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A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is no bed of roses, that of the English Conservatives, holding power through their alliance with the Liberal-Unionists. It must have afforded huge amusement to Mr. Gladstone and his followers to hear Mr. Courtney, himself a leader among the Liberal Unionists, declare the other day that the Conservatives were only kept progressing in a career of usefulness to the Empire by the incessant prodding of the Liberal-Unionist party. The Conservatives are taking Mr Courtney's remarks with a very bad grace, and it would almost seem as if the connection between these unequally-yoked allies might come, ere long, to an abrupt conclusion.

Archdeacon Farrar's difficulty with his publishers, Messrs. Cassell, is attracting much attention on both sides of the Atlantic. The Archdeacon complains, not of any breach of contract, not that they have not been just and paid all they agreed to, but they have not been generous. A great deal has been said on both sides and nearly every opinion respecting the relations between author and publisher has been ventilated. The beginning of it was when the Archdeacon, in his recent address on the ethics of commerce, made some reflections on the honesty of his publishers, and the Messrs. Cassell in consequence wrote to the *Times* disclosing the amount they had paid the Archdeacon for his well-known "Life of Christ." This was regarded as a grave breach of trust—a thing they had no right to do, and at the same time they threw no light on their own profits out of the transaction, which is what the Society of Authors and the public would like to investigate. It appears to us that if publishers pay an author the sum of money agreed upon, take the risk of publication, and fulfil all their part of the bargain, an author has no right to complain if the publishers make a good thing out of it. It sometimes happens that publishers lose heavily in bringing out a book, but in a case like that who ever heard of the author settling the bills? Even if the heart were willing the means are not usually forthcoming, and the poor author is apt to think the loss of his work quite enough without anything more. The question of meum and teum as between authors and publishers is a difficult one to settle. It certainly seems hard if a book turns out a very great success, and the publishers make five thousand instead of five hundred dollars upon it, that the author should not be able to participate in the benefit; but on the other hand it may be considered that the prestige gained thereby will tell upon the price of his future work and that he will be the gainer to that extent. Publishers as well as authors have to live, and it is hard to say whether the surplus earnings should be divided or belong strictly to the first party. In its legal aspect they certainly do, just as in the case of a loss the publishers would have to meet it.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. Sir Henry Tyler, in reviewing the position of the Grand Trunk Railway at the annual meeting in London on Friday last, ridiculed the idea that the McKinley Tariff would interfere with the Company's prospects, inasmuch as Canada's surplus of eggs, barley and other natural products, which have heretofore gone to the United States, will in future be sent to England, necessitating a longer haul over the Company's line.

The Canadian *Militia Gazette* of the 30th., ult., contains the following announcement of interest to Nova Scotians:—"We are authorized to state that in the selection of a commander for next year's Bisley's team, preference will be given to a Nova Scotian, in recognition of the claim of the riflemen of that Province upon the honor. A couple of weeks ago we expressed a hope that were a candidate put forward from the Maritime Provinces, those already mentioned from Ontario and Quebec would gracefully retire in his favor, and we are glad to hear that these in authority in the Association have, by making this early announcement, taken the best step to prevent the appointment of any other than a Nova Scotian being urged."

The young women of our country who enjoy the inestimable blessing of good homes and kind friends may well feel thankful for them, for they may depend upon it there is no place in the world where they can be so happy. Visions of going to the States to find work may float through the minds of many and in some take shape, and the result is that a certain number of exodians depart from home yearly. This is all very well for young women of fine abilities who depart with a certainty of entering a good situation in what is to them a land of promise, but it is sadly different for the mediocre workers, the ones who are destined by nature to take a middle or low place in the throng of struggling bread winners. To have this borne in upon one, Mrs. Katherine Pearson Woods' article, "Queens of the Shop, the Workroom and the Tenement," in the current number of the *Cosmopolitan* magazine should be read. In this powerfully written article Mrs. Woods treats of many of the ghastly wrongs done to women workers in New York, and her statements are made from a personal knowledge of the facts. She tells us of the pitifully low wages earned by doing a day's work of from twelve to eighteen hours. One woman, of whom she speaks, said she could make six dollars a week at cloak making if she was kept busy all the time and no delays occurred, and this is by no means the minimum. The great cause of all the "sweating" system is the competition of reformatory work, which is done at so low a contract that business houses cannot compete, and consequently the workers have to suffer. Thus the reformatories undo at one end what they are trying to accomplish at the other—for what is more likely to happen, than that women who cannot make an honest living, because of reformatory competition, will turn to vice to get the means to live? "Is it possible," says Mrs. Woods, "to live pure, upright lives under such conditions? Thank God! it is possible, as is attested by the thousands who maintain their integrity in spite of all hindrance; but it is more than hard. It has been well said that while men's wages cannot fall below the starvation line women's can, since the paths of shame are always open to her. This is a terrible factor in our political economy." The difficulty of obtaining wages due from employers has been very great, but "The Working Women's Protective Union," which has been in operation for twenty-seven years, has been instrumental in breaking up many methods of defrauding employes, and can collect to the "utmost farthing" what is due. It cannot, however, interfere with the fines system, by which a woman who receives from two to eighteen dollars a week may be fined thirty cents for ten minutes tardiness. Oh, that Mrs. Woods' article could effect some change! But the rich will still look to the bargain counter and buy from stores where the treatment of employes enables the proprietors to sell their goods at heart-breaking prices. It is the business of women to rectify this, for it lies in the hands of the purchasers to buy where they see things well conducted for their sisters. A consumers' league was formed in May, 1890, in New York for this purpose, but whether it has been effective we know not. How can any Nova Scotian girl bear to leave a good home and seek her living in the States in the face of these facts. There is, however, one bright spot in Mrs. Woods' black list of employment for women, and that is literature. "To the credit of the noble profession of letters let it be spoken, it knows no distinction of sex. 'There is neither Jew nor Greek, bond nor free, male nor female,' when one comes within the sound of a printing press, chiefly because what is wanted is work of a certain kind and grade; and also in the lower ranks of the profession because of the intelligence and strong organization of the Typographical Union, which admits women upon exactly the same footing as men. Compositors receive on an average twelve dollars a week; their work is piec work entirely, their hours are comparatively short, and the wages in almost every instance sure."

An additional source of danger to human life has been discovered by Dr. Maljean, a French Military Surgeon. This time it is musicians who are threatened. The doctor has discovered that the germs of consumption may be dormant in a wind instrument until they find a congenial soil for fresh growth in the larynx or lungs of some unlucky player whose phagocyte protectors are unequal to the work demanded of them. For the benefit of the uninformed, we may state that phagocytes are the natural enemies of microbes, and have only recently been discovered. It is to be hoped that brass bands will not become extinct because of the danger that may lurk in a cornet or trombone. In order to preserve musicians alive Dr. Maljean recommends sterilizing the instruments by plunging them in boiling water, or filling them with a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid. This would probably not injure the musical tone of the instrument, and would in one respect render it purer. But this struggle with microbes is getting weary-some.

The Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, head office, Toronto, has issued an attractive little pamphlet which invites any person directly interested in any branch of Canadian manufacture or industry to become a member of the Association. The objects of the Association are:—To secure by all legitimate means the powerful aid of both public opinion and Governmental policy in favor of the development of home industry, and the promotion of the interests of Canadian manufacturers generally, to enable manufacturers in all branches to act together as a united and organized body whenever action on behalf of any particular interest, or of the whole body, is necessary; and to promote direct trade with such countries as may offer profitable markets for Canadian manufactures and productions. The pamphlet is adorned on the front of the cover with a wreath of maple leaves, and on the back with the Canadian Coat-of-Arms, and quotations from Scott, Shakespeare and Goldsmith. On the inside a picture, comprising several objects of interest, arrests the attention. A locomotive and train, miscellaneous lot of machinery, sheafs of wheat, a beaver, and a ship, are presided over by a female in Greek drapery and wearing a helmet on her head. Turning to the end we find the Union Jack hung out over some verses sounding its praises. Altogether Mr. Nicholls' pamphlet is patriotic in tone, and will be of interest to manufacturers all over Canada. We find, however, the name of only one Maritime Province man on the executive committee list.

Now that apples are bringing high prices, our apple-growers are exposed to a peculiar danger. If a few unscrupulous and grasping packers yield to the temptation to mix windfalls and worthless fruit with their good apples, the penalty will fall on all the producers of the Province, and Nova Scotia apples will be brought into disrepute. Last year there were unpleasant rumors to the effect that a few barrels of our fruit, opened in London, were found to consist of extra apples on top, and a mixture of windfalls, old horse-brushes, and cabbage stalks, below. Of course, these were isolated cases. The great majority of our farmers are scrupulously honest from principle, and most of the rest not less so from policy. The man who is guilty of a fraud such as that we have mentioned is no less a fool than a knave. He injures himself in the long run as much as his neighbors. The ginseng trade of Canada, which used to be one of great volume and immense profits, was literally annihilated by the frauds which were practiced in connection with it. Our ginseng gatherers grew too greedy, and sent out worthless and adulterated stuff; and presently the demand for our ginseng ceased. The heathen Chinese, who highly prize the medical properties of ginseng, was not content with the Canadian substitute, and hence the demand for this root was irreparably injured. As the whole Province is profoundly concerned in the reputation of our fruit, it might be well if some efficient system of inspection could be adopted by which our apple-trade would cease to be at the mercy of some avaricious petty grower with little interest at stake and still less self-respect to maintain.

The feelings of an educated Christian Chinese lady, on visiting Canada, must be very complicated when she finds herself hurried through this Christian land in bond like a bale of merchandise. And this has happened in Canada. The members of a Woman's Missionary Society, which recently met in Montreal, regard the law in relation to the Chinese as an outrage, and a remonstrance was, we believe, drawn up and presented to Sir John A. McDonald. The Chinese problem is without doubt difficult to solve, as Chinese problems or puzzles usually are, but the *Toronto Week* makes a suggestion which may perhaps be fruitful of good results:—"We observe," it says, "that the people of San Francisco propose to push the policy of exclusion to its logical extreme, by expelling all Chinese from the city and county, on the ground that their presence imperils the health and morality of the community. If the description given of their filthy, vile and criminal habits is true, or approximates truth, there is certainly a demand for vigorous measures. But why may not both this difficulty and the closely related one, caused by Chinese cheap labor, be met by the enactment and enforcement of such regulations in respect to modes of living as the laws of sanitation and morality demand? No Christian sentiment could be outraged by forbidding, for instance, that more than a certain number should occupy a house of certain dimensions, or by compelling conformity, in other respects, to the outward requirements of health and civilization. Such laws might, if necessary, be made to apply to all citizens, irrespective of race. They would, if strictly enforced, go far to cure the wage difficulty, by rendering it impossible for Chinese laborers to live on the miserable pittance which now suffices them in their crowded dens. Such regulations would also tend to check Chinese immigration, without the invidious and unjust distinction of the obnoxious poll tax."

It seems almost beyond belief, but the latest statistics show that there are 71,287 lepers in Bengal, 13,944 in Madras, and 13,842 in Bombay. The lepers in the native States are not included in these totals.

The Dean of Rochester, at a recent Church Congress, made a strong appeal to the Prince of Wales to use his influence in society to do away with gambling and betting. This would be a laudable undertaking for His Royal Highness, and it is thought by those who know the extent of his influence in upper tennor circles that it would have a great effect in checking the gambling craze which permeates society from the aristocracy downwards.

John Ericsson, the great Swedish engineer and inventor, whose *Monitor* has revolutionized the course of naval construction throughout the world, had in 1870 the audacity to criticise rather sharply some views concerning naval affairs propounded by the present king, at that time heir-apparent to the throne of Norway and Sweden. Ericsson died in the city of New York on March 8th, 1889, and it is only a short time ago that his remains were conveyed in one of the United States' finest warships to his native land, there to receive the honor due from his countrymen to a distinguished man and to claim a last resting place. He was buried in Stockholm on September 13th, honored by two nations, honored as no Swedish man before him has been honored, but the *Christiana Dagbladet* states that although the king was present in the city he took no part in the solemnities. This the Swedes think, and rightly, does the great name of Ericsson no harm, but that, on the contrary, a sore spot in the king's honor has thereby been quite needlessly laid bare. No reason is given for the king's absence except the statement that Ericsson had dared to differ from His Majesty's opinion twenty years ago. It does not seem quite fair to take it for granted that the King would neglect to honor Ericsson's dead body by his presence at his obsequies on this account, for if that were the case he would probably have neglected him in his lifetime—which he did not do—Ericsson's genius was recognized by the King of Sweden, who conferred upon him various honors, and on his last birthday, July 31st, 1888, sent a special messenger with his congratulations. As is well known, other monarchs were not slow to supplement these honors. The Emperor of Austria conferred a special gold medal upon him in recognition of his attainments in science, and he was the recipient of the Grand Cross of Naval Merit from Alphonso XII, of Spain, as well as the thanks of Congress and of State Legislatures. However, as the statement comes from Sweden, and as that is a far cry, we can do nothing but wait for it to be verified.

