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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal,

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WORLD'S FAIR.—There is a great rush of travel to the World's Fair, and the daily attendance is now well up in the hundreds of thousands. If the present average keeps up the fair will prove a financial as well as an artistic success.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.—In his address at Montreal Sir John Thompson defined the attitude of the Government on the much debated Manitoban school question, and set at rest many false and misleading statements in regard to his own opinions thereon. There was no attempt on Sir John's part to shirk the issue, which he met in a statesmanlike way. It was a matter for judicial decision, and had been submitted to the proper tribunal for settlement. Whatever the decision might be it would be binding and final no matter whether it was personally pleasing to him or not. While the matter was pending before the court nothing could be done, but when the decision was given the Government would be guided by it.

DIPHTHERIA OUR DEADLIEST Foe.—While we have been anxiously watching the westwardly spread of cholera through Europe until now it seems to have found a lodgment in England, and dreading with an unspeakable dread its introduction to our shores, our old enemy, diphtheria, which seems almost always with us, has, by its familiarity, perhaps, been treated with an indifference bordering on contempt. And yet of all our scourges, consumption alone excepted, it is the most deadly and loathsome, frequently sweeping away who's neighborhoods of children with numerous adults as well. Halifax at present is, we believe, free from the disease, but from various parts of the Province come reports of its ravages, in many cases sections of the country, presumably healthy, reporting numerous cases. As from all accounts the disease may be prevented by proper sanitary precautions, and its spread checked by isolation of patients, the prevalence of the disease in summer and autumn can only be accounted for by neglect of proper precautions. Its present mild form with the advent of cold, damp weather, may turn to a virulent type, and we may have this winter a repetition of the horrors of former years, when so many homes, even in the supposed best drained portions of Halifax, were made desolate by its ravages. Now is the time to prepare to drive back the deadly disease, and our sanitary authorities should exert themselves to have every rumored case investigated.

FRANCE SHOWING HER TEETH.—The French Republic is in an ugly mood and is evidently spoiling for a fight. Its alliance with Russia has made it quite insolent, but if hostilities are commenced poor misguided France with her love of military glory may find to her sorrow that "whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad." Russia and France pitted against England, Germany, Italy, and probably Austria, will find that they have undertaken too much, and the end will be humiliation and perhaps further loss of territory. Russia is always a menace to the peace of Europe, and if its great power were once broken good would certainly result.

BRAZILIAN REBELLION.—The bombardment of Rio de Janeiro by the revolted fleet has resulted in driving the president, and such of his forces as remain faithful to him, to evacuate the city and take refuge at Santa Anna, where he will make a final stand. The damage done to the city by the bombardment was very serious, but the rebels are now in control and quiet is restored. The fall of Rio is generally considered a death-blow to the chances of the president and his party, and desertions of his followers are of daily occurrence. What the rebels will do, now that they have succeeded, is not definitely known, but it is rumored that the rebellion is in the interests of the re-establishment of the empire.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN THE SENATE.—The advocates of silver in the Senate, although it is now generally understood that they are the minority, are fast wearing out the public patience with their long winded speeches simply to kill time and prevent a vote on the question of the abolition of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act. A few of the Senators are undoubtedly disinterested in their opposition to repeal, but the leaders of the opposition are largely interested in silver mines, and are disgracefully allowing their private speculations to stand in the way of the public weal. They are fast wearing out the courtesy of the Senate, where, heretofore, there has been no necessity of arbitrary measures to curtail purely obstructive debate, and we should not be surprised if the majority should now make itself felt and force the issue to a speedy vote.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen arrived at Quebec early on Sunday morning, and on Monday the Earl was sworn in as Governor-General with most impressive ceremonies. The new Governor-General is well known in Canada and already stands high in the esteem of our people, so he enters upon his new duties with every prospect of giving full satisfaction. The duties of the Governor-General are not so easy as many suppose, and it requires great tact to steer clear of the many dangers that suddenly crop up. In no country is there more intense political feeling, and the Governor-General will find no small difficulty in so guiding his official acts as to not offend either of the two great political parties which are always warring for ascendancy. His speeches in England before his departure show that he fully understands the necessity of complete neutrality in politics, and if nothing happens to force him from this attitude his success is assured.

TARIFF REFORM IN THE UNITED STATES.—Evidence is now being taken in Washington to guide Congress in proposed reforms in the tariff, and, as was to be expected, much diversity of opinion is discovered. The steel and iron manufacturers, as was to be expected, desire the retention of the present McKinley Act, and state that their only fear is that changes unsettling their business may be made. A great effort has been made to induce the unemployed mechanics and metal workers to denounce tariff reductions, but this has failed, the feeling being that free raw materials will give continual and profitable work to the mills and steady employment to the wage earners. In fact it seems almost settled that the new tariff act will admit raw materials free of duty. The iron and coal men will make a bitter fight against this but the victory of the tariff reformers has already been won at the polls, and Congress must give effect to their demands.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.—As the time draws near for the sailing of the great International Yacht Race at New York the interest heightens, and a grand contest is expected. The *Vigilant*, the yacht selected by the committee to represent the United States, is of the most approved American type with centre board, while her opponent, the *Valkyrie*, is a keel boat built on the lines and with all the improvements that English yachtsmen claim mark her as superior to the type of yacht in greatest favor on this side of the water. The contest will therefore demonstrate which style of yacht is the speedier, and will go a long way towards settling the difference of opinion that exists between the advocates of the centre board and its opponents. Lord Duntoven, the owner of the *Valkyrie*, has sailed for New York with a distinguished company, and the yacht itself has been spoken for by the *Spain* within short sail of the same port.

BABY RUTH'S SISTER.—The fondness of President and Mrs. Cleveland for Scriptural names is shown by the selection of the name of Esther for the now arrival at the White House.

NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.—It is at this season of the year that a large quantity of the honey which the bees have been manufacturing all summer is ruined by the honey gatherers. The general opinion among bee-keepers is that the golden comb of sweetness should be kept cool, and if possible a damp cellar is chosen as the depository of the honey. On the contrary the honey should never be placed in a cellar or in any place at all damp, else it will rapidly deteriorate in quality. The driest, warmest room in the house should be chosen, and great care should be taken if the honey is to be kept through the winter that the combs are not chilled through at night.

MORTGAGING CROPS.—Farmers have long been in the habit of mortgaging or selling prematurely a year's crop, but it was a long-looked and perhaps a too smart farmer who recently mortgaged his next year's crop in order to raise a sum of money. As the crop had not been planted or the ground prepared for it, the court decided that the security was too doubtful to be legally good, and in addition it was decided that the ostensible owner of the possible crop might raise other money on the score of ownership which would further complicate the case. Henceforward in Wisconsin there will be but one, and that the present, generation of crops mortgaged at a time.

NOT TO BE TOLERATED.—The rights of private citizens seem to be at a low ebb in our sister city, St. John. The Dominion Bill Collecting Agency, which is prohibited by the Postal authorities from sending duns on postal cards or in marked envelopes, has devised a new and horrible method of calling general attention to delinquent debtors. At the present time the billboards of that city are posted with the names of all debtors who have not come to an understanding with the company. To our mind this is an unwarrantable interference with the individual rights of private citizens, and though we believe in and encourage the prompt payment of bills, we are distinctly opposed to the practice of the Dominion Bill-Collecting Company.

DO YOU KNOW MUSHROOMS.—Now that this toothsome delicacy has appeared in our markets there will doubtless also appear a few cases of toadstool poisoning. In New York several deaths from this cause have been reported, and it would be wonderful indeed if among the many boxes of mushrooms brought into this city there were not found lurking a few of the unwholesome mock-mushrooms. There are few hard and fast rules by which the genuine mushroom may be distinguished from the toadstool until it is too late for the discovery to benefit the sufferer. The only safe course is to buy the edible from responsible tradesmen, who will guarantee the growth as genuine. It is quite worth while to pay a few cents more per box and to have the satisfaction of knowing what one is getting.

MAY THE LADY WIN.—We are not perhaps a romantic race, but we know a romance when we meet it, and it makes the driest old customers of us all feel young again. There is now a genuine though pathetic romance going on in the Garden (potatoe) of the Maritime Provinces. A lady in the Island, though somewhat past the blush of youth—in fact she is said to have nearly attained the span of three score and ten years—has met with a disappointment, or more properly, with a series of disappointments. Fifteen years ago her lover proposed and was accepted in due form. Then his energy subsided. Secure of his prize he was indifferent as to the celebration of their nuptials, and his willing bride has been unable to get him to make a move in the matter. She has now brought a suit against him for breach of promise, and she also demands damages, because depending upon his promise she has refused several promising suitors. The question now is, whether she will win in the race between love and law, or whether the spectre bridegroom will step in before the case is decided.

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF CANADA.—The last published statement of the public debt of the Dominion of Canada for the year 1892—1893 shows the total gross debt at \$300,009,439 and the assets at \$58,329,466, making a total net debt of \$241,679,972. The previous July statement showed a total gross debt of \$296,694,998, with assets of \$59,820,188, making the total net debt \$236,874,809. There is therefore an increase of \$3,314,411 in the total gross debt and a reduction of \$1,490,722 in assets, which makes an increase of \$4,805,163 in the total net debt. At the close of the fiscal year 1891—92 the total gross debt was shown at \$295,333,274 and the assets at \$54,201,839, making the total net debt of the Dominion \$241,131,434. Comparing the figures for the past year with those given immediately above, 1892—93 shows an increase over the previous year of \$4,676,165 in the total gross debt and one of \$4,127,672 in assets, making an increase of \$548,538 in the total net debt. Expenditure on capital account for the year was \$3,881,876, of which \$2,913,214 was on public works, railways and canals, \$107,268 on Dominion lands, and \$811,349 was on railway subsidies. In 1891—2 the expenditure on the same account was \$3,410,781, of which \$2,079,004 was on public works, railways and canals, \$83,561 on Dominion lands, and \$1,248,215 on railway subsidies. There is therefore an increase this year of \$471,095 in the year's total expenditure on capital account. Public works, railways and canals show an excess in expenditure of \$884,210 and Dominion lands one of \$23,707, while in railway subsidies there is a reduction of \$436,821.

MINERS' CONSUMPTION.—There is no doubt that there is an increasing amount of consumption among the workers in mines. At the first thought it would seem that imperfect ventilation was at the bottom of the trouble, but investigation demonstrates that the mines are much better ventilated than in former years, and that the disease is of comparatively modern origin. The real cause is that the explosives in common use contain a large amount of nitro-glycerine, which speedily and thoroughly poisons the air. The black powder which was used until 1846 for explosive purposes, though objectionable in other ways, did not poison the air, and the workmen were consequently not exposed to this fruitful cause of lung trouble. It is to be hoped that some method may be devised whereby the purification of the poisoned air may be attained.

CHEAP AND HEALTHFUL.—There are many old-fashioned maxims that while generally accepted by people are yet founded on untruth. The adage that "the best is the cheapest" is perhaps true as regards many staple articles, but with regard to its ordinary application to food, it is extremely misleading. The cheap kinds of meat are usually as nutritious as more costly varieties. Round steak at 15c. per pound is as good food as the costly tenderloin steak. Salmon, except in the height of the season, is esteemed a luxury by poor people, yet mackerel properly prepared is as dainty, while it has the charm of being far from an extravagant meal. Scientists who have recently been investigating the various qualities of food are convinced that the poor man on cheap fare is at no disadvantage when compared with his wealthy brother who has every table luxury at his command.

THE TELEPHONE THIEF.—Telephone companies in all parts of the continent have been remonstrating with the telephone subscribers for lending the use of their instruments to all who ask for the privilege. The companies have in the main objected on the score that the telephones are not the private property of the subscribers, and that the company has a right to dictate as to the use of the instrument. Many of the larger business offices in the United States and in Canada are fitted with telephone closets, and during the warm weather the closets have been made the clothes presses of the warmly-clad office people who have found thin coats and vests better suited to the steady work of the day. The telephone thief has taken advantage of this fact, and several robberies have already been made by smart young fellows who, stepping in with a business-like air, have requested the loan of the private telephone office. Watches and chains and money left in the hanging garments can easily be appropriated, and so long as a murmur proceeds from the closet the employees will be unsuspecting. Should this sort of thing strike us, it is probable that a most co-operative spirit would be shown between the companies and the subscribers.

THE RESULT OF PRECAUTION.—There is still considerable nervousness among timid people over a possible visitation of cholera to our shores. Already there have been nearly a dozen cases of genuine Asiatic cholera on various parts of our coasts, and the disease has appeared several times in Great Britain. To our mind the chief wonder is, not that cholera has appeared on this side of the water, but that it has been so promptly and adequately grappled with by the authorities. The cry for careful sanitation which was sounded in the early spring has been heeded. The seaboard cities on the continent are in an excellent condition, and the most strenuous efforts have been made to care for the wants of the cholera sufferers and yet to prevent the disease from spreading. It is now so late in the season that, although there may still be a few cases imported, there is no fear that the disease will find a foothold. The appearance of cholera in England may, however, be productive of ill-results, though more in the political than in the sanitary world. One of the caretakers of the House of Commons has succumbed to the disease, and it is doubtful whether the members will be content to remain in session in a possibly infected building. At this critical time in the House of Commons, when interest in the Home Rule Bill is at a white heat, the disbanding of the members might be most disastrous to Mr. Gladstone's schemes.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.—Another tragic shooting accident has been added to the annals of sporting life in our Province. There was no intent to kill or even a shade of ill-will on the part of the young man who fired the gun, but the young fellow who received the fatal shot was almost instantly killed. Perhaps we are too apt to accept this and similar accidents as if they were the results of a sad necessity which each year demands the offering up of promising young citizens. It may be that the blame for these sad occurrences lies with ourselves, and that by example, if not by precept, we have violated those natural laws which would cause us to protect not only our own lives, but the lives of those around us. Foolhardiness is not bravery, and in the present sad case the veteran, who, half hidden in the bushes, was imitating the cries of a bear with the idea of tricking his fellow-campers, was but the victim of his own foolhardiness. The other serious lesson which presents itself deals with the careless use of firearms. If hunters and shooters would eschew practical joking; if they would omit to point guns and revolvers at each other; if they would but depend on their eyesight and not on their imaginations in firing at uncertain objects; above all, if they would not separate in a small wood where the chances of shooting each other by chance are very great, the annual list of shooting accidents would be greatly curtailed. Young men who are planning expeditions to the woods will do well to observe these simple precautions.

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The Worst Disease—Dyspepsia
The Best Cure K. D. C.

K. D. C. Relieves
Distress after eating.

K. D. C. Cures
Midnight Dyspepsia.

K. D. C. Restores
the Stomach to Healthy Action.

CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A young composer has just written for a soprano voice a beautiful song entitled, "Would that I were young again!" It has been so much time wasted. The woman can't be found who will sing it.

CURIOUS.—"There's one curious thing about discovering places," said Johnny, after he had got through with his study. "Take Bermuda, for instance. It was discovered by a man named Bermudez. How he happened to stumble on a place with a name just like his beats me."

MR. HAMMER.—"What I want to know is whether I am barred from membership in your club just because I am an actor?"

"Most certainly not, sir. The club-men have all seen you on the stage and have voted unanimously that you are not an actor."

A PROMISING CHILD.—Mamma—"If you eat any more of that pudding, Tommy, you'll see the bogie-man to-night."

Tommy (after a moment's thought)—"Well, give me some more. I might as well settle my mind about the truth of that story once for all."

She—"Supposing you were going to propose to a girl, what would you say?"

He—"Oh, something simple and direct, like: 'Will you be my wife?' Supposing you were the girl, what would your answer be?"

She—"Yes."

HIS REPORT.—She (at the reception)—Well, Mr. Rott, how is poetry now?

Mr. Rott (rising young Chicago poet)—Very dull indeed. Patent medicine verses bring only \$30 a hundred, no activity at all in porous plaster ads, and in the slump in prices yesterday children's food rhymes went down 30 points in 15 minutes.

