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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

1.50 PER ANNUM.
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HALIFAX, N. S., SEPTEMBER 15, 1893.

{ VOL. 10
No. 37

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THE CRITIC,

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BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents.

Remittances should be made to A. M. FRASER, BUSINESS MANAGER.

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

ALL SATISFIED.—It is gratifying to note that Sir Ambrose Shea, of Newfoundland, has successfully filled the office of Governor of the Bahamas for the last six years, and that his popularity has become so great that the residents of the Islands and the Imperial Government concur in requesting him to retain his office indefinitely. As a rule an unlimited term of office is not good, either for the incumbent or for the people; but when the right man, the right place, and the right people come together, the rule is more honored in the breach than in the observance. Sir Ambrose has done much in a practical way for the Islands by establishing and encouraging a profitable fibre industry.

OUR NEW KNIGHT.—There has been much comment of late upon the honor which has been conferred upon one of our Provincial men. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper has been knighted by the Sovereign in recognition of his services in the Bering Sea Arbitration. He is the second of his family who has attained to a title, and if reports be true he is a clever son of a clever father. The new Knight is still under forty years of age, although he has been for several years well-known as an active politician. He has been recognized as a keen and eloquent speaker, and as the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the past five years he has done much excellent service. We trust that he will bear his new honors gracefully, and that his chief interests will still be in serving Canada in the interests of Canadians.

IN CASE OF ACCIDENT OR DEATH.—It is sometimes necessary for newspapers to resort to strange methods of raising the wind, or in other words to obtain prompt payments from subscribers. The *Guardian*, of P. E. Island, for instance, has started an insurance business by which any *bona fide* subscriber who has actually paid for his paper in advance is insured by the *Guardian* editor against accidents. Another device in vogue among Western editors is not on quite so philanthropic a basis, but we are confident that it is equally effective. When a bill is rendered for the second time without being responded to, the editor takes it for granted that the subscriber is dead, and an obituary notice is at once published. It is said that one obituary notice will serve to remind a score of recreant subscribers of their liability. It would perhaps be well to test this method nearer home.

JERSEYS AT CHICAGO.—Dairy farmers have been much interested in the examination which has been carried on at the World's Fair as to the respective merits of the Jersey, Guernsey, and the Shorthorn breeds of cattle. The competition was intended to include twenty-five cows from each of the superior breeds, but as the owners of Ayreshire and Holstein cows refused to enter the contest the tests were made with only the three herds of cattle. After a trial of fifteen days, it was found that the twenty-five Jerseys had cleared a profit of \$119.82, the Guernseys a profit of \$88.30, and the Shorthorns a profit of \$81.66. Notwithstanding the economical feeding all the cows gained in weight. Filpail, a Shorthorn beauty, gained at the rate of four pounds per day, and for good basing qualities distanced all contestants. The result of the butter testing is not yet announced, but it is generally admitted that the Jersey herd will have no difficulty in securing the honors in this as well as in the cheese contest.

MRS. GREEN'S THRIFTY HABIT.—That shrewd business woman, Mrs. Hetty Green, has turned a neat penny for herself in the tight money month. Judge Hilton, a wealthy New York man, was appealed to by his nephews, whom he is supposed to back in a large wholesale business, to raise \$1,250,000 for them. The Judge's property, which is chiefly in elegant houses and in stock-farms, is not readily convertible into cash, and he was not accustomed to carrying so large a sum about with him. The necessity was pressing, however, and at last Mrs. Green was induced to advance the money on, however, the most stringent conditions. She would have no short loan, but she was willing to advance the required sum for five years at six per cent interest, and as security she holds the mortgage on a magnificent marble building worth \$2,500,000. Meanwhile, the struggling firm have regained their footing, and Mrs. Hetty Green is congratulating herself on her well-formed habit of carrying a little ready money about her.

THE ONSLOW CREAMERY.—In a few years cheese and butter factories will abound in all parts of our Province, for already, after but a short trial, our farmers are beginning to see that there is more profit and less labor in taking the milk to the factory, than in producing small quantities of butter and small cheeses by the old methods. Since the first of March the creamery at Lower Onslow has been steadily at work. The farmers of the district have supplied 2½ tons of fresh milk per day, and as a consequence 6½ tons of excellent cheese have already been turned out; and up to the 21st of July 1½ tons of butter had been produced. The output of the creamery always commands a good price, for the quality of both butter and cheese is guaranteed to the purchaser, and the dairy farmer is thus speedily rewarded for the small amount necessary to pay the Creamery Co for the speedy transformation of his milk into butter and cheese. The skim milk and whey come back to farmers, so that there need be no complaint on that score of economy, and every effort has been made to make the new enterprise wholly satisfactory to the farmers of the district.

A PRACTICAL EDUCATION.—One result of the financial panic in the United States has been that a number of women have been obliged to strike out for themselves. In almost every case where the woman was the outcome of a sensible education, she has been able to meet misfortune, though not precisely with joy, yet with an even-tempered and well regulated mind. She has been taught that she need not rise and fall with Fortune's Wheel, but that she has within herself the power to rise superior to the chances of business life. We have long held that it was the duty of every man in educating his family to see that his girls as well as his boys were provided with some definite training whereby they might, should necessity arise, support themselves. Every girl should know how to do something well. She should be a mistress of music, of cooking, of sewing—of what, it matters not, so long as she has the requisite knowledge and power within her. There should be no false pride in the matter, and the girl should early learn the lesson that there is nothing degrading about labor. Among the victims of the recent troubles are the family of Cyrus W. Field, Jr. Through no fault of Mr. Field's and through no extravagance on the part of his family, the financial panic affected him so seriously as to cause him to become a bankrupt. Mr. Field is now a Consul in Hanover and his modest salary of \$2,000 per year does not suffice for the needs of his family, and at the same time to pay off the sums which he still owes in New York. His plucky wife has now come to his assistance. She has been a prominent society belle for many years, but through her father, John Andrews, of North Adams, Mass., she has received an excellent business training which she will now take advantage of. She has associated herself with the famous man-milliner of New York, W. H. Curtis, and although she has but a modest sum to invest in the business, she will attract an immense and most paying custom to the establishment. A woman of her stamp is indeed a helpmate to any man and a credit to the whole race of woman-kind.

NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.—We greatly regret to hear that the Nicaragua Canal Co. has collapsed. There seems to be ill-fortune attending on all who have attempted to benefit the world by the dissection of the continents, and a vast amount of both French and American capital has been lost in the efforts to make a trans-isthmus waterway. The existing commercial depression is doubtless the immediate cause of the present crash, and we trust that when confidence has been restored the affairs of the enterprising company may be satisfactorily adjusted.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.—The great traffic by rail in the United States, mainly due to the rush of excursionists to see the World's Fair at Chicago, seems to have demoralized the train service, as is made evident by numerous collisions, in three instances at least, accompanied by heavy loss of life. In the Chester horror the accident was caused by the weakening of a bridge under repair, and in the other cases the orders were improperly transmitted by telegraph operators. Criminal carelessness was at the bottom of all the trouble, and the guilty parties should be severely punished.

CONGRESSIONAL DOCTORS.—The Congress of the United States during the last session set aside the sum of \$15,000 to be expended upon a Pan-American Medical Congress. This Congress is now open, and we trust that much important work will be transacted by its members. The main idea is for the medical men assembled from all portions of this continent and from the West India Islands to decide on a New World policy of uniformity in the practice of medicine. The serious questions of continental quarantine, and the stamping out of epidemic diseases will also be considered. There seems to be rather a large amount of work cut out for our medical friends, for no less than six hundred papers are to be read and discussed, a comparative exhibition of European and American medical instruments is to be held, and the light subjects of diagraphy, otology, etc., will be toyed with in the interim of more serious consideration.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—While preparations are being made to receive the Earl of Aberdeen, the new Governor-General, our readers may be interested as to the stamp of man who has been chosen to represent Her Majesty in Canada. The Earl is a good-looking, slim-built man of forty-six years of age. His manners are easy and pleasant, and he seems to have the knack of making friends speedily wherever he goes. He is the seventh Earl of the famous Gordon family of Scotland, a fact which in itself will secure him a hearty welcome from Canadians of Scottish descent. His grandfather was twice Prime Minister of England, and the present Earl is said to inherit a large share of his grandsire's executive ability. His eldest brother, the heir of the Gordons, was a most eccentric character. His career as a common sailor on a West Indian trading ship is well known, and after his tragic death in 1872 the present Earl succeeded to the estates. As Lord Lieutenant of Ireland the Earl was most successful, and the prospects are that his Canadian career will succeed in greatly increasing the already large number of his friends.

OUR PRECIOUS STONES.—Our esteemed contemporary, the *Kentville Advertiser*, is, we fear, becoming too grasping or perhaps too fearful that "the shores of the Basin of Minas" are being damaged in a monetary sense by the summer visitors. The *Advertiser* doubtless feels that King's Co. has been deeply imposed upon in the matter of Gabriel and Evangeline. The land would long ago have been despoiled of relics of this ardent pair of lovers had not a summer supply of momentoes for American visitors been easily procurable, thanks to the industry of the King's County aborigines and to the kindly commendations of a popular railroad conductor. In the present case the matter is hardly more serious. It is alleged that the summer visitors carry away thousands of dollars worth of "gems," otherwise known as agates and smethysts, and that the country is so much the poorer for their successful industry. To our mind there is nothing objectionable in this action of the summer visitor, who must usually have some outlet for his energy, and we can conceive of no more healthful occupation than a geological search along the shores of the historic Basin of Minas. There is but little value in the "gems" in their rough state, and the enterprising man or woman who can turn an honest penny at this harmless occupation should not be hindered. Surely if there is money to be made by forwarding these natural beauties to the American market, our King's County friends, who are on the spot during all seasons of the year, could easily get on the inside track.

A MISTAKEN RUSH.—Right in the midst of the financial flurry in the United States, an effort has been made to boom the Cherokee Settlement in Indian Territory. It is thought that by the late fall thousands of settlers will have made their homes in the new territory. Two colonies from Chicago and St. Louis have already been formed, each with a membership of 1,000. This is by no means the first time that the waste places of the American North-West have been boomed for the people of the Middle and Eastern States. Doubtless thousands of laborers thrown out of work will travel thither, and the end will be the usual one. The territory which has just been opened has been wrenched away from its legitimate owners, the Cherokee Indians, and it may be taken as proof positive that it is not and has not been considered a choice territory, else it would not have been allotted to the Indians. There is in reality but little fertile land in the North-West that is not already taken up, and the prospects for the people who are caught by the well-sounding descriptions of Western Homes are far from bright. Two-thirds of the Cherokee territory is arid and barren. The approaching winter season will doubtless cause

much suffering among the victims of the craze, and the prospects for the coming spring are of necessity far from bright. The Canadian North-West is still open. The finest wheat lands and the richest farming territories in the world are still undeveloped. The settler who does not fear hard work and who is possessed of a moderate amount of intelligence is sure to succeed in Western life in Canada, and a warm welcome is extended to the right sort of pioneers. The filling up of the farming land of the United States increases the value of our Western territory, and it is probable that within a few years we will be receiving as immigrants not only British and European but also American husbandmen.

A LADY TRUSTEE.—The town of Moncton has had an unpleasant notoriety during the last year because of its treatment of the female teachers, and it would now appear that their cause is to be espoused by a lady who has been appointed to the responsible position of school trustee. We should judge that the lady in question will have a hard battle to fight, for the Moncton school board is a non-progressive body, unless indeed a retrograde movement may be considered as a sign of life. One valuable teacher gave up her position because she was being grudgingly paid the sum of \$240 for work which, too, if performed by a man, would have been paid for at the rate of \$600 per year. Another good teacher was approached by the school board and the proposition that she should accept a great reduction in her salary was made, but the young lady, who did not see that the munificent salary of \$84.00 per year and board would suffice for her needs, has sought a more remunerative field of labor. Yet, hard as may be the duties of the new trustee, and stubborn as may be the prejudices which she will have to combat, we are confident that her presence on the board will prevent further disgraceful occurrences.

A HIGH-HANDED REFUSAL.—The House of Lords was quite prepared to receive and to throw out the Gladstone Home Rule Bill, and by way of reminding the general public of the supremacy of their august body, and of their indifference to public opinion, they have twice thrown out a Bill for the betterment of London. A more unpopular refusal to listen to the request of the Commons has seldom been made, for it has convinced the ratepayers of the mighty city that taxation is ill-adjusted, and that it is to the pecuniary advantage of that great land-holding body, the House of Lords, to prevent any change being made in existing legislation. The radical clauses of the bill are those which shift a portion of the municipal taxation from the poor and middle class of residents and tenants to the land-owners and lease-holders. Property of this description is taxed no more heavily than it was a score of years ago, although the value of the property is almost daily increasing. Many of the Lords own valuable land in London, and as they are not desirous of increasing their tax bills, they disapprove of the bill. Almost all of the other members of that body are land-holders in other sections of Great Britain, and they are fearful to sanction the measure lest its application should become general and their own estates be effected thereby. When it is remembered that the bill as passed in the House of Commons is the will of the people of Great Britain, as spoken by six hundred commoners, and that of the ninety assembled members of the six hundred members of the House of Lords, fifty of their number who have property at stake have determined to balk the needed measure, it will be seen that there is a distinction between legislation by the people and legislation for the people.

FAKES IN CANADA.—It is fully time that word-bullding competitions were tabooed by the authorities, for under the innocent cover of making a certain number of words from a word of several letters, a pretext has been given to rob many people of time and money which they could ill-afford to lose. The latest advertised scheme is endorsed by the publishers of the *Dominion Illustrated Monthly*, and we regret extremely that the publishers of so excellent a magazine should have resorted to the cheap clap-trap trick of increasing the circulation by these means. Those of our readers who were taken in by the specious prize offers of the Canadian Queen will be warned against the new enterprise when they are informed that one O goodby, who ran the prize affairs for the Queen, is also the manipulator of the prize schemes in connection with the *Illustrated*. The man has already amassed a handsome fortune, but he sees that more money can be made in this line of work, and he has no conscientious scruples to restrain him in the matter. In the present competition the publishers promise to pay expenses to Chicago and return to the first person in each State (or Province) sending a list of not less than eighty words made out of the letters contained in the word Montreal. Everyone sending a list of not less than sixty words is to receive a prize in value not less than \$5.00, and competitors whose lists are between sixty and eighty words are promised even more valuable prizes. We observe that an initial demand is made that twelve stamps shall be enclosed to the publishers for a sample copy of the magazine, and that a year's subscription to the magazine must then be paid for in advance. Over 300 letters of complaint against the management of the competition have been made already to Chief of Police Hughes of Montreal, and an investigation of affairs will doubtless shortly be made. Our people will do well to abstain from impracticable schemes of this kind. Advertisements of this description are far too common. Montreal and Toronto have already an unenviable reputation for harboring folks of the kind—quack medicine advertisements, dishonest offers from seedsmen and other notorious swindles have been perpetrated from these cities. It is fully time that the Postal authorities interfered and prohibited the transmission of this variety of lottery matter in the mails.

