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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 who is to appear in our columns, we shall leave the rest to their intelligent judgment.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Baron Hirsch's experiment in settling the Russian Jews in South America has been proved to be a failure, but his settlement at Oxbow in the North-West Territories has been wholly successful. Over five hundred people are at work in the community. Each head of a family has broken up the twenty acres of the land allotted to him, and snug houses have been erected. This colony was composed of picked men from the farming classes, and seems admirably adapted to the country. Baron Hirsch is so well satisfied with this attempt at colonization that he will send out another contingent in the early spring. Steady, thrifty settlers of this variety are ever welcome to our Western territories.

Republicans of the United States are realizing the demoralizing effect which a third party may have in national politics. General Weaver, of the people's party is much credited at the success of his tactics—he dared not hope for election, but he dared to deal one of the death blows to the Republican party by weakening strongholds, for no less than six Republican States returned Weaver as their choice for the Presidency. The little people's party, the laughing stock of the campaign, bids fair to be the "candlestick" which will decide the next presidential tetter. General Weaver is qualified as a political expert, as he has served with both parties, and is familiar with the weaknesses of each. By denouncing Chauncey Depew and McKinlay he captured a number of discontented Republicans, by carping at Cleveland's policy, especially on the free coinage question, he hopes to draw over the discontent of the Democratic Party, and he will probably be successful. But General Weaver has yet an important lesson to learn—his party will be formed of men of antagonistic views, whose only mutual idea is unrest or dissatisfaction. Unless he be a skilful manipulator of men, his party must break from under him, and by its disbanding strengthen the hands of the two great political parties.

There are yet veritable highwaymen in Canada of the type of Dick Turpin, rather than of that most considerate and most courteous of gentlemen, Mr. Robin Hood. A disgraceful affair, which has just occurred in the neighborhood of Montreal, is as big-handed a piece of brigandage as any in history. A young contractor, O'Brien by name, drew a large sum of money from a city bank and then boarded a train for a suburban station, quite unconscious of the fact that he was being shadowed by a rogue who not only followed him from the bank, but actually had the audacity to share the same seat in the car with his victim. When Mr. O'Brien, according to arrangement, had met his father at Coteau, and had proceeded a little way from the station, the "shadow" and three confederates appeared and

demanding "money or life." There was no possible escape for the O'Briens—they were unarmed, over-powered by numbers, and there was little chance of aid coming, so the hardly earned sum of \$4,000 was handed over to the miscreants. If the police and detectives of Montreal do not succeed in tracing the robbers, confidence in their ability will be greatly decreased. Ruffianism of this description may be considered the proper thing in the Western States, but Canadians as a rule prefer peace and security.

A very interesting, though not wholly edifying, table of statistics of "Ratios of Legitimacy in Europe," has been prepared by Dr. Albert Jeffingwell. Oddly enough it is in the countries where poverty and ignorance are most prevalent that the highest morality prevails. In Ireland there are but 26 illegitimate births to the thousand. Russia comes next with the low rate of 28 per thousand, while thrifty Holland is a step lower down with 32 per thousand. In England the rate is 48, while Italy comes much further down the grade with a confession of 74 per thousand. France and Scotland tie in the far from reputable record of 82 to the thousand. Scotland has long been conceded the palm as containing the greatest number of illegitimates, but she is no worse than France, and is superior to Sweden, Saxony and Bavaria, where the rates range from 100 to 146 per thousand. Austria closes the black list with an admission of 146 per thousand. Dr. Jeffingwell asserts that the causes of illegitimacy are not, as usually supposed, to be found in poverty, ignorance, the contamination of great cities, nor yet in the influences of creed or education; rather he would incline to seek the true causes in race, heredity, legislative restraints upon marriage, social usages and other similar circumstances.

Aspirants to the peerage would do well to consider the titled aristocracy of China, who are not elevated on account of their talents as lawyers, doctors or brewers, but in reward for one of two definite services to their country, a town or province must be captured from an enemy, or in case of defeat a commander must at once commit "honorab'e suicide." In the latter case the title is awarded to the ghost of the dead warrior, and after a few years it descends to the eldest legitimate son. The nobility are of eight ranks, corresponding somewhat to the Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount and Baron of European countries; then follow "the light chariot city warden," "the cloud-mounted warden," and "the mounted warden by grace." Each holder of a title is a qualified pension-holder, drawing annually from the Government the sum of \$20.00 or upwards. A title, however lofty, does not secure its owner from condign punishment, in fact only men who can boast a literary degree are safe from the bambooings which are at times inflicted upon their august highnesses. As the titles are directly under the control of the Emperor they are withdrawn at his pleasure. Although many of the titles are lofty ones, that of "purifier of the sea" being especially attractive, yet with regard to the security of life, limb and liberty, we should prefer the simple title given to the Knights of Canada.

The inauguration of Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman as President of Cornell University has called the attention of many of our young students to the success of this already famous young Canadian. His life, so far, has been an example of what concentrated energy and ambition are capable of achieving. Notwithstanding lack of means and limited opportunities for education, he determined, when in his thirteenth year, to obtain the best education possible. Two years in a village store in Prince Edward Island gave him a little financial start on his road to learning. In his fifteenth year he had begun his college course, trusting to win enough in prize money and scholarships to continue in his new life. A Government scholarship was the first fruit of his labors in the Prince of Wales College. When he again took up his studies at Acadia College he was successful in capturing the money prizes which he so needed, and finally in 1875 he brought honour on all Provincial students by capturing the coveted Gilchrist scholarship, worth \$500.00 a year. The University of London soon felt his power, when the scholarship in philosophy with a value of \$250.00 a year was awarded him, as well as a scholarship for political economy. In 1878 the picked graduates of the British colleges contested for the Hilbert travelling fellowship with \$1,000.00 a year for two years. Again the young Canadian came to the fore and defeated all contestants. Dr. Schurman's after career, as one of the most successful professors, both at Acadia and Dalhousie, is well known. His proven ability weighed in his appointment as a professor in the great University of Cornell, and his appointment as President seems but the natural outcome of his ambitious career. Our young men should realize that this is no fancy sketch, but the actual outline of the life of a Canadian student, who held before him constantly one goal, who was not discouraged or turned aside by lesser matters, but who bent the whole energy of his growing manhood to developing himself into the man which his inner self prophesied he might become.

A famous lawsuit which has been running, or rather sauntering for nine years, has recently been settled in the Parisian courts. Sarah Bernhardt, the defendant, was sued for expenses connected with the upholstery of her special box at the theatre. The box had been fitted at great expense, the materials and designs being selected by the wily actress, who well knew the value of a back-ground for her peculiar style of beauty, but her lawyers have won the case, on the ground of an established custom in Parisian theatres of providing a box worthy of the "star," and by the claim that the jewel case in question was none too rich for the charming Sarah, who among actresses is held to scintillate as brightly as does the kobinoor among ordinary diamonds.

The farmers of England are in a serious position, which is daily growing worse. It is no longer possible for the small farmer to make his own and family's living by cultivating the soil. The price of wheat per quarter actually fell twelve shillings during the past year, leaving the growers with an absolutely profitless margin. The free importation of foreign grains has paralyzed the small grain growers, who find the lotting of their farms as pasture land slightly more profitable. The ancient farm lands are passing out from under cultivation, and the farmers' sons and daughters are being absorbed in the factories of the Island. With the exception of the cases of dairymen, market gardeners and poultry keepers in the neighborhood of the large cities, there are no thriving husbandmen in the country. Canada is ready to welcome these men as settlers. They are fitted by habit and training for farm life, and if they will but come to our shores they will obtain their coveted privilege of working their lands with the profit which has been denied them in the mother country.

The unemployed masses of London took part in a gigantic but most orderly demonstration on November 13th. Trafalgar square at an early hour was thronged with processions and brass bands. Vigorous six-minute speeches were made, banners were flaunted, on which such mottoes as "Workers of the world unite and sow the seed, but do not let the tyrants reap," were emblazoned. But the whole affair went off without riot or bloodshed—a fact which was due perhaps to the fact that several hundreds of mounted police were, although out of sight, yet within call, and an ambulance corps with stretchers and other paraphernalia was kept constantly before the crowd. The trade unionist population of London severely criticises the policy of the local government in its endeavors to modify the distress which is becoming so prevalent by employing the "out-of-works" in the construction of roads and sewers. The government is also endeavoring to create a labor exchange with branches in all manufacturing cities, so that the work and the worker may be brought together, greatly to the displeasure of the union men.

Many cattle dealers are watching with interest the action of the British Government on the subject of the so-called infected cattle of Canada. The fiat has gone forth—our cattle are to be slaughtered immediately on their arrival, but although they are pronounced to be diseased they are yet considered marketable in the form of beef. Our British brothers evidently are not so fussy as Canadians on the subject of diseased meat. The last examination of the cattle resulted in a disagreement of the authorities. Principal Williams, of Edinburgh, agrees with the Canadian authorities that the disease is Cornstalk, and not Pleuro-pneumonia, but his views have not been allowed to weigh in the decision. This has been a serious blow to the cattle dealers, but a suggestion has been made which may bring about a much-desired benefit. The cattle have, up to this time, been fattened for market in Great Britain. Why should they not be prepared for market before leaving our Canadian shores? Protectionists and freetraders agree in the doctrine that the more labor is expended upon Canadian products before exportation, the better for the country. Therefore, if as a result of the fiat the cattle are reared or fattened in Canada, the restriction will have wrought us not evil, but good. If the Canadian farmer can reap two profits, first by the purchase by himself of his hay, grains and vegetables, and can then export the finished product to Great Britain, he is to be congratulated on his improved position.

Several of the school teachers of Gloucester County, N. B., have not only proved themselves to be highly intelligent citizens, but they have also won for themselves a popularity which has accorded them seats on the County Council board. While the successful candidates are to be congratulated on their elections, there is also a reverse side to the situation, which both teachers and parents will do well to consider. That schools should be kept free from political strife, in order to concentrate the attention of all concerned on the welfare of the pupils, is an accepted fact. Yet if teachers are to exercise a twofold life and vary their teaching hours with election matters, the political feeling will be at once reflected in the school. The county politician will lose the confidence of his opponents, and his influence will be impaired in the community as well as in the school. The schools of the United States have suffered severely from ward politics, and the lesson which they have taught should be accepted here without again giving the subject a practical illustration. Our Canadian teachers are too valuable, and too fine a body of men to be destroyed in ward politics, and the man who trifles with the assured influence which his position as an instructor of the young gives him, has been untrue to the responsibility entrusted to him. With all earnestness and sincerity we ask that all teachers shall consider the twofold aspect of the question, so that should they be invited to active partizanship in a county campaign they may be firm in their determination to be true to their chosen vocation.

Notwithstanding all prophecies on the subject no appointment has been made to the vacant laureateship of England. The poet Swineburn, who for a time seemed first in the race, does not covet the honor, and although there are many lesser men to choose from there is not a single master singer in the whole world of British poetry. Many critics think the laureateship should be abolished, others claim that an immediate appointment should be made, but Prof. Max Müller, with much quiet good sense, maintains that "no greater honor can be paid to the dead laureate than to leave the place vacant until it is the wish of the nation to honor some great singer."

The Chicago girl, for so long the butt of journalists, is to have her innings next year, when the "distinguished furriners" are to be captivated by her charms. Before being served up to the "crown heads" the Western maid is, however, to undergo a refining influence not unlike that which her papa may find to the advantage of his business in the purification of—lard. Eastern social ideas are to be implanted in the short interval of six months—the favorite Mother Hubbard street gown is to be banished—skirts are to be lengthened until they succeed in hiding the too generous pedal extremities—gloves are to be *en regle* for the street and for evening entertainments—the soup-spoon is not to be used in conjunction with a tilted soup-plate—and the knife is to be discarded as a food-conveyer in favor of the fork. Naturally, these abrupt changes come severely on the Chicago girl, who may no longer chew gum with impunity, or indulge in the off hand salutation of "slap us your slipper, old fellow." In short Chicago is to have a bran-new aristocracy for use at the World's Fair. That fairly over, the maidens who have not succeeded in capturing *Egyptian* counts or other European potentates will probably return to their primitive condition.

The recent terrible fire at Milwaukee has done immense damage to the city, the financial loss being estimated at some five million dollars. The fire originated in an oil storehouse and spread at once to the adjacent building, where both oil and liquors were stored. Although the fire brigade is an excellent one, a large force could not be summoned, as the brigade was distributed about the city engaged in quelling the three smaller fires, for which alarms had previously been sounded. A strong wind fanned the flames, the wooden houses of the city burned like tinder, and it was not until the flames lapped the shores of Lake Michigan that the conflagration died. Although not yet fifty years old, Milwaukee is a thriving Western town with a population of two hundred thousand, with well-established industries. Twenty-one years ago Milwaukee stood that test of a new town, a colossal fire, but she rose again from the ashes as speedily as did Chicago, Sacramento and San Francisco. The last fire is, however, not an unmixed evil, as it betokens the end of the days of frame houses within the city limits, and it will also give rise to city regulations, preventing the storage of such inflammable commodities as oils and liquors in the business centre of the city.

Many of our Nova Scotian school teachers will heave a long sigh when they receive the new simplified registers which are now being sent around. At the first glance they seem even more complex than those lately discarded, but in a short time they will be found to be much more satisfactory, both to the teachers and to the inspectors. The *Educational Review* gives a few timely hints on the subject, advising teachers to carefully read the explanations before making entries; to answer each question at as early a date as possible, for by so doing the inspector will be aided in his work, and the teacher's interest in the school fully proven. The *Review* asks teachers to pay particular attention to the fact that at the end of the year a statement will be required as to the exact time spent on each subject mentioned in the time table, and to remember that careful and definite instruction must be given to the teaching of hygiene and the effects of narcotics on the human system. The requirements of the new register, when carefully complied with, will be of advantage to the whole community of young schoolable persons, and the teachers who take up cheerfully with the innovation will find themselves much benefited by it, as it decreases the responsibility of the teachers and widens the sphere of their usefulness.

