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Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

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HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER 18, 1892.

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THE CRITIC,

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CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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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.

Notwithstanding every effort to exterminate the rabbits of Australia, the prolific rodents continue to multiply. Government rewards for the best method of destroying the pests have been several times offered with no signal result. In New South Wales the people are actually considering a proposition for surrounding the colony with a brick wall, so that the rabbits may have no place of refuge and may more readily be destroyed.

At the next general election in Ontario a plebiscite vote will probably be taken on the subject of prohibition. If the voice of the people calls for prohibition, there is no doubt that the policy of the Government will be in accordance with the demand, and if the prohibitory measures are rejected, even the most ardent temperance workers will admit that the failure is to be attributed to the direct vote of the people, and that the possible unfavorable result has been brought about by perfectly legitimate means.

There has not been a strike of late years which has aroused as much sympathy as has the action of the girls employed by the Aerated Bread Co. of London, in refusing to continue their work in the over-heated basements assigned them, and who receive wages of from 8s. to 10s. per week. The company, which is noted for its excellent and cheap bread, is a huge monopoly, and as the last declared dividend was 42 per cent, there is no excuse to be made for the shareholders, who have literally wrung their money from the helpless employees.

Morocco seems beyond doubt to have drifted into French control, notwithstanding that Spain claims the State by an ancient right, and that Great Britain is supposed to have coveted it as an addition to her colonial possessions. In both Algeria and Tunis French rule has been popular, and the new French railroad to be laid through Morocco is a tempting bait to the Moors, who realize that modern improvements are necessary for the restoration of their country to its pristine greatness. England is at the same time keeping an eye on Tangiers, and when France formally takes possession of Morocco, Great Britain will assert her power in that Province, and to greatly add to the security of her naval power in the Mediterranean.

Thanks to the attention which novelists, since the days of Charles Dickens, have been giving to the condition of the poor of great cities, many philanthropic schemes for bettering their lives have been considered. Walter Besant in particular has advocated the establishment of free libraries,

reading rooms and museums in the poorer quarters of London, at the expense of the Government. The character of the Whitechapel district of London is too well known to require description. It has been and is a hot-bed for breeding criminals, but a broad movement is now being made for reclaiming the erring ones by a series of popular entertainments, and by the opening and dedication of the Whitechapel Free Public Library, Museum and Reading Room. State Socialism has become popular in England since the last generation.

Some as the soul has been starving in London for an out-of-door "color-feast." He complains that in foggy weather the Strand is unbearable because of its monotonous coloring, the omnibuses and post office boxes being the only relieving objects in the gloom. He urges that the dull weather impresses the brain insensibly, and that every effort should be made to infuse a cheerful glow even to a downfall of rain, and he calls for the art-loving public to refuse to purchase "mackintoshes of neutral colors, and umbrellas of black alpaca." Scarlet, orange, emerald green and brilliant purple are the colors in which we should face Nature in her dull days, and so perhaps shame her into a proper sense of her conduct, and we doubt not that "happiness and mirth" would prevail even in a north-easter among those who from snug window seats could watch the variegated processions of rainbows.

In our issue of October 28th we published a statement which apparently was authoritative giving the results of the use of black pepsin in butter-making. We referred briefly in our editorial columns to the apparent discovery, which promised to double the yield of butter and prove a boon to dairymen and dairywomen throughout the Province. What we said was prefaced with an "if," because we had no practical knowledge of butter-making, but we thought that the experiment of using black pepsin was well worth the trial, especially as the report of the experiments of the Dairy Association of South Australia was so definite and declarative in its statements. Several of our subscribers have since obtained black pepsin and have used it with varying results, but so far no experiment in this Province has proved a success. In another column we publish a selection from the *Scottish American*. This widely read journal, like THE CRITIC, had previously published the report of the Dairymen's Association referred to above.

A Russian editor is not the happy care free quill-driver of this continent, harassed only by overdue subscribers, threatened libel suits, and controversially-minded correspondents. In Russia, in addition to these lesser evils, the press censor is to be found, and woe to the luckless wight who dares to ignore his mandates. A long list of prohibited editorial subjects is pinned up in each editorial sanctum. There must be no casual reference to the Jewish question, there must be no criticism of a high-handed action of the law courts, and the editor who dared to refer to the church schools would be trifling with his liberty certainly, and not improbably with his life. It is the press censor's particular care that no paragraph concerning the Czar's intentions or movements shall reach the public, who, as a consequence, know less of their sovereign than they do of the Premier of Canada. When three warnings and punishments have been meted out to any offending editor, his paper is confiscated. Naturally the journalistic profession is not a popular one—the risk of liberty and property is too great to be willingly assumed, and at the present day there are actually only four daily newspapers published in the Empire of the Czar.

While we are continually congratulating ourselves on the progress and enterprise of our Canadian fellow-citizens, we might at the same time profitably consider the still more "go-ahead" spirit which is characteristic of our Australian brothers. The eight hour movement, which has agitated the whole manufacturing world, was long ago fought out in Australia, the Australian system of ballot casting has been long established in Great Britain and is coming into vogue in almost all parts of America; the railways of the Island Continent have been run, not at the expense of the people for the benefit of stockholders, but as the property of the Government they have been made to serve the interests of the public cheaply and well. Notwithstanding the taint of convict blood which is attached to many of the prominent politicians and Government officials, the strictest honesty has prevailed in the administration of public affairs. Dishonesty and downfall are synonymous terms and equivalents for our expressions of "boodling" and "white-washing" are not in use. New Zealand very gallantly and justly has conferred full citizenship upon female citizens, greatly to the delight of the advocates of female emancipation. There is little doubt that within a generation or so the whole of the Western and a great portion of the Eastern Continent will follow the latest example set them by the plucky little colony.

Canadians who have a financial interest in phosphate mines have now a cause for jubilation. A cheap American phosphate or apatite has during the last year been competing with the Canadian article in the British market, and the phosphate mines of Florida and South Carolina have been threatening to destroy the entire Canadian trade with Great Britain. The American phosphate is now found to be most inferior and impure, and British buyers are all returning to the Canadian markets. As there is but little of this valuable mineral found outside of Canada, and as our Canadian mines are being rapidly developed, a prosperous future seems assured to the mine-owners.

Mr. Gladstone's trouble with the Irish members will soon begin. If they are not satisfied with their treatment they are strong enough to frustrate many measures in which they as Irishmen are not interested. The same is true of the Scotch and Welsh members, who, by combining, may effectually block local bills in which they can have no particular interest. It is therefore suggested that the Irish members shall be allowed to vote only on Irish questions, and when Imperial measures are being discussed. If this method were adopted for the members for Scotland, for Wales, and for England, a simple and direct method of legislation would be attained. The obvious difficulties would be in defining the actual jurisdiction of each member, and the uproar which in all probability would be aroused by this narrowing of the representative's power.

There are few Canadians who do not feel that the election of Cleveland augurs future good for Canada, where the advantages of the McKinley bill have never been felt. Legislation is proverbially slow, and although McKinley may rule for a few months, yet he will certainly have to go. Among the interesting features of the late campaign has been the similar positions of the candidates. Each had enjoyed a term of office, and while struggling for a second term each knew that at the close of the four years of office he must retire to private life. A president has never held office for more than two terms, and in the late election both men recognized the fact and dealt directly with the people of to-day, instead of shrewdly looking out for an extended term of office. Cleveland enjoys the unique distinction of being the first defeated candidate who has won back success. Long life and good luck to him!

A washerwomen's festival, a most unique fête in its way, recently took place among the colored congregation of a Maryland church. Thirty washerwomen marched to the music of a brass band to the pine grove, which was to be the scene of action. Fires were built and kettles swung, and then the contest began in earnest. The clothes were doused, rubbed and rinsed in most approved fashion, and while they were drying in the open air the workers and the spectators adjourned to the vestry of the church, where this practical illustration of the proverb that "cleanliness is next to godliness" was well impressed upon them. Later in the day the ironing competition began, and a committee was appointed to decide on the best laundress. A competition of this kind, if introduced in Halifax, might inspire our city washerwomen with a desire to reform, and to send home no more yellow, grimy garments which are not suggestive of soap and water.

One would think that the puzzling, baffling intricacies of the L. s. d. monetary system would soon become unbearable to our British cousins, and that they would begin to see the full advantage of the decimal system of our dollars and cents. The cumbersome coins with which we have been obliged to burden ourselves when in England rise before our memories—the massive pennies, the bothersome three penny, six-penny, shilling and crown pieces, and the absence of the convenient though uncleanly bank-note. Sir John Evans now proposes to make the British currency still more intricate by introducing a thirty-shilling piece, and probably the fifteen-shilling piece as well, on the ground that the new issue would in some recondite way be an economy to the mint. The coin would, in our estimation, be simply an added annoyance to an already complex system—the sovereign, the forty-shilling and the hundred shilling-coins are all in use, in addition to the numerous small pieces of the realm, and on behalf of the travelling public we protest against the proposed innovation.

For some time past it has been the policy of Russia to keep alive all the jealousy and race-feeling between the people of the Balkan Provinces of Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria and Greece. A peaceful federation of these minor powers would be a galling curb to the Czar, and would effectually blockade the Russian road to Constantinople. Trifling dissensions are fanned at once into State quarrels, which are usually referred to and settled by Russian arbiters. A curious dispute is now going on in which Roumania and Greece are taking an active part. One M. Zappa, a Greek merchant resident in Roumania died recently, leaving a large fortune, which he bequeathed to the various philanthropic institutions of Greece. The laws of Roumania, however, do not permit the transfer of property to foreign legatees, and the Government has seized the estate, holding it in trust for the heirs of the deceased. King Charles of Roumania, who is by all odds the most plucky of the Balkan rulers, ignores the claim which Tricoupis, Premier of Greece, is pressing for the possession of the State, and declines to submit the matter to arbitration. The result of the contest will of course in the end be the decision of Russia in favor of Greece, and the Roumanian laws of inheritance will be ignored. This is but one of countless squabbles which will continue until the "little nations" unite in some fixed policy of withstanding Russia's encroachments.

The government of a kingdom during a long regency is a thankless task, so historians have told us, and so the Queen regent of Spain is finding to her cost. The people take a lively interest in their precocious little sovereign, and are in a way loyal to him, though many of them disapprove of the courtly atmosphere in which he is being brought up. Only last week at Granada great preparations were made for the reception of the boy-king, when his mother, fearful perhaps of the excitable people, refused to allow him to visit the city. An angry mob, on hearing of the refusal, tore down the handsome arches which had been erected for the reception, set fire to several Government buildings, and attacked the private houses of several supporters of the Government, with cries of "Long live the Republic." The disaffection spread also to Madrid, where open rioting was indulged in on the Parade. The Governor of Granada and the Mayor of Madrid have each received dismissal as a vicarious punishment for the misdeeds of the citizens—a summary method of settling the dispute which is not adapted to appease the people.

During the early part of this year the great strike of the colliers caused great misery among the poor of Great Britain, and the coming struggle between the employees and the employers of the cotton mills of England promises to be full as disastrous. There are 44,000,000 spindles in the factories of England. About half the number are controlled by a masters' federation, composed of mill-owners, who will form a solid resistance against the demands of the workers. Some 14,000 spindles are now standing idle. The spinners have also a well-organized union of 24,000 skilled operatives, and in addition there are 9,000 spinners still at work who contribute four shillings a week each to the funds of the strikers. A reserve fund of £120,000 is also at the service of the strikers. There has been a break already in the owners' federation, as the great manufacturing firm at Bolton declines to cut wages—they attribute their satisfactory financial position to the fact that they do not use American but the cheaper Egyptian cotton. It is to be hoped that matters may be adjusted satisfactorily before the inclement weather of winter prevails.

Denmark seems to have satisfactorily solved a problem which has been perplexing philanthropists for the past generation. A discrimination is made by the new poor law between the vicious, demented and vagrant poor, and those who, notwithstanding their exertions, are reduced to poverty. The paupers of the first classes are to be accommodated in the ordinary workhouses and asylums, but the circumstances of applicants of the second class are to be carefully inquired into. Any Danish subject who can point to an honorable record, and who, after attaining the age of sixty years, is in absolute need, is to be cared for by the State, either by his relatives in his own home or in some suitable institution such as a home for the aged. The pension in either case continues only during good behaviour on the part of the pensioner, and as in many cases the pension need only be a partial one, money which would necessarily be spent in building and supporting enormous asylums and poor houses, is actually saved to the State, while a more considerate treatment is assured to those who, through no fault of their own, were thrown in their old age upon the tender mercies of the ancient poor laws.

The increasing number of divorces granted in the law courts of the United States is forever being discussed by both the clergy and the press, but no practical solution of the difficulty has as yet been given. After all, divorces are not so numerous as we are accustomed to consider them, as they average not more than one per cent a year. It is not improbable that the number of golden weddings which are annually celebrated is greater than the number of divorces applied for. But the same evil which has caused the comparative popularity of divorce in the neighboring Republic is at work in our own Dominion. Improper marriages are the feeders of the divorce courts. Marriage is easy and cheap. The tramp who begs from door to door finds no difficulty in having the marriage ceremony read over himself and some infatuated girl. Young people, whose united abilities are not great enough to earn a single livelihood, think it great fun to elope, being either unaware or careless of the solemn vows which they are taking upon themselves. The wonder is, when we consider the number of imprudent marriages which every day take place, that the number of divorces is not much greater. A little paternal care on the part of the Government officials who issue marriage licenses might be beneficial in its results.

Although the recent Italian elections have resulted in the return of Premier Geolitti, yet the victory is by no means a decisive one. Geolitti is pledged to an economical administration of affairs, and his first duty will be to cut down to one-half their number those Government officials whose offices are mere sinecures. Further than this he probably will not dare to go—in fact it is doubtful if his countrymen will allow him to take more than the initial steps necessary for reform. Ex-Premier Crispi was at one time fairly as popular as his successor, but he lost prestige when he endeavored to bring about reform; nor was Premier di Rudini a whit more successful in his attempt at solving the problem. The financial state of Italy could hardly be worse than at present. The maintenance of the army and navy, according to the terms of the triple alliance, is a constant drain on the treasury, and the harbors, roads, railways and bridges are in urgent need of funds for repairs or for development. Unless Signor Geolitti is an exceedingly shrewd politician he will speedily be in hot water. Either he must carry out his agreement honorably to the letter, or he will by a wavering policy bring farther evils on the people who have chosen him as their premier.

