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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

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HALIFAX, N. S., SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

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## THE CRITIC,

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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Experimenters have for a long time been endeavoring to find a substitute for the expensive gum of which India-rubber and gutta-percha are prepared, and it is now thought the long sought prize has been attained. The new mixture is made of manilla gum moistened with benzine, and auvergne bitumen also mixed with benzine. Resin oil is then added and the whole is thoroughly stirred and beaten. It is thought that the invention will result in the cheapening of all rubber goods.

In 1877 an enterprising fruit grower in California made an experiment in raisin-culture. As the season was an unusually hot one he dried his raisins on the vines instead of by artificial heat—then not daring to label the fruit as grown in California he sold it in San Francisco as a Peruvian import. Since then thousands of acres of land have been transformed into raisin-grape vine yards. Last year alone 1,500,000 lbs. of raisins were sent to market. The growers as a rule sell directly to the packers, and both reap a goodly profit out of the toothsome industry.

The railway between Joppa and Jerusalem was formally opened on Monday of this week. The new line is thirty-five miles long, and will doubtless be of much use in developing the deserted country, and in drawing even more travel to the Holy Land. There is we admit "a mysterious something" about this simple announcement which is calculated to shock many students of Scripture, but in this age the old ways must be set aside for the newer and better, and any legitimate method of giving to Palestine some portion of her pristine greatness should receive encouragement, and not the doubtful support of those who do not take a business view of the new enterprise.

It has just occurred to our friends across the border that they have no national name, and some of their wide-awake journals are not only calling attention to the fact, but they are as well suggesting that the well-known title—The United States of America shall be changed to Columbia. The obvious advantage of the alteration would be to give to the people who are so undignifiedly spoken of as Yankees, Southerners, Westerners, or by the misleading appellation of Americans, a name which would convey a sense of national unity. Unfortunately for the would be Columbians another Federated Republic of South America chose long ago to keep alive the name of the great navigator, so that the name which would be most suited to the citizens of the Republic is already private property.

There is a strong feeling among mine-owners in Algoma that the time has arrived at which the district should be cut off from Ontario and made a separate province of. As the disputed territory was the property of Ontario before Confederation the Dominion Government has no right to interfere in the matter, and Ontario is by no means willing to give up a mining district which her capital has been instrumental in developing. The chief grievance of the present mine-owners is that the mining regulations and revenue laws of their mother province bear too heavily upon them, and that in their peculiar position they are unable to obtain any redress.

Although Mr. Gladstone seemed to have come off victorious in the matter of Mr. Labouchere's admission into the Cabinet, yet it is doubtful if for the sake of hushing the "noisy rascal" he would not now be willing to confer even higher honors upon him. The would-be Cabinet member is now posing as the disappointed but candid friend, and his clever pen is delighting in sketching the seamy side of all Gladstone measures. Labouchere, through his organ *Truth*, is not to be easily defied, and it would almost seem that even with his avowed convictions regarding the support of Royalty and of Royal sinecures, that it would be better policy to admit him into the cabinet and so in a measure silence him, than to allow him with his power of delicate yet telling buffoonery a free lance in the fight.

The candidates of the People's Party in the coming presidential elections are a living exemplification of the proverb that politics bring together strange bed-fellows. General Weaver, the candidate for the presidency, was an ardent fighter for the Union in the civil war, while the would-be Vice-President Field took as active a part on the part of the South. These veteran soldiers denounce the "sham battle over the tariff" between the greater parties in the struggle, and claim that on both sides it is but a ruse to hold the attention of the public while "the work of robbery and spoliation proceeds unabated." Since Governor Hill has declared his political creed the Democrats aver that they fear no ill results from the third party, while the Republicans, though wroth over Hill's conduct, believe that their majority is secure.

The demoralizing effect of great strikes has been keenly felt on this Continent during the present year, and many impractical methods of meeting the wage and hour problem have been proposed. One of the most sensible is that suggested by the labor commission of New South Wales, which consists of eight employers of labor and eight trade unionists, so that both sides have been fairly represented. They favor compulsory settlement by a State Court, before whom all disputes would be investigated when either of the combatants called for its aid. The impartial decision of the court would then be enforced by the government. If private corporations refused to submit to its judgment their charters shall be forfeited, if workmen rebel against its decision they should at once be discharged from their employment. Of a certainty an upright labor-commission court would do more to abolish vexatious and hurtful strikes than any spasmodic effort on the part of the Government to maintain discipline by flaunting the sword.

Not a little of both amusement and interest has been excited in the city of St. John by the founding of a branch Society of the Aryan Order of St. George. The avowed objects of the society are the restoration to rank of all who can claim to be possessed of blue blood, and to instill chivalrous ideas of courtesy and loyalty into the minds of the rising generation. The last object is an admirable one, and we see much to admire in the pledge of the youthful members "to be honest in all things and honorable in every trust—to be gentle, kind and courteous, and to avoid sander—to be temperate and sincere, never to do wrong for the sake of obtaining either money or place." The more thoroughly such doctrines as these can be inculcated the better for the coming generation—but we take decided exception to the main platform of the society viz: the establishment of class distinction among our people. An artificial society cannot possibly effect a true division between the aristocracy and the common people. Old dame Nature is a wise judge, and sets her mark on the true gentleman and true lady. Many of humble origin show in their daily lives the chivalrous spirit of noble ancestors, thus proving the right to that strain of noble blood of which our poets delight to sing, while many of those whose glory is in the ancestral tree are in all ways unworthy of their predecessors. The Aryan Order of St. George will doubtless find a certain number of advocates among those who feel that their existence needs an apologetic prop, but among the rank and file and with most sensible folk, the couplet of Robbie Burns will still define the true gentleman. "The rank is but the guinea's stamp, A man's a man for a' that."

The low prices which molasses is bringing has been a serious matter to the cane-growers of Cuba. It has been found more profitable in a few instances to distill the molasses into alcohol, but the most novel method of disposing of the surplus material is just now out. Coal and wood are extremely dear in Cuba, and one planter at least has found that the sticky substance makes an excellent fuel. The molasses, when sprayed into the furnace, is said to make the fuel "spend" marvellously.

The *Educational Review* is very wisely directing the attention of all school-teachers to the need of inculcating habits of cleanliness and order in the pupils under their charge. There is no better way of fighting with cholera, or with the dread of it, than in tracing the connection between the disease and dirt, and our teachers, by insisting on the cleanliness of the persons of the pupils, and by giving to those under their charge the proper appreciation of a well-aired, well-scrubbed school-room, will be in the widest sense the most helpful of home missionaries.

Lieutenant Peary, who some fifteen months ago quietly organized an Arctic Expedition, has won for himself a foremost place in the long list of explorers who have striven to reach the coveted North Pole. Peary's idea from the first has been to use the ice-covered plains and coasts of Greenland as a sledging ground, and by this means to explore not only the interior of the unknown country, but also to find a way through to the Arctic sea. Thanks to the data which he has been able to gather, map-makers will now be able to give a definite north and north-eastern coast to the island which has hitherto been gracefully shaded into the waters of the Arctic ocean.

The statistics which have recently been published on the sunken treasures of the sea have not only caused quite a sensation, but they have also aroused an active interest in some New York men who are now superintending a set of divers at Hell Gate. It is well-known that a British war-ship, the *Hussar*, with \$5,000,000 of gold in coin and bullion, was sunken at the "Gate." The wreck has lately been located by the dredges, and quantities of decayed wood, iron, and human bones have been brought to light. A powerful incandescent lamp is taken under water by the divers, who confidently hope that before long its gleams will fall on the long-buried golden treasures.

Some hard facts concerning venal voters are presented by Professor J. J. McCook in the September *Forum*. The professor has been searching the voting records of tramps known to be dishonest persons or drunkards, and citizens under suspicion of having accepted bribes. The leaders of both political parties agree with him in his estimate that 75 of every 1000 citizens of the Republic can be bribed for electioneering purposes, and that with the floating tramp vote, the vote of foreigners, especially when of Irish extraction, a clear 113 venal votes to the 1000 may easily be found. In Connecticut alone, where the paupers are allowed the privilege of polling, there are said to be over 26,000 dishonest votes cast in each election.

Mr. Stanhope, of the staff of reporters of the New York *Herald*, is achieving a world-wide popularity. Mr. Stanhope, of his own "free-will and accord" and presumably for financial reasons as well, has made his home in the cholera hospitals of Hamburg, after first being inoculated with the cholera-virus by Pasteur. An interesting series of letters from the brave young fellow has already been begun, while the medical world eagerly waits to see if the result of the inoculation will be a complete immunity from the disease. The would-be patient shares the ward, food and bad water of the cholera sufferers, and his communication with the outside world, except by means of written communications, is effectually cut off.

There is a grim humour still among the Hamburgers. Advertisements may frequently be seen in which "anti-bacterine remedies" are puffed, while many soaps obtain a sale because their makers claim that they are "antidotic"—whatever that may be. Butter is considered a dangerous article of diet, and "anti-choleraic jams" for spreading on the bread are widely used by the well-to-do classes. Many bakers announce that all the water used in their bread-making is boiled, and so retain their former custom. Police restrictions as to foods abound, and the stranger who demands either salad or cheese at restaurant or hotel will get but cold comfort. It is now contrary to law to serve any uncooked or cold vegetables or drinks at any evening meal.

Both the Democratic and the Republican parties have been eagerly waiting for a few remarks from Senator Hill of New York. Harrison's friends have been confident that Hill would desert his former party on account of his well-known differences with the Democratic candidate, while many of Cleveland's most ardent supporters have stated that unless Hill would at once openly play a strong Cleveland card, that there was little hope of a Democratic majority. Hill has at last declared himself—thousands of both political parties flocked to hear his speech of last week. The clever and unscrupulous politician was exceedingly canny in his remarks—first a shout of joy would burst from the hopeful Republicans, as they discerned in the orator the saviour of their party—then a wild burst of applause from the ardent Democrats who saw a double meaning in the enigmatic statements. The speaker held his vast audience perfectly, until throwing away his diplomatic form of address he pledged himself to "our candidate, Cleveland." The disgust of half his audience and the joy of the remainder can hardly be imagined.

**Your best chance to be cured of Indigestion  
Is by Trying K. D. C.**

The recent escape from one of the strongest of Dundee prisons of a locksmith who was in solitary confinement on a charge of house-breaking, surpasses any of the thrilling escapes in which fiction abounds. In the middle of the night the prisoner removed the sliding cover of the eye-hole in the door, passed his arm through the aperture and picked the lock of his cell from the outside. Next the lock of his section of the prison was noiselessly opened, and the prisoner threaded his way through the prison to the private apartments, where from an attic window, he made his escape by means of a convenient scaffolding. It was fully six hours before the jailers realized that in this case "stone walls did not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage;" but the most careful investigation has only strengthened the opinion that the escape was planned and successfully carried out without any connivance on the part of prisoners or officials.

The study of geography in our primary schools necessarily involves, by our present methods of instruction, a certain waste of time. Theurchin who so glibly recites definitions about the earth's axis, or about the distance of the tropics from the imaginary equator, are for the most part entirely devoid of real knowledge on the subject. In the schools of Russia a better method of cultivating the minds of the children has long been in vogue. Whenever it is possible the pupils are left to draw their own conclusions instead of learning by rote the definitions of the text books. A whole class is frequently taken to visit a river, a lake and island, or a mountain, where all their powers of observation are brought out by the change from the dry facts of the text book to the actual realities of nature. History, botany, geology and astronomy are all taught in the same natural way, and the high place which so many of these Russian pupils have afterwards taken in the world of science, or of general learning, speaks volumes for the character of the instruction given.

Many physicians have of late become advocates of the cremation of diseased cholera patients. They claim that by cremation the germs of the disease are thoroughly destroyed, to the great benefit of the living community. Some time ago the earth in which patients who had died of yellow fever, small-pox or cholera had been buried, was closely examined by scientists. They found that beyond doubt the earth near the body was swarming with living bacteria, and they concluded that in time the natural drainage and the rainfall would bring the germs to the surface and in all probability renew the plague. They argue, therefore, that cremation should be insisted on for all victims of epidemic diseases. There is with many a natural repugnance against this method of disposing of corpses—it seems an unchristian form of burial, or to some it seems to indicate a disbelief in the resurrection of the body. These arguments are easily disposed of by the advocates of cremation, whose thought is for the welfare of the survivors. They point to the deaths of the great martyrs who gloried even at the stake, and whose glorious resurrections are implicitly believed in by Christians of all denominations.

In these days, when women so frequently wield the pen, it is often averred that though many become facile writers, yet few are exceptionally gifted. While this beyond doubt is true of female writers, it is none the less true of our male writers. And the exceptional females who have been veritable creators in their art, are by no means so rare as their detractors would have us believe. It is twenty-five centuries since Sappho lived and sung, and her verse is yet felt by the highest critics to be "the final achievement of the poetic art." Shakespeare, the climax of the male genius, is yet charming us; but he is in his youth yet, for his works were written not much more than two centuries ago. Who dare say that even his master-mind will after the lapse of a score of centuries, still domineer in the changeable world of letters. Oddly enough the one character of this century's fiction, which has thoroughly impressed itself upon our eye, is the conception of a woman. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is not an artistic masterpiece—the book is marred by much defective writing; but the personality of Uncle Tom is instantaneously photographed on its pages, and while the many thousands of characters in this century's fiction are fading out, the black figure of the hero proves conclusively that creative power is by no means denied to our female writers.

Many readers of our daily papers doubtless smiled at the charge brought by one of our city policemen against a child of two years of age, who was accused of "loafing" at the street corners. The charge, though in a manner laughable, is a serious one. It brings before us the numbers of our city children who are to be found each day in the gutters of our thoroughfares, or in the worse portions of our city, grouped at the entrance of drinking saloons. The toddlers, for they are often little more, receive their first lessons in profanity, in bad habits, and perhaps in crime, on the streets of our city. The watchful care of a mother is often an impossibility in the many cases where it is necessary for both parents to contribute to the support of the family, and the children are too young to be admitted to our public schools. An eminent Romanist once said:—"give me the training of a child for the first seven years and I care not who trains him afterwards." The deepest impressions are beyond doubt made on the receptive minds of the very young, and a serious question for our philanthropists to consider is the mode of life of these half orphaned children. In many cities "cradle-homes" are to be found, where the children are cared for through the day, amused, taught or put to sleep at a nominal cost to the laboring parents. Who will be the originator of a similar movement in Halifax?

**K. D. C. Relieves and Cures.  
K. D. C. quickly relieves and positively Cures Indigestion**

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

LOVE AND A GAS BILL.