A one-legged political orator, named Jones, who was pretty successful in bunting an Irishman, was asked by the latter, "how he had come to lose his leg." "Well," said Jones, "on examining my pedigree and looking up my descent, I found there was some Irish blood in me, and becoming convinced that it all settled in that left leg I had it cut off at once." Be the powers," said Pat, "it 'ud ev been a deuced good thing of it had only settled in yer head."

A LAMENTABLE FAILURE.—"There," said the superintendent of the lunatic asylum, "is a young man who set out to be a great public benefactor. After years of thought he finally completed a gigantic plan of philanthropy, a scheme which he expected to bring joy into the hearts of millions of grief stricken mortals and peace into thousands of unhappy homes—its failure sent him here."

"How infinitely pitiful," mused the visitor, "and what was his idea?" "It was a device for preventing trousers bagging at the knee," responded the superintendent, with a long drawn sigh.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The moon was low, my hopes were high,
As on the corner balcony
I lingered for a last good-bye.
The darkness helped my eager speech,
I strove her little hand to reach;
I drew her close—when lo! blick-blick!
Zz-witt-tt! chu-chu! clack-clack! click-click!
And, bursting through the tender night,
Glared out that durned electric light.

WILL HOLD HIS PLACE.—Father—"Did you get to the top of the class to-day?"

Little Dick—"No, sir."

Father—"Did you get down?"

Dick—"No, sir."

Father—"Get down yesterday?"

Dick—"No sir."

Father—"Well, that's doing well. Hold on to the place you have until you can get a better one."

Dick—"Yes, sir, I will."

Father—"Here's a quarter, Dick. By the way, where is your place?"

Dick—"At the foot."

IN THE GENERAL SESSIONS COURT.

Long, long ago, when my eye was bright
And my head wore raven locks,
I was called to the general sessions court
And placed in the jury box.
When the trial began my infant son
Kissed papa good-bye and cried;
When the prosecution finished its case
My son sat in court with his bride;
And when the defence consented to rest
And the summing up was begun
My six little grandchildren came to court
To see which side had won.

MANUFACTURERS, A WORD FOR YOU.

We have spoken before about the desirability of Truro as a place in which to live. Now a word about its business advantages.

To begin with, expenses are from ten to twenty per cent. less than in most towns. A central location allows excellent distributing facilities. A large wholesale business is done though little is said about it outside. In fact, Truro seems to have the appearance of the live and enterprising American towns.

With these advantages is it not worth while to think about starting a business here? But our business is to give young men and women a practical education, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, etc. They are the better for knowing about one thriving town with a live energetic school.

Send for primer, free.

SNELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, P. O. Box 548—Truro.

"Shorter" Pastry
and
"Shorter" Bills.

We are talking about a "shortening" which will not cause indigestion. Those who "know a thing or two" about Cooking (Marion Harland among a host of others) are using

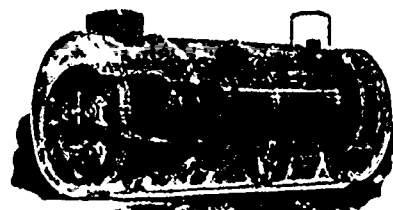
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Instead of lard. None but the purest, healthiest and cleanest ingredients go to make up Cottolene. Lard isn't healthy, and is not always clean. Those who use Cottolene will be healthier and wealthier than those who use lard—Healthier because they will get "shorter" bread; wealthier because they will get "shorter" grocery bills—for Cottolene costs no more than lard and goes twice as far—so is but half as expensive.

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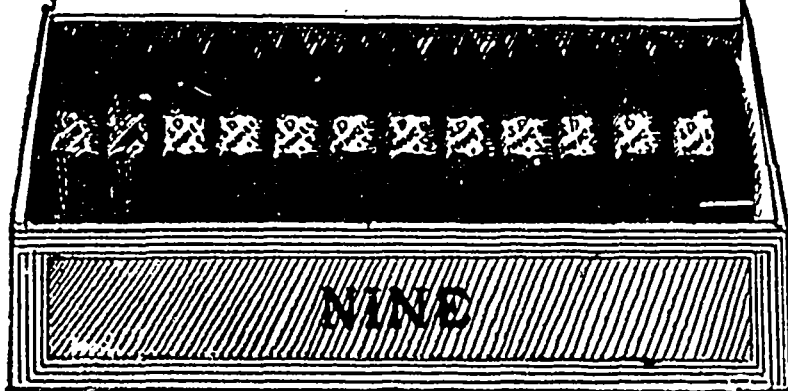
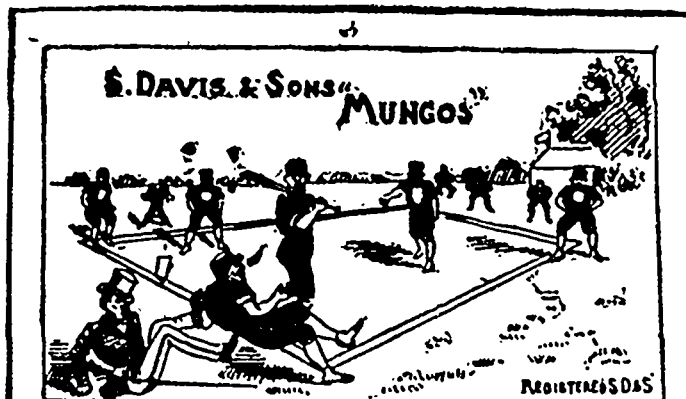
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THE next term will begin October 10th, 1913, in the New School Building. This institution possesses complete sets of apparatus to study the NATURAL SCIENCES and their relation to AGRICULTURE. The following courses are given:

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- The special courses are for those who cannot take the full course.
NO FEES FOR ADMISSION. By working on the farm students can earn enough to pay part of their expenses. Ladies admitted as well as gentlemen. For further information apply to
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HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

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

A HEAVY SUIT.—The Joggins Railway Company have begun an action claiming some fifty thousand dollars from the Merchants Bank of Halifax, not the Halifax Banking Company as erroneously reported.

MONTREAL TO HONOR LORD ABERDEEN.—A civic address is to be presented to Lord Aberdeen by Montreal on Sept 27. His lordship will be the guest of the city and in the evening there will be a banquet.

UNHAPPY BRAZIL.—With the flight of President Peixotto of Brazil the government practically falls into the hands of the revolutionary party. Her four years experience as a republic do not appear to have brought the prosperity and harmony that was anticipated at the time of the deposition of Emperor Dom Pedro II.

ASSISTANT BISHOP AT ST. JOHN'S.—The intelligence has been received at St. John's that Bishop Brennan, of Dallas, Texas, has been appointed by the Papal Propaganda assistant bishop of St. John's, to aid Dr. Power, the present incumbent, in his manifold and arduous labors. The appointment was unexpected and causes general surprise and satisfaction.

A STRANGE RECOVERY.—It is reported that the money stolen from the Mineral Range train last Friday by train robbers has been recovered. One of the gang paid a Duluth and South Shore brakeman fifty cents to check a trunk which contained the proceeds of the train robbery, and a special train was sent out and the money recovered at a point on the line of that road.

OPENING OF THE HALIFAX LADIES' COLLEGE.—The above institution, which has already acquired a high reputation for the superiority of the educational advantages it offers, has opened its present session with the brightest of prospects, the attendance being very large. There have been important additions made in many departments, and the academy is now fully prepared to meet all requirements.

REPEAL OF MCKINLEY BILL.—The majority of members of the ways and means committee have not yet decided upon a time for beginning the work of formulating the bill to replace the present McKinley law. The probabilities are that nothing will be done regarding the details of the bill before next week. It is the expectation of Chairman Wilson and his colleagues on the committee that this measure will be ready for presentation to the house by November.

INCENDIARY FIRES.—Messrs. Stairs, Son & Morrow have offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension of the party or parties who are supposed to have set fire to their premises, and this has been supplemented by a reward of two thousand dollars by the Nova Scotia Association of Underwriters for the discovery of the incendiaries in both the Stairs and McCullough fires. The action of both the Messrs. Stairs and the underwriters is greatly to be commended, and we trust it will result in bringing the fire fiends to justice.

COINS UNEARTHED.—Abraham Gould, an Indian of Hants county, reports that while digging close to the water's edge of a river in Colchester County, his pick struck a bonanza in the form of a number of gold and silver pieces. The gold pieces are of different sizes and shapes, some being about two inches square, and over an inch thick. Among the lot are fifty silver pieces, about the size of an American silver dollar in circumference, and about half an inch thick. The gold and silver pieces all bear inscriptions. It may be added that so far there is no confirmation of the Indian's story.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED CANADIAN.—On Tuesday last Sir Alexander T. Galt, G. C. M. G., LL.D., died at Montreal. Deceased was the son of John Galt, the author, and was born at Chelsea, September 6, 1817, and educated partly in Canada. He was therefore 76 years of age. He was in the service of the British and American Land company from 1833 to 1856, and commissioner and manager of their estates from 1844 to 1856. He was first elected to the Canadian parliament in 1849 and in 1858 was requested by the governor-general to form an administration. This he declined, though he joined Mr. Cartier's administration as finance minister, and held that office until the ministry was defeated on the militia bill in May, 1862. The late Sir Alexander resumed his post as finance minister in March, 1864, and retired in August, 1866, on the failure of a proposed measure to secure certain educational privileges to the protestant minority of Lower Canada. He was appointed finance minister of the Dominion government at Confederation, and resigned Nov. 4, 1867. From 1880 to 1883 he was high commissioner for Canada in England. The degree of LL. D. is from Edinburgh university. He was the author of "Canada from 1849 to 1859."

CHOLERA AT HAMBURG.—There were six new cases of cholera and two deaths from the disease reported in Hamburg on Wednesday. At Altona, one of Hamburg's suburbs, two cases of the disease occurred.

WORLD'S FAIR ADMISSIONS.—The proposition to charge twenty-five cents admission to the World's Fair on Sundays and ten cents for Chicago school children on certain days was voted down by the directors.

THE VALKYRIE'S SPEED.—Some indisputable evidence of the phenomenal speed of the *Valkyrie* comes in ahead of her. Captain Griffiths of the National Line steamship *Spain* states that on Saturday last in a wholesale breeze, under jury spars, the *Valkyrie* held his ship from 11 a. m. until 6 p. m., covering in that time a distance of 72 miles, and making an average speed by the log of over 10 knots an hour. The captain further volunteers the information that she is a hummer, and will open the eyes of people over here."

THE ALLAN FORTUNE BOUND UP IN THE BANKRUPT MANITOBA & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—The *Boston Herald* has published a sensational article showing that the large fortune left by Sir Hugh Allan, outside of the interest in the Allan Line, has been bound up in the bankrupt Manitoba & North-western Railway. It makes quite interesting reading, but when submitted to a critical analysis it is found to be rather lacking in the essential element. The estate may be a heavy loser through its investments in this enterprise, but not to the extent indicated in the *Herald's* article.

KING'S COLLEGE CALENDAR.—The Calendar of the University of King's College, for the year 1893-94, has been laid on our table, and is a neatly printed pamphlet of some 120 pages, containing most interesting details of the work of the institution and the course of study provided. It is illustrated with three full page engravings of the college, the interior of the library and a students room. The University is so well known that it is unnecessary to dilate on the advantages it has to offer students, but its pages should be carefully scanned by all intending to take advantage of a collegiate course.

ROBBERY OF BULLION FROM THE MINT.—Now that the government is practically assured of recovering more than 4-5ths of the amount of gold abstracted from the vault in the Philadelphia mint, the story of its disappearance and the circumstances leading to the capture of the culprit are gradually coming out. Friday evening Weigh Clerk Cochrane, in charge of the reserve vault, made a full confession to Chief Drummond and Mr. Preston. He stated that for the past five or ten years he had been abstracting bullion bars from the vault. During that time he had taken \$34,000 worth. Within the last ten days he had taken \$100,000 worth. Of the \$134,000 stolen \$107,000 has been recovered.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S KEEN INTEREST IN BISMARCK'S ILLNESS.—The Emperor has shown the keenest interest in Prince Bismarck's illness, and is daily informed as to the condition of the ex-Chancellor. During the recent critical period of the illness the Emperor often nervously asked for news. Favorable reports had a wonderful effect on the Emperor's spirits, which had been low from the beginning of serious symptoms. It is possible that if the Prince recovers, this illness may effect what the combined efforts of Prince Albrecht, the King of Saxony, the Grand Duke of Baden, and the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha could not bring about. It is certain that even if he should become reconciled with the Emperor Prince Bismarck would never take office again, even if one were offered to him.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.—Monday last was celebrated at Washington as the centennial of the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol. The day was ushered in by ringing centennial chimes. Following as closely as possible the programme of the original ceremonies, the procession was chiefly confined to civic bodies, under the marshaling of Gen. Ordway, commanding the district National Guards. It started shortly before one o'clock, in four divisions, from the front of the White house. It moved along briskly up Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol, the civic organizations four abreast and the military in columns of companies, with a brave display of civic insignia, much music and the plaudits of a mighty concourse of spectators. At the head of the procession rode the President of the United States and his Cabinet officers. The President was escorted by a squadron of United States Cavalry which made a glittering show in their full dress uniforms, helmets and waving plumes. In the carriage following the President came the orator of the day, Hon. William Wirt Henry, of Virginia, grandson of Patrick Henry.

AN ARSENAL ON WHEELS.—The *New York World*, in commenting upon the train robbery on the Lake Shore Railway, remarks editorially:—"Something must be done. Here is the New York express train on the Lake Shore Railway, held up by about twenty armed road agents in Indiana, only four or five hours out of Chicago, and robbed of a large amount of money, variously estimated at from \$10,000 to \$300,000. This is all very well in the 'Wild West,' where such incidents take on a feature of romance, partly due to Buffalo Bill's show, but when it comes so near home it is evident that something must be done. What are we to do? It is idle to advise the passengers to carry arms and resist, when a single robber with a black mask and a couple of revolvers can 'hold up' a whole car-load of people. Will it be necessary to arm our engines and cars like iron-clad cruisers, with pivot guns and heavy broad siders? Will the railway time-tables of the future announce that train No. 16 will leave the Grand Central Railway depot at 9 a. m., with an armament of eight ten-pounders and two swivels? Will the public be reminded in the railway advertisements that all the palace cars on the Pennsylvania Central are armor-plated? What railway company will be the pioneer in this new departure?"

In view of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others, is it not reasonable to believe that it will also be of benefit to you?

V. S. A. D.—The annual meeting of the Members of the Victoria School of Art and Design will be held in the Mayor's Office, City Hall, on Friday, the 29th Sept., 1893, at 3.30 p. m.

A RUSSIAN SEIZURE IN THE BERING SEA.—News reached Vancouver Wednesday morning that the British ship Maud S. has been seized by Russians for sealing within territorial waters.

DALHOUSIE CONVOCATION.—The Dalhousie opening convocation in the law library of the building on Wednesday last was well attended and addresses were made by Prof. Forrest, the president, and Professor Murray.

FREE BAPTISTS IN SESSION.—The annual conference of the Free Baptist Church of Nova Scotia was held at Clarke's Harbor, Shelburne County, on Sept. 14. There was a good attendance of delegates and visitors from the various churches. New officers were appointed as follows:—Rev. T. H. Siddall, moderator; Rev. Edwin Crowell, secretary; Rev. D. T. Porter, corresponding secretary.

THE BOSTON FLYER SMASHED.—The Boston "flyer" on the Lehigh and Hudson railway ran into a freight train at Lake Grinnell at 4.30 Wednesday morning, near Belvidere, New Jersey, killing freight conductor Herrick. Two cars were burned up, the two engines derailed and thrown down an embankment. The fireman of the "flyer" was injured, but not seriously. None of the passengers were hurt.

FIRE BUG CONSPIRACY.—On Tuesday three arrests were made at Chicago in the cases of wholesale conspiracy to burn houses for the insurance thereon. Inspectors declare the plot extends over half a dozen states and the amount of money fraudulently realized will reach into hundreds of thousands. Plan, it is said, was to stock up stores with cheap goods, insure them for double their value, burn them and collect the insurance. Insurance adjusters, storekeepers, lawyers and real estate dealers are alleged to have been in the conspiracy.

