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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER 10, 1893.

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## THE CRITIC,

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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

**A SENSIBLE MILLIONAIRE.**—Mr Peter Redpath is doing much to make his name honored among the young men of Canada. He did not content himself with his princely gift to the new library building at McGill University, but he has decided the sum of \$5,000 each year to the maintaining fund of the library. Mr. Redpath is to be congratulated on this practical evidence of his good sense and generosity, and to be envied when it is considered how much enjoyment he still has in store for him in noting the mind awakenings and the general beneficial results of the well selected store-house of books.

**TO GO TO JAPAN.**—The seal killers are still hopeful of a good winter's work notwithstanding the result of the arbitration. They have had to change their field of action, and in a few weeks they will be found in great numbers off the shores of Japan. As yet there are no regulations regarding sealing enacted in Japan which will prevent the sealers of all nations from establishing headquarters in the islands from which the sealing industry can be effectually carried on. In order to popularize foreign sealing with the Japanese the schooners which are now being prepared at Victoria, B. C., and elsewhere are to carry but few seal hunters, and Japanese boatmen, sailors and sealers are being chosen in preference to Canadians or Americans. If Japan means to refuse the privilege of sealing to outsiders she will have to speak her mind quickly.

**NOT AT THE CANNON'S MOUTH.**—The recent epidemic of suicides has been felt keenly in army circles where the craze has been shown among the private soldiers of all nations. The men who wear the Austrian uniform seem to have been most thoroughly possessed of this spirit of self-destruction, for among each 100,000 men of the army 131 have put an end to their lives. Among the German soldiers 67 cases of suicide are noted with the same number of men. Italy comes next with a record of 40 suicides, France, Belgium and England have upwards of 20 each, Russia shows an even score, and oddly enough the most content army of Spain closes the curious list with a showing of only 14 self-destructions to each 100,000 men. The record is a curious one and it supplies much food for thought. Never before in military annals has such a craze for suicide prevailed. Never before were the conditions for the health and comfort of the men so carefully considered, and it is strange that the spirit of unrest should have so asserted itself.

**HOPE FOR THE NATIVE.**—It is comforting to note that amid all the uncertainty of life in India there is yet an intelligent interest being shown by the more progressive of the natives in the cause of education. Several of the young native princes who have been educated in Great Britain have set about to effect a reformation in the lives of the next generation. In one state an Act enforcing compulsory education on both girls and boys has been passed, and although the age for education for boys—from seven to twelve years of age and for girls from seven to ten years of age—is not in accord with our Western ideas, still the very existence of such an act is a step in the right direction. The early maturity of the native children and the consequent youthful marriages prevents it, it is said, the future continuance of the educational period. Another prince is endeavoring to train his people into the civilized modes of procedure with respect to city and state government, and the parliament which he has summoned, although not as yet a legal body, may have great weight in Anglo-Indian affairs.

**NEGLECT OR IGNORANCE.**—A curious and also a serious state of affairs has been revealed in Ottawa during the investigation into the case of the *Rustler*. The *Rustler*, it will be remembered, was a passenger steamer plying on the Miramichi River. Early in the month of September she deviated from her usual course, from what cause is not yet known, and collided with a wharf. One lady passenger was instantly killed, while another losing her head in the fright threw herself from a cabin window and was drowned. In the investigation which ensued it was shown that the steamer was not provided with a certified master and certified mate as the law directs. It now appears that for the last ten years the law pertaining to the proper officering of passenger boats, ferry boats and tugs has been a dead letter in the Maritime Provinces, although it has been observed in other portions of Canada. The Deputy Minister of Marine is now travelling in our Provinces investigating the cause of the non-enforcement of the Act. It is thought that several suits will be at once begun against officials who have not regarded the provisions of the Act.

**THE EFFECT OF OVER-EDUCATION.**—Dr. Cyrus Edson, a Commissioner of Health for New York, has been making inquiries into the condition of health among American women of the Eastern States. He reports that the general health of the young as well as the old women is not so good as the average health of twenty years ago, and he accounts for this change for the worse by deploring the whole modern system of female education. He asserts boldly that the young girls between fifteen and sixteen years of age have little opportunity to develop physically, and that the energy and stamina which should promote their bodily growth is turned into an unnatural channel, so that the so-called cultivated woman—that is the woman whose mind is cultivated at the expense of her body—may be produced. Dr. Edson sums up his argument in these pithy words—"Just as for centuries the minds of women were sacrificed to their bodies by the will of others, so now by their own will they are sacrificing their bodies to their minds." He thinks that within another score of years a better system of education will prevail, and that as a result women will be trained intellectually and yet in such a manner that the education of the mind will not interfere with the physical training that every woman who may become a wife and mother should receive.

**FARMERS BADLY SOLD.**—A number of farmers in the vicinity of Montreal have had a sharp experience in their dealings with an unreliable produce agency which was opened not long ago in that city. The experience has perhaps taught the farmers that they should deal only with reputable firms, and we trust that it may also serve as a warning to our own agriculturists who may at any time be similarly tempted. The firm began their operations on a large scale by advertising themselves as produce merchants and by flooding the surrounding country with circulars and letters in which they guaranteed the sale of all produce sent them for the small commission of 2½ per cent. They succeeded speedily in obtaining a large patronage. Twenty-seven agents were then appointed in various market centres to buy up produce on the same terms and to forward it to Montreal. Carloads of stuff came into the head office. As the purchase money was not to be forwarded for a few weeks the shippers and their suppliers made no complaint. Presently the neighboring produce merchants began to feel the effect of cut prices. Apples worth \$3 per barrel were sold by the new firm for \$2, and poultry, cheese, butter, etc., went at the same rates. This business has been kept up for the past month, but now the bottom has fallen out of it, the "firm" are not to be found, the stock has been sold for what it would bring and the farmers are out of pocket to the sum of \$7,000. The incident is a disgraceful one, but as its recital may prevent its recurrence in our own Province it is well that it should be widely known.

**SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED.**—A new Society in Boston is known by the name of "The Watch and Word." The object of the Society is to put down gambling and other forms of vice which are demoralizing the young men of the Hub. Especial attention has been directed towards the prevalent system of policy-gambling, and since June 1st over seventy proprietors of gambling resorts have been convicted of corrupting their young customers. The Boston *Traveller* has taken up the work with enthusiasm, and is prepared to back all efforts of the "Watch and Word" men.

**THE BLOT ON SOUTHERN JUSTICE**—At last there has been a symptom of conscience shown by the law courts of Virginia. We do not mean to say that justice is never administered in the courts of that southern State, but we do mean to assert that when a case comes up in which a negro is concerned, he is almost sure to be the loser of his suit. A recent horrible lynching has, however, aroused public feeling, and no less than nineteen indictments have been issued against participants in the horrible murder of the negro. It remains to be seen, however, whether the indictments will end in convictions or whether by delay, by technicalities or by gubernatorial clemency, the guilty men will not escape.

**THE "BLAKE'S" MEN NEEDED.**—During the Franco-Russian fervor which has recently prevailed, a Frenchwoman, wrapped in Russian flags, flung herself into the river, expecting a glorious rescue by both Russian and French seamen. Reporters stood ready to chronicle the noble deeds of her saviours, but an unexpected incident occurred. The woman was drowned. We are confident, that if the gallant seaman from the *Blake* had been present the accident would not have happened. When the *Blake* was at anchor at New York several boatloads of sightseers were overturned, but in each case the Jack Tars were promptly and efficiently to the rescue. It really seems too hard that the combined naval powers of both France and Russia should not suffice to save one woman's life.

**AN ABUSE OF PRIVILEGE.**—Governor John P. Altgeld, of the State of Illinois, is currying favor for himself with a band of desperadoes, or at least he is laying himself open to that suspicion. The Governor has been in office but seven months. One of his first and most signal performances was to free the notorious Chicago anarchists, and in the document which gave them their freedom to reflect severely on the Judges and juries before whom they had been tried. In this short time of office he has freed nearly a hundred convicted criminals, of whom forty were either murderers or mankillers. Over a score of these were practised burglars, while fifteen are classified either as thieves or robbers. The balance of the liberated men have committed grave and revolting offences, but this does not alarm the Governor. He is determined to use his power of executive clemency to its fullest extent; and if he keeps on pardoning at his present rate, he will have succeeded, when his four years of office are up, in pardoning over six hundred criminals. The Democratic party who elected Altgeld to office have a terrible responsibility on their hands.

**A PLASTERER ON STILTS**—We are always glad to chronicle the inventions of any of our Provincial men, and we must confess to a curiosity to see with our own eyes the mechanical contrivance patented by Nathaniel E. Pitman, of Port Maitland. Mr. Pitman has been considering for some time the disadvantage to which builders and workmen are put by the labor and expense necessary in order to construct proper staging for lathing and plastering. Instead of building a staging for each piece of work, Mr. Pitman hit upon the idea of raising himself to his work by means of stilts. These stilts are made in two pieces, between which the stirrup is raised or lowered as required, and instead of the usual unsteady base there is a flat lying wooden shoe. The stilt is fastened to the leg below the knee, and does not interfere in the least with the free use of the limb. Mr. Pitman claims that for plastering and for ceiling making his method is particularly good. The workman has a far longer reach, and can move from room to room with great ease. Many of the citizens and visitors in the town of Yarmouth have been visiting Mr. Pitman, who is now employed in the large hotel which is shortly to be completed in the seaport town.

**THE MATABELE PEOPLE**—The mooted war between the British South Africa Company and Lobengula, the King of Matabeleland, is delayed only from day to day. The Company still maintains its trading posts in Mashonaland between the Zimbezi and Limpopo rivers, and Lobengula holds himself in readiness to make an onslaught on short notice. The disputed district is rich in its agricultural possibilities and in its mines, and it is necessary to the prosperity of the Trading Company that the British power should be upheld. Lobengula is the acknowledged sovereign of a host of natives, and he has the reputation of being the only shrewd man in the "gang." While his people suffer from poverty he revels in luxury and levies taxes in the form of corn, beer, skins and ivory. The British traders have propitiated him with many gifts, and at each new moon the British mine owners are obliged by the terms of their contract to pay him a substantial royalty. His people are numerous but discontented and terror-stricken. The arbitrary methods of justice which prevail render human life most insecure, as a man may, in order to avenge himself of a slight, denounce and cause to be slain his brother with his wives, children, servants and cattle. Rider Haggard, the novelist, is probably as well informed as any living man as to the habits and customs of Matabele, and he testifies that they are a long-suffering and degraded race, and that their record is one of untiring massacres of inoffensive human beings.

**A SENSELESS LIE.**—If Lord Aberdeen intends in the future to trouble himself about bogus newspaper reports, he will find that he is making a vain fight. The best policy by far is to disregard the utterances of the American press on all matters of personal import. Since it has become the fashion to slander Lord Haddo, the fourteen year old son of the Governor-General, our Canadian papers, to their shame be it said, have not hesitated to help keep the ball a-rolling. The charge against the lad is not an especially heinous one. He is reported to have refused to pay the rental of a boat which he had hired, and in consequence of this eccentric action, he is said to have been handed over to the Sheriff of New Brunswick—rather a strange form of procedure under any circumstances. What the real facts of the case were the public will never know. Young Haddo has never been in the Maritime Provinces, and as he has been kept strictly at school, has had no opportunity, supposing that he had the inclination, for such an escapade. We regret exceedingly that the details of a wholly imaginary episode should have had so wide a circulation.

**TO PURIFY MECCA.**—Many theories, practical and otherwise, concerning the suppression of cholera, have been presented to the reading public during the last two or three years, but it appears to us that Mr. Lundberg, the United States Consul at Bagdad, has touched the root of the matter in an unofficial report of the state of affairs in the Turkish Empire. The mortality from cholera at the city of Mecca has been appalling. Although it is almost impossible to obtain data on which to base a conclusion, it is thought that from fifty to seventy-five thousand pilgrims have perished of the dread disease in that sacred city. There is not a doubt that Mecca is the source and centre of the cholera scourge. The thronging pilgrims bathe in and drink polluted water, and those who live to travel back again scatter the seeds of disease along their route. Mr. Lundberg thinks that in common justice to humanity, the nations should unite in framing a policy by which this plague spot of the world should be effectually cleansed, and the pilgrims obliged to conform to sanitary laws. If the Sultan of Turkey will not consent to co-operate with the European powers he should be compelled to do so. Wars have been waged for far less cause, and even the miseries consequent on a war with Turkey need not weigh with communities who are opposed on principle to war, for there is no strife between man and man so deadly as the struggle between man and cholera.

**FEATHERED WOMEN.**—It is surely because women are ignorant of their responsibility in the matter that the fashion of wearing feathers is so widely tolerated. Of course there are feathers and feathers, but the majority of the bright wings, milliners' birds, and algettes or ospreys, which are worn, are only obtained at a cost of valuable bird life. It is strange that a tender-hearted woman should array herself with groups of murdered innocents, when she has at her command a variety of feathers which can be obtained without unnecessary slaughter, as well as a hundred trifles of silk, velvets, flowers, etc., to choose from for her adornment. Surely the woman who is tempted with the airy lightness of the "algette" for instance, will withstand the temptation when she considers the history of the feathered trophy. The egrets are beautiful birds, and during the breeding season they congregate like herons on the rocky coasts. After the young birds are hatched, but before they are fledged, the plumage of the parent birds reaches perfection. The bird-hunters watch for this time carefully. They capture and kill the parent birds, and in consequence of this slaughter the fledglings are forced to die in the nests of slow starvation. The entire race of egrets is therefore in danger of extinction, for the wholesale murder of old and young birds will in time prevent the perpetuation of the species. We are confident that if the history of the egret were but more widely known every woman would hesitate "ere she robbed nature of its beauty without adding to her own," and that she would endeavor in all ways to put a stop to a cruel and senseless custom.

**COLLEGE HAZING.**—The better class of Universities and Colleges have done much during the past few years to discountenance the ancient custom of hazing. There is, however, still much to be done before the custom shall have been brought into the disrepute which it merits. A recent barbarity perpetrated at Princeton nearly cost the life of a young freshman, whose constitution was not sufficiently strong to endure a sudden immersion in a canal and a long exposure in wet clothing to the chill evening air. A vicious custom such as this should not be tolerated among respectable people. There is nothing of the mischief-loving element among the young fellows who combine to so torture a fellow-student. It is not simply the high spirits of youth finding an outlet in a reckless prank, but it is the beginning of brutality which, under other conditions, will lead to torturings and to lynchings. There is no semblance of reason in the practise of hazing. The freshman at a residential college is of necessity placed in a new and trying position. He may or may not be conceited and "cocky," but the chances are that he will be quite harmless. His persecutors on the other hand are usually the stamp of worthless students who have little self-respect. Seldom, if ever, does the scholarly element in a college take part in an outrage of this kind, although it is but natural that students of both classes should bear the stigma of brutality. The prompt and decisive measures which the faculty of Princeton have taken for dealing with the offenders in this last escapade will meet with the approval of all right-feeling people.