The nights are longer growing,  
For wintry days are near,  
And soon the firelight's glowing  
We'll value something dear.  
Alas! 'Mid all things sweeter  
A certain ill doth lurk:  
Too well we know the meter  
Is getting in its work.

Ah! while John Henry lingers  
Beside the parlor grate,  
And holds Sue's taper fingers,  
Unthinking it is late,  
Sue's father hears the ticking—  
Ill-omened notes of woe—  
The meter's steady clicking,  
That comes up from below.

Thus doth the pair, caressing,  
Forgot all else but love,  
Nor think how they're distressing,  
The she, one flight above:  
Thus on, the parent worries,  
While pallid grows his face;  
Thus on the meter hurries,  
Its record breaking race.

Sometimes there is a good deal of pride in telling how big a sinner you used to be.

Found in an album: "If one had to pay to get into life how many would want their money back on leaving it!"

DRY GOODS GENIUS—How shall I mark these goods?  
Old Tapeyard.—Just figure out fifty per cent profit and add seven odd cents, so the women will think it's a bargain.

HAD HIS REASON.—Mrs. Dix.—I am ashamed of you, Ephriam, to dust the chair you sat on at Mrs. Houshaw's. I saw her little boy watching you.  
Dix.—I saw him, too. I'm too old a fish to be caught on a bent pin.

She won high honors in rhetoric,  
And said that she liked to hear  
Choice speech and fit expressions,  
Thoughts well defined and clear.

She went to the beach that summer,  
(The scene to her was new),  
And watched the mighty ocean  
Uprear its waters blue.

The fair young rhetorician  
Before such power was mute;  
At length she said, in rapture,  
"Oh, isn't the ocean cute?"

IN DUBLIN.—Londoner.—I think it strange you Dubliners never turn to look after a pretty woman in the street, as most men do.

Dubliner.—We do not need to. There is always another pretty woman just coming up.

KEEP THE LOAFERS OFF.—Farmer Sassafras.—What are you putting a barbed wire fence around your farm for? Isn't it awful expensive?

Farmer Meyergras.—Yes, the fence costs a heap of money but the hired man don't fool away any time sittin' on it.

TWO KINDS.

O her eyes, her beautiful eyes,  
How they melt when she sobs or cries;  
How they droop  
When she blushes,  
How they flash

When she crushes,  
The love she's compelled to disguise.  
O her it's her beautiful it's,  
Who can tell them apart, though he tries,  
From her m's  
Or her e's,  
N's or u's

As you please.  
In her letters? I offer a prize.

First Business Man.—Well, how do you like living at the beach?

Second Business Man.—Where?

First Business Man.—At the beach; aren't you living there?

Second Business Man.—O no, my family are living at the beach;—I am living on the cars.

Mr. Huckleberry.—No one admires me.

Miss Wallflower.—No one admires me, either.

Mr. Huckleberry.—We had better organize a mutual admiration society.

I admire your eyes. What do you admire about me?

Miss Wallflower.—Your good taste.

THE MAGIC POWER OF SHORTHAND.

A few years ago Mr. J. Stanley Brown worked for his father at the carpenter's bench for a dollar a day, learned shorthand evenings, became an amanuensis for Congressmen, and when one of his employers became President, he became private secretary to the martyred President Garfield, and married his daughter.

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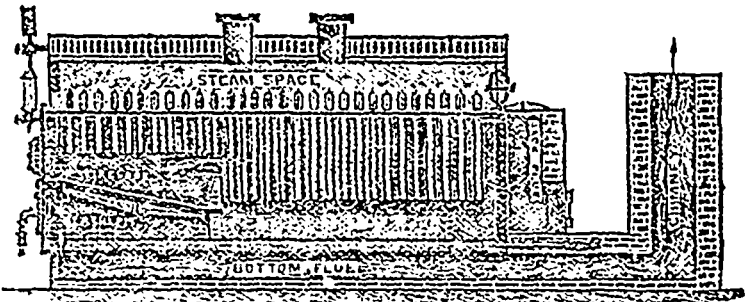
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PUMPING MACHINERY

FOR MINERS' USE,

IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, &c.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

H. M. S. *Magicians* arrived at Bermuda on Monday.

Eight new houses are shortly to be erected on Morris Street.

Dr. McKay has been elected "railway doctor" for the ensuing year.

The building for the Middleton Canning Factory is now under construction.

It is now definitely understood that Premier Abbott will not resign at present.

The New Brunswick elections for the Local Legislature take place late next month.

It is reported that Erastus Wiman, of New York, will lecture in Nova Scotia next month.

It is pretty certain that the *Blake* will again go in the dry dock about the last of October.

Sir J. Whittaker Ellis, ex-Lord Mayor of London, and Lady Ellis have been visiting Canada.

Dr. H. S. Jacques has resigned the medical superintendency of the Victoria General Hospital.

The Halifax W. C. T. U. celebrated "Crusade Day" yesterday by holding an at home in the evening.

A new daily paper has been started at Digby called the *Evening Telegram*. Its editor is John T. McBride.

The societies of Christian Endeavor of Colchester County hold their first County Convention in Truro to-day.

The City Board of Health has notified a number of citizens to have their yards thoroughly cleaned without delay.

Shipments of apples from Montreal last week were over 20,000 barrels. It is said the quality of the fruit is hardly as good as last year.

The dry house of the St. Croix Cotton Mill was damaged by fire on Sunday morning to the extent of about twenty thousand dollars.

The Shelburne County exhibition opens at Shelburne on Wednesday next. The Yarmouth fair will be held on Thursday and Friday.

"Buck" has been sentenced to be hanged at Dorchester on Thursday, Dec. 1st. Jim has twenty five years to spend in the penitentiary.

The P. E. I. exhibition opened at Charlottetown on Tuesday of this week. The number of entries and exhibits is unprecedentedly large.

Two Nova Scotia sealing schooners, *Maris* and *Carmolite*, have been confiscated by the Russians. The *Maris* is owned at Maitland and the *Carmolite* at North Sydney.

Word comes from Prince Edward Island that in some sections the ravages of the potato bug are alarmingly great, and consequently many farmers lost heavily on their potato crop.

The Eureka House, on Water street, kept by John Coleman, was burnt on Wednesday morning. Though the building and furniture were partly incured the loss is quite heavy.

Through the kindness of Messrs. Lawson, Harrington & Co. the pupils of the School for the Blind and their teachers enjoyed a trip on the harbor in the *A. C. Whitney* on Wednesday afternoon.

\$30,000 is the sum the Baptists of Amherst intend spending on the new church to be erected by them on the site of the present church and an adjoining site covering an area of 136 x 125 feet.

The annual session of the Nova Scotia Dental Association was held in this city on Wednesday and Thursday. Yesterday afternoon the members in attendance enjoyed an excursion on the harbor.

The late Daniel Croan's will is being extensively criticized. That a man has a perfect right to dispose of his own possessions as he may wish seems to be forgotten by some of our worthy citizens.

General Sir John Rose will give up the command at this station on the expiration of his regulation period of service early next year. It is said he will be succeeded by Lieutenant General John Davis, C. B.

An office in Montreal has been opened by the Boston and Maine Railroad. The road comes into Canada over its own line or by connections to Sherbrooke, and through Swanton, Vt., to Lake Champlain.

The banking schooner *Reason*, owned by Messrs. Ayre & Sons, sailing from Flat Island, Placentia Bay, Nfld., has not been heard of since before the gale of August 22nd, and has been given up as lost. Her crew numbered twelve men.

Smuggling is still going on in the St. Lawrence river, particularly liquor smuggling. Hon. Mr. Chapeau has made arrangements with the Canadian secret service agency of Montreal to undertake the work of detecting the offenders against the law.

A general meeting of the chapter of Grey Nuns will be held at Montreal next week. Representatives from all provinces in which there are Grey Nuns will be present, and a superior general of the order is to be elected. The chapter meets once every five years.

Mr. Trenholm, of Grand Pre, has decided to prepare extensive accommodation for summer visitors next year. This is a move in the right direction, and it is to be hoped his good example will be followed by others. The beautiful village possesses a fascination for all readers of Longfellow's *Evangeline*.

Minister Foster has written to the Secretary of State of Mexico, offering to obtain a subsidy from Parliament for a steamship line between the Maritime Provinces and Mexico, on condition that the Mexicans reduce the duties upon articles which Canada can export.

The Nova Scotia Telephone Company moved to its new building on Salter Street last Saturday night. The building is a handsome two and a half story brick, and is fitted with all modern conveniences. There are now over 1000 telephones in use in this city and Dartmouth.

A bad smash-up occurred on the W. & A. road on Monday near Port Williams, caused by the rails on one of the sidings spreading and throwing the cars off the track. Two of the cars went over an embankment, and a third was also badly wrecked. There was no loss of life fortunately, but several of the train hands had narrow escapes.

The *Springhill News* says:—"Springhill is to be deprived the privileges of telephone connection both locally and with outside towns. Just what the particular trouble is seems to be unknown, Mr. Petrie has recently gone to the trouble of erecting new poles and placing new instruments, but still, the *Hat* has gone forth, and we are to be cut off at Saltsprings."

The Hon. William Johnston Ritchie, Chief Justice, died at Ottawa on Sunday morning. Deceased was ill for three or four weeks, having been attacked by bronchitis which terminated in heart failure. By his death the Maritime Provinces are left without a representative on the Supreme Court bench, and already the question of who will succeed is being discussed.

The schooner *J. W. Dean*, from Parrsboro for Digby, is believed to have foundered with all hands, as no word has been received of her since sailing on the 16th inst. Should she not turn up this will be the second schooner from Parrsboro to Digby that has been lost with all hands on board within a year. The *J. W. Dean* carried four hands and registered 38 tons.

The town of Buctouche, N. B., was almost totally swept out of existence last week by fire. It is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries, their motive being to cover up all traces of the liquor smuggling that it is believed has been carried on in the town for some time. Two young men have been arrested charged with incendiarism, and startling developments are looked for.

The *Cumberland Leader* tells of a farmer at Baie Verte who has just harvested his second crop of English hay for this season from two acres of ground. The combined crops weighed eight tons when ready to be put in the barn. There is nothing the matter with land that will yield four tons of English hay to the acre, and it is not a very bad climate that will ripen two crops by the middle of September.

The City Board of Works is considering the importance of widening Quinpool Road. To this end city engineer Doane has asked all property owners on the road to co-operate with the board in making the improvement. Robert Pickford has intimated his willingness to deed to the city the necessary land in front of his property for the purpose. This road is becoming a more important thoroughfare every year, and some handsome buildings are being erected on it. The necessity of widening it without further delay is obvious.

A Cape Breton exchange says: "The Terminal City Company seems to be budding into life again, and it is to be hoped that under its present management it may accomplish more than paper deeds. While we have but little faith in its great Atlantic terminus scheme, we see no reason why a large summer hotel with the usual watering place attractions, which the Strait of Canso affords, should not be a complete success. Situated as it is with boats direct from Boston, Halifax and P. E. I., passing by there daily, a choice of routes by either rail or water is offered the tourists, while the Bras d'Or steamers offer daily connection with the various ports in Cape Breton."

The *Mining Age*, a paper devoted to mining in the Western States, has the following item concerning a silver mine in Colorado in which some thousands of dollars have been invested by Nova Scotians. "A strike of more than ordinary consequence has been made in the Little Fred, operated by the Kinross Mining Company. In course of opening the contact the ore widened to 18 inches, mainly fine shipping material, some of it assorting up to 700 ounces silver." Those who have taken an interest in this mine are to be congratulated, and as there is still a limited amount of treasury stock to be disposed of within the next few days it will no doubt be eagerly bought up.

Mrs. Beaton, an aged lady living at Montague, P. E. I., is the owner of a brooch which was at one time owned and worn by the mother of "Bonnie Prince Charlie." It appears that some of Mrs. Beaton's predecessors befriended the Prince some time during his chequered career, and that the brooch was given as an acknowledgment of the favor. The lower part of the brooch is of silver surrounded by a ring in which is set thirteen pearls all of the same size. The upper part is in the form of a crown, composed of three gold crosses and three pearls. Just below the crown is a bar of pure gold, running from side to side. The length of the brooch is one and a quarter inches and the breadth three quarters of an inch.

The *Toronto Weekly Empire* has produced as a premium for its new subscribers this autumn a handsome picture of the Conservative members of Parliament, well arranged, executed in the finest type of photogravure, and printed on excellent paper for framing. In the centre are the members of the Cabinet, while grouped around them are their supporters in the House. The pictures of Cabinet Ministers are large in size, and every one is an excellent likeness. In the centre the photo of the Premier is by far the best Sir John Abbott has ever had, while that of Sir John Thompson, the famous leader of the House of Commons, who is represented standing

with his hand resting upon the table, an attitude he often assumes while addressing the House, is literally a speaking likeness. The photos of the members are said to be, without exception, good, and certainly the faces of those we are familiar with are well photographed. Halifax Conservatives will at once recognize Messrs. Kenny and Stairs, and the Conservatives of every county returning a Conservative will in this group find an excellent likeness of their representative. A Liberal journal of this city in commenting on this group picture remarks that "some of them are good-looking enough to pass for Liberals" which is needless to say a high compliment.

The case of the Halifax police officer charged with cursing the British flag has been investigated, and has turned out to have been a mountain made out of a molehill. Officer P. McCarey gave a satisfactory explanation of the "disloyal" action which has given rise to so much comment, not only in the local press but also in some of the United States papers. It seems that Mr. Cameron, of the Post Office department, was slightly excited the day of the Catholic procession, and having lifted his hat to the British flag, asked McCarey, who was standing near by, why he did not do the same, whereupon McCarey remarked jokingly that he'd rather take his hat off to the stars and stripes. The officer was acquitted by the police committee.

An Anti-British League, composed of Irish-American citizens believing in the doctrine of protection, has been formed in New York.

At Newcastle, Delaware, on Saturday last four negroes and one white man were whipped in the presence of hundreds of spectators for committing petty crimes.

A terrific wind and snow storm on Monday night is reported from Mount Washington, New Hampshire. Trains could not get down the mountain track owing to ice and snow.

The liverymen of Chicago have formed a trust and put the price of carriages during the World's Fair parade dedication at \$22 per day. The directors have been compelled to accept the price and the outlay for Oct. 21 will be \$10,000.

Burgess McLuckie, of Homestead, Pa., has laid information against Chairman H. C. Frick, Vice-Chairman Leishman, Secretary Lovejoy, Superintendent Potter and Messrs. Curry and Childs, all of the Carnegie Steel Company, charging them with aggravated riot and conspiracy.