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

K. D. C. Relieves
Distress after eating.

K. D. C. Cures
Midnight Dyspepsia.

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

CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THAT TERRIBLE SONG.

"A little maiden climbed an old man's knee".
That is the tune, now, from which we'll
Sing by her sweetheart, hummed by her ma,
Howled by her brother, whistled by pa—
Thumped on piano, thumped on guitar,
Driven to madness where'er we are,
"List to my story, I'll tell it all"—
How we have suffered—"After the ball."

When will this howl be over? When will the daylight dawn?
When will the singers perish? When will the plague be gone?
When will relief come, if come at all?
Shall we go crazy, "After the ball?"

Bicycles as well as worms will turn if trod upon.

The reason Eve never said she wouldn't marry Adam if he were the only man on earth was because there was no other woman she could say it to.

Landlord—"You should always pay as you go, young man."

Impecunious Boarder—"True; but I don't intend to go for six months yet."

In view of the fact that so much discussion is now going on about roads, it is suggested that it be called the fourth "r"—"readin', 'ritin', 'rithmatic and roads," and be taught in the public schools accordingly.

A TYPOGRAPHER'S ERROR.—"May they always live in peace and harmony," was the way a marriage notice should have wound up; but the compositor, who couldn't read manuscript very well, put it in typo, and horrified the happy couple by making it read, "May they always live on peace and hommiy."

HE WAS A GENTLEMAN.—The professional humorists are left in the shade by the novelists. Here is one of the latter saying: "It is true he beat his wife and neglected his children, but in society he was the personification of politeness, suavity's self, and he never forgot that he was a gentleman."

LYRIC OF THE TIMES.

To each and every trusted friend,
He wrote a note polite,
Requesting him a favor to lend,
Until to-morrow night.
But every one he was denied,
Which caused him keen regret;
"This lack of confidence," he cried,
Will wreck the country yet!"

AN EYE FOR AN EYE.—First oculist—I had the most interesting case yesterday that I ever had the pleasure of attending to.

Second oculist—What was that?

First oculist—A young lady called who, instead of a common pupil, has a college student in her eye.

THE REWARD OF WICKEDNESS.—"I never robbed a man but once," said the honest tramp, "and then I was starving. He would not give me a penny, and I could not stand the gnawings in my stomach any longer. So I knocked him down and went through his pockets. What kind of a haul did I make? Just one little bottle what read on the label—'Pepsin; for that full feeling after eating.'"

HE COULDN'T.—A clergyman and one of his elderly parishioners were walking home from church one day last winter, when the old gentleman tripped and fell on his back.

The minister, looking at him a moment and being assured that he was not hurt, said to him: "Sinners stand on slippery places." The old gentleman looked up, as if to assure himself of the fact and said: "I see they do, but I can't."

HE DID NOT WIN HER.

"If I was you and you was me,
And you knew I was true,
When no one else were near," said he,
"Now what—er—would you do?"
Her red lips curled. "If I were you,
I'd not stand there and stammer;
I'd go to night-school, or somewhere,
And learn a little grammar."

ALTOGETHER TOO FAMILIAR.—Dr. A. T. Pierson, in some pithy, practical hints on pulpit oratory, says that to be winning is to be wise, but it must not be overdone. He has a friend, an evangelist, who got into the habit of calling his audience "dear souls." Inadvertently he would say as he passed from place to place. "Dear Belfast souls," "Dear Dublin souls"—and before he knew it, he was saying, "Dear Cork souls," which convulsed his Irish audience.

MANUFACTURERS, A WORD FOR YOU.

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

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

With these advantages is it not worth while to think about starting a business here?

But our business is to give young men and women a practical education, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, etc. They are the better for knowing about one thriving town with a live energetic school.

Send for primer, free.

SNELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, P. O. Box 518—Truro.

A SHORT STORY.

COTTOLENE is the best Shortening for all cooking purposes.

A TRUE STORY. COTTOLENE is the only healthful shortening made. Physicians endorse it.

An OLD STORY. that uncomfortable feeling of "too much richness" from food cooked in lard.

A NEW STORY. Food cooked in COTTOLENE is delicate, delicious, healthful, comforting.

Do YOU use COTTOLENE? Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Wellington and Ann Streets, MONTREAL.

SCOTT'S

CARLETON

St. JOHN, N. B.

With satisfaction I wish to inform you that for the last three years I have suffered from RHEUMATISM in my

CURE

arm.—I have used many kinds of liniment without relief—of late I have used four bottles of SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, and I am perfectly cured.

FOR RHEUMATISM.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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THE TAILOR,

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

INSPECTION INVITED.

JOHN PATTERSON,

Manufacturer of Steam Boilers,

For Marine and Land Purposes

Iron Ships Repaired.

SHIP TANKS GROUNDS, SMOKE PIPES and all kinds of STEEL IRON WORK

ESTIMATES given on application.

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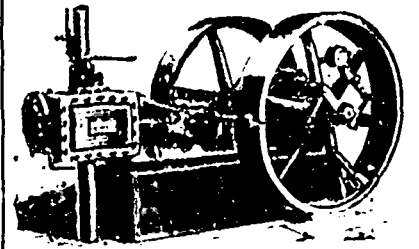
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Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office,

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HALIFAX, N. S.

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Robb-Armstrong Engines.

All parts interchangeable, Governor either Automatic or Throttling.

MONARCH ECONOMIC BOILERS. ECONOMICAL.

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Mill Machinery and Supplies, Wood-working Machinery, Etc.

ROBB ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

AMHERST, - - NOVA SCOTIA.



EXAMINATIONS OF ENGINEERS,

(Sec. 7 Mines Regulation Act.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES for Certificates of Competency will be held at Sydney, Stellarton and Springhill, October 4th, 1893. Intending Candidates will be furnished with full particulars on application to the following members of the Board:

J. MURRAY, Springhill.
JAS. FLOYD, Westville.
JNO BARRINGTON, North Sydney.
or to the Inspector of Mines, Halifax.

Should it appear to the Department of Mines that at any locality a sufficient number of Candidates for Certificates would be benefitted in preparing for examination by the services of an instructor, steps will be taken to provide such instruction for a short period.

E. GILPIN, JR.,
Inspector of Mines

Mines Office, Aug. 2, 1893.

WHISTON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

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.

E. KAULBACH, Teacher of Arithmetic, Theoretical Book-keeping and the subjects required to pass in the civil service exams.

W. E. THOMPSON, Teacher of Commercial Law.

MISS GEORGIE MILLER,
Teacher of Shorthand, Practical Reporting, Office Work, Correspondence, etc.

MISS ANNA GOULD, Teacher of Typewriting, Punctuation, Letter Writing, Spelling, etc.

PROBABLE INCENDIARISM IN HALIFAX.—The examination into the Stairs Son & Morrow fire conducted before Mayor Keefe has resulted in the certainty that the building was set on fire by some unknown person. The evidence so far adduced in the Latham & McCullough fire also points to a probable incendiary origin. If as hinted there is a combination of men with anarchist proclivities in this city bent on destroying valuable properties by fire, simply to give employment to mechanics and others, the sooner the gang is ferreted out and imprisoned the better. We must confess that we have little faith in the rumor.

THE DOMINION HISTORY COMPETITION.—Circulars giving full particulars in re the Dominion History Competition will be sent on application to Geo. W. Ross of the Dominion Committee on Canadian History, Montreal, or W. Patterson, secretary, Royal Arthur School, Montreal. Applications for permission to write will be received by the committee up to January 1st 1894. The committee on manuscripts will receive manuscripts up to January 1st, 1895. The successful competitor will be allowed the usual royalty of 10 per cent on the retail price of all books sold. This is a good opportunity for the members of Canadian historical societies to show the results of their study and research.

A STREET RAILWAY IN TRURO.—The Truro Street Railway Company, incorporated in the Acts of 1889, have decided that the time is now ripe for the construction of an electric line along certain streets of the town of Truro, and have accordingly submitted to the Town Council a copy of the specifications proposed to be observed in the construction of the road. The introduction of electric cars upon the streets of Truro will make a great difference in the appearance of the busy little centre, and will no doubt prove a great convenience to its citizens. The company appear to consider the probabilities of the enterprise proving satisfactory from a financial standpoint very uncertain.

THE PREMIER AT MONTREAL.—As Sir John Thompson was to address a meeting of his political supporters for the first time since his return from the Bering sea arbitration, his speech at Montreal on Tuesday last had been looked forward to with great interest as a probable declaration of the future policy of the government. The Premier spoke to a large audience for nearly two hours, discussing tariff reform, the Manitoba school question and other matters. He declared that the government policy was a complete revision of the tariff, but on no account would the manufacturers of the Dominion be dictated to by a foreign power. Speeches were also made by Hon. Messrs. Foster, Caron, Angers, Ouimet and Curren.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation. They are the best after-dinner pill and family cathartic.

A UNITED STATES AUTHORITY'S OPINION.—Professor Thurston, of Cornell university, consulting engineer to the jurors on agricultural and mechanical machinery at the world's fair, informed Mr. Larke, Canadian commissioner, that both in agricultural and general machinery the Canadian exhibits in design, construction and smoothness of running, are equal to anything shown in the exhibition. Professor Thurston further remarks that he fully examined the Canadian exhibit of machinery at Philadelphia in 1876 and comparing that exhibit with the present one at Chicago, he has no hesitation in saying that Canada made greater progress in manufacturing during the past sixteen years than any other nation represented in Jackson park. Considering the source from whence it comes this expression of opinion is very gratifying to Canadians.

FAIRS TO COME.—It is announced that the next World's Fair will be held in Antwerp in May, 1894. The Antwerp Exposition will be on a much smaller scale than the Fair at Chicago, and it is certain will not attract anything like the attention that the Chicago Exposition has. The *Scientific American* says: "Although there is not the slightest possibility that the Antwerp Fair can compare with ours, still when Paris celebrates the opening of the new century in 1900 it is probable that the Chicago Exposition will be equalled, if not surpassed. Already French engineers are making preparations for 1900, plans are being made for the railroads which are to convey the passengers to the Bois du Boulogne, for while the Champs de Mars has not grown smaller since 1867, the size of international expositions has increased."

CLEANLINESS IS NEXT TO GODLINESS.—Mr. M. J. Keating in writing of our city in the *Truro News* brings to notice a "long felt want" of Halifax, namely public bath houses. Boston has thirty two of these institutions at present maintained by the city, where all the privileges of a free bath are given the citizens, and strangers as well; and the authorities of the Hub's civic affairs now have under consideration a proposition to establish free hot water baths for the coming winter. Mr. Keating is probably aware that Halifax has many needs that have small prospects of being filled in the near future and a public bath is one of the many, and therefore suggests that if the Halifax civic authorities do not feel in a position to erect these necessary adjuncts to the health of the city, they may see their way clear to giving a reasonable subsidy to any company which will build and maintain bath houses. The Y. M. C. A. of Yarmouth have had a public bathing house in operation all this summer for the benefit of its members and friends.

The wonderful cures of thousands of people—they tell the story of the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. **HOOD'S CURES.**

BRIEFS.

Bismark is very sick.

Popo's Life of Sir John Macdonald will soon be issued by the English press.

Charles DeLosseps, of Panama canal scandal notoriety, has been released from prison.

The Montreal Presbytery have decided that Professor Campbell is guilty of heresy. He has appealed to the Montreal and Ottawa Synod.

APPOINTED BY ROYAL WARRANT, SOAP MAKERS TO THE QUEEN



HAS NO EQUAL FOR LAUNDRY & HOUSEHOLD

Awarded 11 Gold Medals

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



MAIL CONTRACTS.

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

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

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

J. WINSHIP & CO.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.

Timber, Produce & General Merchants.

Special Facilities for Bunkering Agencies of Cape Breton Collieries.

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

Open to represent Canadian Houses in England.

GOVERNMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Provincial School of Agriculture, TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA.

The next term will begin October 1st, 1893, in the New School Buildings. This institution possesses complete sets of apparatus to study the NATURAL SCIENCES and their relation to AGRICULTURE. The following courses are given:

- General Course in Agriculture, for Teachers.
- " Horticulture.
- " Dairying.
- Special Course in Veterinary Science, Natural Sciences, Dairying.
- " Dairying for Teachers.
- " Dairying for those who wish to run Creameries.
- Special Course in Agriculture.

The special courses are for those who cannot take the full course. NO FEES FOR ADMISSION. By working on the farm students can earn enough to pay part of their expenses. Ladies admitted as well as gentlemen. For further information apply to PROF. H. W. SMITH, Truro, N. S.

1856's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. HAZELL, Warren, Pa.

STATIONERY
—AND—
BLANK BOOKS!

Our Stock is very complete in every Department.

A. & W. Mackinlay,
137 GRANVILLE ST.,
HALIFAX, N. S.

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



Rev. W. L. BROWN.

THE CONQUEROR HAS COME!
Heart Trouble, Dyspepsia, DIZZINESS, AND Muscular Rheumatism CURED!

REV. W. L. BROWN, FOR YEARS A MEMBER OF THE M. E. CHURCH, BUT FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS AN EVANGELIST IN THE CHURCH OF GOD. HE IS WELL KNOWN BY THOUSANDS WHO WILL VOUCH FOR THE TRUTH OF THE FOLLOWING:

"GENTS.—I write to inform you that the TWO COURSES OF SKODA'S DISCOVERY and LITTLE TABLETS have done wonders for me. I can hardly realize it, the change has been so marked.