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CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

CONSOLATION.

Now, as the brown leaves softly fall  
And round about the pavement swirl,  
In memory sweet do I recall  
My summer girl  
Their wedding bells ring merrily -  
I envy not her wealthy churl,  
She never was and no'er can be  
His summer girl.

She—"It is rank injustice to say that a woman is inferior to a man in reasoning powers." He—"Why?" She—"Because."

It is a common thing for women to say that the men are all alike. But when two men happen to fall in love with the same woman, a difference very soon exists between them.

THEY CAN DO IT.—"Is there any way to make new furniture look as though it had been made a century ago?" asked a correspondent. There is. A houseful of children will do it for you in about a week.

THE FIVE GREAT POWERS.—Someone asked Prince G—"Which are the great Powers of Europe?"

He answered, straight off the reel: "England, Germany, France, Russia, and women."

A.—B. is like Micawber, waiting for something to turn up.

C.—Yes, and he was rewarded yesterday.

A.—How so?

C.—He stepped on the edge of a barrel hoop.

"That's rather curious," he said as she came into the parlor where he was awaiting her to make his proposal. "What is it?" she asked. "I thought I heard you singing, 'I Want to be an Angel,' as I came in." "I was." "It is curious that you should want to be what you are." He was accepted.

THE WAY HE SPENT IT.—Mrs. Wellment—Why, you are the same man I gave ten cents to last week. What did you do with it?

Hungry Harry—Well, I'll tell you honest, mum. I spent it for a Turkish bath, a hair cut, a shampoo, a shave, a shine, a white flannel yachting suit, an' a diamond pin; an' I'm sorry ter say, mum, dat I'm busted again.

CURIOUS OFFER OF MARRIAGE.—A piece of evidence some time back in a Quebec breach of promise case was a cuff with an offer of marriage written on it. One night, while the defendant was holding the plaintiff's hand and whispering fervid words, he popped the question on the smooth linen at her wrist. She was sentimental or shrewd enough to keep that article out of "the wash."

A WILY PHOTOGRAPHER.—"Oh, well," said a Hartford photographer to a pickpocket who pulled his hat down over his eyes and averted his face, "It doesn't make any difference to me whether you are photographed or not. I get paid just the same." "Is that so?" exclaimed the fellow as he looked up in surprise. The photographer never got a better picture of a crook than the one he caught that moment.

PATIENCE PAYS.—Little Miss Frockles—If Sasie Stuckup was as cross to me as she was to you, I'd get mad and not speak to her.

Little Miss Muggins—No, you wouldn't, if you knew what I know.

"What?"

"She's goin to have a birthday party, with two kinds of ice cream an' a whole lot of lady fingers an fruit cake."

EDUCATIONAL ITEM.—Proud Father—Welcome back to the old farm my boy. So you got through college all right?

Farmer's Son—Yes father.

Proud Father—Ye know I told ye to study up on chemistry and things so you'd know best what to do with different kinds of lands. What do you think of that flat mudder there for instance?

Farmer's Son (joyfully)—Cracky, what a place for a ball game!

COULD BE OF ASSISTANCE.—Jim—"Say, Fred, old boy, I'm looking for some friend who will loan me ten dollars. Come, now—can't you be of assistance?"

Fred—"Certainly."

"Thank you ever so much."

"Yes, it's going to rain, and if you'll step over to my office I'll lend you one of your umbrellas so you won't get wet while you're looking."

STANDS TO REASON.—Mrs. Hayseed (noticing the fire-escapes at city hotel)—"I wonder what them outside stairs are fer?"

Mr. Hayseed—"Use yer brains, Miranda, if you've got any. This is a hotel, ain't it?"

"Of course."

"Well, a hotel has all sorts o' people in it, and tain't likely they all git up at the same time, is it?"

"I s'pose not."

"Course not. Some goes at work earlier than others, and some has to catch trains. I s'pose them outside stairs is so the early risers can git down to the pump without makin' any noise."

SNELL'S TWINS.—Two school under one management in which our scholars carry on actual business between the two schools.

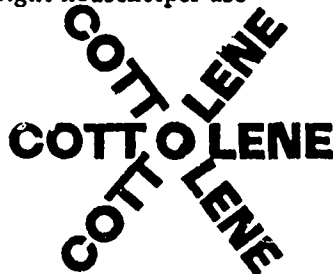
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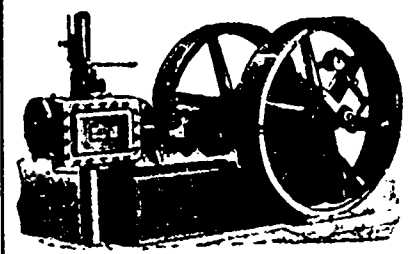
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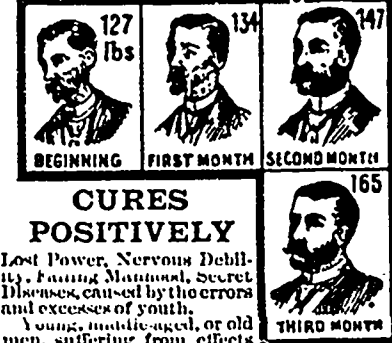
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**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

All communications to this department must be addressed directly to the Checker Editor, Mr. W. Forsyth, 30 Grafton St.

We welcome to our exchange table the *Draughts Players' Quarterly Review*, which is published by J. A. Kear, 5 Beaumont street, Stapleton road, Bristol, England. The September number, which is before us, is very interesting and valuable through out its thirty-two pages. Besides giving thirteen excellent positions and twenty-four diagrams illustrating games, it gives sixteen corrections on the "Single-Corner" game, and ninety-four variations on the "Slip-Cross" which is formed as follows:—11—15, 23 18, 8—11, 27 23, 11—16. This is a line of the "Cross" to which comparatively little attention has been hitherto given by publishers of checker literature. We strongly recommend its study to our readers. We shall be happy to receive and forward orders for this number (price 25 cents) to the publishers, and they will be delivered as soon as communication can be had by mail.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

"BRIDGEWATER."—Your welcome letter of Oct. 31 is received. We are glad that the *nom de plume* belongs to an association of several friends. We hope that you may long continue to profitably and pleasantly pursue the study of "the silent game," and increase in numbers with the advance of time. Your solution of problem 355 is the first and best received, and it is specially interesting in that it corrects the original terms of the problem, which appear to be, as you observe, impossible in sound play. We publish your solution below, and have awarded and mailed to you the prizes offered by us for correct solutions of problems 354 and 355.

**SOLUTION.**

**PROBLEM 355.**—The position was: black man 15, kings 9, 30; white men 10, 21, 26, king 27; white to play and win?

26, 22 10 6 13 9 28 24  
30—25 25—22 15—10 27—31  
22 17 6 1 27 32 drawn.  
\*15—19 22—18 10—23  
17 13 1 5 32 28  
9—14 18—15 23—27

**VAR. I.**

10 7 22—18 27 32 15—19  
25—22 3 8 19—23 drawn.  
7 3 18—15 32 28

**VAR. II.**

The following is, we presume, the win contemplated by the author, though it is only gained by black's error in moving 9—13 instead of 15—19:—9—13, 27 23, 13—24, 10 7 and white wins by capturing the piece on 15.

**GAME 237—"FIVE."**

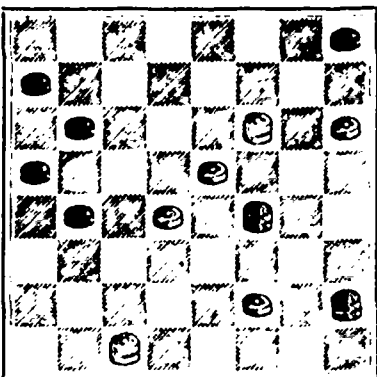
Being the third game in the recent match at Chicago, between C. H. Freeman, (black), and J. P. Reed, (white).

9—14 19—26 8—11 12—16  
23 19 30 5 32 27 24 19  
11—15 15—18 7—10 15—24  
22 17 25 22 31 26 28 12  
5—9 18—25 10—15 11—16  
17 13 29 22 26 22 a-17 11  
14—18 10—14 4—8 6—9  
19 16 22 18 27 23 black  
12—19 14—23 8—12 wins.  
26 23 27 18 21 17

Why Reed should so "brilliantly blunder" is without solution.

**PROBLEM 357.**

By A. Groech, Dumfermlino, Scotland, in *Liverpool Mercury*.  
Black men 4, 5, 9, 13, 17, kings 19, 28.



White men 12, 15, 18, 27, kings 11, 30. White to play and win. The above is test material and well constructed, and a player who solves it in five minutes without touching a piece is no duffer.

**Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies**

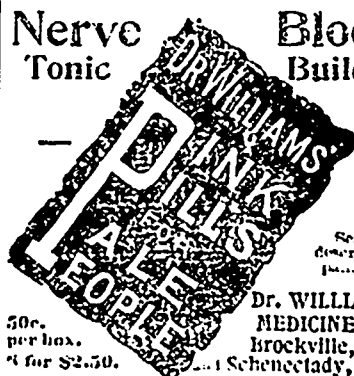


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7 "	13 "	195
10 "	10 "	382
15 "	5 "	692

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MANAGER FOR MARITIME PROVINCES.

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The Toronto *Saturday Night* of Nov. 4th contains a portrait of Herr Klingensfeld with notice of his successful debut in that city.

**A DOCTOR FOR THE I. C. R.**—There has been much controversy over the appointment of a railway physician in Halifax. A telegram received from Moncton on Saturday stated the election of Dr. Walsh to the position had been confirmed by the committee appointed to consider the protest against the election. Dr. Walsh, it will be remembered, had the majority of votes polled. This decision will set the question at rest for another twelve months.

**FOR PRIVATE DEVOTIONS AT RIDEAU.**—Lord Aberdeen, has ordered the erection of a private chapel in Rideau hall grounds, to be devoted to the usual daily worship of the vice-regal family and their attendants. This action of the governor-general is being severely criticized in some quarters, but since His Lordship proposes to pay for the construction and maintenance of the chapel out of his private purse it appears to be nobody's business but his own. Lord Aberdeen is an elder of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and he has already secured a pew for himself and family in one of the Presbyterian places of worship in Ottawa.

**UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.**—On Tuesday last the Republicans made enormous gains in the State elections, carrying Ohio by 80,000 and Massachusetts by 34,000 plurality. They also carried New York by 28,000 plurality, New Jersey by a fair majority, Pennsylvania by 110,000 majority, Iowa by a largely increased majority, also South Dakota and Kansas. National issues decided the contest in Massachusetts and Ohio. Local issues in the other States. The result in New York and New Jersey was a great triumph of the better elements of society over ring rule and corruption. The Democrats carried Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland by the usual majorities.

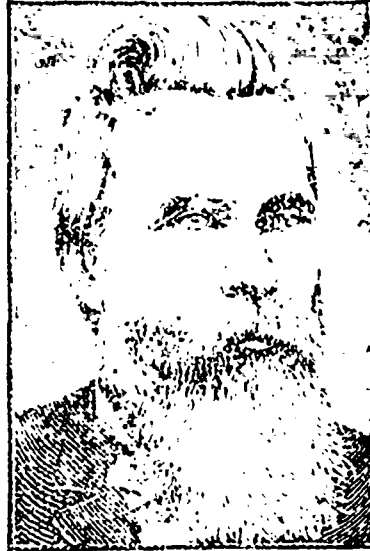
**THE 'HALIFAX' MADE PERFECT.**—The repairs on the ferry boat *Halifax* have been completed and the regular trips of the steamer between Halifax and Dartmouth resumed. The statement is made that the *Halifax* is at present a better boat than when she was first built, and is expected to run for the next ten or twelve years without any extraordinary repairs. The machinery has been thoroughly overhauled by Messrs. W. & A. Moir, who have put in a new bed plate on which the cylinder rests; a new cylinder which is ten feet one inch in length and three feet in diameter, weighing when in its place over four tons, and a new air pump. The walking beam has been provided with new timber and everything connected with the machinery is now in thorough repair. The reputation which Messrs. W. & A. Moir have gained for thorough work is a guarantee of the satisfactory character of the machinery now in the *Halifax*. The woodwork of the boat has been well looked after, and the public may feel assured that she is wholly reliable.

**A FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY.**—The tragedy which startled Halifax this week has not been equalled in this city for many years. Richard D. Savage shot and killed his wife and child and then put a bullet in his own head in a house on Barrington St. at about 9.30 on Tuesday morning. The details of the story are most harrowing. Richard Savage, of Halifax, married Maggie Lapham, also of Halifax, about six years ago and went to reside in the United States. For sometime the couple lived together, but owing to the cruelty of her husband Mrs. Savage was compelled to leave him, and about three months ago came to this city with her five years old son. After visiting relatives for some time she secured employment from a city tailoring establishment and took up her abode in part of the house, No. 11 Barrington St. Last Monday Morning Savage unexpectedly appeared at the home of his wife, and it would seem tried to induce her to return to New York with him. This Mrs. Savage refused to do. On Tuesday morning Savage again put in an appearance at his wife's rooms, and a short time after fired three shots from a revolver. The first entered Mrs. Savage's brain, the second instantly killed her child as he sat at play and the third was sent into the skull of the murderer. The alarm was given by the women living in the house with Mrs. Savage and a crowd was soon at the scene of the murder. The man and woman were taken to the Victoria Hospital where the woman died two hours later. Savage lived until evening. The coroner's inquest brought out a sad story of an unhappy married life, of persecutions and cruel action on the part of the husband and of long-suffering patience on the wife's side. Savage was about 30 years of age, his wife some five years younger. Both are known in Halifax, and the tragic event has caused a great sensation in our usual quiet community.

