the King and Queen of Denmark, and the Princess of Wales, arrived at Dantzic on Oct. 31st from Copenhagen. The Imperial party was received on landing by Count Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador at Berlin, by all the foreign consuls and by the municipal authorities. The party proceeded by train to Livadia.



Acts like magic in all Stomach troubles.  
Cures all forms of Indigestion and Chronic Dyspepsia. A quick and sure relief for Headache, Sleeplessness and Nervousness.  
SAMPLE SIZE 35c. LARGE BOTTLES \$1.00.  
PREPARED BY  
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Is the name which we ask you to remember when about to purchase an Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

**SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS**

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

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

G. W. COLE,

Bookkeeper at A. Robb & Sons, Amherst, N. S.

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 IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER  
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**LYONS' HOTEL,**  
 KENTVILLE, N. S.  
 (Directly Opposite Railway Station.)  
 Extensive improvements have just been completed in this house, which is conducted on first class principles, and will be found outside of the Queen or Halifax Hotels, equal to any in the Province. Good Sample Rooms and Livery Stables in connection. Also, Billiard Rooms.  
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 Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.  
**DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor,**  
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**101 ON PABLE FRANCOISE.**

**At 132 Granville Street,**  
 That is six doors south of Duke St,  
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 are at present situated. They have imported New Apparatus, and are manufacturing on the premises a choice variety of Cakes, Pastries and Candles. These are good, 1st, because of good workmanship. 2nd, because the best materials are used, and 3rd, because of constant hourly freshness.

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**Pianoforte Makers.**  
 Pianos Tuned, Toned & Regulated  
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 Horse Cars Pass the Door.

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 —ARE RECEIVING DAILY—  
 Blank Books, Memo. Books,  
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 Foolscap, Envelopes, School Books,  
 Slates, Pens & Pencils, Inkstands,  
 Wrapping Papers, Fancy Goods, &c.  
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**NEW GOODS JUST OPENED  
 FROM LONDON.**

**FREEMAN ELLIOT,**  
**163 HOLLIS STREET.**  
 Boys' and Youths' Nap Witney Reefers,  
 Boys' Man-O'-War Sailor Suits,  
 Flannel Bibs, Blue Sailor Collars, Cords and Whistles, New Ties and Scarfs.

**LONDON MADE WHITE SHIRTS**  
**C**hurch's Gout and Rheumatic Remedy.  
**R**ose Dentifrice to Preserve the Teeth.  
**I**ntant Headache Cure.  
**T**ar and Wild Cherry for Coughs & Colds.  
**I**ron and Quinine Wine Tonic.  
**C**ompound Extract of Sarsaparilla with Iodides.  
 This last preparation has held the continued approval of the best physicians, and it is expressly put up to meet the popular need for a Blood Purifier without being related to the many secret nostrums and quack medicines of the day, of unknown composition and generally of little medicinal value. It is an excellent Skin and Blood Remedy. The above preparations are prepared by and sold at the **LONDON DRUG STORE, 147 Hollis Street, J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor, Agent for Laurance's Axis-cut Pebble Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Mirrors, Magnifying Glasses, Night Dispenser on the Premises. Telephone Call 153.**

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**B. G. STREET,**  
**Dyer and Cleanser.**  
 Gentlemen's Garments Cleaned,  
 Steamed & Pressed at Lowest Prices.  
 All Goods for Mourning Dyed at shortest notice  
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**THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC  
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**BI-MONTHLY DRAWINGS IN 1891**  
 and 17 June, 7 and 21 October,  
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**3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740.**  
**Capital Prize worth \$15,000.**

**TICKET, - - - \$1.00**  
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1 Prize worth	15,000	.....	\$15,000 00
1 " "	5,000	.....	5,000 00
1 " "	2,500	.....	2,500 00
1 " "	1,250	.....	1,250 00
2 Prizes "	500	.....	1,000 00
5 " "	250	.....	1,250 00
25 " "	50	.....	1,250 00
100 " "	25	.....	2,500 00
200 " "	15	.....	3,000 00
500 " "	10	.....	5,000 00
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
100 " "	25	.....	2,500 00
100 " "	15	.....	1,500 00
100 " "	10	.....	1,000 00
999 " "	5	.....	4,995 00
999 " "	5	.....	4,995 00

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 S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,  
 81 St. James St., Montreal Canada.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]  
**MIGRATION.**

I listen to the gathering birds that sweep  
 The autumn sky with quick, unresting wing,  
 As I have listened to their songs in spring.  
 Young wings and old must soon long journey keep  
 To unknown places, over sea and steep.  
 The summons in a sign some morn will bring,  
 And none can stay; no warbler sweet to sing,  
 Nor, graceful flitting, through the boughs to leap.

Flock-gathering every morn and noon and night,  
 Soft southern skies invite the birds' return,  
 As night comes sooner, where the day is long.  
 Mysterious passion urging to achieve  
 A flight so arduous, what power the pinions learn  
 In one short life! What frailty, and what song!

Wolfville, N. S. J. F. HARDIN.

**A NAUGHTY LITTLE COMET.**

There was a little comet who lived near the Milky Way!  
 She loved to wander out at night and jump about and play.

The mother of the comet was a very good old star;  
 She used to scold her reckless child for venturing out too far.

She told her of the ogre, Sun, who loved on stars to sup,  
 And who asked no better pastime than in gobbling comets up.

But instead of growing cautious and showing proper fear,  
 The foolish little comet edged up nearer, and more near.

She switched her saucy tail along right where the Sun could see,  
 And flirted with old Mars, and was as bold as bold could be.

She laughed to scorn the quiet stars who never frisked about;  
 She said there was no fun in life unless you ventured out.

She liked to make the planets stare, and wished no better mirth  
 Than just to see the telescope aimed at her from the Earth.

She wondered how so many stars could mope through nights and days,  
 And let the sickly-faced old Moon get all the love and praise.

And as she talked and tossed her head and switched her shining trail  
 The staid old mother star grew sad, her cheek grew wan and pale.

For she had lived there in the skies a million years or more,  
 And she had heard gay comets talk in just this way before.

And by and by there came an end to this gay comet's fun,  
 She went a tiny bit too far—and vanished in the Sun!

No more she swings her shining trail before the whole world's sight,  
 But quiet stars she laughed to scorn are twinkling every night.

—Elta Wheeler Wilcox.

**BOOK GOSSIP.**

Last year Mollie Elliot Seawell wrote the charming boy's story "Little Jarvis" for Appleton's Young Heroes of our Navy Series, and this year she has ably followed up her former work by a volume entitled "Midshipman Paulding," the hero of which showed his training at the battle of Lake Champlain. The series is most artistically printed and bound, and this volume is enriched with a generous number of illustrations. It is well suited for presentation at the Christmas season. D. Appleton & Co., New York; price \$1.00.

"The Faith Doctor," by Edward Eggleston, is a story of a phase of life in New York city, and is one of the best novels we have read recently. The motive of the book appears to be to discredit the faith-healing idea, but the author tells us in the preface that the primary purpose of the story is artistic, and it was not written to depreciate anybody's valued delusions. Phillida Callender, a young, impressible and very earnest girl, the daughter of a missionary, becomes fired with zeal to do something really good for her poor people, and excited by the Bible readings of a clever hypocrite, Mrs. Franklyn, goes and prays for and with a crippled girl, who does actually recover strength to some degree by being made to believe in her own power to get well. This and other things Miss Callender does, and become so talked about that her engagement to Charlie Millard is broken off. The girl she had helped afterwards dies of consumption, and Miss Callender catches diphtheria from a child who was nursing, and is very ill. Her lover is a fine character, and sends her flowers and inquires for her welfare every day in the name of a mutual friend. Phillida is finally convinced that she made a grand mistake in sending away her lover for a delusion, and through the efforts of a cousin of hers who loves her, but hopelessly, the two are brought together again and are married. The secondary characters in the book are distinct and well drawn, but Miss Bowyer, the Christian scientist, appears to us needlessly coarse. The book is amusing and holds the interest to the end. D. Appleton & Co., New York; \$1.50.

"The Scapegoat," by Hall Caine, is a late issue of John Lovell & Son's Star Series. It is a story of Morocco, and exceedingly interesting. The heroine is a beautiful girl, who was born deaf, dumb and blind, but who afterwards becomes possessed of these senses. The Englishman, who tells the story, is in love with Naomi, and finally effects her rescue from the prison of Kaid Benaboo, where the persecutors of her father and herself had combined to place her. Although sounding rather improbable, the story is well brought out and commands the attention of the reader. John Lovell & Son, Montreal; 50 cents. For sale at T. C. Allen & Co's.

We have received No. 79 of Appleton's town and country library, entitled "A Merciful Divorce," by F. W. Maude. This novel is just what it announces itself to be, "A Story of Society, its Sports, Functions and Failings," and the impression left in the mind when the finish has been reached is that the writer has made a very fair estimate of the shams, hollow-

ness and hypocrisy of what is termed "society life." The heroine of this book, Edith Trevor, is a fine womanly woman, who loves her cousin, Arthur Gerrardino, but marries a rich old man to save her father's honor. Arthur thus having all his hopes blighted plunges into the excitement of the turf with its attendant fast set of companions, and eventually marries a girl with a pretty face, no heart and little mind, but possessed of ample means. The life of this couple and its pitiful outcome forms the story, which, while true to human nature, is but a tale of folly and shame, in parts almost vulgar, and serves no purpose but to expose the weaknesses of a fast life. D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, New York. Price 50 cents.

A GREAT MAGAZINE.—*The Century's Programme in 1892*—A New "Life of Columbus"—Articles for Farmers, etc.—That great American periodical, *The Century*, is going to outdo its own unrivaled record in its programme for 1892, and as many of its new features begin with the November number, new readers should commence with that issue.

In this number are the opening chapters of "The Naulahka," a novel by Rudyard Kipling, the famous author of "Plain Tales from the Hills," written in collaboration with an American writer, Wolcott Balestier. It is the story of a young man and a young woman from a "booming" Colorado town, who go to India, he in search of a wonderful jeweled necklace, called "the Naulahka" (from which the story takes its name), and she as a physician to women. The novel describes their remarkable adventures at the court of an Indian maharajah. Besides this, *The Century* will print three other novels during the year, and a great number of short stories by the best American story-writers.

The well-known humorist Edgar W. Nye "Bill Nye" is to write a series of amusing sketches which he calls his "autobiographies," the first one of which, "The Autobiography of a Justice of the Peace," is in November. This number also contains a valuable and suggestive article on "The Food-Supply of the Future," which every farmer should read, to be followed by a number of others of great practical value to farmers, treating especially of the relations of the Government to the farmer, what it is doing and what it should do. This series will include contributions from officers of the Department of Agriculture, and other well-known men will discuss "The Farmer's Discontent," "Coöperation," etc., etc.

A celebrated Spanish writer is to furnish a "Life of Columbus," which will be brilliantly illustrated, and the publishers of *The Century* have arranged with the managers of the World's Fair to print articles on the buildings, etc.