BRITISH MINERS' RIOTS.—On Wednesday Mr. Herbert Asquith, home secretary, took occasion in the house of commons to severely criticize the attitude of Messrs Woods, Picard and Hardie, labor members of the house. Mr. Asquith enforced in strong terms his disapproval of the advice given, by the gentlemen referred to, to the striking coal miners. This advice, he declared, was leading the strikers astray on the functions of the government in suppressing riots. He urged that good sense and moderation should be exercised on both sides to end the strikes. Mr. Asquith announced that a special commission would be appointed to enquire into the deaths of the rioters who had been killed in conflicts with the troops and otherwise.

NEWS FROM THE VATICAN.—The Pope has sent a letter to Mgr. Satolli, the papal legate to United States, in which his Holiness treats of American religious questions. His Holiness gives expression to the satisfaction he feels at the union of the American clergy which has been completed through the efforts of Mgr. Satolli. On September 20th, the twenty-third anniversary of the occupation of Rome by Italian troops, the Pope will order an extraordinary collection throughout Italy for the St. Peter's pence fund. The collection will be ordered as a protest against the anti-church policy of the government. Signor Santa Maria, minister of justice and ecclesiastical affairs, has resigned his office. The reason for his retirement is that he is not in accord with the government's plans for reopening the conflict with the Vatican. In view of the increasing symptoms of hostility displayed by the government which are attributed to the pope's friendship toward France, the Vatican is again considering arrangements in regard to the pope's exile from Rome. It has already applied to Spain on the subject.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25 cents a box.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN JAPAN.—News received at San Francisco from Japan and China gives the following harrowing account of the flood in Fifu-Ken:—"The Nagragawa River began to rise about 5 p.m. on August 22, and at midnight it had risen ten feet. Many persons were drowned, and there is great suffering among the survivors. On the Sakalgawa eighty yards of the bank was destroyed, flooding seven houses, while the bursting of the Funchara bank put the whole of the Matsuye under water. The Gunjo burst its banks and carried away eleven houses, besides flooding two hundred others. The Isuho carried away twenty-five houses. The result of enquiries into the damage done by the floods is as follows: Embankments burst in sixty places, over 200 houses were carried away, and over one thousand persons drowned. At Yawatka, in Gunjo-Gun, a side of a mountain fell away on August 22, crushing over fifty persons to death. At Nara the Totsu-Gara burst its banks and caused the greatest flood since 1889. One hundred and fifty-four persons were drowned in the Gifu-Ken flood, and nearly thirty thousand persons are receiving relief. Advices from Saga state that dysentery is prevailing in that prefecture more fiercely than ever, the total number of cases being 2 358 and the number of deaths 477. At Wakayawa dysentery also prevails, there having been 2,463 cases and 416 deaths.

UNITED COUNTIES EXHIBITION.—The agricultural and industrial exhibition of the United counties of Pictou, Colchester, Cumberland and Antigonish was opened to the public at two o'clock Wednesday. The formal address of opening was delivered by Professor R. W. Shaw, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Professor Shaw's address was able and practical, and well suited to correct some of the errors of maritime provinces' farming. The learned gentleman said Nova Scotia had beautiful and diversified scenery, but better than that it was distinguished for its diversity of resources of the forest, sea, farm and mines. If an undue importance is attached to anyone of these to the neglect of others it tends to weaken rather than strengthen. Perhaps this is one reason why there are so many abandoned farms in this vicinity. Again the march of progress

has gone westward and the east has suffered thereby in its agricultural industry. To be successful the farmer must concentrate all his energies on farming. The farmer cannot afford to spend the summer on the farm and the winter in the lumber camp. He must be on the farm all the year. Impoverished farms are due to defective modes of tillage and improper rotation of crops. Continued cropping does not necessarily imply soil depletion, and instead of depletion there may be enrichment if proper rotation is observed. Clover, peas, vetches and lucerne have the marvellous power of abstracting nitrogen from the air and thereby enriching the plant food. The speaker regarded this discovery of scientists as the most important agricultural discovery of modern times. He urged the farmers of Nova Scotia to give more attention to sheep and cattle raising and to dairying. His interesting address was closed with an appeal for more education of the young men of the farming community. With educated farmers, well sustained agricultural exhibitions, well managed experimental stations and well equipped agricultural colleges, agriculture will surely prosper. Prof. J. H. Reid, of the same college, who is judging the horse exhibition, also delivered a brief address, as did Col. Blair, of the government farm at Nappan. Five hundred people were present to hear the opening addresses.

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Other Chemicals
are used in the
preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa



which is absolutely
pure and soluble.
It has more than three times
the strength of Cocoa mixed
with Starch, Arrowroot or
Sugar, and is far more eco-
nomical, costing less than one cent a cup.
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18 and 20 Duke Street,
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

JOHN MACKAY, F. W. DIMOCK,
Traveling Representative and Tea Taster, Broker.

SCOTT'S

ANOTHER MAN CURED.

This is to certify that I have had
RHEUMATISM in my back and
shoulders. I used only one bottle of

CURE

SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMA-
TISM, and it has cured me. I
recommend it to any one.

J. S. BENSON,
Steamer Cumberland.
September 26, 1889.

FOR RHEUMATISM.

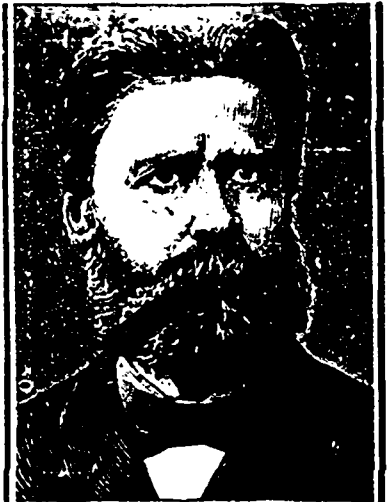
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Notice.

A gentleman, resident in the North of
England, with excellent opportunities of
advancing the interests of Canadian and
European traders, is open to act for same
as agent or otherwise. Apply A. K. M.,
office of this paper.

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

SKODA'S DISCOVERY is
King of Sarsaparillas.



I. M. HARMON.

Physicians and Nervines
BOTH FAILED!

NERVOUS PROSTRATION
Of Years' Standing

CURED BY SKODA'S!

GENTS:—Your President, Dr. G. C. Kil-
gore, will recall the fact that last June
when in the City Drug Store in your City,
I told him that on account of extreme
nervousness I had been unable to attend
to business for sev-
eral years, and
that I was then
resting from all labor—mental and
physical. I was trusting in Nature as
a last resort, as Physicians and Ner-
vines had utterly failed in my case.

At that time I was troubled with Ner-
vousness so badly that I could not sleep
an hour some nights. I would have a
crawling or creeping sensation in my
limbs, that was more unendurable than
any pain. My Brain
would feel **BETTER** than tired
and confused. If I tried
to think upon any subject for ten minutes.

Dr. Kilgore gave me six bottles of SKO-
DA'S DISCOVERY, and three boxes of
LITTLE TABLETS, telling me they would
greatly help me and he thought would
cure me.

I took the medicine according to di-
rections and have seen no symp-
toms of Nervousness
since taking the fourth
bottle. I sleep well.
Nerves are strong. Eat heartily,
and am well. I have told scores what
it has done for me. Respectfully yours,
Portland, Me. I. M. HARMON.

THE ONLY MEDICINE SOLD WITH A
GUARANTEE CONTRACT WITH EACH BOT-
TLE. TRY A COURSE (6 BOTTLES) AT
OUR RISK, IF NOT LITTLE BETTER
BOTTLES AND GET YOUR MONEY. PAY
ONLY FOR THE GOOD YOU RECEIVE.

SKODA DISCOVERY Co., Wolfville, N.S.

SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS,
Mild, Safe, Efficient. Far su-
perior to any pill. For Head-
ache and Liver Complaint
nothing can equal these Tab-
lets. With the DISCOVERY
they cure Rheumatism. 50 in
a box only 35 cts.

G. M. SMITH & CO.

New Autumn Goods.

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

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

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

WHERE HAVE THEY GONE TO?

Where have they gone to—the little girls,
With natural manners and natural curls?
Who love their dollies and like their toys,
And talk of something beside the boys?

Little old women in plenty I find,
Mature in manners and old of mind;
Little old girls who talk of their "beaux"
And wish each other in stylish clothes.

Little old belles who, at nine and ten,
Are sick of pleasure and tired of men,
Weary of travels, of balls, of fun—
And had no new thing under the sun.

Once in the beautiful long ago,
Some dear little children I used to know;
Girls who were merry as lambs at play,
And laughed and rollicked the livelong day.

They thought not at all of the "style" of their clothes,
They never imagined that boys were "beaux"—
"Other girls' brothers" and "mates" were they,
Splendid fellows to help them play.

Where have they gone to? If you see
One of them anywhere send her to me.
I would give a medal of purest gold
To one of those dear little girls of old,
With an innocent heart and open smile,
Who knows not the meaning of "flirt" or "style."

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

MISS MASON'S ATONEMENT.

(A Condensed Novel.)

Miss Mason had changed a great deal during the four years that had passed since she had seen Frank Felton. How well she remembered that last meeting! She shuddered to think of her own heartless coquetry. It was pure caprice that made her break the engagement. She had no complaint to make of him except that he was too devoted and submissive a lover. It was with real enjoyment that she told him she did not love him, and her silly, girlish pride was actually gratified when she saw how her words hurt him. She gloried in his writhings. Poor fellow! He was terribly cut up by it.

"Very well, Mae"—that had been her abbreviation of Mary in those frivolous days—"I will go away," he said. "You have broken my heart. I shall sail for India to-morrow, and while I hope I may never see your heartless face again I know that I shall never forget it. I shall never love another woman, and shall never marry. Perhaps it will please your hard, unfeeling heart to think in days to come, when you are happily married to a man who does not love you half as well as I do, that somewhere under the burning sun of Aëia is a man who, despite your cruelty, still loves you, and prefers solitude and your memory to association with any other woman. Good-by, Mae, and may heaven forgive you as readily as I do."

She had never seen him since until to-day, and this meeting was wholly accidental. She had changed. She was now a staid, philanthropic young woman, with a great deal of conscience. She eschewed frivolities and went in for woman's work at the World's Fair.

And he had changed, too. As she looked at his hollow chest, big eyes, sunken cheeks and dry lips, her conscience smote her. She had wrecked his happiness, and his faithful, unsatisfied soul had preyed upon his body until he was but a shadow of his former self.

He met her, she thought, with feverish excitement. She could see that the shock was almost too much for him. Her heart welled with pity, and pity is akin to love. A great resolve formed in her brain. "I will right the wrong I have done him," she thought.

Then, taking both his hands in hers—it embarrassed him terribly, poor fellow—she spoke. "Frank," she said, "when I sent you away I was a cruel, thoughtless girl. I did not realize what I was doing." She saw a wild gleam as of resurrected hope in his eyes. "But it is not too late for me to atone. Frank, dear Frank, forget the past—and let us be friends again. Let us be more than friends. I will reconsider my heartless action—" Frank was trying to speak, but she would not let him. "I will—"

Here Frank desperately interposed her. "My dear Miss Mason," said he, "I shall be delighted to renew our old friendship which terminated so dramatically. But now, instead of standing here in the hot sun, let us go in and find Mrs. Felton. I married Lord Cecil's daughter in Calcutta, you know, three months after I saw you last. And the twins—you must see the twins. Little rascals—they gave their poor poppie the measles. That's what make me look so rucky. Con o"

But Miss Mason fled.—N. Y. Press.

"THE HARVEST MOON.

Over fields that are ripe with the sweetness
That hides in the full-tasselled corn,
Over vineyards slow reaching completeness,
Dim purpling at dusk and at morn,
Shine down in thy silent splendor,
O moon of the year in her prime;
Beam soft, mother-hearted, and tender;
Earth hath not a holier time.

For the seed that slept long in the furrow
Hath awakened to life and to death;
From the grave that was oerment and burrow
Hath risen to passionate breath.
It hath laughed in the sunlight and starlight,
Hath thrilled to the breezes and the dew,
And fallen, to stir in some far night,
And all the old gladness renew.

O moon of the harvest's rich glory,
Thy banners outstare in the sky,
And under the moon write the story
That cries to the heavens for reply—
The story of work and endeavor,
Of burden and weakness and strength,
The story that goes on forever,
Through centuries dragging its length.

And thou ever stately and golden,
Thou moon of the latest year's prime,
What sight through thine eye hath beheld,
No grief to thy pathway may climb,
As over the fields that are reaped,
At evening and level and shore,
Thou pourest thy splendors that deepen
The rose and the silver of morn.

—Margaret E. Sawyer, in Harper's Bt. n

WOMEN AS STREET-CAR CONDUCTORS.

The oddest thing to be seen in Valparaiso is the female street-car conductor. The street-car managers of Chili have added another occupation to the list of those in which women may engage. The experiment was first tried during the war with Peru, when all the able-bodied men were sent into the army, and proved so successful that their employment has become permanent, to the advantage, it is said, of both the companies, the women and the public. The first impression of a woman with a bell punch taking up fares is not favorable, but the stranger soon becomes accustomed to this as to all other novelties, and concludes that it is not a bad idea after all. The female conductors are seldom disturbed in the discharge of their duties, and when they are, the rule is to call upon the policemen, who stand at every corner, to eject the obdurate passengers. The street-cars are double deckers, with seats upon the roof as well as within, and the conductor occupies a perch on the rear platform, taking the fare as the passenger enters. Street-car riding is a popular amusement with the young men about town. Fellows who make a business of flirting with the conductors are called "mosquitos" in local parlance, because they swarm so thickly around the cars and are so great a nuisance. The conductors, or conductresses, are usually young, and sometimes quite pretty, being commonly of the mixed race—of Spanish and Indian blood. They wear a neat uniform of blue flannel, with a jaunty Panama hat, and a many-pocketed white pinafore, reaching from the breast to the ankles, and trimmed with dainty frills. In these pockets they carry small change and tickets, whio hanging over their shoulders is a little shopping bag, in which is a lunch, a pocket handkerchief, and surplus money and tickets. Each passenger when paying his fare receives a yellow paper ticket, numbered, which he is expected to destroy. The girls are charged with so many tickets, and when they report at headquarters are expected to return for all that are missing, any deficit being deducted from their wages, which are £5 per month.—The Million.

NO SECRETS IN CHINA.

GOSSIP AMONG CONNECTIONS DOES MORE SERVICE THAN NEWSPAPERS.

"In China a 'private house' is unknown. Anyone can go anywhere, and if there is the least provocation he will do so." So says Rev. A. H. Smith, after many years of missionary service in that country. To shut the door is a bad sign. "What is going on within that he did not admit his fellow-townsmen?" people are likely to say. There are no newspapers, no objects of general and human interest to attract attention, and, as men and women must be interested in something, it is natural that they should be fond of neighborly gossip. From Mr. Smith's account of the matter it is plain how very little Chinese and Yankees have in common. Every Chinese has relatives beyond all count or remembrance. His wife has as many more. His married children add to the ever-widening circle. By the time he is 60 years of age a man is related to hundreds upon hundreds of individuals, each of whom is entirely conscious of the relationship and does not forget or ignore it. Not only do all members of this army of relatives feel themselves entitled to know all the details of one's affairs, but the relatives of the relatives—a swarm branching into infinity—will perhaps do the same. If a man is rich or a magistrate, they certainly will do it. One cannot make a business trip to sell watermelons, to buy mules, to collect a debt, of which everyone will not speedily know all that is to be known. Chinese memories are treasure-houses of everything relative to cash and dates. How much land each man owns, when it was acquired, when pawned and when redeemed, how much was expended at the funeral of his mother and at the wedding of his son, how the daughter-in-law is liked at the village into which she married, the amount of her dowry, what bargain was made with the firm that let the bridal chair, all these items and a thousand more everybody knows and never forgets. Though two men at a fair may do their bargaining with their fingers concealed in their capacious sleeves, it will go

hard if the neighbors do not discover the terms at least. There are no secrets in China. Everybody crowds in everywhere—if not in sight, then "behind the arras." Every one reads every despatch he can get at. He reads private letters in the same way.

"What!" he exclaims, "not let me see?"