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE TERRORS OF MODERN JOURNALISM.

Though with a frame like Hercules,
 As stalwart as a king,
 He prostrate lay upon his couch—
 A limp and lifeless thing.

Eight doctors stood about his bed,
 In consultation grave,
 But shook their heads; there was no hope
 This shattered wreck to save.

They worked upon him all the day,
 All night, until the dawn.
 "Alas!" quoth they, "our toil is vain—
 His mind is wholly gone."

Al, wretched man, for days he'd bought
 All papers, great and small,
 That printed guessing coupons, and
 Ho'd tried to guess them all.

Many a wise man has picked up a good suggestion where some fool dropped it.

Buggins says the man who did his plumbing is the most bilious person he ever saw.

It will be a good time to buy thermometers pretty soon; they are going down every day.

"Is this a free translation?" asked the girl in the bookstore.
 "No, Miss," replied the clerk. "It costs fifty cents."

Jamie had caught cold in some way, and was very stiff in consequence. "I think, when I had my bath yesterday," he said, "somebody must have put starch in the water."

A small boy in a Brooklyn grammar school has furnished the latest information about girls in a recent composition: "Girls is pretty and afraid of guns. They wear toe rubbers and look at the clouds and say, 'O, how perfectly lovely!'"

Contributor—"Here is a manuscript I wish to submit."
 Editor (waving his hand)—"I'm sorry. We are all full just now."
 Contributor (blandly)—"Very well; I will call again when some of you are sober."

FAR AHEAD.—Optimist—I'm not going to worry about things. It'll be all right when my ship comes in.
 Pessimist—But when does the ship come in?
 Optimist—Haven't the slightest idea. Don't believe she's even launched yet.

PREMATURE REJOICING.—"Horray!" screamed the young turkey;
 "Thanksgiving day is gone and I'm still here."
 "Shut up!" said the old gobbler; "you evidently have never heard of Christmas."

AN INSTANCE GIVEN.—Teacher—Does heat always expand and cold always contract?
 Tommy Taddles—Cold expands sometimes.
 "Indeed? What does cold expand?"
 "Coal bills."

Father—"My son, do you not know that all the rich men of to-day began poor?"
 Small Son—"Yessir."
 Father—"And yet, instead of saving your pennies, you spend them."
 Small Boy—"Yessir. When I start out I want to begin poor."

SHE NEVER SMILES.

Poor Edith never smiles now;
 What can have happened to her?
 Some awful disappointment—
 Can she have lost a wooer?
 Poor Edith never smiles now;
 Why is her life joy dulled?
 Who once was always smiling?
 She's had a front-tooth pulled.

MARY UNDERSTOOD.—"Mary," said her mistress, "I understand you had two visitors last night."

"Yes, mum," replied Mary, with an upward inflection and a smile.
 "Was either of them the young man who called last week, Mary?"
 "Oh, no, mum."
 "Or the one that came last Sunday?"
 "Oh, no, mum—nor him neither."
 "Well, who was it, Mary?"
 "Just two boys from home, mum—Tommy Kennedy and Willie Murphy."

"It seems to me you have a great many beaux, Mary!" severely.
 "Sure thim's not me beaux at all, mum," replied Mary with dignity.
 "And what do you call them, Mary?"
 "Jes' boys, mum. Sure if they was beaux, mum, would I be havin' thim come two at a time, mum?"

At this evidence of Mary's sagacity her mistress retired from the field.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The Truro Foundry Co. has just shipped an 8-inch plunger pump to the gold mines at Montagu.

Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co. have commenced work on Professor Bell's house at Baddeck, C. B.

The parlor cars of the Windsor & Annapolis railway were yesterday taken off for the winter months.

The Halifax County Sunday School Convention was held in Dartmouth yesterday afternoon and evening.

A gymnasium and reading room have been established in connection with the athletic association organized at Kentville.

The Amherst Press says:—It is stated on good authority that a contract for the completion of the ship railway has been signed.

Lunenburg seems to have come out ahead in the courthouse controversy with Bridgewater, though the majority in the municipal election is but one.

The signature A. Johnson is on every genuine bottle label of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

The young people of Winnipeg celebrated Thanksgiving Day by skating on the Red River, which is frozen this year much earlier in the season than usual.

The Daily Sun, lately started in Sydney, Cape Breton, has not received the support due, and the editor, Mr. Stearns, has decided to continue as a tri-weekly and weekly.

Private information to a well-known citizen says that one of Mr. D. Pressley's sons, a former Monctonian, was talking to Mayor Snow in Boston a few days ago. The information was given as reliable.

Herr and Frau Marlanna Dering-Brauer and Fraulein Buedinger have made arrangements for a series of concerts to be held this month in St. John, Moncton, Sackville, Amherst, Springhill and Parrsboro.

The will of the late John Ross of Victoria, Cumberland Co., contains a bequest of \$500. to Dalhousie College, to be appropriated to the establishment of a professorship in connection with the Presbyterian Church.

The Early Spring tries Weak Lungs, which should then be fortified by a liberal use of Putner's Emulsion—only 50 cents a bottle, at all Druggists.

A neat little pamphlet comes from the Grip Co., Toronto, advertising their half-tone photo and life engravings of which they make a specialty. The samples of their work are worthy the consideration of publishers and others interested.

News has been received that the steamship *State of Georgia* has put into St. John's, Nfld., with her machinery broken. The cattle on board will, in consequence of the disaster, not reach England in time to prevent being scheduled.

Over three hundred cans of fruit have been put up by W. J. Mulhall since the opening of his canning factory at Middleton, four weeks ago. Mr. Mulhall is filling orders for London, England. He also expects to ship his goods to the West Indies.

The Municipal elections throughout this province took place on Tuesday. The councillors elected will hold office for three years, in accordance with the amendments made to the municipal incorporation act at the last session of the legislature.

Oh, stop that toothache! Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will relieve any severe pain promptly.

The indications all point to a booming year in the lumber business. Not for a long time has such a healthy tone prevailed in the market; and the rush this year for the woods will more than match any year that has preceded it since the big lumber boom of 1874.

Dr. Lees-Hall examined the St. John Ambulance Class of the Union Engine Company on Monday evening, and complimented the twelve men who passed the examination successfully. A vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Lees-Hall for the interest taken in the ambulance work.

We have received sample copies of the art supplements of the Toronto Saturday Mail. These engravings are highly creditable. This department of the Mail is now turning out excellent productions in this line, and we are informed is doing a large amount of work for Canadian publishers.

The conference between the Canadian delegates and those of Newfoundland, which has been holding meetings in Halifax, closed on Tuesday. The results of the deliberations of the commission will not be given to the public until they shall have been laid before the respective governments.

The Inland Revenue Department has issued bulletin No. 31, relating to a further analysis of samples of coffee. Of 141 examined 39 were found to be adulterated. Those which were found to be grossly adulterated with chicory or roasted grain or both were challenged, with the result that in most cases the vendor paid the cost of collecting and analysing the sample. In some cases precautions have been instituted under the adulteration of goods act. Samples collected at Yarmouth, Windsor, Woodstock and Fredericton were found to be pure. A Kentville sample made in Halifax was found to be adulterated. An analysis sample from a St. John manufacturer was grossly adulterated, as also a Weymouth sample made in Montreal.

QUINSEY CURED.

GENTLEMEN,—I used to be troubled with quinsy, having an attack every winter. About five years ago I tried Haggard's Yellow Oil, applying it inside my throat with a feather. It quickly cured me and I have not since been troubled. I always keep it in the house.

Mrs. J. M. Lewis, Galley Ave., Toronto, Ont.

The call of Fort Massey Church to the Reverend R. E. Knowles, of Ottawa, has been sustained by the Presbytery of Halifax and ordered to be forwarded.

Fire in St. John's, Nfld., on Sunday totally destroyed the biscuit and tobacco factories, of which Hon. Mr. Harvey is head. The loss of \$80,000 is covered by insurance. They were burned at the last great fire, and will now take four months again to rebuild.

The S. S. *Inchulva* of the Furness line, will take on her next trip from St. John, 20 tons of butter from the Kingsclear creamery, sent under direction of the Dominion Dairy Commission, to sample the English market. It will be distributed from London to Liverpool, Manchester and other centres.

A very successful entertainment was given last week at Waverley under the management of Messrs. Boyd and Woodhouse, the proceeds of which were for the benefit of Mrs. Logan, widow of the man lately killed at the Montagu gold mines. Last evening by request of many this concert was repeated at Bedford, when we have no doubt a large audience again enjoyed the excellent programme prepared.

It is now pretty well assured that Amherst is to have the car works of Messrs. Harris & Company of St. John. At a meeting recently held in Amherst a report was submitted which stated that the committee appointed for this purpose had canvassed only those who were likely to take a large amount of stock, that over half of the forty thousand dollars it was expected Amherst would take had been subscribed.

Professor Saunders says it will be necessary to reduce the amount of space at the Chicago Exposition asked for by the Canadian exhibitors. A full list of the exhibits to be placed in the space allotted to Canada, which has been forwarded to the authorities at Chicago, shows that in each of the buildings in which Canada is to exhibit there will hardly be sufficient space to accommodate the exhibits which have been received, and that economy in passage ways, etc., will have to be practised wherever possible.

A large mining convention will be held in Montreal during the third week of February next. Invitations have been sent to the different Mining Associations of Canada, and the Canadian Association of Civil Engineers. The different mines of Canada will be visited by members of the convention, which is expected to be a very important one. The Quebec Government is to be asked to grant a sum of money towards entertaining the convention.

The first calendar for 1893 we have received comes from the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, with "best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a happy New Year." This calendar is very neatly gotten up, showing three clock faces giving respectively Eastern standard, Halifax and St. John time. It has been prepared by Messrs. J. and A. McMillan of St. John, N. B. Charles J. Wyld is the Halifax agent of this Insurance Company.

The cemetery question has at last been settled, at least so far as the city council is concerned. After considerable discussion at the council meeting, held on Wednesday evening, in re the most suitable site for the new cemetery, the following resolution was passed:—"Resolved, that it is the opinion of this council that no public money should be borrowed by the city for the purchase of a cemetery but that the procuring of a cemetery or cemeteries be left to the judgment and enterprise of the Roman Catholic and Protestant denominations as in other cities.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Union Furniture and Mde. Co., recently held at Bass River to consider the advisability of rebuilding the factory destroyed a few weeks since by fire, it was unanimously decided that the directors be instructed to increase the capital of the company and proceed to rebuild the factory forthwith. In the discussion of the question it was shown that the company enjoyed many advantages and facilities for carrying on a profitable business, and had a well established trade, and that many of the advantages would be lost by moving to another location. A very hopeful view of the subject was displayed, and it is probable that the business will be continued before long.

A specimen copy of the Canadian Almanac is at hand, for which the publishers, Messrs. Copp, Clark Co. Ltd., of Toronto will accept thanks. This publication contains a fund of information that cannot but prove valuable to all Canadians. In addition to the usual interesting features of this 46th annual issue, by special permission of the Law Society, a list of barristers and solicitors in Ontario has been prepared and incorporated with the almanac. In connection with this is a list of practicing notaries in the Province of Quebec. The Clergy List has been enlarged, and now includes all denominations in the Dominion. The regular departments have been carefully revised and corrected to the latest possible date, and a list of the changes occurring since going to press is given on the last page of the book.

Albert A. Dodge, the Intercolonial railway freight treasurer charged with embezzling about \$4,000, has been sentenced to five years in Dorchester penitentiary. Dodge's salary was but \$550 a year, out of which he contributed to the support of his mother and sister, and, handling as he did about half a million dollars annually, the temptation to "borrow" proved too strong for him and he had gradually yielded, taking small sums, hoping to make it up, until at last matters got beyond him. The St. John Sun says of this case:—"The salary paid was meagre, considering the nature of the duties performed. The means for wrongfully obtaining more money was unfortunately at hand when the temptation to spend was the strongest. These facts do not extenuate the crime, but they explain how a young man, well brought up, belonging to an honest and honorable family, and having no strong criminal instincts, may wreck his life. . . . There is a terrible lesson in this history for young men who mean no great harm, but who are carelessly embarking on courses which, if not arrested, must lead to crime."

When condensed milk was first introduced, 30 years ago, the idea was laughed at. The inventor carried the entire daily supply for New York City in a 10 quart pail, delivering it personally to patrons. He died worth \$7,000,000, made out of the business, which has grown to be a gigantic industry.

Probably the first man to apply for office because of the Democratic success at the polls, is a resident of Georgia, who appeared at the Treasury Department on Saturday last and, showing Secretary Foster a recommendation from Speaker Crisp, modestly said he would like to have some office under the Treasury Department. The Secretary treated him cordially and said he would place his application on file for the consideration of his successor.

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

The *Financial News* says it thinks that the long expected boom in American railway securities may come now at any hour. The American speculators, it declares, have not grasped the potential source of traffic expansion that will be afforded by the Chicago Columbian Exposition. There is nothing extravagant in estimating that £250,000,000 of foreign money will be left in America as the harvest of the Exhibition. Americans will be literally burdened with money seeking investment.

The World's Fair directors have adopted a resolution favoring the opening of the fair gates on Sunday, provided the machinery is not run. "The closing of the gates on Sunday," says the resolution, "means that thousands of artisans and mechanics, to whom the exhibition will be of inestimable advantage, will not be able to attend it." The directors say they are in favor of allowing every nation to hold within the grounds such religious services as it may desire on Sunday. They also think it desirable that the gates should be open to allow visitors from different portions of the Union to meet socially at their state buildings.

The great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouched for by thousands of people whom it has cured.

In anticipation of a large volume of mail and the value of quick transmission during the world's exposition at Chicago in 1893, the details of an elevated road have been submitted to the post office department by the United States Rapid Transit Company, of Chicago. The plan is to erect this system between the exposition grounds and the Chicago post office, and by means of an electric cable, situated high enough to clear all buildings along the route, attain a very high rate of speed—200 miles per hour if necessary. The object of the system is to transmit the mails from the railroad depots to and from the post offices and to and from the World's Fair, and also to and from all sub-stations, office buildings and hotels in the city. The system consists of elevated cables with a number of cars mounted thereon, sufficient to enable them to make five or ten minute trips when necessary. The mail bags are sent up on an elevator which is placed at each depot, and the bags are deposited on the reception floor, which is above the car, as shown in drawings of depots. When the car arrives and is stopped in position the slide door is pulled from underneath the bags, which permits them to drop into the car. The car then proceeds on its return trip to the central post office. On arrival at its destination and position the operator pulls the lever and the sliding door is opened at the bottom of the car, which allows the mail bags to drop from the cars into the sorting rooms of the post office, and the mail bags that have been sent up from the elevator in the central post office are dropped in the car in the same manner, and the car proceeds to deliver such sorted mail bags at the next depot or sub-station, office, buildings or hotels, where it deposits and receives the bags at the main office.