One of the novels to appear in 1892 is a Story of New York Life by the author of "The Anglomaniacs," and the magazine will contain a great deal about the metropolis during the year,—among other things a series of illustrated articles on "The Jews in New York." In November is an illustrated description of "The Players' Club," founded by Edwin Booth, and one of the features of the splendidly illustrated Christmas (December) number is an article on "The Bowery."

To get *The Century* send the yearly subscription price (\$4.00) to The Century Co., Union Square, New York, N. Y.

#### A FAMOUS HUNTING-PLACE FOR WHALE, AND ITS DANGERS.

From the northern part of Hudson's Bay, already arctic in character, stretches far toward the pole a deep inlet, which some early navigator of those desolate polar shores has termed Roe's Welcome—as if anything within that ice-bound and lonely coast could be welcome to a person just from civilization! The name no doubt was given in memory of some escape from the drifting ice-packs, when the inlet furnished refuge from one of the fierce storms of that polar region.

Roe's Welcome is a famed hunting-place for the great polar whale, or "bowhead" as the whalers call it. This huge whale, which is indeed immense in size, often makes his home among the great ice-packs and ice-fields of the polar seas, and a goodly quantity of these it finds in Roe's Welcome. But those ice-packs, swinging to and fro with the tides, currents, and winds in such a long narrow inlet as this, render navigation dangerous even for the staunch whaling-ships, and they generally make their fishing-grounds off the lower mouth of the great inlet, where the cruising is much safer if not always so profitable. Occasionally, when some exceptionally good ice-master is in charge of a whaler, he dashes into the better fishing-grounds for a short cruise; another less skilful, lured by the brighter prospects, or discouraged by a poor catch outside, enters the inlet, and either reaps a rich harvest of oil and bone, or wrecks his vessel. Or he may even escape, after an imprisonment in the grip of the merciless ice-fetters for a year or two longer than he had intended to stay.

Such was the fate of the good ship *Gladiator*, from a well-known whaling port in southeastern Massachusetts. She sailed to the northernmost end of the "Welcome," as the whalers call it, and after a most profitable catch of "bowheads," had the ill-fortune to remain firmly bound in the ice for two years. During this long time, much longer than that for which the vessel had been provisioned, the crew were dependent on the many Eskimos who clustered around the ship. The natives supplied them with ample quantities of reindeer, musk-ox, seal and walrus-meat in return for small quantities of molasses and coffee. Their companionship, too, rude as it was, did much to while away the dreary, lonely hours of the two years' imprisonment.—Lieut. Frederick Schotaka, in November St. Nicholas.

What is known in Paris as the Spitzer collection is one of the most remarkable, if not the most remarkable, collection of bric-a-brac in the world. The late Mr. Spitzer was an Austrian by birth, but became a French citizen, settling in Paris in 1852. His collection has been the result of nearly forty years of labor of its late owner, who was a dealer in antiquities and bric-a-

brac before he became the greatest collector of mediæval objects of art of our day. There are nearly four thousand different items in its catalogue and it is valued at four million francs. It consists of the highest types of perfection in metal work, tapestry, faience, leather work, enamel, wood-carving, ivory, miniature painting, cabinet work, made by the olden masters. Efforts are being made to obtain this collection intact for the Columbian Exposition although there are great obstacles in the way. First of all the collection is one of such great value that, naturally enough, those now in charge of it hesitate to take the risk of sending it across the water. Then it is said that the laws of France would hardly permit property which is a portion of an estate to go out of the country. We understand, too, that it is one of the conditions of M. Spitzer's will that the collection shall not leave France for four years after his death, except with a guarantee that it will be sold. Notwithstanding all this the World's Fair people are striving to meet all these obstacles. If they are successful then the collection will unquestionably remain in this country. We should not at all be surprised to see it in the new Art Institute building on the lake shore. It is understood that this is one of the matters which Chief Ives, of the Art Department, is striving to adjust while in Europe.—*The Chicago Graphic*.

#### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

PROGRESSIVE PARRSBORO AND ITS INDUSTRIES.—PARRSBORO, Oct. 22, 1891.—This is one of the most progressive little towns of Nova Scotia. The population is given by the census as 1,909. Parrsboro attained to the dignity of a town three years ago when it became incorporated. It now supports and is governed by a mayor and six councillors. Mayor Jones is serving a third term with undiminished popularity. His Worship is a New Brunswicker, and is to-day the most popular man in Parrsboro. The public services of the town are conducted economically and intelligently, and the citizens take a pardonable pride in pointing to the well-kept streets and the neat appearance of their town.

A great deal of lumbering is carried on here. The principal firms engaged in lumbering are B. Young & Son, Mayor Jones, and Capt. Nordby. Last year the export of deals and timber aggregated 32,000,000 feet, and the exports this season will be equally as large. The ships are usually loaded at West Bay roadstead, and their cargoes are transhipped from lighters. Large quantities of lumber are also shipped from the wharves.

Next to lumber comes the exports of coal. This is the shipping port for Springhill coal, and the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company have erected at Whitehall Creek an extensive wharf, fitted with coal shutes for the prompt loading of vessels of all sizes at high or low tide. Fifteen schooners lying at this wharf is not an unusual sight. The wharves and facilities for shipping coal, it is said, cost \$35,000. A contract for 30,000 tons of coal for the C. P. R. has given steady employment to a large number of vessels this season. The coal was delivered at Carleton and St. Andrews. The total shipments of coal this year will probably exceed 80,000 tons.

Shipbuilding, the main-spring of Parrsboro for many years, is still carried on quite extensively. Fifteen new vessels have been launched at Parrsboro, or along the shore, this year. The first launch took place at Parrsboro April 25th, when the tern schooner *Gypsum Queen*, 609 tons registered tonnage, was launched from the shipyard of Captain D. S. Howard. This vessel was built for the Gypsum Packet Company of New York and Windsor. Capt. Howard is now building for this company another three master, 700 tons. She will be the largest tern schooner ever built in this province. Two other vessels were launched at Parrsboro—the schooner *Price Bros.*, 80 tons, owned by Capt. J. H. Card, on September 5th, and the schooner *Blake*, 109 tons, owned by Capt. P. S. Blake, October 6th.

Port Greville, 13 miles from Parrsboro, is a pretty little village, the inhabitants whereof are principally engaged in sailing and building vessels. Elderkin & Co. do an extensive lumbering business. They launched May 21st the schooner *Brenton*, 169 tons, and on July 21st the schooner *Coryl*, 60 tons register. They have now on the stocks a three-master of 260 tons, which will be launched early next season. Messrs. Pettis & Smith launched the schooner *W. R. Huntley*, 167 tons, on July 6th. There was another launch here in July. On the 24th Capt. E. Merriam launched the schooner *Leonard B.*, 121 tons. Another launch took place October 5th, when the schooner *Bess*, about 60 tons, was launched by Capt. J. E. Pettis. Capt. Knowlton has a schooner of 120 tons now on the stocks.

At Spencer's Island the ship *Gloveskap*, 1860 tons registered tonnage, was launched August 5th. The ship was built by the Spencer Island Co., and is valued at \$65,000. Three fourths of the ship are owned in Spencer's Island, and the other fourth in Halifax.

Advocate has launched more vessels than any other place along the Parrsboro shore this summer. They began with the schr. *Myrtle*, 121 tons, June 24th. She is owned by J. Ephraim Morris. Elderkin & Co. launched the schooner *Athol* July 25th. Capt. Geo. A. Morris launched the schooner *Gladstone*, 150 tons, in July. The tern schooner *R. L. Devis*, 324 tons, built and owned by A. W. Atkinson & Co., was launched October 6, and the *Glenela*, 124 tons, owned by J. Willard Smith, of St. John, on the 17th inst.

Preparations are already being made for building several vessels next season—the number, however, will be considerably less than this season. At Eatonville the schr. "Siorra," 124 tons, was launched May 9th by D. R. & C. F. Eaton. They are preparing to build another vessel.—*St. John Globe*.

The Sylvester Brick works are booming, Mr. Cameron the manager is a hustler from away back and makes things lively, already this season over 1,100,000 bricks have been shipped.—*New Glasgow Enterprise*.



## COMMERCIAL.

Business has been of a moderately good character all round during the past week, showing no material change from that of the week preceding it.

Building contractors are pushing forward their work as rapidly as may be, as they are, naturally, anxious to get their jobs "roofed in" before the snow flies.

By the way this is the season when the Board of City Works should cause a thorough cleaning of the streets and gutters, flushing of the sewers, and repairing and putting in order of traps, to be done in preparation for the hard weather which is now rapidly approaching. Let us go into the winter clean, and the public health will be better preserved, and the extensive and expensive remedial measures that Halifax was driven to adopt last winter will probably be avoided in this

Our harbor now bristles with the masts of numerous coasting craft, whose owners have come to this market to dispose of the produce of their summer's work, and to lay in supplies for the winter. Many others are daily arriving laden with coal to stock the coal yards, so that Chebuoto harbor presents quite a lively appearance at present.

Remittances continue about the same—rather slow. The fact is that the fine weather gives farmers the opportunity to push forward their field work, which they are improving wisely, leaving the digging or threshing and marketing of their crops until they are compelled to give up outside work.

**WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., NEW YORK, October 31, 1891.**—"Still we have on Wall Street the stagnant and feebly-oscillating condition of speculative business that has prevailed for six weeks past. The interest in the Stock Market is almost entirely confined to the 'room traders'; the outside public are absent or listlessly waiting; the operators of large means and large transactions are waiting for prices to drop—although some think they are buying some specialties quietly; and London, though doing more than has been expected of it, is so vacillating that it affords no real support to the market; the trouble there being that purchases are constantly made in expectation of a rise at New York, which hope being daily disappointed selling quickly follows the buying. There is one fact, however, that deserves notice, viz., that the constant attacks of the 'bears' fail to produce any general or important yielding in prices. This suggests that there is confidence enough to induce persistence in holding; and probably also means that margins are in good shape, which is the more probable from the fact that those now in the market have made handsome profits out of the antecedent rise. These considerations make it probable that, if the 'bears' are intent upon persisting in their efforts to break prices, they may find it to be a long undertaking and one that will need to be kept up until holders are willing to sell from sheer weariness of waiting. That may prove to be a profitless process and a waste of time; and the question is whether the pessimists are not likely to conclude that it would be more prudent to change sides for the purpose of promoting a rise upon which they might resume their hostile tactics under better auspices. The capitalist leaders see nothing in the situation to induce present buying, whatever may be their real views as to the future. Prices are certainly not temptingly low; some are high, all things considered. The great factors calculated to encourage a rise are as yet mostly unripe, and it is not wise to discount them too far in advance. Before the most active period of crop forwarding is due some adverse accident may arise that would damp the ardor of the market; and it is regarded as quite possible that such influences may originate in London, where the money market is likely to take an unfavorable turn and where further trouble may develop out of the increasing demoralized condition of Argentine affairs. Indeed, the protracted apparently strained effort of the Bank of England to keep the money market easy is suspected to be possibly due, among other things, to a wish to protect the important class of houses dependent upon South American interests. These are among the considerations that make the leaders of speculation willing to defer buying until we are nearer to the maturer effects of our large crops.