I contracted the Chronic Diarrhoea in the Army, and since 1865 I have been a constant sufferer. In addition to this, I was troubled as follows: 1st, a lame back and stiff neck; 2d, Dyspepsia, 3d, Fatigues and an all-gone feeling; 4th, Pains at pit of Stomach; 5th, Head-ache and Dizziness; 6th, Muscular Rheumatism in Chest. I had to lie in bed for weeks at a time; 7th, a severe Hoarse voice. I felt that I was completely cured of all my bodily diseases except the Diarrhoea, which is not cured. I shall take another course which I think will cure me entirely. Yours with gratitude, REV. W. L. BROWN.

Atkinson, Me. THE ONLY MEDICINE SOLD WITH A GUARANTEE CONTRACT WITH EACH BOTTLE. TRY A COURSE (6 BOTTLES) AT OUR RISK, IF NOT BENEFITED RETURN BOTTLES AND GET YOUR MONEY. PAY ONLY FOR THE GOOD YOU RECEIVE.

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

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

G. M. SMITH & CO.

New Autumn Goods.

NEW SILKS, NEW SATINS, NEW VELVETS,
NEW PLUSII.

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

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

GENTLEMAN JIM.

In the Diamond shaft worked Gentleman Jim,
Handsome of face and stout of limb,
Coarse of dress; but something in him,
Whether down in the coal mines, soiled and grim,
Or wandering alone in holiday time,
Won the love and respect of all in that clime.

He had no sweetheart, he had no wife,
Some mighty sorrow had dimmed his life—
His earnings, hardly won and small,
Were aye at the orphan's and widow's call—
Of those who had perished in shaft or mine,
He was the friend of all living things,
And moving along in those toilsome ways,
He wore the demeanour of gentler days.

In April last when the mine fell in,
Beneath the timbers stood Gentleman Jim;
With a giant grasp he lunged two of the boys
Clear of the danger—with deafening noise
The shaft gave way on every side;
The boys were safe, but Jim—he died;
Died as men die, and will die again,
Giving their lives for their fellow-men.

When rocks and timbers were cleared away,
And Jim borne up to the light of day,
They took from his bosom, stained with blood,
Two withered leaves of a withered bud
Pinned on a card. "Toute a toi—Marie,"
Was written beneath them; beneath it he,
On this relic his heart for years had worn,
Had written, "All withered except the thorn."

What life romance, what story of wrong,
This man had locked up in his soul so long,
None who loved him may ever know,
But the tale of his glorious chivalric deed
Shall not perish as long as men hold this creed—
That the hero whose blood for his kind is shed,
Wins a deathless fame and an honored bed;
A monument grander than sculptor's or gave,
In the glory that hallows the martyr's grave.

HE LOVED CHILDREN.

A man with three children entered a restaurant in a German town, and
after they were all seated he said, 'Now children, are you hungry?'

'Yes.'

'Would you like some sausages?'

'Yes, yes.'

'Waitress, bring three sausages—two for myself—that makes five. Ah,
I have forgotten the bread. Waitress, some bread. Now eat away.'

There was a solemn jingling of knives and forks, the sausages were
demolished and the children's faces were all over smiles.

'Enjoy it, eh?'

'Yes.'

'Like some more sausages?'

'Yes, yes.'

'Waitress, two or three more sausages.'

These, too, vanished. The guest ordered some beer, having drunk which
he took his hat and stick and said to the children: 'Now, you must be
very good and quiet, I shall be back directly. I am only going to get some
cigars.'

'Allright!'

Five minutes passed, a quarter of an hour, half an hour. Then the
landlord said to the children: 'Your father is a long time in coming.'

'He is not our father! We were playing outside when the man came
up to us and asked us if we would like some sausages. We all shouted
'Yes,' and then the man brought us in here!'—*Tit-Bits.*

HE CROAKED TOO SOON.

He was a type of the aggressive, 'I-told-you-so' croaker who gloats over
human misfortune simply because the world insists on going on in the old
way and ignoring his advice. A look of triumph came into his little gray
eyes as he caught sight of a sheet of white paper pasted on the door of a
big Washington street building at noon yesterday. There was something
written on the sheet in a fine hand. The little old man halted, took off his
hat, mopped his brow, waved his hand toward the sheet of paper, and said
in a loud tone of voice to a couple of men standing by:

'That marks the beginning of the end. I predicted it long before the

idea of last November. But the blind, unthinking people had their way.
They sowed the wind, and now they will reap the whirlwind.'

A crowd of 100 people had gathered, and the little man became
oratorical.

'We are on the brink of national ruin. National credit is irretrievably
gone. The air is filled with the crash of mighty banks and great corpora-
tions, and the hum of industry is stilled in the land. Cobwebs are forming
on the idle looms, and the rust accumulates on the minor's pick and shovel.'

The crowd by this time numbered 1,000 people, all demanding to know
what was going on.

'The savings of how many poor people have been swept away in this
crash. Can any one tell me?' shouted the orator. Let us see whether this
little paper, fraught with sorrow for thousands of people, will tell us the true
reason for this failure, which is only the forerunner for hundreds more.'

The little man adjusted a pair of steel bound spectacles to his nose and
read this notice, while the crowd waited in breathless silence:

A few desirable offices in this building for rent at reasonable
figures. They can be seen on application to the janitor.

The orator slunk away just as a policeman made a grab for him.—
Chicago Times.

NEWSPAPERS AS NECESSITIES OF LIFE.

The newspaper has become a necessity to Americans, and to be shut out
from a knowledge of what is going on in the world would be as great a
hardship to them as any other except lack of food, clothing or shelter. The
life is more than meat, and the body more than raiment; and the satisfaction
of the mind is as legitimate as the satisfaction of the bodily wants, and of a
higher order. The newspaper is the university and the library of the people,
the common school of manhood. It is the great debating club of politics,
the exchange of business, the record of each day of human experience. It
is necessary to the proper discharge of the political duties of the citizen.

But a newspaper, at least a good newspaper, is more than a necessity.
It brings into the narrowest life some sense of the vast life of the world. It
is full of tragedy and comedy, wit and passion, the heroic and the humble,
the crime and the merit of nations. It is a great realist history. It is
a daily commentary upon human nature.

BOOK GOSSIP.

The *Canadian Magazine* for September is a number which cannot fail
to attract and interest all Canadians whether at home or abroad. Several
well illustrated articles, including "Reminiscences of the West Indies," by
Julia Matthew Moody; "Roberts," with portrait of the poet, by F. S.
Marquis, and others of equal interest, with two good stories and a number
of poems, make up the number.

The catalogue of the library of King's College, Windsor, has just been
issued. It contains 560 pages, and is complete in every respect. The
catalogue has been prepared by Mr. Harry Piers of this city, by order of the
Board of Governors of the College, in accordance with the will of the late
Charles Cogswell, Esq., M. D. 100 copies of the edition are bound in dark
blue cloth. The catalogue will be of incalculable value to the students of
King's.

The second number of the "Book of the Fair" has been received, and
is very satisfactory. Too often the second issue of a series of such publica-
tions falls below the standard attained by the first, but in this case number 2
is quite as well gotten up as number 1. The illustrations are excellent, and
the work should be obtained, if at all possible, by every one who has
been unfortunate enough to have missed the Fair itself, while those who
have visited or intend visiting the great show will find it a source of delight
for years to come. The Bancroft Co., of Chicago, are the publishers, and
intend issuing the "Book of the Fair" in 25 parts, two issues a month, at
\$1.00 an issue.

The *Cosmopolitan* for September has scored a triumph over all its con-
temporaries by issuing a "World's Fair number," which for interest and
beauty cannot be surpassed. Ex-President Harrison contributes a capital
article on "Points of Interest," and two chiefs of Department, Mr. Skiff and
Mr. Franz Boaz, have written papers on their respective subjects, "Mines
and Metallurgy," and "Ethnology at the Exposition." Walter Besant gives
"A First Impression" in his own agreeable way, and Julian Hawthorne
deals with "Foreign Folks at the Fair." Those of us who have not been so
fortunate as to visit the Fair may travel thither by means of the well-
written and well-pictured pages, and those of us who have seen for ourselves
the wonders of the white city will live over again the days of sight-seeing
when turning over the pages of the September *Cosmopolitan*.

The instalment of "Human Documents" for the September number of
McClure's Magazine is a most interesting one. In all the glory of gorgeous
uniforms the Emperor of Germany is the first "Document" given us to
study. The portrait of him at ten years old, in the uniform of a lieutenant,
is more, it seems to us, pathetic than anything, for the child has all the
innocent beauty of his age. But, travelling by short stages, when we get to
his portrait at thirty-three we find the emperor clearly defined, his eyes
eager and keen, his whole face full of determination. Eugene Field is the
second "Document," and his portraits make an interesting appendix to Mr.
Garland's interview with him in the August number. First he appears as
a baby in arms, then as a bright boy of twelve, and so, progressively, the
growing intellect and humor of the poet-journalist can be closely traced. The
other contents of the magazine are very interesting.

The September *Review of Reviews* is well up to the magazine's standard,

and when that is said every one who reads at all knows the number is well worth perusing. The daily "Record of Current Events" for the preceding month is unusually full, and it follows with much more particularity the events which will make the month so memorable in the financial and business history of the country.

The glamour, fascination and temptation surrounding the stage are brilliantly delineated in "The Skirts of Chance," by Capt. Alfred Thompson, the prize novelette published in "Tales from Town Topics, No. 9." Vivid pictures of London and Continental Europe abound in the story, and European life at high pressure is faithfully and unerringly described.

THE FERRIS WHEEL AT CHICAGO.

Given the circumstances, in no other country than America would the wheel have ever been built. It took three years to complete the Eiffel tower. Even here it took two years to build the St. Louis Bridge.

On December 28 every scrap of iron and steel used in the wheel was "pig." On June 21, less than six months later, 2200 tons of this "pig," converted into a revolving mechanism as perfect as the pinion wheel of an Elgin watch, began to turn on its 70-ton axis, and has been turning, without let or hindrance, without creak or crack, ever since.

It is not easy for the mind to grasp the stupendous nature of this undertaking. The wheel itself is two hundred and fifty feet in diameter; at its highest point it is two hundred and sixty-eight feet above the earth.

Then, again, as to its enormous weight. The Niagara cantilever, just below the Falls, was looked upon as an engineering wonder when it was built. Its construction required three years. The Ferris wheel was built in five months, and its weight is four times that of the Niagara bridge.

I said: "Precisely what does this great wheel represent in mechanics?"

"Well," Mr. Ferris replied, "I suppose you might consider it as typifying the present progress, the latest development of mechanical engineering. You know there are really two wheels, one built thirty feet within the other. These are joined by truss work, such as is used in our finest bridge construction.

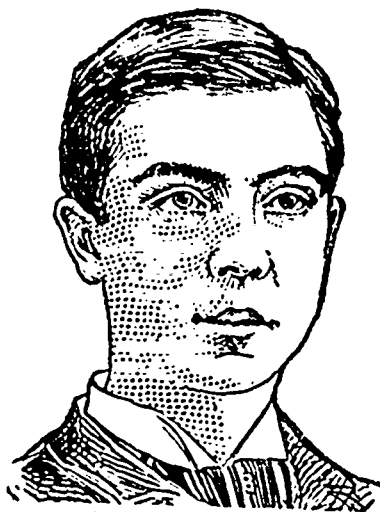
"Considering some of the mechanical difficulties in the construction of the wheel, you will note that it stands directly east and west; thus the southern side of the wheel receives the entire brunt of the sun's rays, whereas the northern side is not only shaded by the southern but by the cars as well, causing a difference in expansion varying from the heat to which it is subjected of from three to six inches.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

HEAVY WORK.—The Lunenburg Iron Co. has just finished the moulding of four columns for the new post office in Lunenburg. Each column weighs 1200 pounds. The ladle used to pour the molten iron in these heavy castings weighs 1 ton.

The trial shipment of brown stone from the quarry at Amherst to Montreal turned out satisfactorily.

STILL AT IT.—Rodes, Curry & Co.'s factory is kept at a lively hum, both in the car-works and general building departments. For several weeks it has been kept running five evenings per week. About 300 hands are now employed by the company. Sixty cars have been turned out, and 100 are in course of construction.



Mr. Herman Hicks Of Rochester, N. Y.

Deaf for a Year Caused by Catarrh in the Head

Catarrh is a CONSTITUTIONAL disease, and requires a CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY like Hood's Sarsaparilla to cure it. Read:

"Three years ago, as a result of catarrh, I entirely lost my hearing and was deaf for more than a year. I tried various things to cure it, and had several physicians attempt it, but no improvement was apparent. I could distinguish no sound. I was intending putting myself under the care of a specialist when some one suggested that possibly Hood's Sarsaparilla would do me some good.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

to all who have catarrh. HERMAN HICKS, 30 Carter Street, Rochester, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

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.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

HUGGINS' GOLDEN SYRUP. BOTANIC. CURES NERVOUS DEBILITY. MALE OR FEMALE.

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

CHAS. E. HUGGINS, CHEMIST, HALIFAX.

LYONS' HOTEL, KENTVILLE, N. S.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION.

EXTENSIVE improvements having been completed in this house it now possesses 32 Bx 3 Rooms, 1 Ladies' and 2 Gentlemen's Parlors, Sample Rooms, Billiard Rooms, Hot and Cold Baths. This house is conducted on first class principles, and it will be found, outside of the Queen or Halifax Hotels, equal, if not superior, to any in the province. Livery Stable in connection.

D. McLEOD, Prop. KENTVILLE, N. S.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY



Successor of the "Unabridged."

Ten years spent in revising, 100 editors employed, and more than \$300,000 expended.

Everybody should own this Dictionary. It answers all questions concerning the history, spelling, pronunciation, and meaning of words.

A Library in Itself. It also gives the often desired information concerning eminent persons; facts concerning the countries, cities, towns, and natural features of the globe; particulars concerning noted fictitious persons and places; translation of foreign quotations, words, and proverbs; etc., etc., etc.

This Work is Invaluable in the household, and to the teacher, scholar, professional man, and self-educator.

Sold by all book sellers.

G. & C. Merriam Co. Publishers, Springfield, Mass.



Do not buy cheap photographic reprints of ancient editions.

Send for free prospectus.



Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Grand Etang Work," will be received at this office until Friday, the 25th day of September next, inclusively, for the construction of a wharf at Grand Etang, Inverness County, Nova Scotia, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the Post Office, Grand Etang, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to the cash value of the tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, E. F. E. Roy, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and August, 1893.

New Books at Allen's.

- Island Nights Entertainments, by R. L. Stev... 50
In the Suntime of Her Youth, by Beatrice Whitby... 50
Stories from Black and White... 50
A Little Mix, by Ada Cambridge... 50
A Comedy of Elopement, by Christian Reid... 50
Dearest, by Mrs. Forrester... 50
The Honorable Jane, by Annie Thomas... 50
An Au'd Licht Manse, by J. M. Barrie... 50
The Masked Venus, by Richard Henry Savage... 50
The Doctor's Dozen, by E. Everett Green... 50
An Imperative Duty, by W. D. Howells... 50
The Marriage of Elinor, by Mrs. Oliphant... 40
A Moral Dilemma, by Annie Thomas... 50
Children of Destiny, by Molly E. Seawell... 50
Cosmopolis, by Paul Bourget... 50

For sale by T. C. ALLEN & CO., BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND PRINTERS

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, AND CONTAINS NO AMMONIA.

Halifax Printing Company, 161 Hollis Street,

COMMERCIAL.

Very little change has transpired in the Dominion business since our last report. Perhaps, taking in the whole field, there is somewhat less activity in general trade than was noticeable at the corresponding period of last year, but the tone is steady and healthy. This is, in a sense, remarkable considering the depression so long hanging over the commercial affairs of the American republic, with which Canada has so many business relations. The Dominion, however, has little cause for fear from this cause, as the banks and other monetary institutions have been pursuing a cautious and conservative policy which has greatly checked over-speculation and has necessitated on the part of customers a curtailment of trade within the limits of requirements, thus reducing liabilities to a minimum. Good crops have been harvested in Manitoba, the North-West, and Ontario, while the prospects in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces are cheerful. The situation under the circumstances is therefore encouraging, and a fairly satisfactory Autumn business is confidently anticipated. Money continues tight and discount rates are firm ranging at from 7 to 8 per cent. for ordinary negotiable paper. At the same time a slight improvement is noted in the general volume of trade in such staple lines as dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, clothing, etc. Country orders are coming in more freely and payments are reported to be better.

As anticipated by THE CRITIC some weeks ago and reiterated in successive issues the "crisis" in the United States, though very severe for a short time, was of short duration. The reasons assigned for its occurrence are various, but it seems that the "silver question" really had very little to do with it and the tariff could not have been a potent factor in causing the panic under the influence of which depositors withdrew their balances from the banks and hoarded them away, thus locking up money so that it practically ceased to be a circulating medium. On neither of these matters has Congress legislated "to a finish," and yet money has again become abundant and confidence is rapidly reviving, and the indications are that trade and manufacturing will soon be as driving as usual. The evident chief cause of precipitating the panic was the selfish action of the banks, brokers and stock speculators who squeezed the market at an inopportune time and made the public so frightened that reason departed for a time and enormous and sudden withdrawals of money from circulation stopped the wheels of business and brought everything to a temporary stand-still.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND CO., NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 9, 1893.—"The general revival of financial interests foreshadowed in our advices of the last two weeks has arrived. There no longer exists a money crisis. The city banks were, at the close of last week, actually above the legal limit of reserves (although the week's averages showed a slight deficiency), and during the past week they have made a further gain of currency in their exchanges with the interior. They therefore no longer suffer from the restraints of the reserve laws, and are on the way towards further large accumulations of money. Putting together the imports of gold, the new issues of bank notes and the issues of United States notes against silver purchases, the country must now have some \$75,000,000 more currency than it had at the beginning of the depression. The hoarding by private persons, by country banks and by savings banks had prevented this accumulation from affording any relief. Now, however, the hoarders have recovered, or are recovering, confidence, and are converting their cash into investments or depositing it in banks, and this large amount of money is naturally flowing into its accustomed channels and depositories. We have therefore now reached a stage that always follows periods of great stringency, at which the previously unavailable money flows into the custody of the banks and becomes available for general use. The stringency produces a contraction of business; that contraction diminishes the amount of money needed; and there is then a redundancy of circulation. In this case the redundancy will be all the greater from the fact that the gold imports and the new issue of bank notes are to a large extent a special increment. These facts indicate that we are now drifting with some rapidity towards an unusual glut of money. The first essential of a general revival of business is thus secured, and by a process which, because it is natural, may be depended upon. Up to this point, however, the recovery of confidence in general business is behind that which has occurred in banking and financial circles. It is not to be expected that it should keep equal pace; for the disturbance of credit among merchants has been more extensive than that which has been experienced in Wall Street, and the machinery of trade moves more slowly than that of finance; the trader moreover always has to wait for the readiness of the banker. The restoration of general business, however, cannot be much longer delayed. Already the beginnings of improvement are apparent in all the leading branches of trade. There are more buyers in the markets, and, although they are making inquiries more than contracts, it is evident that they are in need of considerable replenishments of their stocks. It is many years since stocks of merchandise have been so light as at present; and this applies equally to the retailer, the jobber, the manufacturer and the importer. The shock of the last three months of depression has been too severe to admit of an immediate average demand from consumers; but it is safe to assume that the reduced ability to buy is not at all proportioned to the lowness of stocks. For a large portion of the last three months the production of many kinds of manufactured goods has been reduced by one-half, and as a rule stocks in first hand probably do not exceed one month's consumption. As against this condition of supplies we have to set off a large accumulation of deferred wants and postponed buying, together with a restored ability to buy. The nature of the depression has been rather a temporary impairment of the instruments of buying than a destruction of the real ability to buy. Credit has been suspended, not from the insolvency but from a transient monetary

disturbance. The monetary crisis having been virtually overcome, credit revives, and the ability to buy and to replenish stock is restored. The actual buying capacity of the country has not been impaired at all proportionately to the extent of the depression, and therefore the condition is not at all comparable with that which follows a crisis due to over-trading, speculation, inflation and an extensive prevalence of insolvency. Under those circumstances it seems reasonable to expect that, when merchants have recovered a little more from the late acute shock, a brisk revival of business will set in, and possibly with some recovery in prices from their present low level. The recovery is not to be expected to amount to a full resumption of the prosperous activity that existed before the crisis, but it not too much to hope that it may prove much quicker and more complete than that which usually follows periods of panic.

Mercantile credits now have the backing of the banks. The New England banks are taking considerable amounts of gilt-edge paper; and the city banks are in the market for the better class of names at 7 per cent. The resumption of discounting means the resumption of trade. Naturally, the prospect of an early reduction of tariff duties is calculated to keep the production of manufactures close to the demand. This sort of preparation however has, from other causes, already gone as far as is needful in order to meet the tariff changes; and all that is required to keep the market in a fairly healthy condition is to see to it that production is kept well within the limits of a moderate normal demand; which, with the prevailing caution among manufacturers, may be safely calculated upon. The pangs of preparation for the new tariff having already been virtually endured, the only remaining question to cause much concern is as to the extent of the reductions of duty. As to this, there is reason to hope that the Administration may favor a more moderate policy than might have been attempted under other circumstances.

The final repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman Act is now so generally taken for granted that the silver question no longer causes any serious apprehension. Congress, however, shows such a decided disposition to reshape our currency system that there can be little doubt that, when the Senate has given its vote against silver purchases, the problem of amending our bank note system will receive earnest consideration. The decidedly preponderant opinion of Congress seems to favor bank circulation as the chief future dependence of the country for its retail uses. Some notable changes of opinion from old methods of regulating and protecting bank issues appear to be coming over the minds of Congressmen; and fortunately they are of a character which, while calculated to afford greater elasticity in the direction of both expansion and contraction, would yet make them secure against default. A bank note system which, while providing absolute security for the issues, would yet make the volume responsive to the constantly fluctuating wants of the seasons and of the country would be an invaluable contribution towards the stability of the money market and of values; and there seems to be some reason for hoping for that boon.

Wall Street has expressed its interpretation of these improving aspects in the condition of affairs by an active buying movement and a general rise in prices. Buyers of ample means have taken up large amounts of railroad stocks, which are not to be realized upon until a much further advance in values has occurred. Speculators in the foreign markets have done some selling to pocket profits, but the investment demand from that source continues. Naturally, after such an important rise in prices, there has been some realizing by speculators; but the spirit and strength of the market indicate that the upward movement has not yet spent its force, and we therefore recommend buying of good stocks on all spasmodic declines."

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

	Week Previous		Weeks corresponding to		
	Sept. 8 week.	1893	1892	1891	1890
United States	379	369	146	233	162
Canada	27	30	2	23	22

DRY GOODS.—The past week has been a fairly busy one among the wholesalers, country orders coming in both by letter and from travellers with satisfactory freedom. Quite a number of buyers have also visited town, and have selected a fair volume of purchases after personal inspection of the stocks offering, and thus obtaining information that will guide them in giving further orders from time to time as goods may be required by them. Cotton goods remain steady, although some dealers predict that they will be able to import American goods soon. The *Dry Goods Review*, Montreal, which is an authority in the dry goods trade, has been counselling retailers not to stock heavily, claiming that the decreased imports to the United States and the late financial stringency in that country must necessarily cause a sympathetic lessening of trade in Canada. Retailers seem to have accepted the warning, and are buying only for present wants. As the financial horizon brightens, buying to the usual extent will be promptly resumed, and the total trade of the season will thus maintain its magnitude. Another reason may be advanced, and that is that trade in medium weight goods last spring was not brisk. The change from cold to warm weather was very quick, and people changed at once from flannels to muslins. Dealers will accordingly aim to work off their medium-weight goods in this month and the next. Payments are reported to be fairly satisfactory, in fact rather better than was expected.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market is quiet and unchanged so far as actual business is concerned, but the general tone of the market appears firm. Trade is, however, confined to moderate jobbing lots for current requirements. In oatmeal a small local jobbing business is doing at about steady prices. Bran and shorts continue to be rather scarce, hardly enough coming to hand to meet the actual demand. Dealers, however, say that there is plenty on the way and no advance is, therefore, anticipated. In Boston a better trade in flour is noted. Prominent milling concerns have had a good trade of late with considerable sales but there have been little or no changes

n quotations. The meal markets are little changed with barrel cornmeal at \$2 15 to \$2 20. Oatmeal is very quiet at \$3.50 to \$3.90. Oats are firmer, especially in the spot market. To arrive are quoted at 50 1/2c. Hay is very steady with little change. Straw is dull and easy. The Cincinnati Price Current says the drought in the corn belt is unbroken and that the crop is irreparably shortened. The surplus States are expected to produce about the same aggregate quantity as last year with a small supply of previous growth. The latest advices from Chicago say that London quotes No. 2 red and No. 1 Northern wheat one shilling cheaper than it can be put aboard at New York. The Liverpool public cable reports wheat firm with moderate demand; holders offer moderately. Corn firm, demand fair.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market does not show any change. The movement is still slow but prices hold steady. Hog products are unchanged in tone and business in all lines is quiet, cut meats and lard receiving most attention. Pork is dull. In Boston there is little change to note on pork and lard. Packers are calling the market firm. Quotations are not changed. The market on fresh beef is looking firmer in the west with light receipts of beef.

BUTTER.—The local butter market remains much the same. The business doing is not large, and quotations are unchanged. Still, receipts are rather light. Jobbers are paying 17c. to 18c. for choice butters, and are getting 18c. to 20c. For good store-packed they are paying 16c. to 16c., and getting 16c. to 18c. Dairy pound rolls are scarce, and are wanted at 20c. to 22c. There is also a good demand for pound prints, for which jobbers pay 23c. and get 24c to 25c. There is nothing new to note in the foreign butter markets, which continue to rule quiet.

CHEESE.—In this market cheese continues to hold its own. Buyers and sellers are still apart in their views, and as both are awaiting some indication as to the probable future of outside markets, prices remain nominally unchanged. The supply for actual consumption is quite equal to the demand.

EGGS.—Fresh stock meets with a fairly active demand at steady prices. The supply is comparatively small, and dealers are trying to push prices up, so that while figures remain quite firm they are not noticeably changed from 11c. to 11 1/2c for really good boiling eggs.

GREEN FRUIT.—A good, seasonable trade continues to be done. The demand for oranges is light, and lemons are not selling as well as they might, while bananas and pineapples are much in demand. In fact exotic fruits have temporarily given precedence in popular favor to the domestic article. Pears, apples, grapes and other native fruits attract most of the attention of buyers at the moment.

DRIED FRUIT.—There has been no striking change in the actual spot position of the market, for the very good reason that there is little goods here to do business in. Advices from Dania and in stock via British ports indicate a softer feeling. No direct shipments of new fruit are anticipated to arrive here for three or four weeks, and they will not be heavy. For all that lower offers are being received for off stalk at ship in Dania on the basis of 13s. 9d., but buyers are reluctant. In currants the general expectation is for easier prices also, and quotations for actual business on spot are nominally unchanged. Quotations over the cable are from 12s. 6d. to 13s. 9d., cost and freight, according to quality, but, in spite of these low figures, very little is doing. The decision of the Dominion Government to prohibit the importation of dried fruits from Smyrna, while it will undoubtedly cause some inconvenience to the trade, is not likely to seriously do so. Prices will be higher. That is a foregone conclusion. The fruits that we principally get from Smyrna are figs and Sultana raisins. As far as the latter are concerned, the trade does not seem to have much anxiety. Stocks in hand are fairly good, and as the Sultana keeps better than any other raisin, it is expected that there will be enough to meet the demand till after the cholera epidemic is passed. With figs, however, the case is different. For some time this market has been bare of them, and from present indications it looks as if figs will be marked by their absence this season. For the step that the Canadian Government had taken it had a precedent in that of the United States, the latter having previously ordered its ports to be shut against Smyrna dried fruits. The reason assigned for the taking of this extreme step is that the fruit cannot be effectively disinfected. In consequence of the decision of the Government, wholesale grocers in Canada have cabled to Smyrna cancelling all orders. A deputation from Toronto will visit Ottawa to ascertain if cargoes already on the way will be allowed entry.