Two weeks ago we referred to the Russian Government's promise of speedy reform in the judicial system of Siberia. In a late number of *Lucifer*, an English magazine, there appears an article which is calculated to make us pause in the midst of our expressions of righteous indignation over the treatment of Siberian exiles. Without doubt there is ground for all our passionate anger against the Russian Government; but it would seem that we of English race have little room to pride ourselves upon our superior humanity. The writer who so mercilessly exposes the beam in our own eye is Madam Blavatsky, the prophetess of Theosophy. If Madam Blavatsky confined herself to statements and opinions of her own, we might take refuge in a complacent incredulity, for we know that this brilliant woman is prone to give to airy nothings a local habitation and a name. But she supports her statements by the testimony of trustworthy witnesses. She frankly adopts the *tu quoque* method of argument, expatiating upon the public whippings of women in England, not abolished till 1817, and upon the brutalities not long since enacted in Trafalgar Square, when women were knocked down and kicked by the police, and men and boys clubbed to death. This all strikes us as very wide of the mark, the former abuse having been done away with, and the latter having taken place under special and passing circumstances such as differentiate the case sharply from the Siberian atrocities. But when our keen accuser brings up the treatment of Australian and Tasmanian natives by British Colonists, and quotes such responsible authorities as Bertillon ("*Les Races Sauvages*") and Charles Lumholtz ("*In Cannibal Countries*") in support of her arraignment, it behooves us to look sharply to our defence. The natives of Tasmania in 1803 numbered about six thousand. In 1872 they were pronounced extinct. According to Bertillon they were simply exterminated, as remorselessly as if they had been rats. The bounty on the head of an adult Tasmanian was five pounds sterling, on the head of a baby two pounds. When this was found insufficiently speedy, a hunt was organized, with the Governor at its head, and the natives were driven into deep water and shot, or poisoned with arsenic, till some of the colonists were able to display fine collections of their victims' skulls. The testimony of Lumholtz in regard to the atrocities practiced on the Australians is still more damaging, because more modern, and coming from a more friendly observer. According to this Swedish admirer of our race, to kill a native of Australia is the same as killing a dog in the eyes of a British Colonist. A squatter in Long Lagoon became famous for the number of blacks he got rid of by the aid of strychnine; and there was even, a while ago, a sort of Sunday hunt-club, composed of young men from the cities, who took their recreation in slaughtering with their rifles the helpless natives. "The English Province of Victoria," concludes Lumholtz, "raised on the black man's lands, soaked through and through with his savage blood and fertilized with his bones, will blossom the more luxuriously for that." If our readers turn to a terrible poem, "The Dog Guard," by the late John Boyle O'Reilly, they will find an independent corroboration of Madam Blavatsky's charges, such as may well discourage the complacency with which we are wont to formulate our pet axiom—"Scratch the Russian and you find the Tartar."

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

HE READS ON THE STREET.

The woman with the parasol is difficult to pass;
The baby buggy's hard to get around;
While the fellow who forever turns toward the left, alas,
Awakens in us hatred most profound,
But there's another fruitful source of weariness and woe
Which every now and then we're forced to meet,
You're apt to run across him anywhere you chance to go—
The man who reads his paper on the street.
He boldly stalks ahead, the while his eyes are quite intent
Upon the paper laid before his gaze,
While those who chance by accident to jostle him are sent
With thoughts inelegant upon their ways,
If we by fate were called upon to make a sacrifice,
The edict we would very gladly meet.
'Tis safe to say that afterward there'll never greet your eyes
The man who reads his paper on the street.

Grammatically speaking, a kiss is a noun; technically speaking a conjunction, and generally speaking, a first-class article.

A Silver Lining.—Wife—"Horror! Husband, I've just heard there is a case of small-pox in that flat above us." Husband—"Yes, I know about it. That's all right. It's the young man who plays the flute."

He (just introduced)—"What a very homely man that gentleman near the piano is, Mrs. Hobson." She—"Isn't he? That is Mr. Hobson." He (equal to the occasion)—"Oh, indeed! How true it is, Mrs. Hobson; that the homely men always get the prettiest wives."

A FADING FLOWER.

Just she and I alone were there beneath the stars so calm and bright,
I told her that to me her cheeks were like twin lilies, pure and white;
But in the morning as I brushed my powdered vest for half an hour
I realized the lilies must have been some other kind of flour.

Taken on Trust.—Viscount Conamorey (whose recollections of the antique are somewhat hazy)—"Aw—a—what beautiful arms and hands you've got, Mrs. Bunder! They remind me of the Venus of Milo's." Mrs. B. (who has never even seen the Venus of Milo)—"Oh! you flatter!"

Everybody Must Learn.—The button-behind-shirt was a purely American invention, and less than three months ago, when a lot of them were shipped to Paris and retailed from the shops, nearly every purchaser put them on the wrong way, and came back to know what in Texas a man wanted a shirt bosom on his back for.

Scientific parent (on a stroll)—"You see out there in the street, my son, a simple illustration of a principle in mechanics. The man with that cart pushes it in front of him. Can you guess why? Probably not. I will ask him. Note his answer, my son." (To banana peddler)—"My good man, why do you push that cart instead of pulling it?" Banana peddler—"Cause I ain't a boss."

A WOMAN'S REASON.

I love you well, my sweetheart shy;
I'm true.
The maiden blushing answer, I
Love you.
Why do you love, me, my adored?
A pause.
And then she answered with a word.
"Because."

Dr. Regnard has raised the question in one of the medical journals as to whether a corpse which sinks to a very great depth is preserved indefinitely or otherwise from putrefaction. According to his researches, which have been published at some length in the archives of the Biological Society of Paris, putrefaction is not found to take place in decomposable substances submitted to a pressure of 600 to 700 atmospheres; these figures corresponding to a depth of 6,000 or 7,000 meters at sea. From these experiments it must be concluded, according to Dr. Regnard, that there is a total absence of putrefaction in the greater depths of the sea.

A JOKE WITH VARIATIONS.—"You ought to get five cents worth of chloride of lime."
"What for?"
"For a nickel."

The above was passed around freely among a number of St. Paul citizens and was in each case recognized as a practical joke of considerable merit. Acting upon the suggestion, a prominent merchant of this city determined to work it off on his bookkeeper with an original variation. So he said:

"You ought to get five cents worth of potash."

Contrary to the merchant's expectations the taciturn bookkeeper meekly bowed his head and went on footing his trial balance, while his employer retired discomfited at the affair. The next morning he received a note from his bookkeeper to this effect:—

"I took the five cents worth of potash and I am as sick as a horse."

It was Mr. Emerson who said "the first wealth is health," and it was a wiser than the modern philosopher who said that "the blood is the life." The system, like the clock, runs down. It needs winding up. The blood gets poor and scores of diseases result. It needs a tonic to enrich it.

A certain wise doctor, after years of patient study, discovered a medicine which purified the blood, gave tone to the system, and made men—tired, nervous, brain-wasting men—feel like new. He called it his "Golden Medical Discovery." It has been sold for years, sold by the million of bottles, and people found such satisfaction in it that Dr. Pierce, who discovered it, now feels warranted in selling it under a positive guarantee of its doing good in all cases.

Perhaps it's the medicine for you. Yours wouldn't be the first case of scrofula or salt-rheum, skin disease, or lung disease, it has cured when nothing else would. The trial's worth making, and costs nothing. Money refunded if it don't do you good.

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Pianos & Organs

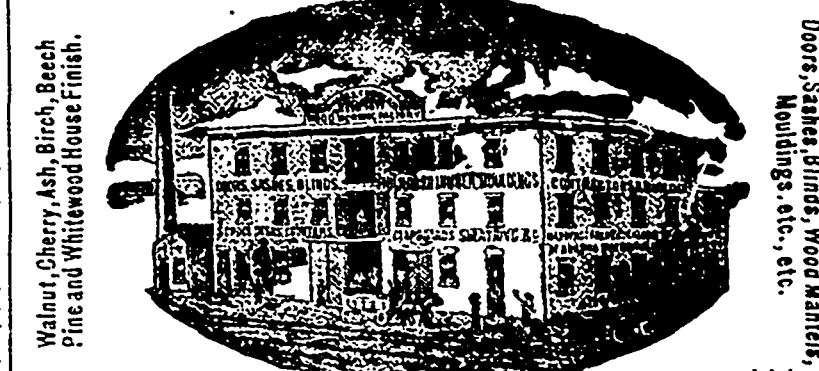
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Solution of Problem No. 42.—B to K4. Solved by C. W. L.

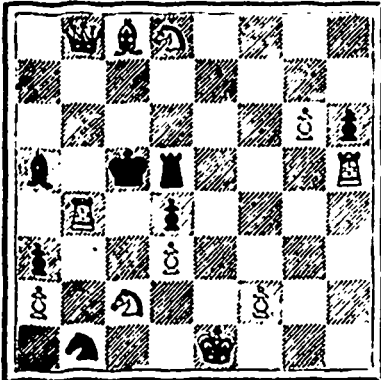
PROBLEM No. 43.

By T. Taverner, Bolton.

Prize Problem in *Wesley College Quarterly*.

From *Montreal Gazette*.

BLACK 7 pieces.



WHITE 11 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME No. 44.

ALGAIER—KIESERITZKY GAMBIT.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. J. H. Blackburne.

Mr. J. P. Cooke.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 P to KB4 | P takes P |
| 3 Kk to B3 | P to Kk4 |
| 4 P to KR4 | P to Kk5 |
| 5 Kt to K5 | P to KB6 a |
| 6 P takes P | P to Kt6 |
| 7 P to Q4 | P to Q3 |
| 8 Kt to Q3 | B to K2 |
| 9 Kt to B4 | B takes P |
| 10 Kt to Kt2 | B to Kk4 |
| 11 P to KB4 | B to B3 |
| 12 Kt to QB3 | P to B3 |
| 13 B to K3 | Q to Kt3 |
| 14 Q to Q2 | B to Kt6 |
| 15 P to K5 | B to K2 |
| 16 P to Q5 | P to QB4 |
| 17 B to Q3 b | P to KR4 |
| 18 P to Kt4 | Q takes P |
| 19 R to QKt sq | Q to R4 |
| 20 R takes KtP | B to QB |
| 21 R to Kt5 | Q to B2 |
| 22 Kt to K4 | Kt to Q2 |
| 23 P to K6 | QKt to KB3 |
| 24 P takes P ch | K takes P |
| 25 Kt takes KtP | Kt to R3 |
| 26 Kt to R4 | R to Kk4 |
| 27 R to Kk4 | Kt to K5 c |
| 28 B takes Kt d | B takes Kt |
| 29 Q to R2 | Q to K2 |
| 30 K to Q2 | Kt to Kt5 |
| 31 Q to R | Kt takes B |
| 32 K takes Kt | B takes Kt |
| 33 Q takes P ch | K to B |
| 34 Q to R6 ch | K to K |
| 35 R to QKt3 | B takes P ch |
| 36 K takes B | R takes R |
| 37 B to Kt6 ch | R takes B |
| 38 Q takes R ch | Q to B2 ch and Black wins. |

NOTES.

a Something new. Opinions differ between Kt to KB3, or B to Kt2 for Black's best move at this point.

b Mr. Blackburne afterwards remarked that he should have played this Bishop to K2.

c A very good stroke on general principles, as besides being difficult to parry, it develops Black's game.

d Bad, we believe White could have taken Kt with Kt and remained with a safe game.

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161 Hollis Street.

I took Cold,
I took Sick,
I TOOK

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RESULT:

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The expected visit of the Iron and Steel men to the Provinces has been abandoned.

A memorial service was held in Park Street Church on Sunday in memory of the late Thomas Bayne.

Thos. J. Cummins has been sentenced to four years in Dorchester Penitentiary for attempted abortion on the Carney girl.

The new Steamer *Boston* sailed from Glasgow for Yarmouth on Monday. She is for the Yarmouth Steamship Company.

The Quebec Legislature opened on Tuesday. Marchand was re-elected speaker, and Blanchet is to be leader of the opposition.