Quite unexpectedly, too, the market is unfavorably affected by ominous symptoms of a freight war;—one of the last things to be thought possible in view of the largest tonnage of agricultural freight waiting to be moved that has been known in the history of the country. The Baltimore & Ohio and the Chesapeake & Ohio are accepting reduced rates, and to meet their cuts the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific are making still larger reductions.

Thursday's market was exposed to two new influences, which however about offset each other. As had been generally anticipated, the Bank of England rate of discount was put up to 4 per cent., which reflected the hardening tendency in the London money market and the effect upon the bank of the continued large shipments of gold to New York. The action of the bank, whose reserve is now reduced below average, must be regarded as the beginning of a defensive attitude to retain its gold; and it is not at all unlikely that, from this time forward, the measures to be taken for that purpose may produce derangements in various directions, and that, among other effects, we may witness some reaction on the London stock market. Simultaneously with the advance in the bank rate came the news that Russia has forbidden the export of all kinds of grain. This, if true, would carry the implication that, in view of our abundant crops, the United States will be drawn upon for a large portion of the supply of cereals which has ordinarily been contributed by Russia. Should this prove to be the case, our crops would naturally bring higher prices than have been counted upon, and the addition to our exports would be upon a very important scale. If therefore the report of the action of Russia should be confirmed, we may anticipate a corresponding increase in the imports of gold and a movement of grain to the seaboard which it will require the utmost capacity of the railroads to accommodate. The two foregoing factors,—providing the one relating to Russia should prove real,—may therefore be

regarded as introducing new elements of much importance to the course of the stock market. The two influences to some extent counteract each other; but the balance will largely incline towards the 'bull' interest; for with an abundance of money, extraordinary exports of grain at good prices, and the railroads overwhelmed with freight, the stock market would naturally assume a buoyancy that would take little account of any adverse tendencies in our securities on the foreign markets. As to-day is a half holiday and the exchange will be closed on Tuesday, the full effects of these new factors are somewhat postponed and their first force checked. But, after these interruptions, the market should be watched for indications of a revival."

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date			
	Oct. 30.	1891	1890	1889	1888	1891	1890	1889	1888
United States	215	230	164	251	220	9683	8351	9383	8234
Canada	33	53	30	35	50	1514	1332	1328	1460

**DRY GOODS.**—The seasonable weather continues to force on the movement of fall and winter goods among retailers, though to a less degree among the wholesale dealers. Prices all around are unchanged and are firmly held. Travellers still send in some orders, and they generally report hopefully as to the future prospects of trade, but their orders just at present are mostly of a sorting-up character, which shows that country merchants have, as a rule, decided to maintain a conservative policy of merely buying to supply actual and immediate demands, and thus be in a position to take advantage of any favorable change that may happen to occur.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—This week has developed nothing in the line of pig iron, and business is no better than it was. Buyers are not operating except in a very small way to meet immediate wants. There is no special feature about the bar iron trade, which nominally runs steady, though nothing is doing in it. The stock of sheet iron is small, and prices rule firmer. Little is doing in tin plates which are quiet. The same may also be said of terne and Canada plates. Copper and lead are dull and nominal. Tin is unchanged with values firm.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The local flour market is fairly active in a quiet, jobbing way at steady prices. Strong baker's is meeting with a steady enquiry. The chief demand now comes, of course, from the shore and country districts, wherein consumers are looking forward to their winter wants and are supplying them, and will cause trade in flour, corn and oatmeal, etc., to be brisk for some weeks. In England wheat is firmer, and higher prices are asked, though no advance is established. Corn has an upward tendency. The French country markets are steady. In Chicago the wheat market fluctuated within narrow limits, as conflicting reports were received from the producing and the consuming regions, but no real change was accomplished. It is stated that Russia has prepared a proclamation, which was to be issued on the 5th inst., prohibiting the export of wheat, corn, oats and all other cereals from that Empire, and this report makes the market unstable. It is not known at the present writing whether the reported decree has been promulgated.

**PROVISIONS.**—The local provision market is quiet. Only a small jobbing movement, chiefly in short cut pork, is in progress at steady prices. The Liverpool, G. B., provision market has ruled weak during the week, and it appears that present stocks are larger than the demands of the trade require. At Chicago provisions were fairly active and higher under buying by packers. The local trade there sold freely at the advance, basing their action on the dullness in old pork and large receipts.

**BUTTER.**—A very quiet but steady business is doing here in butter, and stocks are keeping well in hand. The tone of the local market is a shade easier, but not enough so to warrant a change in quotations. Really good stock is in fair supply and is firm, but the scarcity of medium and inferior ("cooking") grades continues to be felt. A London correspondent writes:—"Butter is a strange market. Here we are many shillings above last year's rates in the quotations for nearly all descriptions of butter, and yet the highest altitudes do not seem to have been reached. Danish has walked up another 4 kroner; Normandy and Brittany are waiting, ready to make an upward move next week if the short supplies we have been having recently continue in the same groove. American is firm as a consequence, and is quoted 97s. to 100s. for creameries, Canadian likewise. It is considered by many dealers that the lower range has not yet come in sight, and buyers holding that view, have been getting all they could lay their hands on at these quotations; but on the other hand, butter is so uncertain a commodity that it does not do to keep crying 'excelsior.' An increase in supplies would knock the stuffing out of the present figure, and prices would quickly tumble down. Meantime, strong is the word to describe the market's close."

**CHEESE.**—This article remains very quiet. The supply coming forward is rather small, but it appears to be ample for the demand. The numerous factories throughout the countries are believed to have large stocks on hand, but they have been, so far, very firm in their prices, evidently believing in the future of their commodity. There is, however, a strong probability that some of them will be forced to "break" before long, and we should not be surprised if cheese "went down with a run" some day before long. In London cheese keeps remarkably dull. Exsior was the feeling at the beginning of the week, but the market has recovered, and closes fairly steady, though extremely quiet. Old rates are about the rule. Future delivery Septembers are quoted 53s. to 54s. landed. There was a fine display of cheese at the Dairy Show this week, the chief feature as interesting Canada being a trophy of Canadian cheddar weighing 4½ tons, which excited a good deal of interest.

**EGGS.**—The local egg market continues to be fairly steady under rather small receipts balanced by an inattentive demand. Prices here are practi-

ally unchanged, but a tendency to shading is reported. At London eggs are in a better supply than might be expected at this time of the year, but notwithstanding this, active demand has superinduced firmness and a rising tendency, and quotations have been raised from 3d. to even as much as 1s. per 120. Top price at present 10s. 6d. for extra selected French. Now is the time for Canadians on this market. We shall have fewer and fewer eggs here as the weeks roll on, and anything arriving in good condition is bound to fetch fair rates.

APPLES are in abundant supply in this market, and prices rule rather low comparatively. A letter reports that there "have been no arrivals of Canadian fruit this week into London, but some are on the way from Nova Scotia, and Ontario is expected to be consigning to this market shortly. Some Canadians have sold this week at Covent Garden at 7s. to 19s. per bbl., while English are selling at from 2s. to 10s. per bushel; but in Liverpool splendid prices are being realized, 20s. to 24s. per bbl. having been fetched for Ribstons, 21s. to 24s. 6d. for Kings, up to 20s. for Pippins and 22s. for Colverts. Not such a bad start, with the market flooded with fruit." The Montreal Trade Bulletin says:—"The shipments of Canadian apples to Liverpool up till last week were on the whole fairly remunerative, although one or two Western shippers experienced some very low sales, owing to the fruit arriving on the other side in poor condition. Good fruit well packed has done better than most of our shippers expected, Kings having brought all the way from 17s. up to 25s., the latter price being realized by a Montreal firm. Quite a number of sales have been made in the West by Montreal firms at equal to \$2 to \$2.10 per bbls. laid down here in car lots. A lot of four cars of choice winter varieties was sold on this market at \$2.12½, and a car load of fair qualities at \$1.87½, so that a fair range would be from \$2 to \$2.10 in large quantities. This week's arrival in Liverpool will be very heavy and will be a severe test to the maintenance of prices, one of our large shippers remarking that 'the heavy receipts in Liverpool this week must break the market, as it is expected that 80,000 bbls. will be landed there within that period.' Last week about 30,000 bbls. were shipped from this port, of which 21,000 bbls. were destined for Liverpool and 9,000 bbls. for Glasgow. Cable advices of the sale of the fruit on the S. S. Labrador quote 11s. to 23s. A letter from Toronto states that large quantities west of that city are still unsold, as growers and local dealers are expecting higher prices. The great bulk of the shipments are on through bills from the West. It is feared that there will not be sufficient freight room by the last boats, and that considerable quantities will be left over in consequence. Large quantities are going forward via New York and Boston, and heavy shipments are expected to be made via those ports during the winter. Freight room is being offered at Philadelphia at 2s. per bbl., which it is estimated would be a saving of 1s. per bbl. to Western shippers. Freights at this port are 3s. 3d. to Liverpool and 3s. 6d. to London, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Bristol."

DRIED FRUIT.—There has been but little actual change in the spot position of dried fruit, but the market has a firmer feeling for several reasons. First cables received from Dania quote an advance of 2s. 6d., which is certain to have an immediate influence with importers in their present temper. Then, also, without any apparent reasons, values from first hands have been fully 1½c. below the ruling equivalent in New York. Consequently prices are, if anything, a little firmer. Jobbers report a somewhat increased demand from the country, and this with new supplies so small as they are, disposes importers to be cautious. Currants are about ½s. better on the week, owing to an advance in primary markets, and values are very firm.

TEA AND COFFEE.—The tea market is very quiet, dealers having apparently all that they want at present. Coffee shows a firmer tendency, and buyers are showing more disposition to operate. This has led to some fair business in good Rio's in first hands.

SUGAR and MOLASSES.—The raw sugar market is still reported firm. The estimate of the beet root supply is smaller than anticipated, and the foreign cane product is backward. There is nothing new locally regarding refined sugars. In molasses there is only a small trade in a jobbing way doing.