It has been suggested on account of the threatened cholera plague to postpone the Exposition at Chicago, but the managers will not listen to such a proposition. Director General Davis has been in Washington to consult the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of taking proper precautions to prevent the introduction of cholera into the United States by way of exhibits to the great Fair. Secy. Foster, Asst. Secy. Nettleton and General Davis talked over the matter together and are confident measures can be taken to keep out the disease without closing the Fair. General Davis said the managers were willing to accept such restrictions as the Customs officers think best to impose, and they will cheerfully co-operate with the Treasury officials in seeing that the regulations are carried out. Secretary Foster said he thought there need be no trouble about the proper fumigation of those exhibits coming from infected or suspected districts, and the Custom House officers will be duly notified on the subject.

Edward Parker Deacon, the American who killed Abeille, has been pardoned and set at liberty.

A despatch from Paris says that Augustus Bismarck and Count Rohlen have resigned their posts in the German army, owing to Emperor William's alleged offensive remarks about the Bismarck family.

Advices from China say that the heavy losses made by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank have almost paralyzed trade in Hong Kong. In Yokohama it is just as bad. In Japan the tea crop was a fair success, but in many parts of China it was a failure.

They are having lively times in Italy. A despatch says two bombs exploded outside the house of a banker of Bologna on Sunday last. Subsequently there was discovered a large bomb charged with nitro-glycerine, which experts say might have wrecked one half of the city. Eighty persons living in Bologna and Pavia and known to be anarchists have been arrested.

The fickleness of the German Emperor's moods in matters concerning the Bismarcks is one of the mysterious features of court life. One day the Emperor blows hot and shows symptoms of desiring a reconciliation; the next day he blows cool and points a fresh snub at Friedrischeruhe. The secret of this changeableness is supposed to be the division among the Emperor's admirers, as well as the Emperor's fear that he may seem too anxious.

Reports that come from Europe as to the abatement of cholera are so conflicting that it is hard to know the present state of affairs in the stricken cities. The London Standard's Hamburg correspondent says: "The cholera figures for Saturday were: New cases 243, deaths 129, burials 237, patients in hospitals 2,425. Sunday's figures are: New cases 191, deaths 98, burials 207, patients in hospitals 2,214. The total number of interments in Hamburg this year 19,997, of which the cholera is responsible for 9,700, though the official list says only 7,306." In Paris on Sunday there were 45 fresh cases reported and 17 persons died from the disease. The situation in Berlin is looking serious, several suspicious cases having been taken to the hospital. The people of Berlin accept the chance of cholera becoming epidemic very quietly, and the increasing vigilance of the sanitary authorities gives the public confidence that the outbreak will not attain serious proportions. At other places where the disease has been prevalent it seems to be slowly but surely dying out.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says:—"Recent statistics have dispelled the fears entertained that the new American tariff would kill the mother of pearl industry in this country. Beside the fact that there are no persons out of employment at the present time who earn their livelihood by this industry, many Bohemian workers who emigrated to America and found matters connected with their calling in an unsatisfactory condition in that country, have returned and are again working at their trade in Bohemia."

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.

In an article just published Mr. Redmond, leader of the Parnellite faction of the Irish National party, declares the Parnellites are willing to accept a statutory parliament with the executive responsible to it, leaving untouched the supremacy of the Imperial parliament on purely Imperial questions, on which alone Irish members shall have a right to sit and vote at Westminster. The Irish legislature, he says, must control judiciary, police and land. These points he pronounces vital, and declares cannot be compromised. He believes it better for Ireland to wait another generation than to accept a scheme not granting these demands.

From despatches received in London it is learned that the Ameer of Afghanistan has consented to meet at Jellalabad General Sir Frederick Roberts, who, with a large detachment of troops, was despatched last month by the Indian government to meet the Ameer. The mission is accompanied by a political agent, and its main object is to arrange plans with the Ameer against internal feuds and against the advance of Russia in Afghanistan, which is the road to India. Colonel Yacoff, the commander of the Russian forces, whose presence in the Pamir has caused so much discussion, has been ordered to immediately withdraw his troops to Fergana.

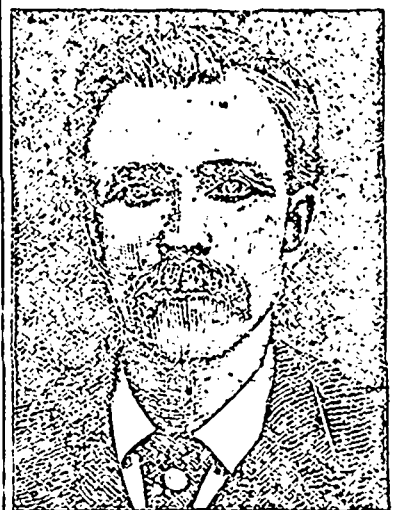
Particulars of a sad case of suicide at Monte Carlo have of late been published far and wide, and have aroused not a little sympathy for the unfortunate young victim of the gambling fever. A London despatch now gives the following information. The *New York Tribune*, of Vienna, recently published a story that Jaué Armstrong, of New York, had killed herself with a revolver after losing \$250,000 at a Monte Carlo casino. Subsequently the paper published elaborate details of the affair, which were telegraphed in every direction. The Monte Carlo correspondent of the *Telegraph*, of this city, was instructed to look into the matter. He did so, with the result that he telegraphs that the story is a canard.

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**A BATTLE WITH DISEASE!**  
The Enemy Routed!!  
**SKODA WINS!**  
Extreme Nervousness,  
Loss of Appetite, and  
Rheumatism,  
**DRIVEN FROM THE FIELD!**

MR. EMERY O. PENDLETON OF BELFAST, ME. NOW IN YEARS OF AGE, WAS A MEMBER OF CO. I, 15TH REG., ME. VOL. HE SERVED WITH DISTINCTION DURING THE WAR, REC'D AN HONORABLE DISCHARGE, AND IS NOW A RESPECTED MEMBER OF THOS. H. MARSHALL POST, G. A. R. OF BELFAST, ME. SIX MONTHS SINCE HE WENT AWAY FROM HOME AT WORK, HIS HEALTH BEGAN TO FAIL RAPIDLY, AND HE WAS SOON OBLIGED TO LEAVE OFF WORK ENTIRELY. HE SAYS:

"Coupled with all my old army troubles, I lost my appetite, had a distressing and burning sensation in my stomach, extreme nervousness, so bad that the least excitement would cause large drops of sweat to fall from my forehead at a time. Anything at a sudden, would cause me to tremble, jump, and not rest nights."

**BETTER** than anything else I had ever used. In addition to all this, a severe rheumatic trouble from which I suffered for some time, began to trouble me, causing my limbs and joints to swell and ache. I was obliged to lie up for some time, and became very much distressed. Get **BETTER** than anything else I had ever used."

**SKODA'S DISCOVERY.** It had a wonderful effect upon me. I began to feel better after using it only a short time. I have now taken four bottles. My rheumatic trouble has all disappeared. Appetite has returned. I have gained much in flesh and strength. Nervousness all gone. Am able to sleep well nights. And am again working at my trade as Blacksmith. I feel that I am entirely cured from all these troubles. Yours truly,  
EMERY O. PENDLETON.

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Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturers in Canada.

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1/2 lb Plug, 20c.

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TOOTHACHE STOPPED.

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SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

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

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

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New HAMPSHIRE.

This is to certify that I have suffered with Rheumatism for three years. I tried all kinds of medicines, but of no use. I purchased one bottle of SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, and it cured me. I am pleased to recommend it to the public as a sure cure for Rheumatism.

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### AN ECHO.

The sounds of a young girl singing,  
And passing down the stair,  
With a rustle of garments, clinging,  
And a voice untouched by care—

That is all! But keep, and smarting  
Like a knife thrust to the bone,  
It has set my memory darting  
Back over the years long flown.

Or so, she came, with a silken swishing,  
And singing blithe as a bird;  
Once, my joy outran all wishful,  
And my heart beat high as I heard—

The sound of a young girl singing,  
And passing down the stair,  
With a rustle of garments, clinging,  
And a voice untouched by care.

### INCOMPLETE.

A harp that has been touched,  
But never waked to tune;  
A little frost killed flower  
That blossomed out too soon  
A young voice hushed in death,  
Its sweet song half unsung;  
Hands folded, cold and still,  
Their life-work but begun,  
Unfinished, incomplete,  
And yet forever done.

A leaf turned down to mark  
A story-book half read;  
The book forgotten now,  
The reader lying dead,  
A piece of work laid by,  
The needle in it still;  
Two feet already tired  
Just starting up life's hill;  
A home made desolate,—  
O God!—is this Thy will?

With aching hearts we cry,  
O God! is this the end?  
Or may her harp from heaven  
Its music to us send?  
The blossom lost from earth,  
The sweet unfinished song,  
Shall it continue there?  
The blighted rose re-bloom?  
For all of life's lost joys  
Shall recompense be given?  
Is the life unfinished here  
To grow complete in Heaven?

—[Mary E. C. Johnson.]

In this year of Columbus celebration many interesting stories of the adventures, trials, failures and triumphs of the man to whom the world owes so much honor, are being revived. A series of articles by Emilio Castelar is being published in the *Century* magazine, from which we take the following extracts:—

### "HOW COLUMBUS WAS WRECKED.

Guacanagari was eager to see more of the Spaniards, and sent numbers of his light-hearted people to welcome them and bring them gifts of every sort. Their enthusiasm was unbounded, their generosity unstinted. The land was gay with festivities, the sea swarmed with canoes. On nearing the caravels, the Indians that crowded them stood up, tendering all kinds of offerings with gestures of devotion, as in idolatrous worship.

Beholding all this enthusiasm, Columbus despatched a formal embassy to Guacanagari, and on hearing their report he determined, despite the prevailing land-breeze, to weigh anchor and sail to the dominions of his friends, which were some five leagues distant. He set out at daybreak on December 24. Little progress was made all that day. The night came, Christmas Eve, and Columbus determined to celebrate it, as best befitted his own health and the comfort of his own crew, by enjoying a sound sleep. He retired, worn out by three nights of vigil following three days of herculean labor. Sweet must have been his rest! His discovery of that new world whose very existence had been denied, the endless upspringing of Edonises, the simple races bound to nature by such mysterious ties and soon to be brought into the fold of civilization and Christianity, must have filled his mind with happy dreams on this the first restful Christmas Eve he had passed in thirty years of titanic contest with all the world, and at times even with his own self. It was midnight, when the echoes of childhood and of times long past fill the slumbering ear. The heavens smiled, and the sea was calm. The sailors slept soundly, sure of their bearings and sea-room because preceded by the little fleet of skiffs and canoes sent by Columbus to the Indian king. A ship's boy held the helm, so assured were they all of the fairness of the weather and the safety of their course—when the flag ship suddenly struck upon a sunken reef. Columbus instantly divined his peril, and hurried on deck. With lightning rapidity he gave orders to cut away the mast and throw the cargo overboard. But the remedy was futile; it was no mere stranding, it was a wreck. With the desertion of the *Pinta* and the loss of the *Santa Maria*, only the smallest and frailest of the three caravels that had set sail from Palos remained. He went on board the *Nina*, and sent a fresh embassy to Guacanagari, giving an account of the disaster, while he stood off and on till day broke. When the chief learned the misfortune, he sought in every way to alleviate it, sparing neither means nor a sacrifice. Disastrous indeed it was to face such superstitious men, who confided in the prosperity and success of the supernatural, with the slender remnants of such a wreck, which showed how the sea overcomes all created things and

PUTNERS  
IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER  
EMULSION

shows us all to its sovereign power. But the sentiment of hospitality was uppermost in that faithful tribe and in their kindly monarch. All the succor needed in that sad hour, and all requisite provision for the future, were given to the sufferers with admirable orderliness. The salvage of the wreck was piled on shore and, under the chiefs' orders, scrupulously guarded by the natives as though it were their own. The cargo was rapidly discharged and stored in a place of safety, without the loss of a pin's point."

BOOK GOSSIP.

The *Season* for October, just received, is filled with new and appropriate costumes for Ladies and Children, which are plainly and accurately illustrated and described, so that reproduction is easy. The colored plates show some new and tasteful costumes suitable for autumn wear. Throughout the pages of the *Season* will be found something new and desirable on every page. Handsome evening and street costumes; dinner and home dresses; fine millinery; new designs in underwear, some especially desired on page 68; new styles in edging and embroidery, lace and knitting-work; fancy stitches for hem or seam covering; desirable styles for dressing the hair, and for home decorations of every kind. Nothing old or copied from other journals finds a place in this valuable magazine, and all the designs bring original, it is really one of the most desirable fashion books published.

With a page of "Pretty Luncheons and Dainty Teas," a special paper on "Charges in Fashionable Stationery," by Ada Chester Bond, and an article by Mrs. A. G. Lewis on "Children's Parties, Fêtes and Frolics," the October *Ladies Home Journal* opens attractively and well. Marguerite Merrington gives a sketch, with portrait, of Margaret Deland, the author of "John Ward, Preacher," and Mrs. Mallon writes entertainingly of the personality and home life of "The Duchess," the author of "Phyllis" and "Molly Bawn." In the series of "Clover Daughters of Clover Men," Aimée Raymond, the talented daughter of the late Henry S. Raymond, the well-known editor, is pictured, and pleasantly written of as is the wife of Oscar Wilde, in the series of "Unknown Wives of Well-known Men." The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage discourses of his travels "Through Victoria's Domain," Abram S. Isaacs of "The Jewels in Authorship," and Robert J. Burdette of "October and the Ills That It Is Heir To." The Editor talks earnestly of the necessity for thoroughness in the work of men and boys, and Maude Hayward gives much good advice to art students in her department, "Art for Art Workers." The fiction of the number includes a short story, "Clad in Doublet and Hose," by May Kelsey Champion, illustrated by Alice Barber Stephens, and the continuation of Julia Magruder's serial story, "A Live Ember." The poems are by Eva A. Mudden and Lillian A. Claxton. An article, illustrated from original photographs, tells of that monument to woman's labor and patience, the Rockwood Pottery at Cincinnati. Women who love dainty fancy work are remembered in a page of "Ideas in Dainty Needlework," by Sara Hadley, and a "Group of Artistic Portières," by Margaret Sims. Mrs. Mallon's "Dresses for Early Autumn" will be found helpful to all women, as will the illustrated article on "A Baby's Layette." Mrs. Lyman Abbott, Mrs. Margaret Bottomo, Miss Maria Parloa, Miss Scovil, Ruth Ashton and Mr. Rexford fill their departments with all that is helpful and original. Altogether, the October *Journal* is so full of good things that no woman can afford to be without it. Published by the Curtis Publishing Company, for Ten Cents per number and One Dollar per year.

Lippincott's Magazine for October is at hand, and as usual contains much of interest. The complete novel, "The Kiss of Gold," is by Miss Kate Jordan. It deals with the fortunes and misdemeanors of a young writer, whose sudden success was attended with temptation too strong for his integrity. The tale is illustrated throughout. Under the title, "Hearing my Requiem," George Alfred Townsend ("Gath,") the well-known newspaper correspondent, narrates a curious incident in his professional experience of long ago. James Cox gives a history of that well-established institution, the Carnival at St. Louis, and a full and interesting account of the liberal preparations which are to make it especially memorable this fall. This paper is illustrated by six full-page plates. Edwin Checkley, whose portrait precedes his article, continues the *Athletic Series* with a lively plea for his favorite science of "Muscle-Building." A portrait of the veteran poet and journalist, Richard Henry Stoddard, heads his reminiscences of the late James Russell Lowell. The other articles by noted writers are well worth perusing. There is also an illustrated short story, "At the Stage Door," by Robert M. Stephens. The poetry of the number is by Margaret J. Weston, Helen Marion Burnside, and John B. Tabb,—besides a striking collect piece, "The Prayer-Cure in the Pines," by Clarence H. Pearson.

No living American has had such a varied and interesting career as the famous humorist, Mark Twain. His life is a romance. Will M. Clemens has just completed a large volume entitled "The Life of Mark Twain," which is published in two editions, in paper at 50 cts., and in cloth at \$1.00, by the Clemens Publishing Company, of San Francisco. It is a charming volume, replete with fact and fancy, humor, romance and adventure. It is as funny as anything written by Mark himself, and as entertaining as "Innocents Abroad." As the author says: "Mark Twain is a sort of human kaleidoscope." Interesting particulars are given concerning his early days; his checkered career in Nevada and California; his entertaining trip "One of the Innocents," his first literary success and auspicious marriage; his amusing adventures in England and Germany; his varied experience on the lecture platform; and his success as a business man; and a full description of his pleasant home at Hartford. "Mark Twain" will be read and re-read by lovers of humor. Send postal note direct to the publisher, the Clemens Publishing Co., Box 2329, San Francisco, Cal., or order your new dealer.

The Delaware Indian as an Artist is the subject of a fully illustrated paper by Dr. Charles C. Abbott, to appear in the *Popular Science Monthly*

for September. The objects of art which are represented include carved stone gorgets, a wooden spoon-handle, wooden masks, and other carvings, many of them showing much skill.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

HOW MARBLES ARE MADE.—Almost all the "marbles" with which boys amuse themselves in season and out of season, on pavements and in shady spots, are made at Oberstein, Gormany. There are many large agate quarries and mills in that neighborhood, and the refuse is turned to good account in providing the small stone balls for experts to "knuckle down" with. The stone is broken into small cubes by blows of a light hammer. The small blocks of stone are thrown by the shovelful into the hopper of a small mill, formed of a bedstone having its surface grooved with concentric furrows; above this is the "runner," which is of hard wood, having a level face on its lower surface. The upper block is made to revolve rapidly, water being delivered upon the grooves of the bedstone where the marbles are being rounded. It takes about fifteen minutes to finish a bushel of good marbles ready for the boys' knuckles. One mill will turn out about 160,000 per week.

Of the Norris' Roller Mills, situated at St. Catharines, Ont., the *Toronto Globe* says:—"These well-known mills came into possession of the late Mr. James Norris in 1867, and were successfully operated by him until his death in August, 1891, and have since been carried on by his estate. They are considered one of the most complete milling plants in Canada. Mills 'A' and 'B' are situated on the Welland Canal, St. Catharines, and derive their unlimited water power from the hydraulic raceway with a fall of 24 ft. The buildings are very extensive; mill 'A' 50 x 60, six storeys; additions for sundry purposes, feed, storage and sales floor, 50 x 60, five storeys; flour bins and barrels storage, 50 x 60, three storeys; grain warehouse, cleaning machinery, 60 x 60, with a storage capacity of 30,000 bushels. Mill 'B,' 30 x 70, five storeys; elevator and cleaning machinery, 30 x 80, with storage capacity of 40,000 bushels; flour storage 100 x 40, two storeys. It is unnecessary to go into an elaborate description of the machinery in these mills further than to say it is of the latest, most improved and most modern, and no expense is considered in the introduction of any new machine or device for the improvement of the product of these mills, and every modern appliance and convenience for the handling of the product is employed. Each mill has a ship elevator capable of discharging from boats 2,500 bushels (each) of wheat per hour. The ground floor of the warehouses are on a level with the docks, and have storage room for 6,000 barrels of flour, four tier high; the cooper shops are brick, metal-roofed, 150x40; two storeys; stave sheds and storage for empty barrels quite adequate for this large establishment. All barrels used are manufactured on the premises. Great care and precaution is taken in the selection of wheat, none but the best and choicest samples being used. The railroad and water facilities for receiving give these mills special advantages in taking wheat from any point where it is known to be the best. The brands of flour manufactured are well known and considered standard wherever they are sent. The fall wheat brands are "Pearl," "Herald" and "White Star"; spring wheat brands are "Roseale," "Windsor" and "Solitaire." The daily capacity of the Norris Mills is 1,100 barrels.

EHT ROF KSA  
"HALIGONIAN"  
RAGIC.

Made at  
221 Barrington St.



Mrs. Amanda Patsley

For many years an esteemed communicant of Trinity Episcopal Church, Newburgh, N. Y., always gave "Thank You" to Hood's Sarsaparilla. She suffered for years from a "Cecum" and "Serositis" on her face, head and ears, which she cured by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. To the surprise of her friends.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Its effect, in cure and she can now heat and see a full, clear, fair complexion of her face.

Hood's Pills for the bowels, and are perfect in condition, proportion and appearance.

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

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and a General Assortment of ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

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## COMMERCIAL.

Business in general has been rather less active during the past week than it was previously, but in some lines a very fair volume of trade transpired. This is, however, an interim period, when farmers, admonished by the appearance of heavier frosts, are fully engaged in garnering their crops, and have no time or attention to spare for "dickerin'g." A week or two will end this, and the prospects for a large revival of trade then are excellent.

The potato exporting business, especially that with Cuba, is in an anomalous position just now. The duties on potatoes entering the United States are 62 cents per barrel. In Cuba they are \$1.40, except when imported from the States, when, under Blaine's reciprocity treaty, they are free. Many of our large producers and shippers had, consequently, arranged to ship their produce hence to Cuba via the States, paying the American duty, and then having them forwarded as American goods. This at ruling rates promised to leave a margin of profit. But New York is the only convenient port in the United States at which this operation can be carried on. Now, on account of the cholera scare, New York imports have been forbidden to enter Cuba, and this threatened to put a stop to the enterprise. The effect is uncertain as yet. The problem is this—is the Antillean demand for potatoes so urgent that those markets will bear an advance equivalent to at least 20 cents a bushel in the face of the free importation of American potatoes shipped from U. S. ports south of New York, which have not been embargoed, or will they not? If they will we can ship direct, despite the virtually prohibitory Cuban tariff, and the price of potatoes here must considerably advance. If they will not, our very large crop this year must, to a considerable extent remain at home, and the inevitable tendency will be towards much lower figures than have ruled for a long time. It is to be regretted that the efforts of Sir Charles Tupper and of Minister Foster to induce the government of the Spanish West Indies to place Canada on an equal footing with the United States in regard to trade relations have not proved more successful, as a very important and promising trade is thus very seriously menaced with destruction.

Remittances continue to be fair and they are expected to improve as farm products are more freely marketed.

There is a theory that mackerel have habits in one respect like those of salmon, that they roam about in distinct bands, each having its own territory, and not encroaching on the realms of other bands. The experience of the past few years would seem to give a color to this conjecture. If the particular bands that formerly frequented our shores have been so thoroughly fished out that very few of them remain, this fishery is practically killed for the present, and only the most stringent regulations against taking, having them in possession or selling them, and united action on the part of the authorities of both Canada and the United States, can prevent their total extinction and give the few that now survive a chance to refill our waters with their kind.

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

	Week Previous		Weeks corresponding to		
	Sept. 23.	week.	Sept. 23.	1890	1889
United States	1892	1892	1891	1890	1889
Canada	174	143	250	179	180
	27	18	34	31	32

**Dry Goods**—The advent of colder weather has stimulated the enquiry for fall and winter goods, and our wholesalers have been kept very busy in filling orders received both from travellers and direct from country merchants. Many of the orders are of a sorting-up character, still, country dealers who have delayed stocking up as long as was possible are now hastening to fill their shelves in anticipation of the active demand that the large crops warrant them in expecting. Our retailers find trade brisk in all heavy textile lines. In short the dry goods business is pretty lively all over and prices continue very firm.

**BREADSTUFFS**—The local flour market continues easy, and there has been nothing in the way of important or numerous transactions to distinguish this week from its predecessors. Prices are at rather a lower level in some lines, and are generally more favorable to buyers than they were. In feed there is no change to report, but prices are firmer in bran and shorts than they were. Oatmeal stocks are light, and consequently prices are firm under a fair local demand. Bearbohm's cable reports wheat and corn steadily held. Liverpool, spot wheat moderate demand; do. corn firm but not active. French country markets steady. In Chicago the wheat market has shown continued strength and activity and has advanced about a cent. The advance was started by local operators, who realize that prices are so low that the market is largely oversold by receivers and elevator companies, who have sold contract wheat against their holdings of inferior grades. The trade has been so long depressed that the advance takes the bulls by surprise. Even they question whether the advance will hold.

**PROVISIONS**—There is no change to report in the local provision market. All lines continue to move out in a satisfactory jobbing manner. Prices are unchanged so far as numeral expressions go, but those quoted are not so unyielding as not to be shaded for a round lot. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* reports:—"In pork the market has been quiet during the week, Canada short cut having sold at \$16 to \$16.50, choice heavy mess selling for more money. Chicago regular mess pork has been transacted at within range of quotations. Advices from Toronto and other western centres state that ample supplies of pork product have been left over from last season, and that buyers of hogs there are not likely to be early operators this year. In lard a fair business has transpired at \$1.40 to \$1.45 per pail of 20 lbs. for compound, although a large lot could be had at \$1.35. There is an increasing enquiry for leaf lard. Smoked meats meet with good enquiry, and dealers report a satisfactory volume of trade at steady prices. A round lot of sugar-cured city hams in hogheads was placed at 10½c., but it is said that 11c. is the lowest figure now. Canned meats are in good demand."

**BUTTER**—The local supply of the lower grades increases somewhat, but does not ease prices for good butter. Choice dairy tub and select store packed butter are wanted, and find short stay in store, being readily taken up as soon as received. The price for such butter is firm at 19c. to 20c., and this price would stand a considerable accession to the supply before it would give way. Common to good butter is worth 15c. to 18c., and the grades taken down to 12c. A Montreal report is as follows:—"The firm tone reported by us last week has been maintained, and despite the reported inability of shippers to pay certain prices they have gone and paid them, and have even paid higher prices in the country than they would here. The enquiry has been pretty active during the past week, and quite a number of sales have taken place for export account. Choice late made creameries have been placed at 22c. to 22½c., while as high as 23c. has been paid on balance of season's make of certain pot factories. Shippers have also been taking finest fall Eastern Townships dairies at 19c. to 19½c., as high as 20c. having been paid for fancy fall ends. Sales have also been made of Eastern Townships at 18c. to 18½c. in tub lots for the Newfoundland trade. In Western butter exporters have taken hold at 17½c. for fine dairies, and are offering that figure for more." A London, G. B., letter says:—"The peculiar position butter occupies in our markets has been amply indicated by the progress of events recently. After a busy time came a period of abnormal depression, then of stagnation, and now the market has been striding up until positive excitement exists, which the impossibility of telling at what period we may be suddenly flooded with supplies from the Continent makes it unwise to offer any prediction about, except that it is, as far as anything in human ken can be, almost certain no halt will be called for, at any rate, a week or two. Our old friend Denmark is again jubilant, and the quotation committee can afford to grin, as their running up price to 122s. has awakened no resentment here, buyers being only too anxious to lay their hands on parcels which do not wait long for customers, but are hustled from quay to shop with a rapidity which sellers of other produce admire and envy. It is said Danish will be worth 124s. next week, and meanwhile French and American go on advancing, baskets of Normandy appreciating 4s. per cwt. to 118s., while the latter is freely saleable round 90s. A glance at our imports will show the commanding position Denmark holds. She literally rules the roost, and we are her most humble servants to command. Margarine is an attendant sprite of butter, which always shares in her superior's fortune, good or bad, and this week the fact is shown in the up-grade movement of the substitute, which is selling for finest run up above inferior butter but a short while back. More than ever there is run upon it. We are getting great eaters of the sham article, which is really far superior to much of the real. In the eight months just ended we imported 830,788 cwt. of margarine, against 807,288 in 1891, and 687,200 in 1890. The declared value this year is over two millions and a quarter sterling."

**CHEESE**—The local cheese market is unchanged. What business there is is only of a scattered sort of what can be picked up at a figure which leaves a margin on the limits allowed. Holders, however, show no change in their feelings as regards strictly finest stock, and to move it full prices are necessitated. Some shipments have been made from Nova Scotia factories to England, but the bulk of this season's make still remains in first hands which hold it firmly. Montreal reports:—"The market is quiet at the moment but firm. The French cheese, which comprised early September and late August make, was sold at the boat at 10½c. to 10¾c., and would indicate a pretty strong market on spot. Finest Western September cheese is quoted at 10½c. to 10¾c., while some holders refuse to sell finest colored Septembers under 10¾c. Buying has been pretty active in the country, and as we stated last week the bulk of the cheese east of Toronto has passed into dealers' and shippers' hands. In spite of the apparently firm undertone of the market, some are of opinion that the feeling here is not as strong as it was at the beginning of the week, notwithstanding that prices in Liverpool, according to the public cable, have advanced 2s. to 48s., and this in face of large and accumulating stocks reported on the other side. If the market is going up on short sales, the outlook is not as healthy as it might be, although at the moment there seems to be a general feeling of strength." A London correspondent writes:—"Cheese is quiet at rates up to 49s. and 50s. in choice parcels. Not much is doing, buyers having filled for the present, but sellers know an active consumption is in progress, and together with the firm cables this keeps them from pressing sales, so that transactions, when recorded, are at firm rates. Some low down American is being practically given away in London and Liverpool, but there are no anxious recipients. Fine parcels that shade the quotations are more readily picked up, and with a certitude now that the English make is very short, there should be a downwardation."

Eggs continue in fair supply in this market, but the demand has slackened off considerably. Country buyers state that the hens are laying fewer eggs since the cool weather has set in. The market is firmer, and really choice fresh receipts bring 14c. to 15c., while the ordinary run of the stock commands 12c. to 13c. In London small landings of choice demand have sent up the price of eggs 61. for finest selections or Italian now quoted 8s. 3d., and the range is from 5s. 6d. for Germans, to 9s. 9d. for French—top price. In Liverpool, prices remain as last week, Canadian arriving in fair condition going steadily into consumption. They are being the pull against Irish, which are coming to hand just now heavy weight. In Glasgow, I am informed, the Canadians now arriving are showing splendid quality, and unpacking handsomely, so that complainants of recent date are somewhat mollified. But things are very dull there in this department, and with good supplies from elsewhere a dull demand keeps prices at 6s. to 6s. 6d. for the Canadians.

The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is not accidental but is the result of careful study and experiment by educated pharmacists.

APPLES are now being rapidly picked throughout this Province and the average quality is better than usual. We are glad to note that our farmers are exercising each year more care in picking, culling, packing and branding their fruit. Purchasers are not slow—especially in outside markets—to notice these facts, and Canadian apples have already attained an enviable reputation in these respects, which is worth money to their owners. Several good-sized lots—principally Gravensteins and Alexanders—have been brought to this market during the past week and sold at auction, the former readily bringing \$2.50 to \$2.75 for No. 1's. No returns have yet been received from the apples shipped to London a couple of weeks ago, but there can be no doubt that they will prove quite satisfactory. Several more thousand barrels will shortly follow them. Indeed it is apparent that our shipments this season will far exceed both in quantity and quality those of any previous year. As both the Canadian and American crops are relatively small and poor, ours will stand well in the English market.

DRIBB FRUIT.—The stock of Valencia raisins in store is sufficient to meet the demand so far as volume and quality of fruit are concerned, but it is not new fruit and that is what buyers are now asking for. They forbear from stocking freely in old fruit until they have sounded the possibilities of the market for new-crop fruit. Some new currants and raisins have arrived at Montreal, and buyers are waiting to learn what spot prices are to be. There was a sharp advance last week at Trieste in the price of prunes, which promise to rule rather high this season.

SUGAR.—The sugar trade is well kept up. Fruit canning is going on all over the country and consumption is in full tide. The still price does not check business. There is no immediate prospect of any relaxation of the firmness ruling on this side of the Atlantic. In New York and Philadelphia the refiners have withdrawn certain brands from the market, and refuse contracts for any class of sugars except at prices to be fixed the following morning. The situation is exceptionally strong at all points, the supply being restricted to the product of raw cane and the demand being at its height everywhere. It is unlikely that beet sugar from the continent will be admissible until the fruit season is over, as precautions on this side of the water have been increased for the prevention of cholera since the deaths in New York revealed the presence of the plague in that city. The Montreal Trade Bulletin remarks on the position. "The sugar market has been a very interesting study during the last few months, and still attracts a good deal of attention. The consummation of the sugar Trust in the States placed sugar in the place of a perfect monopoly in that country. And so powerful did the Trust believe itself to be that it not only believed that it could control the price of the refined article (which of course was an easy matter under the circumstances), but it felt fully able to depress the price of raw sugar as it pleased and thus both buy and sell at its own will. But there are many factors in every market, and prices cannot always be controlled even by a monopoly. The cholera scare and the enforcement of quarantine on New York, is effectually stopping any import of beet sugar from Germany, and this the Trust is powerless to alter. As the American refineries require a good proportion of beet sugar in order to turn out the large proportion of refined required by the consumers there, they are placed in a very awkward position. But even now the unfortunate consumers have to pay, as the Trust has put up prices very promptly. Our Canadian market is not in the same happy position as the American Trust, as there is over production and consequently competition rules here. And although the price here has advanced, it is still below quotations in the States, although statistically, the price here ought to be higher, and generally has been so. The advance has depressed the demand, as is generally the case, but present appearances indicate that the advance has come to stay." Willett & Gray, New York, in their Statistical say: Total stock in all the principal countries at latest uneven dates, 687,553 tons against 716,150 tons at same time last year. Stock in Havana and Matanzas, by cable, 54,000 tons, against 62,000 tons last week. Havana quotations are 3/4c. for 96 degree centrifugals.

TEA.—There has been a better demand for both kinds of tea this week, and Japans, especially, have been selling freely. The market is very firm and prices show an upward tendency. Advices from London state that low grade Congous have advanced 1/4d. per lb., and that low grade Ceylons and Indians have increased by the same figure. Some sales have been reported of low grade Congous at about 5 1/2d. f.o.b., and quite a few high grade Ceylons have been sold at from 10d. to 1s.

COFFEES.—The coffee market is cabled firmer in Rio Janeiro. Within the last week prices have advanced 1/2c. and within the last three weeks fully 1c. Fine colony coffee is exceedingly scarce at Rio, and nearly any price is obtainable by holders. On spot here stocks of all grades are low, but particularly are they low in high grades.

FISH.—Fair quantities of good quality of deep sea fish continue to be in receipt, but prices are still very low, owing to the absence of any market abroad to which they can be profitably shipped. Herring continue to be extremely scarce all along the eastern coasts from Labrador and Newfoundland to Capso, and none this side of there. The catch this season will be far less than half of a poor average. Mackerel have also been very rare all the season. We note that a few have been recently taken in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and as they are now migrating southward, it is possible that some of them may strike our shores, but it is getting too near the stormy season to expect much if they do, for it would not be safe to keep the nets out much longer, and mackerel are not a fish who linger about any place in the fall. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, Sept. 28.—"Labrador herring are likely to be scarce this year, and prices will no doubt be sustained. French shore and Newfoundland herring are firm at \$4 to \$4.50, and Cape Breton \$5.50 to \$5.75. Two car loads of Cape Breton to arrive are offered at \$5.50. Dry cod is quiet at \$4.25 to \$4.50, and green cod at \$4.75 to \$5.25. A fair volume of business is in progress, and prices are about steady all round, sales of finnan haddies being reported at 7 1/2c. to 8c.

Kippard herring at \$2.50 per case of 100. Dried codfish 5c. to 5 1/2c. per lb. Smoked salmon has arrived and is selling at 20c. per lb. No bladders have arrived." Another report from the same market says:—"The trade in pickled and fresh fish is getting better every day. The following is about the figure as regards price. We quote haddock 4 1/2c., No. 1 primo dry cod \$5.50, green cod \$5 to \$5.50 per 200 lbs., C. B. herring \$5.75, and half bbls \$3 mackerel \$12 to \$14." Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 28.—"The receipts in all departments the past week have been fair for the season. The mackerel season is fast drawing to a close, with no news of importance of late from the West. Fish mackerel have made their appearance at Block Island and Cape Cod, but there are none of consequence in our waters. Trade is good and prices firm. We quote latest fair prices as follows:—Mackerel in fishermen's order at \$16 per bbl. Georges cod from vessel \$4.12 to \$4.37 for large, \$2.62 and \$2.75 for small. Bank \$4 and \$2. Outside sales of Bank cod \$4.50 and \$2.30. We quote new Georges codfish at \$7.25 per qtl for large, and small at \$5; Bank \$5.50 to \$6.50 for large and \$3.50 for small; Shore \$6.50 and \$1.50 for large and small; Rips \$6.25 and \$4.25. Dry Bank \$6; medium \$3.50. We quote cured cusk at \$6 per qtl; hake \$2.50; haddock \$3; Newfoundland herring \$4 per bbl; pickled codfish \$4; haddock \$3.75; alewives \$3.50, Halifax salmon \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

WHAT STONGER PROOF

Is needed of the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla than the hundreds of letters continually coming in telling of marvellous cures it has effected after all other remedies had failed? Truly, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses peculiar curative power unknown to other medicines.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathartic.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS	
<b>SUGARS.</b>		Market stationary at the late decline. The American markets are looking a little better there is no doubt about the oat crop being short and light in weight, and that the crop will be short, and as the wheat crop is one hundred and thirty million bushels less than last year, we may safely look for a gradual improvement in the tone of the market from this forward. We, in the Maritime Provinces, have scarcely felt the last haul touch of the decline, inasmuch as the cheapest flours are just coming out from the mills now, but they will not be cheaper in reality, as the new wheat flours will not be as satisfactory as the old wheat flours. Oatmeal and cornmeal are steady at outside rates.	
Cut Leaf.....	53	<b>Wheat</b>	
Unaculated.....	4 1/2 to 4 1/4	Manitoba Highest Grade Patents 5 15 to 5.25	
Circle A.....	4	High Grade Patents..... 4.35 to 4.45	
White Extra C.....	37	Good 90 per cent. Patents..... 4.10 to 4.20	
Standard.....	33	Straight Grade..... 4.00 to 4.05	
Extra Yellow C.....	3 1/2	Good Seconds..... 3.80 to 3.85	
Yellow C.....	3 1/2	Graham Flour..... 4.60 to 4.75	
<b>TEA.</b>		Oatmeal..... 4.10 to 4.25	
Congou Common.....	17 to 19	Rolled..... 4.10 to 4.25	
" Fair.....	20 to 23	Kiln Dried Cornmeal..... 2.80 to 3.00	
" Good.....	25 to 29	" In Bond..... 2.80 to 3.00	
" Choice.....	31 to 33	Rolled Wheat..... 5.00	
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 38	Wheat Bran per ton..... 18.75 to 19.00	
Oolong Choice.....	37 to 39	Middlings..... 18.75 to 20.00	
<b>MOLASSES.</b>		Shorts..... 20.50 to 21.00	
Barbadoes.....	32	Cracked Corn " including bags..... 30.00	
Demerara.....	35 to 38	Ground Oat Cake per ton..... 35.00	
Diamond N.....	47	Moulce..... 22.00 to 24.00	
Porto Rico.....	33 to 32	Split Peas..... 4.10	
Cienfuegos.....	none	White Beans, per bushel..... 1.35 to 1.45	
Trinidad.....	28	Pot Barley, per barrel..... 3.90 to 4.50	
Antigua.....	28	Canadian Oats, choice quality..... 40 to 41	
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47	P. E. Island Oats..... 41 to 43	
" Bright.....	47 to 65	Hay..... 13.00 to 13.75	
<b>BISCUITS.</b>		<b>J. A. CHIPMAN &amp; Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.</b>	
Pilot Bread.....	3 00	<b>PROVISIONS.</b>	
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2	Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid..... 12.50 to 13.00	
Soda.....	6 1/2	" Am. Plate..... 13.00 to 18.50	
do in 1 lb boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2	" Ex. Plate..... 13.50 to 14.00	
Fancy.....	8 to 15	Pork, Mess, American..... 16.00 to 16.50	
<b>HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.</b>		" American, clear..... 18.00 to 18.50	
Apples, per bbl., Gravensteins.....	2.50 to 3.00	" P. E. I. Mess..... 16.00 to 16.50	
" " No 1 Fall.....	2 00	" P. E. I. Thin Mess..... 14.00 to 14.50	
Oranges, Jamaica, Bris., New.....	8.00	" Prime Mess..... 11.50 to 12.50	
Lemons, per case.....	9.00	Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island..... 12	
Cocoanuts, new per 100.....	5.00	" American..... 10 to 11	
Omanos per lb.....	2 to 2 1/2	Hams, P. E. I., green..... 9	
" per lb., Canadian.....	2 to 2 1/2	Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	
Dates boxes, new.....	5 to 6 1/2	<b>BUTTER AND CHEESE</b>	
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	7 to 7 1/2	Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints..... 25	
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	10 to 11	" " in Small Tubs..... 22 to 24	
" small boxes.....	9 to 10	" Good, in large tubs, new..... 18 to 20	
Prunes Stewing, boxes.....	8	" Store Packed & oversalted..... 14	
Bananas.....	3.00 to 2 50	Canadian Township, new..... 20	
<b>G. H. Harvey, 12 &amp; 10 Sackville St.</b>		" Western..... 18	
<b>FISH.</b>		Cheese, Canadian..... 14	
Ex Vesse. Ex Store		" Antigonish..... 11	
<b>MACKEREL—</b>		<b>SALT.</b>	
Extras.....	00.00	Factory Filled..... \$1.50	
No. 1.....	00.00	Fine Liverpool, bag, from store..... 60	
" 2 large.....	00.00	Liverpool, 7 bhd., "..... 1.00	
" 2.....	00.00	Capiz "..... none	
" 3 large, Reamed.....	7.00	Turks Island "..... none	
" 3, Reamed.....	6.50	Ljbsou "..... none	
" 3 large, Plain.....	6.25	Coarse W. I. "..... none	
" 3 Plain.....	6.00	Trapan "..... 1.00	
Small.....	0 00	" Adoat..... none	
<b>HERRING.</b>			
No. 1 C. B. July.....	4.75		
" 1 Fall, Split.....	3.25		
" 1 Fall Round.....	2.50		
" 1 Labrador.....	0.00		
" 1 Georges Bay.....	1.50		
" 1 Bay of Islands.....	0.00		
Alewives, No 1.....	4.25		
<b>SALMON.</b>			
No. 1, 7 bbl.....	00.00		
No. 2, 7 bbl.....	00.00		
" 3.....	00.00		
Small.....	00.00		
<b>CODFISH.</b>			
Hard C. B.....	3.50		
Western Shore.....	3.25		
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# AS HIGH AS HIS HEART.

A STORY IN WHICH THE UNUSUAL HAPPENED.

By PROFESSOR CLARENCE MILES BOUTELLE.

(Continued.)

"The campaign was to be short. My candidacy was to be announced only a week before election. Five or six rousing speeches were to be made by myself. Some of my more eloquent friends were to make as many each in my favor. Everything was to go with a rush and a hurrah. I was to be elected on a wave of popular enthusiasm."

"A good plan," commented John, "and an unwise decision."

"Meantime I was to disappear. If no one knew where to find me, no one could ask me for support or opinion. The proposition struck me favorably. I made a random selection of as lovely and remote a locality as I could find. I went there for quiet and study—for leisure in which to do the necessary literary work."

"And found—a Woman," exulted John.

"And found the one great romance of my life," assented Valentine, "as every man finds his, sometime, unless he finds life so prosaic as to be un-  
worth living."

"I shall always remember the time I first saw Miriam Manton. I could take canvas and colors now, were I sure my stepping aside into the paths of politics had not robbed me of something of my cunning, and paint her as I saw her—the glorious centre of the grandest scene I had ever looked upon—the crown of a scene that was perfection. Paul Manton, her father, was a widower. Miriam's mother had died as long as to have left in her child's brain only a faint and vague and shadowy memory of her; and yet, so good had she been, in her humble way—so good, to speak nearer to the truth and to the soul of things, that her memory did more in their daily life for father and daughter than the bodily presence of many another woman could have done. Indeed, when I grew to know the girl better, I frequently wondered if her dead mother did not often stand, unseen and unheard, at the side of her loved ones, her hand touching theirs, her lips lying close to the threshold of their deafened ears, hinting and helping them, though their human senses were so weak and so far beneath the needs of her purer and higher world that they knew it not—guessed it not."

"There! there!" interrupted John, "I've caught on to a new clew. Commercial traveller for business; artist for recreation; politician for—Heaven only knows what. And, now—now, an escaped poet; a raving writer actually at large. The woman must be a peculiar creature, indeed, if she's responsible for all that. But you were telling of the first time you saw her. Would it be unkind to ask you to finish that?—unfair to bring you back to a time when you had never met?"

"Mr. Manton and his daughter lived alone, in a little farm house, in one of the loveliest and loneliest places I had ever seen. The man met me at the railroad station, five miles from his home, late one June afternoon. I rode home with him behind a slow and angular horse, in a rickety and uncouth vehicle, as day died out. It took long, long. We rode up one hill, down on the farther side, then up and down, up and down, again, and again, and again. The way was rough—very rough."

"At last, we reached the top of the last hill. To the right there was a lake, seeming to be at our very feet, with a winding river running from it, and with the impenetrable forest stretching to the north as far as the eye could reach. To the left—to the south—the rugged land was scored and furrowed, and clothed here and there with dense growth of trees, but many of the fertile valleys had been subdued by the hardy farmer frontiersmen. And the greenest valley, the most beautiful valley, lay just in front of and below us, with the house of the host I had bargained with, through the medium of correspondence, standing at the edge of the green just where the hillside grew bleak, as though modestly undecided whether to choose the happy green of the grass or the hard gray of the stone. To the west were the mountains; and through a notch in the far-off crest of one of them, the low sun smote in splendor. I shall never forget the scene, never; not even in my grave. For, in the centre of the sun-lighted space, in front of the old house, stood the most beautiful woman I had ever seen—a waiting woman, though she did not know for what; she did not guess she was waiting for more than the mere making of the acquaintance of the only man who had ever answered their pathetic little advertisement for summer boarders—the man whose money would serve to enlighten, for a little, the poverty in which they lived. But I—I knew more. Looking at her in that first instant, I saw something of what my future should be—something of what hers must be. I knew what she was waiting for, though to have hinted it then, even in a look, would have sent her frightened away. I knew that her presence, her words, her smiles, would add to my speeches something of an eloquence and beauty one don't find in the question of the tariff and the free coinage of silver, even if they robbed me of some of the time I should so surely and so sorely need for the completion of them all. I cannot describe Miriam Manton—"

"We'll excuse you. You needn't try," said John.

"But she seemed to me the most beautiful of any land—any storied age. And riper acquaintance—more intimate intercourse has only confirmed me in that opinion. I think so still."

"Miriam Manton was twenty. She had seen little of life. She knew

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little of books. She did all the work in her father's house during the most of the year; in harvest time, sometimes, when hired men assisted him, she had the girl of a neighbor to help her in her work; but the one summer boarder made no difference in her existence—none at all. She milked the cows, churned the butter, cooked, swept, and I should tire at the list, she did all—all. I understand the money I was to pay had been promised her, personally, by her father. With it she meant to satisfy the longings of her cramped mind—educate—develop—broaden! Bah, what a curious and contradictory farce our artificial life is! The idea of using such words as I have spoken in connection with one so near perfection!"

"But modern civilization makes its demands, establishes its standards," suggested John.

"Yes," assented Valentine, shortly, "and society must not rebel. And I cannot deny that Miriam's education, using the word in any proper and modern sense, had been sadly neglected. She had never, in all her life, been five miles from home; she had never been beyond that lonely maze of hills and valleys which was close around her home. She had never even visited the railroad station. To her the outside world was a *terra incognita*. Reading a weekly newspaper, and a weekly magazine, had not helped her much. She realized the outside world—the world in which we live and move—no more, if as much, as we realize the world of ancient Greece and Rome."

"She had attended school, I believe, over in the next valley, until she was twelve or thirteen years of age. She could read fairly well—had perhaps a taste for literature, possibly a thirst for it, and no means for its gratification beyond those afforded by a paper, a magazine, and a few second-rate and questionable books."

"She knew the geography of this land; this land in which we journey so easily and carelessly; this land in which we speak so familiarly of trips to New York, San Francisco, New Orleans, St. Paul—knew it as we know the geography of Africa. Its history was as real to her as the myths of ancient Egypt are to us."

"She knew nothing of the power of paint, though some pencil sketches of hers had much of grace and strength. She had never laid her flexible fingers on the ivory keys of piano or organ, though she sang sweetly, and with a voice that had much of promise in it."

"A fact," said John, "that you doubtless took care she should never so much as suspect?"

"A fact I certainly never told her," admitted Valentine.

"She was a woman of great possibilities—few actualities. All she had was herself—her womanliness. She would have had as much—no more—no less, if God had kept her soul for a later birth, a later taste of the experiences of life in the grand ages a million years down the future, or if His wisdom had given her her life by the shores of mystic Nile thousands of years ago!"

"A woman one might love?" suggested John.

"Most certainly."

"But one I could never bring myself to marry?"

"Most certainly not," said Valentine.

"On Sunday, as Mr. Manton was not well, I went to church with his daughter. Services were held in the old school-house, the school-house in which she had learned all she knew, outside of those instinctive knowledge that God grants to the wise and the unlettered alike; the house in which she had gotten those aspirations that were leading her higher, and that always will as long as the universe endures."

"I don't know whether the sermon was eloquent, or the opposite. I cannot say whether the minister was suited to his position, or foreordained to speedily rise above it. I do not think I heard a word he said. The face of Miriam Manton was my sermon; the sweet soul that made her what she was, was its good and sufficient text."

"The music—the singing. Rough, rude, uncouth, I doubt not, for the most part. But I heard only one voice. I shall never hear a sweeter, until I hear the song of the angels in the highest heavens, close by the throne of God!"

"We came out when evening services were over, and walked slowly home together. I gave her my arm. Perhaps it was not in accordance with usual country custom. At any rate, something about us, in our looks or our actions, excited adverse criticism."

"A pretty couple, ain't they?" sneered one of a number of evil-looking fellows, and hatred and jealousy sounded and thrilled in his tones.

"I should think so," said another, "She's just as high as his heart!"

"Maybe she thinks so," snarled the first, "and maybe she'll find herself mistaken. Such fellows as he ain't raising no girls up to their level, you can rest assured of that?"

"I glanced down at her, down at the sunny head that was, as the fellow had suggested, as high as my heart. But I could not see her eyes. She kept them resolutely down. Her steps, though, were quickened a little, and a hot blush burned along cheek and neck. She had heard every cruel and insulting word. And, for a little time, since the powers of the world she had known had dared couple our names together, she did not dare raise her pure and innocent glances to mine. The walk home was mostly in silence, and more rapid than I uneasily felt I desired. But when the house was almost reached, though neither one said a word, I led her away for a half hour or more, slowly walking to and fro until the moon came up and flooded the scene with its silver glory, and then—then—"

"I don't know why. I cannot explain it. Perhaps moonshine has a tendency to make all men more or less insane. I—I kissed her: just

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once! Just before she slipped away, and hurried into the house and up to her own room.

"As high as my heart," I said hotly, as though a gentleman could do no better than quote the words of the boor whose very looks had been an insult.

"I—I kissed her! I had known her a trifle more than two days!"  
 "And hope you haven't broken her heart," cried John.

CHAPTER III.

"I slept none that night. Indeed I did not go in and go to bed at all. I simply wandered up and down, up and down, fighting out a battle with myself. I don't know whether the young woman, restless in her own room, saw me, or whether she slept and so saw nothing. Nor am I certain whether she would have found my actions fully complimentary if she could have seen them. It is not unusual, I believe, for lovers to wander under the light of the moon, but I am not quite certain what a young lady would do with a man who allowed himself to doubt whether he dared to lift her 'as high as his heart!'"

"The following morning, very early, earlier than any one had risen in that vicinity, I verily believe, I met one of the speakers whose words I had overheard the evening before. I think he had spent his night in wandering up and down the roads and lanes—as I had spent mine. My meeting with him was a revelation to me; before it, I had fully decided to return home that very day—and forget Miriam Manton immediately. After my interview with him I decided to indefinitely delay my going. And I had grave doubts regarding my ability to forget Miriam at all.

"My name is Jack Targon," was the blunt way in which he began the conversation.

"And mine is Roscoe Valentine," I replied, "I am glad to know you, Mr. Targon."

"I extended my hand. But he simply scowled over it, instead of taking it."

"I am not glad to know you," he said savagely, "though I'd like to know a few things about you. What is your business?"

"I travel in the interests of a great wholesale house in which I am one of the partners, when I feel like it. Sometimes I paint a little, and rather cleverly—so the critics say. Politics, too—"

"He waved his hand vigorously, though not gracefully.

"You're rich, I presume?" he demanded.

"I suppose I'm worth a quarter of a million," I replied, "and possibly a little more."

"You know plenty of women in your circle of acquaintances, good women, pure women?"

"Of course."

"Women who would marry you?"

"I hesitated a little. I thought of the daughter of the man who proposed me as a candidate for Congress. She was a most worthy young woman, handsome, educated, accomplished; she was worth, in her own right, as much as I, she would have, in the event of her outliving her father, twice as much more. I had called on her occasionally—not often. I had never deceived myself into thinking I loved her; indeed, I had a cynical notion that love was a good deal of a humbug. But I had almost made up my mind to marry her, I hadn't any doubt of being able, after a few months of decorous devotion, to obtain the most favorable of answers. So I hesitated. But, after all, why not deal frankly with the fellow? I answered him, evasively, it is true, but in a way that must have been exasperatingly convincing.

"Women marry men of my sort," I said; "education, good looks, and money are not regarded as fatal to love."

"Do you love Miriam Manton?" he demanded, coming a pace nearer to me.

"That question was a hard one to answer. It would be easiest, of course, and possibly safer, to say 'No.' But I reflected on the fact that hasty words, once spoken, are beyond recall. It—if—at any time in the future—I—I—"

"Would any woman ever forgive the lover who had once said he did not love? That was the question I must answer to my own soul, before I dared fully satisfy the arrogant and insistent fellow who faced me. I temporized in the matter. I gave a reply designed solely to gain time.

"I have known Miss Manton only since Friday evening," I said.

"The man came nearer still. His fist was shut tight.

"What of it?" he hissed. "What of it? That isn't the question at all. Do you love the girl?"

I was angry—largely, because I knew not what to say.

"It is none of your business," I responded hotly.

"I'll make my business," he cried, rushing at me, and striking blindly. But scientific training was too much for his mere muscular onslaught. I stepped aside. I put out my foot. He went down upon his knees.

"Have you any claim? Was she engaged to you?" My tones were quiet and even. But I trembled as I asked. I felt, suddenly, how much depended on his answer. I could never atoop to offer attentions where this fellow had. The question sobered him.

"Why, no," he said, hesitatingly, "she never gave any encouragement to any one. She has always seemed proud; always held herself above those about her; always acted as if she belonged, in some way, to a higher race or rank. But, when Leon Kerrall went away, I felt as though I would win. Are you going away?"

"When I am ready," I responded, "not before."

(To be continued.)

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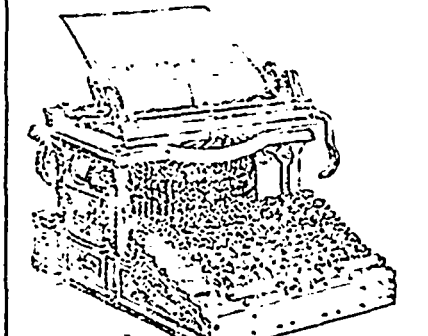
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**MINING.**

There is little now to report in the mining line since our last issue. In all the mining camps work is being vigorously conducted, new machinery being put in place and preparation made for systematic mining. Good, honest work is being accomplished, and on the strength of the very favorable situation, old hands with rather shady reputation, are at their old game of taking in the uninitiated. With pockets full of rich samples they strike their victims for sums varying from \$10 to \$100 for substantial interests in reported rich strikes. Beware of them, as if they really had the prospects they report they could secure thousands of dollars from competent mining men. Once having hooked a victim they play him with rare skill, and display no small ingenuity in the stories they concoct to extort more money. These men cause no small share of the suspicion with which mining ventures are regarded by the general public, and the conviction of some of them as swindlers would have a good effect.

**WAVERLEY DISTRICT.**—It is reported that the tunnel driven under Laidlaw's Hill has at last cut the lodes of barrol quartz which proved so rich when worked from the surface. Messrs. B. C. Wilson and T. R. Gue, who own the property and who have persevered against so many discouragements in driving the tunnel, will now reap their reward.

Four miles above Waverley, on the Guysboro Road, Mr. Sanders, a Nova Scotian by birth, but lately mining in Alaska, has been opening up a mine, and has had the quartz tested in the Eastville and Oldham mills. Whether the result was satisfactory or not we have yet to hear.

Thos. Wallace, barrister, of Halifax, who owns part of the old Burkner property, through which runs the noted Tudor lead, has a party of men prospecting on tribute.

The West Waverley Gold Mining Company are carrying on active mining operations, and their mill, constructed under Mr. Hardman's superintendence, is crushing the maximum of quartz at the minimum of expense. The ore is so far low grade, but a rich pay streak may be struck at any moment. As there is evidently money in the ore now being crushed, the prospects of the Company are bright.

The delightful drive to Waverley is now being largely taken advantage of, and as a consequence the Waverley Hotel, so well managed by Thomas and Mrs. Beech, is being liberally patronized as it well deserves. The Beeches, by their superior catering, have made hosts of friends, who hunt them up wherever they may be.

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**—In our issue of September 9th last we republished an article on the mineral wealth of Newfoundland, which has been going the rounds of the press, and which purported to be a synopsis of a report to the Colonial Office of Newfoundland. The statements in regard to the St. Georges Bay carboniferous area contained in the article were incorrect, as in 1873 Doctor Gilpin, our Inspector of Mines, made an examination of the area and embodied the results of his inspection in a paper read before the Nova Scotia Institute of Science and the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, in which he pointed out the existence of the coal beds and reported fully upon the geological formation. Although coal had been reported to exist there the Doctor was the first scientist to visit and report upon it, and his paper was embodied in the Newfoundland Geological Survey report of 1873 or 1874.

**MINING SUITS.**—William Christholm has sued Henry K. Fisher, absconding debtor, formerly of Isaacs Harbor, for \$707. And the following actions have been begun against Robert McNaughton, absconding debtor:—Sept. 20, by Edward W. Crease, writ \$73 and attachment. Sept. 21, by Acadia Powder Company (Ltd.), writ \$431 and attachment. Sept. 20, writ \$980, by same Company.

**CARIBOU.**—The rich strike at Caribou is on the property of the Truro Company. This mine was first opened by Leopold Burkner some thirty years ago, and since that date has been worked and abandoned several times, being finally purchased by the Truro Company, the shareholders in which were the Truro Foundry Company, T. G. McMullen, Doctor McKay, J. J. Snook and William Fraser. They worked the mine for a time and, finding they were running heavily in debt, finally shut down. About a year ago, at the earnest solicitation of the company, Geo. Stuart, the well-known gold miner of Truro, was induced to take a share in the mine and assume the management of the work. He devoted as much time as possible to it, and first bent his energies to secure a good gang of miners. In this he finally succeeded, and the men went to work on the co-operative plan. Mr. Stuart being opposed to the tribute system or want of system.

He sunk a new shaft on the lead, which is in a slate belt, the lead being in places 10 inches wide, and at the depth of 7 feet has reached bonanza ground. The crushings as the work progressed have steadily increased in value, and from an average of 5 dwts gold per ton reached on the last crushing of 25 tons 125 ozs. of gold. The ore now being taken out will yield 50 ounces per ton, and large pieces shown us were fairly bristling with gold. The pay streak dips steeply westward, and drifting along the lead to connect the old and new shafts, thus opening up large ore ground will be at once begun. There is a fine stamp mill on the property furnished by the Truro Foundry and Machine Company, the power to drive which is

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Does the pumping and hoisting. The work under Mr. Stuart's management has been economically accomplished, the sum of five hundred dollars covering the cash expenditure, and now big dividends are assured. The statement so often made that the richest gold is always found at the surface in Nova Scotia has been disproved in this case as it has been at the Hardman Mines at Oldham, the Eastville Mine at Uniacke and in a number of other instances, and it is almost time that this fallacy was dropped. The lode now being worked is quite a distance from the Lake Lode, but is evidently the continuation of that. With two such large gold yielders in the district as the Truro Company's Mine and the Dixon Mine, Caribou seems bound to fulfil the prediction of many old miners that it would prove one of our richest gold districts.

The West Mine, at Whiteburn, is working under tribute, without air drills, and with a small force of men, but withal Manager Bart Murchy had a pleasing brick of gold this week. We are in a position to say that Whiteburn will be a busy place before long.

Mr. Ballou, Manager of the Boston Mine at Molega, is much pleased with the recent find on the Co's. property. From a test made this week from ten tons of quartz from the new McCair load, over five ounces per ton were returned.—*Gold Hunter.*

NO BLASPHEMOUS NAMES PERMITTED — SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 19.—The acting Commissioner of the General Land Office has administered a rebuke to the class of prospectors who make a practice of showing their love of blasphemy in naming their claims. Two would be humorists in the Okanogan district recently named their claims the "Holy Moses" and the "Jumping Jesus," and made filings under these names. The register and receiver of the Waterville Land Office have just received letters from the acting Commissioner saying that these names have been stricken from the certificate and receipt and will not be mentioned in the patent when issued, being considered blasphemous and indecent, but that other names may be substituted.

JOGGINS MINES.—Work is very steady. Shipments are being made by water, though probably three-fourths of the output are sent by rail.

A new engine house is being built about a hundred feet back of the present one, which is fast becoming delapidated. Room will be made for one or two additional boilers.

The reported sale of the Joggins to Americans has effected no visible change in the management of the mine. The Joggins Railway has not as yet changed hands. After sufficient bonds have been sold it may be bought, and after that more bonds floated to secure adjacent properties.

On Tuesday night last week the jury on the inquest into the death of Ames Brown, returned a verdict of accidental death "to a certain extent." The verdict ran as follows: "That Ames Brown came to his death by the breaking of a bad rope, said rope by an error of judgment being left on too long, no blame being attachable to any person or persons."

The Cruickshank Mine, two and a half miles from Maccan Station, has, it is said, a contract to supply 10,000 tons to the government. An engine has been erected, and a large bankhead is nearly completed. Thirteen men are presently employed underground. This force will be increased immediately.—*Journal and News.*

VENEZUELA — *Quebrada Railway, Land and Copper.*—The report for the year 1891 states that a most serious political disturbance has occurred in Venezuela, which has caused a grave, but, as the board hopes, only temporary, prejudice to the company's business. The company's railway and shipping port have been in possession alternately of either party, and the danger has been such that the board is glad to report the presence of one of her Majesty's ships at Tucacas, to insure protection of the company's property. By the latest accounts both railways were under Government orders, and the actual state of things as regards traffic is very uncertain. The acting agent also telegraphs that the smelting furnaces have been, from these causes, temporarily shut down. Under the circumstances it has become a matter of anxious deliberation with the board as to the policy they should recommend to the shareholders touching the disposal of the balance shown by the accounts, viz., £65,523, of which £15,148 has already been distributed as an interim dividend, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, leaving £47,374 undisposed of; an amount which is subject to an additional sum being carried to suspense account to meet the provisional settlement of the claim for arrears of royalties. It has been decided to retain the balance of the profit in hand until the political situation is cleared, and its effects upon the company's business can be definitely ascertained.

INCANDESCENT LAMPS FOR MINES.—Considerable attention has been drawn to the question of lighting the breast, rooms and headings of coal mines by means of the incandescent lamps, not only on the score of a great effulgence of light, but also on account of the extra safety which is claimed on its behalf. The matter has been frequently discussed, says the *Black*

TRUTH WILL PREVAIL.

DEAR SIRS,—I have been afflicted with Chronic Rheumatism for several years, and have used numerous patent medicines without success. But by using six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I was entirely cured.

SARAH MARSHALL,  
King St., Kingston, Ont.  
HENRY WALK,  
Druggist, Kingston, Ont.

NOTE.—I am acquainted with the above named lady and can certify to the correctness of this statement.

Diamond, and has given rise to the suggestion that some definite test should be made to determine the exact status of the incandescent lamp in case of breakage in a mine where dangerous gases are present. Of course, it is not proposed that the risk of an explosion should be invited before the subject has been solved beyond dispute, but it should be a comparatively easy matter to attain this solution in the laboratory, where every facility is at hand for the performance of such an experiment. It would be highly interesting, for if it can be shown beyond doubt that the incandescent lamp possesses attributes of a lighting agency far beyond any of the known existing lamps, its general advent in the mines throughout the length and breadth of the land will only be a matter of a short space of time. It is already being used in many expensive plants in Pennsylvania and Colorado and has given unequivocal satisfaction. So far, however, there is no record of such a lamp being broken in a gaseous mine, but it may on other grounds be conceded considerable merit, for gas that might penetrate another lamp could not penetrate the incandescent (unless it was broken) since the vacuum is a safe preventive. There is so much at stake in safety of lives and the security of property that considerable profit may reasonably be anticipated to accrue from such investigation.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD FIELD.—We may note that the Robinson gold mine of the Johannesburg district in South Africa, in addition to 7,355 ounces of gold extracted from 7,355 tons of ore reduced, also secured as much as 3,112 ounces from their tailings by means of the cyanide (McArthur-Forrest) process, making, with 731 ounces from chlorination, a total product for the month of 11,198 ounces, of which 25 per cent. were an achievement of the cyanide process from the tailings. The July gold product of this district is reported to have been 103,252 ounces; the total for the seven months of this year is 663,982 ounces against 378,036 in 1891. The export of gold from the Cape Colony, South Africa, was \$1,855,470 during July and \$1,972,000 during August.—*Financial and Mining Record.*

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At Montreal a Bridge of size;  
But Puttner's Emulsion is the Bridge of Health  
Which all sick men should prize.

WELLS' COUGH SYRUP  
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
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PINS.

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IT NEVER FAILS.  
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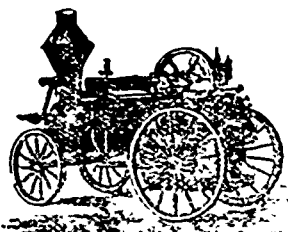
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George Lawson,

Ph D., LL. D., F. I. C. G. B. and Ireland

## MINING.

### THE CANADIAN ASBESTOS INDUSTRY.

Written for the Engineering and Mining Journal.

Until 1879 Italy supplied nearly all the fibrous asbestos required by the world, but in that year a number of companies were formed to work the veins known to exist near Thetford and Black Lake, in the Province of Quebec, Canada. Since then, owing to the constantly extended use of woven asbestos, the mining of this mineral has become of considerable importance. According to the official statistics of the Canadian Geological Survey, the value of the asbestos mined in Canada in 1891 was \$1,000,000, being exceeded only by that of coal, nickel, copper and petroleum.

This industry is now in the hands of 13 incorporated companies, having an authorized capital of about 3½ million dollars, of which 2½ millions are, according to Mr. Klein, invested in the industry in Canada.

To prepare the asbestos for market two operations are necessary, viz.: the mining proper and cobbing or separation of the asbestos from the adhering serpentine. At most of the mines the drilling is done by steam or compressed air, 45 ft. of hole per day of 10 hours in the former case and 50 to 55 ft. in the latter being considered a fair day's work at an average cost of seven to eight cents per foot of hole drilled. At present there are in use seven compressors, with a total capacity of 44 drills, and there are 44 steam drills.

The average cost of drilling amounts to three and one-half cents per ton of rock broken.

Dualin, which contains 35 per cent. nitro-glycerine, and costs 20 cents per pound, is the explosive used; it is fired by electricity. The expense for explosives is about 3 cents per ton of rock. The broken rock is roughly sorted in the pit, the waste rock being sent to the dump by wheelbarrows, or in the larger mines by derricks, and the crude asbestos to the cobbing sheds. The cost of this averages 25 cents per ton of rock.

The second and most important part of the work is the dressing or cobbing of the asbestos and then grading it. This grading is generally done by hand by boys. Some of the mines have, however, partially or entirely adopted machinery for this purpose, in order to avoid the loss of asbestos contained in the so-called cobbing stone, i. e., large pieces of rock with a vein of asbestos in it, which did not separate by the blast, and which can only be separated by heavy sledge hammers or by crushing.

The first to try to solve this problem was the Scottish-Canadian Asbestos Company. Their plant consisted of a Blake crusher, travelling picking tables, Cornish rolls, revolving screens, elevators, chokers and blowers.

The mines of this company were closed during 1888, and it was not until the winter of 1890-91 that the American Asbestos Co. started to experiment in this direction, the main object being to do away with what is known as Grade No. 2. At this plant the crude asbestos is conveyed by an inclined railway, and automatically dumped in front of a Blake crusher, the jaws of which are set at 1½ inches. The crushed ore drops on an inclined sieve in shaking motion, which separates all the loose fibre and the dust from the larger pieces of rock and asbestos veins, the former going directly to the cleaning or grading machines, the latter dropping on a revolving picking table, where the barren rock is removed by hand to one side of the table, the asbestos veins being left on the other. At the end of the table is a receiving chute which is divided into two compartments, and into which rock and asbestos are discharged respectively. The rock drops from the chute directly into a lorry and is wheeled to the dumps, while the asbestos is conveyed either to the dry kilns, necessary in winter time or the rainy weather, or to the fine crushers for further treatment. These latter are of unique construction, of which the object is to allow particles of a certain size and loosened fibre to go through, without being further crushed, and thereby the asbestos fibre is likely to be injured. This so reduced stuff is brought to the cleaning and grading machines, consisting mainly of a set of inclined sieves in rapid shaking motion in connection with blowers, fans, etc., while the remaining unbroken stone and unloosened fibre goes back to a set of still finer crushers to undergo the process again. The plant at the King Bros.' mines in Thetford, which was principally erected for the extraction of asbestos out of large pieces of rocks on the old dumps, which some years ago did not warrant the expenses of blockholing and further handling, consists of a Blake crusher, from which the stuff is conveyed on a set of Cornish rolls, with the intention of having all stone reduced to powder, from there to a revolving screen, of which the object was to screen out all the dust and leave the clean fibre. This object, however, has not been fully realized, owing to the failure of the rolls to break up the rock entirely, and an additional blowing and screening plant has been put in, which produces now a very clean product of one grade.

The Anglo-Canadian also runs a crusher and a set of sieves, and the Johnson's Company has recently put in a couple of crushers to overcome the old dumps. None of the processes at their present state, however, can as yet be considered complete, the main difficulties being two:

1. That, if asbestos is crushed with a considerable amount of stone, the latter is reduced to powder—the long and most valuable asbestos is partially destroyed.

2. If the stone is not entirely reduced before grading, it is nearly impossible to free the fibre from the stone, and a large amount of waste is the result.

The cost of cobbing, according to Mr. Klein, varies considerably, according to the quality of material. While some asbestos will break from the stone very easy, other requires considerable labor; then larger veins will soon be gathered than small ones. He places it, including the breaking of the cobbing stones, at \$7 per ton at the leading mines.

The asbestos after being graded, which is, however, in the entire discretion of every particular mine, is put in bags of 100 lbs. each. Cost of bags are from 5 to 6 cents each; cost of bagging, 20 to 25 cents per ton. The cost for transport to cars and loading vary from 10 to 60 cents a ton, according to distance from railroad.

In estimating the cost per ton of asbestos Mr. Klein says: "On this subject the opinions of the asbestos miners are very different, and while some claim to mine only on 50 or 60 tons of rock to the ton of asbestos, others go as high as 150. I am of the opinion that as a rule the quantity of rock mined to the ton of asbestos is greatly underestimated. Basing, on the capacity and actual work of our machinery appliances, the known quantity of lorry loads removed from a mine during a year, and the known average weight of each load, in relation to the totals of asbestos produced, I hold that one ton of asbestos to 100 tons of rock is a fair average. If we accept this the cost of production of asbestos may be set down as follows: drilling, 3 1/2 cents; blasting, 3 cents; labor for removing rock and gathering asbestos in the pits, 25 cents, making a total of 31 1/2 cents to the ton of rock, or \$31.50 to the ton of asbestos; \$7 for cobbing; \$1.50 for bags and bagging; 50 cents for loading; \$5.50 for supplies, which includes fuel, tools, iron, steel, timber, other materials and repairs; \$6 for general business expenses, such as management, insurance, offices, marketing and others; \$3.55, 10 per cent. wear and tear, calculated on a total of \$355,000 in plant, making a total of \$55.55 to produce one ton of asbestos. If we calculate now that we have to pay interest on a total invested capital of about two and one quarter millions of dollars, for which at least 10 per cent. must be expected, we have in our sales to average a price of at least \$80 per ton of asbestos."

The output of asbestos in 1880 was but 380 tons, valued at \$24,700. Since then, the industry has steadily increased, with the only exception of 1888, and reached in 1890 8,860 tons with a value of \$1,200,240. During the period between 1880 and 1890, the increase has been nearly 2,600 per cent, in tonnage and 5,100 per cent. in value.

Since 1880, the prices have been as follows: 1880, \$65; 1881, \$65; 1882, \$65; 1883, \$72; 1884, \$65; 1885, \$58; 1886, \$59.75; 1887, \$49; 1888, \$60; 1889, \$69.75; 1890, \$127; 1891, \$111.

During this time the imports of asbestos by the United States has increased from \$9,736 in 1880 to \$254,935 in 1890.

**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

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

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

A. WHITE, Newfoundland.—This will be the last copy sent you to Little Bay; will renew sending as soon as we receive your new address.

**SOLUTION.**

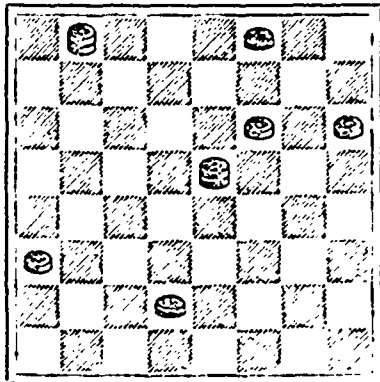
**PROBLEM 296.**—The position was: black men 3, 13, king 26; white men 6, 15, 23, 25; white to play and win 23 19 a-23—19 25 21 16—7 26—23 15 11 12—16 2 11 19 16 19—12 6 2 w. wins.

a At this point black might adopt a defence which many amateurs would find it difficult to overcome as follows: 13—17 \*25 21 \*16 12 6 1 \*15 11 17—22 22 26 b-18—15 23—18

\* Only moves to win.  
b We have here arrived at a position which the average amateur will find hard to solve, and we present it as

**PROBLEM 298.**

Black men 3, 26, king 15.



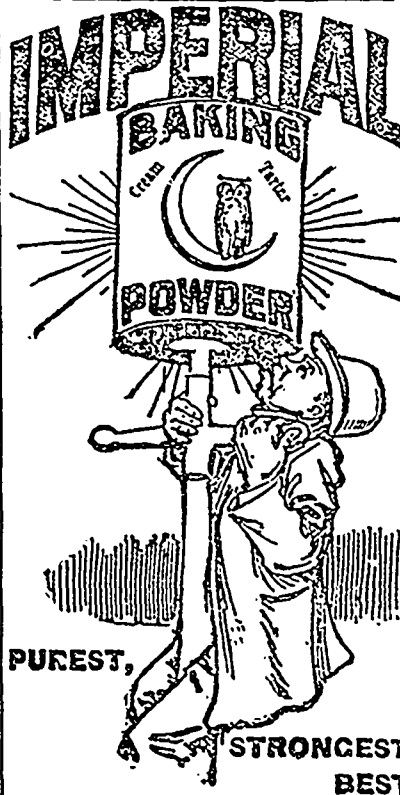
White men 11, 12, 21, king 1.  
White to play and win.  
Who will send the first and shortest solution?

**GAME 185.—"BRISTOL."**

Played at Ilwaco some years ago between J. Wyllie and P. Scotland. Wyllie's move.

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

w. wins.  
\* Wr. Wyllie, says Mr. Scotland, remarked, that if I had not played this I should have lost the game.



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Every Mother Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps, and Painful Itch to occur in any child. Without the use of this may cost a life. Summer and Winter alike magic. Price, 25 cts. per bottle. Sold by T. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

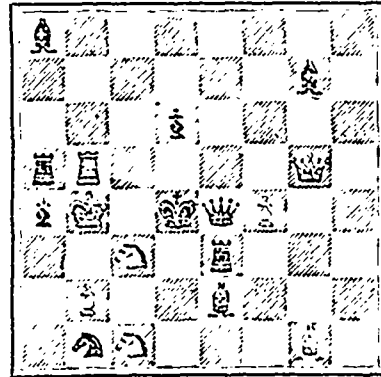
**CHESS.**

Solution to Problem 128: Q to K7 129: R to B4. Solved by C. W. L.

**PROBLEM No. 131.**

Milwaukee Telegraph.

Black 9 pieces.



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

**GAMES 134-5-6.**

As an illustration of the play of the masters competing at Belfast, the following games will prove interesting:—

<b>WHITE.</b>	<b>BLACK.</b>
Bird.	Steinitz.
1 P to K4	P to K4
2 Kk1 to B3	Qk1 to B3
3 B to K15	Kt to B3
4 P to Q4	P takes P
5 P to K5	Kt to K5
6 Kt takes P	B to K2
7 Castles	Kt takes Kt
8 Q takes Kt	Kt to B4
9 P to KB4	P to Qk13
10 P to B5	Kt to K16
11 Q to K4	Kt takes R
12 P to B6!	B to B4 ch
13 K to R sq	R to Kt sq
14 P to K6!	Resigns
<b>Mason.</b>	<b>T-chigarin.</b>
1 P to Q4	P to Q4
2 B to B4	P to QB4
3 B takes Kt	R takes B
4 P takes P	Q to R4 ch
5 Kt to E3	P to K3
6 P to K4	B takes P
7 P takes P	Kt to B3
8 B to K.5 ch	K to K2
9 Kt to B3	Kt takes P
10 Q to Q2	Kt takes Kt

11 Q to K15 ch	P to B3
12 Q takes B ch	K to B2
13 B to K8 ch	Resigns.
<b>Blackburno.</b>	<b>Schwartz.</b>
1 P to K4	P to K3
2 P to Q4	P to Q4
3 Kt to QB3	Kt to KB3
4 P takes P	P takes P
5 Kt to B3	B to Q3
6 B to Q3	P to B3
7 Castles	Castles
8 Kt to K2	B to Kk15
9 Kt to K13	Q to B2
10 B to K3	Qk1 to Q2
11 Q to Q2	KR to Ksq
12 QR to K eq	Kt to K5
13 Q to B sq	B takes Kk1
14 P takes B	Kt takes Kt
15 RP takes Kt	B takes P
16 K to K12	B to Q3
17 R to R1 q	Kt to B sq
18 R to R3	P to Kk13
19 QR to R sq	QR to Q. q
20 B to Kk15	K to Q2
21 P to Q14	P takes P
22 B takes BP	P to KR4
23 R to R4	P to K14
24 B to K13	Kt to K3
25 B to L6	Kt to L5 ch
26 Q takes Kt	B takes Q
27 R takes P	P takes R
28 R takes P	Resigns

Lasker at Newcastle won the fifth game from Bird, thus winning the match by 5 to 0—an improvement on the performance of two years ago, when Lasker won by 7 to 2 and 3 draws.

**Nerve Tonic Blood Builder**

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Dr. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO., Brockville, Ont. and Schenectady, N.Y.

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Manufacturer of Steam Boilers,  
For Marine and and Purpose  
**Iron Ships Repaired.**  
SHIP TANKS GIRDERS, SMOKE PIPES and a kinds SHEET IRON WORK.  
ESTIMATES given on application.  
488 UPPER WATER STREET, Halifax, N. S.



## CITY CHIMES.

We were favored with a band at the Gardens again on Saturday afternoon, and notwithstanding a threatening sky and lack of sunshine a large number of our citizens assembled. A varied gathering it was indeed, rich and poor, aristocrats and plebeians, all met there on common ground and alike experienced a proud sense of proprietorship as they surveyed "our" Gardens. Few more favorable opportunities are afforded than at a band concert for the intensely interesting study, that of human nature. An enthusiastic young Halifaxian not long since, in speaking of the interest we mortals feel in each other, though perfect strangers, declared that he could live without eating if he might continually watch the expressions of the human face and study the character of the men and women with whom he constantly came in contact. This is putting it a little forcibly, and methinks a very brief experience would suffice until my young friend would gladly echo Byron's sentiment—

"That happiness for man, the hungry sinner,  
Since Eve ate apples, must depend on dinner."

But nevertheless the observant man or woman must find entertainment and oftentimes much amusement in "taking in" his or her fellow-mortals. We all know the "curiosities" of the horse car, the woman who firmly grasps the bell strap and begins to look nervously out of the window fully four blocks before she reaches her destination, and the absent-minded man who forgets to notify the driver that he wishes to leave the car at a certain corner, and yet when he finds himself carried a half a mile past storms and rages at the stupidity of the luckless and long-suffering manipulator of the brakes, who should have *known* without being told where his irascible passenger wished to alight. These and many other like sources of amusement to the patrons of the trams are familiar subjects, but to many it is of never-failing interest to note the happiness that beams from the features of some of the faces we daily meet, the look of placid content or of unbearable dissatisfaction that has settled upon others, and when family groups appear, to tax the imagination to decide the exact relation which exists between the members thereof. Occasionally, in concert hall, church, or on the street, one meets a face that expresses such unutterable sorrow that the heart of the beholder goes out in silent sympathy. As a rule, however, I think our curiosity outweighs our sympathy. One can certainly learn many valuable lessons from a study of the faces around him, and the art of close observation is well worth cultivating.

The lovely month has ended, and to-day we bid farewell to the golden days of September, the rare unfathomed days,

"Rich with the glories of the past,

and prepare to welcome her colder sister, October. The summer that has gone has seemed so short, our spring stayed so long that we had only begun to realize that summer had come until we find it has flown. The country is still looking exceedingly pretty, and notwithstanding

"A breath of sadness scarcely caught,  
A minor note to swell the strain."

life in the suburbs of our city, where many are yet lingering in their summer homes, is very enjoyable. The weather is delightful for driving and walking, and the crisp air lends a zest to outdoor sports, in all of which the healthy young men and women of Halifax take great pleasure. Point Pleasant Park, with its grand old pines and firs and bracing ocean air, is daily visited by many pedestrians, who delight in the advantages to be derived from a tramp around the point.

The annual sports of the Crescent Amateur Athletic Association take place to-morrow, as do also the Ramblers cycle sports. These events will be of interest to many and will no doubt be largely attended.

Sportsmen are taking advantage of the open season, and already a number of moose have been killed. The woodcock season is about over, and the birds have proved scarce. Partridge are less plentiful than last year and almost empty game bags are the reward of long tramps in search of this favorite bird.

The announcement that a ball is to be given at Government house early in the coming month will delight the hearts of society devotees in Halifax. Aside from the fact that things have been rather tame of late in society circles, the coming entertainment will be eagerly welcomed, as are all invitations to partake of the hospitality of Governor Daly and Mrs. Daly, who have proved themselves such charming entertainers.

So far the cholera scare has been attended by nothing but good results in Halifax, and work has been done by the Board of Health and by our citizens, which had been so long neglected that clean ones had despaired of ever seeing matters remedied. Old fruit and vegetable cellars cleaned out, bad sewers attended to, slaughter houses removed beyond city limits, private premises renovated and all refuse material removed, and so on, means a great deal to the citizens of Halifax for the coming winter. Situated as our city is, on a hilly ground, its shores swept by the ocean waves, it has always been to a large extent our own fault that our winter season is almost invariably attended by diphtheria, scarlet fever, la grippe etc., and now that we are having a general house cleaning as it were, it is to be sincerely hoped, and is expected, that the cold season that is now near will prove a more healthy winter than Halifax has experienced for some time.

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The concert given in Orpheus Hall on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Crescent Amateur Athletic Association was very successful. The principal attraction of the evening was the singing of Fraulein Marie Buedinger, who is the fortunate possessor of a wonderfully sweet and highly cultivated voice. The enthusiasm that Fraulein Buedinger evokes is genuine and heartfelt, and Halifax has reason to be proud that she can now number among her residents such a sweet singer.

The attraction at the Academy for the coming week is the engagement of Gus Wallace in "St. Perkins," whose performances are said to abound in fun and laughter. He opens on Monday. The following week we will be treated to a "sound of minstrelsy," when a true Hibernian show will be put on by Howarth's minstrel troupe. Later on Halifax theatregoers will be in clover. We are to have a season of opera, beginning about the middle of October, which if it be kept up to the mark will help wonderfully to render the weeks between now and winter festivities less monotonous. If there is only something good on at the Academy the city seems much more lively, and operatic performances appear to always be in favor with Halifaxians.

The harvest festival at St. Mark's on Sunday evening attracted an immense assemblage of people. From six o'clock crowds might have been seen wending their way to the little church on Russell street, and long before the church bells began to peal forth their call to city worshippers the building was literally packed, many being unable to obtain admittance. The whole interior of the building was beautifully decorated with fruit, ferns, autumn leaves and flowers, and the ladies who attended to this part of the celebration are to be complimented on the taste displayed on all sides. The choir was composed of 56 voices and was assisted by the Leicestershire band. Both choral and instrumental music were beautifully rendered and the service was thoroughly enjoyable. No doubt many of the immense congregation joined in heart and voice in the loud thanksgiving to the bountiful Giver of all, but it was a sad fact that a large number, evidently drawn to the sacred spot by curiosity alone, having seen all that was to be seen, spent the greater part of the time in frivolous and unnecessary conversation, thus not only showing gross irreverence, but detracting from the enjoyment of those who were unfortunate enough to be near them, and who were interested in the service. The subject of reverence in places of worship is one that cannot be too strongly brought to the attention of our young people, and it is to be hoped that on special occasions such as last Sunday evening, it will always be borne in mind that the Lord is in His holy temple; and it becomes all people to keep silence before Him. The Harvest Home is to be repeated on Sunday evening, October 9th, when those who were disappointed in not gaining an entrance this week will have an opportunity to attend.

I have recently heard many complaints made of our public schools, in so far as the younger pupils' work is concerned. It has been claimed that the amount of study demanded is by far too great, and that did the teachers consider the health of body and mind of the boys and girls the lessons given for home preparation would be much shorter. It is hard for us as we put away childish things to bear in mind that those who come after us have the same desires and interests that we had years ago, and perhaps the teachers are all too prone to forget that the healthy child's brain is not capable of shutting out thoughts of all else in the attempt to master lengthy and numerous lessons, but longs for freedom when school is dismissed. Although it undeniably is a very important thing that the children be thoroughly drilled in the rudiments of the knowledge that will be of inestimable value to them in after life, yet it is really of more importance that in the period of childhood, health be stored and pleasures that belong to that happy time alone be enjoyed to the utmost. It is pitiful indeed to see the young student resolutely shutting eyes and ears to the many attractions of the open air and bright sunshine, or spending hours that should be devoted to so-called beauty sleep in poring over school books. How many cases can each one who thinks of this subject call to mind of serious illness that undermined the health of the student for life, or of an intellect impaired that had given such brilliant promise in earlier years, all the result of over-study and lack of exercise. Let the lessons be brief, and insist on them being well mastered, and depend upon it, teacher, your pupils' education will not suffer in the least from the change.

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