A deputation from the Province of Quebec has asked the Dominion Government to reimpose the export duty on spruce logs.

The *Wesleyan* announces that it will appear in December in an improved form. New type and superior paper will be made use of by a strong corps of editorial contributors.

Mr. Purcell, M. P., had an interview with the Government on Tuesday in reference to the Digby and Annapolis railway, which will, it is expected, be opened for traffic by the first of January.

A Kidderminster, Eng., firm propose to establish a branch establishment in Canada provided the duties are amended. Mr. Hewitt, the Company's representative, had a lengthy conference with Mr. Foster recently.

A son of Mr. W. M. Devan, of Dartmouth, was drowned on Friday last while attempting to cross a stream on the Falconer property on a plank. He fell off and was carried into deep water. He was six years of age.

A cablegram from London says the prospects for a settlement of the Newfoundland question are much more hopeful. Premier Whiteway and Lord Knutsford have been constantly in conference during the past week.

The English engineers who have been surveying a route of railway which it is proposed to construct to Labrador, are announced to be on their way to Quebec, where they are expected to arrive in about ten days.

The annual meeting of the Halifax County Agricultural Society was held in the Province Building on Tuesday. The reports for the year were read and the former office-bearers re-elected. It was resolved to call the attention of the City Council to the necessity of providing shelter for the market people.

The Dominion metal-company, whose headquarters are in Montreal, have been requested by Secretary Tracy, of the United States navy, to furnish prices of nickel matter which is required in the manufacture of the steel plates for the new cruisers.

Since the balloon ascension and parachute descension took place in Yarmouth the youngsters have been trying to imitate the parachute business with a pocket handkerchief, a horse chestnut, and cords so arranged that the handkerchief will spread out and make a graceful descent with the horse chestnut suspended from it. The *Yarmouth Times* gives a lengthy description of the method by which it is done, so that youngsters in other places may have a chance at it.

The *Island Reporter* publishes a letter from the treasurer of the Terminal City Co., which states that the negotiations with the Inman Line to run a fast steamer from Terminal City to Milford Haven have fallen through, owing to the disinclination of the managing director from London, Eng., to place the S. S. Company in a position for endless suits for delays in passage etc. The Terminal City people intend, however, to make other arrangements, for they say they have the enterprise of the day and are determined to carry it to success.

Dr. J. G. Schurman, formerly of Dalhousie College, has been appointed Dean of Philosophy in Cornell University.

William O'Brien and wife, John Dillon, Timothy Harrington, and T. D. Sullivan and wife arrived at New York on Sunday morning last.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the formal reception of Henry M. Stanley at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, on the evening of Nov. 11th.

The Spanish steamer *Vizcaya* was run into by the schooner *Cornelius Hargraves*, when off Barnegat, on the Jersey coast, on Friday last. Both vessels sank immediately and nearly 100 lives were lost.

The elections took place in the United States on Tuesday. Grant was elected Mayor of New York by 22,000 majority—Russell, the Democratic candidate, was elected Governor of Massachusetts. Large Democratic gains are indicated, but the returns are not all in at the time of going to press.

Our thanks are due the *British American Citizen*, Boston, for tickets for an entertainment to be held in Tremont Temple on November 26th. It is to be a grand re-union of natives of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island, with music by well-known artists and speeches by prominent Canadians. No doubt a pleasant evening will be spent.

The Western Union Telegraph Company on Monday discharged four experienced telegraphers because of their prominent connection with the Telegraphers' Brotherhood. The telegraph operators of Chicago have decided to affiliate with the federation of railroad employes, and rely upon their strength of union to successfully resist attempts of the Western Union to suppress any organization of their employes. The Western Union intends to continue the discharge.

Full returns of the municipal elections in England show a Liberal gain of 97, and a Conservative gain of 66.

The members of the colonial cabinet have resigned in consequence of the passage of a vote of want of confidence by the Victoria Parliament.

An Association has been formed in London with the intention of opposing the Lloyd's. It has perfected its arrangements and adopted the title of "British Corporation for Survey and Registry of Shipping."

Captain Grombtshevski, the explorer, has returned to St. Petersburg from his expedition to the Hindoo-Koosh. His survey covered 7,000 versts. Abundant geographical and ethnographical data were secured.

Three thousand strikers at Sydney, N. S. W., have declared in favor of continuing their struggle. The miners of Newcastle are resuming work. There has been rioting in Adelaide caused by Unionists molesting non-Union men.

Startling evidence has been discovered in the case of Daniel Gorrie, who was hanged a few weeks ago for the murder of a fellow workman in a bakery at Herne Hill, England. Gorrie stoutly maintained his innocence to the last, and now facts have come to the knowledge of the authorities showing that he was guiltless of the crime.

Good News!

No one, who is willing to adopt the right course, need be long afflicted with boils, carbuncles, pimples, or other cutaneous eruptions. These are the results of Nature's efforts to expel poisonous and effete matter from the blood, and show plainly that the system is ridding itself through the skin of impurities which it was the legitimate work of the liver and kidneys to remove. To restore these organs to their proper functions, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the medicine required. That no other blood-purifier can compare with it, thousands testify who have gained

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The late K. N. Nisbet's Prescriptions at the London Drug Store.
All orders for Flowers, &c., from the Willow Park Nursery can be left with J. Godfrey Smith.
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MARION

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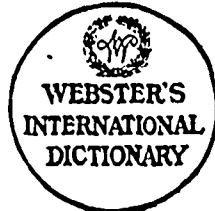
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PUTTNER'S EMULSION. After taking it a
very short time my health began to improve, and
the longer I used it the better my health became.
After being laid aside for nearly a year, I last sum-
mer performed the hardest summer's work I ever
did, having often to go with only one meal a day.
I attribute the saving of my life to PUTTNER'S
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From the Month of July.
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THE AFRICAN SPHINX.

'Mid tawny sands apart she lies,
Deep as a dream her shadowed eyes
O'er folded arms her forehead bowed;
The piled pomp of thunder-cloud,
The starry march of midnight skies,
The blood-red banners of sunrise,
The desert wind that wails and dies,
Pass—and she broodeth, thoughtful-browed
'Mid tawny sands.

O dark brows, and, and sweet, and wise!
O patient lips that agonize!
Her children moan and cry aloud,
Age-long with nameless suffering bowed.
Heedeth she not, who nought replies,
'Mid tawny sands? - Speaker.

A JEWISH LULLABY.

My harp is on the willow tree
Else would I sing, O love, to thee
A song of long ago -
Perchance the song that Miriam sung
Ere yet Judea's heart was wrung
By centuries of woe.

The shadows of those centuries lie
Deep in thy dark and mournful eyes
But hush and close them now,
And in the dreams that thou shalt dream
The light of other days shall seem
To glorify thy brow!

I ate my crust in tears to day
As scolded I went upon my way,
And yet my darling smiled—
Ay, beating at my breast he laughed
My anguish curdled at the draught
'Twas sweet with love my child

Our harp is on the willow tree—
I have no song to sing to thee
As shadows round us roll;
But hush and sleep and thou shalt hear
Jehovah's voice that speaks to cheer
Judea's fainting soul!

- Eugene Field, in Chicago News

SMOKELESS BATTLES.

The air will be full of noise—sharp, crisp, rattling, bellowing detonations, coming from many quarters, deceiving the judgment, shaking the nerves of the timid, and possibly interfering with the condition necessary to catch quickly and clearly the words of command. Smoke-volumes break and shut up sound, and in their absence there will be need of greater calmness. The strain on the mind will be more severe, the discipline required will have to be more rigid, the attention will have to be more concentrated, lest the far-distant should attract and disturb. All this will come with training, of which there will have to be a considerable amount, involving much waste of powder before our troops will be fit to fight with an enemy using smokeless gunpowder. Indeed it will be for some time necessary to train the British soldier to engage in the old as well as the new battle with an enemy making a great smoke, as well as with an enemy making none at all. Accordingly the new powder will not be all gain, and it will impose a good deal of extra work and anxiety.

It is by no means clear what the issue would be if two bodies of soldiers, equal in other respects, were using different forms of gunpowder. The advantages of quick firing and clear sight might not long be with the smokeless weapons, and in the thick of a *mêlée* troops trained in the smokeless system might be somewhat bewildered. On the other hand, especially with artillery, massed or in detachments, and of fairly long range, the use of smokeless powder would undoubtedly be an advantage, not only as regards rapid and accurate firing, but as offering less aim to an enemy, obscured by his own smoke, and with nothing but sound to guide him. With armies using smokeless powder, it may be that one of its early effects will be to affect the color of the soldier's dress, subduing it in tone, and so depriving a battle-field of another of its picturesque elements. Judging distances by colors will become a most important feature in military training, and more attention will be needed to perfect sight at such ranges as the different arms in use will carry.

How this may affect a people afflicted with short sight will become a very grave question indeed, not wholly to be settled by the employment of artificial aids. Manœuvres will take place over larger areas before actual fighting begins, and something of an Indian's craft and natural keenness will be needed on the part of staff officers. The impact of solid troops will be rarer probably, and surprises much more frequent than they have been in recent warfare, unless a freer handling of mounted troops is resorted to or surveys from fixed balloons can be made to play an important part. Smoke has been so good a cover on many occasions that its absence will impose new conditions, and natural cover will have to be much more extensively utilized.

These are general suggestions not intended to do more than excite preliminary surveys and ideas as to what the smokeless battles of the future may be like. The strictly practical is for more elaborate examination, in the light of the best information obtainable, interpreted by the common sense which ought to be brought to bear upon the whole question. With the vanishing poetry of the smoke battle the prose of a new era will begin, in which combat will be more like a game of chess in view of the pieces as a whole, and new dispositions of old qualities and virtues will be wanted. Caution will pay in a smokeless combat, enterprise and vigor will win as before, but blunders will receive a terrible punishment fatal to armies, and ruinous to nations dependent on them.—Broad Arrow.

BOOK GOSSIP.

"THE CANADIANS OF OLD" is the title of an historical romance by Philippe Aubert de Gaspé, which Professor C. G. D. Roberts has translated for D. Appleton & Co. The story was originally published in 1862, but up to the present time the general reader has not been in a position to obtain this interesting account of Canadian life in the stirring times of the conquest of New France. The author, de Gaspé, was born in Quebec in 1786 and died in 1871. He belonged to a noble French-Canadian family. At the Manor of St. Jean-Port-Joli, of which he was seigneur, he passed a large part of his life; and there he laid the chief scenes of the romance in question. The story turns on the difficulties between the French and English, which supply the main incidents of the book, but it contains also many of the stories and traditions of the country, which are worth preserving. The author states that he writes for his own amusement, at the risk of wearying the reader who may have the patience to go through the volume, and frankly admits that his book has a thousand faults. "To record some incidents of a well-loved past," he says, "to chronicle some memories of a youth long flown—this is my whole ambition." The author need have no fear of wearying the reader, for while not exciting, the story is of sufficient interest to hold the attention from first to last, and is in addition, as the author says, Canadian through and through, which forms an additional inducement for Canadian readers. The two characters most prominent in the book are Jules D'Haborville and Archie Cameron of Lochiel, the latter a young Scotchman, whose country's misfortunes with England had driven to New France, where he was treated as one of the family at the D'Haberville Manor. Events so transpired afterwards that Lochiel and Jules D'Haborville fought on opposite sides in 1759, the former having made his peace with England and entered the army. This state of affairs naturally led to many occurrences which tried the love of Lochiel's foster brother Jules to the utmost. However, in the end, after peace was established and the English flag floated over Quebec, they were reconciled and things end happily. Some of the descriptions in the book are truly fine, the breaking up of the ice being particularly vivid, and the May feast, telling of a custom now long fallen into disuse, is gracefully told. One of the songs in the latter begins:

"Oh, I am a drinker, I,
For I'm built that way."

Can this be the original of the slang phrase? The humor of the story is of a quiet sort, as for instance in Jose's stories of his "late father now dead." Jose's stories are very fascinating, and deal largely in the supernatural terrible and awful. But those who want to know more about it must read for themselves. They will not be disappointed. Much interest is taken in this book in Canadian literary circles, and Professor Roberts will no doubt receive the meed of reward he deserves for his painstaking work.