FISH.—This market remains as it has for several months—very, very quiet. A few dozen mackerel were taken last Sunday in some of the coves near here, but they were small ones and were nearly all packed in ice and shipped to the States. The foreign demand for cured fish is still practically nil, and yet prices do not advance to any appreciable extent. Small batches of dry and pickled cod, haddock, etc., continue to come in after a desultory fashion that gives little or no hope for a better state of things for this season. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, Nov. 4—"Fresh fish has been very scarce and has sold as high as 5c. and 6c. per lb. during the past two weeks. Fair supplies of Finnan haddies are arriving and selling at 7c. to 8c. per lb. Yarmouth bloaters have sold at \$2 per 100, and St. John bloaters at \$1.25. The sale of a cargo of Labrador herring was made in Quebec at \$5.50, and since then a lot of 800 bbls. was disposed of in that city at \$6. In this city a lot of 50 bbls. was sold at \$5.75, and we quote \$5.75 to \$6. Cape Breton herring may be quoted at \$6, and shore at \$5 to \$5.25. Newfoundland salmon is quoted at \$20 in tierces, and at \$13 to \$14 for No. 1 in bbls. Green cod is still in limited supply, and has been sold at \$5.50 for No. 1 and \$6 for large. Dry cod is steady at \$5 to \$5.25. A lot of 50 bbls. of choice hand-picked Malpesques was sold at \$4.50 per bbl. and a lot at \$4. Common qualities have sold at \$2.50 to \$3 per bbl. There is a good demand for hand-picked." Gloucester, Mass., Nov. 4—"There was a little spurt in mackerel before the storm of a week ago, but not much has been done since. It is not too late for considerable addition to the catch if the conditions are favorable, but at best the season's output will be a small one. There is yet quite a fleet of Bank cod fishermen to arrive, but the season will close here and at other fishing ports with a very moderate stock on hand. Halibut have been in light supply the past

week, commanding good prices. We quote last sales as follows: Mackerel in fishermen's order, \$25 per bbl. for extras; \$14 for large; \$11.50 for medium and \$9 for small; packed extras \$27; ones \$21; twos \$14; threes \$9. Outside fare sales of Bank cod \$4.25 and \$3.25. Fare sale of salt mixed fish \$3.25 for small cod; \$1.50 for haddock; \$1.30 for hake; fresh do., \$1.60 for cusk; \$1 for hake; 80 cts for pollock; \$8 for haddock. Last fare sale of Bank halibut 15c. and 11c. per lb. for white and gray. Salt herring \$3.25 per bbl.; herring bait \$3 per bbl.; Nova Scotia mackerel \$8 for small; \$11 for medium, and \$11.60 to \$13 for large; P. E. I. do. \$12 to \$13 for mediums and \$13 to \$20 for large; Irish \$13 to \$14; New Georges codfish at \$6.87 to \$7 per qtl. for large, and small at \$5 to \$5.25; Bank \$5.75 to \$6.25 for large and \$4.25 for small; Shore \$6.75, and \$4.62 for large and small; dry Bank \$6.50; medium \$4.75; Flemish Cap \$6 to \$6.25 for large and \$4.50 for small; cured cusk at \$4.25 per qtl; hake \$2.50; haddock \$3.75; heavy salted pollock \$2.37; English-cured do. \$3 to \$3.25 per qtl.; Labrador herring \$6.50 per bbl.; Newfoundland do. \$7; Nova Scotia do. \$7; Eastport \$3.50; split Shore \$4; round do. \$4.50; round Eastport \$4; pickled codfish \$5; haddock \$3.50; halibut heads \$3.50; sounds \$12; tongues and sounds \$11; tongues \$10; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14; California salmon \$14; Halifax do. \$24; Newfoundland do. \$16."

Letters from Rev. W. A. Mason, Georgetown, P. E. I.  
(1st Letter)—"I have used one package of your K. D. C., and have derived great benefit from it. My case is very severe—complicated with other troubles.  
(2nd Letter)—I have been troubled with a constant pain in my stomach. I was afraid it was cancer. After using your medicine it has entirely disappeared and has not returned."  
We do not claim that K. D. C. will cure all ills, but we do guarantee that it will cure Dyspepsia or Indigestion, the parent of nine-tenths of all diseases. K. D. C. Co., New Glasgow, N. S.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS			
SUGARS.					
Cut Leaf.....	5 3/4	The flour market remains much the same as it was last week. Cornmeal is firm. Oatmeal is higher. Oats are also firm.			
Granulated.....	4 1/2				
Circle A.....	4 3/4				
White Extra C.....	4 1/2				
Standard.....	3 3/4 to 3 1/2				
Extra Yellow C.....	3 3/4				
Yellow C.....	3 1/4				
TEA.					
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19				
" Fair.....	20 to 23				
" Good.....	25 to 29				
" Choice.....	31 to 33				
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36				
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39				
MOLASSES.					
Barbadoes.....	36	FLOUR. Manitoba Highest Grade Patents 5.75 to 6.00 High Grade Patents..... 5.10 to 5.20 Good 90 per cent. Patents..... 4.95 to 5.05 Straight Grade..... 4.80 to 4.90 Good Seconds..... 4.40 to 4.60 Graham Flour..... 4.90 to 5.15 Oatmeal..... 4.25 to 4.45 " Rolled..... 4.55 to 4.60 Kiln Dried Cornmeal..... 3.25 to 3.40 " In Bond..... 3.10 Rolled Wheat..... 5.55 Wheat Bran, per ton..... 18.50 to 19.50 Middlings..... 23.00 to 23.50 Shorts..... 21.50 to 22.50 Cracked Corn " including bags.. 35.00 Ground Oil Cake, per ton, " 36.00 to 38.00 Moulce " " 24.00 Split Peas..... 4.60 to 4.10 White Beans, per bushel..... 1.50 to 1.65 Pot Bawley, per barrel..... 3.90 to 4.00 Canadian Oats, choice quality new.. 41 to 43 P. E. Island Oats..... 30 to 41 Hay, per ton..... 12.00 to 13.00			
Demerara.....	35 to 36				
Diamond N.....	48				
Porto Rico.....	34 to 35				
Cliefuegos.....	none				
Trinidad.....	32 1/2 to 33				
Antigua.....	34 to 34				
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47				
" Bright.....	47 to 65				
BISCUITS.					
Pilot Bread.....	8.00				
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2				
Soda.....	6 1/2				
do in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2				
Fancy.....	8 to 15				
HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.					
Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	2.00 to 3.00				
Oranges, Jamaica, bris.....	7.00 to 8.00				
Lemons, per case.....	9.00				
Cocoanuts, new per 100.....	4.50				
Onions Am. per lb.....	1 1/2				
" Canadian.....	2				
Dates boxes, new.....	5 1/2 to 6				
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	6 1/2 to 7				
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new..	10 to 11				
" small boxes.....	9 to 10				
Prunes Stewing, boxes.....	7				
Bananas.....	1.50 to 2.00				
Tomatoes, new, per crate.....	1.25				
C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.					

FISH.		PROVISIONS.			
MACKEREL—					
Extras.....	20.00	Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid..... 11.50 to 15.00 " Am. Plate "..... 15.00 to 15.00 " Ex. Plate "..... 15.00 to 15.50 Pork, Mess, American "..... 15.00 to 15.50 " American, clear "..... 15.50 to 19.50 " P. E. I. Mess..... 15.00 to 15.50 " P. E. I. Thin Mess..... 15.00 to 15.50 " Prime Mess..... 11.50 to 12.50 Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island. 12 " American..... 10 to 11 Hams, P. E. I. green..... 10 to 11 Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.			
No. 1.....	18.00				
" 2 large.....	16.00				
" 2.....	12.00				
" 3 large, Reamed.....	8.50				
" 3, Reamed.....	6.75				
" 3 large, Plain.....	5.75				
" 3 Plain.....	6.25				
Small.....	4.75				
HERRING.					
No. 1 C. B. July.....	5.00	BUTTER AND CHEESE			
" 1 Fall Split.....	3.50				
" 1 Fall Round.....	3.00				
" 1 Labrador.....	6.52				
" 1 Georges Bay.....	2.00				
" 1 Bay of Islands.....	3.00				
" 1 Bay of Islands.....	3.00				
ALWIVES, No. 1.....	4.25				
SALMON.					
No. 1, 2 brl.....	14.00			Cheese, Canadian..... 10 " Antigonish..... 10 1/2	
No. 2, 2 brl.....	12.00				
" 2, 2 brl.....	10.00				
Small.....	10.00				
CODFISH.					
Hard C B.....	4.75	SALT.			
Western Shore.....	4.50				
Bank.....	none				
Bay.....	4.15				
Newfoundland.....	none				
HADDOCK.	3.50				
Bank & Western.....	3.35				
HACK.....	2.75				
POLLOCK.....	2.00				
HACK SOUNDS, per lb.....	13 1/2				
COO OIL, Gal.....	37	Factory Filled..... \$1.50 Fine Liverpool, bag, from store..... 60 Liverpool, 1/2 hd..... 1.25 " Afloat..... Cadiz " " none Turks Island " " 1.50 Libon " " 1.30 Coarse W. I. " " none Trapani " " \$1.40 " Afloat..... none			

# MRS. VICTORY'S THIMBLE.

(Concluded.)

She did not particularly care for boating, and said what she had in the thoughtless conversational way the most honest people will; but when they had gone down to the boats, and Mr. Macpherson had taken the oars and begun to pull at them as though he were starting to row her to the other side of the world, she said to herself with a quick sigh that she almost wished he could. Perhaps she toiled so hard at her fancy work not so much from love of it as that the work in some measure charmed away sad thoughts. She was tired of her life as it was, and she did not know what to do with it. The people at the boarding-house were constantly coming and going from and to their people; but she had nobody. She checked herself from wishing to be rowed to the other side of the world by remembering that she had nobody there either.

She began to notice the expression of Mr. Macpherson's eyes as they rested on her, which they seemed to do often, and all at once she turned hers with particular calmness to another part of the bay, and wished that she had not come in the boat. Yes, he had evidently fallen in love with her.

The people at the boarding-house came and went, and for the most part, as Mrs. Victory knew, they did fall in love with her, and she now thoroughly disliked that it should be so. This young man would go soon, of course, like the rest; but she had no wish to make anyone even temporarily unhappy. For another thing too: the man seemed to her exceptionally handsome and attractive, and she had no wish to be made unhappy herself.

She put up her parasol. A little deaf sailor-boy was chewing sweets at the end of the boat and doing the steering.

"I hope, Mr. Macpherson, that you have had a pleasant stay at Salthaven," she said in her quietest way, but meeting his eloquent look with a coldness into which she contrived to throw astonishment as well. "I understood that you had come here only for a day or two. You have prolonged your stay."

He had noted the astonishment, and turned away at once with a deep flush.

"I have been happier here than I have ever been," he answered in a low tone. "I have stayed because I cannot tear myself away."

She felt greatly embarrassed, but a little amused too, in spite of herself. Something rose to her lips, which she could not refrain from saying:

"You have been the most assiduous reader of the newspapers that the boarding-house has ever known."

She had not had much to do with Celtic people, or she would not have said it. This young man had no idea of coming and going like the rest. He loved Mrs. Victory and had determined, as a matter of course, at once to propose to her.

He almost dropped the oars.

"I do not know that I have ever read one word," he cried hoarsely. "If you knew—how I have loved to watch you."

She felt herself becoming quite pale. She had never passed through any experience like this. Yes; if she only knew whether this man was to be trusted or not? And she, too, had liked these mornings in the drawing-room—since he came.

"You are fond of looking on, then, at the doing of fancy work," she managed to say. "And there are men, I believe, who cannot bear to see a woman sew."

He had begun to pull violently at the oars again, but now once more paused.

"I do not think that is what I mean. My mother sews as much as you do, and I have never cared to watch her. I have felt that I like to see it only in watching you."