SUGAR.—Some improvement in business has transpired, but prices remain much as before. Granulated, especially, has been in demand. Prices for all grades of sugar are unsettled. Willet & Grey's weekly statistical, New York, says that raws and refined are unchanged. A cable reports stock in Havana and Matanzas 109,000 against 112,000 last week and 113,246 tons last year. The six principal ports of Cuba give for the week:—Receipts none; exports 5,000 tons; stock 159,000 tons against 164,000 tons last year. Total stock in all the principal countries 654,807 tons against 735,329 at the same dates last year.

TEAS.—The tea market rules moderately active in so far as Japan teas are concerned, and there has been a fair volume of business in these. In blacks there is the same scarcity of low grades mentioned before, and this class of stock is consequently fetching better prices. Late mail advices from London say that the market has been dull during the past week and that low grades of all kinds are cheaper except Ceylons which have advanced slightly. Cable advices from Shanghai quoted an advance of 2c. per pound from lowest price of low grade Monings.

COFFEES.—Locally there is nothing special to note. Business continues to be of the same ordinary character that has been noted for some weeks. The market for Rio coffee in the United States has again shown that condition which has been peculiar to itself for a long time past. There were at times quite favorable indications for the jobbing trade and increased move-

ment actually reached in the invoice deal. But, just about the time that many operators were settling to the conviction that a little animation was at hand, buyers seemed to become indifferent again. On the whole, however, there is a better feeling in the market and prices are fractionally higher.

FISH.—As far as the local market is concerned there is little news worthy of note. Bait along the shore appears to be ample for requirements, and deep-sea fishermen are making fairly satisfactory catches. There are practically no mackerel on our coasts at present. Herring are in fair supply, but the large fall runs will not be due for two or three weeks yet. In Boston mackerel are still scarce—so scarce as to seriously impede trade by prices that are too high for the general trade to pay. Indeed mackerel can hardly be less than a luxury at the present rate of values. They are shut out from being the common article of food that they should be by the high cost. This high cost is purely legitimate, being the result of lack of supply. The quotations on mackerel are firm. From vessels they are sold at \$12 to \$13 for North Bay, and at \$12 to \$14 for large shore. In the vicinity of Block Island some are being taken, and are sold at \$13.50 for large and \$11.50 for small. The jobbers are quoting the market steady at:—Medium 3's \$12.50; large 3's \$12; new 3's \$18 to \$20, 1's and extra 1's \$18 to \$22; bloater 1's \$30. The codfish market is firmer so far as the fish in the butts are concerned, but dealers are selling at a little easier prices. Barrel herring are very steady. At Gloucester the demand for fish of all kinds is improving, and prices show a sharp advance. Present indications point to a light supply to the close of the season and a firm market for a fair winter's trade.

WORTH READING.

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

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

Table with columns for GROCERIES, BREADSTUFFS, and HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS. Includes sub-sections for STAPLES, TEA, MOLASSES, BISCUITS, and FISH. Lists various goods and their prices.

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

Table with columns for PROVISIONS and BUTTER AND CHEESE. Lists various goods and their prices.

A WILD PROXY.

BY MRS. W. K. OLIFFORD.

(Continued.)

'Stockbroking. He frightens us sometimes, but he thinks he is going to make a fortune.'

'And the father?'

'Father's very well, but he looks older. Now tell me about yourself and about Egypt.'

'I am quite well, thank you, and so is Egypt.'

'Are you glad to see me again?' she asked in her cheerful and wholly un sentimental voice.

'Yes, dear, very,' he said in a kindly tone enough. She dropped her head contentedly on to his knee, and drew her feet a little closer under her.

'Why didn't you write to me?' she asked.

'I didn't want to.'

'I wrote to you every week and never missed once. I did so long for a letter; a telegram now and then is so little.'

'I told you last time,' he said wearily, 'that you must not expect it. A man can't write long letters unless he is in love: it is one of the tests.'

'And you don't love?' She raised herself to her knees and put her hands on his shoulder and looked at him fearlessly as though he would only state a fact of which she had been long aware.

'I have told you,' he repeated more wearily still, 'what you are to me. You are my retreat, my shelter, my unsuspected haven in the world. I come here to rest, knowing that I shall find you always—and always the same to me; but I am not in love with you.'

'You used to be.'

'For a little while. I always feel affectionately towards you, though I forget you a good deal while I am away, unless I'm ill or tired, then I think of you—but I am glad to come back for a little while, it is such a rest, such a blessed rest,' and he pulled her head down on to his shoulder, and looked at her dull hair with something between gratitude and pity at his heart. 'You had much better give me up, Jean, and make up your mind never to see me again. I shall only cost you pain,' he said remorsefully.

'You always tell me that.'

'I know, and to give me up would be wisdom, little woman.'

'I can't. I will bear the pain.'

'And you would rather that I came to see you like this than not at all?' A little desperation spread itself over her calm face as she answered,

'I couldn't live without you. If you can't give me more than you do now I must be content, and thankful to have that.'

'I believe you would do anything on earth for me,' he said with wondering conviction.

'Yes, anything on earth,' she repeated in her clear voice, full of unflinching affection. 'I would work like a slave for you day and night. I would let you kill me if you liked. I would be a boggler in the street if it would do you any good. I don't know anything I would not do for you, no matter how badly you treated me in return.'

He was looking down into her eyes while she spoke. He saw her deficiency in charm, her homeliness; he noticed curiously the eager, bird-like expression on her face. He felt a compassion for her, an affection, but above either the hopelessness of its ever being possible that he could give her more than he gave her now. It had been perhaps a strange element in their intimacy that he had never lied or disguised his feelings towards her. He had tried to state them gently, but he had not deceived her one whit. Other women might win his love, his devotion, might wring his life out in the days to come, had done so already, but she at least had his truth, his anxious better side, and his soul (or that portion of it that he vouchsafed to let her see), was laid out bare and unflinchingly before her. He smoothed back her hair, and looked at her forehead. It was thin and white, with lines across it like his own. He stooped and kissed it softly.

'That's not the way to get a man you care for, you dear idiot,' he said sadly. 'Don't you know that he never loves the woman who makes herself into a doormat for him.'

'I would rather be that than nothing.' He set his teeth together.

'He goes out across it into the world,' he said.

'I should be glad if his feet went over me on the way,' she answered calmly.

He shook his head.

'You dear fool,' he said in a whisper, and the last word was like a tired carress, 'how you dig the ground from under you. You should never say things like that to a man, Jean, it's not the way to win him. He wants something more difficult.'

'You used to care for me once,' she said, 'do you remember how you came every day? Will you never—never be like that again—never love me as you did that summer?'

He was silent for a moment, then drew her closer to him, and wearily rested his face down on her again.

'I believe I shall come home to you to die,' he answered, with a little break in his voice. They were silent for a little space, she resting contentedly enough in his arms till he pushed her back quickly and gently, as if the current of his thoughts had suddenly changed. His face grew young

and eager again, 'When does Charlie want to go to California?' he asked briskly.

'He wants to go at any time, but father can't afford it.'

'How much does he want?'

'He says he can't do it under four hundred.' Merreday was silent for a moment, then answered firmly:

'All right, he shall have it. I had five thousand left me last year, he shall have the four hundred to-morrow.'

'Oh, no!'

'Why not?'

'He couldn't take it; we would not let him.'

'Listen to me, dear idiot,' he said, putting her face between his hands, and watching the course of a little hair he blew away as it wandered across her forehead. 'I don't want the money, I should only invest it in cotton factories on the banks of the Nile, or experiments in colour printing on stuffs, or any other idiosyncrasy with which it occurred to some romantic speculator to bid it. This four hundred pounds would save Charlie's life. You've no business to prevent a man from having his life saved. Besides you know it would make you happier, dear, and it will do me good, too; it may be counted for me,' and he wrinkled up his forehead, 'when everything else is counted against me. Let me do it. Don't and in my way and his.'

She crouched down on the floor again reflectively, and pulled his hand under her cheek.

'You shall do as you like: it would save Charlie,' she said in a low voice.

'Then it's settled; we'll talk of it presently, and arrange the details when he comes in. Now! Have you got Browning's poems?' He asked the question quite boisterously, and went towards the table singing from sheer light-heartedness.

'No,' she answered. The bird-like look came over her face again; it suggested that she was struggling after her most intelligent mood. 'I have of so on wanted to read them. I have heard they are so clever.'

'Here, then,' he said, triumphantly. 'I brought them for you; take them away;' and he lumped the volumes into her arms. 'Some more will come by post.'

'Oh, thank you, Frank, I shall value them so.' She looked at first one volume and then another. I shall put them in my own room; there's a little shelf put up there with nothing on it yet. 'James Lee's Wife,' she said, turning over the pages; 'it looks interesting,' and she began reading. It was so strange to hear the passionate words said without the least little tremour or inflection in her clear, cheerful voice:—

'Oh, love, love, no love! not so, indeed!

You were just weak earth, I know:

With much in you waste, with many a weed,

And plenty of passions run to seed,

But a little good grain too.'

He stared at her for a moment. 'That's me,' he said. 'Shut it up, here comes Charlie.'

Merreday looked in at Han's Place on his way back, he was in wild spirits, relieved at having got his visit to Charlton over, and delighted at what he had done there. He had satisfied his own conscience and made the little woman easy. Perhaps, take him altogether, he was at his best with Jean; but he was glad when he had got his best over for a while. Dinner was going on. Mrs. Ives had waited for her husband till nine, and at last sat down alone.

'Please, may I have some?' the demon asked merrily. 'I have dined once, but that does not matter. I have been to Charlton to see the Galtons, and am glad to get back.' The table was covered with flowers, Mrs. Ives was looking her best, the food was dainty. It was so different from the surroundings of a couple of hours ago—the uninviting table, the roast beef, no one should eat beef in the summer, he thought, Jean in her morning dress, her hair more tightly screwed up than ever, Ben looking like a smirking city clerk; Charlie, who had knocked out a front tooth and seemed bent on letting people know it, evidently ill, but excited at his prospects, Mr. Galton with a little shaky movement of the head which he had only lately acquired. And yet—and yet, in some odd way, with that spare little woman at Charlton whom he did not even love, Frank Merreday, of the twenty different lives, and all of them taken at a pace, felt a sense of home that existed nowhere else for him in the world. But it was a home in which he did not want to stay long; a restlessness and impatience depressed him when he was there, the knowledge that the joys and sorrows and ambitions of life were all beyond it made him impatient to get away, while yet something undefinable bound him to the home. He looked up at Mrs. Ives. 'What a comfort it is to come here again,' he sighed.

'Yes, isn't it?' she answered soothingly, and she fiddled with the salt-spoon at the corner of the table.

'I love you,' he said, and stopped and kissed her fingers.

'So does Percy; he adores me.'

'Damn Percy.'

'Indeed I won't, you shocking boy. There he comes.' She looked up with easy affection at Mr. Ives, and leisurely withdrew her hand from the corner. 'Sweet old darling, Frank is here and making love to me disgracefully. Come and protect your only wife.'

'I think you can manage to do that for yourself, my dear. If you had

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

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been the original Eve you would have worsted the serpent,' her husband said in his leisurely voice. 'How d'ye do, Merreday. I met Halstead just now.' He sat down very slowly. 'No soup or fish, is the entree cold? It's the first duty of an entree or a sweet at this time of year to get itself iced. What was I saying? Oh, I met Halstead looking radiant an hour ago. Upon my life I believe he's been up to something. I heard the other day that he was after that handsome Lambert girl. By the way, old Lambert, by all accounts, is very shaky; had a queer attack at his club the other day.'

'Something sent Merreday back very quickly to Eccleston square. As he let himself in with the latch-key Halstead came out of the smoking-room. 'Come in here,' he said 'I want to tell you something.'

Merreday followed him curiously. Halstead went up to the fireplace, looked for a match-box, struck a light, and put it to his pipe before he spoke.

'I—I'm engaged to Helen Lambert. I've grown fond of her lately.' He stopped, but Merreday was silent, as if he did not quite take it in. 'I didn't want to tell you before. I didn't know if she'd have me.'

Merreday looked at him for a moment blankly, then the radiant look came over his face, and he burst out joyfully, with genuine rejoicing—

'You are in luck; shake hands, old man; she's splendid! You are in luck.'

'Yes, I think I am. Have some soda water?'

'Splendid luck!'

'Thank you,' said Halstead, with a little smile.

'You are a cool beggar, though, upon my soul; as cool as the morning. I should be chanting on the housetop if I were going to marry a girl like that. I believe you'd take the day of judgment without turning a hair.'

An amused smile came into Halstead's eyes. 'Perhaps,' he said. Merreday looked at him critically for a moment.

'By Jove, though,' he exclaimed, 'you'll make a splendid couple. It will be like the marriage of the sun and moon, and the little stars shall be your children. When is it to be?'

'As soon as possible,' Halstead answered calmly; 'in a month probably. There's nothing to wait for.'

'I'll be your best man. The number of weddings I've seen through in Cairo!'

'You shall see mine through,' Halstead said with a dreamy look on his handsome face.

'I wonder,' said Merreday, as he walked up and down his own room an hour later, 'if he knows how to make love to that girl. I wouldn't mind betting that he barely kissed her, if he did at all.'

CHAPTER IV.

Mrs. Lambert was well content. Her step daughter's marriage was to take place on the 1st of July, and the day had nearly arrived. There were no exciting incidents in the engagement. Laurence Halstead was thoroughly in love with his pretty fiancée, though he didn't talk to her much; but he did everything else that was generous and lover-like. Perhaps as the day drew near his silence, which was that of an interested and thoughtful rather than a reserved man, gave way a little, and he always listened to her happy talk with an expression on his face that satisfied her. Love-making was a little out of his line, he never knew what to say to women, still less how to make tender speeches, and to this girl, for whom he cared with all his heart, it seemed unnecessary to protest overmuch, as though his love were a doubtful quantity that needed constant assurances to strengthen her confidence in it. He thought of everything that could give her happiness. Travel? She should go everywhere. He pictured to himself the delight of showing her all the places that as yet were but dreams to her. Music? They would have a couple of stalls twice a week when there was opera, and he had a little day dream of treating her to a box for the season later on, so that she might have the pleasure of inviting her friends. Books! Oh, yes. He fitted up a little room to be dedicated wholly to her in Eccleston Square, and was quite elated when he saw the compact shelves designed for it by a Girton girl, who had turned lady decorator. He put on them all that he thought would please her best, and a little smile came over his face as he took up the volumes of Herbert Spencer, and remembered Merreday's remark that she would read him in another year.