THE FEAST OF ST. ANNE, by Pierce Stevens Hamilton.—This dainty volume, bound in green, is a second edition of a book of poems by Mr. Pierce Stevens Hamilton, a Nova Scotian, formerly well known in Halifax, and who now resides in Yarmouth. It is from the press of John Lovell & Son, Montreal, and is a credit to that house. The volume is dedicated by permission to "The Earl of Dufferin—the true friend of Canada, and worthy patron of everything worthily Canadian." That a second edition has been called for speaks in its favor. The book would make a pretty holiday gift.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

John McArthur has one of the snuggest, neatest and best equipped furniture factories in the Dominion. It is in a beautiful situation, convenient and well built. No better factory site could be found in the county. The machinery is run by a 30 horse power engine, made by I. Matheson & Co., New Glasgow. This engine is one of the prettiest and best pieces of machinery to be found anywhere, it goes as smooth, noiseless and pretty as a clock. The main building is a two story one, 76 x 31. It is fitted up with the latest and most improved machinery, consisting of planers, moulders, hand saws, mortise machines, gauge, lathes, jig saws, tenoning machines. Mr. McArthur turns out all kinds of wood work, sashes, doors, etc., but chairs are his specialty, of which he turns out the best article in the Dominion. His chairs are shipped to St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, and one shipment was sent as far as London, England. The workmanship exhibited is such as to make all feel and see that Mr. McArthur is a workman who is up to his business.—*Hopewell Correspondence New Glasgow Enterprise.*

Over eighty thousand brick were shipped from Cameron & Co's brick yard near Sylvester station, during the past week. This enterprise has given employment to about 25 hands during the past summer. Over one million brick have been manufactured, and over half a million disposed of. It is the intention of the proprietors to put in more machinery during the coming winter and next season with increased facilities do a much larger business.—*Colonial Standard, Pictou.*

On Wednesday of last week two deal laden barques cleared from Parrsboro. Three more are loading at West Bay. On account of the high rate of insurance and the low price of deals these will be the last deal laden vessels from Parrsboro this season.

The construction of the first lobster hatchery in the Dominion has been started at Pictou, N. S., which will, it is expected, be in operation by the spring.

DAVID ROCHE,
HOUSE, SHIP AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

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NATIONAL
COLONIZATION
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Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle
Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec.
32 Vict., Chap. 86 for the Benefit of
the Diocesan Societies of Colo-
nization of the Province
of Quebec.

CLASS D.
The 10th Monthly Drawing will take place
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19th, 1890.
At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE \$50,000.
Capital Prize—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth.....	\$5,000	5,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth.....	500	2,000
10 Real Estates worth.....	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets worth.....	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets worth.....	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches worth.....	50	10,000
1000 Silver Watches worth.....	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets.....	5	5,000

2307 Prizes worth\$50,000.00

TICKETS \$1.00.

It is offered to redeem all prizes in cash, less a commission of 10 per cent.
Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY
OF EVERY MONTH.

OFFICES—19 St. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, Q.A.
A. A. AUDET, Secretary.



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IF YOU ARE IN NEED

of anything in the way of Spectacles, Eye Glasses, or Glasses of any kind, designed, to correct defects in the eye, I can surely suit you.

I can fit any EYE for any trouble; the nearsighted or far sighted; the over taxed EYE or weak eye.

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Are glasses good? They are good
Are prices low? That they are.
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OPTICIAN,

(Graduate of New York Optical College.)
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98 HOLLIS ST.
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Hours—9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

CITY CHIMES.

The complimentary benefit concert tendered to Mr. Blackmore by his musical friends, took place in Orpheus Hall last night. It unfortunately comes too late for us to give an account of it this week.

Prince George of Wales and Hon. Edward Stanley, Sir John Ross and Capt. Jenkins, A.D.C., Admiral Watson and Capt. Trowbridge, Flag-Lieut., and Mr. E. Robinson, Private Secretary, Lieut.-Governor Daly and Capt. J. D. Ritchie, A. D. C., and the captains of the war ships in port are to be the guests at the dinner given by the Halifax Club this evening.

The bazaar season will soon set in with its usual severity. Dartmouth ladies are busy preparing for two. The ladies of Christ's Church intend holding a tea and sale for the benefit of that church, and the King's Daughters will have one some time before Christmas. They should both be well patronized.

For some time there has been a dearth of theatrical amusement in Halifax, and society has been taking its entertainment in the form of concerts chiefly, and not many of these. In fact there have been so many muffin worrys and balls that people have scarcely had time for public entertainments. That they only needed to have something tempting offered them in this line is evidenced by the reception of the Lytall Company at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, when the "The Great Metropolis" was presented. The house was packed, and the audience was a highly appreciative one. It is the first time "The Great Metropolis" has been played in Halifax, and it has taken well. The scenic attractions are especially good, and the acting is of a praiseworthy standard. Mr. Lytall is so favorably known to Halifax theatre-goers that his Company is almost certain to enjoy a successful season. The play last night was "Maur Cree," a romantic Irish drama, which will be repeated to-night, to-morrow night and at to-morrow's matinee.

Yesterday was Thanksgiving Day, and turkeys are not so numerous in the land as they were before. Services were held in most of the churches.

The Banker's Ball at "Maplewood" on Wednesday evening was a great success. The votaries of Terpsichore kept up their gay whirl until an early hour on Thursday morning.

The Orpheus Club's first concert for this season will be given in Orpheus Hall about the end of this month. Nearly all the subscription tickets have been disposed of. The course will consist of seven concerts.

The Y. M. C. A. have arranged for Sam Small, the noted American revivalist, to come to Halifax and deliver his lecture "From the Bar-room to the Pulpit," on the 30th of this month. The audience will doubtless be large.

Hallowe'en was duly honored in many households last Friday night. The weather was perfect up to about eleven o'clock, when the inevitable rain began to descend and later on the first snow of the season—the earliest for years—made its appearance, but not in such quantities as to make us exclaim in the words of a level-headed poet:

"And thou art here again beau-ti-ful snow!
With joy I hail thy coming, but before
I write a poem in thy praise, I'll go
And shovel off the walk before my door."

There was just enough to make the walking execrable, but towards the end of the next day it began to dry up. The weather has certainly deserved some hard names for the way it has behaved during the last month. Somebody who counted says that there were only four fine days. We did not count, but are willing to accept the statement as coming pretty near the truth.

COMMERCIAL.

A nice balance is at present maintained in groceries between buyers and sellers. Any special effort to sell goods beyond the limit of the natural demand would most assuredly result in throwing the tone toward an easier basis, but a slightly increased demand would stimulate holders to take advantage. Business in this line can, therefore, be considered, on the whole, very good.

There is quite a boom in steamer enterprises in this Province. The Yarmouth Steamship Line is expecting to welcome its new steamer, the *Boston*, built to order and recently launched in Scotland for it. It will run between Yarmouth and Boston in conjunction with the Yarmouth, and the line will thus be enabled to make more frequent trips than heretofore. It is understood that the Canada Atlantic Line is seriously contemplating the ordering of a second steamer to run in conjunction with the *Halifax* running between this port and Boston. One of the chief objects of the managers of this line is to offer rapid transit and ample and comfortable accommodation to passengers. Their efforts in this direction have been very successful and the travelling public has shown its appreciation thereof in a marked manner. The Furness Line has for sometime past employed two of its steamers in making somewhat irregular trips, but averaging about one a month, between Liverpool, Halifax and St. John. Seeing a prospect that, with better accommodation and encouragement, a largely increased trade may be developed between the Maritime Provinces and the Mother country, they have announced their intention of adding five boats to the present branch line and of making regular trips of not more than a fortnight apart. There is some speculation as to what will be done with the *Ulunda* if she is successfully

repaired. One suggestion is that she be put on the route between Halifax and Yarmouth and touching at all intermediate points, possibly with a view of cutting out the smaller steamers *Electra*, *Arcadia*, *Bridgewater*, and *City of St. John*, each of which occupies portions of that route. Our opinion is, however, that there need be no cutting out, for, with the steady development of trade along our western shores, there will be plenty of work for all of them to do. It is to be hoped that all this energy and enterprise will meet with its due reward in the shape of a profitable and constantly increasing business.

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Oct. 31.	Prev. week.	1889	1888	1887	1890	1889	1888	1887
United States	104	202	251	220	207	8351	9383	8294	7925
Canada	30	33	35	50	23	1332	1328	1450	1075

DRY GOODS.—There is but little to add in connection with this line, as trade during the week has been on the quiet side. Several of the houses continue to report satisfactory orders on spring account—but this is all. The actual movement continues quiet, and what'sortng up business there is small, as stocks have not had time to be broken into materially as yet, consequently business in the way of immediate delivery is almost *nil*, or the next thing to it.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—Since our review of a week ago there has been no change in the position and nothing worthy of remark has arisen. The tone remains firm as regards all leading lines and dealers do not look for any change in values in the immediate future. Advice from primary markets speaks of continued firmness, and all brands of makers' iron in Great Britain keep firm. There has been the usual amount of fluctuation to the speculative branch in Glasgow, but latest quotations show the market firm at £2 10s for Scotch warrants and £2 7s. 10½d. for No. 3 Middlesborough.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market continues steady but quiet, with some little movement in low grades and extras. Prices generally rule steady, and holders do not seem to be making any concessions. In fact the influence of the wheat position is the other way. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat steady to firm, and corn quiet; French country markets quiet. The United States markets have undergone no important change during the past week, but the tendency is decidedly towards higher figures, and despite the now well-established fact that the world's wheat yield in 1890 was fully 90,000,000 bushels more than it was in 1889. The potato question is beginning to be discussed with more interest by our produce dealers, although there is no immediate indication of a boom, as the supply so far considerably overlaps the demand. It is known, however, that the production in the United States is considerably below the average of former years, and after the fall glut, which usually occurs in most of the great American centres every season, is worked off, it is contended that our neighbors will be compelled to look abroad for a supply of the favorite tuber. A large quantity of Canadian potatoes was shipped to the United States prior to the McKinley Tariff coming into force, and these importations, along with the large quantities of native production now offering there, tend to keep prices in check at present, but it appears to be generally conceded that values on the other side of the line are bound to appreciate as soon as the cold weather sets in. An extract from a letter received this week from Cincinnati says:—"I may be mistaken, but if our crop is as short as the Government reports show we shall be compelled to draw our supplies from Canada in spite of the duty. Of course there is not the slightest chance of taking your potatoes at present, but I look for a sharp rise in prices before long, when I have no doubt you will hear from me, and if prices on your side do not advance in proportion we may do some business together. A duty of 30c. per bushel is a big kind of a barrier to overcome, but I am of opinion that it will have to be done. Dealers on the American side of the border will have a fine time of it, as many will consider it no crime to take in such a necessary article of food without paying the duty."

PROVISIONS.—In the local market there is a good demand passing for pork, and short cuts are coming in for considerable attention. Lard is also moving freely. Prices are unchanged. The only change in the Liverpool provision market has been a further advance of 6d. on light bacon. The Chicago market was dull and easy. Pork declined 5c. Lard and short ribs dropped about 2½c. The Chicago hog market was stronger, advancing 5c. The cattle market was slow. Sheep were steady.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The butter market continues the same. No one seems able to say even approximately what the stocks in the country are, but the general impression is that there will be enough for every one when it begins to come out. At present, holders are stiff and do not give any indications of letting go, so that the movement is small and confined to such lots as there is an outlet for in a jobbing way at high figures. On the whole the market is quiet and indefinite with holders actuated by a firm tone. The cheese market remains essentially the same with little or no business noted.

FRUIT.—There has been nothing new doing in dried fruit since our last report, stocks held are very small, and there is no probability of any further supplies coming to hand this season. New York prices are higher than ours, so it will be impossible for us to draw from that market to supplement our present stocks. Sales of the first arrivals of winter apples have been made on the other side, and have netted shippers very satisfactory profits, several choice lots of Canadian Baldwins realizing 25s. to 27s. per barrel, Spies, Culverts and Greenings 22s. and Kings 31s. in Liverpool on Monday last, the sales of which were immediately cabled here. The decline in prices reported by us last week had reference to fall fruit, which it is said arrived in poor condition, but as soon as the winter-keeping stock arrived there was an active demand for it at the above splendid prices. Prices in Glasgow were also cabled firm on Monday under an active enquiry. In this market there has been a brisk demand for winter fruit, and sales have been made to agents of Glasgow houses at 16s. f. o. b. here, three different agents

taking 1,000 barrels from one firm at that figure. Sales of round lots have been made within the past few days at \$3.85 to \$3.87½ and \$4, the latter figure for choice selections of red fruit. Montreal buyers have already commenced operations in the Maine districts, sales of 3,000 barrels being reported there at \$2.75 for the fruit, and other lots have sold at \$3.50 per barrel delivered on cars. Shippers in the West are now busy forwarding their winter stock, and it is reported that packing will be about finished next week. Owing to the heavy engagements recently, freights have advanced from 2s. per barrel to 2s. 6d., which is now the rate to all ports. The exports from Montreal this week, it is estimated, will be in the vicinity of 30,000 barrels.