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Palpitation of the Heart, Kidney and Liver Trouble, Deathly Faintness and Loss of Appetite

**CURED!**

THE FOLLOWING LETTER PROVES THE WONDERFUL MEDICAL POWERS OF THE GREAT GERMAN-AMERICAN REMEDY. THE NAME OF REV. H. MILLS (THAN WHOM THERE IS NO BETTER KNOWN MAN IN THE MINISTRY) IS WELL KNOWN IN THOUSANDS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE FINE TRILL STATES.

Over twenty years ago I have been afflicted with weak kidneys, and my health could not rest nights. I could not position that would be comfortable in back was a pain.

My Liver also became affected, causing me to feel very ill. I had a full and continued accompanied by a sluggish tired feeling. My appetite was very poor, and I would have a deathly faintness at pit of stomach.

For the last two years I have been greatly troubled with severe Palpitation of the Heart after preach- ing and in long protracted meetings it would become very serious.

I have used the two Courses of SKODA'S DISCOVERY and LITTLE TABLETS you kindly sent me, and through the blessing of God, I am PERFECTLY CURED—have not felt better for 20 years. Fraternalty yours,

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### CHESS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 211.  
Q—Kt6 etc.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 212.  
R—R3

### GAME 189.

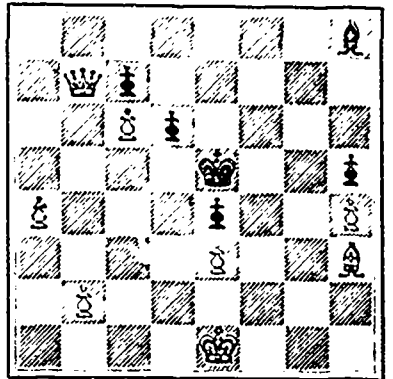
Seldom occurs at 28 deg W longitude and 41 deg N latitude a game like that which on the 22nd May last was then

and there rattled off aboard the "Kaiserin Augusta" between Max Judd, Consul-General for U.S.A at Vienna, and Walbrodt, the Berlin Bantling. Here are the moves, as little affected by the moving of the ship as by the moving of the world.—

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| Walbrodt.   | Max Judd.  |
| 1 P—K4      | P K—4  |
| 2 K Knt—B3  | Q Kt—B3  |
| 3 B—Knt5    | Kt B3  |
| 4 Cas       | Kt x P   |
| 5 P—Q1      | B—K2   |
| 6 Q—K2      | Kt—Q3  |
| 7 B x Kt    | Kt P x B   |
| 8 P x P     | Kt—Kt2   |
| 9 R—Q sq    | Cas  |
| 10 Kt—Q4    | Q—K sq   |
| 11 P—Q B4   | Kt—B4  |
| 12 Kt—Q B3  | P—KB3  |
| 13 P—Q Kt4  | P x P  |
| 14 Q x P    | Q—B2   |
| 15 Q—K2     | Kt—R3  |
| 16 P—Q R3   | P—B4   |
| 17 Kt—Q5    | B—Q3   |
| 18 Kt—Kt5   | B—K4   |
| 19 B—Kt2    | B x B  |
| 20 Q x B    | P x P1   |
| 21 P x P    | B—Kt2  |
| 22 K Kt—B3  | P—B3   |
| 23 Kt—K3    | P—B4   |
| 24 P x P    | Kt x P   |
| 25 R—R5     | Kt—K5  |
| 26 R—K B5   | Q—Kt3  |
| 27 Q x B    | Kt x Kt  |
| 28 R x R ch | R x R  |
| 29 R x P    | P—Q R4   |
| 30 Q—Kt2    | Kt—K5  |
| 31 P—B31    | Kt—B4  |
| 32 R—Q5     | R x P  |
| 33 Q—K5     | R—Bsq  |
| 34 Kt—B5    | R—Ksq  |
| 35 Kt—K7ch  | R x Kt   |
| 36 Q x R    | Q—Kt8ch  |
| 37 K—B2     | Kt—K5ch  |
| 38 K—K3     | Q—K8ch   |
| 39 K—B4     | P—Kt4ch  |
| 40 R x Pch  | and Max Judd, in the language of naval warfare, "struck his flag." |

PROBLEM 215.

Black 6 pieces.

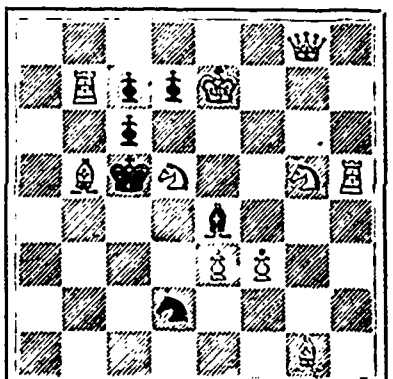


White 8 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM 216.

Black 6 pieces.



White 10 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

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Offer their entire Large and Superior Stock during November and December at

## SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

We wish to give our Customers and Patrons this special advantage previous to our removal to new premises on Barrington Street, in January next.

## FIN DE SIECLE.

Ah, well 't let it pass in silence,  
We'll forget.  
There are, doubtless, things to live for  
Even yet,  
And life has far nobler uses  
Than regret.

There are joys that wait our coming  
Down the years;  
Do not think that I shall meet them  
But with fears  
That for me life holds no promise,  
Only tears.

Do not think that I shall idly  
Sit and wait,  
Watching with the old blind worship  
Your fair fate;  
This might once have been; now, truly,  
'T is too late.

There are breezy heights my footsteps  
Well may tread;  
There's a future's radiant promise  
Overhead,  
Naught shall dim its light; not even  
Words you've said.

So we'll let the years slip from us,  
Suns have set;  
In your life may love and sweetness  
Linger yet;  
And for me—oh, Father, help me  
To forget!

—LILIAN WHITING, in *Harper's Bazar*.

## DULCES AMARYLLDIS IRAE.

I told my love a truth she liked not well;  
She spoke no word. I raised my eyes to watch  
Her cheek's red flush, her bosom's angry swell;  
She rose to go, her hand was on the latch;  
When some swift thought of my fond love, maybe,  
Or ill-requited patience—bowed her head;  
She faltered, paused with foot half raised to flee,  
Then turned, and stole into my arms instead.  
—Augusta de Crouchy, in *McClure's Magazine* for September.

Windsor, 30th Oct., 1893.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

DEAR SIR,—Among your interesting notes this week I notice a criticism in the economical vein of the ceremony of a royal proclamation at the Market Cross, Edinburgh, recently. This is in many respects a utilitarian age, and yet constantly there keeps cropping up a return to earlier traditions. This symptom of the spirit of the age has evinced itself most strongly during this summer when, in Chicago, in the most matter-of-fact bustling city in the world, many millions have been lavished for artistic purposes solely. "Man liveth not by bread alone." At first sight the money spent upon a royal proclamation might seem a trifle extravagant, whilst the uniform of the persons officiating is to say the least antiquated. But the ceremony itself is based on historical and national considerations of great importance and is one which no friend of Scotland would willingly see omitted. The Market Cross, or "*Merkat Croce*," of Edinburgh is of great antiquity. About it have revolved many of the greatest events in Scottish History. It stands pretty well up in High Street and just below St. Giles' Church. During the stormy period of Scottish History the cross like most actors of the time suffered many vicissitudes and at last stood a mere battered shaft inside the street railing of St. Giles. However defaced and mutilated it might be it still stood for royalty and all national proclamations were made at its post.

At last Mr. Gladstone, having conquered the hearts of Scotchmen and received many flattering testimonials of their appreciation, began thinking of how he could best signify his gratitude, and finally decided to restore the old Market Cross.

After many consultations with architects and antiquarians he made a plan of a suitably decorated and emblazoned foundation, something like a little castle, and set up the old cross in the midst. I was in Edinburgh during the general election in November, 1885, and witnessed the dedication of the cross. In the morning a drapery covered the whole structure and workmen were busy tearing up the cobble stones of High Street and putting up a massive wooden railing to fence off the populace. About noon Mr. Gladstone drove into the city in Earl Rosebery's carriage with four horses and outriders. The old Statesman dismounted and walked up into the cross where a clergyman stood ready to invoke a blessing. At this moment a guard of honor, the Scots Guards, with their band playing "The Garb of Old Gaul," marched down from the castle and stood by the cross. Mr. Gladstone made a

gesture of displeasure at the interruption of the blessing and the band suddenly stopped playing. Then Mr. Gladstone walked round and inspected the work and expressed his approval of it and drove away. I heard him speak splendidly in making his closing speech of the campaign at four o'clock that afternoon in the Music Hall.

As he left the cross Lyon-King-at-Arms and the other companies of the College of Herald presented themselves at the door of the cross and, in answer to a question by the proper officer on guard, said that they came to announce the dissolution of Her Majesty's Parliament. Way being made for them they mounted the cross and proceeded to read the proclamation. One herald standing at a corner of the cross looking down High Street read eight or ten words, and then these words were duly repeated by another herald stationed at the opposite corner. Then the first herald shouted some more words and these words being repeated by the other the proclamation was gradually got through with, and the ceremony was at an end. High Street and every doorway and window in the vicinity were black with spectators during the ceremony. In order that nothing might be left undone that might stimulate the pride of the people and lend dignity and interest to the occasion the old Blue Blanket, the famous banner under which the city band of Edinburgh marched to Flodden, was displayed. It looked just like the faded old blanket that its name betokens and was set up on two laths just inside the street railing. This flag is well referred to in Aytoun's stirring ballad "Edinburgh after Flodden." Its appearance is well calculated to arouse the pride of Scotchmen, as every man who marched to Flodden Field behind it, save the man who brought it back to the city, was killed in that fatal fight.

It will thus be seen that ceremonies which to us at a distance seem trivial and unnecessary may yet have vast importance. Every detail in the pageant above sketched was interesting in itself and could not have been more perfectly contrived if the object in view was to call out the patriotism and justify the self-respect of the Scottish people as an ancient and honored constituent of the British Empire. Yours truly, S.

(Our correspondent is mistaken in supposing that the criticism referred to appeared in THE CRITIC. However, as the writer's reminiscence of the ceremony described is interesting we have given it space.)

## IN THE ART GALLERY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

[WRITTEN FOR THE CRITIC]

(Concluded.)

Although Canada's exhibit only occupies two rooms, it occupies them well. Doubtless you have all heard of Reid's famous picture, "The Foreclosure of the Mortgage." A man remarked when looking at it the other day, "pretty rough to foreclose at such a time," with which you at once agree, as the father, the breadwinner of the family, has evidently been un fit for work for some time. It is a vigorous piece of painting, possessed of very good qualities, the standing figure of the old man reading the legal paper is finely done, also the atmospheric effect in the group, and the luminous quality in the open window. The figures in the foreground are a little heavy in shadow. Although not nearly so popular, "The Visit of the Clock-Maker" is considered by some to be finer in quality than "The Foreclosure." The only other picture of which we have time to speak in the Canadian section is the work of an artist known to many of us personally, Miss Holden, of Montreal. Miss Holden, as well as Mr. Reid and three or four others have been awarded medals. Her "Portrait" is a beautiful picture, refined in feeling, showing a nice appreciation of subdued harmony in coloring, and is good in drawing and expression. The atmospheric qualities too are very well rendered. Miss Holden has visited in Halifax at the house of her uncle, Rev. Dr. Burns. When told by a leading artist that her "Portrait" was one of the most refined things in the collection, one felt indeed proud to be able to claim even a slight acquaintance. There are other good things in the Canadian section, as there are many good things in the British, Dutch, etc., that we have not been able to touch upon.

The United States section abounds in good work. How could it be otherwise with such men as Melchers, McEwen, W. M. Chase, J. G. Brown, Carl Marr, Whistler Sargent, Abbott Thayer and many other names. Thayer's "Virgin Enthroned" is simply irresistible. What the charm is one can hardly tell, it may be the pose, the expression, the coloring, probably all these and many other things combined, but your eye dwells on it, and the longer you stay the longer you want to stay, for you see more and more in it. There is a restfulness about it which is very soothing.

We are indeed highly favored in being able to see such beautiful pictures as are exhibited in the loan collection. Some of the most famous works of such men as Cazin, Corot, Millet, Dagnau-Bouveret, etc., etc., and with such names as these we close, knowing that there are many sections we have not even mentioned, for which we beg your forgiveness, and humbly ask forbearance for our indifferent attempt in regard to the pictures of which we have written. We cannot refrain from mentioning one of the funny things one hears daily everywhere at the Fair. Hurrying through the galleries late one afternoon we stopped for a moment to glance at a picture entitled "Bad News." Of course one is at perfect liberty to weave his own story out of any picture, and doubtless many different stories are woven. This picture had received "Honorable Mention." A man much interested was trying to awake a like interest on the part of his spouse. "Don't you see, 'Bad News' it is called, her son has been killed in the war and has got honorable mention, he certainly should have got very honorable mention." Well, the Fair with all its amusing incidents, varied experiences, above all its gracious beauty and engaging loveliness, is about ended.

Perhaps only those who have lived here fully realize what a joy and delight it has been. You may think it a great pity that all this

wondrous beauty should be done away with, but isn't it much pleasanter to think of its being done away with in all the freshness of its beauty, so that the memory of it shall always be a thing of beauty and a joy forever, than to let it drop into ruin and decay, when an effort would be required to recall its former pristine loveliness.

J. L. F.

A QUICK RECOVERY.

The doctor of an hospital ship complained to a visitor of a lazy colored man whom he could do nothing with. "We don't like to throw the rascal out, but it is easily seen he is only shamming. He finds, no doubt, his present quarters too pleasant—no work, and plenty to eat. I wish I could get clear of the fellow without a disturbance."

"Well, doctor," said the visitor, after a little reflection, "lend me a few yards of string, and that nigger will be miles away before night."

"You don't mean to strangle him, I hope?"

"Oh, no," replied the visitor; "I promise to do no injury to him."

He got the twine, and putting on a melancholy air he went to the darkie's berth.

"Very bad?" he said.

"Yes, massa," replied Sambo; "dreadful sick."

The visitor made no further remark, but placed one end of the twine at his head, and drew it slowly—very slowly—until it reached his toes. Then he measured him across his chest. The fellow looked the picture of astonishment and terror, and gasped:

"What dis for?"

The visitor never answered him, but was walking away, when Sambo sat bolt upright and called after him, imploring an explanation. The visitor pretended to relent, and whispered:

"My poor fellow, the doctor knows you are not going to recover; and it is only an expense keeping you here without any chance of doing you good. I have been taking your measure"—here he lowered his voice still more—"for a coffin. We'll bury you with honors to-morrow; it's the custom here in a case like yours. 'Tis better for all hands, you know."