Mrs. Victory could not even pretend to misunderstand the passion with which he spoke; there was something so whole-hearted and sincere in it; something so utterly new that she could not be angry; but she had come out for a quiet afternoon's stroll, and was terribly startled, and in the tumult of her thoughts she could not say that she loved, although she certainly knew that she did like this man. She felt as she must burst into tears.

He thought she looked annoyed, and tried to say what he had to say differently.

"You are fond of the sea," he began tremulously; "our place at home—my place—my castle stands besides the sea; the fir-woods stretch out for miles behind it, and in the spring afternoons, when the sea is stormy, the foam leaps about the house in the sunset, dashed up from the rocks like crimson rain. It is very pretty."

"I—I should like to see it," murmured poor Mrs. Victory helplessly.

Just at that very moment Mrs. Macpherson in the far-distant castle was saying to herself with anxious tears that something must be wrong with her son, and that she had felt sure he was not capable of taking care of himself, and that he ought never to have gone so far away. It was evident that he was not capable of taking care of himself, but no happier fate could have been assigned him than to fall into the gentle hands of Mrs. Victory.

The moment had evidently come for him to speak. He nerved himself.

"And I—I, oh, Mrs. Victory, should like you to—to—" he paused desperately, and, thrusting his hand into his pocket, in his confusion dragged forth his pocket handkerchief.

But what had happened to Mrs. Victory? The words died on his lips. With a stifled exclamation, she had fallen back on the rest for the unused oars. Suddenly she started up, just as he was about to spring to her aid.

"Take me to the shore—take me to the shore!" she panted, and pressed her hands to her face.

In the utmost distress, supposing her to be very ill, he did so. The boat shot back whence it had come, straight as an arrow, the white foam curdling about its prow. At the landing-place he sprang fair into the water in his eagerness, and held out his hand. With a motion of aversion she rejected it.

He stared at her stupified. Suddenly she turned and looked at him, and as she did so he saw that her eyes were full of tears.

"And you can offer me your hand! I saw you—saw you take—you know what—out of your pocket," she said in low awe-struck tones.

And without another word she walked away along the sands.

He stood, as if turned into stone, gazing after her dazedly; then, at last, in the same dull, dazed way, looked back into the boat. He started and leaped into it. There, just where his feet had rested, lay the thimble.

He picked it up with a brow becoming every instant more clouded. He had been so much in love, thought so much about her, that he had completely forgotten it. He put it in his pocket again, and left the boat; then, with his shoulders held even farther back than usual, and his head high in the air, he strode, an expression on his handsome face that Mrs. Victory had never seen there, towards the boarding-house.

If she had said that he was not rich enough, or good, or handsome enough, or even of old enough family—although they had been at Macpherson since soon after the Flood—he would have listened to her, and, Heaven knew, believed her. But to suspect him of being a thief!

He, Diarmid Hamish Macgregor Macpherson Macpherson of Macpherson, suspected of being a thief!

Oh, and he could have loved her so well!

## CHAPTER III.

Night had come and gone, and Salthaven basked once more in the early sunshine. All the staircase windows of the boarding-house and the hall door stood open, the fresh sea smelling breezes circulating about the passage. It was not yet breakfasttime.

Mrs. Victory cautiously opened her door, and came out to one of the upper landings. The housemaids were still busy in all parts with their brooms and dusters, and she felt that she could not bring herself to face any of them, for she had not been in bed all night, so she waited a long minute until there was no one at all on the staircase.

She knew how foolish she was to have sat up like this, torturing herself with unavailing regrets for what after all was a very natural thing for her to have said in the pang of a momentary suspicion. Even before she reached the boarding-house she could have laughed at herself for seriously suspecting Mr. Macpherson of stealing the thimble. He had pulled it out of his pocket with his handkerchief, it was true; but, however it had got there, he had not stolen it. Yet her manner, and the way she had looked at him, and her words too, implied that she thought so. She knew—she felt sure that she knew—the bitterness with which a man such as Diarmid Macpherson would resent such a suspicion. She thought it would be quite a simple thing to go down last night and explain to him, but to her own surprise had found it impossible to nerve herself for the effort. She had sat up all through the long hours in a manner most unlike her usual sensible, methodical ways, regretting the pain she must have inflicted, and regretting other things more indefinite. This man, in whom she had since the moment of his arrival at the boarding-house taken so unaccountable an interest, had actually told her yesterday—was it really only yesterday?—or as much as told her, that he loved her.

When the morning dawned, she thought she need not trouble to go to bed now; she was always an early riser. She threw her window wide open, and sat looking at the silvery sea. In a little while the ostlers' voices had risen to her, and suddenly she had distinctly heard an order called out from someone to someone else that there was to be a carriage at the door at half-past seven for Mr. Macpherson. She had shut the window abruptly, half-frightened at the sudden wave of misery that had swept over her. She went quickly from end to end of her room. It was nervousness, she told herself; she could not really care so much as this for Mr. Macpherson. Oh, but how she hated to think of the boarding-house when he would be no longer there! However, there was just this one thing perfectly certain; she could not let him go away without telling him of her regret.

When there was no longer anyone on the staircase, she went down. He must pass through the hall to go out of the door, of course, and she resolved to wait in the drawing-room, and catch him on his way out. The cab would be at the door then, so she would only be able to delay him for a moment, and must make up her mind exactly what it was she wished to say. It did seem ridiculous, she owned it just now, with a little hysterical gasp that was half sob and half laugh, but although she had been very, very unhappy often in her lifetime, she had never been more miserable than now. Quietly she pushed open the door of the drawing-room. She stood perfectly still in the doorway. Mr. Macpherson was there.

She would have retreated if she could, in spite of all her plaus; but he had turned and was looking at her. In that first startled look, too, she realized that the thimble lay on the table beside the place where she usually sat. She had actually forgotten to be anxious as to what was to become of it.

She could think of nothing to say, but to bid him good-morning. He bowed without answering. She fidgeted nervously about for a minute or two in the white morning dress she had slipped on hurriedly, with a face as colorless. How could she—how could she explain to this man that it had been for a brief space, hardly worth counting, that she had thought him a thief!

She came quite close to him at last—she knew it must be almost half-past seven—and struggled to speak. Perfectly unexpectedly to herself,

the long, sleepless, troubled night had done its work; she burst into tears. Flushed with angry energy, still struggling to frame her thoughts in words, she tried to subdue them. Oh, how foolish she was! She must be ill, she decided wildly. It seemed so ludicrous too.

"You see how sorry I am," she all at once said, with the ghost of a smile shining for an instant through her tears.

He had stood and watched her without a motion. Suddenly he parted his set lips.

"Do you mean," he said in a low tone, "that you love me?"

She drew a long, deep breath of surprise; and all at once through her whirling thoughts it seemed to her that that surely must be the explanation of everything.

"I—I think that is it," she murmured faintly, still trying to subdue her tears.

Some minutes later the servant handed Mr. Macpherson a budget of letters, which he recognized to be all addressed in his mother's handwriting, and announced that his carriage was at the door. In the far north, where Macpherson was chieftain, many words were a superfluity.

"I am not going!" he said simply, in a voice that seemed to dismiss the subject for ever.

Mrs. Victory was now looking out of the window, but she had seemed to turn there very hastily as the man came into the room. He threw a rapid glance at her, and walked towards the door without a word. Just beside the long table, catching sight of the thimble, he paused, breaking into an involuntary exclamation:

"I am exceedingly glad that you have found it, ma'am," he said in a relieved tone, stooping over it. Mrs. Victory did not speak. "It is a pity that the gum has fallen on it, ma'am," he continued, preparing to pass out of the room, in his pleasure at the mystery of the thimble being cleared up, forgetting to be surprised about Mr. Macpherson. "I can clean it for you when you choose."

The gum! A light had come into Mrs. Victory's eyes. She went hastily over to where Mr. Macpherson's wraps lay ready for departure, and with nothing but a quick smile of apology pulled out the right sleeve of his flannel jacket, strapped on the top. Yes; there on the wrist was a large gum stain. As she held it up to him, her sweet lips tremulous with excitement, he too saw the stain, and as quickly understood.

Of course, gum had fallen on the thimble from Mrs. Victory's brush; he had stretched across the table for something, and it had stuck to the flannel sleeve. Then, very probably, he had thrust his hand straight into the depth of his capacious pocket, and when he drew it out again the cunning little thimble had been left behind. What a simple explanation of this stupendous mystery!

They laughed a great deal standing there together, Mr. Macpherson's blue eyes surveying the thimble curiously, although, of course, it was only because he was Highland and a little superstitious that he could have declared there was something eerie about the thing. That was what came of being blessed by the Pope, said he, just then on the high road to conversion. Of course it had brought a good deal about too.

NOT VERY BRIGHT.—"Do you think Sam Peters is a smart man?" asked one New York gentleman of another.

"No I don't, and I'll tell you why. I think he is not very bright. I called at his rooms, and on going away said to him: 'It is so dark in your hall that you can't see your hand before your face. A man might break his neck in the dark.' What do you suppose he replied?"

"I have no idea."

"He replied: 'There is no danger of that. I've put up a sign warning people to be careful.'"

HINT TO HUSBANDS.—"How does Mr. Manhattan Beach manage to have pocket money all the time, when it is generally understood his wife keeps the purse and only allows him car fare?"

"He plays a mean trick on her."

"How does he manage?"

"You know she has a pet dog that she thinks more of than she does for anything else in the world?"

"Yes."

"Well, Mr. Beach is in collusion with a dog-stealer, who steals the dog every week. Beach hands the dog over the fence to the stealer."

"How does that help him financially?"

"You see, Mrs. Beach offers a reward of \$5 for the return of the dog. She pays the money over to the dog-stealer, who gives it to Beach and he divides, and the next week they steal the dog over again. By this little game they accumulate two dollars and a half every week for pocket money."

MAYBE SO—Mrs. Walmsly is a widow. Her husband, who was a wealthy auctioneer, died a few months ago. Mrs. Walmsly has an Irish cook, who got married without consulting that lady.

"Bridget, what sort of a man is that you have married?"

"He is a very intelligent gentleman."

"Does he belong to a good family?"

"Indeed he does. He drives a coach for one of the best families in the city."

"Pshaw! A coachman isn't much."

"Maybe you're right, Widdy Walmsly, but I'm thinkin' a live coachman amounts to more than a dead auctioneer."—*Texas Siftings.*

Mr. R. L. Allan, of Ottawa, writes—"Having been troubled with weakness of the lungs and general debility the past two years, I concluded to give *Pullner's Emulsion* a fair trial. I have taken seven bottles, and find my health much improved, my lungs stronger, my weight increased twelve pounds."



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**MAX UNGAR,**

PROPRIETOR.

## MINING.

## A DAY'S OBSERVATION AT THE WAVERLEY GOLD DISTRICT.

(Concluded.)