SUGAR.—The general tone of the sugar market is steady. While there is not a brisk demand, still refiners report a good, steady trade passing. The New York market for raws has an easier undertone, the result of a dragging trade and its depressing influence. Refined is also easier in tone. The stocks in four seats of the United Kingdom amount to 83,000 tons against 154,000 tons at the same time last year.

MOLASSES.—The molasses market continues to be very firm but quiet. Holders continue very stiff, and appear to prefer to keep what they have than to sell at any price just now. Much having been said and written respecting the Boston firm, which a few weeks since bought up all the molasses here and at other points on which it could lay its hands, it has written the following letter to the *Montreal Trade Bulletin*:—

"Boston, Oct. 27th, 1890.

To the Editor Trade Bulletin.

DEAR SIR,—Our attention has been called to a recent article in your paper referring to the purchases of molasses made in Canadian ports by a Boston firm. In this article you state that these purchases were made under the expectation that the molasses section of the McKinley Tariff Bill would go into effect October 6th instead of next April, and that being disappointed in this reduction of four cents per gallon duty the said firm "are waiting for something to turn up to relieve them." On behalf of said firm we beg leave to say that this statement is unfounded, as we were fully aware of the provisions of the McKinley Bill. Distributing as we do at this season of the year about three thousand hhds. of molasses per month we are compelled to look in advance for our supplies. The foreign importations having ceased and the stock in first hands in the four leading ports of the United States being October 1st, 719 hhds., as against 8,293 hhd. last year, our attention was called to the Canadian ports for a supply. Upon careful enquiry we found the stocks there less than usual, while the prices were decidedly lower than a year since. If we are not misinformed a cargo of Barbadoes molasses sold at 47c. in Montreal in Jan. last. We therefore bought what we could at current rates, believing it to be a good purchase for either market. As you state we have already begun to make shipments from Montreal and Halifax to the United States, and expect in the near future to order more. As it must be four or five months before new crop arrives there is but little question as to the ordinary requirements of trade absorbing more than now appears on either side of the line. Trusting this explanation will relieve the apprehensions of your buyers and that you will pardon us for thus trespassing upon your space. We remain,

Yours very respectfully, I. O. WHITING & Co."

TEA AND COFFEE.—The movement in teas during the week has been very slight. No new feature has developed. There is nothing now to notice in coffee, the stocks being very light with consequent small movement at firm prices.

FISH OILS.—Montreal November 3—"The firm feeling reported by us last week continues in cod oil, sales of Newfoundland "A" having taken place at 38c, 38½c. and 39c. per gallon, and we quote 38½c. to 40c. Halifax oil 35c. to 36c. Those who questioned the sale we quoted last week at 36½c. are now convinced that the transaction was actually made at that figure. In steam refined seal oil there is no change, the market being steady at 52½c. Cod liver oil is quiet at 50c. for last year's and 55c. to 60c. for new. Norway oil is steady at 80c. to 85c." Gloucester, Mass, November 3—"Cod oil is quoted here at 27 to 30 cts. per gal.; medicine oil 60 cts.; blackfish oil 55 cts.; menhaden oil 23 cts.; livers 30 cts. per bucket."

FISH.—While there is an excellent demand for fish springing up both for home consumption and for export, the receipts continue to be very small. Several cargoes of French codfish from St. Pierre, Miq, have arrived, and were readily taken up by one firm, which handles them for the New York trade. The along-shore fishing up to last accounts received is rather poor, and receipts thereof are very light. A few mackerel have been taken, and were packed fresh in ice for the Boston market. There were captured altogether in this harbor about 200 barrels. As the fishermen are daily picking up a few in their nets, they feel confident that if the weather continues fine the main body, of which those captured are the stragglers, they will make some good hauls soon. In herrings the catch on our coasts has been small, and as the season is now about over none or few are to be expected. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, November 3—"Fresh B. C. salmon remain steady at 16c. to 18c. per lb. as to quantity and quality. Fresh cod and haddock 3c. to 4c. per lb. Green cod continues very scarce, No. 1 being firm at \$5, and No. 1 large at \$5.25, and sales could readily be made at these figures. Dry cod is quoted firm at \$5 f. o. b. St. Johns, Newfoundland, and here it is strong at \$5.25 per quintal. Sales of sea trout are reported at \$8, and we quote \$8 to \$8.50 per bbl. Sales of Labrador herring at the auction on Wednesday last were made at \$5.37½, 300 bbls. selling at that figure, and we quote \$5.37½ to \$5.50 per bbl. Shore herring are steady at \$5, and Cape Breton at \$5.50. Since the auction a better enquiry has set in. Market quiet and prices steady as follows:—Yarmouth bloaters \$1 25 per box of 60, and St. John \$1 25 per hundred. Boneless cod 7c. to 8c. per lb, and boneless fish 5c. New Finnan haddies 7c. to 8c. per lb. Sales of oysters have been made at

\$2 to \$3 for good to fine, and choice handpicked Malpeque \$3.50 to \$4 per barrel." Gloucester, November 3—"We quote New Georges codfish at \$5.75, and \$5.87 a qtl. for large, and small at \$4.75 to \$5; Bank \$5 for large, and \$4.50 for small; Shore \$5.50, and \$4.50 for large and small; Flemish Cap \$5.50; dry Bank \$5.75; medium \$5.50; French codfish \$6 per qtl.; Phillips Beach codfish \$7 per qtl.; cured cusk at \$4 per qtl.; hake \$2.25; haddock \$3.25; heavy salted pollock \$2.25; English-cured do. \$2.75 per qtl.; boneless and prepared fish 4½c. to 5½c. per lb. for hake, haddock and cusk, and 5½c. to 9c. for codfish, as to style and quality; smoked halibut 6c. to 10c. per lb.; smoked salmon 18c per lb.; haddock 6c. per lb.; medium herring 14c. per box; tucks 14c.; lengthwise 13c.; No. 1's 12c.; bloaters 75c.; canned trout \$1.50; fresh halibut \$2.20; salmon \$1.50; lobsters \$2.25; clams \$1; mackerel \$3.25; herring 85c.; American sardines, quarter oils, \$3.87½; half oils \$6; three-quarter mustards \$3.75; spiced \$4.25 and \$5.50; clam and fish chowder \$2. Canned mackerel are in so small offering as to be entirely nominal in price. Canned salt mackerel are in small offering at \$6.50 and \$7 per dozen for 5 lb. cans in cases. Labrador herring \$6.50 bbl.; med. split \$5; Newfoundland do. \$5.50; Nova Scotia do. \$5.50; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.25; round do. \$3.50; round Eastport \$3.25; pickled codfish \$7; haddock \$6; halibut heads \$3; sounds \$11; tongues and sounds \$9.50; tongues \$8; alewives \$3.50; trout \$13; California salmon \$15; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16." Havana, November 3 (per cable via New York)—"We quote codfish \$8; haddock \$7; hake \$6.50." October 30 (per letter)—"Codfish left over from last week was promptly sold at \$8.25. We expect that the market for first landings will open at \$8, though further receipts are expected next week. Haddock opened at \$7.25, but the demand was not active, and finally the price settled to \$7." Port of Spain, Trinidad, October 8—"We succeeded in lotting the Lockport cargo of codfish per Garnet, as well as the small lot per *Tioya* from Liverpool (referred to in our last,) at \$23 to \$24 tierces, \$26 drums, \$6 boxes, and \$18 to \$16 haddock. There has been no direct imports since, and our market is now in a position to receive further supplies. The demand of late has not been as good as usual. Both pickled herring and mackerel are much sought after, and would readily command paying prices."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf.....	8
Granulated.....	6½ to 6¾
Circle A.....	6½
White Extra C.....	6
Standard.....	5½ to 5¾
Extra Yellow C.....	6½ to 6¾
Yellow C.....	6½ to 6¾
TEA.	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
Fair.....	20 to 25
Good.....	25 to 27
Choice.....	31 to 35
Extra Choice.....	35 to 37
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 38
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	38 to 40
Demerara.....	31 to 32
Diamond N.....	4c
Porto Rico.....	35 to 37
Cienfuegos.....	3c
Trinidad.....	33 to 34
Antigua.....	33 to 34
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 40
Bright.....	42 to 50
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3.11
Boston and Thin Family.....	6½
Soda.....	6½
Do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½
Fancy.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

Business dull. Weather has been backward, and the tide against us. Business West is very good. Considerable export to Europe chiefly by way of United States ports. We do not think it likely that flour will be any lower. We will have demand for all surplus that we have. If it does not go to the West Indies and Newfoundland, our legitimate markets, it must go into other markets not so good. We make no change in quotations.

WLOUR.	
Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	6.40 to 6.50
High Grade Patents.....	5.50 to 5.75
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	5.20 to 5.30
Straight Grade.....	5.05 to 5.10
Superior Extras.....	4.90 to 5.00
Good Seconds.....	4.60 to 4.70
Graham Flour.....	5.00 to 5.25
Pillsbury's Best, in half bbls.....	3.50
Jatmeal.....	4.70 to 5.00
Rolled.....	5.00 to 5.15
Kilm Dried Cornmeal.....	3.00 to 3.20
Rolled Wheat.....	5.50
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	15.00 to 18.50
shorts.....	23.00 to 25.00
Middlings.....	20.00 to 28.00
Cracked Corn "including bags.....	32.00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Moulce.....	28.00
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.60 to 2.00
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.10
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	82 to 83
P. E. I. Oats.....	50 to 51
Hay per ton.....	10.00

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	2.00 to 4.00
Gravensteins.....	3.50 to 4.50
Oranges, new Jamaica.....	6.50
Lemons, per case.....	8.00
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	6.00
Onions, American, per lb.....	3½
Canadian.....	2½
Dates, boxes, new.....	5½ to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	7 to 8
Figs, Klemo, 5 lb boxes per lb, new.....	12
small boxes.....	12 to 13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	none
Pineapples, per doz.....	none
Bananas, per bunch.....	1.50 to 2.50

C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
Extra.....	21.00 to 26.00
No. 1.....	22.00 to 24.00
2 large.....	20.00 to 22.00
2.....	18.00 to 19.00
3 large.....	17.00 to 18.00
3.....	16.00 to 17.00
Small.....	7.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore July.....	4.50 to 4.75
No. 1, August, Round.....	2.75 to 3.00
September.....	2.75 to 3.00
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	none
Bay of Islands, Split.....	2.25 to 2.50
Round.....	none
Alewives, per bbl.....	3.00 to 3.25
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore.....	4.25 to 4.50
Bank.....	4.00 to 4.25
Bay.....	4.00 to 4.25
SALMON, No. 1.....	18.00 to 19.00
Haddock, per qtl.....	2.75 to 3.00
Hake.....	2.00 to 2.25
Cusk.....	2.00 to 2.50
Pollock.....	1.00
Hake Sounds, per lb.....	12½
Cod Oil A.....	25

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.00
Am. Plate.....	12.50 to 13.00
Ex. Plate.....	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	17.00 to 17.50
American, clear.....	18.00 to 18.25
P. E. I. Mess.....	17.50 to 17.75
P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	15.00 to 15.50
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INCOGNITO.

OR, IS SHE FAIR FOR ME?

(Continued.)

"Are there any military men about the town?" was the artist's final question, and the agent seemed to find it so preposterous that he actually smiled.

"Why, Sir, there hasn't been a garrison here these seventy years," he said; "and if a lad enlists and comes back to the town in his soldier's togs the girls are ready to fight one another for him. As to officers, I don't know when I saw one last; for the earl's family they belong to the diplomatic service, and from what I understand the epaulettes are only second fiddle at Burghley House."

"Then what the asterisks did she mean by that allusion to the general?" muttered Delgardie as the door closed on his visitor. The information he had been at so much pains to obtain put him, when procured, in a downright bad temper, for the little there was of it directly discouraged his hope of securing Ellice for his model. Was it probable that a young lady who had come to this outlandish town to live in strict retirement would yield her features to the publicity of his canvas? And even if she consented, there was the *noli me tangere* granddame and the enigmatical swashbuckler to be demolished.

It was very hard to have the ideal model he had been hunting for so long fenced away from him by all these difficulties, and Delgardie worried so much that the doctor kept him to his room three days longer than he had at first threatened to do.