Temperance workers and liquor dealers in the United States are alike displeased at the innovation lately introduced into U. S. A. circles—the establishment of the military canteen. The temperance workers claim with reason that the "canteen system" has been found demoralizing to the soldiers of Great Britain—that the temptation to drink is constantly before the men, that idling and loafing will be increased four-fold by its introduction. The liquor dealers remonstrate because they will no longer be allowed to supply that army pariah, the sutler, with the accustomed cheap and vile mixture. The Government proposes to buy good liquor at wholesale rates and retail, without profit, to the soldiers, a plan which effectually shuts out the middle men. It is interesting to note that in many British regiments where coffee and recreation rooms have supplanted the canteen, the highest morality prevails. The regiments which carry with them their own temperance lodges are found to be the best conducted in the corps. The war ships known as "temperance ships" have almost no occasion to post men as deserters. The late disturbance in the "Life Guards" at Windsor is directly traceable to the drinking habits of the men. The endorsement of the new canteen policy by President Cleveland will do much to injure his popularity with two sections of his people who differ widely in their methods of thinking and acting.

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

ONLY TWO WORDS.

They stood beside the cottage door,
Their old time trying place;
A woful look his visage wore,
And gloom was on his face.

For he had visited a fair
Held in a church near by,
And met another maiden there
And treated her to pie.

And she had said their dream was o'er
(Condemn the man who can)
And never, never, never more
Would she believe a man.

And he had tried the best he knew
To lead her to relent,
Or speak, at least, a word or two
To him before he went.

"Say but two words, love, I implore,
My homeward path to light."
She did, for, as she shut the door,
She coolly said, "Good night."

Work is the inevitable condition of human life, the true source of human welfare.

"Johnny, are you teaching that parrot to use naughty words?"
"No'm. I'm just telling it what it mustn't say."

There's no possibility of being witty without a little ill-nature; the malice of a good thing is the barb that makes it stick.

WHAT IS LIFE?—It is a word of four letters. Three quarters of it is a "lie," and half of it is an "if," while the whole is as rough as a "filo."

Kind words are benedictions. They are not only instruments of power, but of benevolence and courtesy; blessings both to the speaker and hearer of them.

A woman's best qualities do not reside in her intellect, but in her affections. She gives refreshment by her sympathies, rather than by her knowledge.

TRUTHFUL COUNT.—Van Arndt—She told me it was her first year out.
Maid Marian—Why—she's been out four seasons.
Van A.—Ab, well; she counts four seasons in the year, I suppose.

"I'm going to write a book on 'How to Live on Nothing a Year.'"
"It can't be done."
"It can; I have a receipt."
"What is it?"
"Marry a rich girl."

"Oh, my friends, there are some spectacles that a person never forgets!" said a lecturer, after giving a graphic description of a terrible accident that he had witnessed.

"I'd like to know where they gets 'em," remarked an old lady in the audience, who is always losing her glasses.

THE PROPER GURGLE.

"Who is that man," I asked, "whose voice
Has such a ghastly tone;
Is he some wretch whose lot has been
To live his life alone?"
"No," was the answer, "he is one
Who works a telephone."

AN IMPORTANT POINT.—In a law case, in which a question of identity was being discussed, the cross examining advocate said to the witness, "And you would not be able to tell him from Adam?"

"You have not yet asked the witness, Mr. X.," interrupted the judge, speaking in a studiously deliberate manner, "whether he is acquainted with the personal appearance of the personage whose name you have just mentioned. There must be order in your questions."

UNSYMPATHETIC.

He complained of a terrible, ghastly pain
In his stately dome of thought,
And he knew that her sympathy he would gain,
If she loved him as she ought.

But, alas, for the throbbing in his head,
Its horrors were not allowed,
When this unsympathetic maiden said,
"Tis naught but an aching void."

Mr. Muirhead, who has recently been relating his American experiences, tells the following smart story. An Englishman met a small boy, six or seven years old, in the streets of New York. The child was alone and sobbing bitterly. When the gentleman inquired what was the trouble, the child replied: "I'm lost; ma's lost me, I told the darned thing she'd lose me if she would not take care." What a mixture of childishness and precocity. No wonder Mr. Muirhead calls his paper "The Land of Contrasts."

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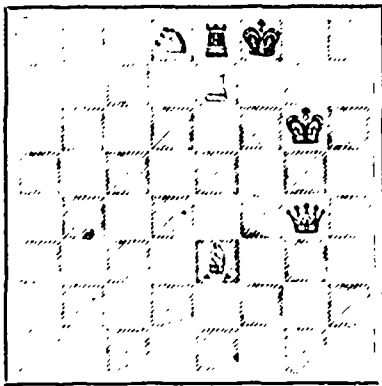
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CHESS.

From the Dublin Saturday Herald. By S. Schuster, Budapest. Black 2 pieces.



White 5 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

Some one says that Cleveland will be elected because of his great skill in chess, which makes him impartial to black or white men!

THE "HERALD'S" CHESS.

BY PORTERFIELD HIND, THE IRISH CHAMPION.

Lasker's career in New York is checked. Hodges, the Tennessee Diamond, made a deep incision.

- WHITE. LASKER. 1 P to K4, 2 Kk1 to B3, 3 B to Kt5, 4 Kt to B3, 5 Castles, 6 P to Q3, 7 B to K3, 8 P to Q4, 9 B to QB4, 10 P to Q5, 11 P to KR3, 12 Q takes B, 13 P takes P, 14 Q to Kt4, 15 B to Q2, 16 B to Q3, 17 Kt to K4, 18 QR to Ksq, 19 Kt to B3, 20 Kt to Qsq, 21 B to B3, 22 P to QKt4, 23 B to Kt2, 24 Q to QB4, 25 P to B4, 26 Q to B6, 27 Q takes RP, 28 Q takes P, 29 Kt to B2, 30 B to K4, 31 Q to R4, 32 B to KB3, 33 R takes Kt, 34 Q to K4, 35 Kt takes Kt, 36 B takes Q, 37 K to R2, 38 B to Q3, 39 B to B4, 40 B takes B, 41 Kt to Kt5, 42 K to Kt3, 43 B to Q3. Lasker Resigned.

Hodges wisely departed from routine on his 5th and 6th moves. Again (9th move) was Hodges prudent in abstaining from 9... P takes P, &c. Possibly 9 K to Rq were best. Lasker (25th move) was obviously deterred from 25 P to KKt4 by Kt to KB5, 26 P takes Kt, P takes P dis. ch., 27 K moves, Q mates!

And Hodges equally, from 25 Kt takes BP by 1° R takes Kt! Lasker regretted his 20th move was not 29 K to R2; but if it were, then: -Kt takes RP, 30 P takes Kt, R to B6, 31 R takes R, R takes R, 32 B to KBsq, Q to B6ch, 33 K to Rsq, Kt to B4, 34 Q to K8ch, K to Kt2, 35 R takes B, R takes Bch, 36 R takes Q, Q takes Rch, 37 K to R2, Q to K7ch 38 K to Ktsq, Q takes Ktch, &c.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. UNLIKE ANY OTHER. AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS EXTERNAL USE. IN 1810. Originated by an Old Family Physician. Think Of It. In use for more than Eighty years... Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Croup, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne a relief and speedy cure. Should have Johnson's Every Mother Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Toothache, Colic Cuts, Bruises, Cramps and Pains liable to occur in any family without cost. It will cost a life. It is the only Summer Remedy that is safe. Price, 25c. per bottle. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. E. W. GILLETT, Toronto.

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED 100% LYE. PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 25 pounds of Soda. Sold by All Grocers and Druggists. E. W. GILLETT, Toronto.

Have you tried the 'Cable Extra' CIGAR? Nerve Tonic Blood Builder. DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Dr. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO., Brockville, Ont. and Schenectady, N.Y.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Dr. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO., Brockville, Ont. and Schenectady, N.Y.

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.

Another case of small pox has developed at Toronto. Five new Postoffices were established in Nova Scotia on the first of November.

Ungar's Laundry has been removed to its handsome new premises on Barrington St.

Three horse-car drivers of this city have been suspended for carrying "deadheads."

Messrs. Gordon & Keith are about to open a furniture establishment in New Glasgow.

The Institute of Science met on Monday evening in the committee room of the Province Building.

A musical and literary entertainment is to be held in the Y. M. L. A. rooms on the fifth of next month.

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

About five thousand persons have settled in the Province of Quebec this year. Three-fourths of these are English speaking.

The Church Hospital managers have decided to purchase the property they at present occupy. The price to be paid is \$10,000.

The steel company at New Glasgow is rushed with orders and have work ahead for several months. Nail making has been suspended in the meantime.

The pottery manufacturing firm of James Prescott & Sons, of Enfield, has opened an office in Halifax for the purpose of showing samples and taking orders for their goods.

The Canadian Government has now under consideration the appointment of a commission to superintend all matters connected with the Dominion's exhibit at the World's Fair.

Advice from Quebec states that the full returns of the St. Lawrence coal receipts are now in, and show that 572,000 tons have been received from Cape Breton, against 563,000 tons last year.

Detective Skeffington has received advices that the gang of burglars which operated at River du Loup a few days since are working their way toward Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Pleasant prospects!

No flowery rhetoric can tell the merit of Hord's Sarsaparilla as well as the cures accomplished by this excellent medicine.

The Grand Bay lumber Mill, a few miles from St. John, N. B., was completely destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. The mill gave employment to seventy-five men and was owned by Dann Bros., insurance \$20,000.

It is said that the Wanderers' A. A. C. propose making R. P. Greenwood and Stewart Wetmore life members of their association, in appreciation of the services rendered by these gentlemen in making the Fair an artistic success.

The Board of Works has accepted the tender of the Halifax Illuminating and Motor Co. for lighting a portion of the city hall with electricity, on condition that the company agree to pay for gas consumed when the electric lights are not burning.

The farmers of Canning and Canard have formed a joint stock company for the purpose of building a creamery. The railway ground at Canard Station has been selected as a site for the new building, and the prospects for the future of the company are encouraging.

In the election in Queen's County, N. B., on Tuesday last, Mr. Blah was elected by an overwhelming majority. In the election in St. John to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. N. Skinner, J. A. Chesley, Independent-Conservative, defeated George Robertson, the Straight Conservative candidate, by over 200 votes.

The best thing for swollen hands or feet is Johnson's Anodyne Liniment; soothe. Try it.

The first accident in connection with the Yarmouth Street Railway occurred last week. A little 18 months old girl ran from the yard of her parents, where she was playing, directly in the way of a coming car, and before it was possible to stop the car the little one was struck by it in the forehead. She died a few minutes later.

At a meeting of the Board of Works held on Monday the City Engineer stated that the Freshwater esplanade work will be completed in about ten days. The work has been done in a satisfactory manner. The information was also given that the City Street work, except sewers, has been stopped on account of the exhaustion of funds.

Navigation via the St. Lawrence being now practically closed for the season, the Allan line royal mail steamships will sail from Portland and Halifax. The steamer State of California, 5,500 tons, Capt. Braes of the Allan State line from New York on the 24th November for Glasgow, will on this trip call at Halifax on the 26th for the Canadian passengers and mails. The Sardinian will leave Portland on the 8th December and Halifax on the 10th. The steamships of the Allan and Dominion lines will leave Portland and Halifax every alternate week. There will therefore be a weekly sailing, the steamships leaving Portland at 1 p. m. every Thursday and Halifax 1 p. m. every Saturday.

EHT ROF KSA "HALIGONIAN" RAGIC. Made at 221 Barrington St.

The Sylvester brick works at Alma, Pictou Co., which all summer have been a busy hive of industry, are about closing up for the season. They did a rushing summer's work, turning out over a million of splendid brick. During the past month they shipped over 300,000 to all parts of Nova Scotia, as their brick, being of a very superior quality, is greatly in demand. Although their output is phenomenally large, yet it is not equal to the demand, and already they are making arrangements for an increased output next season.

It is rumored that the Legislature will be applied to for an act of incorporation to build a narrow gauge railroad from Yarmouth to Lockeport via Argyle, Barrington and Shelburne. A delegation of gentlemen interested in the undertaking will leave Yarmouth on the 26th inst. for Boston to examine and report upon the narrow gauge railroads in Massachusetts and Maine.

The holiday number of the *Dominion Illustrated* is easily the finest publication of its kind ever brought out in Canada. Not only are the paper and print quite beyond criticism, but the exquisitely colored supplements are superior in subject and execution to those which the illustrated papers of Great Britain have familiarized us with. The large picture of "Christmas Morning" is from the brush of R. Harris, R. C. A., and is a most pleasing production. A group of rosy night-gowned children are depicted at that interesting moment when the deposits of Santa Claus are discovered. The attitudes and expressions of the children are especially natural. A pictorial calendar for 1893, which accompanies the supplement, will ornament many a dull office this winter, and will be a delightful adornment to any nursery. The faces of twelve bright-faced babies surmount the table of months, while below are drawn the young blanketed snow-shoers and other representatives of the generation of small Canadians. The little illustrated pamphlet on "The Ups and Downs of Political Life" will amuse and mayhap instruct many of our political aspirants. Perhaps the cover of the magazine itself is a trifle too gaudy, but the fault, if it be one, may well be pardoned in a Christmas issue where brightness and gaiety should abound. Many of our best known writers are among the contributors. Professor Roberts has a capital story of "Arcady in Acadie," and his name is again found at the signature of an excellent article on "Canadian Sireams." J. M. LeMoine writes of "New Year's Day in Olden Times," and J. Macdonald Oxley has a graphic sketch entitled "In the Midst of the Waters." "The Fiddler of Iona Inlet" is a weird character sketch of a crazy man who has undertaken to rival the Devil himself as a manipulator of the bow. Many Christmas poems appear, helped out by suitable pictures. The illustrations are excellent, especially in the full page which deals with "The Legislative Halls of Canada." Indeed the whole number cannot fail to please the public, and the large pasteboard rolls in which they are wrapped are already being sent to the post office in large quantities for an Xmas remembrance to absent friends.

Write to the Proprietors of Puttner's Emulsion for copies of testimonials to the excellence of Puttner's Emulsion from the most skilful physicians and prominent citizens of Nova Scotia.

The Harvard-Yale football match came off at Springfield, Mass., last Saturday afternoon, and was won by Yale. Thousands of excited spectators watched the game, which was a very interesting one.

The *Electrician* for October, which, with compliments of C. W. Lundy, Superintendent of Direct United States Cable Co., Ltd., in this city, has been received by us, presents its subscribers with a steel portrait of the late Cyrus W. Field, the "Pioneer of Ocean Telegraphy," which has been engraved from a photograph of the painting of himself presented to the late Mr. Field in public acknowledgment of his services to the world in the cause of ocean telegraphy. The *Electrician* says:—"Having shortly after his death given a notice of the principal events of his life (vide *The Electrician* of July 15th, 1892), it is not necessary here to go over the same ground, but we find that, in the opinion of those who knew the late Mr. Field best, adequate justice has not yet been done to the magnificent energy and irrepressible perseverance with which he toiled almost day and night for many years until, after frequent failures and crushing disappointments, which would have shaken the courage and endurance of almost anyone but himself, the object of his life was accomplished, and electrical communication between the Old and the New Worlds was established, which, with ten cables existing in the North Atlantic alone, is not likely ever to be severed, even temporarily."