Going to the office, Mr. Hayward produced overalls, coat, vest, and rubber boots, and in short order we were dressed for the trip underground. Then candle in hand we walked into the shaft house and waited for the skip to descend. In the office there were a large number of quartz specimens well sprinkled with gold and the ore seen at the shaft's mouth and also at the ore house and mill showed gold and should yield paying returns.

The shaft is sunk on No. 6 lead and has been straightened, widened, lengthened and retimbered under the direction of Mr. Hayward, and is now a three compartment shaft provided with iron ladders extending to the bottom and divisions for the pump and main hoistway up and down which the skip travels without a jolt. The shaft follows the dip of the lead and is therefore not perpendicular but at a sufficient incline to allow the skip to run on wheels on a very steep tramway to the bottom.

The skip was nearing the surface with a load of ore as we entered the shaft house and on a signal from Mr. Hayward it was stopped on its return journey after dumping its load and we embarked. The skip is a large wrought iron tub shaped much like the scoop of a dredge with a handle of iron as thick as your arm bolted on either side to which is attached the hoisting rope. Standing in it our heads came to about its top, and it required some little exertion to get out, although getting in was easy enough.

The signal to lower away was given and down we went with considerable rapidity for 360 feet to the lowest level of the mine. The skip stopped with its top on a line with the floor of the level, and we crawled out into the main cross cut or at its junction with the level on No. 6 lead.

Here we may state that No. 6 lead is 300 feet north of the anticlinal and is the most southerly lead now being worked. The cross cut extends to the south of it a short distance, but the main workings are on this lead and leads to the north. The cross cut like a main avenue has been driven north some hundreds of feet cutting the Mallally, the Ten Inch, the Twin Taylor and the North Taylor leads, on all of which levels have been driven east and west from the cross cut.

On No. 6 lead the levels have been driven 360 feet east of the cross cut and 127 feet west.

On the Mallally lead the levels have been driven an equal distance east and west. The Ten Inch lead has been worked to a less extent. The Twin Taylor which is a very large and rich lead has levels running as far or further than No. 6, and the North Taylor is almost equally developed. A main tramway extends the entire length of the cross cut, provided with turn tables at the junction with each of the levels. Tramways are also laid down in all the levels so that the ore may be loaded on the cars in any part of the mine, pushed to No. 6 shaft and automatically dumped into the skip. Thus five large leads are now being worked from one main shaft and as the mining progresses this number may be largely increased.

West of the cross cut about 127 feet all the leads are cut off by a great break or fault which is one of the most interesting features of the mine. A similar fault is encountered east of the cross cut, and this proves that the whole of American Hill has been shifted some hundreds of feet north of its original position. West of the break the Twin Taylor lead is found south of No. 6 lead, and the Mallally level on being driven through the fault entered the Dominion lead and has been continued 200 feet west on that lead.

We spent some three hours underground and inspected all the workings on the 360 foot level. The cross cut and levels were high and wide, and much more pleasant to traverse than most of the streets of Halifax. Overhand stoping is the rule in this mine, that is the shafts are sunk and levels driven along the vein leaving the ore standing in the leads between the upper and lower levels.

It is then mined from below in stopes or steps, the detached ore being pushed down to openings into the level and falling on to the ore cars. The drilling is overhead, and as the shots are fired the rock falls and clears the way for the miner to renew his work, while in underhand stoping the rock has all to be raised on to scaffolds and carted away, requiring a lot of extra handling. There are many other advantages in overhand stoping, but briefly stated it is much the most systematic method.

With these necessary digressions we will resume our description of some of the more important incidents of our underground travels.

We first went west along the level on No. 6 lead to where the only underhand stoping was going on.

Good pay ore had been struck at this point, and it was being followed down below the 360 foot level. The miners were working some 8 or 10 feet below us, and we scrambled down to their level in a manner that must have amused them, but there was no fun in it for us. When we say we, we do not include Mr. Hayward, as he is at home in a mine, and, cut like, descends a sheer wall of rock or springs across openings leading to unknown depths. We passed beyond the men to where a temporary dam had been erected, and then retracing our steps entered the level at another point. As long as our way led through the levels or cross cuts the going was fine, and we felt as we travelled along that a miner's life was not altogether an unhappy one. Then we would leave the levels and pass up to where the miners were at work and then all our muscles were brought into play—and the perspiration oozed from every pore. Climbing up on to scaffolds, eight or ten feet high, passing through narrow openings, along slippery ledges of rock, up ladders at all angles, puffing and blowing and mentally vowing never again to go down a mine immediately after a hearty meal, we followed Mr. Hayward into the stopes on No. 6 lead and still on to the great break which extended above us, then back into the cross cut and to

the Mallally lead through the break into the Dominion lead, and then a long climb up the stopes to see the air drills in operation. As we proceeded an iron pipe was at our left conducting the compressed air to the drills, and by listening the quick tap, tap, of the drills could be distinguished. More ups and downs, then a shinny on the air pipe across a 45 feet deep ore hole and we came in sight of two men operating an air drill, and heard another in operation close by. Seating ourselves on a pile of rock we watched the drill in operation for some time. It was driving an upward hole, and the down pour of pulverised quartz, which proved the rapidity of its work, was kept from the machine by a covering of cloth. Finally the drill was removed and a longer one substituted, and then we noted that the point was star shaped. The lead here was from 12 to 15 inches wide, and was almost mid-way between the walls with a slate belt on each side of it.

The quartz has a peculiar kidney shape and is rich in gold.

This part of the mine was dry and comfortable and the operator of the drill and his helper had evidently a pleasant job.

Having thoroughly cooled off we passed on to where another drill was in operation and then Mr. Hayward informed us that an average day's work was 16 holes driven eight feet deep which are charged and fired simultaneously at night. The men become expert in taking down and putting up the drills and the man operating this one said he had changed his machine and had it again at work in eight minutes. We remained for some time watching the air drills and then returned to the cross cut, taking a flying leap over an ore hole on the way.

Then we inspected the Twin Taylor level down which a horse and cart might have been driven and where some rich quartz is now being mined and after visiting every part of the mine finally returned to the surface greatly impressed with the magnitude of the operations below ground. All the work is done by contract and the system is simply perfect.

The transformation from the gloom underground to the brilliant day light at the surface enhanced the delight of the really superb view to be had up and down the lakes from the summit of American Hill, and we stood some time enjoying it.

After removing our mining garb and having a wash-up we walked across to the Windsor Junction Mill on the English Syndicate's Property where we met Capt. Geo. MacDuff, the manager, and Mr. Boyd, (the latter having gone down the mine the day before and having a severe attack of lumbago did not accompany us underground in our trip through the Lake View Mine.)

English gold mining companies in Nova Scotia have as a rule proved failures, and the fault has too often been in the managers. These have been experienced copper, tin, and lead men, who have had no previous experience in gold mining and have generally been too old and stubborn to learn.

Capt. MacDuff is a gold miner through and through, having mined in Australia, South Africa, Norway and other points of the world, and being master of the business.

With the moderate amount at his disposal he has already brought the mine and mill into a high state of efficiency, and has laid his plans for future mining on a thoroughly practical scale. Success seems already assured to him, and one successful English gold mining company in Nova Scotia will change the present undoubted bad standing of our gold mines in London, and cause large amounts of capital to flow this way.

His company or syndicate now own the old DeWolf areas numbering 18 and extending 900 feet along the leads by 750 feet across.

There are a great number of leads in this area, some to the north and some to the south of the anticlinal, but the principal leads now being worked are north of the anticlinal and dip north. These leads are the North, 10 inches thick, the Tudor 20 in. to 2½ feet, the Union 10 to 15 inches and the Dominion 15 inches to 3 feet. There are also to the south of the Dominion the Hardy, Graham, My Dream and numerous other leads, so that there is on the areas any amount of material to work upon. An adit has just been started in a ravine in the western block, which will be driven through to the Tudor lead, tapping it at a depth of from 90 to 100 feet, and exploring the southern ground for new leads. This adit will drain the Tudor lead to its level and relieve the pumps and hoisting gear of considerable work.

The Tudor lead is to be sunk to a depth of 500 feet, and levels driven every one hundred feet below 350 feet.

The mill was not in operation at the time of our visit, but a quantity of alluvial—to which we have already referred—was piled ready for the stamps, and doubtless before this has been forced to yield up its gold.

There are four batteries of four stamps each in the mill with all appliances, the batteries, stamps and dies being of extra size and weight, and probably doing the same amount of work as the usual five stamp pattern. In the engine room a powerful engine is supported on a massive bed of cut granite, and there is ample boiler capacity to supply all the steam required.

In the assay office in the rear of the mill the Captain showed us a number of pieces of quartz picked from the alluvial or surface stuff in which coarse gold was present in nuggets the size of a small pea. Passing from the mill we visited the adit and then the Flat lead which is on the apex or saddle of the anticlinal. Numerous shallow pits exposed this lead in places, but it had only been mined through the first fold, and it was agreed that deeper sinking would tap other folds below and probably yield rich results.

It was growing too late to inspect the workings and we deferred this for another visit when the mine shall be in full operation.

Having listened to arguments as to the formation of veins and their mineral impregnation, the effects of faults, upheavals and the glacial period, and having had an attack of anticlinal on the brain it was a relief to pass into the Captain's pleasant home and enjoy his kind hospitality.

We dined with Mr. Hayward and then resisting his pressing invitation

to remain all night passed out into the inky darkness on our three mile walk to Windsor Junction.

Had we known what was in store for us we never should have started. The road was a flat lead of mud, the apex of an anticlinal, deviation from the centre of which lead to sharp inclines north or south to the most shin-breaking of boulders, so the only safe guide was to stick to the softest and deepest mud. Having made this discovery we plowed along for some distance in safety and then suddenly found ourselves on a pile of logs. The flickering light of our last match showed a road to the right, and through its muddy depths we trudged on for fully twenty minutes. Then a team came up behind and we chuckled at the thought of a lift to the station.

"Get in," said the driver, and in we got, a glow of peace and good will suffusing us.

"How far to the station?" we asked.

"Station! Why this is the road to Fall River; walk back three quarters of a mile and turn to your right at the first house you meet."

And out into the mud again we went, and almost ran through the slush in the horror of the thought of being stranded at Windsor Junction. But what would have become of us if that team had not overtaken us?

We have often laughed at the jokes about the absence of soil at the Junction, but our experience dearly bought has proved the contrary as right up the station deep mud was encountered. The joy of making that much maligned haven through the darkness and mud has changed our opinion, and the Junction shall ever have a soft or muddy place in our hearts.

The Windsor and Annapolis express was just drawing out as we reached the platform and breathless and exhausted we boarded it and thankfully seated ourselves on the platform to cool off.

**UNIACKE DISTRICT.**—The beginning of November finds another company starting operations on the "Queen" property. This is one of the claims which has long been idle in the west part of the camp, and as this new company are experienced miners, it is conceded they will meet with success.

The "New Alpha" Co. closed down all mining work at the end of October and will not resume operations until after the ore they now have on hand shall be crushed. In the meantime some surface changes will be made preparatory for an all winter's campaign.