The epoch of enforced repose—so trying to our artist's patience, came to an end at last. One fine morning in August, when the ardour of most of his acquaintances was being expended in grouse coverts, Delgardie returned, with an eagerness at least equal to the sportsman's, to the scene of his interrupted labors. All the morning he sat before his canvas making memory sketches of the face of Ellice Mornington. But the morning went, and luncheon hour came without finding him any nearer a successful reproduction of the face that had struck his fancy.

The failure discouraged him less than may have been supposed, however, for he promised himself a refreshment of memory before the day was out. Though unprovided with an orthodox introduction to Mrs. Mornington and her granddaughter, Delgardie considered that the courtesy of a visit would be expected of him as soon as he was convalescent, and having discovered that ceremonial calls at Stamford should be paid at five o'clock he denied himself his afternoon cigar, put on a cylinder hat and black coat, and as St. Martin's was chiming the hour set foot on the stairs of Suffolk House.

If any one had attributed his halting ascent and the irregular beating of his heart to the struggles of a new-born passion in its swathing bands, the artist would have laughed scornfully and informed that misguided critic that the quavers of an unaccepted lover are not to be compared in the same week with the mental anguish of an artist liable to be refused the model on whom the success of his masterpiece depends.

CHAPTER III.

A double door shut off Mrs. Mornington's floor from the rest of the house, and Delgardie's knock was answered by Miss Ellice in person. She seemed slightly surprised, but not at all embarrassed at seeing him, and having deftly shut a door left open behind her, though not quick enough to prevent the artist's sharp eyes catching sight of a petroleum stove with a kettle steaming upon it, she led her visitor across an empty room covered with oil cloth, that served as vestibule, and introduced him into the apartment immediately under his studio, and—save that it was more ornate—the fac-simile of it.

In this room, seated in an arm-chair as venerable as herself, he found Mrs. Mornington, who received him with courtesy but no particular cordiality.

"Take a seat, Mr. Delgardie," she said, indicating a chair opposite her own, "and let me assure myself that you are none the worse for your unfortunate fall."

Somewhat chilled by her manner, our artist obeyed.

"You will remember, madam, that you advised me to consult a doctor," he said. "But for his despotism I should have been here ten days ago to offer my grateful thanks to you and Miss Mornington."

In making this allusion to Ellice, Delgardie looked away towards the younger lady, who was folding back a shutter that had been closed against the too searching summer sunshine. She responded to the look with a slight smile and slight inclination of her head, both grace personified.

Where had she acquired that easy charm of manner which is distinctly not the characteristic of the English middle class? Not at any rate in the life of retirement she was leading now. The searching look peculiar to artists, rested on Ellice so long that, with the evident intention of recalling it, Mrs. Mornington said: "You did well to obey your doctor rather than the demands of politeness, which in our case you are good enough to exaggerate. My granddaughter and I did no more for you than common humanity would have impelled us to do for any fellow creature in need of help."

This was cold water with a vengeance, and perhaps Ellice, who had joined the Likers, felt that her relative's defensive pride had made her a little cruel, for she said with adorable gentleness: "I hope you mean to be very cautious in using your high ladder in future, Mr. Delgardie, for another

time a roll of druggut may not be there to catch your head, and I may be too far off to hear you fall."

Our artist thanked her with a look of eloquent admiration. "I think I must have fallen into a brown study the other night and forgotten I was up the ladder at all," said he, "all that day I had been trying to conjure up a face appropriate to the chief figure in my picture—now I have found it."

"Did I not recognize the front facade of St. Martin's church?" interposed granddame, for whom a sudden light had fallen on the re-awakening ejaculation of which the painter himself was probably oblivious—"The model at last!" "Of late years I have been unable to attend any exhibitions of painting, but I have seen a few engravings of your work, Mr. Delgardie, enough to convince me that you merit the prominent position which you have reached so early. Will you not indulge me with a little description of your contemporary work?" she continued more graciously; for since Ellice rose and glided out of the room, the effort to be cordial evidently cost her less.

The painter wondered whether some personal motive lurked behind old Mrs. Mornington's sudden curiosity about his picture, and took care to avoid any mention of a blank space on his canvas or the sex of the figure designed to fill it. And while he was talking he managed to cast furtive glances round the great, scantily furnished room in search of any objects that would give him a clue to the history, past and present, of its occupants.

The furniture itself told nothing; it had evidently been hired or bought second hand; but there were a few things scattered here and there, which to the eyes of a discerning beholder were like open paragraphs of their owner's biography. For instance, on the tarnished gilt console-table, between the two centre windows, was a precious green malachite tray containing a five o'clock tea-service in egg-shell china, opal and gold; and a little in the rear of the old lady's chair was a dainty hand-painted table with the latest number of the *Nineteenth Century* lying upon it. These things told of intellectual tastes and expensive habits, contracted at some former epoch; but, as they were evidently placed where they stood for present use, they played their part also in the contemporary lives of the two ladies.

One object, however, perceived later, as it hung on the wall almost behind him, interested Delgardie more than all the rest. This was a three-quarter length, half life-size photo of a lady, executed in the worst possible manner of a third-class photographer, with all the high lights glaring, and the half-shadows—if there ever were any—gone. But for the fact that the lady, thus slanderously misrepresented, bore a faded but sufficiently forcible likeness to Ellice to be a relation, Delgardie would have wondered how two women, who talked of appreciating art, could have tolerated the sight of such a wretched abortion of it.

With the conversation running on pictures it required no great skill to introduce the subject of portrait-painting, and after a few remarks, all more or less leading up to it, our artist managed to say—undesignedly as it seemed—"I presume you value that photograph, madam, on account of the likeness, for it was shockingly taken."

"It was done in great haste by a country photographer," Mrs. Mornington replied, and the deep-seated sorrow, always visible in her face, became pathetically prominent as she turned her eyes to the fading picture.

Looking at her, Delgardie received a sudden inspiration. He drew his chair a little nearer to the old lady's and said, in a suave and sympathizing voice, "Does it not grieve you greatly to see a portrait you value so much fading away before your eyes? In another year or two it will have ceased to exist except in your memory."

Mrs. Mornington heaved a deep sigh and her eyes grew moist with the scanty tears of age.

"Will you allow me to suggest a method of averting this calamity?" he continued persuasively.

"Indeed, I shall be most grateful," was the eager response, "the original—my daughter—has been dead four years, and that is the only likeness of her in my possession."

Then, in virtue of our being neighbors and of my being deeply in your debt, pray permit me to copy this portrait in Bartolozzi chalks. It may not be so life-like as an oil painting, but at least it will be unchangeable, and in its present faded state it is impossible to copy it satisfactorily in oils. You will be conferring a real kindness on me," pressed the artist, seeing the effect he had produced, "there are many hours when it will be a positive rest for me to turn from my great composition to the differing tools and touch of a chalk-drawing. This photograph ought to come down. It is a perpetual slander on its subject. Consent to banish it for two or three weeks, and you shall receive in its place a likeness that at least shall not be a calumny on your lost daughter."

Delgardie did not consider himself much of a diplomatist in the usual way, but he was so fortunate as to have happened on the one chord in this reserved and cautious nature which would respond to his touch. Mrs. Mornington was so startled by the proposition made to her, that for once pride and caution went down before genuine emotion. Delgardie had offered her the one and only irresistible temptation. She yielded to it and accepted.

"Dear child!" she exclaimed, as Ellice reappeared with a small silver teapot and some thin bread and butter, "our kind neighbor has actually proposed to take a permanent drawing from your mother's photograph."

"Is it possible?" Ellice stopped short and cast at the artist one of those looks which come from and go to the soul.

"Can you be surprised that I should wish to record my gratitude for the"—happy chance that procured me your acquaintance, the imprudent artist was going to say. But this suicidal speech was nipped in the midst by a lively knock at the outer door, upon which Mrs. Mornington exclaimed, "The general!" and Ellice, resigning her burden into the extended hands of Mr. Delgardie, hastened out of the room.

CHAPTER IV.

Miss Mornington did not close the drawing-room door fast behind her, and as soon as she had opened the entrance one a masculine voice was heard to exclaim, "Still blooming in secret, my lily of the valley!" after which the strained ears of the artist caught the sound of a kiss given and returned. An involuntary frown contracted his brows, and his impatience to behold the person who seemed on such familiar terms with his young hostess was further tried by a long whispered conversation carried on between them in the vestibule.

When at last Ellice ushered her visitor into the drawing-room, Delgardie was struck dumb at the appearance of a handsome, elderly man, known in certain London circles by an altogether different title to that of "General."

Mrs. Mornington received this enigmatical person as if he had been a brother, and then addressing the artist, whose countenance probably expressed his conflicting suspicions, said, "I d-resay two such well known people as 'our general,' and Mr. Delgardie are acquainted with each other."

"By reputation I know Mr. Delgardie exceedingly well; but this is the first time I have the pleasure of seeing him face to face," responded the old gentleman, with a smile and bow, that were meant to be of the friendliest.

The artist said nothing; for it did not suit him to reveal that his acquaintance with the suppositious officer was one of sight; and his return bow was decidedly stiff; for the fact of the new comer having been presented by an alias, suggested that there was something to conceal in his relations with Mrs. and Miss Mornington; and the singularly contradictory character he bore in the world, left room for all sorts of conjectures.

Delgardie was not more prone than most people to think ill of his neighbors; but he knew that though one half of society lauded this bearer of aliases to the heavens as the champion of right against might, the other half shrieked at him as a vile and self-seeking Pecksniff; and the circumstances of their meeting being what they were, he leaned naturally to the less favorable of these opinions.

If this influential man were the disinterested friend of Mrs. Mornington and her granddaughter, why did he leave them pining in this dreary isolation of shabby gentility?

"With all his *Homes and Retreats* and charitable institutions, nothing could be easier for him than to create a suitable position for these two women, if friendship were the only tie between them," thought the painter.

Yet Ellice's pure and serene face, and those limpid eyes, that seemed never to have rested on anything base, were powerful arguments against these doubts.

Delgardie did not know what to think; but he was inexpressibly irritated at the evident good understanding which subsisted between the Morningtons and their elder guest.

To see this dangerous old widower—for the "general" had the reputation of being such—pat Ellice's cheek as he took one of those egg-shell cups of tea from her hand, robbed that fragrant decoction of all flavor for Delgardie. Suddenly remembering that politeness requires the first uninvited guest to retire when the second is installed, he swallowed his tea, choked down the Marie biscuit, which had served him for a five minutes' plaything, and made his adieux with all the rapidity of offended pride—or jealous passion.

"Bah!" he muttered as he slowly mounted to his own story. "If I paint them that portrait I shall have purchased the right to claim her as a model—and what care I for anything else!"

But the very ill temper which exploded in this exclamation was the clearest proof that Mr. Alick Delgardie did care, and that he was beginning to be aware of the fact.

His dinner was ordered at the hotel for seven o'clock, but it was past eight when he returned to the *Burghley Arms*. He had waited an hour and three quarters at his studio window watching for the departure of the general, and when the unconscious object of his suspicion brought his long call to a close, Delgardie followed him to the station and saw him take a train for Peterborough.

CHAPTER V.

About nine o'clock of the self same evening a gentleman sat in a handsome room in Claridge's hotel with a bottle of Hochheimer on the table beside him. He was alone and engrossed in thoughts apparently the reverse of agreeable, for his brows projected broodingly over his eyes, which had an evil gleam in them; while his lips, voluptuous and cynical, but well cut, were compressed in a manner that was a tacit menace to the person who motivated their compression. A face in fact on which was written in capital letters, legible to every reader of character, the word "Beware!"

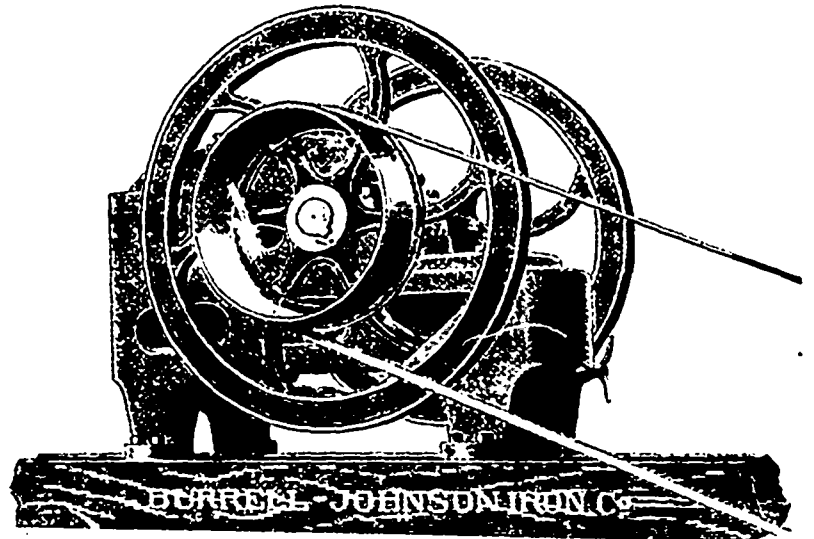
The owner of this dubious physiognomy, at the time of our introduction to him, was leaning his cheek on one hand whilst the other hand played idly with the twisted stem of his empty wine glass. Every ten minutes or so he broke away from the reverie which seemed to have so little sweetness in it to go to the window and peer impatiently up and down the street. "What does she mean by this dilly dallying—confound her!" he muttered, more than once as he turned away disappointed.