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

Thomas Neil, alias Cream, the murderer, was hanged on Tuesday, the 15th inst.

It is understood that the British Government has decided to retain possession of Uganda. The East African Company will withdraw in March, 1893.

Dense fogs have been prevalent in London, England, for some days past. Gas and electric lights have been in use everywhere in the city throughout the dark days, but in the streets their rays were unable to give light through the dense mass of vapor that hung over the city. The fog penetrated the most tightly closed houses and everywhere caused a feeling of discomfort. On the streets pedestrians stumbled along blindly, getting bad falls. The usual roar of traffic was greatly diminished, for many careful drivers and others refused to allow their horses to be used, fearing accidents.

"CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS"

"La Cadena" and "La Flora." Insist upon having these brands

FOR FIFTY YEARS!
MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
 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.
 Twenty-Two Cents a Bottle.

Halifax Printing Co.,
 161 Hollis St.
Halifax.

BBB CURES DYSPEPSIA.

Dyspepsia arises from wrong action of the Stomach and is the cause of much misery and many diseases such as Constipation, Biliousness, Bad Blood, Headache, Bile, Blood Bitters is a prompt and effectual cure because it tones the stomach, aids digestion and renovates the entire system. Cases which seemed past hope have been completely cured by B.B.B.

LIFE WAS A BURDEN.
 "Life seemed a burden, the simplest food disagreed with me, and I was in misery from Dyspepsia, but two bottles of B.B.B. entirely freed me from it," says Miss L. A. Kuhn, Hamilton, Ont.

SKODA'S DISCOVERY, the Great German-American Remedy for Heart, Nerves, Liver, Kidneys, Blood. Guaranteed contract with every bottle. Pay only for the good you receive. At all Druggists, \$1.00 per bottle, six bottles \$5.50. If you want to know about SKODA'S REMEDIES, send postal for "Morning Light."



Mrs. Capt. J. E. MELVIN.
Paralysis Defeated!
BLEEDING PILES,
 Headache and Dyspepsia
CURED BY SKODA.
 MRS. MELVIN IS A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE, ENERGY AND FIDELITY, AND HIGHLY ESTEEMED BY ALL HER NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS. SHE WILL OBLIGINGLY SEND ALL THE STATEMENTS IN THE FOLLOWING LETTER.

BETTER Bleeding Piles.
 GENTLEMEN—For years I had a terrible suffering from hemorrhoids, and I gathered with a severe headache. I would have a prickly numbness in my arms, and down my sides, with strong tendency toward Paralysis. For thirteen years I have been troubled with extreme Constipation, combined with that most terrible tormentor, bleeding piles. At times they would bleed profusely, and pain me severely, so that I could neither sit, stand, sleep or eat. I became very much reduced in flesh and strength, and felt completely worn out. I have tried nearly all the Physicians in this vicinity, and have taken patent medicines in large quantities, but received no permanent benefit. Through a friend, my attention was called to the merits of SKODA'S REMEDIES. I consented to try them, having but little faith in their efficacy. I at first felt but little effect, but after I had used four bottles of SKODA'S DISCOVERY, and two boxes of SKODA'S PILE CURE and four boxes SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS. My Dyspepsia is all gone, bowels regular, Appetite good, and have gained much in flesh. In fact, AM PERFECTLY WELL.
 All credit is due to your Wonderful Remedies, and I cannot say too much in their praise.
 Truly yours,
 MRS. CAPT. J. E. MELVIN,
 No. 35 Warren St.,
 ROCKLAND, ME.
 We GUARANTEE 6 Bottles to BENEFIT or CURE. You get a receipt for money back. **WELL YOU TRY IT?**
 SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfeville, N.S.

SKODA'S OINTMENT, the Great German Skin Cure, and finest Cosmetic made. Removes Blackheads, Pimples, etc., as if by magic. 3 oz. tubes in elegant cartons 50 cts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

H. B. CLARKE, Lessee and Manager.

6th - WEEK - 6th

GEO. A. BAKER OPERA CO.

WEEK OF NOVEMBER 21.

MONDAY & TUESDAY, by request,

BOCCACCIO!

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,

FRA DIAVOLO!

Friday, Saturday and Sunday Matinee,

FATINITZA.

FULL CAST IN EACH OPERA.

Don't Forget the Saturday Matinee. Tickets on Sale at the Box Office.



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

HALIFAX, Oct. 27th, 1892.

In July, 1882, I purchased of Mr. B. Laurance, on his first visit to Halifax, the pair of Spectacles I am wearing at the present time. I have not incurred any extra expense in their repair during the time mentioned, and the Lenses suit me to-day as well as when purchased thirty years ago.

(Signed) PETER LYNCH.

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

TWO UNUSUALLY GOOD OFFERS. REAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

First. The great Holiday No. (enlarged to 236 pages of that brightest of quarterly publications, "Tales from Town Topics,"

Out December first, all news and book stands and railway trains, price 65 cents, will be sent

FREE
 To all who send \$1.00 for 3 months' trial subscription to

TOWN TOPICS.

The Largest, Finest, Strongest, Most Varied and Entertaining Weekly Journal in the world.

Second—To all who will send \$3.00 will be sent Town Topics and Tales from Town Topics from date until January 1, 1891, covering 5 Nos. of the immutable quarterly (regular price \$2.00) and 11 months of the greatest of family weeklies (regular price \$1.00 per year).

Take one or the other over AT ONCE and remit in postal notes, orders, or New York Exchange to

TOWN TOPICS, 21 West 23d St., New York.

E. Maxwell & Son, TAILORS.

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

SEALLETTE SACQUES

TO ORDER.

68 GRANVILLE ST.

TELEPHONE 889.



POWELL'S PIMPLE + + + PILLS
 Act Like Magic
 .. IN REMOVING ALL ..
BLEMISHES
 FROM THE SKIN.
 PRICE 25 CENTS.
 For sale by all Drug gists, or sent on receipt of price, by
HATTIE & MYLUS,
 HALIFAX, CANADA.

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

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

New Circular
Free.

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

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

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

MAX UNGAR,
PROPRIETOR

The Highest Cash Prices paid for
Empty Bottles.

FOYLE BREWERY,
P. & J. O'MULLIN,

Brewers, Malsters & Bottlers.

Sole Manufacturers of

THE WELL KNOWN TEMPER-
ANCE BEVERAGES,

Malt and Kraizer Beers.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Old Chum

(CUT PLUG.)

OLD CHUM
(PLUG.)

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

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufac-
turers in Canada.

D. Ritchie & Co.

MONTREAL.

Cut Plug, 10c. ½ lb Plug, 10c.
¾ lb Plug, 20c.

The excruciating pain of
TOOTHACHE Can be instantly
stopped.
By applying a few drops of

SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

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

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

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Wholesale: BROWN & WEBB, SIMSON
BROS., FORSYTH, SUTCLIFFE & CO.

Less than half a bottle of SCOTT'S CURE
FOR RHEUMATISM entirely cured me of a very
severe attack of Rheumatism. I applied it on cot-
ton batting, and obtained almost instant relief. I
take great pleasure in recommending Scott's
Cure to any who suffer from Rheumatism or pains
in the limbs, of any description.

Yours truly,
Z. ADAMS, West St. John, N. B.

JANUARY 29th, 1891.

London Rubber Stamp Mfg Co.

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

AUTUMN DREAMS.

Oh, far away the summer seems,
And far away the sea;
Yet oftentimes in golden dreams
They both come back to me!

I sit as in a dream of bliss,
The happy hours flit by,
Like outer courts of Paradise
Seen glowing earth and sky.

O golden hours of summer,
O joys too quickly fled,
What have I but a memory,
Now you are cold and dead!

Far, far away the summer seems—
Far off the sunlit sea.
"But the tender grace of a day that is dead
Will never come back to me!"

THE COMING POEM.

All motion is rhythm, says wise Herbert Spencer,
A sage so immense that no sage is immenser.
All the worlds wobble on with a rhythmical tector
And the universe whirls on its mystical meter.
The sage sees the stars, and their rhythmic orbs show him
That the world is a verse and the Cosmos a poem.

The torn sea that surges with wreck scattered trophies
Beats out its great theme in tumultuous strophies;
The blind winds that blow from the caverns of chaos,
Or the zephyrs of twilight that sooth and allay us;
The rivers that leap from the high precipices
Whose foam banners wave o'er the startled abysses,
Or the gay brook that makes the long lilies grow sweeter—
All these, one and all, are a part of the meter.

And all lives are a poem; some wild and cyclonic
With verses of cynical bluster Byronic;
And some still flow on in perpetual benison,
As perfect and smooth as a stanza from Tennyson;
And some find huge bowlders their current to hinder,
And are broken and bent like the poems of Pladar;
And some a deep base of proud music are built on—
The calm ocean swell of the epic of Milton;
And some rollic on with a freedom completer
In Whitman's chaotic, tumultuous meter.

But most lives are mixed like Shakespearian drama,
Where the king speaks heroic, the idiot stammers;
Where the old man gives counsel, the young man loves hotly;
Where the king wears his crown and the fool wears his motley;
Where the lord treads his hall and the peasant his heather—
And in the fifth act they all exit together—
And the drama goes out with its pomp and its thunder,
And we weep, and we laugh, and we listen and wonder!

—S. W. Fox.

BOOK GOSHIP.

Who among our readers has not at sometime enjoyed the light novels
written by the "Duchess," and while laughing, or perchance almost weeping
in sympathy with the heroes and heroines of the delightful love stories,
brimming over with wit and as pure as the air we breathe, who has not
desired to know something about the writer. It has been said that few
women have as many ardent admirers as "The Duchess;" few women who
have written novels have as great a right to this admiration, for few have
made love as pure and beautiful a thing, few have created as loving and
lovable characters. A little information about this bright little lady, known
to her personal friends as Margaret Hungerford, may not be amiss. She
married when very young, and her husband died in less than six years,
leaving her with three tiny girls to care for. In 1883 she married Mr.
Henry Hungerford, of Cahirmore, and she is the mother of six small people,
one of whom is the most delightful baby of a year. Mrs. Hungerford has
discovered that the best working hours are in the morning; and so for three
hours every forenoon she may be found in her den. It is not the sort of a
room you usually speak of as a workshop. The desk is a marvel of neatness,
every package or bundle of manuscript being tied and labeled, and as she
funnily enough says: "I scribble my notes on the last sheets of my friends'
letters. Wouldn't they be surprised if they knew that the last sheet became
the scene of a love affair, the full account of a murder, a boycotting, or, most
likely of all, a flirtation? I am not a very good sleeper, so I am very apt to
plan out my scenes at night, and write them in the morning. Write with
regularity? Sometimes I have written the last chapter of a book first—a
good situation will come to me, I will write it out, and later on write all
around it." "Phyllis" was her first book and she has written twenty-five
novels, and a lot of short articles beside. Mrs. Hungerford is the daughter
of the Rev. Canon Hamilton, rector of one of the oldest churches in Ireland,
and St. Faughnan's cathedral in Ross, Carbery, County Cork. Her grand-
father was John Hamilton, of Besington, Dunboyne, thirteen miles from
Dublin. They came over from Scotland to Ireland in the reign of James
the First. As to the origin of her nom de plume, there is not very much to
say about it. Many years ago while engaged upon "Phyllis," she happened
to attend an "at home" at the house of one of her intimate friends. As
she was about to enter the reception room her host saw her and came forward.
He waved the footman back, and himself announced her to the guests, as
"Her Grace, The Duchess." Very solemnly he said it, and being all well
known to each other, the laugh was universal, and the title remains to this
day. Her home is at St. Brenda's, Bandon, County Cork, and a visit
there is given by the pretty hostess that hearty Irish welcome that is so
delightful. All about the house itself are flowers and shrubbery, a great
many rose trees, beech trees all over the lawn, which slopes from the house

PUTNERS
IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER
EMULSION

down to a river that runs at the foot of a deep valley. Mrs. Hungerford is especially fond of driving.

Mrs. Burton Harricn's new novel of New York society, entitled "Sweet Bells Out of Tune," which opens in the November number of the *Century*, promises to be exceedingly interesting. It is illustrated by C. D. Gibson. Articles in this number which strike into the midst of current discussions are "Plain Words to Workingmen," by one of them, Fred Woodrow; "Does the Bible Contain Scientific Errors?" by Prof. Charles W. Shields of Princeton; and "Some Exposition Uses of Sunday," by Bishop Potter, in further discussion of the question of opening the World's Fair for the entire week. The last topic is also discussed editorially, and by Dr. Washington Gladwin in an open letter. Massenet, the composer of the opera "Eclairmonde," who is to be one of the musical conductors at the World's Fair, contributes autobiographical notes which will be of interest to lovers of music, and which are accompanied by two portraits of the composer. For the Thanksgiving season there is an illustrated story by Ezekiah Butterworth, "A Thanksgiving Dæmon." Among the principal contributions is the first paper of "Letters of Two Brothers," being passages from the correspondence of General and Senator Sherman, of whom portraits are printed. The letters were written before the war, and are curious as showing different trends of opinion and interesting prophecies of future events by both correspondents. The illustrated material includes a paper by Isabel F. Haggood on "A Russian National Artist" (Ilya Répin), with illustrations of Russian village scenes and types, and with a striking sketch, after a pencil drawing by Répin, of Tolstoy reading on the couch on which he was born. The poetry of the number is by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Rudyard Kipling, Maurice Thompson, James Whitcomb Riley, Mrs. Mary Bradley, G. B. Bartlett, and Robert Underwood Johnson. Besides the articles already mentioned, "Topics of the Time" contains editorials on "The Massachusetts Corrupt Practices Law," and "Road-building Exhibit at Chicago." "Open Letters" includes "Female Humourists and American Humor," "A Coöperative Failure," "Suggestions on the Labor Question," "McClellan's Baggage-destroying Order," "The Sea-serpent at Nahant," and a sketch of William M. Chase, whose winsome portrait, "Alice," is the representative in this number of *The Century's* American Artists Series. The November *Century*, which fully sustains the world-wide reputation the magazine has gained for pure, instructive and interesting literature, is the first number of the forty-fifth volume and of the twenty-third year of this magazine, which, while preserving the general characteristics which have given it vogue, is striking out freshly into new paths. The frontispiece is the portrait of an American of whom his countrymen have reason to be proud,—the historian, Francis Parkman,—and the completion of Mr. Parkman's series of historical narratives on the French power in North America is further accentuated by two short articles by Mr. Lowell (an unfinished sketch) and by Dr. Edward Eggleston, both of whom lay stress upon the importance of this work. It would be hard for a person who cares for good reading to make a better investment than a year's subscription to *The Century Magazine*. No region is too remote, no expense too great, if it will only produce what the *Century's* readers want. This is the policy that has made it, as the *Pall Mall Budget*, of London, says, "By far the best of the magazines, English or American." The December *Century* is to be a great Christmas number,—full of Christmas stories, Christmas poems and Christmas pictures,—and in it will begin the first chapters of a striking novel of life in Colorado, "Benefits Forgotten," by Wolcott Balestier, who wrote "The Naulahka" with Rudyard Kipling. Papers on good roads, the new educational methods and city government are soon to come. Four dollars will bring you this splendid magazine for one year, and certainly no cultivated home can afford to be without it. Subscribers can remit directly to the publishers, The Century Co., 33 East 17th St., New York. They should begin with November, and so get first chapters of all the serials, including "Sweet Bells Out of Tune."

John G. Whittier long ago wrote of *St. Nicholas*, "It is little to say of this magazine that it is the best children's periodical in the world." Edward Eggleston, the author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," says of it, "There is not one of the numbers that does not stir the curiosity, inform the memory, stimulate thought, and enlarge the range of the imagination." Founded in 1873, and from the first number edited by Mary Mapes Dodge, *St. Nicholas* is now entering upon its twentieth year. The most famous writers have contributed to its pages in the past, but never has its editor been able to offer a better programme or a more distinguished list of contributors than for 1893.

There is to be a series of illustrated papers on "The Leading Cities of the United States,"—the story of each city told by a prominent resident. Edmund Clarence Steadman will write of New York, Thomas W. Higginson, of Boston; New Orleans will be described by George W. Cable, and Baltimore by President Gilman, of the Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Lyman Abbott will tell the story of Brooklyn, and other cities will be treated by other famous men. There will be articles on the World's Fair, and a number of pages of funny pictures and humorous verses.

Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, the well-known author of "The Birds' Christmas Carol," etc., will contribute the leading serial for *St. Nicholas* during the coming year. The November number opens with a three page poem by John G. Whittier, which has in it some of the most beautiful lines the good Quaker poet has ever written, describing the visit of a party of young girls to his home.

The *School Journal* says: "Place *St. Nicholas* in your household, and you need have no fears for the lessons taught your children." The magazine is the greatest aid that the teacher and the conscientious parent can possibly have. It entertains, and at the same time educates and instructs. The subscription price is \$3 a year. Remittances may be made directly to the publishers, The Century Co.

The December number of the *Season*, that fashion journal in which so

many of our lady friends are interested, is out, and as usual is full of new and attractive designs for millinery, outdoor and indoor costumes, minor details of the wardrobe and fancy work. The colored plates, which are a prominent feature of the *Season*, giving suggestions as to color combinations, include this month reception gowns, walking dresses and a page of hats and bonnets. The majority of patterns given are for the benefit of young ladies, but the matrons and little folks are not forgotten, and many ideas may be borrowed from the pages of this journal which will result in most stylish and handsome winter costumes. The fancy and needlework department is especially valuable just now, when busy fingers are fashioning gifts for the coming holiday season. The price of the *Season* is 30 cents a number, and may be obtained at local bookstores or direct from the Canadian Publishers, Toronto News Co., Toronto, Ontario.

The November number of the *Dominion Illustrated Monthly* is full of interest. A capital frontispiece of the late Sir Daniel Wilson, of Toronto University, is followed by an appreciative sketch of the life and influence of this great author from the pen of George Stewart. A clever little poem entitled Canadian Poets in Miniature is well illustrated by sixteen small engravings. Among the familiar faces we note those of Bliss Carman, Prof. Roberts, Hunter Taylor and the paternal face of Pastor Felix. "Cricket in Canada" is well written up by G. G. S. Lindsay, who is an enthusiast for the manly game. A timely article is entitled "Lord Tennyson," in which the character of the poet and the character of his writings are ably dealt with. Some quaint Indian customs are referred to in the sketch of "The Onodaga Berry Dances." Two excellent short stories, "Brough's Daughter" and "A Strange Disappearance," will please fiction-lovers. A. M. MacLeod has an interesting instalment of "A Summer in Canada." Published by the Sabiston Litno. & Pub. Co., Montreal; yearly subscription \$1.50.

LIME AS A NECESSITY.

The three leading ingredients which we must constantly be applying to the soil are nitrogen, which is an atmospheric element, and potash and phosphoric acid, which are classed among the mineral elements. Other elements are required, especially lime, and this frequently has to be supplied to the exhausted surface soil—for, although it is an abundant and exhaustless soil material, as a whole, it is not evenly distributed, and its presence is beginning to be found necessary to enable clover and other leguminous crops to gather nitrogen from the air through the bacterium nodules that form on their roots. In view of this fact, we think lime should be classed among the necessary ingredients as a complete fertilizer.

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RAGIC.

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Clifford Blackman

A Boston Boy's Eyesight Saved—Perhaps His Life

By Hood's Sarsaparilla—Blood Poisoned by Canker.

Read the following from a grateful mother: "My little boy had scarlet fever when 4 years old, and it left him very weak and with blood poisoned with canker. His eyes became so inflamed that his sufferings were intense, and for seven weeks he

Could Not Open His Eyes.

I took him twice during that time to the Eye and Ear Infirmary on Charles street, but their remedies failed to do him the faintest shadow of good. I commenced giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and it soon cured him. I have never doubted that it saved his sight, even if not his very life. You may use this testimonial in any way you choose. I am always ready to sound the praise of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

because of the wonderful good it did my son ANNE F. BLACKMAN, 2888 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Get HOOD'S.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition, proportion and appearance.

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

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

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

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BOSTON, MASS.

BUTTER AND BLACK PEPsin.

In a late issue of the *Scottish American* Professor Babcock writes as follows:—"It has long been known that pepsin when added to milk or cream would cause the casein to be precipitated and incorporated with butter fat, the compound thus resulting having all the appearance of butter when it is first made. It is in reality more of a cheese than butter, and if kept long under ordinary conditions it will assume the flavor of a very rich cheese. It is not properly butter at all, as it contains the cheesy matter of the milk that is incorporated with the butter fat. The butter powders that have made their appearance in different parts of the country under the pretence of adding largely to the yield of butter were composed very largely of pepsin. Their use has always resulted disastrously to the parties using them, as the butter made in this way has soon gone off flavor and destroyed all demands for it in the market. The matter has been thoroughly looked up by several parties, and has really nothing of value in it.

COMMERCIAL.

The return of warm weather has to a certain extent exercised a retarding influence on general trade, though a fair movement continues in progress.

Farmers are getting well on with their fall ploughing and other work incidental to the season, and the absence of severe frost and snow has been a material assistance to them. The copious rains of the past fortnight have loosened as well as moistened the soil, thus aiding field operations to a marked degree.

Remittances continue good, and very few failures—Lone important—are noted.

A gentleman who is engaged in the business of purchasing country produce was in town a few days ago, and in conversation with the writer said that the marked Democratic victory of last week has had the effect to render farmers unwilling to sell their produce at any reasonable price. They appear to imagine that Cleveland will at once nullify the McKinlay Bill, thus admitting all Canadian produce practically free into the United States. This is a lamentable misapprehension. In the first place Mr. Cleveland does not assume the position of President till March next, or over three months hence. Then the new Congress, which is expected to be in accord with him, will not meet till the following December. Of course a special session may be called before that time, as hinted in some of the press despatches, but this is not probable, as the new administration will require some months to get into working order. Again it must be remembered that even the Democratic party is not a unit on the tariff question, especially as regards details. In its ranks are some extreme free traders; a majority are in favor of moderate and gradual modification of the tariff, while a quite respectable minority are firm protectionists, and will join with the Republicans in opposing any radical alterations in the tariff. Besides this the Government is not officially responsible for any legislative course that Congress may adopt, and there will doubtless be a long and desperate fight over each item of the tariff that promises to last many months. Mr. Cleveland has already announced that he does not favor any sweeping change of such a nature as to derange the business of the country, and the probability is that as he cannot change any bill that has passed Congress, he may veto it if it does not commend itself to his judgment. Finally a change in the tariff cannot go into effect till some months after it has passed Congress and received the President's signature. It will be seen that it will likely be well on in 1891 before a new tariff can go into operation. Therefore our people should disabuse themselves of the notion that the Democratic victory will give them immediate access to the American markets under ameliorated conditions.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—"Wall Street has devoted the past week to the election and its results. The sweeping majorities for the 'outs' are naturally accepted as investing the election with ordinary importance, for they not only call for important changes in the commercial policy of the country, but by reason of their extraordinary numerical strength convey so much the stronger probability that such changes may prove irreversible for a prolonged period at least. In any event the change in the presidency and in both houses of congress leaves no room for doubt that within at most two years our manufacturers will enter upon radically changed relations with those of foreign countries."

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

| | Week Previous | | Weeks corresponding to | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------|------------------------|------|------|
| | Nov. 11. | week. | Nov. 11. | 1890 | 1889 |
| United States | 188 | 221 | 268 | 200 | 217 |
| Canada | 14 | 32 | 30 | 46 | 39 |

DRY GOODS.—The movement in underwear, topshirts, yarns, etc., continues to be active, but the heavier woollens, such as overcoatings, have not as yet been disturbed. Travellers' orders are not so satisfactory as it was hoped they would be, still the demand for special lines is large in many cases. Letter orders continue good—all kinds of staple lines and repeats being in strong demand. Wholesalers in tweeds assert that the enquiry is running to lower-priced goods. Shoddy goods, it is said, can be given a nicer finish, and consequently sell better to the middle class of consumers. These goods are partly domestic and partly imported, but the bulk are the latter. People want cheap goods and they get them, though in general they are veritable trash. Most houses are taking stock at present or preparing to do so, and many special drives are offering in clearing lots.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market has remained quiet, and prices are unchanged. Spring patents and strong bakers' appear to receive about all the attention that is going. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* says:—"There is very little enquiry for extra flour, as Newfoundland, the Maritime Provinces

and Quebec do not want it as long as they can get good straight rollers at present low prices. Western mills are full of orders, which they cannot fill fast enough, owing to scarcity of cars on the one hand, and slow deliveries of wheat on the other, the latter being caused by bad roads of late. Some large orders of straight rollers are now being filled by Ontario mills direct to the trade in Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces." In Chicago the wheat market has been dull and motionless. Cables, however, have all been firm and higher, showing a readiness to follow any advance made on this side. Corn has been very quiet. The *Price Current* notes a lighter movement as a result of the recent rains.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market does not show any particular change. Smoked meats are moving out in a very satisfactory manner at firm figures, and pork is steady. Dressed hogs are beginning to come in a little more freely and local packers are kept busy in putting them up. The receipts of poultry are large as compared with the corresponding period last year, but all that have so far been offered have met with ready sale at fair prices. In Chicago pork has declined about 25c., and the market there has ruled very weak. The hog and cattle markets there have been slow and that for sheep steady. In Liverpool the provision market is dull and drooping.

BUTTER.—No especial change is notable in the local butter market, which cannot be said to have either advanced or receded since our last report. It is strong because the consumptive demand has improved, particularly for choice grades, and buyers have no choice but to let somebody else take it if they do not like the price, and holders know that they can get from 15c. to 23c., according to quality. A Montreal report says:—"Holders of creamery butter have realized by this time that prices here are too high to admit of business to any extent. Factorymen have been in the city during the past week or ten days trying to get 24c. for their late make, but they find that buyers are not at all anxious to look at it at 23c. A shipper stated to-day that he could not place creamery for export at over 22½c., and dealers who supply the local trade say there is no profit in buying creamery at over that figure. A prominent dealer stated yesterday that he always lost money when he had to pay 23s. and 24c. for his fall supply of creamery. It has invariably been found that when values reach 23c. to 24c. the demand falls off, never mind how small stocks may be. The high price of creamery has thrown the demand upon dairy butter, and a good business has been done therein both for the local and Newfoundland trade. Several sales of fine Western and Kamouraska have been made at 19c., and another lot of Kamouraska is being offered at 19c. without meeting a buyer. Some holders, however, want 20c." In England butter is still a strong market, and prices keep up where they have gone so higher. But there are no signs of weakening, and the waiting policy of buyers has not already been without effect, as though the top price of Danish is 142s. it is nominal rather than real, buyers coming in around 140s. Again, the projected further rise has not come off, and next week's arrivals are to be at current rates, with a possible drop of a few kroner on developments which may arise. All round handsome rates are being paid; but it only wants a telegram saying the first cargo of Australasians is in sight to signal the downward movement which is, no doubt, imminent. Holders are making hay while the sun of their prosperity shines, but they know this cannot be long, as the advent of the calving season, with increased milk, must help the drop. Canadian creameries are in small supply and are eagerly taken up at 108s.

CHEESE.—The local market for cheese is steady under a fair consumptive demand. The bulk of the stock offering is of August make. September and October makes are only stocked when earlier makes are finished, as the newest cheese comes too high at the factories to pay to job at 11c. In Montreal the market during the week has been quiet but decidedly firm, and buyers themselves acknowledge that in order to fill orders for first Western they would have to pay 10½c., while some holders of this class of cheese refuse to name anything under 10½c. Considerable business is reported in French Octobers at 10½c. to 10¾c. and sales of underpriced goods have been made all the way from 9½c. to 10½c. as to quality. The statistical position in Canada is certainly favorable to holders, in spite of a full fall make and the fact that a few factories are still making cheese." A London, G. B., letter says:—"Cheese is quiet for American and Canadian, with top prices of rather 52s.; but buyers are at present running on English, which is quite a lively market, and wherein prices are going along. There is a certain amount of contracting going on, however, heavy stocks notwithstanding, and for January deliveries of late makes of Canadian there is a firm tendency with advancing ideas as to price."

Eggs in this market remain as they were last week. The return of rather warmer weather has somewhat increased the production, but prices have not altered. A fairly active demand exists, and we quote strictly fresh, 18c. to 20c.; held fresh 16c. to 17c.; local 16c. A Montreal report is that "The market is steady under a good local and export demand, sales being reported to the local trade at 15½c. to 16c. for Montreal limed, and 17c. to 30c. for fresh held as to age. English demand continues good, and the shipments this week will be heavy." A correspondent in London writes:—"Eggs are still in small supply, Russia only sending along a large quantity, which are no longer bought, being suitable principally for confectioners, who are not over-nice in the choice of materials for hiding in pastry. They are too small, too, to be worth much. All selections are firmer, and Italians have advanced 6d. In Liverpool the trade has been rather quiet on an accession of Continentals. Canadians selling at 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per long hundred. In Glasgow there is a rising market, and all selections meet a ready disposition. Canadians, 9s. to 10s.; Irish, up to 11s. 6d."

APPLES continue to be in over supply in this market, and choice barrels of well-pat-up sound winter-keeping sorts have sold at auction at 90c. to \$1.25 per barrel. These figures do not pay the producer for his labor with the freight, handling, commissions, etc., but the crop was prodigious, and outside markets have broken down through the very large quantities that

have been thrown upon them. In London, "apples are still a very bad market, the slaughter of prices being dreadful. It had not been quite so bad here as at Liverpool, where down to 4s. 6d. per bbl. for Cravensteins had been taken; but Nova Scotians ex the Ingham sold very badly in London, 6s. 3d. being the bottom for Cravensteins and even lower for sundry marks. The general run of the auction was, however, better, and Blenheim reached 16s 6d. per bbl. The later sales are, however, worse than the Liverpool record. Here is a sample sale.—Canadian, ex Geronna, Maiden Bush, 5s. 6d. per bbl., Fall Pippin (one lot only), 9s. 6d., ditto, 5s. and 5s. 3d.; Culverts, 4s., ditto, 20 oz., 8s. 9d.; Jenetting, 1s. 9d. to 2s.; sundry marks, 1s. 9d. per bbl. This is simply appalling. But the fruit has come in dreadful condition, and the prices now being paid should afford no criterion of those which may be looked for when good winter stock is arriving freely." Late cables quote apples at Liverpool 1s. to 1s. 6d. lower—at 9s. to 15s., average 9s.

DRIED FRUIT.—There has been no change in the local position of dried fruits. All descriptions are firmly held. Jobbers have strengthened their quotations on Valencia raisins under influences that are everywhere steadily working on the side of advance. Recent cables from Denia report the stock of raisins there to be small and prices stiffer. New York buyers are still giving good support to the position. It does not appear to be likely that any great proportion of the crop is held by speculators whose stores will be drawn upon when prices get well up, as this year there appeared to be a timid feeling among buyers who anticipated a great decline in the American demand in consequence of the McKinlay tariff and the increasing supply of California fruit. Hence it is supposed that the bulk of the crop has gone directly into the hands of regular traders. Currents retain their firmness and are strong in the position to which the last shilling's advance brought them.

SUGAR.—Our local market is quiet and prices are unchanged. The best market has dropped a little since last week, and London cables quote it as quiet at 14s. 3d. Java and fair refining, however, are steady at 16s. 3d., and 14s. 3d. respectively. The Trade Bulletin, commenting on the sugar position in connection with the sugar trust in the United States, says:—"The sugar trust, which appeared to be almost supreme in the States, although backed up by enormous capital and protected to the utmost by McKinlay, is in a humiliating condition. The best crop is turning out less than was expected, and both beet and raw have accordingly advanced. As the trust is obliged to purchase large quantities of beet, their price for refined depends considerably upon that of beet. The trust some time ago undertook to depress the value of beet and was successful in doing so. But latterly the value of beet has got away from the control of the trust and has advanced. Then the trust naturally put up the price of the refined, but as soon as they reached a certain point, our Canadian refiners commenced to send in refined to the States. This did not suit the monopolistic ideas of the trust, and they immediately dropped the price again, so as to keep out Canadian sugar. At the same time they are away behind in their deliveries and cannot catch up for some time yet. Thus this powerful combine is obliged to keep down the price of refined sugar although the raw material has advanced, and thus reduce their own profits. True there was another course, which would have occurred to any one running affairs in a business way. That was for the trust to have purchased from the Canadian refiners to keep their customers supplied, on the condition that the refineries did not sell to their customers. By this means they could have put up the price to any figure they liked, and have made profits large enough to satisfy even them. But then this would have been a course suitable for a concern that really sought its own interests, even when these interests produced a profit for other concerns, and of course not worthy of a gigantic monopoly. The dog-in-the-manger style is more suitable to the trust. They cannot supply the sugar themselves, but they will not allow the Canadian refineries to do so, even if they cut down their own profits to prevent it."

TEA.—The sharp advance in the tea markets abroad has had a tendency to check business here, as this market is slow to realize an advance. All lines of tea are very firm, and there is not much chance of a lot of slaughtering such as took place last year. The last quantity of low grade tea is absent, and while quality is generally higher the quantity is much smaller. Consequently it seems likely that prices will continue to be considerably higher than they were last year.

COFFEES.—The market weakened last week but rallied in this, and is now in nearly the same position that it was previously. Prices are, of course, considerably under the control of sellers at New York. The demand is at present of very moderate proportions in this market.

FISH.—The local market continues to be much depressed, owing to the want of a remunerative demand from abroad. Though the catch of cod, haddock, hake, cusk and kindred fish—especially to the westward—has been very large, the prices obtainable are so small as to offer no inducement to ship them. The stores and warehouses are fuller than they have been at the close of the season for many years, but there they remain, because there is no distributing outlet for them. The fishermen shared less than half the money for more than double the catch of last year. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, Nov. 16—"The market has been a quiet one during the week, although a little more interest has been manifested in green cod, which sold down as low as \$3.60 last week for No. 1. Holders, however, have stiffened considerably in their ideas since then, and it is said that nothing can now be had under \$4.25 for No. 1 and \$4.50 for large. Dry cod is quiet and steady at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per quintal. The cargo of Labrador herring referred to last week has nearly all been sold at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per bbl., a good portion of it being placed for Western account. Good large French shore herring have been sold at \$4.50, ordinary shore herring being quoted at \$4 to \$4.25." Another report from Montreal of the same date says:—"The fish market is fairly firm, and dealers generally

seem to think prospects better for trade this season than last. Supplies of herring and mackerel also are light, and values generally are steady. We quote: Labrador herring at \$5.25 to \$5.50, Cape Breton \$5.50 to \$5.75; green cod \$4.25 for No. 1 and \$4.50 for large; dry cod \$4.50 to \$4.75; Labrador salmon \$12 to \$15, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland herring \$5.50, and Cape Breton \$5.50 to \$5.75." Gloucester, Mass., Nov. 16—"The receipts at this port the past week show a falling off from last week, although Bank codfish continues to come in quite freely. Nothing so far as known is being done by the mackerel fleet, and the season will soon close. Prices for codfish are a little easier, although cured fish are still a little higher than at this date last year, when a brisk demand soon set in. There is no such accumulation of stocks anywhere as to indicate lower prices. We quote latest fare prices as follows: Mackerel in fishermen's order at \$15.25 per bbl. Last sales Baltic halibut 17c. and 12c. per lb. for white and gray. Georges cod from vessel \$4.50 and \$4.37 for large, \$2.62 and \$2.75 for small, Bank \$3.62 and \$3. New Georges codfish at \$7 per qtl. for large, and small at \$5; Bank \$5.50 to \$6.50 for large and \$3.50 for small, Shore \$6.50 and \$4.50 for large and small; Rips \$6.25 and \$4.25; Dry Bank \$6; medium \$3.50. Cured cusk at \$5 per qtl., hake \$2; haddock \$3, heavy salted pollock \$3. Newfoundland herring \$4 per barrel. Pickled codfish \$4, haddock \$3.75, halibut heads \$3.50, sounds \$13, tongues and sounds \$12, tongues \$11, alewives \$3.50, trout \$14, California salmon, \$16; Halifax do. \$23, Newfoundland do. \$16."

TO-DAY

Hood's Sarsaparilla stands at the head in the medicine world, admired in prosperity and envied in merit by thousands of would-be competitors. It has a larger sale than any other medicine. Such success could not be won without positive merit.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

Table listing various grocery items such as SUGARS, TEA, MOLASSES, BISCUITS, and their prices per unit.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruits and produce such as Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Cocoa, Dates, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, and Bananas with their respective prices.

FISH.

Table listing various fish species such as MACKEREL, HERRING, ALEWIVES, SALMON, CODFISH, HADDOCK, POLLOCK, and HAKE with their prices.

BREADSTUFFS

Markets dull, and sales slow. There is no further decline in prices and we do not look for any. Indeed oatmeal seems rather firmer in price, cornmeal quiet but not lower than at last issue. Hay and straw are possibly a trifle easier.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provisions such as Beef, Pork, Mutton, and other meats with their prices.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Table listing various butter and cheese products such as Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, Canadian Township, and Cheese with their prices.

SALT.

Table listing various salt products such as Factory Filled, Fine Liverpool, and other types of salt with their prices.

MATT.

A TALE OF A CARAVAN.

(Continued.)

"Do you see that house standing all by itself, close to shore?" said Matt, pointing to the cottage where she lived. "That belongs to William Jones. And, look ye now, there be William Jones on the rocks!"

Looking down, Brinkley beheld a figure moving along the rocks, just where the water touched the edge.

"Very lazy of William Jones," he said. "Why isn't he at work?"

"At work?"

"Yes, tilling the fields or fishing. By the way, I forgot to ask you, is he a fisherman?"

"No, he ain't," said Matt. "He's a wrecker, he is!"

"A what?" exclaimed Brinkley.

"A wrecker," continued Matt, as if wrecking was the most natural occupation in the world. Brinkley looked at her, imagining that she must be practicing some wild joke. He had certainly heard of wreckers, but he had always believed that they were a species of humanity which had belonged to past centuries, and were now as extinct as a mammoth. But the girl evidently meant what she said, and thought there was nothing extraordinary in the statement.

"The sea don't look ugly, do it?" she continued, pointing at the ocean. "But it is; there's rocks out there where the vessels split on; then they go all to pieces, and the things come ashore."

"And what becomes of all the things, Matt?"

"Some of 'em's stole, and some of 'em's took by the coast guards. They do say," she added, mysteriously, "as there's lots o' things—gold and silver—hid among them sand hills. Before the coast guards come all the folk was wreckers, like William Jones, and they used to get what come ashore, and they used to hide it in the sand hills."

"Indeed. Then, if that is the case, why don't they take the treasure up and turn it into money?"

"Why? 'Cause them sand hills is allus-changing and shifting about, they are; though they know well enough the things is there, there's no finding of 'em!"

"I always thought William Jones was poor."

"So he is, he says!" replied Matt, "'cause though he be allus foraging, he don't find much now on account o' those coast-guard chaps."

After they had rested themselves they went a little further up the cliff, then they followed a narrow winding path which brought them to the shore below. Here Matt, who seemed to be pretty well grounded in the history of the place, pointed him out the wonders of the coast. She showed him the caves, which tradition said had been formerly used as wreckers' haunts and treasure-stores, but which were now washed by the sea, and covered with slimy weeds; then she brought him to the promontory where they told her she herself had been found. This spot Brinkley examined curiously, then he looked at the girl.

"I suppose you had clothes on when you came ashore, didn't you, Matt?"

"Why, of course I had. William Jones has got 'em!"

"Has he? Where?"

"In his cave, I expect."

"His cave! Where is that?" asked Brinkley, becoming very much interested.

"Dunno," returned Matt; "perhaps it's somewhere here about. I've seen William Jones come about here, I have, but I never could track him!"

Matt's information on the subject was so vague that it seemed useless to institute a search; so, after a regretful look at the rocks, Brinkley proposed that they should saunter back along the shore.

"By the way," said he, "I want you to introduce me to William Jones."

"To William Jones?"

"Yes. Strange as the fancy may seem to you, I should like for once in my life to stand face to face with a real live wrecker."

They made their way back along the coast until they reached William Jones' cottage. Here they paused, principally for Brinkley to take a glance at the quaint dwelling, then they crossed the threshold. What sort of a place he had got into, it was utterly impossible for Brinkley to tell; it was so dark he could see nothing. Having crossed the threshold, therefore, he paused, but Matt went fearlessly forward, struck a light, and ignited the rush-light on the table.

"William Jones," she said, "here be the painter!"

By the light of the flickering rush-light Brinkley now looked about him. At a glance he noted some of the details of the queer little room; then his eye fell upon the occupants, whom from Matt's description he recognized as William Jones and the grizzly author of his being.

The old man, who, Brinkley perforce admitted, certainly bore some resemblance to the Rembrandish head which Matt had recognized, sat dozing fitfully by the hearth, while his son was busily employed in mending an old lantern.

Upon the entrance of Brinkley the lantern was quickly thrown aside, and William Jones, assuming a most obsequious manner, hastened to give a welcome to the stranger. Brinkley was amused. He accepted William

Jones' offer of a seat, then he lit up his briar-root pipe, and, while smoking lazily, he put a few questions to his host. But if he expected to gain information of any kind he was soon undeceived. William Jones was no fool. Combined with excessive avarice, he possessed all the cunning of the fox, and the moment he saw that the stranger was pumping him he was on his guard.

Presently, however, his curiosity gained the day. Categorically, in his turn, he began to question Brinkley about his doings.

"I suppose now, master," said he, "you travel about a deal in that cart o' your'n?"

Brinkley explained that the "cart" in question had been in his possession only a few months.

"But I travelled a good deal before I got it," he explained. "This time last year I was in Ireland."

"In Ireland, Master?"

"Yes, on the west coast; do you know it?"

William Jones shook his head.

"There be plenty wreck there, ain't there?" said he suddenly.

"Wreck!" repeated Brinkley.

"Yes, I've heard tell o' wonderful storms and big ships breaking up. Let 'em now, they do tell wonderful tales; and I wonder sometimes if all they say be true."