We were shown some fine gold bearing quartz taken from the property now being prospected by Mr. Madill. The claims are on what was formerly known as the Montreal property.

**LAKE CATCHA.**—The Oxford Mine was to have been sold on Wednesday last under attachment by the sheriff, but the sale was countermanded.

The cause of Putnam vs. Hardman and Taylor has been on trial before Mr. Justice Townshend for several days. On Tuesday it was given to the jury, who, to the questions submitted, found as follows:—

1. Does the draft memo. made about the 14th October contain the true agreement between the parties as alleged? Yes.

2. If you think it was, was it a further term of the understanding between the parties that there was to be a further agreement between Putnam and Taylor as to their interests between themselves apart from Hardman? Yes.

3. Was the draft memo entered into subject to a favorable report from Taylor on his return from Nova Scotia? Yes.

4. Was such favourable report made by Taylor on or about the 21st October, 1884? Yes.

5. Did plaintiff agree to become a partner in the enterprise until after Taylor's return from Nova Scotia? Yes, subject to Taylor's favorable report from N. S.

6. If not until after his return on the 21st October, did plaintiff thereafter agree to become a partner before the 5th November, 1884?

7. If there was to be a further agreement, was the agreement alleged by defendants as made on 5th November, 1884, the true one by which plaintiff was to lose all his interest in the co-partnership if he failed to supply all the capital for the purchase of the properties and \$10,000 working capital, and to relieve defendant Taylor from all liability on his notes before Dec. 1st, 1885? No.

8. If yes, did plaintiff furnish all such monies and relieve defendant Taylor of liability on his notes before Dec. 1st, 1885?

9. Did defendant Hardman obtain the power of attorney at the time he did with intent to defraud plaintiff of his title in the property, or was it obtained with bona fide purpose of preventing the forfeiture of the Lease? Not with intention of fraud.

10. Were the properties mentioned in paragraph 14 of the statement of claim, and purchased about Sept. 1887, purchased with money belonging to the alleged copartnership? Not proved.

11. Were the properties mentioned in paragraph 15 of the statement of claim, and purchased about Sept. 1887, purchased with money belonging to the alleged copartnership? Not proved.

The *Chronicle* reports a rich find of gold as having been made near Cal-Jonia, Guysboro County, by Abraham Walton. The belt, which is a large one, contains a large number of leads, varying in width from fifteen to twenty feet. Five of the leads have been opened up, and all show gold varying from half an ounce to three ounces to the ton. The fortunate owners are Messrs. A. Walton, R. M. Holesworth, D. L. Bell and G. O. Forbes, of Shubenacadie, J. F. Fraser, of St. John, N. B.

On Monday there were 13 applicants at the Mines Office for 3 areas in block

95 west division of Stormont, Sherbrooke, Guysboro County. The areas had been forfeited on Saturday too late to be applied for. As all the applicants were on hand by 10 a. m. ready with their money and applications the Commissioner of Mines arranged a compromise by which the whole thirteen became joint owners. The applicants were: R. McNaughton, F. R. Brown, H. M. McCollum, Thos. Kent, Thos. Doyle, jr, T. Leyden, Douglas Clarke, A. E. McLean, Hon. C. F. McIsaac, Hon. A. McGillivray, John Quirk, James Hillis and A. Monaghan.

WIRE ROPE

# AUSTEN BROS.

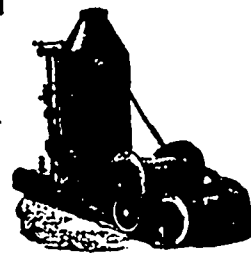
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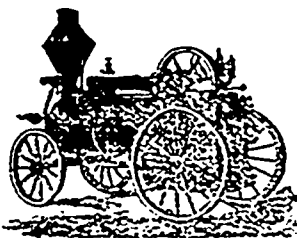
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## WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER,

and have subjected same to Chemical Analy-  
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Fresh, Wholesome Materials, properly pro-  
portioned. This Baking Powder is well  
suited for family use, and has been employed,  
when required, in my own house for many  
years.

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

## MINING.

### THE DISCOVERY OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMOND FIELDS.

By J. THORBURN.

The little instances I have to relate are connected with an epoch in South African history—the discovery of diamonds. Previously to the year 1870 the interior of South Africa was indeed a land of mysteries. Vague reports of hidden wealth were from time to time circulated, but were, even at Cape Town and other mercantile centres, hardly credited; and none but a few trek-Boers and adventurous traders and hunters ever desired to become acquainted with the land beyond the Vaal. But no sooner did the news of the discovery of diamonds in the interior reach the outside world than all thoughts of risk and danger were thrown aside, and men of every class and every nation joined in a rush which populated the banks of the Vaal river, and served to initiate the people of Europe into a due appreciation of the resources of South Africa.

Mr John O'Reilly, an interior trader, was the discoverer of diamonds in South Africa, and to him the honor is due of proving that the precious stones were to be found in the district of the Vaal. O'Reilly was an old friend of mine, and I learned from his own lips the circumstances under which the first diamond was brought to light. In the winter of 1867 O'Reilly stopped at the house of a Dutch farmer, Van Niekerk by name, who lived close to the river, in the district of Griqualand West. While there engaged in bartering goods for the skins of game, he noticed, in a casual way, a game which the daughter of Van Niekerk and two little native children were playing. The children were throwing pebbles into the air and catching them as they fell—a species of the old English infantile pastime euphoniouly known as knucklebones. While looking on, O'Reilly's attention was attracted by the peculiar clearness and transparency of one of the pebbles in use. He took it up, examined it, and was immediately satisfied that it was a stone of some value. He brought the stone over to where Van Niekerk was standing, and expressed his willingness to buy it. Van Niekerk laughingly replied that he could keep it if he wished, for he could find plenty like it in the river. O'Reilly answered that he believed the stone to be of value, and he would take it; should it turn out what he thought it was, and he succeeded in selling it, he would place half of what he received to the credit of the girl, and Van Niekerk would then be able to fulfil one of his greatest desires, and have her properly educated. Van Niekerk smiled at the probabilities of such fortune in a pebble, and the next day O'Reilly left on his homeward journey.

On arriving at Hope Town, then a frontier post in the old colony, he produced his stone, which he had carefully preserved throughout his travels, and his friends were consulted as to the identity of the specimen. O'Reilly himself believed it to be a diamond, but no one supported him in his belief. Most people laughed at the thought, their argument being based on the premises that a stone so large could not be precious. It was finally decided that the pebble should be sent to Dr. Atherstone, of Grahamstown, and this most capable authority immediately pronounced it to be a diamond of about 22 carats. The stone was shortly afterwards bought by the then Governor of the Cape, Sir Philip Wodehouse, who paid for it the sum of £500.

O'Reilly at once made preparations to return to the Vaal, where, on his arrival, honest man that he was, he faithfully fulfilled his promise to Van Niekerk, and handed over one-half of the proceeds of the sale of the stone to the little girl through whose instrumentality the first diamond was discovered. O'Reilly then employed natives in the district to collect for him all the transparent pebbles they could find on the river banks. He carefully examined eachful after eachful, but only secured a 4-carat stone—the second diamond found on the Vaal river. The news of the second discovery quickly spread, and hundreds of white men were soon travelling toward the Vaal to assist in the search for diamonds. The river's banks continued to attract diggers for some three years. Thousands of men were engaged in washing the banks for diamonds; some were successful, but the majority (myself among the number) were ill-requited for their labors. The finding of some diamonds in the mud walls of a Hartebaeste hut led to the opening up of the dry diggings, and soon the majority of the diggers were engaged in a more profitable search on hard ground, where now stand the famous mines of Du Toits Pan, De Beers, and Kimberley. In June, 1871, Captain Findlayson and I measured off the Kimberley mine, which was divided into claims of 30 ft. square (Dutch measure.) It was principally due to the foresight of Captain Findlayson that the working facilities of the mine were so complete, and through the medium of his road plans that the property was opened up so rapidly.

The De Beers and Kimberley mines were discovered in 1870 and 1871 respectively, and were situated on the farm of an old Dutch stock breeder named Johannes N. de Beer, and lying some 12 miles to the east of the Vaal River. De Beer was a hard-working, honest old fellow, who would undoubtedly have rested much more contentedly had the grass on his farm been left undisturbed, and the diamonds below permitted to lie in their earthly bed. For some time he endeavored to cope with the inrush of miners on his farm, and rented out claims, receiving very substantial financial returns, but ultimately the ever-increasing white population proved too much for the old stock farmer, who decided to trek to less lively pastures. The result was that he agreed to part with all right and title in the Kimberley and De Beer mines, with the farm, to Messrs. Dunell and Ebdon, of Port Elizabeth, for the sum of £6,500. De Beer did not even wait for the payment of the money. He gathered his flocks and herds together, and with his household goods, struck away Free State-wards. On the road he was overtaken by the agent of the purchasers, and on the box of his wagon received the first instalment of the purchase money for

the two mines. De Boer never regretted his sale, and in the new home which he made for himself he was more contented than he would have been had he neglected his stock for commercial pursuits. In the Free State he was my neighbor, and an honest, straightforward neighbor he proved himself—one of nature's gentlemen. He died in my house on the 20th of June, 1882, in the 52nd year of his age.—*Engineering and Mining Journal.*

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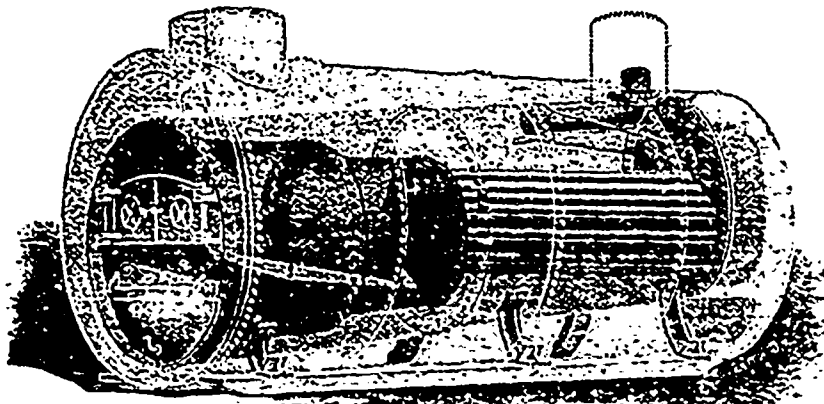
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**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

All communications to this department should be addressed directly to the Checker Editor, W. Foreyth 36 Grafton Street.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

W. M. McDONALD, Sackville, N. B.—Have forwarded to your address a copy of "Hill's Synopsis." Our opinion of this work is that it is the best checker book ever published for 25 cents.

CHECKER EDITOR OF "MERCURY," Liverpool, G. B.—We look upon your column as one of the best published, if not the best. I venture, however, to suggest that, in my opinion, its value would be enhanced by giving the numbers of the squares on which the pieces stand in your problems, as well as showing the pieces on your diagrams. It would also make each column more complete in itself if you would likewise give the numbers at the head of your solutions.

**SOLUTION.**

PROBLEM 216.—End game between Messrs. O'Hearn and Foreyth. The position was: black men 3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 13, 19, 20; white men 15, 18, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 32; white to play and win:  
15 10 27 24 32 7 18 4  
6-15 20-27 3-10 w. wins

**GAME 125—"DYKE."**

Played recently between Messrs Samuel Granville and Frank Hamilton, the former using the blacks.

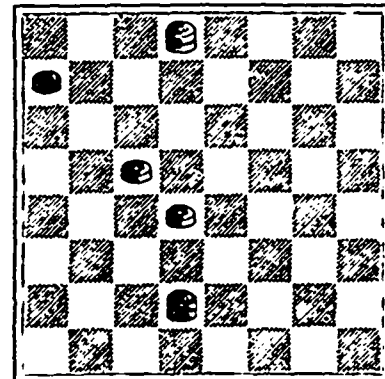
11-15	8-11	12-19	9-13
22 17	32 27	26 22	25 22
9-14	4-8	19-23	23-26
17 13	22 17	22 15	32 27
15-19	6-10	10-19	26-30
24 15	a-13 9	25 22	27 24
10-19	1-6	b-14-18	3-8
23 16	17 13	22 15	24 15
12-19	11-15	5-14	30-25
27 24	29 25	15 11	11 4
7-10	8-12	6-9	25-11
24 15	27 23	13 6	
10-19	15-13	2-9	black
25 23	23 16	30 25	wins

a Can white draw after this move? and, if so, how?

b Had black played anything else, white could have drawn easily by 21 17, 14-21, 22 17.

**PROBLEM 248.**

By N. Reid, in Liverpool *Mercury*.  
Black man 5, king 26.



White men 14, 18, king 2.

White to play and win. A neat specimen of an end game. The novice will observe that black will presently capture one of the men and so restore the numerical balance. White must play with great nicety to keep the win in hand.

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

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bras d'Or Lime Co., Ltd., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 101 Hollis St., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of

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

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

The statement made last week in reference to the reception to be given by the students of Dalhousie College doubtless was very disappointing to many of our young people who were eagerly awaiting the decision of the Faculty on the, to them, important question of dancing or no dancing at the coming At Home. The matter now has taken another phase and the latest decision is "no At Home." The students of Dalhousie held a meeting for the purpose of settling this vexed question on Monday afternoon. After a vote had been taken and the majority found to be not in favor of holding the proposed reception at the University, the question came up how then was the day set apart to commemorate the beneficence of their patron, George Munro, to be celebrated, all agreeing that the memory of this generous benefactor must not be allowed to slip into oblivion. However, after many suggestions were given, none of which were acceptable, the meeting adjourned and the matter is still undecided. Although there are many good reasons for giving up the proposed At Home we regret exceedingly that the anticipations of the Students' friends are not to be realized.

Over one thousand ladies and gentlemen gathered at the Royal Blue Grounds on Saturday afternoon, the attraction being the fifth football game of the series in which our citizens are much interested. The Dalhousie and Garrison teams were the contestants in this game and the highest expectations of the Collegians and their friends were fully realized when time was called and the score stood Dalhousie 8, Garrison 2. The military team appeared to be very weak, while the students were in splendid trim and put in some fine work. Their friends seemed particularly enthusiastic and heartily cheered each point gained, while the young Canadians vociferously shouted for "Dal-hous-ie." We noticed particularly on Saturday, the interest taken by the clergymen of Halifax in this rough and tumble, but intensely exciting game, and counted several among the onlookers. The football grounds have become quite a rendezvous for our society friends and doubtless all will greatly regret the ending of the season which is providing such pleasant pastime for the quiet afternoons of November when there is a dearth of entertainment and time drags slowly. To-morrow's game between the Wanderers and Dalhousie completes the series and is looked forward to with great expectation. If Dalhousie wins, the victory will only bring the College score up to 6, which the Wanderers already have, so that in this case there will have to be a tie game to decide the championship and win the trophy. To use the popular expression, the military are "not in it" this year.

The bazaar held by the members of the Young Men's Literary Society and their lady friends in the Drill Shed throughout this week has been attracting a large share of patronage. A fancy table under the charge of several ladies occupies the centre space of the building, and is loaded down with useful and handsome articles. A beautifully-painted white satin sofa cushion, the gift of Miss Duggan, is much admired, as are also the pieces of Limerick lace for sale. There are a number of valuable articles selling on chance or ticket, among which is a gentleman's shaving stand, the gift of Mrs. George Monaghan. The refreshment table is under the charge of Mrs. Power, and the other features of the bazaar, such as the fish pond, the museum of curios, etc., are under the direct control of the committee of the Y. M. L. A. The drawing for prizes will probably all be concluded to-morrow evening, when the bazaar closes. The proceeds are to be devoted to restoring the Lyceum, where the Association has its recreation and meeting rooms. The Y. M. L. A. is a worthy society and fully deserves the success that has rewarded the efforts put forth on this occasion by its members and their friends. The music furnished each evening by local bands has added much to the entertainment of visitors. The oak bedroom suite to be given away to-morrow evening to the holder of the successful coupon presented with admission ticket is very handsome, and the winner will be indeed fortunate.

The first Orpheus Concert of this season will take place on Thursday evening the 19th inst. We are glad to see that a change is to be made in the time for opening the doors and beginning the concerts. In former years our Dartmouth friends, in order to secure good seats, were obliged to cross in the 7 o'clock boat from Dartmouth and wait fifteen or twenty minutes on the frequently icy pavement until the doors opened. The change from 7.30 to 7.45 will obviate this necessity, and give the considerable number of patrons of the Orpheus Club from the other side of the water a chance to eat their dinners in comfort before rushing off for the ferry.

We have been favored this week with delightfully seasonable weather, and although the air is decidedly chilly, and we realize that the cold breezes are but a hint of what we are to expect during the next four or five months, everyone appears to be enjoying to the full the bright sunny days that have ushered in November. The trees have lost their beauty, and only the hardiest of flowers still brighten our gardens. The tennis courts are abandoned, nets have been folded, and rackets have been laid away until the sweet bye-and-bye, and only the indefatigable footballists hold the field of sport.

For surprise parties as a rule we have not much admiration, but in special cases we admit that a slight deviation from one's convictions may be productive of a great deal of enjoyment. Such was the case on All Hallow E'en, last Saturday, when an event of this kind was arranged to take place at one of the most hospitable homes in the town of Dartmouth. The host and hostess must have had some inkling of the intention of their friends, for they were all in order for a dance. About fifty ladies and gentlemen from

this city and Dartmouth were booked by the young ladies who organized the party, and at an early hour they repaired to "Sunnyside," the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Ellis, and passed an exceptionally pleasant evening, tripping the "light fantastic too." An informal party of this sort is often more enjoyable than when claw-hammers and low neck gowns are *de regere*. Being Saturday night, the guests were obliged to tear themselves away at about 11.30 o'clock, and the people from this side of the water had to leave even earlier in time to catch that "last boat," which waiteth for no man. Inasmuch as quality is better than quantity, we think that no dissatisfaction will likely be felt with the enforced early leave-taking, for although quality and quantity are good combined, it does not often fall to the lot of mortals to enjoy themselves so. It is not improbable that some of the young ladies saw the forms of their future husbands about midnight, without being obliged to resort to the spells and incantations that are supposed to be so potent on All Hallow E'en.

The Y. M. C. A. is to be congratulated upon adding to its many other attractions for young men a first-class gymnasium, and having recently engaged Mr. A. B. Close, from New York, a gentleman of experience in gymnasium work, to instruct classes during the winter. Last Monday evening a large number of young gentlemen were present when Mr. Mackintosh, of the Association, made some appropriate opening remarks and then introduced Mr. Close, who after giving a short history of athletics in general, explained and showed how to use the various apparatus. Mr. Close will conduct afternoon and evening classes, and will pay special attention to building up those weaker than the average.

The regular monthly concerts at the School for the Blind have been resumed, and the first of these took place on Wednesday afternoon in the Assembly Hall of the Institution. The visitors were conducted to different parts of the building, and were loud in their praises of the arrangement of the music rooms. Through the plate glass doors of each of these rooms a pupil could be seen practising upon one of the new Evans Bros. or Karn pianos, recently rented to the Institution on contract. These pianofortes, for which Messrs. Miller Bros. are agents in this city, are particularly fine in tone, and are giving every satisfaction. These musical receptions given by the pupils of the School for the Blind are very entertaining, and all interested in the education of the Blind should not fail to take advantage of an opportunity to visit the Institution. The large increase in the number of pupils was most noticeable.

The second week of the Grau Opera Company has been more successful than the first. "The Brigands" was presented on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings to crowded houses, and the performance went very smoothly. The pretty graceful little prima donna, Miss Mason, as Forolla, daughter of the brigand chief Falscappa, is very charming, and her bright manner and sweet voice have quite won the audiences. In her coquettish brigand costume she is very attractive. The Princess of Grenada was well impersonated by Miss Julia Calhoun, and Miss Alice Gaillard made a capital young farmer. Frageletto, who joined the band of robbers for the sake of the chief's "charming young daughter," with whom he fell madly in love while her father and his men were plundering his house and farm. Francis Gaillard as Falscappa did some very good work, and Stanley Felch as Pietro, the Chief's Lieutenant, furnished much amusement. The costumes worn in this Opera are indeed beautiful, especially the magnificent dresses of Forolla and the Princess in the last act. Miss Grace Garley's dance was very pretty and graceful, and she looked quite bewitching in a becoming dress of pale heliotrope chiffon. Girou Girou was on last evening and will continue the remainder of this week. The music of these Operas is very pretty, but in our opinion does not equal some of the older ones, such as Fra Diavolo, Erminie, or Chimes of Normandy. However, next week we are to be favored with both old and new. The Black Hussar is to be played on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and the remainder of the week The Queen's Lace Handkerchief will be put on. The Grau Company possesses some very good voices, and is well deserving of the patronage the theatre-goers of Halifax are according it.

The second French lecture of the course in connection with the Church of England Institute is announced to take place this evening at eight o'clock in the Hall of the Institute. The lecturer, Prof. Balval, will take for his subject, "Victor Hugo," and a treat is assured for all who attend. These lectures should be well patronized, as they are very instructive as well as interesting, and Prof. Balval is an able master of the French language.

The ball at Admiralty House on Wednesday evening was a brilliant affair. The decorations were very elaborate, and the ballroom presented a gay scene. The music furnished by the band of H. M. S. *Bellerophon* was all that could be desired, and nothing was spared to make this event a perfect success. Lord Stanley, Governor-General of Canada, was an honored guest.

The wife of the janitor of the city hall has been appointed matron of the police station, in order that women whose misfortunes or misbehavior brings them under the hand of the law may have the oversight of one of their own sex, instead of being solely under the charge of men. This is only a proper and decent arrangement, and is one that has been in force in some American Cities, notably Boston, for several years. No matter how abandoned a woman may be, she is still a woman, and should be treated as Christianity dictates.