It was nearly ten o'clock when a servant knocked deferentially at the door, and, being bidden to enter, approached his master with the noiseless tread of a well-bred spaniel, of the two-legged sort, and softly pronounced five words. At the sound of them a subtle change passed over the brooding face—a change that could only occur in a face that was always on its guard against self-betrayal, and whose expressions were therefore too intangible for the coarse meshes of language to grasp.

(To be Continued.)

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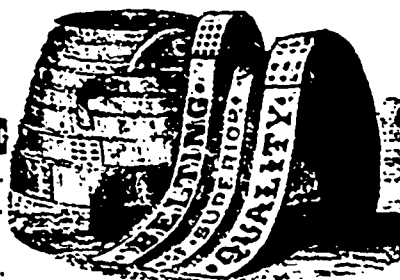
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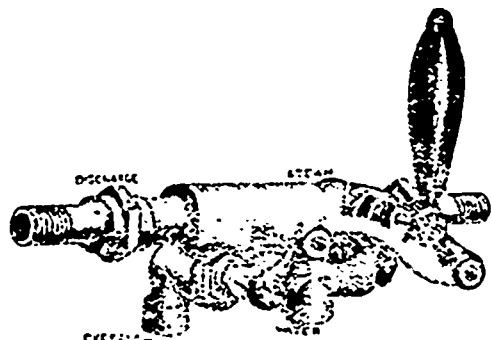
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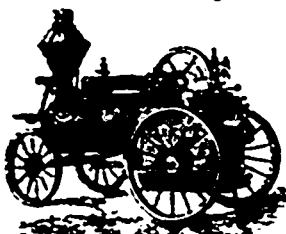
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MINING.

Items From Our Travelling Correspondent.

CARIBOO.—The "Cariboo" gold district has for many years been the seat of important mining operations, and is now regarded as one of the "old finds" of the Province. It would be quite useless to here remark upon its importance as a gold producing district during the last twenty years, as mining people generally are well acquainted with the facts concerning what work has been done, and what returns made, and are therefore in a position for estimating for themselves the real value and standing of the mines in this place: suffice it to say that different Co's., have at different times operated at various points with varying success. Our object at present is to give a general idea of each mine, together with an account of the work that is being done in connection therewith. There are now four mines being worked, upon as many different properties; whilst of two more properties, one is being prospected, and the other is being put in preparation for working. In considering the different mines, it will perhaps be as well to take them in the order of their location, beginning with that of the Lake Lode Mining Co. This property was located and prospected some four years ago by Mr. Wm. Bruce, who after working it for about one year, sold out to the present Co., which is now carrying on operations under the management of Mr. Walsworth. The site of this mine is a piece of low ground lying in a hollow between two hills, at a short distance from "Burner Lake." There are on the property two principal shafts, only one of which is being worked at present: the greatest depth yet attained being about 425 ft. The lead runs through a slate and whin formation, and is from 12 ft. to 14 ft. wide: the value of the ore runs from 10 dwt. to 2 oz. per ton. The surface plant consists of one building, which serves the purpose of mill, engine house and shaft house combined, together with another shaft house a short distance off. The working power is furnished by steam; one twenty horse-power engine doing all the hoisting and pumping besides running a five stamp battery. The tailings are run off back of the mill, where they are deposited in large quantities, and whence they could be easily obtained for concentrating if so required. The Co. employ from 14 to 16 men, working both night and day shifts.

The next property we come to is that of the Truro Mining Co. This property was worked many years ago by a gentleman named Burkner, who afterward suspended operations, letting the mine lie idle some 10 or 15 years. A year ago last Aug., the Truro Mining Co. took hold of the property, and erected a fine new mill, running 5 stamps; with power furnished by a 20 horse-power engine. This engine also does the hoisting and pumping for two shafts, the only ones worked at present. This Co. has a fine mill with crusher, engine, forge and main shaft all under the one roof: the second shaft is about 150 ft. away, and has a car track for running ore to mill. The quartz vein is from 2 to 2½ ft. wide, runs through a slate formation, and dips towards the south. The value of the ore is from 8 to 10 dwts. per ton. The main shaft is about 85 ft. deep while the other is about 75 ft. deep. They are now tunneling and stopping at the same time: the extent of their working in this way is about 150 lineal ft. The number of men employed on deck and in the mine is 13, of course mostly in mine.

From the Truro Co's mine we next strike the Caffrey Mine. This mine was first worked some 16 or 17 years ago by Jas. Caffrey, who erected a mill and carried on operations till about 8 years ago; it then went into the hands of a Halifax Co. who worked it for about 3 years, when the present owners, a Boston Co., took hold of it and have been working steadily ever since. There are a great many shafts on the property, but only two are worked: these shafts, running to a depth of 100 ft. and 60 ft. respectively, are both situated on the eastern part of the old Caffrey lead. The Co. have done a great deal of prospecting this summer, having driven 430 ft. cross cuts in the rock, but so far no decided success has attended their efforts. They have 12 men employed and run night and day shifts. The lead, which has an average width of about 6 inches, runs through a slate and whin formation and dips towards the south. The average value of the ore is about 15 dwts. per ton. There is on the property an eight stamp mill run by steam, the same engine also doing hoisting and pumping: a few yards from the mill is the smithy, an institution quite indispensable about the mines.

Near the Caffrey Mine is a property held by Mr. Wright and others. There has been no mining done on this property for over a year, although the owners have been doing considerable prospecting this summer, which, it has been reported, has resulted in success. Next in order comes a property recently obtained by a Halifax Co. This property is under the management of Mr. Whidden, who is now upon the ground, and is getting things in readiness for going to work. He has his boiler and engine on the spot, and has a number of men at work putting up buildings, so that the probabilities are they will soon be running in full blast. The next, and the best mine with which we have to deal in Cariboo, is that owned and opened by Mr. H. Dixon and others. This property was first owned by Mr. Damas Tuquoy, from whom the present owners obtained it about 18 months ago. Mr. Dixon has erected a 5 stamp mill, which is run by steam. The building in which he has the crusher, also shelters the boiler, engine, forge and shaft. Everything seems especially arranged for convenience and effectual working, being so planned as to afford the greatest possible amount of labor at the least possible exertion and expense. The single engine furnishes all the power for pumping, hoisting and crushing, and appears to do its work easily and well.

The main shaft has been sunk down to a depth of 130 ft., while 120 ft. of other working has been opened out. The lead has an average width of about 6 ins., slate and whin formation. There are about 14 men employed, and the working is carried on by night and day shifts. The lead worked at present is a very rich fissure vein, running east and west, and carrying an

ore of an average value of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. per ton. Mr. Dixon showed some very fine sights taken out the day of our visit; and certainly if samples count for anything the lead must be an exceedingly fine one. Mr. Dixon appears well pleased with his property; and it looks as though he had reason. Anyway the general opinion in the neighbourhood is, that he has the best little property in the district.

A PATRON SAINT.—The discovery of enormous nickel deposits in Ontario and the impetus given to mining through the great demand for that metal would seem to warrant the miners of the Dominion in adopting as their patron the bountiful St. (nickel) Nicholas, Promoters of mining companies require no patron saint, as old nick-el have them anyway.

A despatch to the *Herald* states that the output of the Springhill Mines for October was 52000 gross tons, the largest in the history of the mine. Of this amount some 50,000 tons were actually shipped. About 1,300 persons are steadily employed.

The Local Government have decided to send an exhibit of Nova Scotia minerals to the Jamaica Exhibition, and Mr. Gilpin, the Deputy Commissioner of Mines, has already communicated with a number of mine managers and others, requesting the forwarding of samples to the Department of Mines. Parties interested would do well to communicate with the Department.

In gold mining the great movement of the day seems to be in the conglomerates of Gay's River and the Stewiacke Valley. The value of the former district has been thoroughly proved, but it is the opinion of some well known experts that the Brookfield and other deposits up the Stewiacke Valley are of much greater extent, and destined to rival in value the greatest gold mines in the world. Of the enormous quantity of available ore there is no doubt, and that it may be quarried and milled at less than a dollar a ton is also assured, but until the conglomerates from all the sections have been more thoroughly tested, it would be premature to make any decided statement as to the quantity of gold that is likely to be obtained per ton. This question will soon be settled, and, we hope, to the satisfaction of those interested, as if their statements are confirmed this Province is bound to take a front rank as a gold producer.

WAVERLEY DISTRICT.—It is reported on seemingly reliable authority that the Guo and Wilson property at Waverley has been sold, and that Mr. J. E. Hardman, S. B., of Oldham, is in some way concerned, but the full facts are not yet available.

The Customs Department are making some unaccountable rulings under the Customs Act, admitting mining machinery not manufactured in the Dominion free of duty. Silvered copper plates for gold amalgamation are not manufactured here, and yet the duty is collected. At the instance of a Truro importer, who had to pay duty on such plates, and who ventilated his grievance in the *Canadian Mining Review*, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has taken the matter up and brought it to the attention of the Privy Council for settlement. There seems to be a desire on the part of the Department to strain the concession against the importer whenever possible, a very unwise policy, and one we trust that Minister Tupper will succeed in having changed.

SALMON RIVER.—The Dufferin Mining Company return for October 103 ozs. gold, the product of 475 tons of quartz crushed.

We regret that the efforts of Sir John Thompson and Hon. Charles H. Tupper to induce a delegation of the British Iron and Steel Institute and the German Association of Smelters to visit this Province have resulted in failure, as we believe that great good would have resulted had they examined our steel and iron works and our coal and iron mines. Had the matter been taken up when first urged in *THE CRITIC* the result might have been different. As it is the Province of Ontario, which sent a special commissioner to New York to extend an invitation to the joint Associations, has reaped a decided advantage in having the ore deposits of that Province inspected by such an influential body of men.

QUEENS COUNTY.—At the North Brookfield Gold Mine prospects are as bright as ever. Besides the old leads, which are showing finely, a new one called the Nelson lead has lately been opened, which is now producing very fine ore. The last clean-up resulted in a brick of gold weighing over one hundred and fifteen ounces.

WHITEBURN.—The new mill is running smoothly at the Rossignol Mine, and the plates show the presence of gold in the quartz. "Plates looking well." The new mill at the Queens County Mine had steam up this week for the first time. The new mill at the Royal Mine commenced to run this week.

The clean-up at the Malaga Mining Co., Moiegs, resulted in a brick weighing over one hundred and eighty ounces of gold. A fine property is the Malaga Mine.—*Gold Hunter.*

Mr. G. W. Lathrop, of Rochester, N. Y., a gentleman interested in the Parker Douglas Mine, is paying a visit to the Province. He is accompanied by Mr. Goodhue, and they have been looking at the Brookfield conglomerates with the intention of investing heavily, should their expert so advise. They are evidently much impressed with the prospects, and we trust to be soon able to chronicle the fact that they have taken hold of the properties.

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WHAT WE GIRLS LIKE.

THE TRIFLES OF LIFE WHICH INFLUENCE OUR CHOICE -I was lying in my hammock the other day—by the way, I have it swung across a windowed corner of my room these cool autumn like days—lying there and thinking what the things were which women did specially like in men—of course I am writing now of nice men and nice women—and I came to the conclusion that the things which particularly influence us in our choice among men were the little things.

Yes, the little things, the trifles. A man may be an Apollo for beauty, but if he says "no, ma'am" and "yes, ma'am," to you when he should say "yes" and "no," adding your name when necessary, you cannot thoroughly appreciate him, and he will, for all his perfection of feature, grate upon your keen sense of well bredness much as the squeak of some organ does when it mingles with the music. And though the man who wears diamond studs and pins and a diamond ring flashing on his little finger may be possessed of all the virtues under heaven, yet do these mis-placed gems outshine them all in their glaring vulgar brilliancy. It isn't, of course, the jewels themselves, intrinsically, any more than it is the "ma'am" as a simple part of speech. It is the lack of that innate sense of the fitness and unfitness of things—that dawn of discrimination, I would modestly christen it—which all the sterling qualities and all the heroic characteristics taken together will never outweigh in the scale of truly refined woman's fancy.