No one knew how or when that nigger got clear of the hospital ship, but there was no trace of him in the morning.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

**BUSINESS RUSHING.**—Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co. have a contract from the Commercial Cable Co. for the erection of a large building at Halifax. Eleven new I. C. R. box cars built by this firm were forwarded to Moncton last week.

**LIME STONE IN COLCHESTER.**—The average output of limestone from the Lennox lime quarry at Graham's siding on the I. C. R. has been 120 carloads of 13 tons each per month. This is sent to the Acadia iron mines. A force of about 18 men has been employed. At present the quarry is closed for a few weeks.

**THE FAMOUS EDDY COMPANY.**—THE CRITIC's thanks are due the E. B. Eddy Co., of Hull, Canada, for copy of book of illustrations of Canada's capital city. This collection of illustrations is beautifully gotten up, and contains views of Chaudiere and Rideau falls, of several of the magnificent public buildings, educational institutions and private residences of Ottawa, of the Dominion Experimental farm, several glimpses of charming scenery, and last, but not least, views of various portions of the Eddy Company's works. This enterprising firm of manufacturers deserve great credit for the progressive spirit displayed in their efforts to keep up with the times, and have met with gratifying success. As previously noted in THE CRITIC, the E. B. Eddy Co. made a magnificent display among Canada's exhibits at the World's Fair. The indurated fibre ware was of special interest, including a wide line of pails, washtubs, keolers, pans, basins, barrel covers, etc., of which the Eddy Company are the sole manufacturers in Canada. These goods are practically indestructible, lasting six times longer than ordinary woodenware; are light in weight, and are easily kept sweet and clean. It is no wonder they are in great demand in homes, on farms and in factories. The exhibit of their goods also included all kinds of woodenware, zinc washboards, steel wire-booped pails and tubs, and similar goods. The use of pulp in so many practical directions has opened up a most important commercial line, and the enterprise and capabilities of the Eddy Company are further shown in the invention and manufacture of special machinery for the purpose. The Eddy matches have become famous, as has also the paper of all grades supplied by this company. Their mills, warehouses and factories occupy several hundred acres, including a trio of great paper mills, match factories, one fibre and two pulp mills, washboard, pail, tub and box factories, warehouses, offices, etc.

Mr. N. N. Bently has sold his saw mill and timber lands at Five Islands to the Shulee Lumber Co.

**ON A LARGE SCALE.**—The large pulp mill which is being erected at New Germany, Lunenburg Co., will be lighted throughout by electricity and equipped with the latest and best machinery; costing, when completed, about \$20,000.

The Robb Engineering Co., of Amherst, will manufacture the machinery for the new pulp mill at Milton, N. S.



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.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



Weakness Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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DIRECTLY OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION.

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**Norway Pine Syrup.**

Rich in the lung-sealing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks.

A PERFECT CURE FOR

**COUGHS AND COLDS**

Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASES. Obstinate coughs which resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant pine syrup.

PRICE 25c. AND 50c. PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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IS OPEN ALL SUMMER. STUDENTS CAN JOIN AT ANY TIME

Following is the Staff:—

S. E. WHISTON, Principal. Teacher of Practical Book-keeping and Banking.

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W. E. THOMPSON, Teacher of Commercial Law.

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

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By the best Tailoring Skill Military and all the latest prevailing styles put up at Short Notice. A splendid line of samples to select from. Full instructions how to measure, and samples sent free to any one outside the city. *W. C. C. Co.* As it has been reported by parties in the trade that we are making garments of *W. C. C. Co.* I beg to state that we are handling none but the MANCHESTER STEAM VULCANIZED RUBBER GOODS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. E. PARKER, Agent, 111 Granville St.

### COMMERCIAL.

The general trade situation throughout the Dominion is not materially changed, remaining on the whole fairly satisfactory. The volume of business continues to be moderate, some lines being more or less affected by the fine open weather. It goes without saying that a change to lower temperature would be very acceptable to dry goods men, clothiers, furriers, fuel dealers, and other lines suitable for the fall and winter season. Travellers report trade throughout the country quiet and orders only moderate. Storekeepers are carrying only light stocks, preferring to order frequently in smaller quantities, thus curtailing liabilities. This will, in the end, doubtless prove more satisfactory to all concerned. Prices of staple articles have experienced very little change during the week and values ruled firm. The fine, open weather has given the farmers a better opportunity than usual to prosecute their out-door work, which has almost exclusively occupied their attention up to the present writing, leaving marketing produce and making purchases until their rush is over. Storekeepers throughout the country districts anticipate an improvement in trade shortly, as farmers generally have been fairly successful this year and are in a good position to pay off old scores and to make liberal purchases. Wholesale merchants and jobbers report collections somewhat tedious but fairly satisfactory.

The *Canadian Grocer* thinks that "the trade situation in the country is not at the moment as satisfactory as desired." It says that "one of the sorest spots is the slowness of payments," and that "until within the last week or so there seemed to be a gradual, although slow, improvement in this respect," and that "the turn in the opposite direction is general in all branches of trade." It continues:—"As to causes a multiplicity may be advanced. Nearly everybody who expresses an opinion will tell you that the journeying to the World's Fair of so many city and country merchants is one of the causes. Some merchants, we are told, whose circumstances were such that they had not the ready cash to spare in order to make the trip borrowed the money to go. The World's Fair was undoubtedly a great educator, but whether in seeking the knowledge that was there imparted a merchant is justified in borrowing money or in allowing his accounts to become past due is questionable. The community at large as well as the creditor immediately concerned is interested in the matter, for the more promptly accounts are paid the freer is the circulation of currency." Other causes that, however, do not apply to this meridian, are mentioned by the *Grocer* such as the low price of wheat, which induces farmers in the west to hold back their crops and the claims of the implement maker and the coal dealer, both of whom demand cash. Still the *Grocer* remarks that no one looks at the present dull spell with alarm or believes that it is any other than of a temporary character. "The man would be short-sighted indeed who thought otherwise. Canada's financial position is and has been for some time more satisfactory than that of any other country. Our banks are in a good, sound, healthy condition, and stocks in the country are not, as a rule, heavy, while as a result of the general cautiousness, which has characterized merchants for some time, sails are well trimmed and reefed. When the present temporary disabilities have passed we shall find the merchants scudding along under freer canvass. A noticeable feature of the situation is that people are asking for shorter terms of renewal than is usual. Confidence, caution and strict attention to business is what is wanted at the moment, and the more satisfactory conditions will develop before long."

**WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND CO., NEW YORK, Nov. 5.**—Last week we noted the beneficial effect upon prices of Wall Street's anticipation of the passage of the silver repeal bill. The past week has shown the effect of the consummation of repeal in an extensive realizing of profits upon that advance, with a consequent fall of two to three points in prices, and next, in a reaction from that decline.

For the moment there is some halting in operations, due to a disposition to wait until estimates of the new situation created by repeal are more definitely matured both here and in London. In some quarters disappointment was felt at London becoming a seller to the estimated extent of three or four millions, instead of a buyer as had been expected. This course was, however, nothing more than might have been reasonably anticipated. In the first place London speculators were holding a considerable amount of our stocks bought at much lower prices; and in selling upon the Senate's vote, they were only taking the same wise course as our own operators—that is, making sure of their profits. That course had not been expected, because London usually takes its profits after New York has realized; in this instance it was wiser. In the next place, exchange stands close upon the specie-importing rate; and as further purchases by London might easily start exports of gold to New York, with a consequent putting on the screws by the Bank of England, it may have seemed more prudent to first realize and then buy back at lower prices. And again, our suspension of silver purchases raises some temporarily serious questions for London. That centre has to face the necessity of an international silver agreement or the assured certainty of the final discardment of silver, with consequences which Mr. de Rothschild, as one of Great Britain's representatives in the late silver conference, declared would be of very serious financial moment, and especially to England. One symptomatic effect has already appeared in the

absence of a single bid for four million rupees of council bills offered on the 1st instant.

As the bearings of this change will fall first and more especially upon London it is not surprising that the royal exchange should show some caution about operations that would tend to draw gold from the Bank of England. This caution, however, has not prevented London from buying our bonds, about one million in amount of which was taken on Wednesday. Those transactions, however, represent the investment demand rather than the speculative, and, to that extent, they are a legitimate expression of the improvement of foreign confidence in our investment arising from repeal. It is a favorable indication that the Bank of England did not on Thursday advance its rates of discount as had been expected, in face of the fact that the rate of discount in the open market was only 1/8 below the bank rate and that gold was being taken out of the bank for export to New York. This looks as though the bank managers saw nothing in the royal act, or in the situation otherwise, to call for any immediate precautionary action. A few days more will bring forth more distinct symptoms of what may be the effect upon London speculative interests arising from the new conditions this side the Atlantic.

It would be a poor result of this great effort of the American people to maintain a sound money system if it did not issue in a great revival of confidence in our investments, not only throughout Europe, but also among our own people. After such widespread distrust consequent upon the dangers created by silver, it conveys an immeasurable assurance for this country that it has had the wisdom and the courage to take the decisive step that settles for the world the question of monetary standards and unifies the money of the two most civilized continents. We have not begun to realize the immense significance of this action. The unsettled silver problem has been a standing threat to finance and investment for the last fifteen years. Its removal gives free course to all that has been obstructed by these misgivings. It is an assurance that great enterprises extending far into the future will no longer be hampered by questions about the money of payment. Its effect will be most important among those who control the larger movements of capital, which have so long been held in suspense by this unsettled question of standards. Capital demands the most absolute assurance on this point; it has long and timidly waited for that assurance and remained idle in its absence; it now has all it can ask, and we may therefore expect an era of revived enterprise in great undertakings.

This revival cannot be expected to appear immediately. The first result of repeal must be a renewal of confidence in ordinary commercial and industrial operations; which, however, will have a beneficial bearing upon a wide class of investments, and especially upon railroad stocks and bonds. When accumulated capital has had time for selecting its employment; and making its plans, we may look for the larger developments of this new element of confidence. It is not too early to look for buying of stocks in anticipation of these larger results. Wall street looks far ahead, and discounts the future as far in advance as it can see into it, and sometimes farther. It is not likely to fail to do so in this instance; and, from this time forward, the larger and more intelligent operators may be expected to include these remoter benefits of repeal in their estimates of the current value of stocks.

**DRY GOODS.**—The past week has not furnished any great change, although, as noted in our last, the demand is beginning to pick up and the few colder days we have had since have materially increased the movement of seasonable goods. Cloakings, tweeds, flannels, blankets, and woollen underwear, have been the more active lines. Although the volume of trade is not very large, many houses report increased sales over those of last week. Jobbers complain that the colliery troubles in England have interfered with the delivery of some of their fall supplies of staples, such as linings, etc. Advices from primary centres report values generally firm in tone, the feature in this connection being an advance in jute, which is almost certain to affect values on hemp carpets and such lines of goods as Hessians, etc. Remittances do not furnish any serious ground for complaint, continuing fairly satisfactory. Most of the business that has been doing from here has been on account of letter orders from travellers. The city retail trade has been quiet, the fine, warm weather practically stopping all orders for seasonable goods from urban buyers. Spring samples are increasing and many lines are on the road. Print orders are what the houses are after just now.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The local flour market is unchanged in tone, the demand being of the ordinary character—the higher grades receiving most attention. Outside enquiry continues quiet. A very quiet local trade is reported in oatmeal at unchanged prices. Mill feed is easy in tone under a quiet enquiry. In England wheat and corn have been very quiet. The weather in that country has been milder. In Boston the flour market is quiet with only a small trade. Wheat has not changed much in the speculative markets, and there is not sufficient demand for flour in Boston to put up prices. Quotations there, therefore, remain without change. Cornmeal is pretty firm on the position of corn. Big meal is quoted at 90c. to \$1, and barrel meal at \$2.20. Oatmeal is not changed.

**PROVISIONS.**—The supply of pork continues short of the demand, and prices are steady and firm. A fairly active movement is noted in lard and cut meats, outside prices being obtainable for choice city brands. In Chicago pork has been active, and prices have ruled strong and very firm, though no actual advance in figures is noted. In Boston pork and lard are steady with the quotations unchanged. The local packers there note a fair trade in beef with prices on the market a turn firmer. The mutton market

#### A BUSINESS LETTER.

T. Millburn & Co.,  
Sims.—Please ship at once three dozen B. B. Bitters. Best selling medicine in the shop. Sold seven bottles to-day.  
The above sample is but one of hundreds of similar expressions regarding B. B. L.

Tilsonburg, March 15th, 1887.

Yours truly, C. THORNTON.

is still well supplied and prices are easy. Quotations are still as last noted, though full asking prices are hard to obtain as they ever so low.

BUTTER.—The butter market rules steady and unchanged, but dull on the whole. The bulk of the business doing is on local jobbing account, which is about the usual average at fairly steady prices. The butter market in Boston is steady with the best creameries in round lots at 25c to 28c, with very choice in small packages at 22c to 29c. A Montreal report says that butter has experienced a quiet week's export enquiry—shipments amounting to only 333 packages, the high prices preventing shippers from taking hold to any extent. Although the market is reported quiet a considerable quantity of September and October creamery has changed hands, sales being reported at the factories at from 22c to 23c, which are the full prices for round lots on spot. The September make of fine creamery has nearly all been secured and holders of October look for firm prices. In July butter there is little surplus and the local jobbing trade need it all.

CHEESE.—Business rules quiet in cheese, with the market indisputably steady in tone. Holders are firm and show little disposition to make concessions, and it is said that shippers are showing some anxiety to secure lots. At present buyers show a desire to hunt out lots with which some fault can be found to afford them an argument for a cut. To state the fact briefly, the market is a dragging one, and it is predicted by the pessimistic that it will rule that way for some time. In England supplies of native cheese have been rather shorter of late, while the enquiry has slightly improved and transactions have taken place with more facility at former prices, viz., finest cheddar at 70s to 71s, fine at 64s to 68s, good useful at 53s to 60s, double Gloucesters from 58s to 65s, Wiltshire loaf 62s to 68s, "cutis" of ditto 42s to 44s, and Cheshire "lumps" at 54s to 60s per cwt. In the department for Canadian and American there has been a remarkable change, and importers are having it more their own way. But the boom, if it can be called, is none the less antagonistic to the wishes of those retailers whose aim is to provide the consuming public with a "six-penny cut" that will bring a fair working profit to themselves. The supply there is said to be scanty, especially of fine cool August makes, for which there has been a much stronger demand, and sales have resulted at a material advance, say at 55s to 56s for colored States and Canadian, with less preferable lots at 52s to 54s.