FOR YOUNG OR OLD.

Children and adults are equally benefited by the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, the new and successful cough remedy. It stops coughs in one night and may be relied on as an effectual remedy for colds, asthma, bronchitis and similar troubles. Price 25 and 50c at druggist.

CUT PRICES.

Latham & McCulloch,
47 BARRINGTON STREET.
ARE SHOWING AN IMMENSE LINE OF

HOLIDAY GOODS. SHAVING SETS for \$1.
Others at Prices Ranging to \$5.
COLLAR BOXES from 25c. to \$3.
PURSES (Beauties) at 60 & 75c. Each.
EVERYTHING MARKED TO SELL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

H. B. CLARKE, Lessee and Manager.

Farewell Performances

GEO. A. BAKER OPERA CO.

SEVENTH AND LAST WEEK,
CHANGE OF OPERA NIGHTLY:

MONDAY,
THE GRAND DUCHESS.

TUESDAY,
SAID PASHA.

WEDNESDAY,
GRAND BENEFIT TO MESSRS. ARMAND,
WOLFF AND WOOLEY.

THURSDAY,
CHIMES OF NORMANDY.

FRIDAY,
ERMINIE

SATURDAY MATINEE,
BOHEMIAN GIRL.

SATURDAY NIGHT,
NANON!

50th AND LAST PERFORMANCE.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
MISSSES DICKESON AND MURPHY

BLACK HUSSAR.

With Leicestershire Regiment Band.

SCOTT'S

SINCE LAST SEPTEMBER

I have not spent one day without intense suffering until I obtained a bottle of SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. I have used part

CURE FOR

of my second bottle, and consider it the greatest cure for RHEUMATISM ever discovered. I would recommend anyone to try it who who suffers as I did—I was unable to

RHEUMATISM.

work, or even walk, and now enjoy better health than I have for years.

Your truly,

E. B. GREEN,

City Road, St. John.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

E. Maxwell & Son,

TAILORS,

.....Are making.....

SEALLETTE SACQUES

TO ORDER.

68 GRANVILLE ST.

TELEPHONE 869.

We are making

A SPECIALTY

Of Extra Fine

CHOCOLATES.

Operas, Hazeline, Plum
Nougatines, Filberta,
Burnt-Almond, Assd.
Nougats, Belmonts
&c., &c., &c.

MOIR, SON & CO.

Argyle St., Corner of Duke.

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

SCODAS GERMANY SOAP
is more PARASAPARILLA than any Sarsaparilla made.



CLIFTON WEST.

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

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

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

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

BETTER and body also became affected in like manner. Ceaseless itching and burning tormented me day and night. I lost my appetite. My bowels became constipated. I was much reduced in flesh. People said I would die, and I believed there was no help for me. This was my condition when I began taking SKODA'S DISCOVERY and SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS. I was cured in less than four weeks. I had gained fifteen pounds in flesh, and improved in every way. Less than one course of the DISCOVERY, with SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS and SKODA'S OINTMENT, has completely cured me. My appetite excellent. Swelling all gone from my legs. Food digests well. Bowels in good condition. And my skin is free from sores and blotches, and only the ugly scars upon my legs tell of my previous trouble. Belfast, Me. CLIFTON WEST.

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

Burdock CURES BLOOD BITTERS Scrofula.

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

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

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL,
Within Two Minute Walk of Post Office.
DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor
HALIFAX, N. S.
101 ON PARLE FRANCOISE.

FRAZEE'S
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
119 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX.
THOROUGH.

New Circular
Free.

Ungar's Steam Laundry,
62 & 64 GRANVILLE ST.

We have been in the Laundry Business
overtwenty years in New York and St.
John and have always given satisfaction.
All parties entrusting their work to our
care will be sure to be satisfied.

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

MAX UNGAR,
PROPRIETOR

The Highest Cash Prices paid for
Empty Bottles.

FOYLE BREWERY,
P. & J. O'MULLIN,
Brewers, Malsters & Bottlers.

Sole Manufacturers of

THE WELL KNOWN TEMPER-
ANCE BEVERAGES,
Malt and Kraizer Beers.
HALIFAX, N. S.

Old Chum
(CUT PLUG.)
OLD CHUM
(PLUG.)

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

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufac-
turers in Canada.

D. Ritchie & Co.

MONTREAL.

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



Mr. J. Godfrey Smith has pleasure in
submitting to the public the following testi-
monial from our highly esteemed fellow-citi-
zen, Peter Lynch, Esq., which proves con-
clusively what a pair of good Spectacles
when properly adapted to the sight, is capable
of doing

HALIFAX, Oct. 27th, 1892.

In July, 1892, I purchased of Mr. B.
Laurance, on his first visit to Halifax, the
pair of Spectacles I am wearing at the pre-
sent time. I have not incurred any extra
expense in their repair during the time men-
tioned, and the Lenses suit me to day as well
as when purchased thirty years ago.

(Signed) PETER LYNCH.

The agency for B. Laurance's Genuine
Axis-cut Pebble Spectacles and Eye Glasses
is at the London Drug Store, 147 Hollis
Street, Halifax.

London Rubber Stamp' Mfg Co.

Rubber and Metal Stamps,
Notarial Seals,
Hectograph Copying Pads,
Stencil Cutters, &c,
322 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

GHOSTS.

Alone, in the silent churchyard,
As the evening shadows fall,
Creeping among the tombstones,
That border the crumbling wall;
Ghosts of the past throng round me,
Visions of days long fled;
In troops they come as I muse alone
O'er some forgotten, moss-grown stone,
A dreamer amidst the dead,
Trooping along while the shadows
Longer and darker grow;
Visions of places and phantom faces
Come back from "the long ago."

The first is a boy with blue eyes dancing,
Clustering curls of flaxen hair;
Never a thought of grief or sadness,
Never a shadow of brooding care.
The bright shade passes—but I've seen, I know,
The spectre of my childhood, long ago.

Longer and deeper the shadows,
A second shade appears;
The wind, that moaned thro' the willows,
Seems laden with sighs and tears;
Ghastly procession of mourners
With solemn steps and slow;
Ever among the tombstones,
Shadows come and go;
And one there is with the boy's fair features,
Blue eyes that have darker grown,
The years, that have fled o'er the curly head,
Have turned the flax to brown,
And faint in the gloom beyond him
A shadowy hearse is seen;
It stands a new-dug grave beside,
In which the form of his lovely bride
He lays, with anguish keen.
Then solemn tolling; smothered sobs and low;
"Ashes to ashes"—"dust to dust"—the mourners go.
The picture passes—but I've seen, I know
The spectre of my manhood's bitter woe.

Faster and faster the shadows
Hasten athwart the green;
Softly the night approaching
Settles and blots out the scene;
The birds have hushed their singing
And folded their wings in sleep;
The crows are homeward winging,
The stars begin to peep;
I sit on the moss covered tombstone
Too wretched even to weep.
Old, lonely, poor, forsaken,
Not a mortal would shed a tear
Were a corpse found in the morning,
With a moss-covered stone for a bier.

Dartmouth, Nov. 19th, 1892.

"MEMO."

BOOK GOS8IP.

A little volume quaintly attired in a coat of brown holland with black lettering will delight many children this season. It is a collection of poems and verses which Frank Dempster Sherman has made for the benefit of his own little Dempster, entitled "Little-folks Lyrics." A very pleasing dedication is made in rhyme to the little readers before the poem-stories of the months are given. Then come bright jingles or sprightly stepping stories on birds and fairies and spinning tops and on all subjects of interest to the little people. "The Robin's Apology" will serve to illustrate the tone of the collection.

One morning in the garden
I heard the robin's song;
"I really beg your pardon
For tarrying so long;
And this is just the reason
Whatever way I flew,
I met a backward season,
Which kept me backward too."

Magazine readers who are familiar with the critical powers of Edmund Clarence Steadman will hail with delight the publication in book form of the lectures delivered only last year at the John Hopkins University, on the "Nature and Elements of Poetry." Among the masterly chapters are some which cannot fail to help the young poet while the trend of the whole course is to uplift and help the minds of all who peruse the pages. After the nature of the poetic gift has been discussed a clever diversion is made of the elements of Melancholia, Beauty, Truth, Imagination, Passion, Insight, Genius and Faith. The book is well arranged with side notes and is brought out in a form worthy of its author. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Riverside Press, Cambridge.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Messrs. Ganong Bros. Ltd. of St Stephen, N. B. have recently added several new machines to their plant. Among them is a machine recently patented by their foreman, J. Clay Ruby, for dropping such goods as are moulded in starch or rubber moulds. This machine does the work of five or six experienced hands. A large chocolate machine also, which is especially intended for making coating for the celebrated G. B. chocolates, has been placed in position, and a recently patented process of packing goods in pails has been acquired by them. By this process the goods in the pails are faced up, making the contents very attractive, and covered with an elaborate circular lace edging similar to that used on the boxes of the finest creams and chocolates. This firm has been acknowledged to have the best equipped factory and to turn out the best goods in Canada.

PUTNERS
IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER
EMULSION

A Kings Co., P. E. Island correspondent writes to the *Country Gentleman*: We are busy starting a cheese factory on the co-operative plan in these two adjacent townships. The capital stock is put at \$3,000, divided into 600 shares of \$5 each. Each holder of a share is entitled to send the milk of two cows. Your correspondent is one of the committee for soliciting cows and stock. Many farmers are taking two shares, others double that number. Only half the capital stock, or \$1,500, will be required to equip the factory fully for 600 to 800 cows. Not more than 30 per cent of the subscribed shares will be called in one year, and not more than 20 per cent will be exacted at any one time. This will make it very light on the shareholders. Besides, the Dominion Government, through Prof. Robertson, the efficient dairy commissioner, will give a bonus equal to 10 per cent of the cost of the factory. This bonus to our factory will probably amount to \$200. The dairy commissioner will furnish us the machinery required for cheese making at wholesale rates—say for \$500 or \$1000 less than usual rates. The dairy commissioner will also send an expert cheese maker to take charge of the factory. The factory, in fact, will be under the direct patronage of the government, whose fostering care will be of great advantage to the patrons. A charge of 2½ cents per lb. will be made for manufacturing the cheese. The balance will go to the patrons. The profits over and above cost of manufacturing will be divided among the shareholders.

The Oxford Woollen Mills are employing a good many hands and turning out some excellent cloths in new patterns. The Oxford furniture factory is doing a good business with from 30 to 50 men, and the Eureka factory under its new management is doing a flourishing business in dressed lumber and house furnishings. Besides these there are two iron factories, a flour mill and Excelsior mill. The last two are owned by Ross brothers, who are wide awake business men.—*Amherst Sentinel*.

A Middleton correspondent of the *Chronicle* writes as follows:—"There are two new industries—the canning factory and the phosphate mill. In harmony with the growing demand for all kinds of canned goods, canning factories for using inferior fruit are being started all through the valley. One of these was started here four weeks ago by W. J. Mulhall. Over 350 cans have been put up. They are to fill orders from London, England. Mr. Mulhall expects to ship to the West Indies also. The phosphate mill is being started by G. C. Miller. For some years he has been handling commercial manures from outside, but he has decided to manufacture them himself. The building is nearly completed, and several hundred tons of bones have been ordered. Mr. Miller intends to make a specialty of manures suited for small fruit growers.

One of the new industries of New Glasgow is the Wire Works, Munro Bros. proprietors. This firm manufacture railway fencing, gates, car seats, wire window guards, special wire mattresses and spring wire buggy cushions. The latter is something entirely new, an invention of their own, which is pronounced by all carriage makers who have seen it to be a perfect cushion. For comfort and durability it has no equal. Get one of Munro's carriage cushions in your buggy, and you will think you are riding in a Pullman Car.

Extracts from the August number of the Brickbuilder.

BRICKMAKING AND BRICKBUILDING IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Brickmaking in this country is only in its infancy. You can count the brick yards on your ten fingers, and yet the country is full of the material for making red brick of the finest description. With two or three exceptions, the operation of brickmaking is conducted by hand. The clay is mixed in an old style pug mill turned by a horse, the bricks are struck by hand, laid on the ground to dry,—if it rains to be washed away,—hence the common brick are roughly made, as a rule, and utterly incapable of making a finished wall. The exceptions, where steam is the motive power and brick machines used to strike the brick, are in this County, with one other yard I understand in Pictou County started this summer. The brick made by the International Brick & Tile Company, whose works are situated here, are moulded automatically in one of Creager's machines driven by a forty horse-power engine. This company makes only common brick, but their brick have such smooth faces and square edges that they are being used for some purposes instead of face brick. The clay on the property of this company is of a superior quality, entirely free from grit, and is taken direct from the bank to the pug mill. When moulded, the brick are dumped on pallet boards and placed in racks to dry, this being the only yard in the province in which the brick are dried in this way. In all the yards the brick are burnt in the old style of kiln. Wood is now used as fuel, and at present it is comparatively cheap, but the time will come when coal must take its place. There is not a "Eadaly," "Huffman," or "Perfect" kiln in the country. Time and again I have urged the management of the company with which I have the honor to be connected to investigate the merits of the new and modern mode of burning, as compared with the old, and, in my view, expensive, wasteful, and antiquated methods, but without success. However, as everything comes to him who waits, I yet hope to see a modern kiln as part of our plant. No ornamental brick is made in the country, and as for terra-cotta it is unknown. Pressed brick is made in some of the yards, but they are manufactured by hand machines of antiquated construction. I should like much to see a Raymond or some other of the repress machines with which your manufacturers produce the beautiful moulded forms of brick and terra-cotta shown in the catalogues I have seen, and embellishing your fine and artistic brick edifices. Speed the day when ignorance and folly shall give place to the beautiful and edifying, as well as useful, in the construction of our residences and public buildings. Then may we hope to see brick predominating in our rural towns as the material of which to construct our dwellings; and such dwellings as shall combine art with utility, and which will not require con-

stant repairs and the application of paint every now and then to keep up appearances. To return, the Annapolis Valley, or "Evangelino's land," as it is now poetically known, contains vast deposits of argillaceous clay which becomes, when burnt, of different shades of red, from a bright toned terra-cotta to a deep cherry, just beside these deposits of clay are often found beds of sand sharp and fine, most of which can be used without screening. Moulding sand mixed with iron pyrites can also be obtained for experimenting in coloring, but usually with our clay it is not necessary. I have lately met with a description of kaolin which, if properly treated, can be made into buff brick or terra-cotta. It only awaits enterprise and capital to produce the manufactured article. We have the raw material, and the market will soon create itself. Our red clay, also, is most suitable for drain tiles; being free from grit or stone, it can be easily worked through the tile machine. The market for this class of goods in a few years will be practically unlimited, as underdraining is just coming in vogue. Your suggestion in the June number of your valued journal is worthy of every consideration. I would that the *Brickbuilder* could be placed in the hands of every builder, mason, and architect in the country. How it would stimulate the brick business, and what substantial dwellings of imperishable material would be erected! Now, what are the possibilities of the brick business in this country? Much every way. But first we require to manufacture ornamental and moulded brick, and also fine face or repress brick to combine with our common brick. In this valley alone, from Windsor to Annapolis, and along the line of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, a distance of ninety miles, there are not less than fifteen growing towns. These towns are rapidly extending their borders. Situated in the midst of a rich agricultural and fruit district,—within a few miles of the South Mountain range, noted for its vast deposits of hematite and other iron ores,—they are becoming centres of business; and more, they are becoming the resort of the American tourist, whose wants must be attended to in the erection of summer hotels. Many of these towns are already provided with water works and electric light systems, while the telephone connects them with Halifax on the east, and Yarmouth on the west. The natural development of this valley without any phenomenal increase will furnish a market for double the present output, if brick, instead of perishable wood, were used for building purposes. The people would prefer to build of brick than of lumber, if they could do so with the like results; that is, if they could build stylish buildings with but a slight increase in first cost. There is a large field here for the employment of capital and enterprise in the manufacture of repress and ornamental brick. Had we these goods we could sell more common brick; we could adopt your valuable suggestion in the June number of *The Brickbuilder* and double our output in a few years.