'Very well done,' said the demon, as he looked over the shelves. 'Poetry and fiction, a dash of the classics, a little biography, a spice of travel, a few mere reference-books ingeniously put into a corner, some philosophy, and a little unadulterated unbelief to leaven everything. Now, if I were making a library for myself or the woman of my heart, I should say the Bible and Shakespeare, Continental Bradshaw, Army and Navy Store list, and Whitaker's Almanac—quite enough for any man or woman who lives.'

'But then you are a scoffer at books, remember. I added the speculative philosophers to the library,' Halstead went on apologetically, 'because a woman likes to affect a little unbelief at some time or other. It never goes very deep, and it gives her an intellectual margin.'

'An intellectual excuse for going to the devil, and thinking it praiseworthy,' said Merreday, in his dogmatic manner.

'And then,' said Halstead, with a certain hesitation, 'I hope we shall discuss all manner of things.'

'Discuss all manner of things!' groaned Merreday to himself. 'Oh, you consolidated idiot. A woman would rather that the man she loved kissed her, and told her she was a darling—which I expect you never do—than discuss heaven and earth and the debatable land called purgatory with the greatest sage on earth.'

But Halstead knew his fiancée better than Merreday imagined. There

had been signs—unknown to herself, but clear enough to him—that she would not be satisfied without an intellectual side to her life, just as there had been signs—a flush in her eye, or a quick, eager word—that showed she would wake up by and by into a woman, of whom the girl, with her indefinable longings, was only a germ.

Meanwhile life was a very desirable thing to her. She was a little subdued perhaps, and her happiness had an element of reverence in it. She felt sometimes as if she were going to marry an archangel and live in a cathedral to the sound of church music; she knew this was absurd, but she rather liked the feeling and encouraged it. It had seemed quite presumptuous at first to call him Laurence, but she grew used to it, even ventured on Lal sometimes, and once when he brought her some moonstones set with brilliant she was so carried away with excitement that she put her arms up round his neck of her own accord and kissed his coat collar. Altogether she was thoroughly content; moreover, she knew that she was pleasing her step-mother and satisfying her father by marrying Lal: but had they suddenly turned against him, and had he been transformed to a crossing-sweeper, she would have taken him all the same.

'Oh, I am very happy,' she said to him one day; 'it is such a wonderful thing that you should want to marry me.' He looked down at her with his quiet smile.

'Now, I think it is remarkable that you should want to marry me.' She rubbed her cheek against the back of his hand by way of answer, and he thought it a very good one. Suddenly he asked with an amused expression in his eyes, 'Have you made up your mind yet where you will go for your honeymoon?'

'Oh! I don't care in the least if I only go with you.'

'You are not likely to go with anybody else,' and then they both laughed, and Lal grew quite talkative, and told her that he had been thinking of Paris and Lucerne or of the Mediterranean. They might rush down to Marcellus, it would be very hot there, but they could get a boat on to Genoa, and so to the lakes and on up to Monte Generoso.

'It would be lovely,' she sighed, 'but it is all new to me, so you must arrange it.'

'We'll leave that to Frank; he prides himself on fulfilling every possible duty of a best man, and he appears to take as much interest in our wedding as if it were his own.'

'Yes, doesn't he?' she answered. 'Last night he was miserable because they had not carried out his designs for the bridesmaid's bangles properly, and he has arranged everything for mother. It seems rather a pity that he should throw away so much energy, and not be married himself as well.'

(To be Continued.)

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 SOUND SLEEP
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 VITALITY
 STRONG NERVES
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M. Hammerly, a well-known business man of Hillsboro, Va., sends this testimony to the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla: "Several years ago, I hurt my leg, the injury leaving a sore which led to erysipelas. My sufferings were extreme, my leg, from the knee to the ankle, being a solid cone which I was to extend to other parts of the body. After trying various remedies, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, before I had finished the first bottle, I experienced great relief; the second bottle effected a complete cure."

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CHESS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 197.

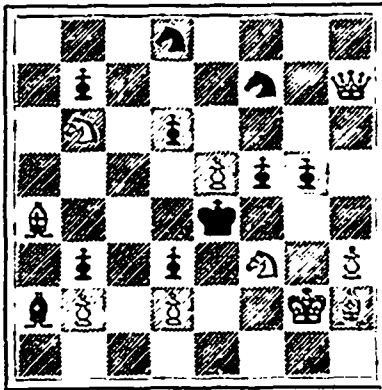
B-Kt2 etc

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 198.

B-R4

PROBLEM 202.

Black 10 pieces.

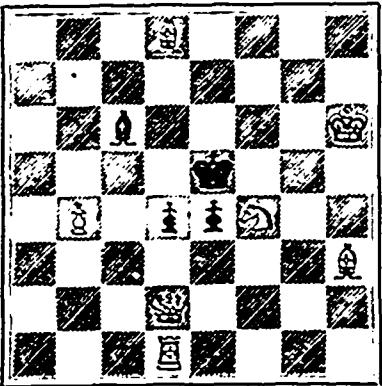


White 10 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM 201.

Black 4 pieces.



White 7 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME 182.

HISTORICAL CONTESTS.

Maelmordha's Revenge; or, the Battle of Clontarf.

In the early part of the year 1014 King Brian Boru was encamped at the tented plain of Kincora, on the North side of Dublin, with an army of 20,000 men. It was a time of festivity, banners proudly floated in the breeze, arms were laid aside, and throughout the land peace and contentment reigned. They wore the days of which Tom Moore has sung—

Blest for ever is she who relied
On Erin's honor and Erin's pride.

A beautiful maiden, adorned with jewels, and bearing a bright gold ring on her wand, could pass alone through the land, fearless of wrong, so well were the laws obeyed. But trouble arose, and all through a hasty word

said over a game of chess. At the Kincora entertainment was Maelmordha, who usurped the crown of Leinster in 999 by the assistance of the Danes. He had been intently watching the play of Prince Murrrough, son of Brian, and heir apparent to the throne of Erin, whose antagonist was one of his father's mightiest warriors. The moves made were as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| Prince Murrrough. | Warrior. |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2 P-KB4 | P tks P |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | P-KKt4 |
| 4 P-KR4 | P-Kt5 |
| 5 Kt-K5 | B-Kt2 |
| 6 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 7 B-B4 | P-Q4 |
| 8 P tks P | Castles |
| 9 B tks P | Kt tks P |
| 10 B tks Kt | Q tks B |
| 11 Castles | Kt-B3 |
| 12 Kt tks Kt | P tks Kt |
| 13 P-B3 | P-QB4 |
| 14 B tks P | F tks P |
| 15 Kt-R3 | Q-QB4 |
| 16 B-Kt3 | P tks P dis ch |
| 17 B-B2 | P tks P |
| 18 B tks Q | P tks R a Q |
| 19 Q tks Q | B tks Q |
| 20 B tks R | K tks B |
| 21 R tks B | P-Kt6 |
| 22 R-KBsq | B-Kt2 |
| 23 Kt-Kt5 | R-QBsq |
| 24 Kt tks P | R-B7 |
| 25 P-R3 | |

Here Maelmordha advised Murrrough's opponent to play R tks Pch, which would force mate in two more moves, whereupon Murrrough observed with a sneer, that if he had given as good advice at the battle of Glenmania the Danes would not have received so great an overthrow. To which Maelmordha replied, "my instructions next time shall lead them to victory," and Murrrough with contempt bade defiance. Maelmordha immediately set out for Leinster, where, the next day, he assembled his nobles, represented to them the insult he had received, and inflamed them to so great a degree that, as is well known, they renounced their allegiance to Brian, confederated with the Danes, and sent the monarch defiance. On Good Friday a formidable host assembled at Clontarf to give battle to the great Brian. The men of Leinster were led by Maelmordha, who was one of the first to fall in the conflict; the Danes of Dublin were commanded by Sitric, a son of Queen Gormala by her first marriage. Wales and Cornwall, the Orkneys and Scandinavia, sent their warriors to curb the pride of the Irish monarch. The number of the entire host was reckoned at 21,000 men. These were opposed by Brian's 20,000—the flower of Munster, both Dal-Issians and Eugeniens; the warriors of Connaught, under their King; Scots from Lennox; and a thousand men of Meath. Murrrough commanded the allied forces, and was the hero of the fight. Wielding a huge battle axe, he smote down Maelmordha, who was the cause of all the blood. By the same axe fell the Earl of Sigurd of the Orkneys, and many an other hardy Norseman; but a stab from a dying hand laid him low. At the head of his Dal-Issians he had previously turned the scale of battle by the utter rout of a thousand Norsemen clad in coats of mail—a chosen band in whom the foe had placed their strongest hopes. Of the Danes, besides their principal officers, fourteen thousand men were killed on the field

or driven into the sea and drowned. The loss sustained by the victors is not accurately known, but it was considerable, considering that it was, like the Homeric battles, a series of duels, or hand to hand conflicts. Those who escaped death fled, but at the close of the day, in the seclusion of his tent, while offering up a prayer for the victory, King Brian was slain by the

sea-king Brodar, who was instantly put to death by the royal guards. The concluding moves of the game, the prompting of which caused such deadly strife, are:—

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 26 K-Rsq | R tks Pch |
| 27 K-Ktsq | R-KR7ch |
| | R-R8 mate |
- Bristol Mercury.

MINING.

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

GREAT IRON AND STEEL COMBINE.—A late despatch from New York gives the following particulars in regard to the iron mine combine:—"John D. Rockefeller's attorney has put a finishing touch to the last preliminary agreement which makes an accomplished fact of the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron mines, a combination controlling nine-tenths of all the iron ore produced in the United States, with a cash capital of \$30,000,000 and a reserve of \$100,000,000 more in aggregate property. The statements are made on the authority of Leonidas Merrill, one of the Merrill brothers, who control the Mesaba range iron mines. Merrill came to this city more than three months ago to bring about the agreement by which the syndicate has sprung into existence. He, as well as his brother in Duluth, have created themselves trustees to represent one interest, while C. V. Wetmore and F. T. Gates, the private secretary of J. D. Rockefeller, represent the other."

From other sources we glean that ex-Secretary Whitney and several other millionaires are connected with the syndicate and that the Bessemer iron ores of Cuba are also included in the deal. It is intended by the promoters to monopolize the leading Bessemer iron ranges and to control the Bessemer steel manufacture of this continent.

Ex-Secretary Whitney's connection with the syndicate is significant, as it is possible that the combine have their eyes on the large Bessemer iron ore deposits of Nova Scotia and Canada. Whether this is the case or not the combine has evidently been effected to offset the probable placing of iron on the free list, as the leading promoter states that with the duty of seventy five cents per ton removed they could still sell their iron at a profit. The time has now arrived when the iron and coal of Nova Scotia may be properly developed, making this little Province by the sea a living hive of industry and wealth.

The Engineering and Mining Journal of New York, which has become noted for its successful and righteous war on trusts and combines, has this to say of 'the proposed Bessemer iron ore monopoly.' "The times are scarcely propitious, one might think, for the organization of great bubble 'trusts' or combinations having for their object the monopolizing of commodities. These trusts have indeed been a prominent cause of the financial panic through which we have just passed. Everyone knows the disastrous collapse of the inflated stocks of such 'trusts' or combinations as those for lead, whisky, cordage, breweries, electrical appliances, and the many disasters that have attended the efforts to make a close monopoly in the anthracite trade, and which has been illustrated in the pyrotechnical career of the Reading.

The great inciter to the formation of trusts is the remarkably successful career of the Standard Oil trust, which is now indeed one of the great money powers behind some of the later and less successful efforts at monopoly.

Not only had the Standard Oil Company very exceptional ability in control of its plans and policy, but the conditions of oil production and marketing were also favorable to monopoly. In iron ore the case is different. It is not possible to control all the iron ore mines, nor yet the railroads bringing the ores to market, though it might be to monopolize the steel works which use the bessemer metal.

Mr. Merritt, one the leaders in the scheme, is reported to have repeated the old story of 'the substantial savings to be attained by the combination,' but he figures out a profit of \$2.95 per ton on ore that he counts will be sold at \$4.50 per ton in Cleveland, as against about \$3.75 this year, when every department of the ore trade has been unprofitable. Some of the railroads, it is true, charge extortionate rates of freight, but if the combination should figure down freights and royalties, which are also extravagant, to reasonable rates, the cost might be brought down to about the following figures:

Mining.....	\$1.30 to \$1.15
Royalties50 " .25
Freights, rail and water	1.50 " 1.20
Insurance, commission, etc.....	.15 " .15

\$3.15 to \$2.75

But besides the well-known fact that these great monopolies never work as cheaply as private operators: there is little probability of getting either of these items down to these figures.

Mr. Merritt is reported to have said further that: "The trustees have figured out a profit of \$2.95 per ton. The trust could defy any corporation, domestic or foreign, because even if the tariff of 75 cents per ton should be removed, it could easily compete with foreign miners.

The trust, if it chose, might lower prices to such a level as to prostrate all the other iron mines in the country. There was no such intention, but

on the other hand, the trust would proceed in the hope that prices might be maintained at \$4.50, thus enabling all miners to carry on their business at a profit.

It is always well to have on record the exuberant opinions and plans of these promoters; the probability is that the ore business in the future will be doing extremely well, as an average over a series of years, when it notes the mineowner 30 cents a ton. The scheme as at present outlined looks more like making profits by exploiting the stock than the ore markets.

The combination can never control any large proportion of the mines. The 'woods are full of them' in Minnesota and Michigan, to say nothing of New York, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, etc. It is true that only some of the mines yield bessemer ore, but the basic process, using non-bessemer ores, is competing very closely with the bessemer product in the market. Canada, Cuba, Central and South America contain abundant supplies of high grade bessemer ores that are not and will not be controlled by this Standard Ore Combination. Moreover, the prices named as the purchase prices of the mines (as quoted in our mining news columns and the press despatches) are so extravagant that the end of this stock deal must be perfectly apparent to all who have witnessed the recent pricking of similar bubbles. No doubt one effect of this consolidation will be the greater certainty of the removal of the duty on iron ore—and in this its promoters may unwittingly and unwillingly reduce the cost of bessemer iron in the East and South. The plan as published bears none of the familiar earmarks of the cunning hand that has built up the great Standard Oil Trust.