EGGS.—The egg trade is reported fairly brisk, and the general tone of the market is steady under light receipts. Fresh stock brings from 15c to 16c according to quantity.

GREEN FRUIT.—There is little to note respecting the local green fruit market. Oranges are in plentiful supply, and demand is good with prices lower. Lemons are in active demand, and the only change is a slight drop in Maoris, which are about out of the market. Demand continues limited for bananas at old prices. Cranberries are quiet and unchanged. California fruits are again beginning to arrive, but they are not receiving much attention yet. There is an increasing demand for Malaga grapes. As to native fruits the season is over, and the arrivals of grapes is falling off, so that few have come in during the past week. The supply of apples coming to this market is considerably smaller than usual, and prices are higher. At auction on Monday really good apples brought readily \$3 to \$4 per barrel, and bidding was very brisk. Though the yield promised in the early summer to be large, the August gale shook thousands of bushels off the trees before they attained maturity, making the crop of first-class apples a much lighter one than usual, and such are, consequently, much in demand. Our shipments abroad will be less probably than they have been for several years.

DRIED FRUIT.—Business in dried fruit has not been so active in a wholesale way, but the feeling with most sellers of Valencia raisins continues quite as firm as it was. The dried currant market is steady with a fair volume of business in a jobbing way. Some new figs have been received, and, as the market is very bare of stock, they have encountered an active demand. Dates remain scarce and rule firm. Prunes are unchanged.

SUGAR.—Canadian refiners have again put down the price of granulated sugar. The only reason given for this decline is the lower prices in New York. It is said that the Trust is trying to squeeze the holders of raw sugars and has reduced the price of refined in the hope that the raw sugar market may be similarly affected. A London cable says—"Cane dull, little doing, fair refining 13s. 6d. Beet rather steady, November and December 13s. 1 1/2d." Local refiners say that the market here is quiet. There is not much of a demand for granulated, but neither refinery is yet in a position, so it is said, to fill large orders for granulated. While the demand for refined sugars generally is quiet at the moment, a better movement is looked for in the near future, as the stocks in second hands are small.

TEAS.—Nothing particularly new has developed in this line during the week. Young Hysons are moving at old prices, and fresh direct shipments have been received during the week. Seconds are said to be scarce. A fair business is reported in low-priced Congous, Indians and Ceylons. Japans are quiet. Ceylons in the lower grades promise to be dearer, and there is not nearly the quantity offering that there was. Mail advices from London report that the market had a weaker tendency. China Congous are without material change, except in Kaisons at 6d. to 7d., which show somewhat better value. Young Hysons are coming forward there in better supply.

COFFEES.—The situation remains much as before, 22c. could be easily obtained on the local market for Rio coffee, but the market is still bare. It is said that shipments are on the way, but when they will arrive is a query.

FISH.—The local fish situation remains unchanged. Receipts are small, and most of our along-shore fishermen have drawn up their boats and ceased their efforts to catch fish for the season. The outside demand is steady, and shipments by steamers to the United States and the West Indian Islands are of about the usual volume. In St. John, N. B., large codfish are a little easier. The catch of pollock is larger, but the price continues firm, owing to the number of stack-salted ones going forward to the American market.

Shad are very scarce and high. Quotations are.—Large codfish \$1.30 to \$1.50; medium \$3.40 to \$3.60; pollock \$1.00 to \$2; hako \$1.75. Stoltarno herrings are arriving in large numbers, and prices are easier—barrels, 1s \$2.75, 2s \$2.75, hf. bbl. \$1.80 to \$2.25, bay herring \$2.75 to \$3 per bbl., shad \$6. Dealers in Toronto report a fair trade in fish, and it is thought that as November is a close season for lake fish, nothing but frozen stock will be offered during this month. Prices remain very firm. There is a good local demand for fresh fish in Montreal, and dealers there report trade very satisfactory. The receipts are not over large, all arrivals moving out quickly, and there is, consequently, no accumulation of stocks. Quotations are.—No. 1 C. B. herrings \$5.50, No 1 Nfld. do. \$5, No. 1 green cod \$5 to \$5.25, Labrador salmon \$14 to \$15 per bbl., No. 3 mackerel \$12, sinned haddles 7c to 8c, Yarmouth blasters \$1.10 to \$1.50 per box, haddock 3 1/2c to 4c, cod 4c to 4 1/2c. The tone of the Boston fish market is quiet, and yet the position is firm. The mackerel season is now so nearly over that it is certain that the catch will be small. The fleet is all in except a few of the more enterprising captains, who are still cruising along the shore, hoping to get some small, late hauls of fish. The North Bay fleet is all in, and the catch has been a small and unsatisfactory one. The Block Island fleet is also in. The market on mackerel is steady and firm, with the exception of the weakness in Norway mackerel noted last week. The situation on codfish is firm notwithstanding the fact that arrivals have been free of late. But the dealers have confidence in the situation to the extent that they have been buying quite freely, especially of medium fish. These medium fish are comparatively scarce, and since they are desired for curing, they sell rapidly. It is estimated that the codfish fleet is about half in. Jobbers and dealers are quoting very freely.

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

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

Table with columns for GROCERIES, BREADSTUFFS, HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS, FISH, and PROVISIONS. Includes sub-sections like SUGARS, TEA, MOLASSES, BISCUITS, FLOUR, and BUTTER AND CHEESE. Lists various goods and their prices.

# A WILD PROXY.

BY MRS. W. K. OLIFFORD.

(Concluded.)

'I thought you didn't care for me at all, when you let me go and didn't follow us up instantly,' she said.

'I don't wonder,' he answered. 'I was rushing all over the place after you. You whirled on at such a rate, and left no tracks after Paris. I don't feel as if I can even speak of it to-day.' Then he looked at her again, and his voice was lover-like enough even to have satisfied Merreday. 'I think you've grown twice as lovely, if it were possible. I can't believe that it's all right, and we're together again.'

'You thought such wicked things of me,' she said, ruefully.

'He was very fascinating. I believe I was jealous before we were married, and afterwards I felt as if somehow you had found out your mistake, and covered it in a reckless, desperate manner. I was a fool, Nell, and you must forgive me. It was a long explanation for him.'

'Lal,' she said, and moved away from him quickly, and stood with her back against the doorpost. 'I want to tell you I—I—have not been quite true to you all the time. For just a little while I did care for Frank—not before, I never thought of him then, but afterwards when I thought that you had left me on purpose. He was very kind, he never said a word that could make me angry—not till the very last, and then—she stopped herself—and then he saw the danger, but—oh, Lal, I want you to know everything.'

'Yes,' said Halsted, 'go on.'

'I felt so strange and hurt and adrift, and I heard you were going to get a divorce,' she went on, clasping her hands, 'and gradually I did get to care for him; it came quite suddenly, I think. I didn't stop caring for you. I never did that, not even when I was angry because you didn't find us, and—'

'Yes,' he said again, 'go on.'

'And it wasn't possible not to like him,' he was wild and odd, and yet he could be so gentle and thoughtful, and one night I loved him, and I have cared for him since.' She stopped, but he did not speak. 'I loved you at the same time; it is a dreadful thing to say, but these last weeks I believe I have been in love with two men at once. For I always longed for you, and it was only because I thought you didn't care, and that—'

'Did you tell him—did he know?'

'I didn't tell him in words, but he knew. One night he was ill, and on deck, and I was sitting by him, and I knew that he cared for me, and—I—I kissed him.' It was out now, but Lal said nothing. It was rather a puzzling position for him. 'He told me to tell you,' Nell went on, desperately. 'He said it would take the sweetness and the sting alike out of it.'

'He said that?'

'Yes, and now I have told you—oh, I can't say any more about it. I'm so ashamed at having thought that you did it on purpose.'

'Poor little girl!' he said, gently. She gave a long sigh of relief. 'I thought you had gone off on purpose, so we are even.'

'I am glad you did then, on the whole.'

'Do you think we might venture on some other place, and—an entirely different route,' he asked.

'I don't know.' Nell could coquet even with her husband, (wise woman) she began doing so at once. 'Mrs. Ives says if ever you go on another honeymoon you will take a policeman at your elbow and another at your wife's.'

'Don't you think they would be rather a bore?'

'Yes, I think they might,' she said, demurely.

'Perhaps a little collar round your neck and a chain would answer the purpose.'

'That would be lovely,' and she measured the circumference of her throat with her two hands.

'I'll get you one—with some diamonds in it.'

'Lal, dear,' she said presently.

'Yes.' It was the defensive 'Yes' of a man who knows he is going to be asked to do something that is difficult.

'I want you to forgive Frank—to forgive him altogether.'

'Oh!'

'He was only a maniac, and it was one of his mad jokes,' she pleaded.

'He had such a knack of borrowing things,' Halsted said, remembering how his horse, latch-key, books, and everything else available always drifted to Merreday, 'but I think, when it comes to borrowing your wife—'

'Ah, but he is dead,' she said, gently.

'Yes, poor chap,' and Lal's voice grew affectionate, for he had always liked Merreday. 'He is dead, and I shouldn't be surprised if he has borrowed a soul, and gone to heaven with it.'

## THE EIGHTH COMMANDMENT.

It was with a curious feeling of commiseration for them as I glanced around the room, noting for the last time its familiar features and bade my hard-working fellow-clerks a mental farewell, for in the many years of my connection with the bank I had become much attached to many of them, knowing that I had the confidence and good-will of them all.

During the ten years I had been cashier of the bank I was one of the last, if not the last, to leave the office, having made it my business to see that the big doors of the vault and safe were locked and the time-lock adjusted; but this afternoon I had turned my books and this duty over to my assistant at three o'clock, telling him that I was unwell and that possibly I might not be able to report in the morning. The opportunity for which I had waited and watched ten long years was at hand.

I had been careful in that time to lead an exemplary life, not making any false piety, but always made it a point to live within my means in order that, if I was shadowed, as I know bank officials sometimes are, there would be no cause for suspicion that I was otherwise than thoroughly trustworthy and mindful of the responsibilities of my position.

For all this I was now amply rewarded, for in a package in my pocket was a cool million dollars. I had carefully planned every move in anticipation of this day. Nothing was left to chance.

Time and again I had read of defalcations of trusted employees, some of whom, indeed, I was acquainted with, and from the first had determined that I would not take the step with less than a million dollars. Twice a year that amount in bills of large denominations was received through our London house from the English Government for payment to our own for settlement in the Fisheries matter, but up to the present time the packages, when delivered to me by the express company, had been preceded by the letter of advice, in addition to which someone was always present when I received it.

On this occasion, however, everybody in my end of the office was at lunch, and no letter of advice was delivered with the package, so that no one would know of the arrival of the remittance until the mail was opened the following morning.

I had prepared a dummy package, using the wrapper from a former package, which I kept concealed in my private drawer.

I now took this out, and comparing it with the one I had just receipted for, found that it was a perfect counterfeit of it in appearance. Placing the dummy package in the back part of the cash-drawer, where it was not likely to be noticed, I put the money in my overcoat pocket, and was as calm and methodical as usual during the afternoon.

By consulting the *Herald*, I found that the *Orisaba* sailed for Central and South American ports from the marine stores, Brooklyn, at 6.20 that evening, which I counted extremely fortunate for my plans. Van Wyck who took half a million dollars from the Miners' and Merchants' Fidelity Trust in 1880, had gone to South America and bought a tract of land fifty miles square, on which were great herds of cattle and horses. He was understood to be making a mint of money in coffee from his immense plantations, and there were no unpleasant relations to be feared from the Government. I had, therefore, decided to go to Brazil, but it was no part of my plan to have it appear that I had done so, and I therefore started for the Grand Central Depot when I left the office. At the head of Wall St. I stopped in front of old Trinity in Broadway and looked back at the building that had been the scene of my labors for so many years.

A powerful sense of elation took possession of me as I felt the package in my pocket and realized that my working days were over, while a feeling of pity for the poor devils who were destined to slave at their desks all their lives followed, as I thought of what I could now command; but I had no time to lose, so I entered the arcade entrance to the Elevated Road at Rect-or Street and took the Sixth Avenue train for uptown.

Almost the first thing my eyes fell upon as I opened my paper was an article nearly a column in length, of which I recall parts, in effect as follows:

'The men who looted the Irving savings institution seem to be a safe.

'Plunderers of the North River Bank never tried and probably never will be.

'It is a pretty safe thing in New York for a bank clerk or officer to steal. He knows that if he is detected the chances are almost ten to one that he will never see the inside of a prison in consequence.

'If indictments are found they will lie for months or years in the district attorney's office.

'This will end it.

'There is a fine illustration of this sort of thing in the case in the troubles of the North River Bank.

'It is an encouraging story for rascals in places of trust.

'In the panic of November, 1890, when Decker, Howell & Co. went to smash for millions, the North River Bank got into trouble. It was short some fifty-nine thousand dollars in its Clearing House returns, and the bank examiner took it in charge. The news of this caused a big run upon it, and it closed in consequence.

'Edward E. Gedney, who had been in the bank's employ for many years, became its president in 1888. From that time the bank's prosperity waned.

'It has never been brought out that Mr. Gedney started out with the intention of dishonesty or thought he was going to endanger his bank. His operations had the same effect, however.....

'As for Mr. Gedney, he is now living quietly in Wyoming, they say. He is, therefore, out of Mr. Nicholl's jurisdiction.....

'So the North River Bank went to smash through unworthy officials, and lost nearly half the money of its depositors, and nobody is punished.

### HOW TO GET A "SUNLIGHT" PICTURE.

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

The Irving Bank loses three quarters of a hundred thousand through down-right stealing, and nobody is arrested. But poor Lizzie Lawlor, who is displeasing to the police, gets arrested on a trivial charge and is sent to the Island.

I could not resist smiling softly to myself as I compared the paltry amounts mentioned with the great fortune I carried. As luck had it, I met in the station my club friend, George Gray, who had come to see some friends off, and who greeted me with: 'Hello, old fellow, you are away from du y early, ain't you?'

'Yes,' I replied; 'I left at three o'clock on account of feeling unwell, and as I came out I was handed a telegram to the effect that my brother was sick in Albany.'