No wonder the Chinese have an adage, "If you would not have it known that you do it, do not do it."

HE WAS HOPEFUL.

It was on a New York ferry boat. A middle-aged man sat reading his newspaper, when an old man who had been walking up and down with a bulging big satchel knocking against his leg at every step, stopped before him and asked:

'Is that to-day's paper you are reading?'

'I don't read papers two or three days old as a rule,' was the rather uncivil reply.

'Don't eh? I've knowed folks to read the Bible, which is considerably more'n two or three days old! However, I wanted to ask if there was any news from around Schoharie? My home's up thar, and I've been down to Tuckerton to visit my sister.'

'I haven't seen any,' was the reply.

'If anything had happened it would be in the papers, wouldn't it?'

'Possibly. Why don't you get one and see?'

'Cause I hev to wear glasses, and yesterday I lost the right eye out of my spectacles. An all-fired good pair they was, too. I wouldn't hev taken six shillin's fur 'em. The children was a playin' with 'em while I was takin' a nap, and I guess they punched the eye out and lost it in the door-yard. Nuthin' from Schoharie, eh?'

'I don't see anything. Did you expect anything to happen?'

'Waal, you can't allus tell what'll happen when you're gone, you know. One of the cows was actin' sorter queer when I left, and I shouldn't be surprised if it turned out to be a case of holler-horn. Bill was goin' to begin breakin' a colt next day after I left, and thar's no knowin' but what he might hev got kicked. Mebbe that's a pictur' of Bill as he looked afore he was kicked?'

'No! that's a picture of Uncle Sam.'

'Oh! I see! Looks a good deal like Bill, as nigh as I kin make out. Hain't bin no cyclones up my way?'

'No.'

'Lightnin' hain't struck anybody or anything?'

'No.'

'Say anything about tramps comin' along and burnin' any barns?'

'Not a word.'

'Jest afore I come away a naybor o' mine named Taylor bought an old biler an engine to saw wood with. Don't see anything about a biler explodin' and killin' a lot o' folk, do you?'

'Nothing. I think you'll find everything all right at home.'

'Waal, I hope so, but I dunno. I've bin gone a hull week, you know. When I left home the old woman was mad, Sarah was threatenin' to run away, and Sam and Bill was havin' a fight in the barnyard. Mebbe things is all right, but I sha'n't git over sweatin' out my collars and feelin' weak in the knees till I walk in on 'em. Much obliged to you, stranger. Mebbe my prayers hev been answered and everything is all right, though Sarah's red-headed and I'm a leetle shaky on hor.'—*Detroit Free Press.*

GUESTS KNEW IT ALL.

A guest in a mountain hotel, who had been studying the view for some time with a map, a compass and a field-glass, was unable to identify one large peak in the distance and asked the landlord what it was. The answer was, says the *New York Sun*: 'I never take sides in these matters. When I came here I knew, or thought I knew, every mountain in sight; but my guests never would agree with me, and would always get angry if I went to the support of some man whose observation agreed with mine, so of late years I have left them to fight it out among themselves.' 'But what peak do you think it is? 'Mount Killington.' 'It's too far south for that.' 'There you are, you see. Now, you really must allow me to know nothing about it.'

PRACTICAL FRENCH.

Two French teachers were discussing matters relative to their profession.

'Do your pupils pay up regularly on the first of each month?' asked one.

'No, they do not. I often have to wait for weeks before I get my pay, and sometimes I don't get it at all. You can't well dun the parents for the money.'

'Why don't you do as I do. I always get my money regularly.'

'How do you manage it?'

'It is very simple. On the first day of the month, if the money for lessons doesn't come, I give the following sentences to translate and write out at home: 'I have no money.' 'The month is up.' 'Hast thou any money?' 'Why hast thou not brought the money this morning?' 'Did thy father not give thee any money?' The next morning the money usually comes.'

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The first shipment of one hundred and fifty trunks from the new trunk factory at Amherst has been made.

P. M. Jenkins & Co., of New Glasgow, have removed to Halifax and opened up a general commission business.



Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon

of Piqua, O., says the Physicians are Astonished, and look at her like one

Raised from the Dead

Long and Terrible Illness from Blood Poisoning

Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon, a very intelligent lady of Piqua, Ohio, was poisoned while assisting physicians at an autopsy 5 years ago, and soon terrible ulcers broke out on her head, arms, tongue and throat. Her hair all came out. She weighed but 78 lbs., and saw no prospect of help. At last she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once improved; could soon get out of bed and walk. She says: "I became perfectly cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and am now a well woman. I weigh 128 lbs., eat well and do the work for a large family. My case seems a wonderful recovery and physicians look at me in astonishment as almost like one raised from the dead."

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Weakness of Body and Mind. Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Organs and Parts of Body. Absolutely un-failing Home Treatment—Benefits in a day. Mentions 150 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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CURES NERVOUS DEBILITY.

MALE OR FEMALE. Hundreds of bottles sold. Sent, expressage prepaid, on receipt of \$1.00.

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W. E. THOMPSON, Teacher of Commercial Law.

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STANFORD THE TAILOR,

Is showing an extra fine line of Goods suitable for the coming season.

INSPECTION INVITED,

COMMERCIAL.

There is very little change in the position of general trade in the Dominion. Of course there is ample room for improvement in briskness and the volume of business, but the feeling is healthy and a better tone is noted all round. This is, doubtless, due to a considerable extent to the improved financial conditions in the United States. Bankers and financial institutions still pursue a cautious policy, but there is a marked change in their willingness to make advances to meet the requirements of legitimate trade, and rates are somewhat easier on collaterals and satisfactory names. At this season of the year it is usual to scan the horizon to see what kind of weather is in store for the business mariner. While the outlook appears, on the whole, hopeful, the clouds have not entirely cleared away. The older Provinces have had a fairly good crop, which has been saved in excellent condition. Prices, however, are low, and when such is the case farmers indicate an inclination to hold on. This keeps money from circulating and retards business of all kinds. Accordingly wholesale men find that their remittances are not all that they would like or that they should be. How far the aftermath of the late financial depression in the United States will affect Canada it is difficult yet to say, but as that country is rapidly recovering, it seems as if we were to escape any serious consequences. In one respect we will be benefitted. The stocks of lumber in the yards there are low, and many of their lumbermen have expressed an intention to do little in the woods, so that Canada must be drawn upon for a large proportion of the lumber required. As this is the staple the demand for which is most liable to fluctuation, the outlook for this country is hopeful. On the other hand many Canadians who had crossed the border in search of employment are returning. We are glad to welcome them back, but with the approach of winter it is feared some of them will find it hard to obtain work and may become objects of charity. So far as the wholesale trade is concerned there is room for improvement. Retailers are buying carefully and in small lots for actual requirements only.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND CO., NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 16, 1893.—“During the past week there has been a continuation of the improvement in Wall Street interests, and a marked recovery in the tone and amount of business at large in all parts of the country. The restoration of the banks to something approaching a normal condition has contributed much towards the improvement; inasmuch as it has removed the money blockade, restored confidence in credits, renewed discounting and prepared the way to a general return of ease and low rates in money. The action of the House of Representatives on silver has made a still more important contribution towards the recovery of confidence, for it has given a strong assurance of the remedy of the evil from which all the derangements—monetary, financial and commercial,—have primarily arisen.

Unfortunately, the recovery is obstructed by the needless delay of the Senate in confirming the action of the House on silver repeal. For the ordinary purposes of trade, the strong assurances coming from the House and the probability of the Senate ultimately giving a like majority may be accepted as a sufficient guarantee of a moderate business, for trade obligations do not usually extend over a period longer than a few weeks or months. But with the larger operations of capital it is a different case. When outlays for large projects have to be provided for, those who are to advance the capital need to be assured that nothing will interfere to prevent the due payment of their loans, and when doubt exists as to the kind of money in which liquidation may be ultimately made, the capitalist refuses to lend until that radical doubt is removed. It thus comes to pass that the tactics of delay so resolutely persisted in by the Senate are inflicting upon the larger operations of finance and upon new undertakings of industry as complete a paralysis as has existed at any time since the depression set in. Equally is it holding in restraint the disposition of foreign capital to seek employment in this country, providing our money of account is made satisfactory. However much, therefore, business interests may owe to the prompt action of the House on the silver question, it owes it to the reckless trifling of the Senate that the recovery of confidence and of commercial activity is still very far from being complete, and that vast amounts of capital are held stagnant or but momentarily employed.

Another serious effect of the obstructive attitude of the minority of the Senate is that it is holding in suspense other measures in which the country is urgently interested. The action of Congress on the large prospective deficiency of revenue, upon the impending tariff legislation and upon measures necessary to provide a better elasticity in our currency system, is delayed to the detriment of business interests universally. While the country insists upon being finally exempted from the dangers connected with a depreciated silver currency, yet it does not overlook the fact that, when that source of currency supply is cut off, it is necessary that some other means of sustaining the volume of the circulating medium must be supplied, and, in view of our late experience of the effects of a currency famine, the people are not willing that such provision shall be postponed any longer than is really necessary. To deal with that measure, however, before the silver problem is disposed of would be to put in the hands of the silver minority the means of deferring legislation on silver purchases and of throwing the whole currency question into confusion. It may not be necessary to undertake at present any broad scheme of currency reform, but whatever has to be done must wait until the Senate has voted on silver.

It is true that, when confidence has been restored and the whole circula-

NOW WELL AND STRONG.

STIM.—It is my privilege to recommend B. B. B. For two years I was nearly crippled with an inflammatory disorder of the kidneys from which six bottles of B. B. B. entirely freed me. I am now well and strong and gladly recommend the B. B. Bitters which cured me after I had almost given up hope. EDWARD JOHNSON, Aberdeen, B. C.

tion has thereby been brought again into free activity, we shall find the supply of money equal to immediate requirements, and the more so as the new tariff policy will establish, from this time forward, a lower range of prices, which will proportionately reduce the amount of currency needed. But, notwithstanding that fact, it is to the last degree undesirable that our over expanding trade should be left to operate under a consciousness that there exists no legal provision for an increase in the amount of currency, and there are large sections of the country that would become restive under such a condition of things. It is not therefore to be expected that Congress will let the situation stand just where the suspension of silver purchases leaves it.

Just what Congress may choose to do in the circumstances does not yet appear. In some quarters there are plain indications of a disposition to initiate large measures of reconstruction. While that may become a positive necessity at some not distant period, yet a much more limited treatment would suffice for immediate requirements. If the National banks were allowed to issue notes up to the full face value of their bonds, that would bring out new issues of National bank notes which would more than satisfy immediate wants; and the country would have an interval for considering what should be the nature of future arrangements—a question upon which there has so far been very little intelligent discussion. Considering the many and serious questions that await the attention of Congress, it seems that this one might well be dismissed with this partial and transient treatment.”

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

	Week Previous		Weeks corresponding to		
	Sept. 11 week.	1893	1892	1891	1890
United States	300	379	143	246	167
Canada	36	27	18	33	30

DRY GOODS.—This week has witnessed a continuation of the improved movement noted last week. A considerable number of out-of-town buyers have been in making personal visits to the warehouses and have purchased in a fair way—the aggregate sales in this connection being quite large. Travellers have also been sending in good returns, and letter orders have been quite frequent enough to be satisfactory. Cotton goods continue firm, and woollens are also steady in tone. A feature in this connection is the demand for coarse tweeds and other lines of heavy woollens, while woollen underclothing has made up a large proportion of the recent business, the demand for it growing visibly during the recent colder spell. Remittances are fair for the season.

BREADSTUFFS.—The leading feature of the local flour trade is the continued dullness, being of a purely jobbing character and confined to current wants. As to the Montreal market the *Gazette* of that city says that the prices for flour have for some months past been lower than ever before. Dealers have been holding off in anticipation of still lower prices, but have evidently come to the conclusion that the market has at last reached rock bottom, the result being a marked improvement in the demand. One firm reports sales of about 6,000 bbls. in one day (14th), 1,700 bbls. being taken for Newfoundland alone at outside prices. While quotations cannot be changed, the market is really about 10c. higher all round. Our local oatmeal market is quiet, being confined to a fair local demand at steady prices, the light stocks keeping the market fairly firm. Stocks of feeding continue small. Owing to this scarcity the market continues firm.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market rules quiet, trade being confined to supplying a very small consumptive demand, but meats and lard are meeting with a fair enquiry, but prices are a shade easier. Canada short cut is firmer owing to a temporary scarcity. In Boston pork provisions are steady with the market unchanged. Trade is quiet. In beef little is doing, but it is claimed that prices are retained. Still the market favors the buyer. Mutton is dull and in full supply. Quotations are 1-1/2c. Choice spring lambs 8c. to 9 1/2c., common to good 6 1/2c. to 7c., poor and ordinary 5c. to 6c. The Chicago market has been dull, quiet and uninteresting. The Liverpool market has shown rather more animation, but quotations have not been altered.

BUTTER.—The local butter market is steady and moderately active. The demand is of the usual average, and choice lots bring outside figures in small lots. In Montreal the butter market is not brisk, but holders manifest a more confident feeling. For creamery 21c. is being bid by exporters, although they say the margin is close at this price, this being, of course, for August stocks, while in July some Ontario creamery sold at 20c. In Western dairy there is not much doing for export, the local market being devoted to it, and the same remark applies in the case of townships dairy. In Toronto butter continues scarce and is wanted. For choice dairy tubs, crocks and pails, jobbers are paying as a rule, 18c. and getting 20c. to 21c. for mixed lots, all store picked, they are paying 16c. and selling at 17c. to 19c. Dairy pound rolls are being taken by jobbers at 22c. to 23c. and 25c. is the ruling figure that they are getting from retailers. The Boston butter market is firm, but trade is not lively. The English butter markets continue dull under a slack demand and a fairly good supply which is usual at this season of the year.

CHEESE.—There is nothing to report concerning the local cheese market. The consumptive demand is small, and factory men are careful not to break prices by sending more stock than can be readily placed. It is understood that very considerable quantities are held by the makers, who confidently anticipate bigger prices later on. In Boston cheese is steady with the

DAME EXPERIENCE

Has convinced many that to use any of the substitutes offered for the only sure-pan and painless cure is attended with danger. Get always and use none other than Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, for more producing substitutes are offered just as good as Putnam's Corn Extractor. Safe, sure, painless.

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market not changed. Northern full creams 8 1/2c. to 9 1/2c.; fair 8c. to 8 1/2c. Liverpool is cabled at 46s. 6d. for white, and 47s. 6d. for colored.

GREEN FRUIT.—The importations of green fruit to this market continue to be large, as compared with previous seasons, and the demand is brisk. Of course the variety of fruits is being curtailed as the season advances, but oranges, lemons, pears, bananas and grapes are coming in freely and meet ready sale. There is certainly considerable loss in quantity in handling this description of "perishable goods," but by large and frequent arrivals the prices are kept within the reach of everybody, and this fact keeps up a steady and healthy trade.

DRIED FRUIT.—Business in this line still runs backward in so far as wholesale transactions are concerned. The impression prevails among buyers that prices are going to be low and in consequence they are holding off. The fact appears to be that the market in new fruit has not settled down to a steady basis yet. Known shippers of off-stalk Valencia raisins are quoting 15s. for firsts and 13s. 6d. to 14s. for seconds, but brands of less repute have been offered as low as 11s. for seconds. In currants quotations vary quite as much as they do on raisins, some houses quoting quite low, while others refused to talk business at any such figures. As far as we can gather 10s. to 10s. 6d. cost and freight, represents the basis for most of the business that is doing now on account of direct steamers. With regard to a reliable spot quotation it is hard to give, but the general belief is that prices will rule exceptionally low during the ensuing season.

SUGARS.—The improved demand for sugars noted last week has been maintained and business in this line has been fairly brisk. Granulated, particularly, is reported to be selling well. The movement is, however, principally confined to small lots. Although 5 1/2c remains as the quotation for granulated it is stated that at times, for sizeable lots, this figure is shaded. Jobbers are reported to be active buyers, while refiners are firm as to prices. Late telegraphic advices state that raws are advancing rapidly. Willett & Gray's Weekly Statistical, New York, says:—"After a period of inactivity and light receipts, the refiners re-entered the market and took considerable supplies of raws for importers' stocks here, at full prices last paid. These purchases, with near-by Cuba, Beet and Java sugars, secured in producing countries, will sufficiently replenish the refiners' diminishing stocks for the time being. Indications point to a continued large demand for refined sugars, which will require good supplies of raws to meet before the end of the present campaign. Available sugars are not excessive, and, with Europe remaining firm in expectation of no increase in the new Beet crop, we may look for steady if not improving prices in the near future. Cuba is firmer after the recent forced sales, which are reported to include 160,000 bags Centrifugals, 96 degrees, at equivalent of 3 1/2c. c. & f., and 20,000 bags 95 degrees at 3 1/2c. c. & f. Holders are now asking 3 1/2c. for the remaining stock which amounts to about 100,000 tons available for the United States. Financial matters in the island have materially improved lately." As to refined the report continues:—"The week has been an eventful one in this market. The renewed confidence in business circles generally throughout the country gave a start to the demand, which is usually heavy at this time, and, in consequence of the smaller production at New Orleans, Philadelphia and Boston, due to lack of supplies of raws, an enormous business has been done at New York. The concentration of the great demand at one point has necessarily resulted in delays of shipments, causing much inconvenience to the grocer, who, however, would and should have supplied themselves in Aug., but for the financial troubles then existing. Much improvement is promised soon, as the railroads, which have not been providing sufficient cars, are arranging to greatly facilitate the deliveries at once. The surplus stocks of refined have been practically exhausted and increased meltings will result. New Orleans has already increased its output and Philadelphia and Boston will soon follow. It is significant that the business, while very large in the aggregate, is made up of moderate orders in each case, which shows that the grocers are not buying on speculation, but only to supply immediate needs, and that the demand is likely to continue. Under existing circumstances it is most desirable that prices should be held steady, and the indications are that no important change will be made for the present."

TEAS.—The tea market is very quiet just now, and no new features have been developed during the past week. The demand for Japan is fairly active at 16c. to 18c. for low grade, 19c. to 25c. for medium and 30c. to 35c. for fine. A nice business is also reported in medium and low grade blacks at 25c. to 30c. for the former and 16c. to 18c. for the latter. New seasons Indian teas are reported as showing excellent value. Buyers are again beginning to show an interest in both Indian and Ceylon teas.

COFFEE.—There has been a little better demand on the local market for coffees at unchanged prices. Owing to the troubles in Brazil the market generally has been somewhat unsettled. The results last week on the New York market for Brazil grades was, on the whole, satisfactory. Buyers manifested some of the old time caution, but furnished more trade and submitted to a gradual advance in the line of cost. Speculation, however, was slow and cautious and new ventures rare.

FISH.—The local fish market has exhibited no new features this week. No mackerel and few herring are being taken along our shores. Cod, hake, cusk, haddock and other deep-sea fish are taken in considerable quantities on the adjacent banks, and reports from vessels that are trying their fortunes on the Newfoundland banks are fairly satisfactory. Still it seems certain the catch of 1893 will be a small one. The stocks now held by our fish-shippers are quite light as compared with even those of previous seasons, but in the absence of an outside demand of any volume prices continue to

be depressed. A Toronto report says that quite a change has taken place in the fish market there during the past week. Large quantities of salt fish are being received. No half-bbls. of Labrador herring are being received, all lots coming in being in full barrels. Quotations are:—Labrador herring \$1.50 per bbl.; shore herring \$2.75 per bbl.; Digby herring 11c. to 12 1/2c.; salt mackerel in bulk 10c. per lb. At Boston the latest sales of mackerel were \$15.20 for large 3's and \$11 for small and tinkers. The jobbers are quoting at—Medium 3's \$13.60, large 3's \$13; now 2's \$14 to \$15; autumn caught 2's \$18 to \$20; extra 1's \$18 to \$22; bloater 1's \$30. The catch of mackerel has not improved. The codfish market is looking rather better. Jobbers are quoting large dry bank \$5.25 to \$5.50, medium \$4.20; large pickled bank \$5.25 to \$5.50, medium \$4; large shore and Georges \$5.75 to \$6. Some choice split herring are selling at \$5 to \$5.50; fancy Cape Breton Lerring (new) \$7 to \$7.25; Nova Scotia large split \$5 to \$5.50; Bay shore \$3.50 to \$4.25; round shore \$4 to \$4.25. In Gloucester, Mass., receipts continue light for the season, which will close with a very small stock on hand. The expectation for an improved mackerel catch over last year has not been realized, and indications point to a smaller output of codfish than usual. With a fair demand on a rising market the outlook for a good winter trade is encouraging. Quotations are—New Georges codfish, \$5.50 for large and \$4.50 for small; Bank \$4 to \$4.13; shore \$5 and \$4 for large and small; dry bank \$3.50 to \$4.50; cured cusk \$3.75; haddock \$2.50; heavy salted pollock \$2.75.

ARE YOU NERVOUS,

Are you all tired out, do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve, mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES. Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants.

Table with columns for GROCERIES, BREADSTUFFS, and HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS. Includes items like Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Flour, and various fruits with their respective prices.

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

Table for FISH and PROVISIONS. Lists items like Mackerel, Herring, Beef, Pork, Lard, and various meats with prices.

Table for BUTTER AND CHEESE. Lists items like Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, Canadian Township, and various cheeses with prices.

Table for SALT. Lists items like Factory Filled, Fine Liverpool, and various salt grades with prices.

WORTH READING.

M. R. WM. McNEE, of St. Ives, Ont., had eleven terrible running sores and was not expected to recover, all treatment having failed. Six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters completely restored him to health. Druggist Sanderson, of St. Mary's, Ont., certifies to these facts.

A WILD PROXY.

BY MRS. W. K. OLIFFORD.

(Continued.)

'Of course,' said Merreday when he was consulted the next morning. 'Train from Victoria to Dover, stay there. can't sweep your bride along as if she were a locust cloud. Next morning cross to Calais, lunch at the buffet on cold chicken and overcharge, go on to Paris: a little quiet hotel in the Rue St. Roch, affected by the retiring and intellectual. Three days there, drive her to the Bois, and tire her out at the Louvre; but she won't show it, being newly married and anxious to live up to you. Then on to Lucerne—scenery and solitude, if you can get the latter in Switzerland, or St. Gothard, if you want to go to the Italian lakes. Marseilles, of course, if you like; but you will find it grilling; in that case take train at Paris down France, lunch at Fontainebleau, sentiment in the forest: on to Dijon, and stay. This will give an historical interest to your honeymoon, for at Dijon they have a monument to the one trophy taken by the French in the German war; it was taken by Garibaldi's son in a fog, but that is no matter. On to Avignon, palaces of the Popes and the River, then to Marseilles, old port, Cannegiore, and high salutin'. Crawl along the edge of the Mediterranean to Genoa. Let's look up the trains at once.'

'We can do that later at Paris.'

'I mean the train on the day. Now, then, here's Bradshaw. Victoria, that's the best way to Dover—4.30, that's about the time for you—fast train. Dover 6.42, loads of time for dinner.'

'Yes, that'll do very well, let me look,' said Halstead, and he made a note of the time.

'Good Lord,' thought Merreday, 'he can't even remember the time of that train going without putting it down', and then he went on aloud, 'I'll arrange you comfortably, old man, get your tickets, register your luggage half an hour before, drop a line to the Lord Warden and to the Paris hotel for rooms—it makes things more leisurely as you go along, and I pride myself on turning my man off neatly. I have ordered a bouquet for Nell.'

'I'm so glad you thought of calling her Nell; it suits her better than Helen.'

'Of course it does,' Merreday answered. 'Besides, you don't want to feel as if you were an ancient Greek going about with a future statue. I put her up to calling you Lal too, and lots of other things; told her to treat you with a little less reverence: I believe she thinks matrimony a new religion, she takes you so respectfully. Now, if she were engaged to me—'

'But you see she's not,' said Halstead, a little distantly.

'Rather a pity for her,' thought Merreday; she would find it more lively if she were. 'What are you going to give her for a wedding present. Made up your mind?'

'No, I've not thought of it yet.'

'By George! talk of being engaged, you behave as if you hadn't even been christened; how you are going to get married I don't know. Rather wish you hadn't been in such a hurry. I thought of proposing to her myself.'

'Perhaps she wouldn't have had you,' said Halstead, who didn't much like this sort of a joke. 'I thought you were rather inclined that way when you sent those flowers.'

So they hurried on. 'Well, you ought to be proud of her.'

'I am.'

'May the Lord reward you for it, said Merreday, solemnly. Then he continued: 'I'm going down to my banker now. By the way, you'll want some circular notes for Thursday for this precious honeymoon of yours.' He walked down Grosvenor Place thinking. 'It's lucky for him that he's marrying a girl of twenty; she would have found him pretty slow if she'd been five years older, I can tell him.' He hailed a hansom and drove on. 'I believe he was jealous at my liking Nell. I wish I could wake him up, what a lark it would be.' A little bitterness came into his heart. He was arranging everything, he was in uproarious spirits, and enjoying himself immensely, but all the time he knew that had the chance been given him he could have loved his cousin's *fiancée* better than he would ever love any other woman on earth, and to have married her—the very thought of it made his heart leap. Well, it didn't matter, he would laugh it out to the end. 'But, my God! if she'd been mine!' and he ground his teeth. 'She will find life a little more cut and dried with him than she would have found it with me.'

CHAPTER V.

Mr. Lambert was not very well on the wedding day. He managed to give the bride away and to sit by her at the *déjeuner*; but afterwards he crept away to lie down, telling Helen to come and see him before she started on her wedding journey. For the rest it was a glorious day: the sun blazed, the air was still, and all Queen's Gate was pleasantly excited. The bridegroom looked tall and picturesque as he stood by the altar rails. Now and then looking down the aisle he gave a little dreamy nod to someone he knew that made half a church full of hearts beat quicker. Merreday was wilder than ever, though he managed to look discreetly grave as he

stood by Halstead's side whispering ridiculous directions. 'When the bride comes,' he said, 'you advance a step to meet her. Some bridegrooms kiss their bride's hand, but this is often very embarrassing, for she may be holding her veil as well as carrying her bouquet. But he always whispers something appropriate when she arrives. It must only be one word—'darling,' for instance, or 'sweetest,' by which time the bridesmaids will have advanced. If you can't speak because you feel like an idiot, just keep your eyes turned down on her, that rounds off the moment before the parson begins. The seventeenth man I saw through at this business said 'golly' when his bride appeared, but it wasn't a success.'

'I shall say something to you soon that will amaze you——' began Halstead.

'She is coming and she looks splendid,' Merreday whispered excitedly; 'walks like an empress. If you'd only drop down dead, Lal, I'd cover up your corpse and marry her in a moment before she found out the difference.'

'Oh, if your gabble would cease,' Halstead exclaimed in a whisper. Luckily circumstances obliged it to do so.

Lal looked at his bride half in wonder as they drove back to the house, and kissed the edge of her veil.

'I can't believe it yet,' he said; 'it seems too good to be true.'

Weddings are much alike; and this one showed no difference.

'You must leave here at four,' Merreday said—he had sobered down a little by this time—and you'll be in heaps of time. I shall get there half-an-hour before to register the luggage and secure you—a compartment to yourselves, and then my offices as best man come to an end.'

'Thank God,' thought Halstead.

He was at Victoria by a quarter to four. He registered the luggage, took the tickets, and secured the carriage.

'The train is altered to day, sir,' said the porter. 'July 1st, it goes now at 4.20.'

'By Jove!' thought Merreday, 'it will be a pretty business if they don't come in time. They would have to dangle round for an hour, and that idiot Lal would look bored, as he did just now. I wonder if he'll fall asleep in the train. I'll bet he buys a couple of evening papers.'

He went outside the station, but there was not a sign of them. Back to the platform, and up and down by the bookstall.

'Oh! Nell, Nell,' he muttered, 'to think you are going off with that lukewarm dreamer, who will never love you as he should.'

It was a quarter past four.

'My stars! they are late,' his wild spirits flashed back with a sudden desire to do something startling, 'I wish I could bolt with her and leave him gasping. Lord! how they would stand stock-still with astonishment.'

He laughed aloud at even the thought of it, and his eyes danced with mischief.

Eighteen minutes past four: he was getting excited.

Suddenly he saw them appear through one of the entrances. They were talking excitedly together, and looked flustered and hurried, as if something had happened. He rushed forward.

'Here, Frank,' said Halstead, 'take charge of Nell for a moment; there's been a collision outside. We were nearly smashed up. I fear the coachman is badly hurt; I must see to him for a moment.'

In a moment he had gone.

Nell crossed to Merreday. There was a soft grey wrap over her arm, a little bunch of roses in her hand. She looked enchanting; a mad idea flashed through him; but he fought it.

'Stay,' he said, putting his hand on her arm. 'Stay where you are for a moment, I must go after him. You'll lose your train. There's hardly a moment.'

He left her standing on the platform, and rushed after Lal. There was a crowd outside. Halstead was there, calmly giving directions. With almost frantic despair Merreday seized his arm.

'Never mind these people; come away,' he said.

'Wait a bit,' Lal answered calmly, 'I wish you'd stay with Nell.'

'Never mind anything that has happened here,' Merreday entreated, trying to ward off the fiend that was whispering to him, 'You'll be late, come away.' Halstead pulled out his watch and looked at it. It was a last straw.

'I must see to this poor chap,' he said slowly, there are eleven minutes before the train goes, I'll be there in five. Go and take care of Nell.'

'Come now,' Merreday said, desperately once more.

'No,—in five minutes; go to Nell.'

'I will,' the other answered, between his teeth, 'the gods have decreed it. Without another word he turned and ran back to the platform. She was waiting. He seized her hand, and as he did so the scent of the roses she carried swept across his face: that remembrance stayed with him forever afterwards.

'Come,' he said, excitedly; 'it's all right. I'll explain,' and still holding her hand, he ran with her through the barrier, which was closed with a bang behind them—along the platform, and almost pushed her into the carriage he had secured.

'Oh, but Lal——,' she cried, in astonishment, all but jumping out again, but Merreday prevented her.

'It's all right. He's coming,' he said. 'I'll explain,' and jumped in. As he entered, the train started. He leant out of the window, and beckoned a porter.

LOOKED LIKE A SKELETON.

GENTLEMEN, Last summer my baby was so bad with summer complaint that he looked like a skeleton. Although I had not much faith in it, I took a friend's advice and tried Dr. Fowlers Extract of Wild Strawberry. He soon got better. I truly believe it saved his life.

Mrs. HARVEY SIZES, Hillsborough, N. B.

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'Here! Tell Mr. Halstead—you'll find him in the carriage accident outside—that I'll wire to him, care of book-stall, from the first stoppage.'

He threw the man a sovereign in his excitement, thinking quickly, as he did so, that it was a good thing he had filled his pockets that morning, with the idea that Lal would want some loose cash.

'But what does it mean?' asked Helen, astonished and bewildered, as she almost fell back on to a seat. He turned and looked at her, and for a moment was speechless at his own audacity.

'It's all right,' he said, recovering himself, 'the man's a good deal hurt. Lal wants to see him picked up, and will follow by the next train.' He put his head against the side of the carriage and laughed out with sheer implish mischief. 'Oh, to think that I have come—that I have been sent off with the bride, it's too droll, Nell.'

She stood up again in the middle of the carriage and looked at him, still with a bewildered expression on her face, wondering if he were mad, and what he meant.

'It's all right,' he said soothingly, 'he'll come on; don't be unhappy. You see he had to go with the man, and he didn't want to keep you dangling on the platform, so he thought I had better take you on and wait for him at the other end. He'll be there in a couple of hours, and I'll take care of you.'

She swallowed down her disappointment as best she could. It was no use making a fuss, she thought; it was very kind of Lal to see after the man who was hurt, and it was horrid of her to mind. She wished he had let her wait, even on the platform: she had thought that it would be so lovely to have the quiet railway journey with him after the excitement of the wedding, that it would rest her, and that he would hold her hands and look down at her face and say just the little short things he always said, while now and again they looked out together at the green country side. It was such a strange thing to start on her honeymoon with somebody else. Frank subsided a little, he grew thoughtful, and stared keenly out of the window, but evidently he did not see an inch of the ground they passed. He looked pale and eager. He had been very good all these past weeks, she thought, and perhaps she ought to be grateful to him, not only for all the trouble he had taken then, but for taking care of her now. Of course, since Lal had thought it better that she should go on she would try not to be disappointed, she almost felt as if she ought to say something; but she was too much surprised yet to put any words together.

The train was slackening to get into Herne Hill. Merreday jumped out almost before it stopped, made enquiries of the porter, and, rushing to the telegraph office, asked for a couple of forms. 'Oh, what madness,' he thought; 'Oh, ye gods, that I should have thought of it.' He stopped a minute to pull himself together, then filled up a form for Halstead:—

'Safe at Herne Hill, look for us in hotel beyond the station, thought it better to come on.'

'It'll take him a considerable time to pitch on the hotel, especially the way he does things, he won't be able anyhow now to get on to Dover till 9.30, that will be 7.15 from here; and as we shall be there half an hour before he starts he shall have another wire to cheer him up.'

He wrote another telegram, gave it in and rushed back to the railway carriage. 'It's much better to do a thing tremendously than to half do it,' he thought, 'it's the tremendously that carries one through.' He burst into a torrent of merry talk about the wedding, as the train moved off again, he laughed and told her a dozen little incidents that she naturally had not noticed. He broke out into the refrain of a song once, from sheer brimming over of spirit. She could not help being amused; besides, she could not well sit in a corner and cry for her bridegroom. The journey was not dull in spite of the disappointment. Frank was so ridiculous, it was impossible to help laughing, and so she managed to talk to him a little, and tried to forget the disappointment in her heart and the strangeness of her company.

As they went into the Lord Warden Hotel, Merreday asked if there were any letters or telegrams for Halstead. One was handed to Nell, she looked at her own new name with a smile, while a curious expression came into Merreday's eyes. She gave a little cry as she read it. It said:—

'Go on to Paris by night boat with Merreday; will follow in the morning. Have a good time.'

'I don't want to go on,' she flashed.

'That's awkward. I think we had better.'

'I won't.'

'Well, of course, you'll do as you like, but I believe you were married this morning; it's rather too soon to begin fighting your husband.'

'Why can't I wait here?' she asked indignantly.

'I expect Lal thinks we might be spotted, and it would look rather odd. He is a chap who doesn't like to be laughed at, you know.'

She considered for a moment.

'Very well,' she said in a low voice, 'I'll go.'

'Sensible woman!' To be called a woman made her feel quite married. 'We'll have a comfortable little dinner, a walk after it, and then enjoy the voyage across—if we can. Go into the dining-room and take possession of a table at once.'

There was an authoritative air about Merreday, when he chose. She found some comfort in it, and obeyed helplessly.

HOW TO GET A "SUNLIGHT" PICTURE.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man") to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising, and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market and it will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

Merreday went into the hall and wrote a telegram to Halstead, who, of course, was kicking his heels at Herne Hill:—

'Thought it better to bring Nell on; enjoying it immensely. Ordered on excellent dinner.'

'I think that is calculated to astonish him considerably. By the time he overtakes us, he will have some notions about looking after his own. I must be mad—stark, staring lunatic. Never mind, it's the most brilliant entertainment I ever had in my life,' and he entered the dining-room where Nell was waiting. He prided himself on being able to order an appropriate meal for any occasion, and he determined that, considering the means at his disposal, he would do himself justice.

She looked better after her glass of iced Heidsieck. By the time she was peeling a peach she was almost in good spirits. After all, she was young and unsophisticated, and the excitement of travel was round her, and it felt still more married-womanlike to be dining with Frank without a chaperon. She half liked the feeling of importance it gave her.

'Nell,' he said, 'this is the first *tele-a-tote* meal we have ever had together. It is strictly proper, you know, and highly orthodox. You are a married woman, and we are relations now—cousins; rather cut-and-dried, of course, but excellent, considering the proprieties. Wouldn't matter if we went to the North Pole together; though I trust, if we go so far, that it will be in another direction, and to a warmer climate.' He thought—'I should say it will be very warm indeed, as far as I am concerned—'

He got up from the table quickly, for his quick eye had seen a telegram in the hand of the waiter, who was bringing two cups of coffee. He opened it without Nell seeing what he was about.

'You meant well, but I wish you had left it alone. Bring Nell to meet me at the station,' ran Halstead's telegram. He scrunched it up in his hand, went into the hall and wrote a note:

'Dear Lal—I have taken Nell for a little expedition. If you don't find us when we arrive have a smoke till we come.'

He addressed it, and gave directions that it should be given to Mr. Halstead on his arrival at half-past nine. He thought, 'If you have a smoke till we come it will be a good long one. This game is very exhilarating, but I wish I knew how it was going to end. It strikes me that the only thing to do now is to flee before the wrath to come.'

He went back to the table and finished his coffee.

'It's a lovely night,' he said. 'Let's go for a stroll. We needn't come back here again, we will go straight on board.' The luggage of course had been registered through.

(To be Continued.)

A Gentleman

Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For



20 years past, my wife and I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed, white, or bald. When asked how our hair has retained its color and fullness, we reply, 'By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor—nothing else.'

"In 1868, my affianced was nearly bald, and the hair kept falling out every day. I induced her to use

Ayer's Hair Vigor, and very soon, it not only checked any further loss of hair, but produced an entirely new growth, which has remained luxuriant and glossy to this day. I can recommend this preparation to all in need of a genuine hair-restorer. It is all that it is claimed to be."—Antonio Alarrun, Bastrop, Tex.

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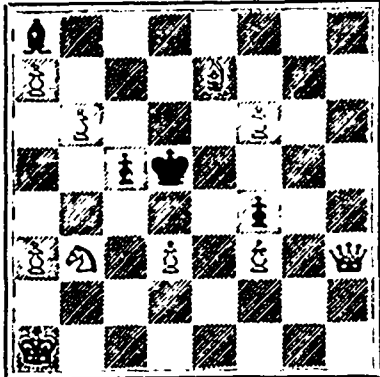
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CHESS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 199.
P-Q4, etc.

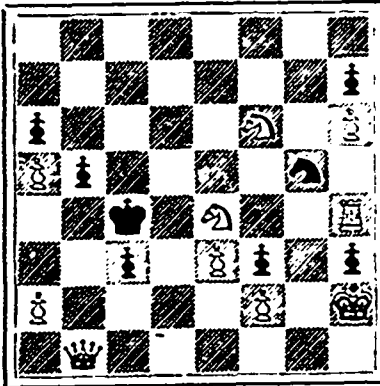
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 200.
Q-QKt4.

PROBLEM 203.
Black 4 pieces.



White 10 pieces.
White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM 204.
Black 8 pieces.



White 10 pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME 183.

Played in Dublin between Messrs. J. F. Lee and two of the foremost Irish players. Mr. Lee, who is now giving exhibitions throughout the United States, is one of the leading English masters, ranking a little below Blackburne, Mason, et al.

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|---------------|----------------|
| BLACK. | WHITE. |
| LEE. | ALLIES. |
| 1 Kk1-B3 | P-KKt3 |
| 2 P-K4 | B-Kt2 |
| 3 P-Q4 | P-Q3 |
| 4 B-Q3 | B-Kt5 |
| 5 P-B3 | P-K4 |
| 6 B-K3 | Kt-K2 |
| 7 QKt-Q2 | Castles |
| 8 P-KR2 | B-K3 |
| 9 Kt-Kt5 | B-Q2 |
| 10 Q-Kt3 | P-QKt3 |
| 11 B-QB4 | Q-Ktq |
| 12 P x P | B x KP |
| 13 P-B4 | B-KB3 |
| 14 Castles KR | Kt-B3 |
| 15 QR-Ksq1 | Kt-R4 |
| 16 Q-B2 | Kt x B |
| 17 Kt x Kt | B-QKt4 |
| 18 P-QKt3 | Q-B3 |
| 19 B-Q4 | B x Kkt |
| 20 P x B | B x Kt |
| 21 P x B | Q x BP |
| 22 Q-B2 | Kt-B3 |
| 23 B-B6 | Q-B1 |
| 24 R-K3 | QR-Ksq |
| 25 K-Rsq | Kt-Qq |
| 26 Q-Kt3 | Kt-K3 |
| 27 P-KR41 | Kt-E2 |
| 28 B-Q4 | K-R4 |
| 29 Q-B21 | Q-B5 |

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|-------------|-------------|
| 30 P-Kt4 | P-QB4 |
| 31 P x Kt | P x B |
| 32 BP x P | Q x QP |
| 33 Q-B3 | P-Q4 |
| 34 R-Qsq | P x KP |
| 35 Q-K2 | Q-K4 |
| 36 P-R6 | P-B4 |
| 37 R-Q7 | R-B2 |
| 38 Q-B41 | Q-K3 |
| 39 Q x Q | R x Q |
| 40 R-Q8ch | R-Bq |
| 41 R-Q7 | R-QBsq |
| 42 R-Kt7ch | K-Rsq |
| 43 R x QRP | P-B5 |
| 44 R-QB3! | R fr K3-Ksq |
| 45 R x R1 a | R x R |
| 46 R-K7 | P-K6 |
| 47 K-Kt2 | R-B7ch |
| 48 K-Bsq | K-Ktq |
| 49 R-K8ch! | K-B2 |
| 50 R-Kk8 | P-L6 |
| 51 R x Pch | K-K3 |
| 52 K-Ktq | R-KKt7ch |
- Resigns.
a R-K7 should have been played.

MINING.

Mineral samples sent to Post Office Box 425, Truro, accompanied by a fee of one dollar, will be submitted to a preliminary examination and slight test of contents. The results will be communicated to senders of samples, and if full assays are deemed advisable, they will be notified and instructed as to amount of fees to be remitted.

A SUIT AGAINST THE DOMINION COAL COMPANY AND OTHERS.

We regret to have to note this week that a suit has been entered against the Dominion Coal Company, H. M. Whitney and Kidder, Peabody & Co. As to the merits of the case we can express no opinion, but we regret the litigation on general grounds. Vexatious law suits have been the bane of mining in this province, and in the past many capitalists have been driven away by legal proceedings. In fact we have been met when abroad by the very erroneous assertion that if a really good mine is secured in Nova Scotia the owner is certain to be harassed, and his profits diminished by all kinds of legal complications. "We buy mines not law suits" was the brief telegram with which an important sale of a gold mine was a few years ago brought to an end, and no worse report against a mining country can go abroad than that litigation is likely to follow the investment of capital therein. Under the most favorable circumstances it is most difficult to interest capitalists in mining enterprises, and anything that tends to drive them away is to be deplored. Below we give a summary of the plaintiff's claim:-

Hon. R. L. Weatherbee, one of the justices of the supreme court of Nova Scotia, by his solicitors, Russell & Ross, has entered an action in the supreme court at Halifax against the Dominion coal company, described as of Little Glace Bay in the county of Cape Breton, Henry M. Whitney of Boston, and Kidder, Peabody & Co., of Boston. The writ is dated 11th September, 1893. In his statement of claim the plaintiff states that his claim is against the defendant, H. M. Whitney, for damages for breach of contract or agreement for the sale by the plaintiff to the defendant of certain coal mining areas and property at Bridgeport, county of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. The claim is also against said defendant for specific performance of the said contract or agreement.

The claim against the defendants mentioned in the first paragraph is as a bondholder and shareholder of the said company for damages for alleged fraudulent misrepresentations of the sale of certain bonds, preferred stock or shares, and common stock or shares of the said company, and for loss and damages said to be occasioned by such misrepresentation.

The claim against the defendants, H. H. Whitney and the Dominion Coal company (limited), is also as a shareholder and bondholder of the company for a declaration that \$13,500,000, or thereabouts, of the common stock of the said company, said to be issued without consideration to the said defendant, H. M. Whitney, or his nominees, as fully paid up stock in the D. C. Co. (limited), is not fully paid up stock, and that the same was illegally and fraudulently issued by the company to said defendant (H. M. W.) and that the said defendant may be declared liable to pay to the said company the amount of the par value of the said stock or in the alternative that the said issue of stock may be declared illegal, null and void and may be set aside and cancelled.

The plaintiff's claim is also against said defendant for damages for alleged false and fraudulent representations whereby the plaintiff is said to have been fraudulently induced to refrain from selling and disposing of certain coal mining areas in Cape Breton and from applying to the legislature of Nova Scotia for power and privileges respecting the working and operation thereof.

The plaintiff's claim against H. W. Whitney is for a declaration that the plaintiff is a partner with H. M. Whitney in the purchase of certain coal mining areas in Cape Breton and in profits arising from the said purchase and for all necessary repairs.

It is understood that Borden, Q. C., has been retained as counsel, with Russell & Ross by the plaintiff, and that the defendants will be defended by Ross, Sedgewick & McKay, and Pearson, Forbes & Covert.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Damas Touquoy, the very popular owner of the Moose River gold mine, which has made its name by the regularity of its yields of gold babies, left on the Canadian Pacific for Vancouver on Saturday last. Mr. Touquoy will be absent some two months, and will visit the World's Fair at Chicago, Banff and other places of interest.

OLDHAM.—The strike made by Mr. Reeves, on his property in this district, is a very important one; the new lode being from five to six inches thick and showing gold.

MEMRAMOOK GOLD MINE.—The Memramook Gold Mining Co. held a special meeting at Dorchester Thursday afternoon last in the Weldon House. About fifty of the prominent stockholders were present. J. B. Neilly was appointed chairman. The chief subject for which the meeting was called was whether they should instruct the contractor to put in a fifty stamp mill. When this question was brought up for consideration a good deal of dissension arose. Many of the stockholders took exception to the building of a fifty stamp mill. The erection of a fifty stamp mill was strongly advocated by J. W. Y. Smith, M. P. P., J. B. Neilly, W. H. Covert, Fred Prince, M. T. Foster and others; was strongly opposed by Dr. Gaudet, J. H. Wright, J. M. Wallace, W. B. Deacon, E. C. Cole, Dr. Doherty, T. N. Campbell and others. J. H. Wright took up the opposition and argued very strongly as regards the mill. He quoted many articles on mining gold in California and claimed that the Huntington mill was the favorite in California. Mr. Wright also thought that the tests were not as many as they should have

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has been used by Millions of Mothers for their children while teething for over Fifty Years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.
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been. Mr. Neilly, the contractor, was called on to give the company some facts and good qualities of the stamp mills. Mr. Neilly responded and W. B. Deacon took the chair. Mr. Neilly said that the stamp mills had proved superior in every respect to any other mill used. He said it was his object to supply the company with the best possible mill. Mr. Neilly also said that in Nova Scotia the stamp mill was the favorite at all odds. Mr. Neilly strongly advised the company to erect a fifty stamp mill, and said if they did not accept it that "the mining interest in Westmoreland county would be damned forever." The opposition then moved that the meeting adjourn for one month. This motion was carried. It was found out shortly after the motion had been carried that all proceedings had been illegal since Mr. Neilly left the chair. The question then brought up was whether the proxies could vote for an adjournment or not. W. H. Covert, the general legal advisor of the company, was of the opinion that proxies were allowed a voice in the vote. M. G. Todd, the New Brunswick legal advisor, was not present. An adjournment then took place, to meet again at nine o'clock. At the meeting in the evening the vote for a fifty stamp mill was carried unanimously.

AN EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT.—The many friends of Mr. M. R. Morrow will be pleased to hear that at the last meeting of the Board of the Dominion Coal Co. at Boston he was appointed the Halifax agent of the Company.