THE MAN WHO WINS.—Ah, no—it is the man who fails not as to little things who wins every time. The man who knows by instinct which side of the railway car or which end of the boat is the shady one, instead of gazing helplessly up and down to find out, whilst the other man secures the desirable seats. It is the man who mentally fixes the right station to get off at, and consequently makes no wild plungings—generally to retrace as he discovers his mistake; the man who knows the correct entrance at a theatre and the portion of the house in which his seats are located; the man who can put on your wrap without turning it inside out a few times first, who can get into his own top at minus the skirmish that causes him to appear as if wrestling with some intangible enemy—it is this man, master of the little things of life—who wins.

The amount of it all is that a woman must admire before she can love. In point of fact, a genuine admiration on either side may often be trusted as an insurance against an ultimate divorce court than many and many of the mad "fallings in love" of which we hear too much, and which are not inapt to guarantee as reckless a "falling out" again! If a woman feels insecure about a man—is not quite positive whether he will do this or that quite correctly; whether he will be dressed as befits the occasion, or if he will be awkward at a moment when *savoir faire* seems almost a prime factor in being at all—then be sure she is no more sure of her own heart, her own feelings, than she is of his possible behaviour. It is weak of us, I will admit, but it is, and the more womanly pure, sweet and charming the woman, the more certainly is this desire to admire, to be sure of the man she gives herself to, a necessity of her nature, and a keynote to her disposition and requirements.

FAMILIARITY OF SPEECH.—Another little thing that is intolerable in some men, otherwise nice enough, and that is the moment you permit them to know you at all well, that moment they develop that horrible trait of an aptitude for familiar intimacy of speech which no relation in life under heaven condones, or can long stand under the pressure of. Why, because two people become engaged to each other, or are married to each other, they should at once drop the little attentions, the little politenesses, the little respects for each other's privacy and individualities, I, for one, never could comprehend! For my part I should think that these relations of life, in order to prevent them degenerating, as they too often do, into the mere conventionalities of an accepted code of society and morals, required the most gentle deference to just these little things that I have ventured to enumerate. The closer the relations the more necessary the glamour, if you will to call it so, of more well bredness (it is nothing else,) to sustain them in their supremacy of a mutual affection and reverence.

There is another point upon which I must touch in speaking of what we like in men. It is simply, briefly, this—clothes. I know that some of you will scoff at the mere idea, but that doesn't alter the case. I know, and I am in a position to speak. There isn't one bit of us in denying it; not one particle. Girls like to see a man, and be seen with one, too, who is smartly gotten up, whose garments have the correct cut and air, just as much as men like to see and be seen with a young woman who is attired in a charming, well fitting gown, pretty gloves, boots and hat. It is human, girl nature, just precisely as it is human, man nature.

And as to beauty! Trust me, all you ugly fellows, we don't care that! About it in your faces. We are content to monopolize that ourselves. If you are only manly and brave and tender and nice we are prepared to adore you. —"Miss Afarigold" in Pittsburg Bulletin.

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DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WOLFVILLE, N. S.—We have received from an unknown correspondent the following unique letter which we publish as a curiosity:—

WOLFVILLE, Oct. 25th, 1890.

Editor Critic,—DEAR SIR:—The solution to Problem 188 in checker columns of CRITIC I consider a *casum* to the checker players of this Province. By white taking the right move after black moves *anywhere* they (white) can *compel* black to get out of the way and make an *easy* draw. The solution plays white to *suit* the purpose of a win for black, which I consider a very weak play of solving the problem when there is *no* possible chance for black to win if white is played by a checker player.

Yours truly,

(signed) WOLFVILLE, N. S.

[We have copied this verbatim, giving "Wolfville" the benefit of all the italics used by him, but have pruned down his superabundant capitals.]

We are always pleased to be criticised, even if the criticism should be at our expense. As the above only contains assertions, the writer will do well to send us his play which he says will lead to an "easy draw." If he does so we will cheerfully publish it. We are specially interested in seeing what he considers "the right move"—CHECKER EDITOR CRITIC.]

W. Muir, Preston—send Glasgow Herald for CRITIC.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 190.—The position was

black men 8, 12, 13; white men 6, 21, 28: black to move and draw.
12-16 1-7-3 27-32 18-15
6 2 8 12 11 15 27 32
16-19 3-7 12-16 28-21
2 7 23 27 15 18 16 20
19-23 7-11 32-27 drawn.

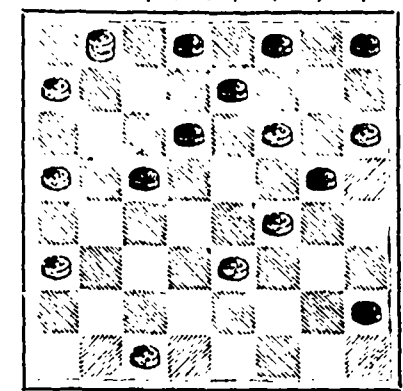
VAR. I.

7 10 24 19 19 15 10 6
23-27 32-28 24-19 8-11
28 24 10 7 15 10 a 7 10
27-32 28-21 19-16 drawn.
a 6 2 loses.

PROBLEM No. 192

A unique problem by J. A. Mour. in Toronto Mail.

Back men 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 14, 16, 28



White men 5, 11, 12, 13, 19, 21, 21, 23, 30, king 1.

Black to play and win.

The above problem has been called by a Halifax player "a conundrum." We would be pleased to receive solutions on post cards from all interested in this column. Wolfville is specially invited to try it.

All communications for this department should be addressed to our

Checker Editor, William Forsyth, 36 Grafton Street, Halifax.

GAME 77.—'DYKE.'

Played between Messrs. Forbes and Hamilton in the late match—Shubenacadie vs. Halifax. Forbes' move:—
11-15 17 10 19-26 17 1
22 17 7-14 30 23 19-23
15-19 29 25 8-11 24 19
24 15 6-10 a-23 19 22-26
10-19 25 22 11-16 19 15
23 16 11-15 27 23 26-31
12-19 27 24 16-20 15 16
25 22 1-6 23 18 31-26
8-11 22 17 15-22 10 6
17 13 8-12 19 15 2-9
9-14 32 27 23-27 13 6
22 17 3-8 31 24
4-8 26 23 10-19 drawn
A very interesting position.

WOMAN'S INTUITION.

An old gentleman over seventy, came into the city from his farm, without his overcoat. The day turned chilly and he was obliged to forego his visit to the fair.

To a friend who remonstrated with him for going away from home thus unprepared, he said: "I thought it was going to be warm; my wife told me to take my overcoat, but I wouldn't. Women have more sense than men anyway."

A frank admission.

Women's good sense is said to come from intuition; may it not be that they are more close observers of little things. One thing is certain, they are apt to strike the nail on the head, in all the ordinary problems of life, more frequently than the lords of creation.

"According to Dr. Alice Bennett,

who recently read a paper on Bright's disease before the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, persons subject to bilious attacks and sick headaches, who have crawling sensations, like the flowing of water in the head, who are 'tired all the time' and have unexplained attacks of sudden weakness, may well be suspected of dangerous tendencies in the direction of Bright's disease."

The veteran newspaper correspondent, Jon Howard, of the New York Press, in noting this statement, suggests: "Possibly Alice is correct in her diagnosis, but why doesn't she give some idea of treatment? I know a man who has been 'tired all the time' for ten years. Night before last he took two doses of colomel and yesterday he wished he hadn't."

A proper answer is found in the following letter of Mrs. Davis, wife of Rev. Wm. J. Davis, of Basil, O., June 21st, 1890:

"I do not hesitate to say that I owe my life to Warner's Safe Cure. I had a constant hemorrhage from my kidneys for more than five months. The physicians could do nothing for me. My husband spent hundreds of dollars and I was not relieved. I was under the care of the most eminent medical men in the State. The hemorrhage ceased before I had taken one bottle of the Safe Cure. I can safely and do cheerfully recommend it to all who are sufferers of kidney troubles."

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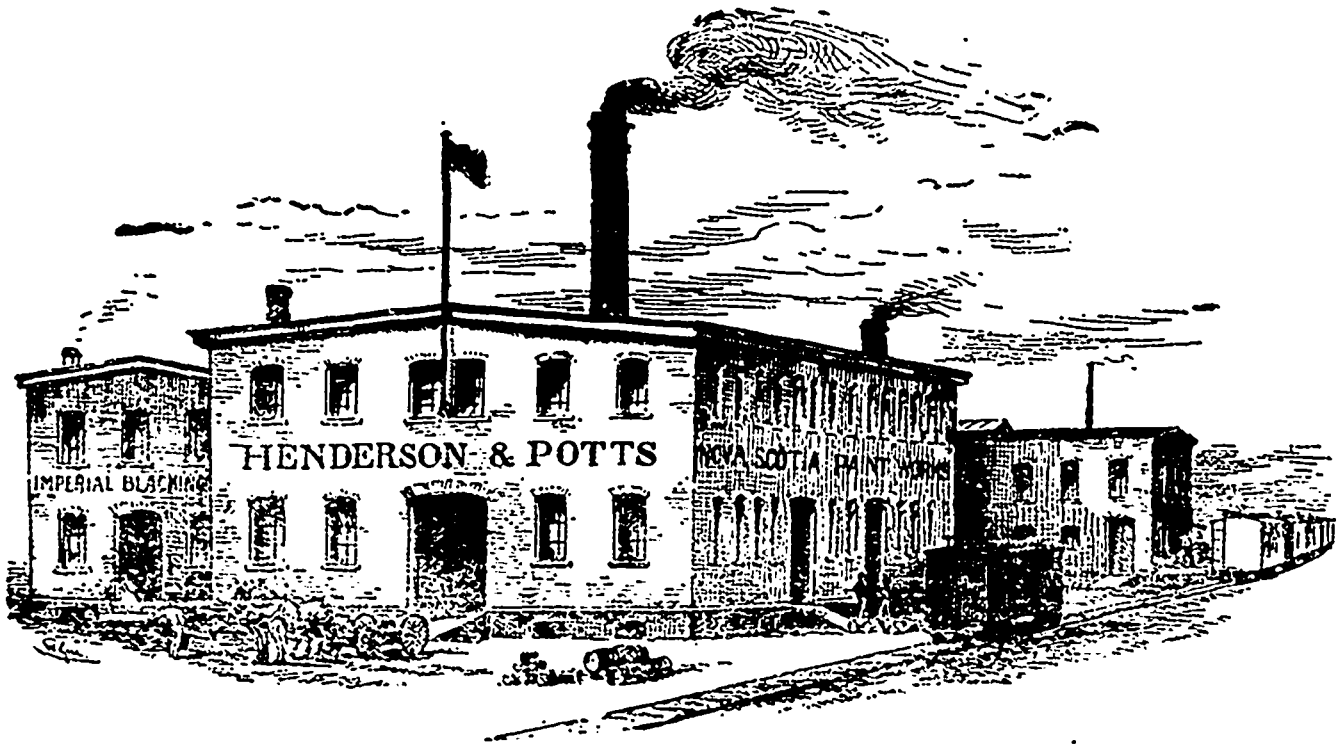


the coming enemy. You know that this enemy will sit down for five long months outside this citadel, and do its best to break in and destroy. Is this citadel garrisoned and provisioned? The garrison is your constitution. Is it vigorous or depleted? How long can it fight without help? Have you made provision for the garrison by furnishing a supply of **SCOTT'S EMULSION** of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda? It restores the flagging energies, increases the resisting powers against disease; *cures Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Anæmic and Wasting Diseases (especially in Children)*, keeps coughs and colds out, and so enables the constitution to hold the fort of health. **Palatable as Milk.**

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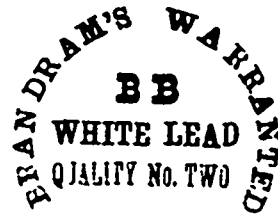
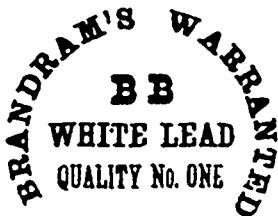
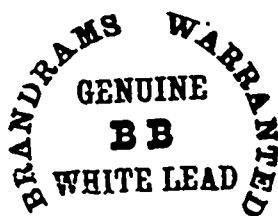
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