I turned to the left, and going out of the exit, took a Fourth Avenue car to the Brooklyn Bridge—which I crossed on foot among the throng that was pouring over the great structure, thinking that I was less liable to be seen by any acquaintance—made my way through back streets to the marine stores and boarded the *Orizaba*, confident that I had not been recognized.

I was almost refused passage on account of its being so near sailing-time, but finally persuaded the purser to accept my fare by telling him that I was summoned to a sick bed in Rio de Janeiro, for which port I took passage.

It was now six o'clock, and as I needed a few articles, I ran up the street to a furnishing store and was hurrying back with my purchases when the cry of 'Fire!' caught my ear, and glancing up to the top floors of the building opposite, was horrified to see puffs of smoke and an occasional tongue of flame suddenly burst forth from the windows of the third and fourth stories.

A woman with the most agonised expression of countenance I ever expect to see, suddenly appeared at one of the windows holding a half-grown child in one arm and a tiny babe in the other, and climbing out on a ledge, made motions as if she intended to jump.

The sight froze the blood in my veins for a second, but shouting, 'Hold on; don't jump, for God's sake!' I sprang up the stairway and fought my way through the flames and smoke to the floor on which I had seen the helpless victims, all thoughts but that of saving their lives having completely passed out of my mind.

How I ever got them all down safely, though badly burned, I do not know; in fact, I fell unconscious when I reached a place of safety.

A man whose face seemed familiar was leaning over me when I recovered sufficiently to realize where I was, and as I puzzled my brain to place him, the name 'Van Wyck' fell from my lips.

'Sh! not so loud,' he said, laying his finger on his mouth as he saw that I recognized him. 'Yes, it's me, or what's left of me.'

Van Wyck it surely was, but how changed! Poorly dressed, looking wan and broken, he noted my expression of surprise at his appearance, and said: 'I have come back to give myself up! I should have done so long ago when I could have returned the money I took, which has been nothing but a curse to me! Oh! thank God on your bended knees night and morning that you have not fallen into temptation!—' As he spoke these words I turned deathly sick and felt for my package. *It was gone!* The coat had been burned from my back, and with a groan of despair I heard, as in a dream, Van Wyck telling me that during one of the numerous revolutions which periodically sweep over the South American countries he had been unjustly accused of harboring and aiding refugees, his property was confiscated, and he was obliged to flee with a price set on his head.

Wandering through the noisome swamps had induced the chagres fever, with which he almost died, but he was nursed back to life by an old Indian woman who had found him. He made his way in disguise to a seaport and got aboard the *Orizaba* with the intention of coming back to give himself up, but on his arrival could not summon up courage to face the ordeal, and had remained upon the steamer until before she sailed, when, seeing me, he had followed with the intention of asking my aid, and was about to speak to me when I dashed up the stairs.

'Thou shalt not steal!'

God only knows what I suffered that night. The money was gone, but what of that? My self-respect and honor, worth far more to me as I now realized, were also gone forever, and I had but one thought, which was to confess all at once and pray for the longest sentence with which my crime could be visited, for no longer could I hold up my head among my fellow-men, and no punishment could be too severe for me.

As soon as the bank opened I was at my post, anxiously waiting for the members of the firm to whom I could unburden my guilty secret, and nervously picking up a paper I read a stirring account of the rescue I had effected, in which my name—how obtained I never knew—was most prominent, and I was lauded to the sky as a hero.

While engaged in this manner, Swift, my assistant, entered.

'Congratulations, Mr. Frost,' he said, referring to the article in the paper, of which he held a copy. 'But, say, old man, you did a very careless thing yesterday.'

'How so?' I asked, trying hard to be calm.

'You left the Government remittance in the back of the cash-drawer, and as you evidently forgot to mention it to me, I very nearly overlooked it when I locked up; but it's all right, for I opened the package before I put it away.'

The room swam before me.

*I had taken the dummy package!*—L. R. ANDREWS, in *Once a Week*.

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



**A Bright Lad,**

Ten years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us:

"When I was one year old my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I too would die. All our neighbors thought that even if I did not die I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and puny. A gathering formed and broke under my arm. I hurt my finger and it gathered and threw off pieces of bone. If I hurt myself so as to break the skin it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong."—T. D. M. Norcutt, Kans.

**AYER'S Sarsaparilla**

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

**J. WINSHIP & CO.**

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

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**THE TEA EXCHANGE,**

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**MANY**

of the BEST CHEMISTS testify:—  
That AMMONIA is a disgusting drug.  
That BAKING POWDERS containing it CAN NOT be ABSOLUTELY PURE.  
The OFFICIAL REPORT of the Dominion Government shows  
That a BAKING POWDER sold in this vicinity CONTAINS AMMONIA.

That **WOODILL'S**

**German Baking Powder**

IS A

Cream of Tartar Baking Powder,

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CONTAINS NO AMMONIA.

**BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.**

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—FOR SALE BY—

**KELLEY & GLASSEY.**



## MINING.

Mineral samples sent to Post Office Box 125, Truro, accompanied by a fee of one dollar, will be submitted to a preliminary examination and slight test of contents. The results will be communicated to senders of samples, and if full assays are deemed advisable, they will be notified and instructed as to amount of fees to be omitted.

St. John's Harbor, N. S., Nov. 6, 1893.

EDITOR THE CRITIC.

In your issue of the 3rd inst. you have an interesting article on mining affairs in this vicinity, but I saw no mention made of a matter that is attracting no little attention hereabouts. I refer to Mr. Arthur Benj. Brown's (of Boston, Mass.) new style crushing mill that has been set in the McNaughton Mining Company's mill building, Seal Harbor, and being run for exhibition. This mill is simply set on an ordinary floor, and is run by an 8 in. belt direct from the engine, yet, with 40 mesh screens, will easily crush over one ton of quartz per hour. It is claimed to be a very superior gold savor, and from what I have seen of it, which is considerable, Mr. Brown's claims in this respect seem to be borne out. If its durability should equal, or even approximate, its wonderful output, its cheapness and ease of operating and setting should commend it to all desiring milling machinery.

Respectfully,

STEPHEN M. GIFFIN.

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**—The Halifax Asbestos Co., Ltd., which has been prospecting and developing its large property at Port au Port, Newfoundland, has closed operations for the season after a very successful summer. A great many veins of good asbestos have been proved, and the fibre runs up 2½ inches in length while some specimens have been found of even longer threads than this. The company are much pleased with the success which has already met their efforts, and intend prosecuting the work next spring on a larger scale. The property is well situated, being but two miles inland, with a fine shipping point at hand, and being so much nearer the European markets than the other sources of supply, will at once take first rank as a producer of the mineral. The fibre is chrysotile, and difficult to distinguish from the best grade of the Canadian article.

**GOLD AT SHEET HARBOR.**—Mr. H. D. Ruggles, of Windsor, who has been at Ragged Falls, Sheet Harbor, prospecting on the gold areas recently taken up by himself and others, returned by the *City of Ghent* yesterday. In conversation with a *Chronicle* reporter Mr. Ruggles said: "I found upon examining the mining property at Ragged Falls that things were even better than I expected. There is very little surface and prospecting will be comparatively easy. We have one of the best waterpowers in the province, which means cheap crushing. There are leads outcropping all over the property. We saw about 15 or more. Of course it is too late now to do much prospecting, but we have put a practical man on for a few weeks." Mr. Ruggles exhibited several pieces of quartz, all of which contained "sights." He left for Windsor in the afternoon.—*Chronicle*.

**MONTAGU DISTRICT.**—We are pleased to hear that the prospects of the "Nova Scotia Gold Mines, Ltd.," at Montagu, are decidedly improving. The returns for the month of October amounted to 50 ozs. gold. This, considering the great reduction in the general working expenses, is very satisfactory. For the previous two or three months the returns were very low, owing mainly to a barren part of the streak being worked, but evidently gold has again come in, and, judging from the former results, we think it likely that this improvement will continue, and that the company will at last reap a reward for their outlay. Last month's returns showed a profit which could be greatly increased by the expenditure of a small sum to renovate and replace some of the machinery at present in use. We congratulate the manager, Mr. W. R. Thomas, on his pluck in taking hold of the mine at a time when those more pecuniarily interested had apparently lost heart in the enterprise through what appeared to be disappointing returns. This plainly shows that Mr. Thomas had faith in the statements which he had undoubtedly made to the company, and by this action has shown that he was prepared at a personal risk to support his own views regarding the future prospects of the mine. Great credit is surely due to him (Mr. Thomas) for such a splendid effort to secure not only the continuation of development work for a short time, but for (assuming the present returns are kept up, and from what we hear we think they will be improved upon,) the great assistance thus given to the directors, which should enable them to obtain the necessary funds for further development. The people of the Montagu District are directly and the mining cause indirectly benefited by one who, on an emergency, is prepared to adopt such a policy as the foregoing, and to him or whoever supports a policy of this kind the respect of those interested in gold mining in Nova Scotia is due.

**WINDSOR FOUNDRY CO.**—While at the Windsor Foundry on Monday, we saw in the lath the box of a five stamp mill for the Mariow Gold Mining Co. at Central Rawdon. This mill is on the Nissen principle, a new method invented by J. H. Nissen, of Halifax, formerly of Middleton. This mill is similar to that made for the Salisbury Mining Co., of Montagu, which has proved so satisfactory, saving more gold than any other stamp mill known. The Windsor Foundry Co. are also making a similar stamp mill for the Memramcook Gold Mining Co. The company are also putting up on the foundry premises a shed 65x35, for the purpose of running on

exhibition for eight weeks the Wiswell gold mining mill, of which the Dominion Reduction Co., of Boston, have the patent rights for Canada. This mill differs from the ordinary stamp mill, in that the gold is extracted by electric chlorination, the company having their own dynamo for the purpose. The inventors claim that by this process they can save 96 per cent. of the fire assay. The average stamp mill saves about 10 per cent., according to the report of Prof. Fowler, who is an authority on such matters, and has written several books on gold mining, and who is at present in California pursuing his work as a mining expert. Of course the Nissen and other leading stamps give a better average than that named. The object of the present undertaking is to test the ores from the various gold mining districts, for the purpose of showing the advantage of the electric process over all others in the saving of gold, and in this way to introduce the mill into our mining districts. It differs from the stamp mill also, in that the quartz is rolled instead of hammered. If by the new process such a large saving of gold is effected, there should be a large demand created for this mill in a very short time. Messrs. J. Frank Wiswell and A. T. Vanhorn, of Boston, are here in the interests of the company. Correspondence is solicited from all interested in gold mining properties, with reference to the treatment of their tailings or ore. The Memramcook Gold Mining Co. has sent a car of the conglomerate quartz to be tested in this mill, and several car loads are on the way from other points in the Province. Persons desiring information on this subject will address their correspondence to Mr. A. T. Vanhorn, care of Windsor Foundry Co., Windsor, Nova Scotia. We are glad to know that the Windsor Foundry Co. will have the manufacturing of this new mill, the establishment being well fitted for the production of gold mining machinery of every description, as well as of all other kinds of machinery.—*Hants Journal*.

**RIVER HERBERT MINE.**—The River Herbert Mining Co. have their mine pumped out and will begin to lift coal. The quality of this coal is good and is highly esteemed by users in Amherst and elsewhere.—*Moncton Transcript*.

**BARYTES MINE.**—Mr. Wm. Pendergast has been successful in opening up Barytes and other mines at Five Islands. An extensive New York company with which Mr. Pendergast does business has been invited to examine the mines with the result that they are well satisfied with the prospects and will employ 50 or 60 men in a short time.—*Maritime Sentinel*.

**THEFT AT THE WCRL'S FAIR.**—Precious stones and a silver brick valued at \$8,000 was stolen from the Idaho exhibit in the Mines and Mining building some time on Sunday night Oct. 29th. The thief entered the pavilion and prying open one of the cases stole 700 carats of rough opals, 32 carats of polished ones, two large cut rubies, and 17 rubies in the rough state. Then taking a solid silver brick weighing 86 pounds and valued at \$1,000 he escaped. The silver brick was the property of the De Lamar Mining Co. The opals belonged to H. C. Anchor & Co., Nampa, Idaho, and the rubies to James Beale, of Silver City.

**MINING NOTES.**—A correspondent writing under date of Monday 23rd Oct., gives the following report about the P. S. M. gold mines situated on Musha Marsh and Carribou lakes, New Cornwall district, in Lunenburg County. The mines are being opened up by the parties owning them, viz. J. B. Millett and D. F. Millett of Mahone Bay, and Dr. A. S. Peterson, of Woolley, Skagit County, state of Washington. There are at present twelve leads being opened, all of which show gold to a large extent. There is a splendid chance for mining in this district. The ground is perfectly level and dry, and the outlet of Carribou lake runs through the property which gives a splendid chance for putting up a Stamp Mill, as a head of water 30 to 50 feet can easily be got. The above parties took about five hundred pounds of quartz out of one of the leads and sent the same to the quartz mill at Gold River for a test not thinking that they would get such returns as they did, and on getting the result of assay it proved that the lead would run an average of sixty dollars per ton easily. This shows beyond expectations that this property is very rich, and that not far in the future the county of Lunenburg will be second to none in the province for gold mining.—*Argus*.

A few years ago what is known as the Joggins mines was but a few rude buildings erected after the style of the old log cabin, and occupied by miners employed in the coal mine. Today it is a prosperous and growing mining town of 1,500 population, and possessing many elements of substantial progress. About 300 men are employed and 400 tons of coal are raised daily.

## THE CAPE BRETON COLLIERY.

Anyone visiting what is now called New Campbellton, formerly called Bras d'Or or Kelly's cove, near to the entrance to Big Bras d'Or, would not for a moment imagine that he was in a coal district. The majority of our collieries are situated in localities barren of beauty, in districts where there is positively no scenery. If nature has been bountiful under the surface, above ground there is little to attract the eye or draw surprised exclamation from the tongue. Of New Campbellton this cannot be said. Of it, it may be said "beautiful for situation." On the one side rush the waters of the big salt water lake, on the other rise lofty and perpendicular hills. The scenery is as varied as it is beautiful, the situation is as pleasing as it is

## SAFE, SURE, AND PAINLESS.

What a world of meaning this statement embodies. Just what you are looking for, is it not? Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor—the great sure-pop corn cure—acts in this way. It makes no sore spots; safe, acts speedily and with certainty; sure and mild, without inflaming the parts; painlessly. Do not be imposed upon by imitations or substitutes.