Brinkley looked at his host for a minute or so in silent wonder, for the little man was transformed: Instead of gazing about him with the stupid expression which up till now his face had worn, his face expressed all the keenness of a fox-hound well on the scent. There was also another curious thing which the young man noticed: that the word "wreck" seemed to act like magic on the other members of the Jones' household. At the first mention of it the old man started from his sleep; and he now sat staring wildly before him, evidently imagining he was standing on a headland, gazing out to sea.

"Wreck!" he murmured. "Ay, there it be, driftin' in wi' the wind and tide, William—driftin' in wi' the tide."

"Shut up, o'd man," said William, giving his father a nudge; then turning again to Brinkley, he said: "Be them tales true, master?"

"Eh? Oh, yes; perfectly true," said Brinkley, being in a lively humor, and determined to give his host a treat.

The expression in the eyes of William Jones became even more greedy.

"P'raps," he said, "you've seen some of them wrecks?"

"Dear me, yes," answered Brinkley, determined to give the reins to his imagination. "I've seen any number of them. Huge ships broken up like match-boxes and every soul on board drowned; then afterwards"—

"Ah, yes, mister," said William Jones, eagerly as the other paused; "arter"—

"Well, afterward, my friend, I've seen treasures come ashore that would have made you and me and a dozen others such rich for life."

"Dear, dear! and what becomes of it, mister—tell me that?"

"What became of it?" repeated Brinkley, whose imagination was beginning to give way; "why it was appropriated, of course, by the population."

"And didn't you take your share, mister?"

"I?" repeated Brinkley, who was getting muddled. "Well, no—firstly, because I didn't wish to—I have a superstitious horror of wearing dead men's things; and secondly, because I could not have done so had I wished. The people are clanish; they wanted it all for themselves, and would have killed any interfering stranger."

"I suppose, mister, there be no coast-guard chaps there?" said William Jones.

"Oh, dear, no! No coast-guards."

"Ah!" sighed the old man, coming out of his trance. "It warn't so long ago when there warn't no coast-guard chaps here neither. Then times was better for honest men. On a dark night 'twas easy to put a light on the headland, and sometimes we got a prize or two that way, didn't we, William dear? but now"—

"You shut up!" roared William, giving his parent a very forcible dig in the ribs. "You don't know what you're talking about, you don't. The old 'un is a bit queer in his head, mister," he explained; "and he is allus a-dreamin', he is. There ain't no prizes here, the Lord knows; it's a'most as much as we can do to get a bit o' bread. Matt knows that; don't ee, Matt!"

But whatever Matt knew she evidently meant to keep to herself, for she gave no reply. Presently, after a little more general conversation, Brinkley rose to go. He offered a two-shilling piece to William Jones; and, somewhat to his amazement, that worthy accepted it gratefully.

"Good-by, Matt," said Brinkley. But in a trice Matt was beside him.

"I'm going to show you the way," she explained, as she went out with him into the air.

"Whew!" said Brinkley when they were fairly clear of the cabin; the open air is better than that den; but then William Jones is very poor, isn't he, Matt?"

"He says he is."

"But don't you believe it?"

"P'raps I do, p'raps I don't; it don't matter to you, does it?"

"Not the least in the world."

They went on for a while in silence; then Matt, who had been furtively watching his face all the while, spoke again:

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HEAT ROF KSA
"HALIGONIAN"
RAGIC.

"You ain't angry, are you, master?" she asked.
 "I angry—what for?"
 "'Cause I said that just now."
 "Dear me, no; whatever you might say, Matt, wouldn't offend me."
 If he expected to please her by this he was mistaken.
 She ran a little ahead of him, and continued to precede him until she gained the last sandhill, and caught a glimpse of the caravan. Then she paused.
 "You don't want me to go any further, do you?"
 "No."
 "All right—good-by."
 She gave a bound like a young deer, and prepared to start for a swift run back, but the young man called her.
 "Matt, come here!"
 She came up to him. He put his arm about her shoulders, bent over her upturned face, and kissed her. In her impulsive way, Matt returned the kiss ardently; then, to his amazement, she gave one strange look into his eyes—blushed violently, and hung her head.
 "Come, give me another, Matt, he said.
 But Matt would not comply. With one jerk she freed herself from him; then, swift as lightning she ran back across the hills towards the sea.

CHAPTER VII.

MATT GROWS MATRIMONIAL.

That night the young man of the caravan had curious dreams, and throughout them all moved like a presiding fairy Matt of Aberglyn. Sometimes he was wandering on stormy shores, watching the wrecks of mighty argosies; again he was in mysterious caverns underneath the ground, searching for and finding buried treasure; still again he was standing on the decks of storm-tossed vessels, while the breakers thundered close at hand and the bale fires burned on lonely headlands. But at all times and in all places Matt was his companion.

And, curiously enough, Matt in his dream was very different to the Matt of waking reality; taller and brighter—in fact, as beautiful as a vision can be; so that his spirit was full of a strange sensation of love and pity, and the touch of the warm little hand disturbed his spirit with mysterious joy. So vivid did this foolish dream become at last that he found himself seated on a sunny rock by the sea by Matt's side; and he was talking to her like a lover, with his arm around her waist, and she turned to him with her great eyes fixed on his, and kissed him over and over again so passionately that he awoke!

It was blowing hard, and the rain was pelting against the roof of the caravan. He tried to go asleep again, but the face of Matt (as he had seen it in his dream) kept him for a long time awake.

"Now young man," he said to himself, "this is idiotic. In the first place, Matt is a child, not a young woman; in the second place she is a vulgar little thing, not a young lady; in the third place, you ought to be ashamed of yourself for thinking of sentiment at all in such a connection. Is your brain softening, youngster? or are you laboring under the malign influence of William Jones? The kiss you gave to his unsophisticated daughter of the desert was paternal, or say, amicable; it was a very nice kiss, but it has no right to make you dream of stuff and nonsense."

But the influence of the dream was over him, and in that half-sleeping, half-waking state, he felt like a boy in love. He found himself calculating the age of his own friend. Let him see! it was fifteen years since, in her own figurative expression, she "came ashore," and the question remained: How old was she on that interesting occasion? As far as he could make out from her appearance she could not be more than sixteen. For a damsel of that age her kiss was decidedly precocious.

At last he tumbled off again and dreamed that Matt was a young lady of beautiful attire and captivating manners, to whom he was "engaged," and her speech, strange to say, was quite poetical and refined; and they walked together, hand in hand, to a country church on a green hillside, and were just going to enter when who should appear upon the threshold but Mr. Monk, of Monkshurst! But they passed him by and stood before the altar, where the parson stood in his white robes, and when the parson asked aloud whether any one saw any just reason or impediment that the pair should not be joined in holy matrimony the same Monk stepped forward, with a Mephistophelian smile, and cried, "Yes, I do!" On which the young man awoke again in agitation, to find that it was broad daylight and a fine, fresh summer morning.

Whom should he find waiting for him when he had dressed himself and stepped from the house on wheels but Matt herself! Yes, there she was, as wild and quaintly attired as ever, quite unlike the ethereal individual of his dreams; but for all that her smile was like sunshine and her eyes as roguish and friendly as ever.

Conscious of his dream he blushed, while greeting her with a friendly nod.

"Well, Matt, here again, eh?" he said; adding to himself. "This won't do at all, my gentleman; if the young person continued to appear daily, the caravan would have to 'move on.'"

(To be continued.)

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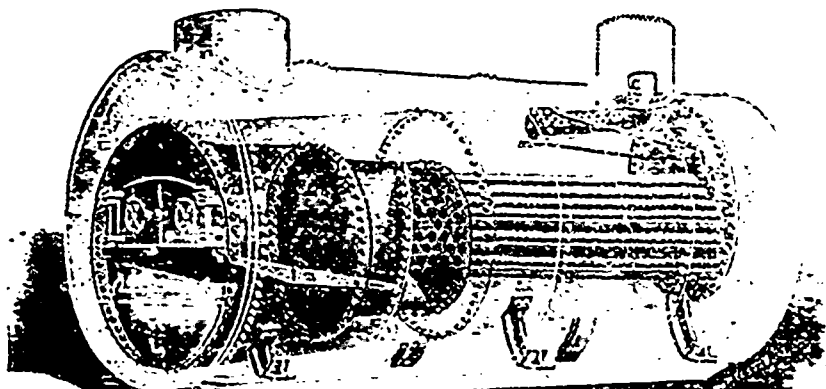
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MINING.

CARIBOU—The Truro Company's property continues to grow richer and richer as the lead is opened up, and is proving the Caribou district to be what has long been claimed for it, one of the best in the Province. On the 17th Manager George Stuart closed the mine down to put in a raw boiler and engine, and work will probably be suspended for a month. When it is resumed we confidently predict that the yield of gold will prove astonishing. The Dixon Mine is keeping up its reputation as a regular gold producer, and Mr. Dixon brought to Halifax as the result of the last clean-up a bar of gold weighing 82 ounces. Robert Wright has been prospecting on the Caffrey areas and has stripped some very promising looking leads. It is probable that the Lake Lode Mine will soon be opened up, and that work over the whole district will be vigorously prosecuted.

Messrs. Woodhouse and Boyd are taking the right course in interesting themselves in the welfare of the miners in their employ. The concert at Waverley on the 7th to raise funds for the widow of Mr. Logan, who was killed at Montagu, was a pronounced success, both from a financial and artistic standpoint. At its close the ladies and gentlemen taking part were entertained at a supper at Waverley Hotel, which, as Beech was the caterer, it is needless to say was all that could be desired. On Friday last another very successful musical and literary entertainment was given at Montagu, and the funds for Mrs. Logan largely increased. Another concert was given at Bedford on Thursday, the funds received, we understand, being intended by Manager Boyd for a Christmas tree and party for the miners' children. Manager Boyd is simply inimitable in his special line, and Mr. Woodhouse is a very pleasing singer. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, and Messrs. Woodhouse and Boyd will find that these little acts of kindness will be duly appreciated by their men and lead to loyal service.

WAVERLEY.—The tunnel being driven under Laidlaw's Hill from the lake's level to strike the rich leads of barrel quartz, formerly worked by shaft from the top of the hill, is now in 670 feet, and is undoubtedly the longest in the province. The leads have been cut and the tunnel will drain the mine for 300 feet above its level, giving ready access to the rich stores of quartz both above and below. The work has been in progress some three years, and the plucky promoters will now reap the reward of their enterprise and perseverance.

MINING ITEMS.—At Renfrew (near Mt. Uniacke) gold mining has been carried on by several companies for about twenty-seven years. The "Empress" mine is the only one in which there is any sign of work just now. This is owned by Mr. C. H. North, a Bostonian, and has been operated for about twelve years, until March last, when the mine was attached by the employers for their wages, which had run behind. The men were allowed by the Sheriff to work the mine for a couple of months, and it is said enough gold was got during that period to meet the expenses of wages etc., and pay a small dividend, which would lead to the belief that with careful management the "Empress" mine can be worked at a profit. It is expected that as soon as the present difficulty is overcome work will be resumed. Mr. North has not been as successful with this mine as was anticipated, and if this has been the result of mismanagement the remedy can be applied. The main shaft of the mine has now reached a depth of 425 feet, and pumping is maintained regularly to keep it clear of water. The "Ophir" mine (the adjoining property) was a very rich one, but had been idle for some ten or twelve years until about two years ago, when Mr. North bought it, refitted it with new machinery, and sank the main shaft another 100 feet deep, the total depth now being 432 feet. Work ceased when the present difficulty arose, but if matters can be satisfactorily arranged, work will doubtless be resumed in that mine also. The machinery is said to be of the very best description, and can be operated cheaply, being driven by water power, the driving wheel being at a brook 630 feet distant, the power being transmitted to the pumping and hoisting gear by means of an endless rope passing over a series of wheels. The machinery was started while the editor was on the spot, to show how admirably it worked.

The Eastville Mine at S. Uniacke is three and a half miles from Mount Uniacke, and adjoins the Withrow property, about three quarters of a mile from the R. R. siding. It is owned by Mr. James Thompson, of Halifax, and Mr. James Quirk, of Bridgetown, who, it will be remembered, has been paying off some outlawed debts since meeting with his present success. This gentleman secured the property from the Govt four years ago, and one year after had the works in operation. The indications were at first not very encouraging, and a year's work was prosecuted before a paying vein was struck, the main shaft having up to that time been sunk fully a hundred feet, and when the operators had about reached their bottom dollar. But since the main lead was found, two years ago, the mine has paid handsomely, the aggregate being between sixty and seventy thousand dollars for that period, the highest yield per month being about a year ago, when from 20 tons of quartz 404 ozs. were obtained, valued at about \$8,000—this, too, with a 5 stamp mill, which is almost unprecedented in the history of gold mining in the Province. The average yield from the start has been about 11 ounces per ton. The owners are fortunate in having one of the best miners and millmen in the Province as amalgamator, Mr. John McDonnell, of New Ross, Lunenburg Co., who has spent all his time from early childhood in and about mines. His brother, Mr. Angus McDonnell, is the under-ground boss, and is an expert at his business, both men enjoying the fullest confidence of their employers. The property comprises nine areas of 150 x 250 feet each.

The pioneer of gold mining in S. Vinacko was J. J. Withrow, of Rawdon, who owns in part the adjoining property of about 100 acres. Several gentlemen are associated with him. Considerable gold has been mined on this property, and the prospects are still good, although for reasons known only to some members of the company operations are temporarily suspended. This company has a good plant, in good working order, and a large extent of undeveloped property.—*Hants Journal*.

THE CRAWFORD GOLD EXTRACTOR.

Report of L. J. Boyd, M. E., Member Irish Geological Society.

MONTAGU, N. S., September 17, 1892.

The principal object of the following remarks is not to promote any prejudice against the majority of Gold Milling processes or machines, * * * but it is the intention of the writer to as briefly as possible compare the principles in relation to the system of Stamps "gravity or crushing" with that of "rotary," by introducing the results of certain tests and experiments recently made and conducted by skillful hands, of the "rotary" principle, with the object of determining the most economic and most effective system of gold saving. Such results give needful information and knowledge, not only to the experienced, as well as the inexperienced, mine and mill managers, and those interested in gold mining in general, but more particularly to the directors of gold mining companies, who, as a rule, are not possessed of technical knowledge of milling and amalgamation sufficient to insure themselves against the almost overpowering persuasion of the representative of new inventions. * * *

The main question of importance involved in gold milling is "how to prevent the loss of gold?" and under this heading the writer means to compare in a general way the difference between stamp milling and rotary. Assay returns of the tailings from many of these stamp mills in Nova Scotia show a direct loss of, in some instances, thirty per cent., which may partly be attributed, firstly, to careless milling and inexperienced amalgamation, and secondly, to the fact that a large amount of free gold passes away, which is imbedded in the small particles of the crushed rock and gold bearing sulphurets. The nearest attempt to obtaining the most perfect results from stamp milling in Nova Scotia can be seen at West Waverly, where high speed crushing has been introduced, which together with the perfect and complete economic system of milling, has reduced the gold loss at that mine to almost a minimum. Still, there is room for improvements in stamp milling in general, and such are to be found in the "Crawford Rotary Mill," which has been introduced into Nova Scotia within the last two months by M. H. T. Strickland, of Peterboro, whose energy in placing it before the mining world and thorough competency as a practical miner must be appreciated. This mill has recently undergone a severe and critical test, in which Captain Macduff rendered invaluable help in the retorting, smelting and necessary calculations for the completion of the test.

The advantages of the "Crawford Mill" are many, the principle set forth being based on the soundest logical reasoning, and so thoroughly practical that it defies the keenest criticism, and meets the requirements so long sought after, in the fact that from actual experience of this mill, and from the most careful study of its operation, it may be pronounced almost perfect as a "gold saver."

The economy of its system of working, minimum degree of power required in proportion to stamp mills of equal capacity, its enormous efficiency (being proved by actual work over the majority of gold milling processes), the simplicity of its construction, which may be seen by its having only three moveable effective parts including the balls, no necessity for amalgamation plates or screens, economy as regards the space it occupies, the abolition of heavy foundations, holding down bolts, stays or otherwise, and the cost of management being computed to be less than any crushing mill in existence.

The use of this mill in Nova Scotia, either as a substitute for the present

system of stamp milling, or annexed to such processes for the treatment of their tailings or concentrates, would be an unquestionable boon to investors in gold mines, considering the minimum outlay in capital required for its adoption, and the very reduced rate of expenditure in working it. If it be the general belief that twenty per cent. of loss is incurred in stamp milling in Nova Scotia, what a fabulous amount of wealth must daily be running to waste. The Crawford Mill being assumed to have a saving efficiency of from eighty-five to ninety-five per cent. of the mine run, can it not be seen that an enormous advantage must accrue from its adoption, even were it only employed to treat the tailings of almost every stamp mill now in operation.

The main principles of this mill may be explained in a few words. It is constructed on the "Pan-type" principle, the ore crushing being effected by steel balls set rotatively on two half circle annular grooves, the inner one being the periphery of a convex disc, running at a speed of about 112 revolutions per minute, the outer a fixed ring. A space between these two "soot grooves" of one-half inch forms the entrance to an annular trough containing quicksilver and placed at bottom of pan, below the ball seat.

The transmitted power being below the pan, the ore, broken to the size of not more than 1½ cubic inches, is fed in through a hopper head, falls on the pan about eighteen inches or two feet, and comes in contact with the crushing balls. A steady stream of water under pressure enters the mill from below, plays over the quicksilver, and then flows upward into the body of the mill. The ore is held in suspension until it is ground into impalpable powder by the balls; the gold particles alone, by their specific gravity, dropping down into the naked quicksilver. The sand as residue, instead of leaving the mill at the point below the crushing level through screens or amalgam plates, as in stamp or other crushing systems, has to rise with the water through a grating, and flow off at the feed elevation. The quicksilver being introduced through a small pipe outside the pan, can be let off whenever necessary, retorted, and fresh put in, without stopping the mill.

The capacity of the mill experimented on in Waverly was an eight inch, meaning the diameter of the crushing balls, nine in number, weighing seventy-five pounds each. The quantity of ore treated will be seen in the list of details taken during the experiment and which speak for themselves. The speed of the mill, in my opinion, might be reduced to less than one hundred revolutions. The wear and tear of the mill I mostly attribute to the defective condition of the castings, but, notwithstanding this important part, for which I shall make allowance, the results were simply wonderful. I can only add that I am personally perfectly satisfied with this system of ore treatment, and should advise its adoption to tailings in particular, and I feel justified in writing this report, as the experiments have been carried on under my personal superintendence.

(Signed.)

L. J. BOYD.

Details of Test with an Eight Inch Crawford Mill.

Nominal capacity of mill, 2½ tons; commenced crushing, 7.20 a. m., July 20, 1892; finished, 10.52 a. m.; time crushing, 3 hours 32 minutes; weight of material, 1,248 pounds; class of mineral, mispickite and elate; proportion, slate 2, mispickite 1; revolutions per minute, 122; amount crushed per minute, 5.88 pounds; amount crushed per hour, 352.80 lbs.; amount crushed in 24 hours, 4.23 tons; gold retorted, 11 dwts. 7½ grs.; gold smelted, 11 dwts. 6 grs.; amount gold per ton, 1 oz. 0 dwt. 4½ grs.; weight of quicksilver used, 128 lbs 8 oz.; Loss of quicksilver, nil; weight of coarse concentrates, 21 lbs., weight of fine concentrates, 58 lbs., (79 lbs.); coal consumed, .16; n. p. per hour, 2; average height of water on sill, ½ inch; amount of water used per minute, 1 gallon; amount of water in running down during 1 hour, 2 gallons per minute; engine speed per minute, 150 revolutions; at reduced speed per minute, 132.

Gold saved from similar ore at the Montague Stamp Mill, 9 dwts, 11 grs. per ton, showing a difference over 100 per cent. in favor of Crawford Mill.

(Signed.)

L. J. BOYD, M. E.

SOME REMARKABLE RESULTS IN GOLD EXTRACTING.

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

Salt Lake "Times" Aug. 28.—"Mr. Woodman came in from Deep Creek yesterday, where he has been for a month or six weeks, and he pronounces the Crawford mill a perfect success, saying that since the mill started it has saved 92 per cent. of the assay value of the Gold Hill ores, some of which are rebellious."

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE CRAWFORD MILL WORKS MORE CHEAPLY.

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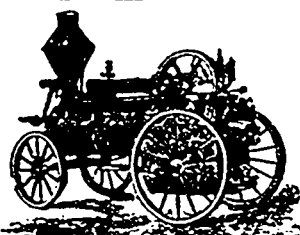
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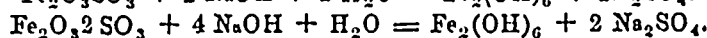
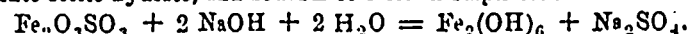
MINING.

THE CHEMISTRY OF THE CYANIDE PROCESS.

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

(Continued.)

Preparatory Treatment of Pyritic Material.—Before attempting to treat such ores or products with cyanide, it is therefore necessary to get rid of the free sulphuric acid and soluble iron-compounds. This is generally done by giving a leaching with water until the liquid running off the tanks no longer shows a coloration with ammonium sulphide. After the treatment, however, there still remain the insoluble basic sulphates, which are gradually decomposed by water, and would act upon the cyanide solution. A washing is accordingly given with caustic soda or limewater, which converts the basic salts into ferric hydrate, and sodium or calcium sulphates:



But the preliminary water-wash may be omitted with advantage in cases where the quantity of free acid and salts is comparatively small. Lime in the dry state is sometimes mixed with the tailings before the cyanide treatment commences. When this method is adopted the iron is precipitated as a mixture of ferrous and ferric hydrates.

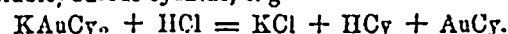
After the washing with alkali is complete, the tanks are allowed to drain, and "strong cyanide solution" (about 6%) is pumped on. Even after this treatment the consumption of cyanide, with moderately pyritic tailings which have been partially decomposed by exposure, is found to be four times that which occurs with free-milling material. The presence of a large excess of alkali in the solution brings about various secondary reactions which lead to a loss of cyanide, such as the hydrolysis, before alluded to, and a peculiar action in the zinc box, which will be discussed later.

Lime, although slower in its action, is preferable to caustic soda as a neutralizing agent, as it is equally effective in decomposing the iron salts, less active in bringing about secondary reactions on the cyanide, and also less energetic in attacking the zinc in the precipitating boxes.

Ferric hydrate does not appear to be acted upon by potassium cyanide, but ferrous hydrate, which is formed in the neutralization of the iron salts by alkalis, reacts on the excess of cyanide, with formation of ferricyanide of potassium:



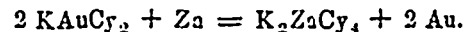
Deposition of Gold from Cyanide Solutions.—Under certain conditions, such as the absence of sufficient oxygen in the solution, a partial precipitation of the previously dissolved gold appears to occur. If by any chance the solution should become acid, there is a decomposition of the double cyanide of gold and potassium, in which the gold is generally supposed to be thrown down as (insoluble) aurous cyanide, e. g.



In working on the circulation and transfer system, we find that where pyritic material is under treatment it is not safe to transfer a solution already rich in gold to a fresh lot of tailings, as the extensive decomposition of the solution which takes place may lead to a final loss of gold.

Selective Action of Cyanide.—It is claimed by the promoters of the McArthur-Forrest process that in a mixture containing metallic gold, silver, copper and base metals, cyanide of potassium exerts a selective action, dissolving first the gold, then the silver, and afterward attacking the copper and base metals. The process, however, does not appear to have been successfully applied to ores, such as these met with in California and Australia, which contain considerable quantities of foreign metals. Ores containing sulphide of silver and sulphide of copper produce considerable decomposition of cyanide, the copper being partially dissolved as sub-sulphocyanide, the silver, however, remaining unattacked. In two experiments, carried out by Mr. William Bittel, Chief Chemist of the Robinson Gold Mining Company, who has kindly given us valuable assistance in the compilation of this paper, on ore from the Albert Silver Mine containing 30 cz. of silver and 10% of copper, it was found that no extraction of silver occurred, this metal being present as sulphide.

Action of the Zinc Shavings on the Solution.—We must now pass on to consider the action of the zinc on the gold-cyanide solution. Theoretically a simple substitution of zinc for gold occurs in accordance with the following equation:

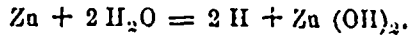


Taking Zn = 65.1, Au = 196.8, it follows that 65.1 parts by weight of zinc should be sufficient to precipitate 393.6 parts of gold, or 1 lb. of zinc should precipitate about 6 lbs. of gold. The actual consumption is about 1 lb. of zinc per ounce (Troy) of gold recovered. It is evident then that zinc is consumed in some other way than in mere substitution for gold.

During the passage of the solution through the zinc boxes we notice a constant and vigorous evolution of small bubbles, which prove to consist principally of hydrogen gas. The outflowing liquid is found to possess a greater degree of alkalinity than it had on entering at the top of the box, and a smell of hydrocyanic acid, and sometimes of ammonia, is constantly observed in the neighborhood of the zinc boxes. It is clear then that a decomposition of the potassium cyanide solution itself by the zinc is in progress, and this is not to be wondered at when we consider the powerful electro-chemical effect which must be produced by the contact of such a highly positive metal as zinc with a strongly negative metal such as gold. Ordinary commercial zinc loses weight when immersed for some time in cyanide solution, but the action is slow. It is doubtful whether pure potassium cyanide would have any action at all on chemically pure zinc.

It is well known that the "copper-zinc couple" produced by immersing zinc in a solution of a copper salt decomposes water.

An analogous reaction of the gold-zinc couple accounts for the evolution of hydrogen which we have mentioned:



The hydrate of zinc is at once dissolved in the excess of cyanide:

$Zn(OH)_2 + 4KCy = K_2ZnCy_4 + 2KOH$, which reaction explains the increase in the alkalinity of the solution.

(To be continued.)

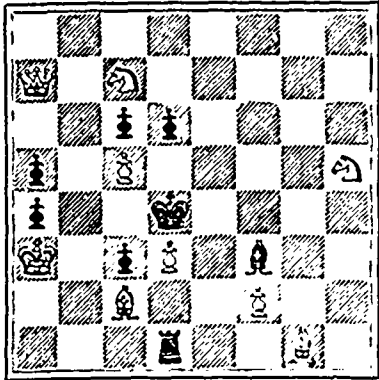
If you are at all curious to try something new, write Percy J. L. Lear, Atlantic Cigar Manufacturing Association, 221 Barrington St., Halifax, for particulars.

CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 136.—B to K16.
Solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM No. 137.—Kt to QB5.
Solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM No. 138.
By B. M. FOSTER, Boston.
Black 8 pieces.



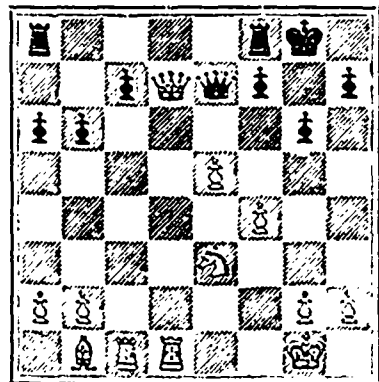
White 9 pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME 142.

A well-played and instructive game.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK |
| 1 P to Q4 | Kt to KB3 |
| 2 P to QB4 | P to K3 |
| 3 Kt to QB3 | P to Q4 |
| 4 Kt to KB3 | P to QK3 |
| 5 P takes QP | P takes P |
| 6 B to KKt5 | B to K2 |
| 7 P to K3 | B to QKt2 |
| 8 B takes Kt | B takes B |
| 9 R to Bsq | E to K2 |
| 10 B to Q3 | Kt to Q2 |
| 11 Castles | Castles |
| 12 Q to B2 | P to Kt3 |
| 13 KR to Qsq | P to QR3 |
| 14 Q to Kt3 | B to Q3 |
| 15 B to Kt5q | Kt to B3 |
| 16 Kt to K5 | Q to K2 |
| 17 P to KB4 | B takes Kt |
| 18 QP takes B | Kt to Kt5 |
| 19 Kt takes QP | B takes Kt |
| 20 Q takes B | Kt takes P (K3) |

21 Q to Q7
GLASGOW (TO MOVE.)
Black 11 pieces.



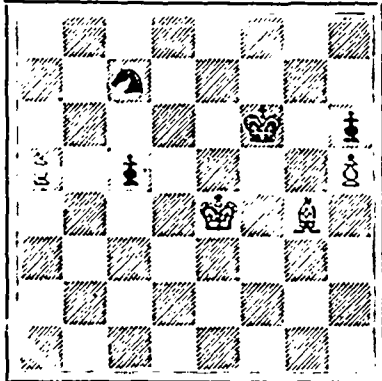
White 11 pieces.

LIVERPOOL.

- | | |
|----|-----------|
| 21 | Q to QK5 |
| 22 | Q takes Q |
| 23 | R takes Q |

- | | | |
|----|--------------|------------|
| 24 | R to Q3 | R takes R |
| 25 | B takes R | R to Qsq |
| 26 | B takes RP | R to Q7 |
| 27 | R to B3 | Kt to Q4 |
| 28 | R to Q3 | R takes R |
| 29 | B takes R | Kt takes P |
| 30 | B to B4 | Kt to K3 |
| 31 | K to B2 | P to Bsq |
| 32 | K to K3 | K to K2 |
| 33 | K to K4 | P to QB3 |
| 34 | P to KR4 | P to KR3 |
| 35 | P to KKt4 | Kt to B2 |
| 36 | P to KR5 | P takes P |
| 37 | P takes P | Kt to K3 |
| 38 | P to QR3 | Kt to K2 |
| 39 | B to K2 | K to K3 |
| 40 | B to K4 ch | P to KB4 |
| 41 | P takes P ch | K takes P |
| 42 | P to R4 | Kt to K3 |
| 43 | P to K4 | Kt to B2 |
| 44 | P to R5 | P takes P |
| 45 | P takes P | P to B4 |

GLASGOW.
Black 4 pieces.



White 4 pieces.

LIVERPOOL (TO MOVE)

- | | | |
|----|------------|--------------|
| 46 | B to K2 | K to K3 |
| 47 | B to B4 ch | K to Q3 |
| 48 | K to B5 | Kt to Q4 |
| 49 | K to Kt6 | Kt to K6 |
| 50 | B to K2 | P to B5 |
| 51 | K takes P | P to B6 |
| 52 | B to Q3 | Kt to Kt5 ch |
| 53 | K to Kt5 | Kt to K4 |
| 54 | B to K4 | K to B4 |
| 55 | P to QR6 | Resigns |

The foregoing game is one of a pair played by correspondence in a match between the Liverpool and Glasgow Clubs.

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DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. MATTHEWS, St. John, N. B.—Your last favor with enclosures received with thanks. We have mailed a reply.

JOHN M. HUMPHREYS, Trenton.—Your card is received. Solution to Problem 303 is correct. We are pleased to learn that Problem 298 still holds your attention, and that you have so far advanced that you are "beginning to think that it is a little difficult." We trust that you will continue till you conquer it.

EPHRAIM H. HUMPHREYS, Trenton.—Your correct solution to Problem 303 is received.

The November number of the *American Checker Review* is before us. This valuable magazine appears to improve with each succeeding issue, and should be in the hands of every lover and student of the game. The office to which communications and subscriptions should be addressed is 137 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A. The latest number contains a portrait and a short biographical sketch of H. Z. Wright, the famous Boston expert. He has a wonderfully retentive memory, and has the reputation of knowing and remembering more of the literature of checkers than any other living man. He is only 34 years of age, and has as yet been beaten by only five of the acknowledged masters of the game in the United States. He is a letter-carrier in the Central Post Office, Boston, where his memory, which was developed by the study of this game, is found of great value in managing the immense volume of mail matter that daily passes through his hands.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 303.—The position was: black men 1, 3, 12; white men 9, 29, 30; black to move and win.

(By Messrs. Humphreys)

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| 12-16 | 23-27 | 31-26 | 1-5 |
| 29-25 | 18-14 | 23-18 | 10-3 |
| 16-19 | 3-7 | 26-22 | 17-10 |
| 1-25 | 22-30 | 26-18 | 15-black |
| 19-23 | 27-31 | 22-17 | wins. |
| 22-18 | 26-23 | 15-10 | |

V. r. I.

Another solution from this point is as follows:

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 30-26 | 22-18 | 23-19 | 9-2 |
| 3-7 | 24-27 | 31-27 | 27-23 |
| 25-22 | 26-23 | 18-15 | 2-11 |
| 19-24 | 27-31 | 1-6 | 23-7 |
- black wins.

GAME 192—"SINGLE CORNER."

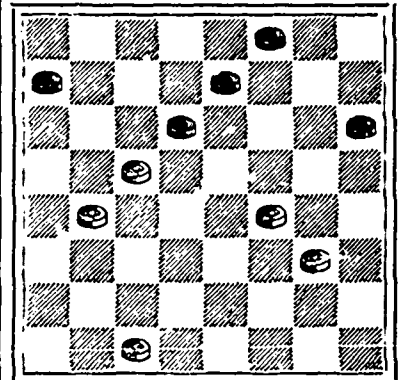
Played between Messrs. S. Granville (black) and A. J. Grant (white.)

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 11-15 | 10-17 | 7-23 | 2-7 |
| 22-18 | 21-14 | 26-19 | 28-24 |
| 15-22 | 16-20 | 6-9 | 6-10 |
| 25-18 | 24-19 | 31-27 | *22-17 |
| 8-11 | 4-8 | 9-18 | |
| 29-25 | 27-23 | 27-24 | |
| 11-16 | 8-11 | 20-27 | |
| 18-14 | 23-18 | 32-14 | |
| 9-18 | 11-15 | 1-6 | |
| 23-14 | 18-11 | 25-22 | |

* This brings us to the following position, which we present as—

PROBLEM 305.

Black men 3, 5, 7, 10, 12.



White men 14, 17, 19, 24, 30.
Black to play. What result?

We commend this to the attention of our solvers, as we think that they will find it an interesting end game.

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CITY CHIMES.

The athletes of Halifax and Dartmouth have been much interested in the tournament of the Chebucto Amateur Athletic Club, which was held in Dartmouth on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of this week. The various events were well contested, and the whole tournament was creditably managed, and has been pronounced a decided success. Practical interest in athletic sports is growing both in our own city and in the ambitious town over the water, a fact which is to be considered of not a little importance as promoting physical and, as well, mental strength in the young men of our citizenship.

I presume that everybody has smiled over the military red tape which causes the men of the garrison to don their heavy coats at a fixed date, aye, to buckle on the creopers as well; but the citizens of Halifax in view of civic red tape have no reason to smile at the action of the military authorities. Last week the carts for the removal of ashes and rubbish went their rounds as usual, but this week householders are notified that this necessary work has been discontinued for the season. If our streets were piled up with snow there might be some excuse for stopping the ashcart service, but in the name of reason can any one tell me why the ashes and garbage of last week were carried off to the dump, while those of this week are piled up in backyards, there to remain until spring-cleaning time. And then, too, what scant warning our householders are given; a brief paragraph in the dailies announces that the ashcarts are past and gone, like the last rose of summer (excuse the flowery simile.) Could not the city official, the superintendent of garbage, etc., have taken the public into his confidence a few days earlier. By so doing he might have prevented the disappointment of many householders who do not understand that the service is brought to a close irrespective of the weather or the necessities of citizens.

The Baker Opera Company continues to play to full houses at the Academy of Music, and it goes without saying that the performances given never fail to please all who witness them. This week the "Brigands" and "Three Black Cloaks" have been given, and for this evening and to-morrow afternoon and evening "Nanon" is the programme. The fact that the fifth week of the engagement of this company is now drawing to a close, and that in each week three operas have been presented, speaks volumes for the ability and management of the company. The members who take the leading parts in these operas as well as those who so ably support them in the choruses deserve much credit for the praiseworthy work they are performing, and while we occupy our comfortable orchestra chairs and critically take in the various parts of each play, I fear we are all too prone to give no thought to the long hours of study, the loss of "beauty sleep," and the untiring efforts on the part of each member of the organization which is necessary to the successful entertainment provided for a pleasure-seeking public. The orchestra merits more commendation than is generally accorded, for on these painstaking musicians rests not a little responsibility. The Baker Company deserves the patronage it has so far received, and I trust it may be continued throughout their stay in our city.

The first Orpheus Concert of the season takes place on Tuesday next, the 22nd inst., and it is said the Club is preparing a fine programme for the occasion. The subject of reserved seats versus the go-early-and-trust-to-luck plan of former years having been decided by vote of the subscribers in favor of seats being reserved, the box office at the hall will be open on Monday for the selection of seats. The number of seats to be chosen by any one person has been limited to four. I notice that a rule has been made that during the performance of each number at the Orpheus concerts the doors of the hall will be closed. This is in my opinion a wise course, as now that one may be assured a comfortable seat there is likely to be more late comers than usual, and it is decidedly unpleasant for all, but especially for those taking part in the programme, to be interrupted by opening and closing of doors, and noise consequent thereon. What a happy state of affairs it will be when some anti-law shall be passed forbidding conversation being carried on in the audience during the performance of each number. The first of the Orpheus series promises to be more than satisfactory, and is looked forward to with great expectations by the music lovers among us.

The concert which was to have been given under the auspices of the Royal Blues in Orpheus Hall on the evening of Thanksgiving Day, and was then postponed on account of the unpleasant weather, was set down for Tuesday of this week, but owing to the illness of Fraulein Boedinger those who had been looking forward to a pleasant evening of music were once more disappointed. The programme which had been prepared, and which will no doubt be efficiently carried out when the concert takes place, is an exceedingly good one, and it is to be hoped that the fair Fraulein will long before December 1st., the date now fixed for the entertainment, have fully recovered her usual good health.

Although football enthusiasts are not by any means ready to drop this favorite sport for the season, yet the great interest, the wild, oftentimes unreasonable excitement of a large number of our citizens, has died out with the close of the trophy series. The concluding game between the Garrison and Dalhousie was played on Saturday last, having been postponed from Thanksgiving day, and was won by the military with a score of 4 to 0. The weather was charming, and a large crowd of people assembled to witness the fun. By the way, these lines of eager spectators are well worth watching. The excitable student lads, whose whole hearts and undivided sympathy are with their Alma Mater, and the city youths, who shout for their own and the military teams. Near by stand the grave (!) professors and ministerial

brothron, who strive even in their excitement to maintain a dignified bearing, while in their innermost hearts they surely envy the small boys present who can and do give full vent to their feelings. Here also we find the ladies in their bright and handsome street costumes lending beauty and interest to the scene. The eager school girl claps her hands as a good run is made by her own big brother, while her elder sister's eyes sparkle with joy as "some one else's brother" distinguishes himself in the fray. Altogether it is a gay scene that a looker-on may view at these football matches, and thanks are due to "the boys" for the entertainment they have afforded the admirers of the game this autumn. The game which decided the right of the Garrison to second place showed some good play. The Dalhousians' forwards were not a match for those of the Garrison, who are a strong set of players. The score was secured by a most magnificent kick from the field made by Bryce, the Garrison's Captain, which was in football parlance "a pretty bit of play." The Wanderers have three games to their credit, the Military heroes have two, while the College boys have but their magnificent victory over the Wanderers to console them for their defeat. It has been suggested that the presentation of the trophy to the conquering team be made a public occasion, an idea I think worthy of consideration, as the many hundreds who have watched with interest the games which made up the contest will no doubt be glad to congratulate, and by their presence show their desire to rejoice with the victors.

It has lately been brought to my notice that the idea of the Government to build the new drill shed on the site of the old building on Spring Garden Road may be seriously objected to on the ground that it is directly in line with Brunswick street. Should it be decided at some time, not in the dim future, but before many years, to extend this street to the southward, the magnificent edifice promised us will stand as a huge obstacle. Many thoughtful citizens have expressed opinions not in favor of building on the present site, and there is much that is worthy of consideration in their reasoning; but if that august body who has control of this matter be fully convinced that the proposed course is best, and has therefore determined that on the present situation the new drill shed shall be erected, would it not be well to note the shadows that coming events cast, and by using a little wise consideration prevent much trouble and inconvenience in the future. It is almost a sure course of events that Brunswick street will in time be extended through Spring Garden Road, and it is equally certain that when the time comes it will be a serious matter if the new drill shed stands directly in the line of the much-needed extension.

Among the harvest of stories of Christmas that is now being gathered in, and some of these stories are exceedingly good, I not long since came across the following, which I thought worth remembering for the benefit of my little friends. A little girl, who is a firm believer in the traditional Santa Claus, has a small brother, three or four years older than herself, who reads the papers, and discards with scorn the story of the old man and his reindeer and the descent of the chimney. "Poo! Dolly," he says, "there isn't any Santa Claus. Papa and mamma buy the presents at the stores." "Well, anyhow," says Dolly, "I've seen Santa Claus' picture, and how could he have his picture taken if there wasn't any Santa Claus?" This is a settler to the young man, and is surely unanswerable. The youth may still be skeptical, but the argument of Dolly may prove convincing to some little doubter at this season when the personality of old Santa is becoming a subject of deep consideration.

Thursday, the 24th inst., is the date set for the second entertainment of the winter course of the Church of England Institute. This entertainment is to be in the form of a concert with a literary and musical programme, which will, no doubt, afford much pleasure to all who attend. The entertainments of the Institute have in the past attained a high standard, and considering the extremely low price charged for a ticket for the winter course, it is certainly a wonder that the Hall of the Institute can accommodate the members and friends whose pleasure and duty it should be to advance the aims of the Institute and give the entertainment committee their hearty co-operation. However, there has been little difficulty experienced so far in this line, though the programmes prepared have often well merited a house with "no standing room."

The operas to be put on next week by the Baker Opera Co. are—"Boccaccio" Monday and Tuesday evenings; "Fra Diavolo" Wednesday and Thursday evenings; and "Fratini z" Friday and Saturday evenings and at the Matinee on Saturday afternoon.

CHIEF.

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M. A. (Cambridge)RESIDENT ASSISTANTS.—MR. G. W. ACRLOW,
B. A. (Cambridge).
MR. P. B. MELLISH, B. A. (Oxford).

FRENCH:—MONSIEUR BALVAL.

GERMAN:—HERR VON DE GROEDEN

Senior pupils prepared for public examinations and professions, or for Commercial life.

A SPECIAL JUNIOR CLASS OF BOYS UNDER is newly organized, under the direct supervision of the head-master.

For list of successes, terms and other particulars apply to the Head Master.

Applications for next term should be made at once as there are but few vacancies.