JOHN ERVIN,
Secretary International Brick Company,
Bridgetown, Nova Scotia.



Mrs. H. D. West
of Cornwallis, Nova Scotia.

\$200 Worth

Of Other Medicines Failed

But 4 Bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

"It is with pleasure that I tell of the great benefit I derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. For 6 years I have been badly afflicted with

Erysipelas

breaking out with running sores during hot summer months. I have sometimes not been able to use my limbs for two months at a time. Being induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, I got one bottle last spring, and after using it, felt so much better, got two bottles more, took them during the summer, was able to do my housework, and

Walk Two Miles

which I had not done for six years. Think I am cured of erysipelas, and recommend any person so afflicted to use

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Four bottles has done more for me than \$200 worth of other medicine. I think it the best blood purifier known." Mrs. H. D. WEST, Church Street, Cornwallis, N. S.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, &c.

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

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

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ESTABLISHED 1864 HALIFAX, N. S.

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The best in the world, will not streak the clothes.

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Ammonia, FULL PINTS, Fifteen Cents per bottle. Prepared by

THE WAYNE MFG. CO.,
BOSTON MASS

COMMERCIAL.

The soft weather and heavy, continued rains have cut up the country roads so badly that farmers find it difficult to move about for supplies or with produce. However, they have been enabled to get well ahead with their field work, so that this generally is in a very advanced condition.

Most Canadian and English papers are using the result of the recent elections in the United States as arguments 'hat protection has gone out of fashion there and that free trade has come in to favor. We cannot interpret the facts in that way. While it is true that McKinlayism has wrecked the party that adopted it, it must be remembered that McKinlayism is not protection in any true sense. It is merely establishing an embargo against outside countries in a peaceful way, thus preventing that international trade which is the very life of the business world. It was not intended by the McKinlay bill to simply protect home industries, but instead to kill as far as it could reach them those of foreign countries. It was an ultra selfish, dog-in-the-manger policy that overreached itself and the party that was foolish enough to suffer itself to be fooled by specious promises. A reaction has set in, and the recent election is a demonstration of the national feeling against that prohibitive policy. It is extremely unlikely that the victorious party will rashly rush to anything like free trade. They had a protective tariff before they were attracted by the glittering bauble of McKinlayism, and that will probably be again adopted with such modifications as changed circumstances may indicate to be advisable. The attempt to keep all foreign products out of the country will be stopped, and it seems that Canada will derive some benefit from the prospective change in policy. The farmers of this country will have a freer opportunity to send in their produce, which will be a benefit to them. The people of the United States will benefit by obtaining it at lower prices than they have latterly been paying. We may also reasonably hope that the relations between the two governments will not be so strained and irritating as they have been of late years, and that both will recognize that while protecting themselves they can be mutually useful to each other.

It is reported that the fire insurance companies doing business in the Maritime Provinces are combining to raise the rates of their premiums, but nothing definite or official has as yet been announced in this connection.

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

	Week Previous		Weeks corresponding to		
	Nov. 18,	1892	1891	1890	1889
United States	205	188	103	245	279
Canada	41	14	47	38	34

DRY GOODS.—Business continues pretty active in dry goods, though the wet days here naturally interfered considerably with the retailers' trade. At the same time the wet weather necessitates the purchasing of seasonable goods and thus helps trade. On the whole the week's trade has been eminently satisfactory to wholesalers. There has been an increased demand for all lines and classes of goods. Quite a number of buyers have come into the city, and odds and ends have been very rapidly picked up, though of course at shaved prices. This pushing of broken lots and remnants is part of the preparation for stock-taking. Stocks of all kinds are getting low, and every head of a department is naturally anxious to have his stock as low as possible before the first of December, as that is the day when the business of the year should be summed up and the profit or loss reported. Reports from travellers are encouraging, and sorting orders are coming in pretty well. With retailers trade remains about the same, but clear, cold weather is much needed to make it brisk. Nevertheless the demand is fairly good, but dealers complain of a scarcity of cash. Spring orders are quite satisfactory, and no one is complaining. Remittances are moderately good, and prospects are excellent for a good winter trade. Prices continue firm all round.

FURS.—All kinds of furs are likely to rule low this season, and the chances unquestionably favor a decline. Mr. John P. Skerry, fur merchant, permits us to extract the following from a letter just received from his agent in London:—"Great caution in buying is needed this season, as a return of cholera in the spring, which may be expected in America and in Europe, would without doubt have a bad effect upon prices. Mink and martin I regard as good articles, and prices should, I think, go rather higher. Muskrats have sold badly. Silver, cross and red fox and fisher are much more likely to decline than to advance. Otter, bear and beaver are likely to be lower." Moose hides are very dull, there being no demand for them either in Montreal or Quebec.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market is very firm under an excellent enquiry, but prices are unchanged. Oats and peas receive some attention, but the market is on the whole very quiet and prices are nominal. Chicago advices are that wheat has been in good trade and values have been well sustained at a slight improvement, as the cables are better and it looks like a change in the foreign situation. Corn there has ruled moderately active but not strong. The demand for cash corn has been good, and all offerings were easily absorbed with the market closing fairly active.

PROVISIONS.—The local demand for provisions continues good at steady prices. Packers are fully engaged in putting up pork, which is coming in very freely just now. Very few dressed hogs have been received from Prince Edward Island as yet, and it is stated that the supply from that source will be smaller this year than usual. In Chicago provisions have been particularly strong, and the fact that no pork has been made yet started the shorts to buy and sent prices up with a rush. The packing of the west, reported by the Cincinnati *Price Current*, is 310,000 head against 510,000 last year with the average weight considerably shortened. The market was very firm at the advance in spite of big selling by the packers. A report from Montreal says:—"The market for pork has been a little quieter during the past week, although sales of good-sized lots have taken place of Canada

short cut at \$17 to \$17.50 per bbl., a few small lots of choice lots of heavy brands selling at \$18. In American pork there has also been some business in choice clear pork at \$17.50 to \$18, and in regular mess at about \$16.50 per bbl. In lard there is a steady feeling, compound being quoted at \$1.35 to \$1.40 as to quantity, some dealers stating that they will not sell under \$1.40. Pure leaf lard is enquired for which sells at \$1.70 to \$1.80 per pail."

BUTTER.—Really good butter is scarce and in good demand in this market, and prices are advancing. No really choice butter is now offered below 22 cents. Medium and lower grades are in fair supply at proportionate prices. A Montreal report reads:—"The market has a pronounced easier tendency, 22c. being the highest that can be got for creamery in a jobbing way, 21c. for finest Townships and 19c. for finest Western. Factorymen are evidently more inclined to sell, but they cannot find buyers at the prices they have been asking. The sale of a lot of 50 tubs of creamery said to be finest October was reported at 23c. and a lot of fine at 22½. In a jobbing way a trifle more could be obtained. A shipper stated to-day that the English market would not warrant the payment of present prices. A few lots of Kamouraska and Western have been bought recently for Newfoundland account at between 18c. to 19c. There are no heavy stocks in this market, nor is there any large supplies in the country to come forward." A letter from London says:—"Butter has been a very quiet market this week. There has been no lowering of values, except here and there, to put a bargain through. It is clear that a drop is coming, and that a heavy one, and the tide is setting in that way; but the Australian butter must first be on the market, which will likely be next week and in the following, and then there will be a tumble. In Liverpool matters are quiet, States and Canada selling around old limits."

CHEESE.—This article remains quiet on the whole, and there is no change in the local position. The demand is moderate and principally for cheap stock. The stock on hand at present that is offering is not large, and this fact creates a firm feeling. Advices from Montreal are as follows:—"The market is virtually the same as quoted last week, finest Western Septembers being quoted at 10½c. to 10¾c., but in this class of cheese there has been very little doing. A few lots of ends of October, however, have been offered on this market, the factorymen expecting to get 10½c., but upon testing the market pretty thoroughly they have decided to sell at 10c. to 10¼c. There have been some enquiries from the other side for cheap goods, but such grades are not to be had on this side, as finest fall goods comprise the stock held. The last snowstorm seems to have cut off the milk from most of those factories who were turning out a few cheeses. This week's shipments will be light, but next week will be pretty heavy, as there will be a London and Bristol boat." A London correspondent writes:—"Cheese is a firm market, and prices are slowly going up. The fact of the large out-turn and pretty fair stocks here does not frighten English holders, who know the capacity of the English stomach for Canadian cheese, and they are confident of much higher levels. In London 54s. is the common quotation for Septembers, in Glasgow 55s., in Edinburgh up to 56s.; while medium makes and earlier go off easily at higher rates than heretofore. There is a splendid demand for Canadian cheese in this country. I have been making inquiries in different quarters of consumption, and am informed by some of the largest sellers that there is a remarkable run on Canadian. What I said last year about the manner in which consumers have come to look upon the product of the Dominion's dairies is more true than ever this year, and retailers make a point of advertising Canadian Cheddar; their customers come in to ask for Canadian, and it is a common thing to see the notice stuck up in the cheese-mongers in London and the larger towns now—"guaranteed finest Canadian." Of course, a certain amount of inferior American gets palmed off occasionally, perhaps pretty often; but the sellers with a large trade have to be careful. Competition is very keen, and a knowing customer will not come again after he had the roof of his mouth bitten off by a bit of June States sold to him as first Danlop. The cheapening of cheese has greatly aided consumption. I never was more struck than in the central market, Smithfield, last Saturday night, to see the great number of working people buying cheese, and asking the quantity they bought. 'These are my best customers,' said the salesman, 'and I sell nothing but American and Canadian. They don't know the difference between one sort and another by the look. But it don't do to gull 'em. They won't come again.'"

Eggs are in a rather scant supply and readily bring for first-class, fresh stock, 22 cents. In Montreal the market remains steady and is pretty well cleaned out, sales being reported of Montreal lined at 16c. to 17c. and 15c. to 16c. for Western. Strictly fresh are in good demand and selling at from 20c. to 22c. The English export trade has been quiet, there being very little enquiry. A letter from London, G. B., says of that market:—"Eggs remain in pretty much the same groove. There has been increased supply from some quarters, but the arrivals are still small from others, and prices remain unchanged here and in the north. In Liverpool Canadians are still quoted up to 8s. 9d. per long hundred."

APPLES.—This market is yet more than fully stocked with apples, and prices continue to rule very low. The English markets seem to be completely broken down. A correspondent in London writes:—"Apples are still being given away at auction, but the quality is not what one must expect to see before rates advance, and the winter fruit is not yet coming in quantity." Messrs. Henry Ineakstone & Co write under date of 2nd November, 1892.—The arrivals in Liverpool, from 26th October to 1st November, amount to 24,890 barrels, as compared with 35,633 barrels during the preceding seven days, 19th to 25th October. The total arrivals this season amount to 228,899 barrels. The reduced supply at this period of the season, when a large demand always prevails, has brought about a change in the state of the market, which had been previously depressed by excessive arrivals of Canadian fall fruit, as well as large shipments of American Bald,

wine. To-day an active demand prevails for apples at considerable better prices. Canadian winter fruit is realizing generally from 13s. 6d. to 16s. Boston Baldwins have sold freely at 10s. 3d. to 11s. 3d., tight barrels, and 9s. to 11s. 9d. slack; and sales of Maine and New York Baldwins have taken place at 8s. 6d. to 14s. 3d. and 11s. 6d. to 13s. respectively. The supply of New York fruit is at present very small, shipments having decreased owing to low prices. Newton Pippins are worth from 8s. 6d. to 26s., according to size, quality and color, fine being in good request. We look for a very large demand all this month for superior winter apples. To-day's quotations are as undernoted:—Canadian Baldwins, 13s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; greenings, 12s. 6d. to 16s.; R. I. greenings, 15s. 6d.; spies, 14s. to 16s. 6d.; green russets, 14s. to 16s. 3d.; Kings, 15s. to 24s. 6d.; 20 ounce, 13s. 6d. to 16s. 3d.; Ben Davis, 13s. 6d. to 14s.; Ribstones, 14s. to 19s.; snaws, 8s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. (a few 14s. 3d.); Calvert, 9s. 12d.; Jonnetings, 8s. 3d. to 10s.; slack and wasty lots, 5s. up to 13s. 3d. Maine Baldwins, tight, 8s. 6d. to 14s. 3d.; greenings, 13s. 9d. to 14s.; R. I. greenings, 12s. to 14s. Boston Baldwins, tight, mostly 10s. 6d. to 12s. and up to 14s. 3d., fine; slack, 9s. to 11s. 9d. New York Baldwins, 12s. 6d. to 13s.; slack, 11s. 6d.; Newtons, 8s. 6d. to 26s.; spies and looks, 10s. 9d. and 11s.