C. OCHILTREE-MACDONALD AND THE *Herald*.—We regret exceedingly that the *Herald* in its attack on Mr. C. Ochiltree-Macdonald did not confine itself to the real point at issue, i. e., his rather misleading statement in the *Shareholder* article of the facts in connection with the increased royalty dispute between the Fielding Government and the mine owners. On this point there is room for criticism, and Mr. Macdonald had evidently not studied the facts with the same care he has given to the Dominion Coal Company and the coal resources of this and other countries. Mr. Macdonald, as his articles attest, is no romancer in dealing with trade issues, as by education and training he is exceptionally well fitted to lay before the world the facts in connection with our magnificent coal resources. He is doing a grand work for the Province and deserves universal commendation, not sneering unjust criticism. On his arrival in this Province to study our coal mines he left no stone unturned that would aid him in arriving at the truth, even working in the collieries as a miner and posting himself on all the details of management. Thus fortified his articles in the metropolitan press of England, in the *Shareholder* and *The Critic* have been unassailable, being backed at every point by statistics, and bearing the impress of truth and pains-taking research in every line. From the start the *Herald* has been illogical and wrong in its attacks on the Whitney Syndicate and the Dominion Coal Company. It has been running amuck with every one favoring that enterprise and Mr. Macdonald has not escaped its blind unreasoning attack. Some day it will come to its senses and be heartily ashamed of its attitude.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS OF MINES.—Some years back *The Critic* advocated the appointment of deputy commissioners of mines in each county in the province and the arguments *pro* and *con* were carried on for some time but resulted in no change from the old order of things. A Spring Hill exchange now editorially revives the question and advances the following arguments in favor of a change:—

"As it appears from our rural retreat, there should be an officer in every county town that would be able to give miners the information they require in reference to mining matters, and to grant leases or prospecting licenses when applied for. Why should people have to travel from the remotest parts of the province to the city of Halifax for that purpose, unless for the especial advantage of that city, and the railways, steamboats and stage lines leading to it? There are agents of the crown land department in every county, and they are a great saving of time and expense to people who wish to take up land. A much greater saving and more convenience would result through having an agent of the mines department in every county. Then there would be the advantage to people of limited means, that if they located any minerals of value, they could more easily get people of means in their own county interested, and thus avoid the risk of losing the advantage of their discovery."

These are substantially the same arguments advanced by the *Critic* at the time, but they were met by the contention that there was not enough business to warrant the expense, that deputy commissioners might be open to local influences, that confusion and mistakes would result, that in fact the system had been tried and found defective in practice. There is now one local commissioner, Mr. Pye, in Sherbrooke, but as properties in Guysboro County may be taken up at Halifax some nice questions may some day arise as to the real ownership of properties covered simultaneously by different parties in each office. Comparing the advantages with the disadvantages of the proposed change we think the latter will be found to predominate, but a great future increase in the mining business may warrant the appointment of a number of deputy commissioners.

RENFREW.—The Renfrew-gold district was a noted producer of the precious metal, and in its palmy days a large village sprang into existence inhabited mainly by miners and their families, the former finding profitable employment in the mines. The leads were large and many very rich, and such mines as the 'Empress,' the 'Froes claims' and others became noted for their large yields of gold. For the past two years little has been heard from it, but lately Mr. D. A. McDonald (Chummy) has cut a new and rich lead

and will open up the property in good shape. We saw some of the quartz taken from the lead, and it is equal to any that we have seen of late, being well sprinkled with coarse gold. The new find is evidently a most important one and likely to again bring the district to the front.

DOMINION REDUCTION COMPANY.—The Dominion Reduction Company of Boston have purchased the patent rights for the Dominion of Canada of the Wiswell Electric Chlorination Process, (a trial test of which at Howell's was reported in a former issue of *The Critic*) and will soon have an agent and office in Halifax. The company at its last meeting gave a party the right to construct a mill which is now being manufactured by the Windsor Foundry & Machine Co. at Windsor. The Boston address of the company is 1682 Washington St.

THE MINING SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The September quarterly meeting of the above society will be held at Halifax on Friday, the 28th of September next, when the following papers will be read:—Chas. Fergie, M. E., Manager of the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, on "Effect of lightning discharge at the Scott Pit." W. R. Thomas, M. E., manager Nova Scotia Gold Mines, Ltd, on "Notes on Practical Mining applicable to some gold mining districts in Nova Scotia." J. E. Hardman, M. E., manager West Waverley and Oldham Gold Coy's, on "Government aid to the Mining Industry—A Suggestion."

The General Mining Association of Quebec has been invited to attend and a committee have planned the following excursions for Friday the 29th: 1. On the Halifax Harbor and vicinity. 2. The Montague gold mines. 3. The Waverley gold mines. A dinner will be given at the Halifax Hotel on Friday evening, and the reading of the papers on Friday may be postponed to allow members to go on the excursions.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY.—The resignation by Henry M. Whitney of the Presidency of the West End Street Railway of Boston to give him more time to devote to the Dominion Coal Company and his steamship line, is a pretty good guarantee that coal mining operations in Cape Breton will be conducted on a very extensive scale. That Mr. Whitney is a power in the financial and commercial world is attested by the fact that his resignation of the presidency was followed by a decline in the price of shares in the West End Street Railway Company, while Dominion Coal Company shares became very firm, and advanced from 15 to 15½ per cent. Enterprising capitalists of Mr. Whitney's stamp are what we need to develop our great natural resources, and the happiest sign of the times is his determination to devote his time to the Dominion Coal Company.

QUEENS COUNTY.

"Gold mines are queer things," said a miner to the editor recently. "To-day they are rushing ahead and everything looks lovely, but all at once there is something the matter, and the mine is shut down; but very often in my long experience it shuts down mostly because some fellow has to be froze out."

There are a large number of valuable gold mines in Queens. All have magnificent mills, plant and machinery, but to-day some are as silent as a graveyard, and why that is so it would be extra hard to tell. But gold mines elsewhere in the Province, that have been shut down for a long number of years, have lately been re-opened, and are now returning glittering dividends, and so it may be with our mines. The *Gold Hunter* man, from what he sees occasionally, don't believe there is anything the matter with our mines.

Learning that the gold mine at North Brookfield had started up, in company with Mr. N. F. Douglas, we visited the camp this week. We found John Thornham in charge, and with several men, were putting things to rights in the mill, which has not been running for a number of years.

On enquiry we were informed that Mr. John McGuire, the former manager of this mine, with ample capital at his disposal, was about to commence operations again. The tailings or pulp, which cover half an acre, and seven feet deep, are to be taken into the mill, and put through a process with vats and chemicals. On the third floor will be the first receiving vat, on the second another, and on the first floor will be located the process where the gold, which is supposed to have been lost in the mill, will be redeemed in large quantities. The necessary machinery, costing about \$900, is now on the ground.

While this is going on, a large force pump will take the water out of the old shafts, and prospecting will be done on several leads. This property is a well known gold producer, and we hope the new proprietors will strike it rich.

We understand that Mr. McGuire has also made arrangements to commence work on the Nelson areas at Mo'ega, and that the Minneapolis mill, which has not been running for a number of years, will obtain new life.

We learn that capitalists are shortly expected to look over the other valuable mine at North Brookfield, where there is at present a twenty stamp mill standing ready to grind the rich quartz known to be in that vicinity.—*Gold Hunter*.

DIAMONDS FOUND IN MAINE.—*Oxford, Me., Sept 6*—Philip Wentworth, mineralogist of Hiram, reports that while prospecting for gems recently, he discovered a large diamond. It is estimated to be worth several thousand dollars, but its true value cannot be ascertained until it is cut.

Mr. Henry Theakston, Secretary Y. M. C. A., Halifax, says: "I have used *Pattner's Emulsion* for simple and obstinate cough and general debility. In every case it has given the utmost satisfaction. I recommend it as a family medicine."

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summer complaints so promptly, quiets the pain so effectually and allays irritation so successfully as this unrivalled prescription of Dr. Fowler. If you are going to travel this

Summer

be sure and take a bottle with you. It overcomes safely and quickly the distressing summer complaint so often caused by change of air and water, and is also a specific against sea-sickness, and all bowel

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MINING.

THE CRISIS IN SILVER AND THE PRODUCTION OF LEAD.

The price of silver has now declined to about 70 cents per ounce, and a further depreciation is anticipated upon the repeal of the Sherman Act which seems assured. The effect of this has been to close most of the mines in several States, especially Idaho, Colorado and Utah, which are the ones most directly affected. California and South Dakota are gold mining States, with only a small interest in silver mining; Montana and Arizona have a great copper mining industry, which is independent of the price of silver, although their copper ores are argentiferous; in Nevada the Comstock has been the only mining district of importance, for many years; its ores have 40 per cent. of their value in gold, and we are informed that they will continue to be worked, a reduction in wages and other expenses having been effected; but in Idaho, Utah and Colorado everything hangs on silver, which has been the metal of paramount importance in their mining industry. These States are the chief producers of lead, with which the silver is for the most part associated, but under present conditions the ores cannot be worked profitably for lead alone.

It seems on the face of things that the closing down of the mines in these States, especially those of Coeur d'Alene in Idaho, the Bingham district in Utah, and Leadville in Colorado, must have a serious effect upon the production, and consequently the price of lead in the United States. How important this may be is shown by the statistics for 1892 in the volume of "The Mineral Industry" for that year. The total output of domestic lead in 1892 is reported as 178,892 short tons (of 2,000 lbs.) of which 61,500 tons came from Colorado, 30,000 tons from Utah, and 36,500 tons from Idaho and Montana. The production of Idaho and Montana was not divided, but the former State should be credited with the major portion. In addition to the domestic production 39,608 tons of lead in ore and bullion were brought into the United States from Mexico, all of which came from argentiferous ores. The total production of lead from non-argentiferous ores in the United States in 1892 amounted to 37,000 tons only, or less than 21 per cent. of the total production of our mines and 13 per cent. of that of the smelting works, the latter including the Mexican ore reduced and bullion refined in bond and exported. If the mines of the silver States remain idle, therefore, it is apparent that there will be a great deficiency in the output of lead in this country within a very few months. The London and other European markets will be influenced in the same manner, since much of the foreign lead, especially the Australian and Mexican, which reaches them is also reduced from argentiferous ores, and the mines in those countries are affected similarly to those in the Rocky Mountains; more so of course in Australia than in Mexico, where the decline in the price of silver has for a time at least lessened the cost of production, that country being on a silver basis already. We are informed that the great Broken Hill mine, the largest single producer of lead in the world, has already closed down, although there are probably some ulterior motives in this action, as we have shown previously that it can be operated at a profit with silver at 50 cents per ounce.

Notwithstanding this prospect, the price of lead has remained at the low level which has been ruling for a number of months, and which is far below the average price of 1872 or any year since 1878. This is due undoubtedly to two reasons, the first being that smelters are engaged in working up their stocks, so that no scarcity has been felt as yet in the markets; and the second, the dangerous financial condition of the country, whereby stocks have been forced to a sale and consumers fear to make purchases, as is shown also in the low prices of zinc and copper and the stagnation in those metals.

With the repeal of the Sherman Act, however, a different condition of affairs may be expected. The present trouble is undoubtedly due in great measure to apprehension solely. With the removal of this feeling of fear and uncertainty business will begin to improve—slowly, perhaps, but surely, the recovery being hastened by our magnificent crops, the prospect of large exports to Europe, where there has been a serious failure of the harvest, and the certainty of high prices for them. The importation of gold, which is already beginning on a large scale, even in the present state of things, seems to bear out this optimistic view.

When this improvement in business comes the price of lead is bound to rise, and we shall not be surprised to see it attain a higher figure than for many years. It may go so high that the silver-lead ores of the Coeur d'Alene and other districts will be in demand for their lead regardless of their silver. The Coeur d'Alene ore is shipped as concentrates, which carry as a rule about 60 per cent. lead and 30 ounces silver per ton, five or six tons of crude ore being reduced to one ton of concentrates. It occurs in large veins, which can be worked economically, not much pumping being necessary and water-power abundant. According to the official report of the Helena & Frisco Mining Company for 1881 its ore was mined at a cost of \$2 45 1/2 per ton, and dressed for 45 6 cents per ton, figures which show how cheaply the work can be done even with labor, which is the largest single item of expense, ruling at \$3.50 per day (this report having been made before the wages of shovelers and trammers were reduced to \$3).

The present crisis in silver is felt keenly in the Rocky Mountains and will continue to be so felt for many months, but the mining industry of those States is not going to be stopped forever. Many men will continue to be employed in those silver mines which can be operated profitably at a lower price for the metal than now rules; many will be absorbed in gold mining.

LOOKED LIKE A SKELETON.

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

SUMBUL BITTERS.

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Kidney Regulator
and MORNING
TONIC. TRY IT.

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working the lodes which offer only a small return and have been neglected hitherto for that reason, and, finally, many of the silver-lead mines will be reopened as lead mines alone, and worked profitably for their lead contents without respect to the price of silver, the latter being regarded as a by-product, as in the case of the argentiferous copper ores of Montana. The readjustment of the wages of labor in those regions, which have long been out of proportion to the cost of living, and which is certain to come about, will help to make this possible. Then will operations in the Rocky Mountains be re-established on a sounder business basis than heretofore, and the fever of the industry which has led to the making of so many great fortunes and the loss of so many more will have been allayed.—*The Engineering and Mining Journal.*

THE ROESSLER-EDELMANN PROCESS OF DESILVERIZING LEAD WITH ALUMINUM AND ZINC.

In the process for desilverizing lead by spelter there is obtained desilverized lead with about 0.6 per cent. of zinc on the one part and a mixture of lead with zinc and silver intermixed with oxides of zinc and lead, the so-called zinc-scum, on the other. By smelting this scum only a part of the lead is removed, while a great deal of it remains in the zinc-scum with the oxides of zinc and lead, whence it cannot be removed by liqation even at red-heat. The oxides prevent the metallic particles from collecting out of the mass; a complete separation of lead from the zinc-silver alloy is therefore not obtainable. For working up this oxidized product containing zinc-silver with some lead, the "rich-scum" distillation has been used at most refining works. The result is a concentrated silver-lead for cupellation. The litharge produced must be reduced and the refined lead returned anew to the desilverizing process.

The old process, therefore, comprises the following operations: 1. Softening of the base bullion; 2. Desilverizing the lead by a repeated addition of spelter and cooling the lead in the kettle from two to six times. The number of these operations depends on the contents of silver and of some impurities remaining in the lead; 3. Liqation of the zinc-scum; 4. Distillation of the concentrated zinc-scum; 5. Cupellation of silver-lead; 6. Reviving the litharge and other products of cupellation; 7. Desilverizing the lead obtained by the reviving process.

The new Roessler-Edelmann process being based upon the use of an alloy of zinc and aluminum for the desilverization of lead offrs, it is claimed, considerable advantages over the old process with ordinary zinc. The quantity of aluminum required does not exceed 0.5 per cent. of the spelter applied. This alloy is very little disposed to oxidation and retains its bright metallic surface even at red-heat. The lead treated with such an alloy of aluminum-zinc remains likewise nearly completely bright on the surface. Lead rich in silver requires, of course, more spelter than poor; the quantity of silver which dissolves in the lead rises with the temperature of the latter. Hitherto the temperature of the lead had to be kept as low as possible in order to restrict losses by oxidation. As the addition of the aluminum alloy nearly prevents oxidation the temperature may be raised as far as required without harm. We are, therefore, able to saturate the silver-lead at one operation with the quantity required for extraction of the total contents in silver, separating the alloy of silver and zinc with some lead upon subsequent cooling of the kettle.

While hitherto for the desilverization of lead with 5 per cent. or 1 per cent. of silver four to six additions of spelter were required, such lead can be desilverized at one operation down to 0.0004 per cent. of silver. This means a saving of labor of about 50 per cent. on one hand and an increase of capacity of the plant of 50 per cent. on the other. No modification of the ordinary plant is required for the process. The main advantage, however, is neither the saving of labor nor the increase of capacity of the plant, but the fact that the greatest part of the silver is collected in an alloy instead of in a mixture of oxides, from which it can be extracted only with considerable losses. The alloy of zinc-silver with lead, obtained by desilverizing silver-lead with aluminum-zinc alloy, is free of oxides, and therefore it can easily be delivered from a surplus of lead by liqation, by which operation an alloy is obtained containing about 20 to 40 per cent. silver, 3 to 4 per cent. lead; 1.5 to 2 per cent. copper, and 76.5 to 84 per cent. zinc, with small quantities of Al, Fe, As, Sb, and separating as a homogeneous and liquid mass from the lead, which latter is to be returned to the process.

This alloy is ladled at once into molds and thus cast into anode-plates for electrolysis. The electrolytic-zinc is very pure; it consists of an average of 0.0099 per cent. Fe; 0.0114 per cent. Cu; 0.0341 per cent. Pb; traces of Ag, As and Sb; 99.9446 per cent. Zn. This exceedingly pure metal commands, of course, a price much superior to that of ordinary spelter. The costs of the electrolysis are nearly covered by the higher value of the electrolytic-zinc. The remainder of the anodes forms a slime rich in silver; it consists on an average of 80 to 74 per cent. Ag; 12 to 10 per cent. Pb; 1.5 to 5 per cent. Cu; 0.2 to 0.5 per cent. Zn, with impurities of some As, Sb and Fe. It is melted to fine silver.

From the description above it is evident that the cupellation is not needed. In place of it a short fusing process on the test of the silver-slimes is substituted. As hardly any litharge and hearth is to be treated in the smelting furnaces, the losses of metal unavoidable there are prevented. The quantity of lead to be desilverized is reduced, and a large product of lead obtained at the first operation.

HOW CAN I GET RID

Of my tormenting corns: get rid of them without pain; get rid of them quickly and effectually, without possibility of return? The answer is, use Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Cure, the great corn cure. Always sure, safe, and painless. Putnam's Extractor. Use it and no other. Frauds are in the market. Don't run the risk of ruining your feet with such caustic applications.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

GAME 232—"SUTER."

Played recently between S Granville (black) and W. Forsyth (white) in the latter's practice for his championship match with E Kelly.

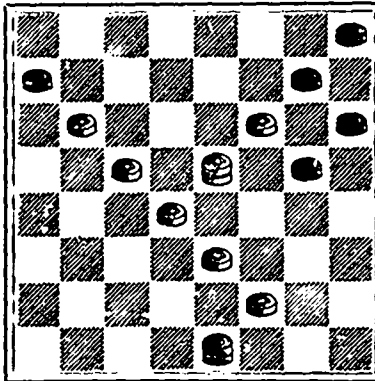
11-15	9-18	11-15	15-8
23 19	31 26	9 6	19 15
9-14	6-10	30-26	3-8
22 17	26 23	6 2	24 19
6-9	10-14	26-23	6-2
17 13	13 9	10 6	15 10
2-6	11-15	1-10	8-11
25 22	23 19	2 7	10 7
8-11	8-11	23-19	2-6
29 25	19 10	7 14	7 3
4-8	18-22	19-16	6-10
26 23	25 18	24 20	3 8
14-18	14-23	16-11	11-15
23 14	27 18	14 10	19 16
10-26	5-23	15-19	12-19
19 10	21 17	32 27	8 11
7-14	23-26	19-24	
30 23	17 14	28 19	drawn.
14-18	26-30	11-15	
23 14	14 9	27 24	

Black thought to win here, but, not being equal to the occasion, the result was a draw.

PROBLEM 349.

By J. Spence.

Black mon 4, 5, 8, 12, 16, king 31.



White mon 9, 11, 14, 18, 23, 27, kg. 15. White to play and win. Silvers may find the stroke simple and pleasing, but to win after it will prove more difficult, we think.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

M. L., Clyde Bank.—Your letter received. Will probably answer from Toronto.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 347.—We have received no solutions to this problem as yet, and, as we regard it as a very fine one and well worthy the study of checkerists, we withhold the reply for the present. In the meanwhile we invite all who are interested in the game of draughts to consider it and to send us their conclusions. As the conditions of the game are open, viz: black to move. What result? Some answer is possible, and we shall be most pleased if our friends will show their interest by sending us their ways of working it out. Even if they prove faulty, the knowledge of the game and the experience that will be gained should amply repay the student of checkers.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The match at Toronto between Messrs. Forsyth and Kelly (30 games, wins and draws to count,) for the checker championship of Canada and

a trophy presented by the Toronto Draughts Club was to commence on Monday last, and we presume that it did, but at this writing we are without direct information. We hope before going to press to receive despatches showing the opening and progress of the match. In future issues we purpose publishing some of the more interesting games that are played and of the situations reached.

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CITY CHIMES.

YACHTING IN HALIFAX.—There is no more exhilarating delightful pastime than yachting, and no part of the world offers greater facilities for the sport than Nova Scotia. The whole peninsula is indented with arms of the sea, and yachting voyages around the coast and into the Bras d'Or lakes are yearly becoming more popular. Halifax offers unsurpassed courses to the yachtsman, and these are becoming more and more appreciated. To-day the city can boast of a number of fast yachts, and a large percentage of its citizens take a keen interest in the sport. It is true that for a time interest in yachting seemed on the wane, but a number of enthusiastic yachtsmen took the matter in hand and put new life into the Nova Scotia Yacht Club. Their delightfully situated and handsome club has become a fashionable centre, and there are gathered on racing days a large assemblage of leading society people who, while enjoying the unbounded hospitality of the club, are enabled to watch the races, comfortably seated on the roomy verandas. On Saturday last there was an unusually large and brilliant company assembled to watch the R. N. S. Yacht Squadron race for the Lansdowne cup and other prizes, unfinished on August 5th, on account of light winds, and they had the pleasure of witnessing the most exciting contest of the season. The race was over No. 2 course and was promptly started at 2 p.m. The starters were the *Youla*, *Lenore*, *Valkyrie* and *Meda*, and the race was taken by the *Lenore*, which crossed the line 52 seconds ahead of the *Youla*. As she was to allow the latter 50 seconds time allowance she won the race by two seconds. The *Valkyrie* was fifteen minutes behind the leader, and *Meda* about the same behind the *Valkyrie*. The course sailed is between 17 and 18 miles, and the *Lenore's* time was two hours and twenty-seven minutes, pronounced the fastest time ever made over the course by yachts the size of *Youla* and *Lenore*. To-morrow, the last race of the season takes place for a cup presented by ex-Commodore Edwards, and open only to yachts of special class.

THE SHAKESPERIAN RECITALS.—Lovers of Shakespeare are having a real treat this week in the Shakespearean recitals of Mr. E. C. Abbott, the first of which was given at Orpheus Hall on Monday evening, the second on last evening, the final recital of the course to be given this evening. The intelligent audience assembled on Monday evening attested the fact that in Halifax there are many lovers of Shakespeare, and they were rewarded by hearing a really excellent recital, the play chosen being "Hamlet," which Mr. Abbott interpreted in masterly style. On last evening the play given was "As You Like It" and "Julius Cæsar" will be given this evening. Recitals of such pronounced merit have rarely been given in Halifax, and those who missed the first two performances should be on hand to-night.

SHOOTING AT BEDFORD RANGE.—Work and play are well combined in the target practice of the volunteers at Bedford Range. There are numerous prizes to be competed for, which helps to stimulate an enthusiasm for precision in rifle shooting, a most necessary part of the volunteers' education, and to this is added the healthy rivalry between the members of the different regiments and companies to make the highest scores. It is splendid training for our defenders in times of war, and should be encouraged in every way. To many a hard-worked clerk and mechanic it is the only outing of the season, and the real pleasure that beams on the faces of our soldier boys as they hurry rifle in hand to the station to take the Bedford train is delightful to witness. When the band competes there is the added stimulus of martial music, and the range at Bedford is thronged with visitors. To the old veterans with nerves of iron these on-lookers make little difference, but to the novice in the use of the rifle they cause many a heart tremor, and many a shot fails to find the target. But *experientia docet*, and the novice of to-day soon blossoms out into a future prize winner. At present the shooting is at its height, and the afternoon suburban train fairly overflows with volunteers on their way to the range.

LAWN TENNIS MATCHES.—The delightfully cool weather of the past week must have been doubly appreciated by the numerous competitors in the lawn tennis matches now being played. On Friday last the Garrison Lawn Tennis Tournament was brought to an exciting conclusion when Major and Mrs. Maycock tied for first place with Capt. Alexander and Mrs. Ho.e. The tournament which lasted for two days was largely attended by the cream of our four hundred, as all events in which the military are interested are sure to be, and was the first time of the introduction of the American system, in which each pair of players plays every other pair. The Wanderers lawn tennis matches have been hotly contested and have been very successful. W. B. Ferris won the singles in a most creditable manner, and he had a very able competitor in A. M. Besse, who was second in the totals, and bids fair, with a little more practice, to become a champion player. Almon and Johnson and Hole and Burns played off the final of the doubles on Thursday.

WEDDING BELLS.—In spite of the hard times the matrimonial market shows no signs of weakening, and the merry wedding bells peal out with undiminished vigor. Throughout the Province the local papers announce numerous weddings, proving that the fair daughters of Acadia are in demand as help-mates, and no wonder, for where else can be found so much loveliness combined with education and sound common sense. I note, however, that one Halifaxian has strayed from the fold and taken unto himself an American wife. I refer to W. Marshal Black, who was married on Sept. 6th last, at Nantucket, Mass., to Miss E. Louise L. Dridge. In Halifax on Tuesday morning at the North Baptist church there was quite an interesting event in the marriage of J. Frank Colwell, of the firm of Colwell Bros., to Miss Bertha Wiswell, daughter of George Wiswell, contractor of this city.

COMING EVENTS.—On Monday evening at Orpheus Hall Bernard Walthor, who is pronounced a most accomplished violinist, with his wife, Mrs. Walthor, and his brother, Carl Walthor, will give a concert, in which they will be assisted by Mrs. Bor and Mrs. Mellor. Mrs. Walthor has a charming soprano voice, and her husband comes with high recommendations from the English press, so that the musical loving public may expect an unusually pleasant concert.

On the same evening the Swedish Quartette in national costume will appear at the Academy of Music, in aid of the Oddfellows' building fund. They will be assisted by Miss Bordon, the dramatic reader. The Quartette have won golden opinions wherever they have appeared, and as the occasion is a most worthy one they should be greeted with a bumper house. The concert is under distinguished patronage.

On September 20th Rufus Somerby will open at the Exhibition Rink for a ten days' engagement, his main attraction being Professor Gleason, the horse-trainer.

To-morrow the annual handicap quoit competition comes off. There are a large number of entries, including the veteran players J. R. Henderson and C. H. Potts, and a close and exciting contest is probable.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE OVER.—Much to the regret of school-boys, and I opine of teacher also, the holiday season has come to an end, and hard work is again the order of the day. In the musical line I note the return to the city of Prof. Porter, of the conservatory of music, accompanied by Professor Wolf, the new violinist, who is to supply the place vacated by that master of his instrument, Herr Klingensfeld. Mr. and Mrs. Doering have also returned from their trip home to Germany and are now receiving pupils. Miss Minnie Doyle will continue to teach in this institution. The new violinist, Herr Fritz Schultz, and the new tenor singer, Herr Carl Doering, are expected from Germany shortly.

THE DANCE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—The leading society event of the week was the dance at Government House, on Tuesday night. It was of course a brilliant affair, some 400 guests being invited, and dancing being kept up to a late hour to the music of the King's Own band.

WITH A PULL ALL TOGETHER.—The tug-of-war tournament held at the Exhibition Rink on Monday night, under the auspices of the Union Engine Company, attracted an audience of nearly 1000 and was a perfect success. The first pull was between the Dartmouth and Richmond teams and was won by Dartmouth. The next pull between the Independents and Eastern Passage teams was won very easily by the Passage team. The Truckmen and the Richmond team then grasped the rope, and after an exciting contest the Truckmen were defeated. The Truckmen then overcame the Faugh au Ballaghs, and the Eastern Passage won the Dartmouth team. The final between the Truckmen and Richmond teams was won by Richmond, and the Eastern Passage and Truckmen's final was won by the Truckmen, but a protest was entered on account of the Truckmen having changed a man between the pulls, and the referee awarded the prize to the Eastern Passage team.

AFTER BREAKFAST

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