OUR GOLD MINES.—Our mines are manifesting signs of recovery from their long standstill. It need not be doubted but everyone was shut down because they were operated in violation of sound mining knowledge and business principles. When people learn that gold mining demands the same rigid economy and cautious management as a bank, then they will be in a better position to have them succeed. The seems to be something about gold mining that tends to unbalance people who are in charge. The prospect of great quantities of gold seems to make them reckless. Last winter, a mine in this Province was looking fairly well, a mill was built, and when the stamps started there was a group of illustrious men of Halifax, who had been conveyed there to witness the start of the mill, and partake of a banquet suitable to the occasion. The manager said in an after dinner speech that "he always started up his mills in this fine fashion." It would be interesting to know their subsequent history!—*Gold Hunter.*

CENTRAL RAWDON.—Mr. Lionel Rossier, on behalf of Thomas Clayton, of England, has entered into a contract with Mr. Geo. H. Nissen, mechanical engineer, to erect a five stamp mill and building similar to the one built at Montagu by the same gentleman for the Salisbury company. The mill is to be put up on the property of J. Withrow at Central Rawdon, and is to be dropping its stamps in some two months. Mr. Rossier is the manager of the new company or syndicate. Mr. Withrow, as reported in a former issue of the CRITIC, has disposed of part of his interest. The property gives every indication of being a good one.

PLEASANT RIVER.—It seems like old times, and gives one a sort of a prosperous feeling, though money seems as scarce as ever, to see the teams and people on their way to the North Brookfield mine. There is much talk of prospects being favorable for starting the "Pleasant River" also. With mines all in full blast, and the railroad in course of building, we shall surely begin a new era. Who will say there is anything the matter with North Queens?—*Gold Hunter.*

GUYSBORO ROAD.—Messrs. Hardman and Taylor have taken up in the mines office 100 gold areas near "Gough's post office" Gaysboro road.

The following are the official returns so far received at the Mines Office for the month of August.

District.	Mill.	Tons Qtz. Crushed.	Ozs. Gold.
Sherbrooke.....	Goldenville.....	29	5 3/4
† do	Miners	26	1 1/2
Oldham	Columbia Co.....	29	6 1/2
S. Uniacke	Eastville.....	15	143 3/4
* Moose River.....	Damas Touquoy	371	25 1/2
"	Moose River G. M. Co.....	124 1/2	26
Stormont	Richardson G. M. C.....	625	147 1/2
† Sand and dump.			
* Qz., slate and surface stuff.			

DETERMINATION OF PHOSPHORUS BY THE MOLYBDENUM METHOD.—In the process for the determination of phosphoric acid by the molybdenum method, the complete washing of the ammonium-magnesium phosphate is difficult, because both the precipitate and the filter retain traces of ammonium molybdate with great obstinacy. In addition the impurity which almost always appears as a slight turbidity of the liquid on dissolving the ammonium-phospho-molybdate in ammonia passes into the precipitate on throwing down the magnesium-ammonium phosphate in the cold. Dr. O. Forster has investigated the difficulties, and communicates his opinions to "Chemiker Zeitung." He states that these defects may be almost entirely avoided if the ammoniacal solution of the ammonium phospho-molybdate is gently heated before the addition of the magnesia mixture. The precipitate is then crystalline, much less bulky, and can be easily thrown upon the filter, so that it is much more easily washed. The impurity which occasions a turbidity on dissolving the ammonium phospho-molybdate in ammonia does not pass into the precipitate, and on washing runs through the filter. In order to throw down small quantities of ammonium magnesium phosphate, which may remain in solution on precipitation in heat, the liquid when cold

is once more thoroughly stirred up before filtration. For washing the precipitate it is convenient to use a solution of ammonium nitrate. The residue on ignition is then almost white.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Le Roi Mining Co.—This mine, situated in the Trail Crook district, will shortly commence to ship ore. There is about 1,500 tons of good shipping ore on the dump now. The Le Roi has nine men at work now, and as soon as transportation arrangements for shipping are completed the force will be increased.

Loma Gold Mines, Limited.—The last report of the superintendent says that the ditch has again given way at Guarumo. The ground has by no means come up to expectations, and the returns are consequently very disappointing.

North Star Mining Company.—Work has been suspended for a time. Mr. Leslie C. Hill, the engineer, reports development, according to the *Golden Era*, as follows:

A cross cut run from 60 ft. level in main shaft cut the vein 14.6 ft. wide, nearly perpendicular. This is well defined but shows little mineral. There seems to be a horse of diorite at this point. North of shaft, vein is exposed for 257 ft. by two surface cuts. Vein is about 30 ft. wide, carries carbonate and galena. The galena assays 70 ozs. A winze is sunk 36 ft. in, and cut through carbonates and galena, and there is good galena in the bottom; 137 ft. south of this shaft a drift is run across the vein. The vein is 63 ft. from wall to wall, all carbonates and galena. There are 4 ft. of solid galena in foot-wall. The vein in this winze is straightening up, and there is from 6 to 10 in. of soft clay gouge in the foot-wall.

In the south drift there is about 20 ft. of backs. Another drift is started 150 ft. farther south, which will have about 50 ft. of backs. This drift has not reached the vein yet, but there are boulders of float, and indications show that the vein is not far off.

The ore body is proved for 400 ft., with an average width of about 30 ft., and the lowest depth is 36 ft. with good ore on the bottom.

White Grouse Mountain.—Messrs. I. Thompson, Arthur Goodenough and others have just returned from a prospecting tour in the St. Mary's country, where they located 11 claims of ore, consisting of chloride and gray copper, which assays high in silver and 31 per cent copper. The properties are located on White Grouse Mountain, 18 miles from St. Marysville.



Sunlight Soap has the LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

Because it is THE BEST IN THE WORLD

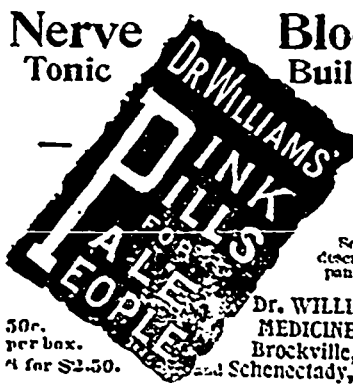
And also because

Those who use it Find it will do what no other Soap can do.

For Laundry and Household, it is a positive comfort

Wholesale Agents for Nova Scotia & P. E. I. SEETON & MITCHELL, Halifax, N. S.

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WATERBURY'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

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27 Spring Garden Road. A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUIT, ETC.

ALWAYS ON HAND. BUTTER & EGGS A SPECIALTY.

J. L. ARCHIBALD, PROPRIETOR. Telephone 357.



MAIL CONTRACTS.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 20th October, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, three times per week each way, between Bedford Basin and English Corner; Middle Musquodoboit and Wyse Corner; and twice between Antrim and Gays River, under proposed contracts for four years, from 1st January next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the terminal Post Offices of each route, and at this office.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, 1st Sept., 1893. CHARLES J. MACDONALD, Post Office Inspector.

BURDOCK

Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all Impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

BLOOD

→ CURES ←
 DYSPESIA. BILIOUSNESS
 CONSTIPATION. HEADACHE
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 HEART BURN. SOUR STOMACH
 DIZZINESS. DROPSY.
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BITTERS

J. WINSHIP & CO.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.

Timber, Produce & General Merchants.

Special Facilities for Bunkering Agencies of Cape Breton Collieries.

Owners of Copyright of "Thuzens Port Charges of the United Kingdom," an extensively used in U. S. and European Ports, a complete Vade Mecum of Great Britain's Harbors.

Open to represent Canadian Houses in England.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.

DUNCAN BROUSSARD - Proprietor.

HALIFAX, N. S.

MON PABLE FRANCAISE.

London Rubber Stamp M'g Co.

Rubber and Metal Stamps,

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Heatograph Copying Pads,

Stenail Cutters, &c.

322 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

GOLD MINES WANTED.

Persons having working Gold Mines for sale can learn of a purchaser by sending full particulars to

P. O. Box 96,

HALIFAX, N. S.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE

Peptonized Beef & Ale

THE GREATEST STRENGTHENING TONIC.

Why Thousands of Physicians Prescribe it.

"A boon to the Medical Profession."—J. Milner Fothergill, M. D., London, Eng.
 "Of special value to nursing mothers."—J. N. Love, M. D., St. Louis.
 "Valuable to my La Grippe patients."—Jno. B. Hamilton, M. D., Chicago.
 "As a Nutrient Tonic it has no equal."—T. J. Yarrow, M. D., Philadelphia.
 "The desired article in vomiting of pregnancy."—Dr. Hawley & Hawley, College Corner.
 "It is a great Builder without a doubt."—W. C. Wile, A. M., M. D., Danbury.
 "I get better results from it than from any other nutrient."—Wm. Porter, M. D., St. Louis.
 "It is an essential and admirable remedy in exhaustive stages of diseases."—S. D. Richards, M. D., Detroit.
 "I endorse it as a real food of great value."—E. Chancellor, M. D., St. Louis.
 "It has more virtues than you claim for it."—James P. Prostley, M. D., Chicago.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Old Chum

(CUT PLUG.)

OLD CHUM

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

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturers in Canada.

D. Ritchie & Co.

MONTREAL.

Cut Plug, 10c. 1/2 lb Plug, 10c.
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By the well-known Steamers,
HALIFAX and OLIVETTE,
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 Through Tickets for sale at Stations Intercolonial Railway. Write for folders and information to
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BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES—Low prices and easy terms. Billiard goods of every description, ivory and celluloid billiard and pool balls manufactured, repaired and re-colored. Bowling alley balls, pins, foot chalks, marking boards, swing cushions, etc., etc. Estimates for alleys given on application. Send for new 93 catalogue to SAMUEL MAY & CO., Billiard Table Manufacturers, 83 King St. West, Toronto.

MINING.

IV. THE COAL FIELDS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

C. OCHILTREE-MACDONALD.

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ON THE POLEMIC OF QUALITY.

It is revelant to the intent and structure of these papers to enquire into the character as to quality of Canadian fuels, more especially as this subject now agitates the public mind in relation to a proposal to introduce Cape Breton coal into the furnaces and grates of New England. It will suffice to take comparisons of Cape Breton with Appalachian: Vancouver with Washington, Oregon and California, and lignite from British Columbia with lignite from Puget Sound and Colorado.

In the markets of New England Cape Breton must compete with Appalachian coal: consequently I anticipate that the position of the Nova Scotian coal in relation to the quality of its formidable competitors assigns to it primary consideration here.

Average analyses of Appalachian fuels:—

Coal from	Water.	Volatiles.	Fixed Carbon.	Sulphur.	Ash.
Tennessee .....	.43	39.96	55.00	1.26	3.27
Maryland .....	.36	20.19	70.63	2.76	6.72
Kentucky	2.54	58.33	38.59	.87	4.14
West Virginia.....	.84	28.55	67.00	.56	3.08
Virginia.....	1.15	39.48	57.62	0.65	7.20
Ohio	5.84	35.44	55.77	1.11	2.47
Pennsylvania.....	2.66	37.95	55.58	1.56	3.44
Average for Appalachia ..	1.97	37.13	57.17	1.24	4.33
" " C. Breton.....	1.26	35.51	59.41	1.00	4.11

Allowing for the greater range of the analyses of the Appalachian the excellent position of Cape Breton coals is still unmistakable. To specify, Cape Breton coal is superior (taking average analyses) as containing less moisture, more fixed carbon, less sulphur and less ash than its competitors. Again, Cape Breton coal is superior as a gas producer to at least one of the coals of the Appalachian group, i.e., Alabama (Analysis not given above: does not effect total average). Tests indicate Cape Breton 9,000-11,000 and Alabama 8,000 cubic feet of gas per ton of coal. These are important considerations and when associated in the mind of a critic with superior methods of treating Cape Breton coal between the screens and consumers depot, are acceptable as proofs that the British American coal only requires men of insight, patience and tact to enter into daily use in the New England States.

The following relate to the fuels of the Pacific and illustrate the superior position of the British American coal:—

Average analysis of Pacific (U.S.A.) fuels:—

Coal from	Water.	Volatiles.	Fixed Carbon.	Sulphur.	Ash.
Washington.....	2.88	37.28	52.38	.36	7.14
Oregon.....	10.12	42.41	40.23	1.38	5.84
California.....	8.02	44.10	32.26	5.78	9.81
Average of Pacific fuel..	7.00	41.06	41.62	2.50	7.59
Average of Vancouver ..	1.47	28.19	64.05 { slowcoking }		6.29
" " "	1.47	32.69	59.55 { fast " }		6.29

Thus Vancouver contains less moisture, volatiles and ash and more fixed carbon than American coal.

U. S. A. Naval tests, Pacific and Vancouver fuels:

1 cord ash wood 8 x 4 x 6 to evaporates equivalent of:—

Washington coal.....	2,300 lbs.
Oregon.....	2,600 "
California	2,600 "
Vancouver	1,800 "

Advantage of Vancouver coal—700 lbs. coal.

The following apply to lignite coals, which as is well known are an imperfect fuel of weedy structure comparatively valueless when adjacent to large deposits of true coal. In continental countries, however, improved furnaces of powerful draughts permit of their consumption in factories which turn out the very goods which compete with British manufactured articles even in British markets.

Colorado lignites-analysis of:

Water.	Volatiles.	Fixed Carbon.	Sulphur.	Ash.
27.35	63.95	6.55	0.20	1.95

Seam 9 ft. 6 in.

British Columbia lignite (mainland), analysis of:—
 4 ft. seam.

	A. Slow coking.		B. Fast coking.	
	Water.	Volatiles.	Fixed Carbon.	Ash.
A. 10.46	35.01	49.61	4.89	
B. 10.36	41.44	43.21	4.89	

Analysis of lignites from the Territories:—

	A. Slow coking.		B. Fast coking.	
	Water.	Volatiles.	Fixed Carbon.	Ash.
A. 16.28	33.19	46.25	4.28	
B. —	—	29.18	—	

West of the selected Meridian.
 18 ft. seam.

A. 12.93	26.80	52.28	7.99
B. 12.93	84.12	44.95	8.00

The Canadian lignites east of the 112th meridian contain as a rule 39.39 per cent. fixed carbon (slow coking) and those west of the meridian 50 per cent. of fixed carbon.

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These Canadian lignites are vastly superior to some of those in the United States, although it is but right to explain that the coal of Washington territory (treated above), which after all is a lignitic fuel improving as the measures descend, is as valuable as Canadian lignites.

Canada therefore has reason to appreciate her position among the coal nations, and if her people will only throw off the inexplicable modesty which leads them to submit to the position (assigned to them by jealous rivals), of inferior coal producers, the history of the American coal trade will be repeated—especially in Cape Breton and Vancouver.

59 AND 18.

TWO EXPERIENCES IN KEMPTVILLE OF INTEREST TO OTHERS.

Mr. Hugh Brownlee Tells How He Was Cured of Sciatica After Much Suffering—Miss Delia Mains Suffered From Trouble Incident to Girlhood—Her Case Critical—How She Found Release.

From the Kemptville Advance.

One of the best known men in the county of Grenville and the adjacent county of Carleton, is Mr. Hugh Brownlee, of Kemptville. Mr. Brownlee was born in Carleton county in the year 1834, and until about five years ago resided in the township of North Gower. Having by industry and good business ability acquired a competence he determined to retire from the somewhat laborious life of a farmer, and having taken up his abode in a beautiful home in the village of Kemptville, has since continued to reside here. It is well known to Mr. Brownlee's friends and acquaintances that he has suffered for years from sciatica of a violent form, and it has lately been understood that he has at last been relieved from the pangs of this excruciating disease. Recently while in conversation with Mr. Brownlee, a reporter of the Advance asked him to give his experience for the benefit of other sufferers, which he gladly consented to do.

"You are aware," said Mr. Brownlee, "that most of my life has been spent upon a farm, and in addition to farming I followed the business of buying cattle, sheep and lambs. In doing so I was exposed to all sorts of weather and over exertion, which brought on severe attacks of sciatica. I suffered for about ten years, trying all sorts of powerful remedies, but without doing me a particle of good. During this long period of suffering I was deprived of much sleep, and many a night I tumbled about in bed nearly all night long suffering the most excruciating pains. In fact I was rapidly approaching the condition of a chronic cripple. I had tried so many remedies that I was becoming discouraged, and almost despaired of obtaining relief. While in this condition I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I took the pills for some time without any noticeable results, but feeling as if they were a last resort I continued their use. Then came a slight change for the better, and every day added to my steady improvement, until now after the use of about eighteen boxes I am nearly as well as ever I was, being almost entirely free from pain. I am still using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and feel sure my cure will be permanent. You may be sure that I am grateful for what Pink Pills have done for me, and I am only too glad to bear testimony to their merit. Indeed I believe they are deserving of every good thing that can be said of them."

Mrs. Brownlee was present, and said that she, too, could vouch for the

beneficial effects derived from the use of Pink Pills. She had suffered for nearly four years with terrible soreness and pains in the back of the head and neck, accompanied by frequent attacks of dizziness which caused great distress and inconvenience. Having observed the beneficial effects Pink Pills had upon her suffering husband, Mrs. Brownlee determined to try them, and from the outset found relief, and after the use of four boxes found that the soreness was all gone and for the past three months she had been almost entirely free from pain. She has the greatest confidence in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and believes them the greatest medicine of the age.

A YOUNG LADY'S EXPERIENCE.

Having heard that Miss Delia Main, a young lady who lives with her parents not far from Mr. Brownlee's residence, had also been greatly benefited by the use of Pink Pills, the reporter next called upon her. Miss Main is a handsome young lady eighteen years of age, with the glow of health in her cheeks. In reply to enquiries, Miss Main said that some two years ago she began to be affected with weakness peculiar to many young girls. Her face was pale, she was troubled with heart palpitation, and the least exertion left a feeling of great tiredness. She had good medical treatment but without getting relief, and at last her condition became so bad that her parents and friends feared she was going into a decline, and almost despaired of her recovery. At this juncture Miss Main was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which are an unfailing specific in cases of this kind. Having lost all confidence in medicine, Miss Main took Pink Pills irregularly at first, but finding that they were helping her she began to take them regularly according to directions. From this time out improvement in her case was steady and rapid, and after the use of a dozen boxes she found her health fully restored. "I believe," said Miss Main, "that if it had not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I would not be alive to-day, and I strongly recommend them to all girls who find themselves in a condition similar to what mine was." Miss Main's mother was present and fully endorsed what her daughter said, adding that she fully believed Pink Pills had saved her life.

Mr. Angus Buchanan, druggist, who is also Reeve of the village, was asked if many Pink Pills are sold. His reply was that they have a larger sale than any medicine, and still the demand steadily increases, which is the best evidence that Pink Pills are a great remedy, and there can be no question of the great good they accomplish.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia,

partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, restore the glow of health to pale and sallow complexions, and relieve the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes covered with the firm's wrapper and trade mark, (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are also cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

CANADIAN CHECKER CHAMPIONSHIP.

The match at Toronto, under the auspices of the Draughts Club of that city, between William Forsyth of Halifax—the Checker Editor of THE CRITIC—and Edward Kelly of Winnipeg, Man., (who has for two years or more assumed the title of "Champion") for the Checker Championship of Canada, and the trophy, consisting of a gold watch costing about \$100, was finished on Friday, and resulted in a decided victory for Mr. Forsyth, on which brilliant success THE CRITIC heartily congratulates him. The score stood:—Forsyth 8, Kelly 2, drawn 14. Though the agreement was originally that thirty games should be played, Mr. Kelly at this stage, finding victory hopeless, gave up the contest, and acknowledged himself defeated.

In a private letter written by Mr. Forsyth on the day after the contest opened he speaks in the highest terms of the kindness and attention shown to him by the members of the Toronto Draughts Club and other checkerists who had assembled from other points to witness the match, and especially by Mr. Rennie, secretary of the Draughts Club, who was constant and untiring in his attentions and efforts to make Mr. Forsyth quite at home there.

We must await mail advices of Mr. Forsyth's return before we can give details of this match. In the meanwhile THE CRITIC can only hope that this event may excite fresh interest in this fine and intellectual game, and that one if not more strong clubs will, as a result, be formed in Nova Scotia. There is undoubtedly plenty of checker talent of a high order in this province that now lies dormant, but which might by proper effort be awakened, drawn out and developed.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 348.—The position was: black men 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 15, 17;

white men 13, 20, 22, 25, 26, 30, 31; white to play and win.
25 21 15—19 22 18 9—18
10—14 26 23 14—23 31 8
30 25 19—26 21 14 w. wins

GAME 233—SINGLE CORNER.

Played recently between two enthusiastic Halifax players, who are too modest to allow their names to be published.

11—15 7—10 a-10—15 5—14
22—18 28 24 27 24 22 18
15 22 8—12 20—27 1—5
25—18 32 28 31 24 18 9
12 3—7 b 6—10 5—14
29. 19 15 24 19 26—22
10 14 10—19 15—24 12 16
25 23 24 15 28 19 19 12
16—20 7—10 9—13 10—15
24 19 15 11 18 9 c-30 25
w. wins.

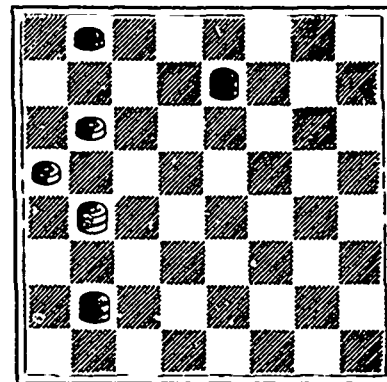
a 12—16 would certainly have led to a draw, and perhaps to a win.

b Back's game is now hopeless.

c If 12 8 black would have drawn by 15—18.

PROBLEM 350.

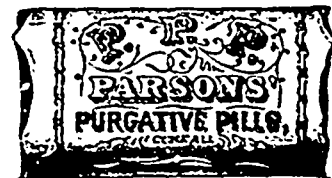
End of a game between Stephen Hissler and A. J. Grant, of Halifax. Black man 1, king 7, 25.



White men 9, 13, king 17.

Black to play and win. Some little discussion arose as to the merits of the win; Mr. Hissler claiming that white had no chance to even draw at this stage, and as we have failed to upset his play we submit the problem to our checkerists to find his very neat and ingenious win.

PARSONS



PILLS

Make New Rich Blood

"Best Liver Pill Made."

They positively cure SICK HEADACHE and BILIOUSNESS, all Liver and Bowel Complaints. In Glass Bottle Thirty in a bottle, one a dose. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find great benefit from using them. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamp. Five bottles \$1.00. Full particulars free. L. S. JONES & CO., 117 North House St., Boston, Mass.

TOOTHACHE!
HEADACHE!
NEURALGIA!
INSTANTLY CURED BY ONE APPLICATION OF
NERVOL.
25 cents per Bottle, at all Druggists.

CITY CHIMES.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE WEEK.—The weather has been so delightful that simply to exist has been a pleasure, and this may account for the absence of anything stirring in the social and amusement line. Since the pleasant dance at Government House society has succumbed, and outside the round of never ending social duties, calls, lawn tennis parties, quiet drives and small select dinner parties, there has been nothing of special interest to chronic's. In the musical way there have been a few most enjoyable concerts, and a grand concert was to have come off at the Gardens on Tuesday night, where the garden commissioners proposed to eclipse all their previous efforts to please, but so far, on account of bad weather, it has had to be postponed. In the sporting way there was the Garrison regatta, cricket matches and, (could there be a more certain index of cold weather), a football match, the opening game of the season. At the Exhibition building on Wednesday evening, Professor Oscar Gleason, the noted horse tamer, opened his unique entertainment, and like all performances managed by that veteran showman Rufus Somerby, this one promises to draw very large audiences.

WEDDING BELLS.—On Wednesday of last week Mr. C. E. Wainwright of this city was married at Toronto to Miss Susan K. Lough, daughter of Inglis Lough, M. D. On Tuesday Andrew N. Bayne, son of the late Thomas Bayne, was married to Miss Lelia Macdonald, daughter of Mr. Charles Macdonald, the post office inspector. The wedding, a very quiet one, took place at the residence of the bride's father, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Mr. Laing.

Mr. James Shand, the well-known Auctioneer, says: "Had considerable expectation and disagreeable cough. Physician recommended *Patterson's Emulsion*. Took six bottles—cough vanished. Am convinced your preparation brought about my speedy convalescence.

AROUND THE WORLD IN A CHARIOT OF SONG.—Philip Phillips appeared last evening at the Orpheus Hall, where he will also give entertainments this and Saturday evenings.

FOOT BALL MATCH.—The first foot ball game of the season was brought to a sudden close on Monday last by the bursting of the ball. The contestants were two teams of the Liverpool regiment.

CRICKET.—On Saturday the Crescents defeated the Westvilles on the former's grounds in one innings, their score being 74 to 59 for the Westvilles in their first, and 21 in their incompleated second innings.

LAWN TENNIS.—The Lawn Tennis Tournament on the Wanderers' grounds was closed by Almon and Johnston winning the finals of the doubles, Hole and Burns being their competitors.

COMING EVENTS.—The Halifax academy of music orchestra intend giving a grand concert at an early date. There are a long list of entries for the Wanderers' sports which take place to morrow.

SWEDISH CONCERT COMPANY.—On Monday and Tuesday evenings the Swedish Concert Company delighted large audiences at the Academy of Music. The company proved themselves fully up to the high standard assigned them by the musical critics of other cities, and consists of Charles A. Skoog, first tenor; George Laurin, second tenor; A. Emil Skoog, baritone; Alexander Emsio, basso; Miss Josie Barden, reciter, and Miss Vida Skoog, accompanist. The male quartette sang in perfect harmony, and so delighted the audiences that encores were demanded and freely given on both evenings. Miss Barden proved a finished elocutionist, and her recitations, which were interspersed with the solos, duets and trios of the programme, added pleasing variety to the entertainment.

CARL WALTHER'S CONCERT.—The private recital given by Carl Walther on Thursday afternoon of last week at the Halifax Hotel, which was attended by a large number of our lovers of music, fully established his reputation as an accomplished violinist, and this very favorable introduction secured him a large audience at his grand concert on Monday night at Orpheus Hall, in spite of the fact that the Swedish Quartette made its first appearance at the Academy of Music the same night. In this concert Carl Walther renewed the favorable impressions of his first appearance, and proved himself by his superb handling of his instrument a violinist of the highest class. He was accompanied by Mrs. Bor, our most accomplished amateur pianist, and her work as usual was above criticism. Bernard Walther, brother of Carl, is also an excellent violinist, and his three numbers on the programme were excellently rendered. Madame Walther's vocal solos were a pleasing feature in the evening's enjoyment, and Mrs. Mellor sang two delightful solos. There were numerous encores and the audience finally dispersed fully convinced that in the Walthera Halifax has gained very important additions to its musical talent.


Soreness in body or limbs, promptly relieved by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment used externally.

THE GARRISON REGATTA.—The garrison regatta on Saturday last drew to the North-west Arm a number of spectators in spite of the threatening weather, and they were well repaid for their braving of the elements by the well contested races that marked the afternoon sports. "Oaklands," Colonel Leach's residence, was the regatta headquarters, and here a large raft was moored near the shore for the officials and for landing. The King's regiment band played during the afternoon, and refreshment tents, very well

patronized, were provided for the invited guests. The officers were: Referee—Col. Isaacson, R. A.; Starters—Major Mellor, King's regiment; Capt. Winn, R. E. Clerks of course—Capt. Longo, A. P. D.; Lieut. Marsh, R. A. Judges—Lt. Col. Saunders, R. A., Commander Bayley, R. N., Major Banning, King's regiment. Committee—Col. Leach, C. B., V. C., president, Lt. Col. Lea, Capt. Elliot, Capt. Winn, Lieut. Marsh, hon. secretary. The first race, for 5 and 6 oared gigs, three miles, to Melville Island and return was participated in by Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers and H. G. A. crews. The R. A. crew took the race after an exciting contest, in which they only beat the H. G. A. crew by 25 seconds. The bow man in the H. G. A. boat broke his oar early in the contest, but they continued on and came in a good second. The first and second prizes were \$15 and \$5. The pair oared flat race was won by Sergt. Wa'dron, R. A., and gunner Dover. The gig and whaler race was won by the boat in which the crew were from the R. E. staff. The great event of the day was the mixed pleasure boat (double sculls) race. In each boat a pair of oars were handled by a lady and gentleman and the coxwains were all ladies. The crews entered were: Miss Curran and Mr. Tracey; Miss Abbott and Mr. Marsh; Miss Lawson and Mr. Grierson; Miss Worsley and Mr. Worsley; Miss Kenny and Mr. Adams; Miss Kinnear and Mr. Elliot. Miss Curran and Mr. Tracey finished a good first and Miss Abbott and Mr. Marsh were second. The three mile race for 10 and 12 oared cutters was captured by McQueen's crew (R. A.) The professional pleasure boats, or double sculls, had nine entries and was won by Purcell and Lynch, of Ferguson's Cove. Two gigs and a cutter from the Blake and a whaler from H. M. Dockyard started in the naval invitation race; the prizes, \$15 and \$5, being taken by the gigs. A novel contest was the tug of war, in which the R. E. and R. A. cutters entered. The sterns of the cutters were tied together and the winning boat had to pull the other over an imaginary line, fairly between them at the star. The R. E. pulled the R. A. over in less than a minute. In the evening the arm was beautifully illuminated.

THE HORSE TAMER.—The opening performance of Professor Gleason at the exhibition building on Wednesday night drew a large audience, including many ladies and well known lovers of horse flesh. In his method the Professor uses no cruelty, but masters the refractory animals by quiet firmness. Three horses were up for treatment, the first a bay owned in this city. He was both nervous and stubborn, and it took the Professor a full hour to tame him, although he rarely consumes more than twenty minutes with an animal. At the end of the battle the horse was quite docile, and would stand exploding fire crackers, and was not startled by flying papers and jingling tin pans. A balky gray horse consumed so much time that his treatment had to be finished on Thursday, when a complete cure was effected. The third patient, a bay horse from a well known ivory stable, was a vicious kicker, but by the Professor's method he was cured in a few moments. A safety rope which brought pain to the horse every time he raised his hind leg was the simple expedient resorted to, and soon taught the vicious animal that kicking was a dangerous performance. The large audience was delighted with the Professor and his methods, and a successful season is assured.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The adjourned meeting of the training school for Sunday school teachers will be held at Association Hall at five o'clock this afternoon.



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	Par of Share.	Buyer.	Seller.
Bank of Nova Scotia	\$100	163	169
Bank of N. N. America	243.33	147	152
Merchants Bank	100	132	138
Union Bank	50	219	227
People's Bank	20	213	216
Halifax Bank	20	113	116
Bank of Yarmouth	75	221 1/2	...
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth	70	102 1/2	...
Com. Bank of Windsor	40	106	...
Acadia Fire Insurance Co.	70	227 1/2	135
Halifax Fire Insurance Co.	20	124	137
Eastern Assurance (25, pd.)	100	40	60
N. S. Marine Ins. Co. (37 1/2 pd)	100	...	50
E. C. Sav's & L'n Co., Bonds	100	99	100
" " " " " " " " " "	100	100	102
(50% pd. up)			
N. S. Telephone Co.	10	203	107
Halifax Gas Light Co.	40	95	97
D. M. Coal Co., Bonds	500	...	100
" " " " " " " " " "	100	...	100
" " " " " " " " " "	100	10	18
N. G. C. I. & R. Co., pref'd	100	65	90
" " " " " " " " " "	100	...	75
N. S. S. I. & F. G. Co., pref'd	100	...	100
" " " " " " " " " "	100	...	100
Halifax & Nfld. S. S. Co.	100	50	75
Canada & Nfld. S. S. Co.	100	...	97
Yarmouth S. S. Co.	100	...	70
Coastal Steam Packet Co.	100	...	90
H. & Lunenburg Steamship Co.	100	...	90
N. S. Sugar Refinery	500	...	...
" " " " " " " " " "	250	...	...
Dom. Cotton Co., Bonds	500	200	101
" " " " " " " " " "	1000	...	...
Dom. Cotton Co., Stock	100	115	121
Bras d'Or Lime Co., Bonds	250	...	100
Starr Manufacturing Co.	100	20	30
Rhodes, Curry & Co., Ltd.	50	...	100
St. of Canada Marine Ry. Co.	50	30	50
N. S. Furnishing Co., Ltd.	100	...	100
McD. ugall Distillery Co.	100	...	99
" " " " " " " " " "	100	...	97
" " " " " " " " " "	100	...	98

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