Raising Mothers and delicate children should make free use of Putnam's Emulsion, the best lung healer, strengthener, and flesh producer.

picturesque. Amateur geologists looking at the upthrows and downthrows, critically scanning the surface with its gulches and its hills, would at once declare the country "broken" and the metals disturbed. But he would be far off. Here we have proof that there may be surface disturbances which penetrate no great depth, or, in other words, which do not interfere with the regularity of the underlying strata.

How does one get to this picturesque spot, which at no distant day is to be the hive of industrious workers, and perhaps rob the country side of much of its romance? From North Sydney the distance is twelve miles across the country. After a few miles from the starting point the Little Bras D'Or bridge is crossed, a handsome iron bridge with a draw big enough to let the Lucania through. This bridge must be of immense benefit to the inhabitants of Bouarderie Island. Previous to its construction a ferry, with its inconveniences, was the means the islanders had of communication with the "mainland." Was a doctor wanted at night then search for and shout for the ferryman. Bouarderie seems to be a favorite corner with thrifty people. The island has to be traversed to reach Big Bras D'Or. Here there is no bridge and the ferry man is hailed. There is just, in crossing, the least bit of excitement when the little boat gets into the lumpy current, and bobs up and down, but it is only for a minute or so. The ferry man is asked why he prefers to steer with oars hanging over the side rather than with a helm, and his reply is that as he has to manage the boat he has more command with the oar. This is one of those things a landman doesn't understand. Again on the mainland and no signs of a colliery. A walk of half a mile brings us to the adit or water level. Included in the "us" is Mr. John Burchell, of Sydney, one of the proprietors of the mine, and the writer. The latter was brought to this adit in order to be convinced that however perplexing were the surface indications, there was no doubt as to the regularity of the seam. This adit is over a half mile from the slope, and is driven that distance through unbroken coal. Not until we are almost on top of the colliery is it noticed. It is so situated in a valley or hollow that one would imagine he was at a saw mill.

When the Messrs. Burchell told the syndicate the "Gardner" mines, which they had successfully tackled in face of warnings and entreaties, they cast about for more difficulties to master. They could not have hit on a better place, one would declare, for the expenditure of energy, than the New Campbellton mines, now called the Cape Breton colliery. The mine was worked as far back as '61 or '62. In former days there was a tunnel driven into the side of the mountain, and the coal, which was on end, taken out that way. The tunnel connected with a six foot seam and a four foot. Afterwards a slope was driven on the four foot seam a distance of 700 feet. The level however, was at a depth of 500 feet, leaving 200 feet of driven slope to the level. From the 500 feet level considerable quantities of coal were taken. Some 10,000 tons or more were shipped from the tunnel and the slope. The greatest year's shipments were in '66, when 8,000 tons were shipped. The colliery went down after the reciprocity treaty, and was idle until '74 when a fresh start was made but which did not long continue. There were several reasons for the stoppage. The mine was expensive to work owing to the method of management. To haul the coal from the mine to the shipping place, a distance of say two miles, no fewer than 15 horses were employed. The tubs used were heavy and hard to handle. Again the coal was not properly cleaned of the shale which comes down with the coal when blown. Primitive modes only of cleaning, working and shipping the coal were employed, and the coal, therefore, cost more than it was sold for.

The Messrs. Burchell were confident of making the venture a successful one. The coal is of excellent quality, no better on the island. It is a free burner, is lustrous, and has less dense black smoke when consuming than a majority of Cape Breton coals. The analysis is as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Component and Value. Includes Volatile and combustible matter (41.84), Fixed carbon (50.48), Moisture (3.50), Sulphur (2.28), and Ash (1.90).

This is a very small percentage of ash. Even when the coal was imperfectly cleaned, it was regarded highly for heating and steam purposes. Simonds, the Halifax founder, gave testimony of its being equal to any C. B. coal. Edward Morrison, and Fraser, O'and & Co. also of Halifax, gave the coal a splendid name. B. O. Neil and others of Halifax, also had words of praise. The Burroll, Johnson Co., of Yarmouth, were pleased with it. The coal which had not come into contact with pit water had a bright appearance. It is a good strong coal, not nearly so friable as many. It is sure to come into favor for house and steam purposes as soon as it is put freely on the market. The Burchells will adopt the best means of cleaning the coal. It will be hand picked on a moveable table.

Though it is only a few months since operations began, the work is well forward. During that time the pit has been pumped out. The slope has been laid to its full length. Levels north and south are being driven, and burds broken off in preparation for shipments this fall. Four cargoes have already been shipped. The pit is working double shifted. Men are being hired daily. The seam is a four feet one. The angle is 12 degrees; a nice angle for most purposes. The coal will be shipped in the pit tubs holding a good ton. The tubs are a combination of the improvements of tubs in general use. Meantime a horse is employed to haul these to and from the wharf. In a short time a locomotive, narrow gauged, built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, will be landed. The engine is said to be a beauty, and its weight 16 tons large enough for all purposes. It is supplied with vacuum brakes, as is also the tender, which will allow of the dispensing with brakes on the cars.

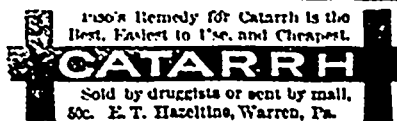
The shipping place is in a romantic looking cove, a mile and a quarter

from the slope, called Kolly's Cove. A substantial wharf with three tracks has been built. In length it is 250 feet, and 24 feet high. The depth of water at the wharf is 18 feet. As it is not expected large sized vessels will be employed there is plenty depth. The proprietors expect next summer to capture a large slice of the local trade and to do a big trade with Newfoundland and P. E. I. An effort will be made to ship 50,000 tons next year. The Burchells are to be commended for their enterprise, and it is to be hoped their efforts to make this a big colliery will be crowned with success. From their management of the Gardner there is little doubt but they will make a success of the Cape Breton Colliery.—The Journal and News.

AMONG THE SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMOND FIELDS.—Barnato Bros. have purchased from the De Beers Company the whole of their remaining stock of diamonds to the value of half a million pounds. The price averages 10 per cent. over that of the last deal. There are plenty loud whispers, nevertheless, that these dazzling purchases are only arranged with the view of keeping up the market. Messrs. Barnato, I think, far too shrewd to buy in such vast quantities in a falling market without some guarantee. Related in strict accuracy, the history of the South African diamond fields would read like some wild romance and it seems we are now at the end of the marvels. I have previously referred to the discovery of old mines where the search for diamonds has manifestly been carried on in prehistoric ages. A few days ago there was discovered near Winburg, in the Orange Free State, still another of these ancient diamond mines and the exploration so far has furnished much food for speculation. The discovery was quite accidental. In a sequestered valley, rarely visited by Europeans, a shepherd found within a clump of trees what appeared to be a shaft covered by dry brushwood and stones. The tools found are of good iron but of primitive design and the skeletons indicate a race of men between seven and eight feet in height. In one case there were iron manacles on the ankles leading one to the supposition that the mines might have been worked by slaves. Everything around seems to show that the workings had been suddenly abandoned and that hurried efforts had been made to hide the mouth of the shaft. It is also supposed that so eager was somebody to close the shaft that time was not permitted the workmen to leave it, and they were entombed. The shaft was about thirty feet deep and the ground seems to have been brought to the surface by a windlass which had been thrown to the bottom. The tunnelling had proceeded about twenty yards in three directions where the diamondiferous ground had been reached. This ground seems to be fairly rich as several diamonds were discovered in removing the debris. The owner of the land, which was previously almost worthless, now asks a considerable sum for it and probably the old mine will be again worked. The question who were these old diamond diggers, can not be answered, as the natives have not even a tradition respecting them. Near Kerkdorp, in the Transvaal, a number of green diamonds have been found in the gold formation. They vary from one to three karats in size. At Johannesburg, white stones continue to be found in the gold reefs. This is unusual and has given rise to much speculation as to how the gems got lodged in such strata. Work goes on steadily at the River Diggins and the variations of luck are phenomenal. An old German sea cook who had had no previous experience began digging a fortnight ago and has found stones worth £2,500. Other experienced diggers working within a few yards have found absolutely nothing for months.—The Jeweler's Circular and Horological Review.

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A Cure for all Diseases resulting from a Disordered State of the Stomach and Liver and Impurities of the Blood.

**MINING.**

**THE COLLIERIES OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.**

C. OCHILTREE MAUDONALD IN THE COLLIERY GUARDIAN.

(Concluded.)

**Cape Breton.**

*General Mining Association of London.*—From 1785 to 1827 276,000 tons of coal came to bank, and on January 1, 1827, the mine passed into the hands of the present owners, who operate.

*The Sydney Mines.*—The main seam, 5 ft. 4 in. thickness, is wrought by the pillar-and-board system at an average dip of 1 in 12. It is entered by an 800 ft shaft (boards 16½ ft wide) and lighted by Museler lamps and naked lights. It is ventilated by means of Guibal fans, and is wrought by some 600 persons, inclusive of bank labor, producing about 160,000 tons per annum. The mine is splendidly equipped with every requisite, and the produce is analysed as follows:—

	Slow coking.	Fast coking.
Moisture.....	.420	.420
Volatile combustible matter.....	34.962	37.110
Fixed carbon.....	59.993	57.815
Ash.....	4.626	4.635
	100.000	100.000
Sulphur.....	.95	.95

*Bridgeport Colliery.*—The Phelan seam, 6 ft. thick, is wrought by the pillar-and-board system, at an average dip of 1 in 11. It is entered by a shaft 120 ft. deep; open lights and furnace ventilation being employed. It is operated by sixty persons, and in 1891 the production was 30,000 tons of coal. The drainage is natural.

*Caledonia Coal Company, Glace Bay.*—This company holds two square miles of coal land, operating a seam 7 ft. in thickness, with a dip of 1 in 10, and entered by a shaft 185 ft. deep, and a slope 1,600 ft. The seam is wrought by the pillar-and-board system, and is ventilated by two brick funnels. Naked lights are used, and the machinery includes a 20 in. by 30 in. piston-inlet Ingersoll engine, feeding twelve coal-cutters; 400 persons are employed, and 150,000 tons of coal were produced in 1891, distributed among the markets of Nova Scotia, N. W. Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Newfoundland, United States, Miquelon, and others, of which the most important is Quebec. The following are the analyses:—

Volatile matter.....	33.00
Fixed carbon.....	57.37
Ash.....	9.63

Cubic feet of gas per ton, 9,700.

*Gowrie Coal Company, Cow Bay.*—This company holds an area of two square miles of coal land, and operates Gowrie Colliery.

*Glace Bay Mining Company Limited.*—This company holds 3½ miles of coal land and operates the colliery of Glace Bay, and holds the artificial harbor of Glace Bay, thereby extracting tolls from their contemporaries for shipping privileges. These areas include the "Hub" seam, 9 ft. thick, which is easily worked and of unsurpassed quality, and the Harbor seam, 6 ft. to 7 ft. thick, out of which the best gas coal of Cape Breton is produced (capacity, 10,000 cubic feet per ton). It is a locomotive and house coal, and analyses thus:—

Volatile matter.....	30.21
Fixed carbon.....	67.78
Ash.....	2.01
Sulphur.....	.90

The machinery is good, and the production was 108,600 tons in 1890, and 110,000 tons in 1891.

*International Coal Company Limited.*—This company holds five square miles of coal areas, and operates, at the International Colliery, at Bridgeport, the Harbor seam of coal, 6 ft. thick, dipping 1 in 12, by a 90 ft. shaft, and a 2,800 ft. incline from the base thereof. It is wrought upon by the pillar-and-wall system, 369 men and 50 boys being employed. Naked lights are used, and the ventilation is by means of fans. The analyses, as per seam of the Glace Bay Company, with varied percentages are:—

	Per cent.	
Volatile matter.....	Increase over Glace Bay seam	4.0
Fixed carbon.....	Decrease from Do.....	4.86
Ash.....	Increase over Do.....	0.98
Sulphur.....	Do..... Do.....	1.26

*Low Point, Barasois and Lingan.*—This company operates the Ross seam, 6 ft. 7 in. thick, dip 25 degs. The analysis is as follows:—

	Slow Coking	Fast Coking
Moisture.....	.75	.75
Volatile combustible matter.....	26.85	32.13
Fixed Carbon.....	68.13	62.85
Ash.....	4.27	4.27

Gas capacity, 9,500 cubic feet per ton.

The seam is entered by a slope 1,740 ft. long, out of which 100,000 tons of coal are drawn per annum. It is wrought by the pillar-and-board system, and some 272 men are employed. Museler lamps and naked lights are used.

*Sydney and Louisburg Coal and Railway Company Reserve and Emory Mines.*—The Reserve mine, situate in the Bridgeport basin, produces the magnificent Phelan seam, 8 ft. 3 in. thick, dipping 1 in 13. The compo-

sition is:—Volatile matter, 37.20; fixed carbon, 58.39; ash, 4.35; sulphur, 2.06; gas capacity, 9,500 cubic feet per ton. It is wrought by the pillar-and-room system, and ventilated by furnaces. The slopes by which the seam is entered are as follow.—The Main, 1,782 ft. long, and the French, 3,498 ft. long; vertical depth, 267 ft. Beckett's lamps are used, and suitable machinery employed, including a 20 x 30 piston-inlet Ingersoll compressor, with a capacity for twelve Sergeant coal cutters, eight coal-mining machines, two drills, with augers and attachments. The production averages 131,000 tons per annum.

The Emery colliery produces the excellent Ross seam, 6 ft. thick, dipping 1 in 12; gas capacity, 9,500 cubic feet. It is wrought by the pillar-and-room system, and entered by a shaft 80 ft. deep. The ventilation is by natural means. Beckett's lamps are used, and the production was 47,414 tons of coal during seven months in 1891, giving an aggregate for both mines of about 178,000 tons.