DRIED FRUIT.—The market for Valencia raisins continues to be very strong, and the supply for Canada is turning out less than was expected, as a good deal of the cheap fruit that was ordered has not been delivered, and the expectant purchasers are much disappointed. The New York market continues stiff, and is absorbing a large quantity of the available stock. Some large sales of raisins have been put through in the west during the week. Reports from the other side are very strong, and New York is very firm at 3 1/2, while no ordinary fruit can be got in Montreal under 5c., except where cutting is the rule, or where early purchases are being used as leading lines. Currants are higher and very firm.

SUGAR.—The sales of sugar continue limited, but there is no sign that prices will be lower. The refiners report a fair movement in sugars at unchanged prices. The wholesale houses are said to be cutting prices, selling in most instances at cost. The sugar market in England has weakened in consequence of a feeling that the best crop would be better than it promised. In New York trade goes on with no variation from the course it pursued last week.

MOLASSES.—Molasses is calling for rather more attention in wholesale circles as the holiday season approaches. The strike at New Orleans is causing a firmness in the primary markets for New Orleans makes, and that stiffens those for other makes.

TEAS.—A bull in the tea trade is reported. The demand continues to be fair, but still it is not so good as it was. Prices, however, have taken no backward turn. The condition of supply here is favorable to sellers. Mail advices from London report the tea market strong. Low Ceylons continue high and scarce, other descriptions firm with the exception of medium grade Assams, which may be quoted somewhat easier. Javay are now showing good value. J. Lavenz & Hauser Bros., London, under date the 28th Oct., say "At auction all the interest centred in India and Ceylon teas, of which the finer grades were hardly so well supported as before, while common teas obtained almost extreme rates. These latter mark an advance since the period of depression in August of 2 1/2d. in the case of common Indian Pekoe Soukong and more still in the case of corresponding grades of Ceylon." The same firm's letter of the 4th inst. confirms the report of increasing strength on low grade Indian and Ceylon teas.

COFFEE.—The coffee market has not lost any of its firmness, but in fact appears rather stronger than it was last week, and quite as strong as it was the previous week. In New York the control of the speculators is reported to be assured for the time being. Rioas are not over-plentiful on spot, buying by importers not being over free while the market is in so favorable a position to exporters. The finer grades are quite scarce.

FISH.—The local market remains dull and lifeless. Warehouses are full of all kinds of fish, for which there is no outward demand, and local enquiry is extremely limited. Our outside advices are as follows:—St. John, N. B., Nov. 22—"The market is fairly well supplied with all kinds of fish. Large cod are selling at \$4.75 to \$5; medium cod \$4.25 to \$4.50; pollock have been scarce, and prices are firm at \$2.25 to \$2.50. Canso herring, bbls., \$6 to \$6.25; half-bbls., \$5.25 to \$5.40, Shelburne, bbls., \$4.40 to \$4.60; half-bbls., \$2.50 to \$2.75; quoddy, half-bbls., \$3.25 to \$3.50; shad, bbls., \$10; half-bbls., mess, \$5.25 to \$5.50; No. 1 hadd \$1.50 to \$5; smoked herring 8 1/2c. to 9 1/2c; smoked haddies 5 1/2c. to 5c. per lb." Montreal, Nov. 22.—"The fish trade is very good. Good pickled Labrador and Cape Breton herrings are scarce, and the same may be said of really good salmon. Labrador herring are quoted at \$5 to \$5.50, and Cape Breton salmon at \$13 to \$15. Green cod has recovered from the recent depression, and is now firmly held at \$4.50. Fresh haddock and cod are being received from Halifax and are meeting with good demand. The cost here is about 2 1/2c., but dealers quote 3c. to 3 1/2c. Haddies are quoted at 7c. and blasters at 90c. to \$1.25."

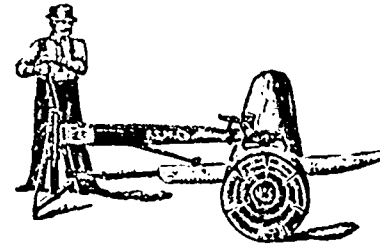
Another report reads:—"Green cod is a good deal steadier this week, and holders are firm at \$4.25 to \$4.50. Dry cod is unchanged at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per qtl. The market is bare of Labrador herrings at present, only a single cargo of 500 barrels having come in so far, which has all been sold out; further supplies are expected, and the price is \$5.50 to \$5.75 as to size of lot. French ehoar and Nova Scotia herrings are selling at \$4 to \$4.75." Gloucester, Mass., Nov. 23—"Bank cod continue in good receipt, but little has been done in other departments the past week. Trade fair and prices well sustained. We quote latest fare prices as follows: Mackerel in fisherman's order at \$13.50 per bbl., last sales Bank halibut 1 1/2c. and 1 1/2c. per lb. for white and gray; Georges cod from vessel \$4.50 and \$4.37 for large, and \$2.62 for small, Bank \$3.62 and \$2. New Georges codfish at \$7 per qtl. for large, and small at \$5; Bank \$5.50 to \$6 for large and \$3.25 for small; Shore \$6.50 and \$4.50 for large and small, dry Bank \$6; medium

\$3.50. Cured cusk at \$5 per qtl; hako \$2; haddock \$3; heavy salted pollock \$3; Newfoundland herring \$4 per bbl.; pickled codfish \$4; haddock \$3.75; halibut heads \$3.50; sounds \$13; tongues and sounds \$12; tongues \$11; alowives \$3.50; trout \$14; Halifax salmon \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16" Port of Spain, Trinidad, Oct. 19th—"There has been a more active enquiry for codfish during the latter part of the fortnight, and a good portion of the landings referred to in our last has been disposed of at prices ranging between \$18 to \$16 tierces, \$7 to \$6.50 boxes, and \$10 tierces scale fish. Stocks are still ample, but with moderate importations and a continuance of present demand prices will soon improve. Large meckerel and both split and round herring would sell readily at about our quotations."

A COMPLICATED CASE.

DEAR SIRS,—I was troubled with biliousness, headache and lost appetite. I could not rest at night and was very weak, but after using three bottles of B.B.B. my appetite is good and I am better than for years past. I would not now be without B.B.B., and am also giving it to my children.

A LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.



This cut represents a Folding Sawing Machine. The advertisers claim for this device that with it one man can saw as much wood as two men could, in same length of time, with the old style cross-cut saw. They have numerous testimonials to back up this claim, and invite thorough investigation. See advertisement of Folding Sawing Machine in another column.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

Table with columns for SUGARS, GROCERIES, BREADSTUFFS, and TEA. Includes items like Cut Leaf, Granulated, White Extra C, Standard, Extra Yellow C, Yellow C, Congou Common, Fair, Good, Choice, Extra Choice, Oolong Choice, Barbadoes, Demerara, Diamond, Porto Rico, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Antigua, Tobaccos, Bright, Pilot Bread, Boston and This Family, Soda, do in lb. boxes, 50 to case, Fancy, Home and Foreign Fruits, Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Cocoa, Onions, Dates, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Bananas, Fish, Mackerel, Herring, Salmon, Alewives, Codfish, Hard C. B., Western Shore, Bank, Bay, Newfoundland, Haddock, Bank & Western, Hake, Pollock, Hake Sounds, Cod Q. & per gal.

Table with columns for BREADSTUFFS, listing various flour and meal products with prices per barrel or bushel.

J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

Table with columns for PROVISIONS, listing items like Beef, Pork, Lard, Hams, etc., with prices per lb or per unit.

Table with columns for BUTTER AND CHEESE, listing various types of butter and cheese with prices.

Table with columns for SALT, listing various types of salt with prices.

MATT.

A TALE OF A CARAVAN.

(Continued.)

Matt had evidently something on her mind. After looking at Brinkley thoughtfully for some minutes, she exclaimed abruptly:

"William Jones don't like you neither. No more does William Jones's father."

"Dear me," said the young man. "I'm very sorry for that."

"He says—William Jones says—you're come here prying and spying. Do you?"

"My dear Matt," replied the young man lightly, "I come here as a humble artist, seeking subjects for my surpassing genius to work upon. If it is prying and spying to attempt to penetrate into the beauties of nature—both scenic, animal and human—I fear I must plead guilty; but otherwise—"

She interrupted him with an impatient exclamation, accompanied by a hitch of her pretty shoulders.

"Don't talk like that; for then I know you're chaffing. Talk serious, and I'll tell you something."

"All right. I'll be serious as a parson. Go ahead!"

"Mr. Monk, of Monkshurst, wants to marry me. He said so to William Jones."

The information was delivered with assumed carelessness; but after it was given Matt watched the effect of it upon the hearer with precocious interest. Brinkley opened his eyes in very natural amazement.

"Come, come, Matt; you're joking."

"No, I ain't. It's true."

"But you're only a child—a very nice child, I admit—but to talk of holy matrimony in such a connection is—excuse my frankness—preposterous. People don't marry little girls."

But Matt did not consent to this proposition at all.

"I ain't a little girl," she affirmed, with a decisive nod of the head. "I'm sixteen, and I'm grown up."

The young man was amused, and could not refrain from laughing heartily. But the girl's brow darkened as she watched him, and her under lip fell as if she would like to cry.

"If you go on laughing," she said, "I'll run straight back home, and never come here no more."

"Well, I'll try to keep my countenance, but the idea is very funny. Really now? Don't you see it in that light yourself?"

Certainly Matt did not, to judge from the expression on her face. She turned her head away, and Brinkley saw to his surprise that a tear was rolling down her cheeks.

"Come, Matt," he said kindly, "you mustn't take this so seriously. Tell me all about it—there's a good girl!"

"I will—if you won't laugh."

"I won't then, there."

"Well, when I was lying in my bed this morning I heard William Jones a talking to someone. He thought I was asleep, but I got up and listened, and I heard Mr. Monk's voice; and he said, says he, 'She's over sixteen years old, and I'll marry her; and William Jones said, 'Lord, Mr. Monk; what can you be a-talking about? Matt ain't old enough, and what's more, she ain't fit to be the wife of a fine gentleman.' Then Mr. Monk he stamped his foot, like he does when he's in a passion, and he said, says he, 'My mind's made up, William Jones, and I'm going to marry her before the year's out; and I don't care how soon.' Then I heard them moving about, and I crept back to my bed and pretended to be fast asleep."

The young man's astonishment increased. There could be no doubt of the veracity and sincerity of the speaker; and the story she told was certainly puzzling. Brinkley made up his mind, without much reflection, that if Mr. Monk wanted to go through the marriage ceremony with that child he had some special and mysterious reason for so doing, unless—which was scarcely possible—he was of a sentimental disposition, and, in the manner of many men advanced towards middle age, was enamored of Matt's youth and inexperience.

"Tell me, Matt," said Brinkley, after pondering the matter for some minutes; "tell me how long you have known this Mr. Monk?"

"Ever since I came ashore," was the reply.

"Humph!—is he well-to-do?—rich?"

Matt nodded emphatically.

"All Aberglyn belongs to him," she said, "and the woods up there, and the farms, and the horses up at the big house, and—everything."

"And though he is such a very great person, he is friendly with William Jones."

"Oh, yes," answered Matt, "and I think William Jones is afraid of him—something; but he gives William Jones money for keeping me."

"Oh, indeed! He gives him money, does he? That's rather kind of him, you know."

At this Matt shook her head with great decision, but said nothing. Greatly puzzled, the young man looked at her, and mused. It was clear that there was a mystery somewhere, and he was getting interested. Pre-

sently he invited Matt to sit down on the steps of the caravan, and he placed himself at her side. He was too absorbed in speculation to notice how the girl colored and brightened as they sat there together.

"You have often told me that you came ashore," he said, after a long pause. "I should like to know something of how it happened. I don't exactly know what this 'coming ashore' means. Can you explain?"

"I don't remember," she replied; but I know there was a big ship, and it went to pieces, and I come to shore in a boat, or summit."

"I see—and William Jones found you?"

"Mr. Monk, he found me, and gave me to William Jones to keep."

"I begin to understand. Of course, you were very little—a baby in fact."

"William Jones says I could just talk some words, and that when he took me home I called him 'papa.'"

"What was the name of the ship? Have you ever heard?"

"No," said Matt.

"Did you come ashore all alone? It is scarcely possible!"

"I come ashore by myself. All the rest was drowned."

"Was there no clue to who you were? Did nothing come ashore besides to show them who you were or where you came from?"

Matt shook her head again. Once more the young man was lost in meditation. Doubtless it was owing to his abstraction of mind that he quietly placed his arm round Matt's waist, and kept it there. At first Matt went very red; then she glanced up at his face, and saw that his eyes were fixed thoughtfully on the distant sand-hills. Seeing he still kept silence, she moved a little closer to him, and said very quietly:

"I didn't tell William Jones that you—kissed me."

Brinkley started from his abstraction, and looked at the girl's blushing face.

"Eh? What did you say?"

"I didn't tell William Jones that you kissed me!"

These words seemed to remind the young man of the position of his arm, for he hastily withdrew it. Then the absurdity of the whole situation appeared to return upon him, and he broke into a burst of boyish laughter—at which his companion's face fell once more. It was clear that she took life seriously and dreaded sarcasm.

"Matt," he said, "this won't do! This won't do at all!"

"What won't do?"

"Well, this," he answered rather ambiguously. "You are awful young, you know—quite a girl, although, as you suggested just now, and, as you probably believe, you may be 'grewed up.' You must—ha—you must look upon me as a sort of father, and all that sort of thing."

"You're too young to be my father," answered Matt ingeniously.

"Well, say your big brother. I'm interested in you, Matt, very much interested, and I should really like to get at the bottom of the mystery about you; but we must not forget that we're—well, almost strangers, you know. Besides," he added, laughing again cheerily, "you are engaged to be married, some day, to a gentleman of fortune."

Matt sprung up with heaving bosom and flashing eyes.

"No, I ain't!" she said. "I hate him!"

"Hate the beautiful Monk, of Monkshurst! Monk the beneficent! Monk the sweet-spoken! Impossible!"

"Yes, I hate him," cried Matt; "and—and—when he kissed me, it made me sick."

"What, did he? Actually. Kissed you?"

As he spoke the young man actually felt that he should like to assault the redoubtable Monk.

"Yes, he kissed me—once. If he kisses me again I'll stick something into him, or scratch his face."

And Matt looked black as thunder and set her pearly teeth angrily together.

"Sit down again, Matt!"

"I shan't—if you laugh."

"Oh, I'll behave myself. Come!"—and he added, as she returned to her place: "Did it make you sick when I kissed you?"

He was playing with fire. The girl's face changed in a moment, her eyes melted, her lips trembled, and her expression became inexpressibly soft and dreamy. Leaning gently towards him she drooped her eyes and then, seeing his hand resting on his knee, she took it in hers and raised it to her lips.

"I should like to marry you," she said, and blushing, raised her cheek against his shoulder.

Now our hero of the caravan was a true-hearted young fellow and a man of honor, and his position had become extremely embarrassing. He could no longer conceal from himself the discovery that he had made an unmistakable impression on Matt's unsophisticated heart. Hitherto he had looked upon her as a sort of enfant terrible, a very rough diamond; but he realized with a shock of surprise and self-reproach, that she possessed whether "grewed up" or not, much of the susceptibility of grown-up young ladies. It was clear that his duty was to disenchant her as speedily as possible, seeing that the discovery of the hopelessness of his attachment might, if delayed, cause her no little uneasiness.

In the meantime he suffered her to nestle to him. He did not like to shake her off roughly, or say anything unkind. He glanced round into her face; the eyes were still cast down, and the cheeks were suffused with warm, rich light, which softened the great freckles and made her complexion look, according to the image which suggested itself to his mind, like nice ripe pears. She was certainly very pretty. He glanced down at

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hands, which rested in her lap, and again noticed that they were unusually delicate and small. Her feet, which he next inspected, he could not criticise, for the boots she wore would have been a good fit for William Jones. But the whole outline of her figure, in spite of the hideous attire that she wore, was fine and symmetrical, and altogether—

His inspection was interrupted by the girl herself. Startling as if from a delightful trance, she sprang to her feet and cried:

"I can't stop no longer. I'm going."

"But the picture, Matt?" said Brinkley, rising also. "Shan't I finish it to-day?"

"I can't wait. William Jones wants to send me a message over to Pencross, and if I don't go, he'll scold."

"Very well, Matt."

"But I'll come," she said smiling, "to-morrow; and I'll come in my Sunday clothes, somehow."

"Don't trouble. On reflection, I think you look nicer as you are."

She lifted up her hat from the ground, and still hesitated as she put it on.

"Upon my word," cried the artist; "those Welch hats are very becoming. Good-by, Matt."

She took his outstretched hand and waited an instant, with her warm, brown cheek in profane temptingly near his lips. But he did not yield to the temptation, and after a moment's further hesitation, in which I fear she betrayed some little disappointment, Matt released her hand and sprang hurriedly away.

"Upon my word," muttered the young man, as he watched her figure receding in the distance, "the situation is growing more and more troublesome! I shall have to make a clean bolt of it, if this goes on. Fancy being caught in a flirtation with a wild ocean waif, a child of the wilderness, who never even heard of Lindley Murray. Really, it will never do."

CHAPTER VII.

THE DEVIL'S CALDRON.

It so happened that the young man of the caravan had two considerable faults. The first fault my reader has, no doubt, already guessed; he was constitutionally lazy. The second fault will appear more clearly in the sequel; he was also constitutionally inquisitive. Now, his laziness was of that not uncommon kind which is capable of a great deal of activity, so long as that activity is unconscious, and not realized as being in the nature of work; and its possessor, therefore, would frequently, in his idle way, bestir himself a good deal; whereas, if he had been ordered to bestir himself, he would have yawned and resisted. Here his other constitutional defect came in, and set him prying into matters which in no way seriously concerned him. A little time before the period of his present excursion, when he was studying law in Dublin, and rapidly discovered that he loved artistic amateurship much better, he had often been known to work terribly hard at "cases" in which his curiosity was aroused; and I may add, in passing, that he had shown on these occasions an amount of shrewdness which would have made him an excellent lawyer if his invincible objection to hard work had not invariably interfered.

No sooner was he left to his own meditations, which the faithful Tim (who had fortunately been away on a foraging expedition during the episode related in my last chapter) was not at hand to disturb, than our young gentleman began puzzling his brains over the curious information she had given him. The facts, which he had no reason to question, ranged themselves under four heads:

(1) Matt had been cast ashore fifteen years previously, at an age when she could pronounce the word "papa." It followed, as a rational argument, that she had been, say, one year old, or thereabouts.

(2) Mr. Monk had found her, and given her into the care of William Jones, and had since handed that worthy sums of money for taking care of her. Query, What reason had the said Monk for exhibiting so much care for the child, unless he was a person of wonderfully benevolent disposition, which my hero was not at all inclined to believe?

(3) Said Monk and said Jones were on very familiar terms, which was curious, seeing the difference in their social positions. Query again, Was there any private reason, any mysterious knowledge, any secret shared in common, which bound their interests together?

(4) Last and most extraordinary of all, said Monk had now expressed his wish and intention of marrying the waif he had rescued from the sea, committed to the care of said Jones and brought up in ragged ignorance, innocent of grace or grammar, on that lonely shore. Query again, and again, and yet again. What the deuce had put the idea into Monk's head, and was there at the bottom of it any deeper and more conceivable motive than the one of ordinary affection for a pretty, if uncultivated, child.

The more Charles Brinkley pondered all these questions the more hopelessly puzzled he became. But his curiosity, once roused, could not rest. He determined, if possible, to get to the midriff of the mystery. So intent was he on this object, which fitted in beautifully with his natural indolence, that he at once knocked off painting for the day, and after breakfasting on the fare with which Tim had by this time appeared, he strolled away towards the seashore.

He had not gone far when he saw approaching him a tall figure which he seemed to recognize. It came closer, and he saw that it was Mr. Monk, of Monkshurst.

(To be continued.)

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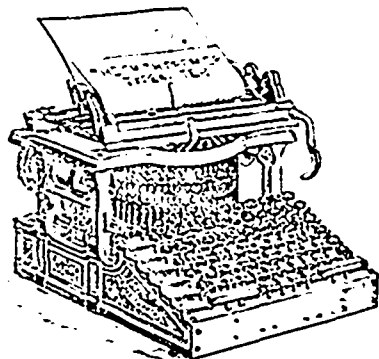
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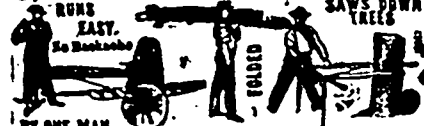
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There is nothing particularly new to report this week in regard to gold mining. To the eastward of Halifax at Late Catcha, Tangior, Salmon River, Ecum Secum, Wine Harbor, County Harbor and Sherbrooke, the mines being operated are yielding satisfactory returns. At Waverley and Montagu everything is moving most satisfactorily, and the same may be said of the inland districts north east and north-west of the city, viz: Oldham, Moose River, Caribou, South Uniacke and Central Rawdon. In the latter district the Central Rawdon Mining Company and Mr. Withrow have both made very important discoveries. In the Western Counties there is no lull in the returns from the Mologa district, but other sections are quiet. In other districts, notable Beaver Dam, Unicako, Isaacs Harbor and Renfrew, there is considerable work being done. At Killag the new plant erected on the Old Provincial Company's property is about in running order, and Manager Dean S. Turnbull has one of the best equipped mines and mills in the Province. In the Cape Breton gold districts there has been some prospecting done, but nothing of importance has been made public. At Laurencetown Mr. H. Auston has met with success in his prospecting, and Mr. W. B. Reynolds has been fortunate at Chezzetcook. A look around the gold mining field proves the extent of mining operations in the search of the precious metal in this Province. In many cases capital is required, and all eyes are turned to Montagu. If the English companies operating there meet with a continuation of the success so far rewarding their mining, an abundance of capital from England is assured, and if this is wisely expended in honest, capable hands this Province is bound to enter upon a period of prosperity far beyond the wildest dreams of our most sanguine miners.

MOOSE RIVER.—Mr. D. Touquoy was in town last week with twin gold bars weighing together 146 ozs. 6 dwts. His old reliable mine still continues its regular yield, but crushing was somewhat delayed during October by low water.

MOOSELAND.—The Mooseland Mining Company are jogging steadily on but there is nothing of importance to report.

TORBROOK AND ITS IRON MINES.—In the County of Annapolis, two and one-half miles south of Wilmot station, lies the prosperous and beautiful place called Torbrook. Here mountain and valley, meadow and stream, cultivated field and primeval forest, combine the magic of their charms to gratify the lover of beautiful and varied scenery. Torbrook is snugly nestled at the base of the South mountain, which just here somewhat abruptly throws its crest against the sky—a grim and silent sentinel—as though proud of its embosomed wealth. To the north, stretching away in its picturesqueness and grandeur, is the fertile Annapolis valley. Ages before the Indian reared his wigwam, or his war-whoop rent the air, the mountain at this place must have been a molten and boiling mass of matter, the result of which was one of the most extensive and valuable deposits of iron ore in the world. Five parallel veins of ore are found here within the distance of a mile. Farthest north, and at the base of the mountain, is a very rich vein of red hematite ore. South of this are found, first, a vein of shale ore, then a vein of black ore, then a vein of magnetic ore; next, and on the top of the mountain, is a valuable vein of brown hematite ore. Thus it is seen that nature has here lavished her wealth of iron, and given to man the conditions necessary for an extensive and profitable iron industry. Two and one-half years ago, while Torbrook was as yet a quiet and fairly prosperous farming district, a boulder of red hematite iron ore, weighing nearly two tons, was discovered lying on the

SOME REMARKABLE RESULTS IN GOLD EXTRACTING.

New York "Sun," Sept. 12.—"The Crawford Gold extractor, which was recently put into the Richmond Hill at Hillsborough, New Mexico, is giving satisfaction. It has been tested on runs of ore from different mines in his district with uniform good results."

Salt Lake "Times," Aug. 28.—"Mr. Woolman came in from Deep Creek yesterday, where he has been for a month or six weeks, and he pronounces the Crawford mill a perfect success, saying that since the mill started it has saved 32 per cent. of the assay value of the Gold Hill ores, some of which are rebellious."

John C. Smith, Supt. of the Ogema Mining and Smelting Co., says:—"It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of the Crawford mill in every way, as to its 'gold saving qualities,' 'practically no loss of mercury,' 'small volume of water required per ton of ore,' 'great ease of manipulation,' also as to

its portability to mines remote from railroads, and 'ease of setting up ready for operation.'"

L. J. Boyd, M. E., Supt. Montagu Mines, after personally supervising a test on arsenical ore, says:—"The results were simply wonderful. I am personally perfectly satisfied with this system of ore treatment, and shall advise its adoption, as the experiments were carried on by my personal superintendence. Similar ore was treated by the Montagu stamp mill, showing a difference of 100 per cent. in favor of the Crawford mill."

Frederickburg, Va., "Free Lance," Sept. 6—"L. G. Johnston, of this city, in an interview, said he sent to the M. G. E. Co., N. Y., one ton of very low grade sulphuret ore from the mines of the Powhattan L. & M. ang Co., Culpepper Co. He went to New York and personally witnessed the working of the ore. The results of ten different samples of ore, averaging in

assay value from \$2.13 to \$7.35 per ton, showed a saving of 88 per cent. of the value by actual mill run, this without the use of chemicals or fire. These results were so satisfactory that a large sized mill will be placed on the property at once."

W. D. Sutherland, Secretary of the Salisbury Gold Mining Co., of Nova Scotia, after having over 4 tons of ore treated by the Crawford Mill, says:—"Sample of the tailings taken during the run showed by assay an equivalent to 0.033 oz. to the ton. This evidence of the capability of the Crawford Mill to extract all but a trace of the gold which the ore may contain must be considered of importance by all who are interested in the question of improved methods of milling gold from the ore. The test alluded to was made under the supervision of our company through trustworthy agents."

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A. W. CARSCALLEN, Marmora, Agent for Canada. GEORGE MAODUFF, Waverly, N. S., Local Agent for N. S.

ground. How it got there is not definitely known; but it is supposed that a bolt of lightning, attracted no doubt by this vast iron formation, tore its way into the ground and wrenched from its hiding place this huge mass. This seems all the more probable on account of the fact that when the seam was unearthed, a cavity was found into which this boulder would exactly fit. The lead was prospected for and found only three feet below the surface. The vein is seven feet wide and descends perpendicularly between two walls of slate. The deposit is pure oxide of iron, very easily smelted, containing 60 to 70 per cent. of iron. A mining company was soon formed called the Torbrook Iron Company. The president and managing owner of this company is R. G. Leckie, Esq., who is also president of the Londonderry Iron Company. The operations of the company were somewhat meagre at first; but now every appliance known to modern science for economical and easy mining is to be found at these mines. A railway has been built from Wilmot Station connecting them with the railway system of the Province. The ore at present is raised from four shafts, one of which has been sunk to the depth of 150 feet. Dynamite is used for blasting, and the drills are worked by compressed air. The hoisting gear of each shaft is worked automatically and independent of each other, though all derive their power from the same engine. As one stands and sees the surface of ore almost silently brought to the surface, and hears the splash of the water rapidly forced from a pump six inches in diameter, which keeps the mines free from water, he cannot but admire the skill and ingenuity of man. It would well repay a visit to these mines if for no other purpose than to see the simplicity and perfection of the machinery by which they are worked. The company altogether employ something over 100 men, with a payroll of nearly \$4,000 a month. The daily output is nearly 150 tons. This is sent to Londonderry every other day by special train. The iron made from this ore is unsurpassed in quality by any in the world. Even the iron made from the famous Spanish mines has had to acknowledge a superior, and bow before the product of the Torbrook ore. As a substantial evidence of this fact, it may be said the price of pig iron made from this ore has advanced recently from 40s. to 56s per ton in the English market. The value of property in Torbrook is rapidly increasing. Farms which three years ago could not find a buyer at \$2,000, cannot now be purchased for \$5,000. A new street has been laid out. About twenty new buildings have been erected, and another year will see the chimney tops of as many more. In the near future Torbrook will be a full-fledged mining town. All the conditions of growth are decidedly evident. The company have plenty of pluck, enterprise and capital. The people of the place give the enterprise their cordial and hearty support. Instead of a quiet and somewhat dull farming community, in a few years Torbrook will be the Pittsburg of Nova Scotia.—*P. in Digby Courier.*

OLDHAM.—The Oldham Gold Mining Company returned for September 301 ozs. 3 dwt. 4 grains from 178 tons quartz crushed. The ore was from three properties as follows:—John Morrison, 16 tons yielding 6 ozs. 16 dwt. 4 gr., Standard Gold Co., 52 tons q'z. 252 ozs. 15 dwt. and—, Oldham Gold Company 115 tons 46 ozs. 12 grs.

MONTAGU—The only sworn returns received at the Mines Office up to the 22nd Nov. for the month of October last was one from the Nova Scotia Gold Mines, Ltd., viz, 115 tons quartz yielding 442 ozs. smelted gold.

The December Quarterly Meeting of the "Mining Society of Nova Scotia" will be held at Halifax, N. S., at the Rooms of the Society, 129 Hollis Street, on Thursday, 8th December, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The papers read at the June and September meetings will be discussed and the following papers read: papers on 'Late Modification of Coal Mining in Nova Scotia.' by Chas. Archibald, Manager Gowrie Coal Mining Co., Cow Bay, C. B.; Jas. Baird, Manager Canada Coal Co, Joggins Mines, N. S.; J. T. Burchell, Manager Gardiner Coal Co., Sydney, C. B.; J. G. Rutherford, Assistant General Manager Acadia Coal Co., Stellarton, N. S. and others.

THE PYRITES DEPOSIT OF PILLEY'S ISLAND, NEWFOUNDLAND.—In 1888 the writer, says Mr. Edward Jack, was called upon to visit Pilley's Island, Notre Dame Bay, Newfoundland, for the purpose of inspecting a deposit of iron and copper sulphides, which is now being extensively worked, the product being sent chiefly to New York. This, so far as the writer knows, is the most extensive pyrites mine on the whole American coast, and this and many others in Newfoundland are able to furnish the sulphuric acid needed for a number of chemical, pulp, fertilizer and other works. Pilley's Island mine is but one among many others. It is within a hundred yards of a wharf at which steamships of 3,000 tons burden can load. When Mr. Jack visited it, a shaft had been sunk to a depth of sixty feet; the deposit, which was a contact one, was seventy-two feet wide, and twenty-three feet of this carried between three and four per cent of copper. The rest was a remarkably pure iron sulphide, which parted so easily with its sulphur that the residue left after roasting out the sulphur was sold in New York for \$4 50 per ton for iron ore. The following is an analysis of the crude ore:

Copper	0 07	Silica	0.13
Sulphur	51.16	Lime	0.22
Iron	48.35	Arsenic	0.012

Antimony, lead, zinc, bismuth, none.

The mining at Pilley's Island is done by drifting. The drifts there are 8 feet square, giving, according to the estimation at the mine, about eight and a half tons of ore to the foot driven, the cost of driving being \$4 per foot. The ore, when placed on the piling ground, cost for breaking and raising 68 cents per ton. It is stated that much more than 30,000 tons of this ore goes to New York this season.

ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR IN COPPER.—The method generally employed is that of Fresenius, but it is long, difficult and subject to certain errors. By a new method which has been proposed by C. A. Lobry de Bruyn, says the *Revue Industrielle*, which seems more exact, and certainly more rapid, 25 grams of copper are dissolved in nitric acid and the solution electrolysed until 20 grains of copper have been precipitated. The solution is then evaporated until the nitric acid is driven off, when the electrolysis of the copper is completed. By this treatment all the sulphur is oxidised to sulphuric acid, and is easily determined in the solution freed from copper.

COPPET'S METHOD OF TREATING MINERALS CONTAINING NICKEL.—A patent, No. 484 875, has been issued to Jean de Coppet, of Paris, for a method of separating cobalt and nickel from minerals, mattes, speiss and other substances containing cobalt, nickel and copper, by reducing the cobalt and nickel of the mineral to the metallic state and separating the metallic cobalt from the nickel and copper by means of an acid solution of copper.

THE TESTIMONIALS.

Published on behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a reliable and as worthy your confidence as if they came from your best and most trusted neighbors. They state only the simple facts in regard to what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done, always within truth and reason.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS Black men 1, 6, 9, 15, 18, 20, king 28;

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OLIVER MCGILL.—Your card received with continuance of play on 298. Though it leads to a win from the point in your previous play at which you resumed, still you have failed to find the weak point in black's defence, which occurs at an earlier stage than this.

T. M., St. John, N. B.—Your card solving Problem 304 is correct. Our Halifax players are now projecting plans for the home campaign of the approaching winter and, if St. John players are so inclined, we do not doubt but that some interesting correspondence matches might easily be arranged. We would be very much pleased to hear more from players in your city, but we may note that not one of them has, as yet, tackled Problem 298. Will not some of them try it?

JOHN M. HUMPHREYS AND E. H. HUMPHREYS, Truro.—Your cards with correct solutions to Problem 304 are received with thanks.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 304.—The position was: black men 1, 3, 7, 14, 17, 28, kings 20, 26; white men 10, 14, 19, 21, 23, 27, kings 12, 18; white to play and win.

14	9	1-10	9	6	32-28
7-14	18	9	3-10		16 19
27	24	27-18	6	31	white
20-27	21	7	28-32		wins.
9	6	16-23	12	16	

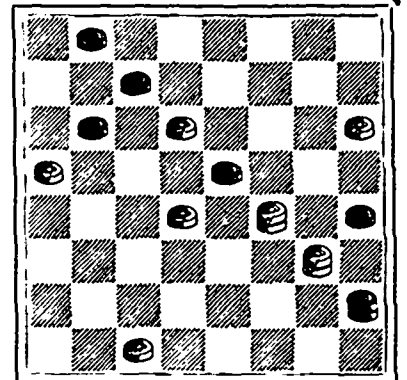
GAME 193—"SINGLE CORNER."

Played in Boston, Sept., 1887, between H. Z. Wright (black) and C. H. Freeman (white). From the *American Checker Review*:—

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

PROBLEM 306.

Entered for prize No. 4 in Liverpool *Weekly Mercury*—Stroke problems not exceeding eight pieces a side.



White men 10, 12, 13, 30, kings 19, 24.

White to play and win. Do no Nova Scotia players intend competing for the *Mercury's* prizes?

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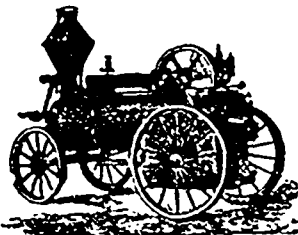
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MINING.

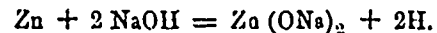
THE CHEMISTRY OF THE CYANIDE PROCESS.

Written for the Engineering and Mining Journal by Chas. Butters, Ph. B., and John Edward Clennel, B. Sc.

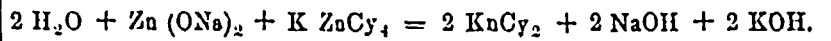
(Continued.)

There are reasons for believing that the black deposit formed on the zinc shavings is an actual chemical compound of gold and zinc, which acts as the negative element in the electric couple, the undecomposed zinc forming the positive element.

When strong solutions of caustic acids have been used for neutralizing the acid salts of the ore a white deposit is frequently observed on the zinc. The alkali first attacks the metal to form a zinc-sodium oxide:



This then reacts on the double cyanide of zinc and potassium always present in the solution, and precipitates the white insoluble simple cyanide of zinc.



This reaction is of some importance as affording one means by which the excessive accumulation of zinc in the solutions is avoided.

Affinity of Zinc for Cyanogen.—Potassium auric-cyanide (KAuCy_2) appears to be one of the most stable of the salts of gold, but the reaction in the zinc boxes shows that the affinity of zinc together with potassium for cyanogen is greater than that of gold with potassium for the same radicle. Hence a solution of potassium cyanide cannot dissolve gold which is in contact with zinc; neither can gold replace zinc in a solution of the double cyanide of zinc and potassium. So long as any zinc is present, therefore, we need not fear that the precipitated gold will redissolve in the excess of potassium cyanide flowing through the boxes.

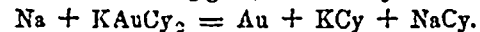
It is evident also that the cyanogen contained in the double cyanide of zinc and potassium is not available for dissolving gold, and when a solution charged with zinc is employed in the treatment of a fresh lot of tailings it is only effective in so far as it contains a certain quantity of simple cyanide of potassium or other alkaline cyanide.

New Methods of Precipitation.—The cyanides of sodium and ammonium, and those of the alkaline earth metals (calcium, barium, etc.) will dissolve gold, as well as potassium cyanide. Sodium cyanide is more difficult to manufacture than the potassium compound, but a given weight of it should be more effective than the same weight of potassium cyanide, since 49 parts of the former are equivalent to 65 parts of the latter.

The advantage of Molloy's process and others which employ sodium or potassium amalgam was pointed out in our previous paper. The alkali metal is obtained by the electrolysis of the carbonate between electrodes of lead and mercury:

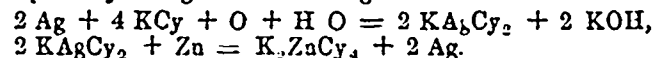


The sodium forms an amalgam with the mercury. Sodium amalgam may also be manufactured direct from its elements. It is claimed for this method of precipitation that the whole of the cyanogen is restored to a condition in which it is available for dissolving gold, as shown by the reaction:



Composition of the Zinc Slimes.—Any base metals which happen to be in solution in the cyanide liquor are liable to be precipitated by the zinc along with the gold. Hence the "zinc slimes" are found to contain a certain percentage of copper as well as traces of arsenic and antimony. Moreover, any impurities in the zinc will also find their way into the slimes, as zinc will be dissolved by the cyanide in preference to any less oxidizable metals (e. g., tin and lead.)

Silver is dissolved by cyanide and reprecipitated by zinc by a set of reactions precisely analogous to those of gold:



It has been observed that the proportion of silver to gold is greater in the "cyanide bullion" than in the gold from the batteries, and this is explained by supposing that the loss of silver in amalgamation is greater than that of gold.

Treatment of Zinc Slimes.—The removal of the zinc is a troublesome operation and is only very partially carried out in smelting the dried slimes. The admixture of sand is made for the purpose of forming a fusible silicate of zinc. A portion of the zinc is volatilized, and burns at the mouth of the crucible with a greenish flame, producing the white oxide ZnO , which is found incrusting the flues, and doubtless carries with it no inconsiderable quantity of gold and silver. The most promising method of treating these slimes appears to be that suggested by Mr. Bettel, of fluxing with acid sulphate of soda and fluor spar.

Attempts to remove the zinc prior to smelting have been only partially successful, as all such methods involve the filtration of a slimy mass which retains soluble salts with great tenacity.

The slags from the fusion of the zinc-slimes contain a considerable amount of gold, some of which is in the form of round shots, and may be removed by pounding up the slag, passing through a coarse sieve and "panning off." The residue from the first fusion should always be fused again, with addition of lead, to form an alloy with the gold. The same lead-bars may be used for a number of successive fusions of the slag, and when sufficiently enriched the gold may be recovered from them by cupellation.

(To be concluded.)

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

A MONO MILLS MIRALE.

A TALE THAT READS LIKE A NOVEL.

The Story of George Hewitt—Helpless for Thirty Years—At Last Finds Relief in a Simple Way—The Story Corroborated by Reliable Witnesses.

Orangeville Post.

For several months *The Post*, in common with many other journals of Ontario, has been publishing accounts of miraculous cures in various parts of Canada and the United States. We must confess, however, that we have paid little or no attention to these reported miracles, and probably our indifference would have continued to the end had it not been for a little incident that occurred in our office when Washburn's circus was in Orangeville a few weeks ago. Mr. Stewart Mason, a respectable young farmer of Albion township, called at our office on business on that occasion, and as he was leaving we happened to ask him—a course generally pursued by the newspaper man in search of news—if there was anything new in his vicinity. He replied that there was nothing very startling, and followed this up by asking us if we had heard of the wonderful cure of a man named Hewitt at Mono Mills. We confessed ignorance, and then Mr. Mason said that from what he had heard it was undoubtedly another miraculous cure through the agency of Dr. Williams' famous Pills. We had become so thoroughly imbued with the idea that the various details of miracles in other parts were only a new and catching fake in the booming of patent medicines that we must admit Mr. Mason's intimation of a genuine local cure at once excited our interest. We took a note of the name and quietly made up our minds to investigate the matter at our earliest convenience. We came to the conclusion that there must be something in it, for Mr. Mason, a respectable and reliable young farmer, would not for a moment be suspected of equivocating on a matter in which he had any interest, much less in one which did not concern him. A few days ago *The Post* despatched a representative to Mono Mills to make a full investigation of the alleged cure of George Hewitt. He first called on Mr. John Aldous, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, and after a few preliminaries asked him if he knew a man named Hewitt, in the village. "Is that the old man that wasn't able to move a short time ago, and is now getting all right so fast?" queried Mr. Aldous. The reporter nodded assent, and in less time than it takes to tell it the quill-driver and the obliging Mr. Aldous were on their way to the neat and comfortable home of Mr. Samuel Benson, with whom it was learned Mr. Hewitt resided. The Benson home is in the eastern suburb of the village, and upon the reporter and Mr. Aldous calling, they were courteously received by the busy housewife, who was not too busy, however, to spare time to tell *The Post* all about her interesting boarder and his miraculous cure. Mr. Benson was not at home, and *The Post* at once suspected that a gentleman of between 50 and 60 years, who occupied a chair in a corner of the cosy room, was no other than the famous Geo. Hewitt. The surmise proved correct. Mr. Hewitt shook

hands with the scribe, remarking as he did so, "I could not have taken hold of your hand a few months ago." When the object of the visit was announced, Mr. Hewitt, who is an intelligent, well educated man, began to dilate in glowing terms on the wonderful change that had come over him. "Shall I tell you the whole story?" asked he of the reporter, and upon the latter intimating his desire to hear all, Mr. Hewitt gave him the following narrative:—

MR. HEWITT'S WONDERFUL STORY.

"In o'd Ireland, thirty years ago, I was scaling a stone wall one day when I fell backward and had my spine injured so seriously that a short time later I became almost entirely disabled. The fatal effects of the fall were gradually but only too rapidly felt, and looking back on a stretch of time extending five years over a quarter of a century, there is little more in the prospect than a picture of pain and gloom and suffering. About twenty-eight years ago I came to Canada and am known around the country here for miles. Until twelve years ago I could sit on a chair when placed on it, and manage to move myself around a little. Then even that comfort was suddenly taken from me. One day I was unintentionally thrown off the chair, and the second fall may be said to have done all but end my life. There was not a ray of hope for me, not a sign of a break in the dark clouds. Ever since then my pitiable condition is known to every one in those parts. All power to use either arms or hands, legs or feet, completely left me. I could be propped upright in a chair, but something had to be put in front of me to keep me from falling forward. Usually a chair like this," and as Mr. Howard spoke he lifted and drew forward a chair which was near him, "was placed in front of me, and on this I would rest my arms. Not only was all power left my limbs, but every feeling likewise. Why you could run a needle right into my flesh and I would not know what you were doing unless I saw the act. A myriad of flies might light and revel on me, but I would be in happy ignorance of the fact. When I was laid in bed I could not get up or move unaided if I was given aid or creation. The only part of my system in which any strength seemed to remain was my neck, but at last even my head fell forward on my breast, and I was indeed a pitiable sight. My voice, formerly as clear and ringing as it is to-day, seemed to go like the strength and feeling from the rest of me, and sometimes I would scarcely be able to make myself understood. I know you hear me with incredulity, for you can scarcely believe that the helpless and hopeless invalid I have described is the man who now sits before you, cheery, vigorous and hopeful. On the legs, which a short time ago were helpless and seemed useless, I can now walk with a little assistance, being able last evening to go to my room with my arm on Mrs. Benson's shoulder. Why, man, a few months ago I could not do that on the promise of inheriting the kingdom of Heaven." Here Mr. Hewitt stamped both feet on the floor with vigor and enthusiasm. "In those days," he resumed, "if I ever wrote anything it was by placing the handle of the pen between my teeth and getting through with the work in

that way. Don't ask me if I tried the best doctors. I spent a fortune, thousands of dollars, in trying to get cured. I consulted physician after physician, and paid some of them high fees for their services. They all utterly and hopelessly failed to give me the slightest relief. You can put that down in big black letters. Of course you have heard what has wrought this wonderful change in me. I read in *The Post* and other papers of the miraculous cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but I never dreamed that there was even a glimmer of hope for me through the use of this much advertised remedy. Miracles might be worked on every side of me, but there was no chance for me. I was like the doomed leper, a hopeless outcast, a being whose sufferings and disabilities would end only with the period of earthly existence. One day I picked up a paper and read the S. S. S. miracle, that case where Mr. Quant was so miraculously restored by the Pink Pills, and at once concluded to try the amazing cure on myself. There must be some chance for me, I thought, when a man who was helpless as Mr. Quant got such relief. I had no money, but I sent for Mr. W. J. Mills, our popular and kind-hearted general merchant and postmaster, and he procured me a supply of the Pink Pills, and these I immediately commenced using with the joyful result I have described. My voice is fully restored, my head is upright once more, my chest (once so shrunk and hollow) is rapidly filling up, I am quickly securing the use of my legs and arms, and can feel the slightest touch on any part of me. Is there not a miracle indeed, and would I not be a base ingrate if I refused to sound the praises of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills? Even if I get no better than I am now I shall be forever grateful for what has been done for me. But I have great hope that the cure will go on until I am completely restored. I drove down to the village last twelfth of July. It was in April I commenced using the pills, and the friends who saw me could scarcely believe their eyes. It was like the appearance of a spectre or an apparition. Oh, I tell you, sir," said the grateful man with enthusiasm, "it is my full intention to write a pamphlet on all that I have gone through, on all that has been done for me, and you may be sure that the chief prominence will be given to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are a boon which cannot possibly be too widely known."

THE STORY CORROBORATED.

The reporter could scarcely believe that Mr. Hewitt's voice, now so silvery and resonant, was ever the squeaky, feeble and indistinct organ of speech he had indicated, and the scribe questioned Mrs. Benson on this point. She said that every word Mr. Hewitt had related was literally true, and on the question of the restoration of his voice she was corroborated by Mr. Aldous, and other respectable witnesses whom the reporter met in the village later in the day. Mr. Aldous said he was not surprised at the hesitancy of people about believing the wonderful cure. He did not think that he himself could credit it if he himself had not been an eye witness of the whole affair. He had known Mr. Hewitt for years, knew that his former utter helplessness was as he had

described, and either he had to say it was not Mr. Hewitt who sat before him or to admit the miraculous escape. "These pills," said Mr. Aldous, "are certainly a wonderful remedy."

The reporter shook hands with Mrs. Benson and the cheerful Mr. Hewitt, and started forth into the street a doubting Thomas no longer, first promising to transmit to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. Mr. Hewitt's lavish expressions of thanks for what their wonderful Pink Pills had done for him. "Here we are," thought the scribe, "in the cold and practical nineteenth century, but here's something right here in this little village of Mono Mills mighty closely bordering on the miraculous all the same."

After leaving the Benson home the reporter sought out Postmaster Mills, whom he found equally eloquent in his praise of the wonderful Pink Pills. "They're certainly a great remedy," said he, "and anyone that doubts this has only to be told about George Hewitt's case. I suppose you have heard the whole story, and there's no use in my wearying you. The pills have undoubtedly worked the amazing change that is to be noticed in Hewitt's condition. It was I first sent for the pills for him, and I can certify to the striking change." The reporter further learned that the Pink Pills were kept for sale by Mr. Mills, and that the demand for them was large and increasing. The representative of *The Post* conversed with many other citizens of Mono Mills regarding Mr. Hewitt's case and found all agreed on the question of his former condition, restoration and the remedy. Every one in and around the village, in fact, appeared to know all about the cure, and Pink Pills seem to be a household word in that section. On *The Post's* return to Orangeville Mr. Richard Allen, ex-warden of Dufferin County, dropped into our office. The ex-warden resides about three miles from Mono Mills, and was asked if he had heard anything about what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had done for Mr. Hewitt. He had heard all about the case, and was unhesitating in expressing the opinion that this was a striking instance of great results following the use of the pills. "I'm not much of a believer in wonderful cures I read about," said the ex-warden, "but I have known Hewitt for years, and this change in him is certainly astounding." *The Post* was surprised to hear that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were extensively used in this section, but after the Hewitt narrative it was not surprised to hear of great beneficial results following the use of the great remedy. We are disposed to conclude from what some parties told us that the base imitation business is already entered upon by unprincipled persons, and the public will do well to see that the Pink Pills they purchase have all the marks of genuineness advertised by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is usually understood, but a scientific preparation. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor-ataxia, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and the tired feel-

ing resulting from nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady,

N. Y. and are sold only in boxes bearing our trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you, and should be avoided. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive, as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

CITY CHIMES.

The Jost City Mission is to give a course of entertainments this winter, the first of which is to take place this evening. I do not know what the committee has prepared for the evening's entertainment, except that the programme is to be made up of choruses, readings, addresses and recitations, but I have no doubt that all who attend will spend a pleasant hour. It is nothing less than the duty of every citizen who takes an interest in the philanthropic work that is being carried on in our city, to assist in every way practicable the efforts that the workers in the Jost Mission are making to carry on their work among the poor and ignorant. The field is broad and the laborers are few, and there are many ways open for all who are so inclined to lend their aid. Sympathy and encouragement is appreciated, and visitors to the meetings held for the benefit of the people for whom the teachers are laboring and praying will not fail to receive a cordial welcome. The course of entertainments deserve to be well patronized.

The students of Dalhousie College have this week organized a glee club, with Herr Doering as musical director. This is certainly a wise move on the part of the students, and will afford much pleasant as well as profitable entertainment. That the public will share in the benefits to be derived from the organization I take for granted, and they with Dalhousie's many friends eagerly await the first public performance. Under the efficient instruction of Herr Doering the aspiring students of music will no doubt rapidly advance in the art to which, along with the numerous other branches of education, they are turning their attention. W. E. Thompson is President of the club, and F. Yorston, Vice-president.

I wonder how much Halifax people expect for their money, or is it that even our most prosaic citizens get wildly, enthusiastically musical when they attend a concert. Nineteen numbers, including encores, make a long concert, and yet I enjoyed it thoroughly. Perhaps the most noticeable feature, and one which has helped to make the Orpheus Club concerts more enjoyable, is the varied nature of the programme. The predominance of choral work a few years since has given way, and now we have the concerts varied with orchestral music. By the way, this ambitious Orpheus Orchestra shows a steady improvement. Its charming rendition of the striking overture, "Stradella," pleased me greatly. The combination of instruments is very agreeable, and some of the performers, especially the slide-trombonist and the French-horn player, did some excellent work. Herr Klingensfeld's violin solos, two in number, were doubled by the audience, proving that our violinist knows how to please and captivate his hearers. I was favorably struck with his accompanist, who appears to realize that it is her province to accompany and not to outdo her soloist. Mrs. Kennedy Campbell wins an audience as much by her manner as by her singing. Her rendition of the superb song, "On the hills there is no sin," was charmingly effective. I have never heard Miss Homer sing better than she did on Tuesday evening last, and each time that I hear her I come away impressed with the idea that her voice has a wonderful compass. I cannot recall ever having heard a lady who possessed such rare fullness of tone in her lower notes with such clearness in her higher ones. Miss Homer's power is that of a dramatic artiste, and the rapturous encores which she received would indicate that her singing is steadily growing in popularity. Mr. Dodwell sang admirably Schumann's "Spring Journey." The Orpheus Club with Ladies' Auxiliary appeared in six numbers of the programme, all of which were uniformly well rendered. The last selection, from the opera of Martha, was exceedingly well given, and I could not help feeling that the Orpheus Club would do well to prepare the choral work in two or three of such operas and make arrangements to bring to Halifax a star or two of the first magnitude in the spring or early summer. On every side I hear expressions of satisfaction with respect to the reserved seats, but it is to be hoped that now this question is settled the concerts will commence at the hour named. I object to twenty minutes of expectant do-nothingness, and judging from the remarks of my neighbors on Tuesday evening, they equally object to unnecessary delay.

Just one month from to-day is Christmas. Think of that, little folks, and be patient. Probably many of the grown-ups would rather not think of it, for, as usual, each busy housekeeper shrinks as she sees in her mind's eye the work that is to be accomplished between to-day and this time a month hence, and the heads of families grow thoughtful as they consider the numerous demands that are sure to be made upon the family pocketbook. The young ladies are busy with the wonderful creations that are being formed by their deft fingers for the delight and comfort of dear ones, and already an air of mystery pervades our homes. Articles hastily hidden and an air of

innocence assumed as a certain step is heard in the hall, mysterious confabs over shopping expeditions, a few wee wee white, oh very white and quite pardonable, fibs told in answer to awkward questions, etc., etc., indicate that preparations are not lacking for the usual celebration of the glad season. I think one of the most touching of the many pleasing incidents of the Christmas time is the opening of the children's "banks," the eager counting of the precious pennies that have been "saved up for Christmas," and the earnest planning of the purchases to be made, so that all the loved ones may have an appropriate gift. The generous little hearts seem to catch the spirit of Christmas giving in a truer and nobler sense than their elders are capable of, and it is indeed a rare case when a boy or girl may be found who does not get genuine pleasure from the bestowing of their little all upon their friends at Christmas tide. How, too, they enjoy the surprise and pleasure expressed as their gifts are presented. Bless the little innocents, may they long find Christmas a time of naught but pleasant anticipation and glad realization.

The promoters of the entertainment given in Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening conceived a happy idea in affording the public an opportunity to spend an "evening with Dickens." I think I can safely state that every one who has read anything above dime novels has read Dickens, and I feel sure that this author, so dear to the hearts of his thousands of readers, has but few among them who are not enthusiastic admirers of his works. Therefore the programme performed on Wednesday evening could not fail to delight the audience which filled the hall. The sketches from the famous novels were admirably given, and assisted by performances by the band of the Leicestershire regiment made up a highly enjoyable entertainment. To Mrs. Courtney and her assistants much credit is due, and it is gratifying to all interested to know that the affair was a financial success. The proceeds are in aid of church funds.

The Baker Company's engagement at the Academy of Music is drawing to a close, but their popularity gives no sign of decreasing. Large audiences have been in attendance this week, and the operas have been put on most creditably. On Monday and Tuesday evenings "Boccaccio" was played, and the opinion generally expressed was that the Baker Company had given the best performance of this popular opera that had been witnessed in Halifax. The several members of the Company did well the parts allotted them, and the appreciation of the audience was enthusiastically expressed. On Wednesday and Thursday evenings "Fra Diavolo" was on, and once more the Company secured a success. Miss Dickson, whose sweet voice has won many laurels, took the part of Zerlina, and while not displaying great power gave a very pleasing representation of Matteo's daughter. Miss Cora Bolton in this opera shared the honors with Miss Dickson, her sweet singing and good appearance gaining much favor. Mr. Armand as the brigand Fra Diavolo was fine, his clear tenor voice charming the most critical. "Joe" has made many friends and admirers during his sojourn in our city who will not soon forget the talented singer. Mr. Wooley made a good Lord Alcazar, and Wolff and Ranney as Fra Diavolo's followers did well. Ranney is new as a comedian, and admirably succeeded in the part assigned him. Messrs. Ryan and Arnold as Matteo and Lorenzo respectively were the other principal figures in "Fra Diavolo." The choruses were well given. This evening and to-morrow afternoon and evening "Fatini's" is on the programme. I have never heard this opera, so cannot speak of its attractions, but that it is very pretty they who have heard it can testify. Next week brings the end of the Baker Opera Company's performances in Halifax. It goes without saying that it will be with deep regret our theatre-goers part with the artists who have furnished such acceptable entertainment for the long autumn evenings, and who have given our citizens so many opportunities of hearing old and new operas acceptably presented. Proprietor, directors, orchestra and actors have combined in their efforts to please, and have been more than successful. Requests having been made for a repetition of operas already given, the Company will next week put on seven of the most popular as follows: "Grand Duchesse" on Monday, "Said Pasha" on Tuesday, "The Chimes of Normandy" on Wednesday, on which occasion a benefit to Messrs. Armand, Wolff and Wooley will be tendered; on Thursday "Erminie," Friday "Bohemian Girl," at the Saturday matinee "Nanon," and in the evening the "Black Hussar" with special features. This farewell performance will be a benefit to the Misses Dickson and Murphy, and I have no doubt that standing room will be at a premium.

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