The total productions of the various Cape Breton collieries, the property of the companies here treated, according to Mr. Gilpin's report, were, during 1891 as follow:—

Name of Colliery.	Raised Tons.	Sold Tons.
Bridgeport .....	30,897	32,647
Caledonia .....	159,985	144,995
Gardner .....	18,746	17,105
Glaco Bay.....	117,767	110,212
Gowrie.....	158,064	152,367
International.....	133,179	124,677
Reserve.....	170,844	154,656
Sydney .....	170,691	146,645
Victoria .....	111,037	96,479

The comparative analyses of these compared with other coals are:—

	Volatile Matter.	Carbon.	Ash.
Pennsylvania, U. S. A.....	29.50	64.40	6.10
Virginia.....	33.68	57.76	8.56
Indiana .....	39.00	52.00	9.00
Illinois.....	36.59	59.47	3.94
Iowa.....	41.00	48.50	7.50
Missouri.....	34.06	50.81	15.13
Newcastle, England.....	37.60	57.00	5.40
Staffordshire, do.....	37.86	59.64	2.50
Derbyshire, do.....	35.10	61.65	3.25
Yorkshire do.....	35.67	62.08	2.25
North Wales.....	36.56	57.49	6.25
Pict u, Nova Scotia .....	29.63	56.98	13.39
Sydney, Cape Breton.....	34.07	61.43	4.50

The number of accidents in 1891 was twenty, of which three were fatal, a list of casualties thus more excessive than that of Nova Scotia, where fifteen accidents occurred during the same period, none of which were fatal. The total amount of air measured in December 1891, was 343,632 cubic feet, 218,338 less than the total amount measured in the Nova Scotia mines in the same month.

As to whether there is room for more mining enterprise in coal in Canada, I may say that I am distinctly of the opinion that either in British Columbia, the North-West Territories, Nova Scotia or Cape Breton proper, any colliery conducted upon fair and sound lines should earn a gradual increment of dividend. Of course, the coal operators of Cape Breton emphatically desire no more competition, but the coal operators are prejudiced, and prejudiced opinions are of no importance whatever.

Among all the vast centres of coal production of the globe, Nova Scotia ranks high for progressive legislation for her miners, and the superior social status thereof. During the year 1890, instructors were appointed at various collieries for the purpose of preparing persons desirous of presenting themselves as candidates for certificates of competency as underground managers—a position analogous with our own second class certificated men—and overmen, and at an examination held on October 13, 1891, eleven certificates as overmen and twenty three as underground managers were granted, the immediate benefit of which I, however, fail to perceive, inasmuch as wherever—as in Canada—undue protection afflicts a coal industry, healthy expansion is retarded, and if (as is here the sequence) no more collieries are to be opened up, where can positions as underground managers and overmen be found?

Trade unionism in Canada outside Toronto is of little importance, being marked by a strange lack of cohesiveness, which prevents too much arbitrariness upon the part of the men. Down in the coalfields of Nova Scotia no very acute strikes take place, the miners' unions are more passive than aggressive, and it is not to be anticipated that mining enterprise need fear much difficulty in this direction. The men are, however, not by any means free from folly in their unions, or outside in the village streets, and require a firm hand.

CATARRH, NOT LOCAL, BUT CONSTITUTIONAL.

Dr. Dio Lewis, the eminent Boston physician in a magazine article says: "A radical error underlies nearly all medical treatment of catarrh. It is not a disease of the man's nose; it is a disease of the man, showing itself in the nose—a local exhibition of a constitutional trouble." Therefore he argues, the use of snuff and other local applications is wrong, and while they seem to give temporary relief, they really do more harm than good. Other leading authorities agree with Dr. Lewis. Hence, the only proper method of cure for catarrh is by taking a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, reaching every part of the body through the blood, does eliminate all impurities and makes the whole man healthier. It removes the cause of the trouble and restores the diseased membrane to proper condition. That this is the practical result is proven by thousands of people who have been cured of catarrh by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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A SIEGE OF LA GRIPPE AND WHAT FOLLOWED.

*The Principal of the Clementsport, N. S. Academy tells how he Rid Himself of the After Effects of this insidious Disease—Good Advice to others.*

From the Annapolis, N. S., Spectator.

On a number of occasions the Spectator has heard of remarkable cures being made throughout the county of Annapolis by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but for a time paid no attention to the matter thinking it was a mere whim that such a small thing could work so much good. Case after case was brought to our notice, until at last we felt it necessary to look into the matter and see if there was truth in the statements made about the Pink Pills. Hearing of a remarkable cure in Clementsport, a reporter of the Spectator drove to that picturesque little village to see the person that spoke so highly of this medicine.

Mr. W. A. Marshall is a young man well known throughout the county. He has taught school in Maitland and Upper Clements and last August accepted the principalship of the academy at Clementsport. Mr. Marshall is a man of upright character and sterling integrity and what he has to say on any subject can be believed.

Mr. Marshall was asked by the Spectator man if there was any truth in the current report that he had proved Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to be a very valuable medicine. "Yes," said Mr. Marshall, "I have a good word to say for anything that has done so much for me as has Pink Pills." "I was troubled," said Mr. Marshall "ever since I had la grippe a few years ago, with a terrible headache and backache and at times the pain was so severe I hardly knew what to do. Time did not decrease the pain although I tried several things that were guaranteed to cure. About nine months ago I resolved to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, so I purchased a box from the Annapolis Royal Drug store. At the end of the first box I did not feel much relieved so I got another one. After I used the second box I felt much better and concluded to keep on using till I was made a well man. I have now used

seven or eight boxes and my cure is complete and I am as strong as before my sickness, and I strongly recommend Pink Pills for all those so afflicted.

Now, this testimonial of Mr. Marshall's is worth a great deal in the county of Annapolis. His reputation as a man would be at stake, and all our readers can be assured he would guarantee no such medicine unless he could conscientiously do so. What is Mr. Marshall's case is the case of a great many others. There are scores of people so afflicted, but they know not what to do. If they follow the principal of Clementsport's advice they will give the Pink Pills a trial and there is little doubt of the result.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk or by the dozen or hundred, and every dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

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## CITY CHIMES.

**SIGNS OF THE TIMES.**—November, proverbial for dull skies and bleak winds, is treating us with favor this year, and we have had some delightful days since the month opened. Of course the air is growing very chilly as the season advances, and preparations for cold weather are much in evidence. The ladies have donned their furs, and the subtle perfumes of camphor balls, pepper and other enemies to moths pervade the public assemblages. Although probably an evil which must be endured, yet the pleasure of sitting near a fair creature wrapped in the fluffy furs, so very becoming to the young and beautiful, is certainly not enhanced by the peppery perfume which floats upon the surrounding atmosphere. It might not be effective, but I have an idea that if the sea skin coats and sable collars which are now so popular with the ladies were well shaken in the cold air and exposed to the wind for a day or two before they are put on the disadvantage would be done away with. The furnaces and hall stoves are again putting in their claim for attention, and householders are busy making arrangements for the comfort of their families for the coming winter. Meanwhile the beautiful weather is being enjoyed to the full by the young and care free, who are walking, driving, riding and having a good time generally. We might as well make the best of the fine days while we have them, for we may be sure that they cannot last for many weeks longer.

## BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

**BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS** is a medicine made from roots, bark and herbs, and is the best known remedy for dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness, and will cure all blood diseases from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

**THE POPULAR GAME**—It is no doubt a little late to make reference to the football match of Saturday last, when the rivals of long standing met and fought for glory. Surely a newcomer to our city would have wondered what could be the attraction at the Crescents' grounds which had power to draw such a gathering of people of all degrees; old and young, rich and poor, learned and unlearned, mingled in the crowd which must have numbered well on to three thousand persons, and watched with bated breath the play of Wanderers vs Dalhousie. Did ever such shouts of triumph rend the air as the ear piercing yells which came from the students among the spectators as Dalhousie's strong fifteen gained ground against the hitherto invincible Wanderers, and could mortals' joy have been greater than was that of the victors and their host of friends as the game ended with a score of 6-0 in favor of the college team. For long this victory has been dreamed of by the Dalhousians, and the anticipation of glory was not greater than the realization. The city boys were not in luck. Hardly had the game got well under way when two of their best men collided and knocked heads. Bauld was carried off the field, and the general opinion was that Grierston too should have retired, for with face and shoulders dyed with blood he was truly a gruesome object, and undoubtedly unfit for the fray. While he unquestionably displayed pluck and grit, yet he could not do himself or his team justice, and was running a risk of serious results. If the day be fine the Wanderers' grounds will present a festive scene to-morrow afternoon, when those same teams will decide the conflict for the trophy. The United Service having lost all its games the matter stands between the Dalhousians and Wanderers. The first have now a score of six points, and the second stand with four. To use a general term, everyone is going to see the sport to-morrow.

The best medical authorities say the proper way to treat catarrh is to take a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**THE THEATRE**—The Byron combination has had splendid hours at the Academy of Music this week and has given good performances. The company is a strong one and includes some of the best actors we have had in Halifax for some time. The plays put on have taken well, and, although, perhaps a little sensational, yet altogether have proven very entertaining. Last evening "The Inside Track" was on the programme and will be repeated this evening and to-morrow.

## ASK YOUR FRIENDS

Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what they think of it and the replies will be positive in its favor. Simply what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. One has been cured of indigestion or dyspepsia, another finds it indispensable for sick headache or biliousness, while others report remarkable cures of scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, salt rheum, etc.

**A PLEASURE TO COME.**—The concert to be given by the Doering Brauer Conservatory of Music on Tuesday evening, the 14th instant, in St. Luke's Hall, gives promise of being an excellent entertainment. The programme is being carefully prepared. Herr Carl Doering arrived from Germany last week and will make his *debut* in this city at the coming concert.

**WHAT IS DELSARTISM.**—Since an important social clique in this city of cliques, has for the past three or four weeks forsaken its usual paths to give attention to Delsartism, I feel that I am quite justified in devoting a large share of the limited space allotted me for the record of local events to this fascinating subject. As is well known, we Halifaxians do not grasp a new idea with remarkable receptiveness, and hence Delsartism, as other things new in Halifax, did not quickly gain a hold upon the public. Now, however, many people are asking what is Delsartism, while those who have had the benefits of Mrs. Russell's instruction for the past month or so are congratulating themselves that they have had this question satisfactorily

## A CURE FOR COUGHS.

There is no remedy that makes as large a percentage of perfect cures as Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. In nearly every case of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, croup, etc., its curative effects are prompt and lasting.

answered by practical demonstration. From a Halifax lady visiting the great and wonderful Chicago, I have an expression of appreciation of my endeavors to make clear the methods of culture included in Delsartism and taught in our city by Mrs. Russell; therefore I take courage and make a special effort this week to give those who are questioning an idea, though it may be but a faint one, of what Delsartism really is.

It has been termed a fad, a word synonymous with fashion. Every fashion has at least some reason for existing and in one sense Delsartism may be correctly spoken of as a fad, although it is likely to outlast all other present fashions. Mrs. Russell says that the first phases of talk and newspaper comment on the subject of Delsartism were chaff, because it was not understood, now it is being taken seriously and is universally recognized as an important educational and art movement. Some think it is simply a system of gymnastics or physical culture. They are partially correct since Delsartism among its branches includes an improved method of physical culture.

Delsarte discovered laws of expression and through his discovery was enabled to produce a science, an art and a philosophy of expression. The science of expression shows us what movements, tones, etc., should be made to express any thought, feeling or passion. This gives us a guide as to what kind of gymnastics are necessary for our improvement. The difference between the Delsarte physical culture and all the old methods is, that the Delsartian system has always regard to beauty of movement and to the meaning of the movement. It combines two important features of culture, namely, having physical exercise and at the same time learning something. By constant repetition of the Delsartian gymnastics, the pupil is enabled to overcome bad habits of motion, and to acquire the expression necessary to beauty and grace.

The art of expression teaches how to put into effect the science, and includes elocution, oratory and acting. Mrs. Russell impresses upon her pupils that the word art is a verb as well as a noun, and means to do things after the science has been acquired. There can be no question that Delsarte's is the only safe method of teaching oratory, because in it the pupil studies the laws of his own being instead of copying his teacher, faults and all.

After having found out what to do, and how to do it, we naturally ask for a philosophy, or the reason for the doing. Delsartism, when properly understood, appeals at once to reason, and is approved of by common sense.

Mrs. Russell believes that by nature we are more eloquent, and capable of more beauty of expression than we are aware of, and holds that the study of Delsartism tends to lead us back to what is our birthright. To the discouraged she holds out every hope that they may yet be strong and free, as they would be were it not for the habits they have acquired.

Mrs. Russell's class met at government house on Tuesday afternoon of this week, and received a practical lesson in the art of going up and down stairs. Those who know the stairway at Government house can imagine the unique scene presented. From top to bottom the class was ranged, two ladies on a step, and two steps between each pair. First they were told to stand sideways on the step, firm and erect, on one foot, and with the toes pointed down and knee stiff to swing the other leg to and fro, pendulum style. Then the lesson on coming down stairs was proceeded with. One foot was placed on a step, and the whole weight of the body allowed to rest upon it, and the other leg, held upright, was to be swung easily forward in the style that had been illustrated in the preceding exercise. The toe must first touch the step below, then the ball of the foot, and lastly the heel; all done easily, without a suspicion of jerking. 'Twas easier said than done. The main defect in all who attempted it was the inability to balance the body on one foot, and Mrs. Russell tells me that that is in all like exercises the first difficulty to be overcome. Said one lady who took part in the step walking scene on Tuesday, "the most noticeable feature is the difference between Mrs. Russell's method of ascending and descending and our's. The lesson was attended with much merriment, but the pupils were so heartily in earnest that considerable progress was made. Mrs. Russell says that in no position does a graceful woman's beauty show to better advantage than in going up and down stairs; and nothing that a woman can do puts her in a poorer light than in waddling up and down as many do. Mrs. Russell's illustration of the way a poor walker works I thought very good. Said she, you would not at tempt to run a sewing machine by turning the wheel backward, and yet you are surprised when you find yourselves tired and worn out after having exercised all the wrong muscles in walking and in going up and down stairs.

Mrs. Russell has but planted Delsartism in Halifax, but it is now an assured fact that it has taken root, and it is to be confidently expected that it will receive the proper attention to ensure its abundant growth. Not only have the society ladies left their amusements to profit by Mrs. Russell's instructions, but two large educational institutions of Halifax have adopted the Delsartian methods of culture. Mrs. Russell has lectured at the Convent of the Sacred Heart and at Mount St. Vincent. At one of these lectures His Grace the Archbishop was an interested listener. As Mrs. Russell is at present training teachers to carry on the work in the city we are likely to hear more of the subject in the future. At time of writing I understand that arrangements are being made to hold a meeting of Mrs. Russell's class at Bellevue next week to which the gentlemen are to be admitted. I feel sure the opinions of the ords of education on Delsartism will be worth hearing.

Mrs. Russell expects to leave next week for Yarmouth, where a large class has been organized and awaits her arrival. CHIPS.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable.