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The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the views expressed in Editorial Note 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.

The evidence being given before the Quebec Royal Commission on the Baie des Chaleurs steal is, to say the least, damaging to the Mercier Government. From what Armstrong said it would appear that Mr. Mercier was fully aware of the irregular proceedings with the money, and that Mr. Pacaud was obliged to report to him on the matter. This, and subsequent evidence, appears to implicate the Liberal leader directly with the jobbing the Commission is inquiring into.

We have not found many of our clergymen standing up for the honor of Sir Hector Langevin, but the Rev. Dr. Saunders, of Halifax, made a great effort in this line a few days ago. It is unfortunate for the effect of the Rev. gentleman's endeavors to set Sir Hector right before the people of Canada, that he is reported to have two sons in the civil service, thus giving cause for imputing self-interested motives to him. Dr. Saunders' letter appeared in the *Herald* and has been the topic of much discussion all over Canada.

"The Rambler," whose always readable and interesting jottings are attractive features of *The Week*, found some items that might prove useful to school teachers, and incorporated them in one of his recent articles. The gist of the remarks is, that teachers should make a point of going out with the pupils at recess and direct and join in the games they play; by this means serving the double purpose of refreshing their own minds and keeping the youngsters out of mischief. We heartily commend the idea to our many bright school teachers.

From present appearances it does not look as though the fond anticipations of peace-loving people regarding the drawing together of the two factions of the Irish National Party in consequence of the death of Parnell are to be realized. Parnellism is as lively as ever, although the leader is dead, and the struggle between this faction and that which recognizes Dillon and O'Brien as leaders seems to have only been embittered by Parnell's death. It is thought by those who are supposed to be well informed, that certain well-known leaders in the anti-Parnellite group stand ready to make terms with the English leaders and accept English bribes. In Parnell's time there was at least the assurance that his party was sternly independent of anything like corruption.

Can any of our readers give us any information regarding the origin of placing coins under the corner or foundation stones of buildings. It may be that the practice grew out of the ancient habit of placing coins in the mouths of the dead to pay the Stygian boatman his toll, or placing them in the wrappings of mummies. The antiquity of coins covers the subject with a veil not easy to pierce, but if any leader of researching proclivities, who has more time for such work than a busy editor can spare, will look the matter up and tell us what he discovers, he will confer a favor upon us and upon a reader who is anxious to be informed on the subject.

Mr. John Lovell, the veteran Montreal publisher, is undertaking a gigantic work in "Lovell's Gazetteer and History of Canada," which he wished to bring out some years ago, but could not obtain sufficient encouragement to warrant the effort. The scheme has been revived once more under the auspices of the Canadian Gazetteer Publishing Company, Ltd., of which Mr. Lovell is manager, and it promises to succeed. There can be no question of the value of the work for reference, and it will embody many so far unwritten incidents of Canadian history, making it a notable addition to our national literature. The work is to appear in eleven volumes, containing about 8,000 pages, with eight provincial maps and a map of the Dominion. In order to insure the production of this great work, it is necessary that a sufficient number of subscribers should be secured, for the promoters cannot undertake to go on with it unless the support of the public is indicated in a substantial manner. The cost of the set of eleven volumes is to be \$99, \$9 payable on the delivery of each volume. We give this project a prominent place because of its national importance, hoping that Mr. Lovell may secure the encouragement of all our business and professional men who can afford this addition to their libraries—in fact we should think that few could afford to do without it. Those who want to help on the work should write for the prospectus at once.

The domestic affairs of Mr. Haggart, the Post-Master-General of Canada, have been the subject of discussion in many of the public prints of late. Mrs. Haggart has, it appears, not been living with her husband for the last 29 years, and has recently gone to New York to reside, where the inevitable reporter has interviewed her. The interview, as published by the *New York World*, is of so low a character as to reflect the greatest discredit on Mrs. Haggart—that is if one is to believe the stuff, if not then the whole of the discredit rests upon the *New York World*. We have no means of knowing on which side the fault of disagreement between Mr. and Mrs. Haggart lies, but we cannot imagine any respectable woman speaking to a reporter of her husband, albeit she has separated from him, in the manner reported. According to this precious interview, in which Mrs. Haggart refers to her husband as "Jack," she does not want a divorce, having got along without it for 29 years, and not desiring to marry anyone else. We hope the people of Canada will take no stock in any trash like this emanating from sensational Yankee papers; it has positively no bearing on Mr. Haggart's case, and is insulting to Canadians in general. The disagreeable stories about the Post-Master-General should be settled one way or the other by a full inquiry; it is unjust that they are allowed to spread as they are doing if they are untrue, and if true, the man should no longer hold a public position.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association some time ago presented to Lady Macdonald a beautiful sterling silver casket containing the resolution of condolence to the widow of our late Premier, Sir John Macdonald, which had been passed by the Association. The *Jewelers' Circular*, a prominent New York journal, in noticing this as a specimen of Canadian art silver-smithing says: "The casket is distinctive and original in conception, and the execution is of high order. On the sides and lid are riveted maple leaves and figures of the Canadian beaver, in oxidized silver. The monogram of the organization, C. M. A., in rustic letters, are seen also on the lid. The obverse and reverse sides of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association medal are in fine bronze. The entire work is rich in execution. The stems of the maple leaves coming below the sides of the box, at the corners are joined to form legs or rests. On the inner side of the lid is the inscription:

To Lady Macdonald.
In memory of the life and services of her
Illustrious husband,
Sir John A. Macdonald,
— Who died June 6th, 1891.

The casket is encased in a miniature trunk of leather lined with chamois. The whole work is of small form, and the materials used are quite imperious to the effects of age." An illustration of the casket is given, which fully bears out the description above, and shows that Canadians are keeping up with the times in this branch of art work.

The *Week* of October 2nd contained a contribution entitled "A Person's Ponderings on 'Supporting Your Supporters,'" which touched feelingly on the new Frauds Bill. Everyone knows, or should know, that the Ottawa disclosures as to bribery, testimoniais, etc. were the exciting cause of the amendment to the Frauds Bill, which makes it a misdemeanor for any Government contractor, or person supplying the Government with goods, or person having unsettled claims against the Government, to contribute to any political fund, and forbids the bestowal of gifts or commissions upon officials of the Departments by persons doing business with them. The contributor to the *Week* draws a parallel between the State and the Church in this matter, and wants to know if a person who supports his supporters by dealing with the members of his congregation, for the sake of manifesting peace and goodwill, though often to his own inconvenience, is a "Boodler." He says he has often been guilty (or the victim) of this species of "Boodling," and asks, "How would it be for the Government to enact that 'Whoever shall join any congregation or church and subscribe to its funds in order to obtain the custom and patronage of the members of such church or of the pastor thereof, shall be judged guilty of Boodling;' or again, 'If any pastor of a church shall patronize any shop or store, and so make bad purchases or bargains, simply in order to secure or retain the attendance in his church of the master or owner of such shop or store, he shall be judged guilty of Boodling.'" The writer thinks that all acts against "Supporting Your Supporters" should reach even the churches, and says, "Alas! if such laws were passed I wonder how many would cease of all the preachers who have of late aroused the indignation of the land with their eloquence concerning wickedness in high places!" This is true enough. The practice is almost impossible to eradicate, but by proper oversight such a check might be kept on proceedings that it would be reduced to a minimum.

We are not accustomed to find fault with fashions that come and go so long as they are not carried to extremes, in fact we try to make the point of "temperance" in all our articles and notes, and when temperance in anything is forgotten, purposely or otherwise, we endeavor to point out the folly of such a course. Observances at recent social functions, balls and such things, led us to cast some reflections upon the modesty of a few Halifax matrons, whose mode of dress shows plainly that they do not know where to draw the line in their décolleté gowns. Happily we see scarcely any young girls making themselves the subject of derogatory remarks in this way; the married women of various ages and degrees of comeliness are the chief sinners, and are greatly to be blamed for the example they are setting the young girls. We believe in evening dress; a woman never looks more charming than when she shows her pretty neck and arms—provided, of course, that they are pretty,—but she should not make the mistake of overdoing the matter. The "low and behold" style of dress is seldom becoming from an artistic standpoint, and never from the social and moral view. At a few recent balls we have seen the mothers of grown-up daughters whose appearance suggested nothing but the need of a shawl, and amid the prevailing nakedness a graceful lady gowned in a silk of soft texture and tint with long sleeves and high collar appeared to our eyes the most womanly and charmingly dressed person present. This, despite our liking for evening dress; and we venture to say there are many who agree with us that the pretty mode (when used in moderation) is being abused to such a degree by some Halifax ladies that people are becoming rather disgusted with it. There are always some members of every community who carry things to extremes, not caring what may be thought or said of their actions, and they do not seem to suffer much inconvenience from it. If they lower the tone of society, or show a sublime contempt for the eternal fitness of things, it is nothing to them; they are going to do what they please without reference to anyone else, and will never see that they ought, especially if leaders in society, to count the cost to others of their example and practice. If some of the leaders who transgress in this way could hear the criticisms passed upon their well-displayed charms by their male friends they would certainly blush for their folly.

A deepening appreciation of the Tennysonian muse is observable in the magazine writings of the day. A great deal is being said about the beauty and perfection of the verse of England's laureate, and some people appear to be only just discovering what a poet he is. Andrew Lang has been bestowing his high praise as is in the power of a critic to give. Writing in the *Illustrated London News* of the "Lotus-Eaters," he says, "It is a modern hand which changes the brief sketch of Lotus-Eaters into that immortal poem of the Laureate's, which we may pity the Greeks for never having heard." Mr. Frederick Greenwood in the same paper says, "More magnificent praise was never bestowed," and goes on to supplement it with a critical review of the poem, pointing out its perfections. He says: "There should be some way of crowning 'The Lotus-Eaters' as the most perfect, the most sparkling piece of rhythm in English poetry. Nowhere else is there such continuous and sustained meaning in the music, or rather in the poem, in which meaning and music draw each other to perfection so nearly." Anyone who reads anew the poem after this eulogy will see, if he has not done so before, its peculiar beauty. In another weekly illustrated paper, the *Chicago Graphic*, we find Vance Thompson discoursing as follows: "Lord Tennyson is one of the few men who have made illustrious the rather barren line of the laureates. The Colley Cibbers, the Nahum Tates, the Amos Cottles—all these Pymys and Pistols of the ballad-mongers army—have been the rule, the Tennysons and Wordsworths and Ben Johnsons the glittering exceptions. Now that this

greatest of modern singers is going down to his grave there is unusual speculation and chatter among literary-minded people as to his successor." From this he launches into the said speculation, which "belongs to another story." Not only has the Laureate himself been the recipient of these well-merited praises, but his brother, Mr. Frederick Tennyson, who has published a volume entitled "Daphne, and Other Poems," has been gently handled by the critics. These poems we have not yet had an opportunity of reading; they are said to be distinctly an appendage to the poetical work of his illustrious brother, but not on that account to be characterized as superfluous. Richard Garnett, in reviewing the volume, says: "We cannot promise Mr. Tennyson that his volume will live as poetry, but it will not, we think, escape the future historian of the thought and feeling of the Victorian epoch."

Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada, has an article in the *Nineteenth Century* entitled "A Colonial View of Federating the Empire." In it he gives the following outline of what might accomplish that which is desired in the way of Imperial Federation. "I regard," he says, "the time as near at hand when the great provinces of Australasia will be confederated under one Government. I consider that a most vitally important movement, not only to those colonies, but to the Empire itself, because it is in that direction that I look for a great advance with regard to Imperial Federation. I know there may be differences of opinion upon that point; but I believe that, great as are the difficulties which lie in the way of inducing provinces to give up their autonomy and merge themselves in a larger body in which they may be overweighted, the advantages and necessities to Australasia of being united under one central Government are so great that they will steadily overcome all obstacles which stand in the way of such a movement. When that has been done it will be followed, I doubt not, at a very early day by a similar course on the part of South Africa, and then we shall stand in the position of having three great dominions, commonwealths, or realms, or whatever name is found most desirable on the part of the people who adopt them—three great British communities, each under one central and strong Government. When that is accomplished, the measure which the Marquis of Lorne has suggested, of having the representatives of these colonies during the term of their office here in London, practically Cabinet Ministers, will give to the Government of England an opportunity of learning in the most direct and complete manner the views and sentiments of each of those great British communities in regard to all questions of foreign policy affecting the colonies. I would suggest that representatives of those three great British communities here in London should be leading members of the Cabinet of the day of the country they represent, going out of office when their Government is changed. In that way they would always represent the country, and necessarily the views of the party in power in Canada, in Australasia and in South Africa." The *Standard*, commenting upon this article, says, "To a considerable extent the suggestions of Sir Charles Tupper are not merely acceptable, but have been anticipated by the action of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet." It criticizes Sir Charles' treatment of the defence question, evidently considering that the colonies should be called upon to contribute to the expense of Imperial defence direct, and not only by the means now being taken in the expenditure of public money.

Continuing, Sir Charles takes up the subject of defence, with which he deals as follows:—"In my opinion, no contribution to the army and navy of England on the part of Canada would have contributed to the defence of the Empire in a greater degree than the mode in which the public money in Canada has been expended for that purpose. We have expended, in addition to an enormous grant of land, over a million pounds sterling per annum, from the first hour that we became a united country down to the present day, in constructing a great imperial highway across Canada from ocean to ocean, not only furnishing the means for the expansion of the trade and the development of Canada, but providing the means of intercommunication at all seasons between the different parts of the country. . . . In 1889 Canada expended no less than two millions of dollars on the militia and the North-West mounted police, which any one who knows the country will admit is a most effective means of defence. . . . One of the most effective means adopted by the Imperial Parliament for the defence of the Empire is by subsidising fast steamers built under Admiralty supervision, with armament which can be available at a moment's notice. These steamers could maintain the position and keep up mail communication in time of war, or be used for transport of troops. Canada has contributed £15,000 a year to a splendid line of steamers, such as I have described, now plying between Canada and Japan, and China, and has offered no less than £165,000 per annum to put a service like the *Teutonic* between England and Canada, and a fast service between Canada and Australia. All these splendid steamers would be effective as cruisers if required for the protection of British commerce and the transport of troops and thousands of volunteers from the colonies to any point that the protection of the Empire demanded. These actual facts illustrate, in my opinion, the best mode of contributing to the strength and defence of the Empire. In my judgment, instead of adding to its defence, the strength of a colony would be impaired by taking away the means which it requires for its development and for increasing its defensive power, if it were asked for a contribution to the army and navy. Any such contribution would be utterly insignificant in its value compared with what is now being accomplished. The same may be said of Australia."

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CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

FAHRENHEIT.

Little Johnnie had a mirror,
But he ate the back all off,
Thinking, rashly, in his terror,
This would cure the whooping cough.

Not long after Johnnie's mother,
Weeping said to Mrs. Brown,
"It was a chilly day for Johnnie
When the mercury went down."

--Princeton Tiger.

When a young man says that he can never love another, he means, of course, not for two or three weeks.

A STRANGER PRESENT.—Struggling Minister—There was a stranger in church to-day.

Wife—What did he look like?

"I did not see him."

"Then how do you know there was a stranger among the congregation?"

"I found a good quarter in the contribution box."

EVEN HENRY WAS NOTHING ELSE.

"Man is but clay," oh, world of truth!
We learned, each one, in early youth,
Man is but clay.

We call the speedy man a "brick,"
The "soft-baked" mortal makes us sick;
Man is but clay.

Down goes a fellow with a thud,
We straightway say, "His name is mud,"
Man is but clay.

THE COLOUR OF LIQUID OXYGEN.—M. Olzowski says it is a mistake to suppose that liquid oxygen is colourless; when examined in a layer about one inch thick, it has a bright blue colour, and he thinks the blue colour of the sky is due to atmospheric oxygen. His most interesting fact is that in the absorption spectrum of liquid oxygen, one of the five bands it contains is coincident with Fraunhofer's A. The blue colour of liquid oxygen may, however, be due to the same cause as the blue colour of pure water.

A LOVERS TRYST.

Come into the garden, Maud!
I am waiting here alone,
And my heart glows warm for your presence, love,
Though my feet are cold as a stone;
For the dews are chill to-night
And the breezes sharp and bleak,
Oh, come, with the clasp of your warm soft hand,
And the touch of your glowing cheek!
She is coming! My heart beats high
As I hasten my love to greet.
She is coming! My pulses start and thrill
At the sound of her fairy feet,
She has stepped on the gravelled walk,
And I hear the gate ajar!
Fly, fly to your lover's arms, my own—
Jerusalem! 'tis her pa!

SHE BORE UP.—A London journal says that a stout and elderly woman was on board a train which was approaching the Forth bridge. Her remarks, which she bestowed right and left on her fellow passengers, showed that she was unaccustomed to travelling; yet she must have been something of a philosopher in her own way. As the reader will perceive, she was a believer in what may be called specific levity.

The old lady was nervous about the bridge. She had seen pictures of it, and had made up her mind that it could not be quite safe. She kept enquiring when the train would come to it, and at last was told that it was close at hand.

"Well," she said, rather solemnly, "I don't know whether we shall get over alive or not, but if we don't it shan't be my fault."

Then she settled into the corner of the seat with a determined air and a puckered-up mouth, which wore only less droll than the general air of responsibility which brooded over her. During the passage of the bridge she did not speak a word, but seemed to be holding her breath.

"There," said a gentleman, in a neighboring seat, "we are over it safe!"
The old woman heaved an explosive sigh.

"Well," she said, "if we had gone to the bottom I should have died with a clear conscience, for it wouldn't have been my weight that did it. I bore up so that I really made the train lighter than it would have been without me."

MODERN MIRACLES.

A tinger for breath was distressed,
And the doctors all said she must rest,
But she took G. M. D.
For her weak lungs, you see,
And now she can sing with the best.

An athlete gave out, on a run,
And he feared his career was quite done;
G. M. D., pray observe,
Gave back his lost nerve,
And now he can lift half a ton.

A writer, who wrote for a prize,
Had headaches and pain in the eyes;
G. M. D. was the spell
That made him quite well,
And glory before him now lies.

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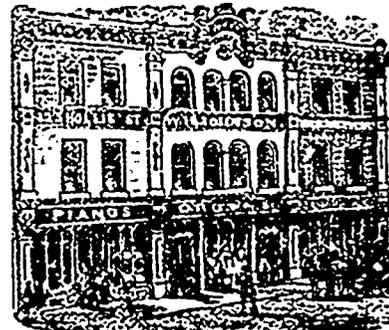
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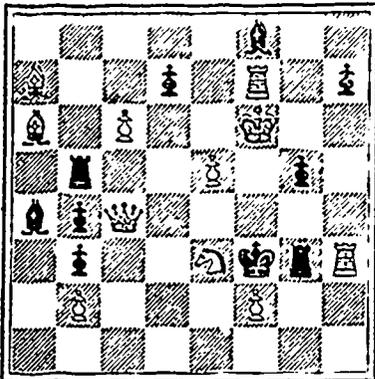
CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 88.

By J. Humo.

First prize in "Boys' Newspaper
Tourney," 1881-82.From *Jamaica Gleaner*.

Black 10 pieces.



White 11 pieces.

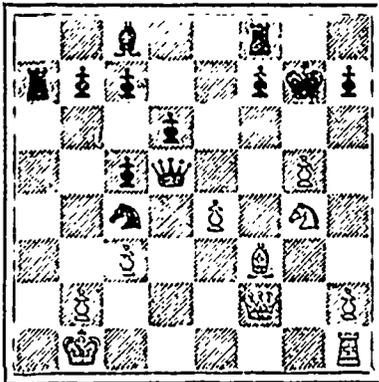
White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 89.

First game in the match between
Mr. Blackburne and Captain Mac-
kenzie, played at Simpson's Divan,
London, 25th September, 1882.

SCOTCH GAMBIT.

White.	Black.
Mr. Blackburne.	Capt. Mackenzie.
1 P to K4.	P to K4
2 Kt to KB3	Kt to QB3
3 P to Q4	P takes P
4 Kt takes P	B to B4
5 B to K3	Q to B3
6 P to QB3	KKt to K2
7 Kt to QB3	B to Kt3
8 QKt to R3	Q to Kt3
9 P to B2	Kt to Q
10 Q to Q2	Kt to K3
11 Kt to B4	P to Q3
12 Kt takes B	RP takes Kt
13 B to QB4	Castles
14 P to KKt4	Kt to B3
15 Castles QR	Kt to K4
16 B to K2	Kt to B4
17 B takes Kt	KtP takes B
18 P to KB4	Kt to B3
19 P to B5	Q to B3
20 P to Kt5	Q to K4
21 B to B3	R takes P
22 K to Kt	R to R2
23 Kt to K3	Kt to R4
24 Kt to Kt4	Q to K2
25 Q to Kt2	K to R
26 P to B6	Q to K3
27 P takes P ch	K takes P
28 R to Q5	Kt to B5
29 Q to KB2	Q takes R

Position after black's 29th move :
Black 12 pieces.

White 10 pieces.

30 P takes Q B to B4 ch
31 Q to B2 R to R8 ch
32 K takes R B takes Q
And Mr. Blackburne resigned, as
the mate is forced by 33 ** R to R, &c.

FALL-1891.

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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 inclosed in their next paper. All remittances should be made payable to A. Milne Fraser.

The winter arrangements on the W. & A. R. and the I. C. R. went into effect on Monday morning.

The Y. M. C. A. has engaged the services of G. H. Close, lately of New York, as director of physical education.

The story as to the loss of the steamer *City of Rome* last week was a hoax. No wreck is known to have occurred.

A magnificent upright cabinet grand piano, made by the Bell Company, has been purchased by the School for the Blind from W. H. Johnson, agent for the company.

The *Ladies' Pictorial Weekly* is a paper published in Toronto in the interests of the fair sex. We should think it would prove valuable to all women. Subscription, \$2 a year.

Senecal, the hoodler, has been arrested, and will be tried on the charge of defrauding the Government. This is the first practical effect of the Government Act to prevent frauds.

Sir Baldwin Walker, Captain of H. M. S. *Emerald*, met with an accident while hunting in Newfoundland that will disable him for some weeks. The *Emerald* is coming to Halifax shortly.

The Seventh Annual Sunday School Convention of Nova Scotia will be held in the First Baptist Church, Halifax, next week, beginning on Tuesday evening. About 200 delegates are expected.

It is stated that the Nova Scotia Central Railway, advertised to be sold by the mortgagees, will, before the sale, be bought by a New York syndicate, who will pay the indebtedness and operate the road.

There are two or three actions for damages against the City of Halifax in connection with the water-front fire. It is claimed that the City's negligence in the matter of the storage of oil was the cause of the loss.

The Press men of the Maritime Provinces are not going to have an excursion this autumn, but a meeting of the Association is to be called in 1892, to make arrangements for an excursion as early as possible next summer.

The recent proprietors of the "Elite" Studio in Halifax, Messrs. Kelly & Sobeski, have opened a studio at 107 Phillips Square, Montreal. Their card reads "Kellie & Co., Portrait Artists," and is adorned with a monogram of the initials of the firm.

A Nova Scotian writer of some note, Miss Grace Dean McLeod, was married a short time ago to H. W. Rodgers, a barrister of Amherst. Miss McLeod is the author of "Acadian Sketches and Other Stories," a collection of short stories published in attractive book form.

The war against smallpox is being waged in Montreal and the several parts of Quebec to which it has spread. The vaccination laws of the Province are to be strictly enforced. It is to be hoped that the scourge will be stamped out before it becomes general and threatens the whole country.

On Saturday last the tern schooner *Rita*, of some 200 tons register, was launched at Bridgetown. She is a pretty model, strongly built, and coppered before leaving the stocks. Mr. James Guest was the builder of the tidy craft, and deserves much credit for his work. The *Rita* is intended for the West India trade.

Preparations for a new venture are being actively carried on at Maltland, says the *Windsor Tribune*. Two schooners are being fitted out for the Pacific coast, and are expected to be ready in about a month. Captain John Brown and Thos. Lawrence are fitting out one, which Capt. Brown will command. Douglas & Eaton, merchants, are fitting out the other.

A special London cable, received at Montreal, states that in December the Imperial Government will transfer 700 men-of-waremen for England to the China station via Halifax and the C. P. R., and on their arrival at their destination, the 700 men they replace will return to England by the same route. The officer in charge, it is understood, will be Flag-Lieut. Troubridge, of the *Bellerophon*.

A Royal Commission to correct abuses in the Civil Service has been appointed. The members are: George Hague, Manager of the Merchant's Bank, Montreal; E. Barbeau, Manager of the Credit Foncier, Montreal; Judge Burbidge, of the Exchequer Court, and J. M. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance. The Secretary is D. Matheson, Chief of the Money Order branch of the Post Office Department.

A disastrous fire occurred at Bathurst, N. B. early on Tuesday morning. The large store of H. Meahan & Co., two small shops adjoining, also the building occupied by the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, the store of Mrs. Sinclair, the curling rink, and dwellings of James Hickson and K. F. Burns, with barns and buildings, were all burned. Power's hotel was badly scorched. Loss \$15,000; pretty fully covered by insurance.

A large sheet on which will appear, artistically grouped, beautiful engravings of all the universities of Canada, will be one of the four magnificent supplements to be presented with the Christmas number of the *Dominion Illustrated*, now being prepared regardless of pains or expense. This one supplement will alone make the number of great value, especially to send abroad, giving strangers a clear conception of the advantages for higher education which Canada possesses. This Christmas number will far surpass anything of the kind ever issued in Canada.

It is impossible to go through life without taking cold, but that is no reason a cough or cold should be neglected. A perfect remedy will be found in the popular medicine, Oxford Cough Syrup.

Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, is ill and confined to his bed in Ottawa.

The painters' strike in this city promised to be settled by agreement between the employees and men last week, but it failed to work.

The Victoria School of Art and Design will open on Monday, with greatly improved accommodation, in the rooms of the Halifax Academy building.

Mr. Justice Wetmore, of the North-West Supreme Court, has been appointed Commissioner to investigate the charges against Herchmer, Commissioner of the Mounted Police.

The new cattle regulations governing the shipment of cattle from Canadian ports, will go into force on the first of November. Geo. H. Pope, of Compton, and E. B. Morgan, of Toronto, have been appointed inspectors of cattle ships under the new law.

John Stewart and Rory McNeil, the men reported as having been injured at Charles North's mine, Ronfrew district, by falling from an ore bucket, were only slightly injured, and are again at work. They were descending in the bucket contrary to orders and skylarking, the result being their upset and fortunate escape from serious injury.

The announcement from Ottawa that the Allan, Dominion and Beaver Steamship Companies do not intend to have their steamers call at Halifax this coming winter, but will make Portland, Maine, the Winter Port of Canada, is serious news. We only hope there is some mistake and that it is not true. The loss to a large section of working men in Halifax will be great if they are deprived of the employment usually open to them during the hardest part of the year.

At about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night a fire broke out in the unoccupied lumber and planing mill at Amherst, lately operated by Foster & Allen, and owned by the estate of the late W. M. Fullerton, situated close to the Railway track, not far from the station. In less than half an hour the extensive buildings were entirely consumed; but as they were isolated the fire was confined there. A large quantity of lumber was close by, which was saved by the work of the steam engine. There was considerable machinery in the building, which was destroyed. The insurance on the property was \$6,000, half of it in the Eastern.

Mrs. Frank Leslie was married in New York on Oct. 6th, to William Wilde, brother of Oscar Wilde. Mr. Wilde will remain in America, and will take charge of his wife's business as editor and general manager of her publications.

A murder, which looks like the work of the Mafia, was committed at New Orleans a few days ago. Gaetano Barregho, an Italian, was assassinated during a game of cards in an Italian saloon. His body was riddled with bullets. The police have arrested the proprietor of the place and several others.

Ten thousand dollars' worth of dresses and ball and party costumes were seized by the Custom officials on the arrival of the steamer *La Bretagne* in New York on Sunday. They were the creations of Worth, Felix and other Parisian dressmakers. A woman, supposed to be the agent of a large importing house, attempted to smuggle the gowns into port without paying the duty.

Dr. Francis Rivers and Signor Carlo Del Rio, late of the military staff of President Balmaceda, of Chili, arrived at Cincinnati on Monday. Neither can speak a word of English. They had with them Mr. Block, of California, as interpreter. Through him they said Balmaceda was not dead, all reports of suicide to the contrary notwithstanding, and that they expect to meet him either in New York or Europe.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, who is living at her summer home at New Hertford, was petting a strange dog last Saturday, when he seized a diamond ring she had taken from one hand and was holding in the other. The dog swallowed the jewel, which had cost the owner \$350 and the prima donna began negotiations for the purchase of the dog. The owner agreed to part with the dog for 50 cents, which Miss Kellogg gladly paid. The animal's value has now risen to \$350.50.

University Extension, which is undoubtedly the foremost educational topic of the day, has the first place in the November Popular Science Monthly. The article is by Prof. C. Hanford Henderson, and embodies the methods and plans of the American Society organized in behalf of the movement. Mr. W. F. Durfee, in concluding his account of the manufacture of steel, takes the reader among glowing furnaces and the giant arms of powerful machines, and embellishes his impressive description with many striking pictures. An essay on ornament among savage tribes, with many illustrations, is contributed by Prof. Frederick Starr. In Possibilities of Economic Botany, Prof. G. L. Goodale describes some of the plants that might be cultivated for food if any of our present food-plants should be lost. Mr. Carroll D. Wright, in the second of his Lessons from the Census, points out some serious defects in our mode of enumerating the people, and proposes definite measures for its improvement. The making of Reef-knot Nets is described, with figures, by William Churchill. M. Lazar Popoff ascribes the Origin of Painting to a belief of primitive man that he could put spells upon animals through pictures of them. An account of the career of James Curtis Booth is given, with a full-page portrait. In the Editor's table, University Extension and the recent group of Scientific meetings at Washington are discussed.

New York:—D. Appleton & Company. Fifty cents a number, \$5 a year.

A mammoth fly-wheel in the Amoskeag Mills, Manchester, N. H., burst on Friday last, scattering death and destruction around. Three hands were killed and many injured.

George D. G. Moore, a former Surrogate of Essex County, N. J., died at his home, No. 83 Park Street, Newark, on Oct. 13th, of congestion of the lungs. Mr. Moore was seventy years of age, and had been married but one week before his death. His bride was Miss Mary Fitch, of Halifax. She was his second wife. Mr. Moore was born in Caldwell, N. J. He was connected with several financial institutions and was trustee of a number of estates. The day before the wedding, Mr. Moore made his will and bequeathed to his present widow his entire estate, which is said to be worth more than \$150,000.

William Redmond has been selected as the Parnellite candidate for the parliamentary seat for Cork made vacant by the death of Parnell.

A startling rumor, which is probably untrue, says that Russia has landed 34,000 troops in Turkey, and practically captured Constantinople.

The Province of Granada, in Spain, was visited by a terrific storm on Monday. The town of Granada and the whole surrounding country is inundated. Immense damage has been caused.

Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of New South Wales, has resigned as a result of the defeat of the government on the labor bill. It is reported that Sir Henry, owing to his advanced age, will now retire into private life. A new cabinet is to be formed by Mr. Dibbs, leader of the opposition.

The weather has been unusually tempestuous in Great Britain. Abnormally high tides, heavy rains, overflowed rivers and winds have all combined to make this very disagreeable over there. Floods have greatly damaged many districts, and grave fears are entertained for the safety of Sandgate, a small town on the English Channel, which has suffered from the tides. The loss of live stock is great, and many buildings weakened by floods have collapsed. Live stock has also suffered severely, and great losses are said to have occurred. There are also some losses of human life reported, which is not wonderful, considering that the inhabitants of some towns had to be rescued in boats. These floods will prove a great hardship to the poor, who never have too much comfort.

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OCTOBER.

A hush has fallen o'er the autumn days,
 The white rail, noiseless, steals away from shore;
 Blue seas spray silverly with mellowing rush
 On rocks steeped through with sunshine. All the woods,
 That meet the happy pathways of the fields,
 Find death a rapture, pouring through their veins.
 The draught none save immortals can endure.
 And oh, the sky! those heights on heights of blue,
 Seen through the arches and gold-fretted domes
 Of lofty elms, how beautiful! They rain
 Thoughts writ in fire, drenching the heart with love.

LOVE.

Love came at dawn when all the world was fair,
 When crimson glories, bloom and song were rife,
 Love came at dawn when hope's wings fanned the air,
 And murmured, "I am life."

Love came at even when the day was done,
 When heart and brain were tired, and slumber pressed;
 Love came at eve, shut out the sinking sun,
 And whispered, "I am rest."

—William Wilfred Campbell, in the Century for October.

ON THE WING.

Sweet Summer's dead! Ah, ye South-steering swallows,
 Hath the day come then for saying Good-bye?
 Fly then, ye roving crew!
 What! will no one of you
 Stay to brave Winter through?
 Neither would I!

Sweet was the song, Singer, just as you sang it once;
 Smiles to the lip you brought, tears to the eye;
 "Sing, sing again," we sighed,
 Lightly you turned aside,
 "Wise little witch!" I cried,
 Neither would I!

Pas round the tankard, boys, while the tap flows for ye,
 Mad, merry hearts, let the foaming jest fly!
 Out it! Life's burning sun,
 Man, with a man's work done,
 Would not have missed the fun,
 Neither would I!

How! is the revel done? Bedtime already, Nurse?
 Aye, Sonne, now comes the sweet hush-a-bye!
 Cool the fresh pillow lies,
 He that shuts weary eyes
 Would not sleep otherwise;
 Neither would I!

—Temple Bar.

A BOY AMONG THE BEST BOOKS.

We went from the border to the south of England when the number of my years was six, and in England we found another paradise, a circulating library with brown, greasy, ill-printed, odd volumes of Shakespeare and of the "Arabian Nights." Fragments of *The Tempest* and of other plays remain stranded in my memory from these readings:—Ferdinand and Miranda at chess; Cleopatra cuffing the messenger; the asp in the basket of figs; the Friar and the Apothecary; Troilus on the Ilium walls; a vision of Cassandra in white muslin, with her hair down. People forbid children to read this and that. I am sure they need not, and that even in our infancy the magician, Shakespeare, brings us nothing worse than a world of beautiful visions, half realised. In the *Egyptian wizard's little pool of ink*, only the pure can see the visions, and in Shakespeare's magic mirror children see only what is pure. Among other books of that time I only recall a kind of Sunday novel, "Naomi; or, The Last Days of Jerusalem." Who, indeed, could forget the battering-rams, and the man who cried on the battlements, "Woe, woe to myself and to Jerusalem!" I seem to hear him again when boys break the hum of London with yells of the latest news.

We left England in a year, went back to Scotland, and awoke, as it were, to know the glories of our birth. We were told about Sir Walter, how great he was, how good, how, like Napoleon, his evil destiny found him at last, and he wore his heart away for honor's sake. And we were given the "Lay" and "The Lady of the Lake." It was my father who first read "Tam O'Shanter" to me, for which I confess I did not care at that time, preferring to take witches and bogies with great seriousness. It seemed as if Burns were trifling with a noble subject. But it was in a summer sunset, beside a window looking out on Ettrick and the hill of the Three Brethren's Cairn, that I first read, with the dearest of all friends, how

"The stag at eve had drunk his fill
 Where danced the moon on Monan's rill,
 And deep his midnight lair had made
 In lone Glenartney's hazel shade."

Then opened the gates of romance. From that time, for months, there was usually a little volume of Scott in one's pocket, in company with the miscellaneous collection of a boy's treasures. Other and better boys, I learn, find Scott "slow." Extraordinary boys! Perhaps "Ivanhoe" was first favorite of yore; you cannot beat Front de Boeuf, the assault on his castle, the tournament. No other tournament need apply. M. Conan Doyle, greatly daring, has attempted to enter the lists, but he is a mere "Ralph the Hospitaller." Next, I think, in order of delight, came "Quentin Durward," especially the hero of the scar, whose name Thackeray could not remember, Quentin's uncle. Then "The Black Dwarf" and Dugald, our dear Riflemeister. I could not read "Rob Roy" then, nor lately; nay, not till this very year. Now, Di Vernon is the lady for me; the queen of fiction, the peerless, the brave, the tender, and true.

I had already enjoyed a sip of Thackeray, reading at a venture, in "Vanity Fair," about the battle of Waterloo. Thackeray became the chief enchantment. Then "Rose and the Ring" came out. It was worth while to be twelve years old when the Christmas books were written by Dickens and Thackeray. I got hold of "The Rose and the Ring," I know, and of "The Christmas Carol," when they were damp from the press. King Valoroso, and Bulbo, and Angelica were even more delightful than Scrooge, and Tiny Tim, and Trotty Veck. One remembers the fairy monarch more vividly, and the wondrous array of egg cups from which he sipped brandy—or was it right Nantes!—still "going on sipping, I am sorry to say," even after "Valoroso was himself again." But, of all Thackeray's books, I suppose "Pendennis" was the favorite.

It would be interesting, were it possible, to know what proportion of people really care for poetry, and how the love of poetry came to them, and grew in them, and where and when it stopped. To myself, as I have remarked, poetry came with Sir Walter Scott, for one read Shakespeare as a child rather in a kind of dream of fairyland and enchanted isles than with any distinct consciousness that one was occupied with poetry. Next to Scott, with me, came Longfellow, who pleased one as more reflective and tenderly sentimental, while the reflections were not so deep as to be puzzling. I remember how "Hiawatha" came out, when one was a boy, and how delightful was the free forest life, and Minnehaha and Paupukkeewis, and Nokomis. One did not then know that the same charm, with a yet fresher dew upon it; was to meet one later in the Kalewala. But, at that time, one had no conscious pleasure in poetic style, except in such ringing verses as Scott's and Campbell's in his patriotic pieces.

Previously, one had only heard of Mr. Tennyson as a name. When a child I was told that a poet was coming to a house in the Highlands where we chanced to be, a poet named Tennyson. "Is he a poet like Sir Walter Scott?" I remember asking, and was told, "No, he was not like Sir Walter Scott." Hearing no more of him, I was prowling among the books in an ancient house, a rambling old place with a ghost-room, where I found Tupper, and could not get on with "Proverbial Philosophy." Next I tried Tennyson, and instantly a new light of poetry dawned, a new music was audible, a new god came into my medley of a Pantheon, a god never to be dethroned. "Men can scarcely know how beautiful fire is," Shelley says. I am convinced that we scarcely know how great a poet Lord Tennyson is; use has made him too familiar.—*Andrew Lang, in Scribner's.*

THE WIVES OF LITERARY MEN.

While, doubtless, there have been wives of literary men who have proved "lead to their feet," is it not true that there have been many more who wore to their husbands their comfort and their stay? Shelley's second wife was a most fortunate choice. The strongest bond of sympathy and affection existed between the married pair. Who that ever read Mary Shelley's letters can forget her pathetic wailing over her dead husband—soul of her very soul! She yearned for him and his companions in every hour of her life; and the only comfort that came to her in her desolation was that she had made him happy. Wordsworth had a most congenial and loving wife, who was a "phantom of delight" to him.

Thomas Haynes Bayly had a wife who bestowed complete happiness upon the poet, and to whom he wrote a sonnet on her birthday every year. Barry Cornwall had a most congenial wife. It was said of him that he was willing to shut out the whole world, if he could have her beside him. Laman Blanchard's wife was so necessary to his happiness that he would not live without her, and killed himself. Both Lamartine and John Stuart Mill had wives who were perfectly congenial. All of these men were fortunate in their choice.

What a picture Klopstock's wife draws of the sympathy she gave her husband in his pursuits. In a letter to Richardson she says:—"It will be a delightful occupation for me to make you more acquainted with my husband's poem. Nobody can do it better than I, who am always present at the birth of the young verses. We are always in the same room, I with my little work, still, only regarding my husband's sweet face, which is so venerable at that time with tears of devotion and all the solemnity of the subject; my husband reading me his young verses, and suffering my criticisms." Lord Beaconsfield's wife made him very happy. He dedicated his novel "Sibyl" to her, in the most appreciative words. He says:—"I would inscribe these volumes to one whose noble spirit and gentle nature ever prompt her to sympathize with the suffering, to one whose sweet voice has often encouraged, and whose taste and judgment have ever guided these pages, the most severe of critics, but a perfect wife." Though she was so much older than her husband, his happiness justified his choice.

Dr. Johnson's wife rendered him very happy, and he never ceased to miss her and to mourn her. In some of his books he wrote: "This is dear Letty's book." Lover had two wives, each of whom in turn made him happy. The first, it has been said, helped him up the steep, and cheered him on the way; the second comforted and consoled him in his decline. S. C. Hall wrote a letter to his wife on her every birthday. In the last letter he wrote before she died he says:—"You have been to me a guide, a counsellor, a comforter, a friend, a wife—ever true, faithful, fond, devoted; my helper in many ways, my encourager, and stimulator in all that was right, the same consoler in sunshine and in storm; lessening every trouble, augmenting every pleasure." What a crown of rejoicing such a letter must have proved to her! Godwin testifies to his happiness when married to Mary Wollstonecraft. Guizot and his wife were very happily married; so were William and Mary Howitt, and Mr. and Mrs. Browning. There are more beads than we can tell in this rosary of happiness; more gentle spirits ministering to the welfare of genius than there are unkind, unsympathetic souls tormenting. All depends on the choice. If we pluck a nettle, we must expect to be stung.—*E. B. Chesborough in The Writer.*

GOOD ADVICE.

It is a safe rule—that which counsels a young girl to tell her mother everything and a married woman to tell her nothing, and there is justice in it to all concerned. Parents who have reared their children to maturity and done what they could afford to do in the way of their education and care, have performed all that can be reasonably required. The responsibility is heavy enough under all circumstances. They have prepared their children to fight life's battles, and it is cowardly and unjust for the young and strong to ease their burden of care by placing it upon the hearts of their parents. A woman who marries is supposed to leave father and mother and cleave to her husband through good and ill, in heart and mind, and a man is supposed, when he chooses a wife, to choose at the same time to have no other so intimate friend and counsellor, and if he is disappointed manliness and honor claim that he should face his disappointment with courage and in silence.—*Olive Ohnet in the Chicago Graphic.*

AS IT MAY BE.

Hereafter, in the wonderful twentieth century, toward which we are drifting, the pious people of rural districts will no longer assemble together during "the long dry spell" to pray for rain, but will telegraph the signal station "for a rain-making corps," and go placidly about their daily occupation. Perhaps some genius may discover, too, how to prevent rainfall during the haying or the too early visits of the frost. Impossible as these things may seem the achievements of science in the last fifty years are none the less marvellous, and not only the improbable but the so-called impossible has been accomplished again and again.—*Chicago Graphic.*

BOOK GOSSIP.

Thomas Cook & Son, of tourist fame, have completed fifty years of business, in celebration of which event they have published a volume entitled "The Business of Travel," for free distribution. It is really interesting and will repay perusal. The jokes we oftentimes meet in English novels envenomed Cook's personally conducted tours are desperate attempts to be funny that fall short of their purpose, and this "fifty year's record of progress" will inform people of a good deal they will find useful to know. The book is written by W. Fraser Rae, and may be obtained from the Tourist Offices, 261-262 Broadway, New York.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. have just published "Freeland: A Social Anticipation," by Dr. Theodor Hertka, a book which has been called "the German Looking Backward." This work describes an imaginary colony in Equatorial Africa, in which Dr. Hertka's economic system of land and capital nationalization, combined with absolutely untrammelled industrial competition, is carried out. The book has given rise already to local societies in Vienna, Buda Pest, Prague, Czerarowitz, Berlin, Hamburg, Brunswick, Hanover and some fourteen other places, which will ultimately be united into an International Free Society for the purpose of establishing such a colony as is described in the book. Among the members of these societies are bankers and other men of wealth and influence. Dr. Hertka enjoys a continental reputation as an economist and thinker of wide acquirements and great natural power. He bases his ideal reconstruction of society upon scientific arguments, and his story is intended to set forth a condition which he regards as possible of realization.

Prof. Frederick Starr has a fruitful topic, "Ornament," for the November instalment of his Dress and Adornment articles in *The Popular Science Monthly*. He has found that "the savage loves finery," and the descriptions and pictures of the forthcoming article will support this verdict.

The first edition of "The Faith Doctor," by Edward Eggleston, was exhausted on the day of publication—a fact which seems to indicate a strong appreciation of the best American fiction.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Messrs. A. Robb & Sons are about making application for a charter of incorporation of their business under the name of "The Robb Engineering Co., Limited." In connection with their present extensive business they expect to go into the manufacture of telephones and all electric appliances and lights. The capital stock is to be \$249,000 in \$100 shares. The first or provisional directors of the said company are to be D. W. Robb, F. B. Robb, W. R. Robb, Aubrey G. Robb and Mrs. D. McGregor.—*Amherst Gazette.*

The Lloyd Manufacturing Co., Kenville, have put in a grist mill in connection with their machine works, and will shortly be ready for work in that line.

The Bridgewater Paint and Development Company have issued their prospectus. Capital stock \$25,000.—*Bulletin.*

THE "WEDDING FLOWER."—The cactus house at Kew Gardens now contains a specimen in bloom of the "wedding flower," an extraordinary plant which was brought from Lord Howe's Island some twenty years ago, but which had never before bloomed in this country. The blooms measure each over four inches across, and are pure white except for a golden yellow crescent-shaped blotch at the base of the alternate or outer segments.

COMMERCIAL.

The general condition of trade remains without material change, except that the increased activity noted in our last report in all staple lines continues, and the tone of feeling is quite buoyant. The more seasonable weather has undoubtedly much to do with bringing about this very desirable effect, but an important factor in the situation is that the agricultural portion of the community are now realizing more freely on last summer's very large yield of farm produce of all kinds, and, therefore, are ready to buy more readily than they were before. It is true that in some sections money is still somewhat scarce, as farmers, having marketed part of their stuff and expecting higher prices, are holding on to the balance of their crops, feeling that they can afford to do so under the circumstances. Consequently remittances are still somewhat complained of by our wholesale houses. Still the crops are known to be in the country, and this assures thorough confidence in the future.

Far too many merchants, in their eagerness to effect sales, mortgage the future of their trade in one way or another, and thus, while prolonging the evil day, hamper their chances of getting into better conditions, to say nothing of getting rich. This is more visible perhaps in the practice of giving long credits and dating ahead than in any other feature of modern business. Under the excessive competition that prevails in most departments of wholesale trade goods are too often sold in a round-about way at six months' credit and upwards. As business men they must know that the interest charges must inevitably be borne on such transactions. Thus are all parties concerned by this increased tax on the goods, and the consumer is made to pay more to keep up a vicious system of long credits between manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. As soon as a stock of goods is placed in a retailer's hands then he begins to realize cash from the sale thereof, so that practically in many cases before they are charged against him by the wholesaler he has sold a considerable portion and got the cash in. Instead of saving this cash, as in former days, with which to pay his wholesaler's account, it goes into his general bank account, and the note given to one firm is usually paid out of the proceeds received from the sale of goods bought months previously from an entirely different concern. Thus does the dating ahead system provide the retailer with cash so long ahead of the maturity of his purchases that he is too often tempted to overrate his resources and to become extravagant in his personal or household expenses, or to use his accumulated funds in speculation or in a hundred ways, instead of reserving it for payment of goods that were "dated ahead."

There was probably never a more favorable time for applying the pruning knife to credits than the present. Country merchants have latterly been manifesting greater caution and conservatism in their purchase and favoring a sounder and healthier trade policy. Instead of laying in heavy stocks months before they are wanted by customers they should learn to buy only for present requirements and defer the bulk of purchases until there are satisfactory evidences of their being able to sell and pay for them. Although a departure from the usual custom, this is admitted by importers to be a step in the right direction, and one which would, if persevered in, result in more frequent visits of buyers to the wholesale market with correspondingly quicker payments and more satisfactory profits.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., NEW YORK, OCTOBER 17th, 1891.—"We have had another week of halt in Wall Street, except at its close, when a fair rally set in. The halt may be said to have been in the nature of a reaction from the late rapid boom in prices. The bears have done their best to depress values; but, having sold upon an already heavily oversold market, their efforts have reacted upon themselves, and their large outstanding liabilities to return borrowed stock really constitute the main-stay of the market for the time being. The bulls show no hesitancy in taking any amount of stock offered by the opposite side; but such purchases are probably made chiefly by professional or room operators, who calculate upon making a moderate profit on an advance expected when the large outstanding line of shorts come to be covered. Probably a class of large operators and the more conservative among the outsiders have stood aloof from other and broader reasons.

It cannot be denied that there are factors in the European side of the market that are hopeful for its future course. The improved promise of the European harvest has produced a better feeling in London. That factor suggests the probability of the importations of grain falling below what has been expected, which so far favors a smaller exportation of gold to this country than has been calculated upon. Probabilities of this character have produced a better tone in the London stock market, the benefit of which has appeared in firmer quotations for American securities. It seems to be largely due to these more favorable aspects that the Bank of England on Thursday continued its rate of discount at 3 per cent, contrary to the general expectation that it would be advanced; the action of the Bank, however, may also have been influenced by the fact that the exports of gold to the United States have within the last week or ten days shown some abatement.

At this point money, both on call and on time, works easier, owing to the imports of gold and the declining demand from the interior for currency. This feature facilitates the carrying of stocks and is so far a bull factor of some importance.

For the present, the situation warrants conservatism. The halt in the upward movement is liable to produce frequent temporary drops and quick rallies in prices; and it is advisable to wait for the periods of such fluctuations as the safest occasions for either buying or selling. But notwithstanding the prudence of these reservations, I see no reason for any weakening

of confidence in the ultimate revival of the boom and in a further advance of prices when the latter benefits of large crops and of abundance of money make themselves more broadly felt."

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date			
	Oct. 16.	1891	1890	1889	1888	1891	1890	1889	1888
United States	198	230	177	205	195	9448	7985	8942	7866
Canada	50	38	29	41	31	1428	1269	1267	1382

DRY GOODS.—Trade during the past few days has shown considerable activity, some retailers reporting that they had more customers than they could conveniently attend. This is easily accounted for by the seasonable weather, which has forced people into purchasing fall goods that they have delayed so long as the weather only demanded summer clothing. Travellers now on the road are doing well, and everything still points to the expected good trade in the latter months of the year. It is likely to be made more certain by the fact that retailers appear to be getting into the wise way of buying goods only as they are required. As is still expected, remittances continue poor. Prices are steady and generally firmly held.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The market for pig iron is looking somewhat firmer, but it does not show that volume of business that was expected. Still the Londonderry Iron Company is full of contracts and is indifferent about selling. Altogether it looks as if pig iron ought to do better, especially as very little stock appears to be carried over. In bar iron matters continue quiet, but it is said that complications may arise between the Ontario and Quebec mill corporations which will prove interesting to buyers. The tin-plate market has been firm since our last, all supplies arriving being pretty well absorbed. The demand for terne-plates continues exceptionally small, and supplies are, therefore, somewhat heavy. Canada plates are dull and unchanged. The supply is comparatively small, but is ample for the demand. There is no change in copper or lead locally. The former article has declined sharply on outside markets, but there is little or no stock here, and prices remain the same. Lead is the same way. Ingot tin is absolutely out of stock here. As a result prices are stiff and higher. There is no change in galvanized sheets, which rule steady, but zinc sheets are scarce and nominally 50c. higher.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market is without change—a quiet business only being done on jobbing account for immediate wants. Prices rule easy and nominal. There is a small demand for oatmeal and prices are easy. The feed market is quiet with no change to mention. Hay and other cattle-feed of all kinds is superabundant throughout this Province, and hundreds of farmers are preparing to utilize it by buying up "likely" young steers with a view to fattening them during the winter for next spring and summer's market. It seems, therefore, probable that the supply of fat cattle offering on the market after the winter will be unusually large, and it is reasonable to expect a diminution in prices in consequence. Two-year old steers are now selling at auction for \$20 to \$26 each, which is a very good figure. The Liverpool public cable says:—"Wheat steady, demand poor, holders offer moderately; corn firm, demand improving." In Chicago wheat was about steady, but an advance of 1c. was achieved. Corn was unchanged but stronger. In New York wheat was steady to strong. In St. Louis it advanced 1c. to 1 1/2c. In Toledo and Duluth wheat was firm, and in Milwaukee quiet.

PROVISIONS.—Local dealers have marked down western pork owing to the continued weakness in the west, where stocks are very large and the receipts of hogs very liberal. The price of short cut stands as it was because of the short supply on spot. The demand for pork continues good. Smoked meats are quiet, but little is doing in lard. Provisions were steady but quiet at Liverpool. In Chicago the market has ruled strong. Hogs were slow but steady. The cattle market was a shade lower.

GAME AND POULTRY are so far scarcer than usual this season. Partridges realize to those who bring them to town 30c. to 35c. per brace and rabbits 12c. to 15c. Turkeys command 11c. to 14c. per lb. Geese about 50c. to 60c. each, and chickens 30c. to 40c. per pair.

BUTTER.—Butter rules quiet and the general conditions of the business continues the same as at our last report. Medium and inferior grades are still in considerably smaller supply than the demand. Really good butter is in fairly good supply but stocks in sight are not accumulating and it is impossible to say whether the allegation that any considerable quantities are being held back in the country is based on fact or not. A London letter says of the butter market there:—"After pursuing a waiting policy during two or three days in the week, in the hope of getting concessions, buyers of butter have been nipped, and are now asked to pay in some cases much enhanced rates. Supplies have been very scarce, and holders demand higher prices for all descriptions. Danish is 5 kroners higher, while Normandy and Brittany are as much as 5s. to 8s. above last week's rates. Yesterday's market was very strong, and to-day firmness is maintained. The appreciation in price extends to American, which is readily saleable up to 95s. for creameries and 80s. for ladles. We quote 88s. per cwt. tubs of American dairy new make and 97s. for Canadian creamery, while exceptionally choice parcels from the Dominion have realised up to 106s. The Grocer agrees with Mr. Dyke in his scathing remarks about the quality of the major part of Canadian butter arriving here, alleging that what comes is chiefly sold in Welsh markets, owing to the irregularity in quality and high color which choke off Liverpool buyers. But then Liverpool buyers always are peculiar in their ideas. There is certainly a lot to be desired in the shipments from your side, and it is hoped the fine parcels now to be had in London are to be taken as indication of what is coming as a rule in the future."

CHEESE.—No improvement is shown in the local cheese market and the business drags along very quietly. In the country nothing particular is

doing, factory men having set ideas as to the value of their product and are acting accordingly. In England there is a good demand for Canadian oysters as regards finest, but for secondary grades inquiry is slack, though quotations remain fairly steady. American runs from 43s. to 48s.; Canadian, 50s. to 51s., at which latter figure free sales have been put through for large lots of newly arrived Augusts. It is thought by some that things may look easier presently, but at present indications are not that way, and I look for a further rise, especially for the September make in which contracts have been made at higher figures. English is steady at old rates.

EGGS.—The position of the egg market is without change. The receipts continue smaller than usual, but the quality is improving. Still a good many bad eggs are being pushed forward, and these naturally tend to keep prices down. A correspondent writing from London says "The egg trade is very quiet, but rates are hardening, and the range for French is now up to 10s. 6d., with fine quoted 8s. 6d. and small 7s., with the general run for top summers 9s. 6d. per long hundred. Things are looking better for Canadians, and with the approach of cooler weather they expect better things. Some Canadians sold here last week at 6s. 9d. to 7s per 120, owners are asking more money. Large consignments from the Dominion to Glasgow have come in good condition, and have sold at 7s. to 7s. 10d., while Irish here are up to 9s. In Liverpool, matters have been dull, with rates just touching 8s. as the top figure for Irish. The *Grucer* is complimentary to Canadian packers, and expects consignments to this market during the autumn not only to be heavy, but of prime quality, and warns house packers they will be run hard, as we are likely to have from the Dominion the pick of selections, the choicest packing, and the pick of the nests. The Canadian egg trade with us is indeed an established fact, and its decriers on your side must feel very foolish just now."

FRUIT.—The market shows no change in green fruit, and lemons and oranges are unchanged. Dried fruit has shown some little activity, but most buyers are waiting the offering of new fruit by direct steamers now on their way from Mediterranean ports before making their purchases. It is expected that as soon as the season for domestic green fruit, which is very plentiful, is over, more attention will be paid to foreign dried, and prices are, consequently, expected to improve.

TEA.—There has been a fairly active demand for teas during the week, but intending buyers appear to be holding off in the hopes of being able to fill their wants more advantageously later on, but really there seems to be no reason to believe that these hopes will be gratified from any present indications.

COFFEE.—The coffee market has shown no change during the week, but a fair degree of activity has been experienced.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There is no particular change, the market being on the quiet side. Advices from sugar-producing countries continue strong, and sharp advances are reported in cane as well as beet sugars, but particularly in the latter. The refiners claim that they will be compelled to advance prices if unrefined sugars continue strong as at present. A fairly good trade is progressing just now. Molasses is quiet but very firm, but there is very little actually doing in it.

FISH.—There is nothing new to note regarding the local fish situation, which remains dull and featureless. Receipts continue to be very small. Although fish are reported to be fairly plentiful at some points and fair at others, the weather has been too rough to enable the fishermen to work to any advantage. A morning contemporary reported on Monday that 300 to 500 barrels of mackerel, "mostly No 1's," were taken the previous day in some of the coves a few miles from here on the western shore. It proved, however, that only a few dozen of small No 3's and "tinkers" were captured. We do not mention this for the purpose of finding fault, but simply to point out that such statements, if not supported by facts, are sure to injure the trade, for dealers abroad reading them will naturally argue that if so many are taken on one day in one vicinity a large body of fish must be making its way to the southward, and possibly thousands of barrels will be taken. This cannot but tend to depress prices and to injure the sale of what are taken. At this season mackerel—which are called "leeward" fish—are usually making their way to warmer southern waters from the Gulf of St. Lawrence and vicinity. If easterly and southerly winds prevail they will be likely to hug our shores till they strike those of New England. In that case we should probably first hear of them to the eastward—say about Prince Edward Island or Cape Breton. If the winds prevailed northerly and westerly they would take a more direct route to the south, going in deep water and not approaching the shores, except in small and insignificant detachments. In the case of such reports as that to which we have referred, it should have been easy to telegraph or telephone to reliable parties in the vicinity in which the alleged catch was made, and thus ascertain the fact before publishing it. We regret that in this case the report did not prove correct, for it would be of immense benefit to hundreds of our poor fishermen if a large catch should be made now. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, Oct. 21—"Herring in good demand and scarce at \$5.50 to \$6 for Labrador, and \$4.75 to \$5 for shore, green codfish \$5.50 to \$6, and dry cod \$5.25; Yarmouth bladders \$1.20 per box of 50, and St. John bladders \$1.50 per box of 100; scaled herring 13c. to 15c.; Malpeque oysters \$2.25 to \$3.50 per bbl. as to quality." Gloucester, Mass., Oct. 21—"Stormy weather, with moderate receipts, fair orders and a firm market have been the rule the past week. We quote last sales as follows: Mackerel in fishermen's order, \$14 per bbl. for large and \$8 for medium Shores; packed extras \$27; ones \$21; twos \$14; threes \$9. Outside fare sales of Bank cod \$4.25 and \$3.25. Last fare sale of Bank halibut 11 cts. per lb. through. Fledged halibut 6 cts. per lb.; salt herring \$3.50 per bbl.; herring and spurling bait \$2.50 per bbl.; Nova Scotia mackerel \$8 for small,

\$11 for mediums and \$13 for large; P. E. I. do., \$13 for mediums and \$14 to \$16 for large; New Georges codfish at \$6.50 to \$6.75 per qtl. for large, and small at \$5 to \$5.25; Bank \$5.50 to \$5.75 for large and \$4.25 for small, Shore \$6.50 and \$4.62 for large and small; dry Bank \$6.50, medium \$4.75; Flemish Cap \$5.75 to \$6 for large and \$4.50 for small; cured cusk at \$4.13 per qtl.; hake \$2; haddock \$3.75; heavy salted pollock \$2.25 to \$2.37, and English cured do. \$3 per qtl.; Labrador herring \$6.50 per bbl.; Newfoundland do. \$6.50, Nova Scotia do. \$6.50; Eastport \$3.50; split Shore \$4; round do. \$4.50; round Eastport \$4; pickled codfish \$5.50; haddock \$4; Halifax salmon \$23, Newfoundland do. \$16." Port of Spain, Trinidad, Sept. 23—"Our market continues exceedingly inactive, and although the only landing during the fortnight has been an assortment per S. S. *Duart Castle*, supplies are still most ample. We have made but little progress in selling the Lookport cargo per *Rover* at \$26 to \$25 tierces, and \$7.25 to \$7 boxes, and as the fish is keeping badly we will be compelled to accept much lower rates unless a marked improvement in consumption sets in. Good large mackerel and split herring are the only description of pickled fish at present enquired for."

K. D. C. Co.—Dear Sirs.—I was troubled with dyspepsia for many years, could not retain my food any time after eating, was fearfully distressed until relieved by vomiting, this left me weak, so much so that at times I was unable to attend to any duties. I was persuaded to try K. D. C. and am thankful to say that after using one package I feel myself perfectly cured. I did not send you a testimonial as I wanted to be sure that the article had done its work and I am satisfied now in writing you that I am perfectly cured, as it has been almost a year since I took your K. D. C. Many other persons have been cured by your K. D. C. I am intimate with them and they cannot praise your article too much.

W. G. SMITH,
Elm St.,
Truro, N. S.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Loaf.....	5 1/2
Granulated.....	4 1/2 to 4 3/4
Circle A.....	4 1/2
White Extra C.....	4 1/2
Standard.....	3 1/2 to 3 3/4
Extra Yellow C.....	3 1/2
Yellow C.....	3 1/2 to 3 3/4
TEA.	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 38
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 38
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	40
Demerara.....	35 to 37
Diamond N.....	48
Porto Rico.....	37 to 38
Cienfuegos.....	none
Trinidad.....	34 to 35
Antigua.....	34 to 35
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47
" Bright.....	47 to 53
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3.00
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2
Soda.....	6 1/2
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2
Fancy.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS

Breadstuffs are still dragging, export demand is fairly good, but tonnage in United States is scarce, and will continue so for some time to come. Oatmeal and cornmeal are steady, oatmeal has probably touched bottom, cornmeal may go lower later on. We make no changes in quotations, but concessions on prices are obtainable.

FLOUR.	
Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	5.75 to 6.00
High Grade Patents.....	5.20 to 5.30
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	5.05 to 5.10
Straight Grade.....	4.90 to 5.00
Good Seconds.....	4.20 to 4.60
Graham Flour.....	4.80 to 5.15
Oatmeal.....	4.80 to 4.40
" Rolled.....	4.40 to 4.60
Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	3.25 to 3.40
" In Bond.....	3.00
" Rolled Wheat.....	5.55
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	18.50 to 19.50
Middlings.....	23.00 to 23.50
Shorts.....	21.50 to 22.50
Cracked Corn " including bags.....	35.00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	34.00 to 35.00
Moulce.....	24.00
Split Peas.....	4.60 to 4.10
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.50 to 1.55
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.00
Canadian Oats, choice quality new.....	38 to 40
P. E. Island Oats.....	36 to 37
Hay, per ton.....	12.00 to 13.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	14.50 to 15.00
" Am. Plate.....	15.00 to 15.50
" Ex. Plate.....	15.00 to 15.50
Pork, Mess, American.....	18.50 to 17.00
" American, clear.....	18.50 to 19.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	15.00 to 15.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
" Prime Mess.....	11.50 to 12.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
" American.....	11 to 12
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	10 to 11
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
" in Small Tubs.....	22
" Good, in large tubs, new.....	17 to 17 1/2
" old.....	7 to 10
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	10
Canadian Township, new.....	16 to 17
" Western.....	10 to 12
" old.....	7
Cheese, Canadian.....	10
" Antigonish.....	10 1/2

SALT.

Factory Filled.....	\$1.50
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	60
Liverpool, 3/4 hhd.....	1.25
" Afloat.....	none
Cadiz.....	none
Turks Island.....	1.50
Lisbon.....	1.50
Coarse W. I.....	none
" ".....	\$1.40
" Afloat.....	none

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	2.00 to 3.00
Oranges, Jamaica, bris.....	8.50
Lemons, per case.....	6.00 to 9.00
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	4.50
Onions Am. per lb.....	3c.
" Egyptian, new.....	2 1/2
Dates, boxes, new.....	6
Raisins, Valencia.....	7
Figs, Elemc, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	11
" small boxes.....	9 to 10
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	7
Bananas.....	1.50 to 2.00
Tomatoes, new, per crate.....	1.25

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

FISH.

	Ex Vessel.	Ex Store
MACKEREL—		
Extras.....		
No. 1.....	10.00	
" 2 large.....	11.00	
" 2.....	12.00	
" 3 large, Reamed.....	8.50	
" 3, Reamed.....	7.00	
" 3 large, Plain.....	6.50	
" 3 Plain.....	6.00	
Small.....	4.75	
HERRING.		
No 1 C B July.....	4.75	5.50
" 1 Fat Split.....	3.50	
" 1 Fat Round.....	3.00	
" 1 Labrador.....		
" 1 Georges Bay.....	2.10	2.25
" 1 B. J. Islands.....	3.00	3.00
Arreivins No 1.....	4.25	
SALMON.		
No. 1, 3/4 brl.....	14.00	16.00
No. 2, 3/4 brl.....	12.00	11.00
" 3.....	10.00	13.00
SMALL.		
CODFISH.		
Hard C. B.....	4.75	5.50
Western Shore.....	4.50	
Bank.....	none	5.00
Bay.....	none	4.75
Newfoundland.....	none	none
Haddock.....	3.50	
Bank & Western.....	3.25	3.75
Hake.....	2.75	3.00 to 3.25
Pollock.....		2.00
Hake Sounds, per lb.....	12 1/2	
Cod Oil 1/2 gal.....	27	29c.

IN FADED INK.

LEAVES FROM TWO OLD DIARIES.

(Concluded.)

"From what I saw of Gresley here, which was not very much, I should imagine his wife must have endured a martyrdom," said Mostyn in conclusion. "His restlessness, partly of course due to ill-health, was terrible to witness—indeed Mrs. Gresley herself told me that for the past three years before they came to Bignerés they had not staid longer than a month anywhere, passing their time in wandering from one foreign city to another, in season and out of season, but never returning to England, where her husband would doubtless have been arrested for debt at once. Grantham Manor, I believe, will be little Cecil's when he is of age; but they say that Sir John Grantham always lived beyond his income, and that, with one thing and another, the estate has been so heavily drawn upon that it will be a very long time before it is of any value."

Yes, she must have suffered indeed, my poor love! Yet, she is light-hearted still, in spite of all. Yesterday, when I called at the cottage with a few periodicals which my bookseller in England has orders to forward to me monthly, and which I thought might afford her some amusement, I found her playing hide-and-seek in the garden with Cecil and his yellow puppy, and apparently enjoying it as much as either of them. The boy, who idolises his mother, had gathered a great bunch of reddish-purple petunias for her, and, with these thrust into the bosom of her black gown and a long soft braid of her beautiful hair unfastened and falling over one shoulder, she looked once again like the girl I remember.

Ah, how happy her life might have been in different circumstances! Once or twice lately I have caught myself wondering if she ever thinks—But that is folly! If she remembers such a trifling episode at all, it must be to reflect that in this case, at any rate, she acted wisely.

Why, even now, with all the experiences of her sad ten years of married life to age her, she is still a beautiful young woman; while I—

"Mr. Evelyn," cried little Cecil, running up to me this afternoon as I sat with his mother underneath the plane-tree, "what is a fog? I thought it was a ghost; but it can't be that, because I heard Miss Mostyn—the one who has just come out, you know—telling Mr. Mostyn that she quite looked upon you as one the other day; and you can't be a ghost while you're alive, can you?"

Her Story.

Villa Rosins, September 20th, 18—.

There are just two blank pages left in this old diary, where there will be room to write down what has happened this evening. When I have done so, I will not keep a journal any longer.

It seems to me as though I could never have anything else to write in it now, except that I am happy every day and all day long.

Since our first meeting, more than a month ago, Mr. Evelyn has been a frequent visitor here. English people in a foreign country become acquainted with one another very quickly, even when they have never met before; and it is of course far easier to get on terms of intimacy with an old friend.

To-day being Cecil's ninth birthday, the boy of his own accord begged Mr. Evelyn to take tea with us. At five o'clock he came. Unluckily the early part of the afternoon had been wet; so, instead of the table being spread under the plane-tree as was intended, we were obliged to have tea indoors. But, to please Cecil, I made our little sitting-room quite gay with flowers. Madame Clemenceaux, with whom my boy is rather a pet, sent him a cake; and Mr. Evelyn produced a really beautiful present—a set of finely-carved ivory chess-men, red and white, with which he promised to teach him to play.

"In the winter—you must teach me in the winter, when we cannot go out, and the evenings are long!" exclaimed Cecil excitedly.

The tea had just been cleared away by Marie, our only maid, and the child had all his treasures set out in a row on a small table in the window, and was examining them with the greatest pride. I noticed a slight shadow steal over my old friend's quiet face as he laid his hand for a moment on my boy's fair head.

"In the winter, eh? But how do you know I shall be here in the winter?" he asked gently.

"Oh, because you will! Nobody wants you at home—you know you told me so!" replied Cecil, with a child's terrible frankness. "And we should all miss you if you went away from Bignerés—Madame Clemenceaux, and I, and mother too. You ought to ask mother to tea some day at Beau Sejour, sir, and let her pour it out into those dear little Chinese cups and saucers without haddles that you showed me the other day; and then there are all the Turkish curiosities, besides. Oh, do you know, mother," he exclaimed, breaking off suddenly and running up to me, "I believe Mr. Evelyn has a bottle of attar of roses just like the one in your old desk that you let me put tidy sometimes! May I show it to him?—and then he will know whether it is like his."

To humor him I let him fetch the little box in question, and gave him the key to open it.

With a boy's recklessness, he proceeded to turn the contents upside down upon the floor; and, as he did so, an old leather-case slipped from its usual nook and fell just beyond my reach at Mr. Evelyn's feet. He stooped to recover it for me, and, as he grasped it, the shabby elastic band that secured it gave way and the book opened in his hands. His letter was

there—the only letter I had ever received from him—still in its envelope directed to me in his own peculiar handwriting, just as it had been given to me on my wedding-morning ten years ago. I could see he recognized it. His face changed, and he looked up.

"Master Cecil—come—come quickly! There are two men with such a pretty little monkey just coming along the road!" exclaimed Marie, putting her head, decorated with its wonderfully knotted scarlet handkerchief, inside the sitting-room door at this juncture.

Like an arrow from a bow, Cecil fled; leaving of course the door open behind him.

Mr. Evelyn, still with the pocket book in his hand, rose and shut it; then he came and stood beside me, where I knelt upon the floor, trying to put my scattered possessions in order.

"Freda," he said—and his voice sounded so harsh and altered that I trembled—"I have no right to ask perhaps, but I want you to tell me why—for what reason you have kept the old letter I see here?"

I stood up then and faced him. For years I had hoped to have this chance of an explanation, and now it had come I could not miss it.

"Don't you know? Caquot you guess?" I answered passionately, checking a sob as well as I could, for my tears seemed perilously near falling. "It never came—the groom forgot; I did not get it till too late—till—till—"

He seized my two hands in his strong grasp, and gazed into my face as though he would read my soul.

"Till when? For Heaven's sake, don't torture me!" he exclaimed hoarsely.

"Till my wedding-day!" I murmured.

* * * * *

"Mother," exclaimed Cecil, running into the room where we still sat, about half an hour later, "you and Mr. Evelyn had better come out at once, if you want to see the monkey! It has left off raining and there aren't many puddles, and I've been feeding the monkey with *galette* in the back-yard. The man says he will put him through all his tricks again for *vingt centimes*; so I want your purse and— Why you've been crying!" It's too bad—on my birthday too!"—in a tone of profound disgust.

I could not answer him just then; but John Evelyn put his arm round the boy's neck and drew him fondly towards him.

"Your mother has been crying because I have tried to make her promise that she will come and pour out tea for me in those funny little cups and saucers some day soon," he said smiling. "By-and-by you must help me to persuade her, Cecil!"

THE LEGEND OF THE EVENING STAR.

AN ALLEGORY.

Away and away in the midst of the placid azure sea lies a star-shaped isle.

The breeze which whispers round this lonely spot is always fragrant with the myriad sweet-scented flowers and fruits which seem to grow to revel in their own loveliness. Birds and butterflies of surpassing beauty "live out their little day" unmolested, for no evil beast is known upon the isle, and the people are a gentle, peaceful race, who subsist upon the fruits of the earth, and who worship the Evening Star.

These people know no temple, save a spot in the silent forest where a long, grassy glade stretches down to the sea, and dim isles of whispering trees raise their branches towards the deep blue sky overhead.

Here these simple folk assemble evening after evening and await in deep silence the moment when the Evening Star appears; then they hail its coming with a mighty shout, and bow their faces to the ground, whilst the oldest man present stands forth and cries:

"Sublime ruler of our destinies, shed thy full radiance upon us, that we may prosper hereafter as hitherto, until that time when to each shall come the bliss that none can ever know until absorbed in thee!"

Then silently all return to their homes, whilst still the Star shines on trees and flowers, and sea with a brilliance unknown, and never dreamed of, in any other land; and its worshippers sleep securely with no trouble or fear in their hearts, leaving all in the safe keeping of the Evening star.

Is a babe born they whisper, "Lo! the Star hath sent it," and they carry it to their temple in the woods, and when the Evening Star rises they place the infant where the rays of light will fall upon it, and that is the only baptism it receives.

When a man and maiden love one another, they and their relatives stand in their sylvan temple until the Star's soft radiance illumines the maiden's face, and seems to their ignorant minds, like a benediction. This is their only marriage service, more solemn and binding to them than ours to many of us.

When one of these poor heathen die the relatives carry the corpse to the farther end of the forest glade where the sleepy sea's soft ripple on the sand is the only dirge—more like a lullaby—and when the Star arises and makes a silvery path upon the water's face, then a canoe is launched, containing only the poor human shell of the deceased. A strong current carries it far, far away, until it is lost to sight, and no one weeps at being left in loneliness behind, but all rejoice that joy hath come to their loved one, who "hath returned unto the Evening Star."

These happy creatures have a legend, and it runs thus:

When as yet there were but few inhabitants upon the isle it chanced that a dreadful plague broke out amongst them. Day by day they sickened and died, until but a few of the strongest who could wrestle with the dread disease survived, and only two escaped altogether.

These two were the Prince of the isle and his beautiful bride—the loveliest of all the lovely women (for these people are a noble race; the men tall, strong, and active, with regular features and olive complexion; the women fairer, beautifully formed, and graceful).

Now when the plague broke out all was desolation and fear, for, not only was the disease deadly, but it was contagious!

Parents scarcely dared give their dying little ones the water they craved. Old men and women were left to gasp out their last moments alone. Husbands and wives, nearest and dearest, left one another to die in loneliness, unattended, and unwept.

The Prince and his lovely bride went from hut to hut—they were the only ones who were not overwhelmed with fear. Here the young wife took a dying child from its dead mother's arms, and did all in her power to soothe its last agonies. There the Prince strove to induce those just seized by the disease to leave the stifling huts for the fresh air. Vain their efforts in most cases, but in a hut on the outskirts of the village they found a man kneeling beside his dying wife.

Distracted with fear and grief, the poor wretch allowed the Prince to help him carry the woman out into the air, where she in a great measure revived.

Then it was that the Princess remembered a long and lovely glade in the forest, where the breeze blew softly from the sea. Hither the Prince helped the poor man to carry his wife, whilst the Princess led the way, holding to her gentle, pitying heart a little dying baby.

Scarcely had they reached the glade before the baby showed signs of recovery, and the sick woman sank into a peaceful sleep when they laid her on the soft grass.

Leaving the Princess in charge of the woman and child, the Prince induced the man to return, and help him rescue others from the doomed village.

All day long they went backwards and forwards, cheered by seeing each poor suffering creature fall into a health-giving sleep, as soon as the poor fever racked limbs touched the cool grass; and the gentle breeze from the sea seemed to whisper of better things to come.

When evening closed in, the Prince and his companion still worked on; and as they carried the last poor dying creature and laid him amongst the rest where the deep shades beneath the trees almost hid one from another, they noticed a star of surpassing loveliness rising above the trees.

Higher and higher it rose until it seemed nearly overhead, pouring down a very flood of light, so that the shadows melted away, and lo! beneath it, glorified and illumined by its rays, standing in an unoccupied spot in the middle of the glade, with the poor, plague-stricken creatures lying all around, stood a little child!

Clad in a pure white robe, a star gleamed on the child's forehead and another upon its breast, but brighter than both beamed the child's eyes as they rested upon the sufferers around. Slowly the child moved forward—were they dreaming, or did the Star move too, ever shining straight above the little white figure? Reaching the side of the man just laid upon the grass, the child laid one little white hand upon the sufferer's heart, and with a low cry of gratitude the old man sprang up well, and strong and young again!

Passing quickly on, the child again laid the little white hand on the head of an aged woman. Again a cry, and the woman stood erect, her health, beauty and strength restored. Hither and thither the child went, touching each poor creature until all were healed.

Then from the Star shone a bright, two-fold radiance, and a feeling of deep, unutterable gratitude and awe filled the hearts of all, as, with one consent, they bowed their faces to the ground in mute adoration of the Star Child.

Gradually the radiance faded away, leaving only a pale, soft light lingering behind. The Princess thought the light grew brighter around her for a moment ere it began to fade, and fancied she felt a caressing touch upon her bent head; but when she and the people rose to their feet the Star was fading away from their sight as the dawn crept slowly over earth and sea, and the child was gone.

No missionaries have yet reached this lonely star-shaped isle. No settlers have come to curse these simple folk with civilization and brandy. They cherish their legend, handing it down from father to son; and they still worship in the forest, and lead harmless, happy lives, ever looking forward gladly to that day when, as they think, the child will again visit them, coming with blessings from the Evening Star.

QUEER EARS.

On the tibia of grasshoppers' and crickets' fore legs may be seen a bright shiny spot, oval in form, which has been found to be a true ear. Old naturalists supposed these strange structures helped in some way to intensify the penetrating, chirping sounds of crickets. No one for a moment thought they might be ears.

Sir John Lubbock and other modern naturalists have decided that crickets, bees, ants, and other little animals shall not keep their sense-organs a secret from us any longer; and although these are often in the least suspected places, still by careful experiments they are sure to be discovered, as was the cricket's ear. Some grasshoppers have no ears in their legs, and as a rule these cannot sing.—*St. Nicholas for October.*

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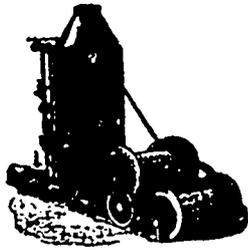
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MINING.

MONTAGUE.—The Annand Mine is proving richer and richer as it is sunk upon, as is proved by the ore daily being raised to the surface. On Thursday week Manager McQuarrie brought to town the most magnificent lot of gold quartz yet taken out of this truly wonderful mine. It was the product of one shot fired on a ten inch lead at 270 feet from the surface, and was really more gold than quartz. In drilling the hole solid gold was penetrated, and two or three ounces of the clippings were shown by the manager. One large piece of quartz literally studded with coarse gold showed the drill mark which was lined with the flattened gold. There must have been at least gold to the value of \$2,000 dislodged by this one shot, and this is what is constantly being done in the Annand Mine. Gold, such as is being constantly obtained from this mine, would produce a sensation elsewhere, but the public here has become so accustomed to its rich yield that it is taken as a matter of course.

The first clean-up of the new crusher yielded a handsome gold bar of 200 ounces.

On Monday a special train, in charge of Conductor Clarke, took the largest amount of iron ore from Wilmot Station that has yet gone out. It consisted of ten forty-thousand pound cars or two hundred tons of ore.

Dr. L. D. Ross left for London on Monday afternoon on mining business. He sailed from New York on Wednesday on the *Adriatic*, and is a fellow-passenger with Mr. Woodhouse, the English mining engineer, who has lately been over-looking our gold mining field.

Both these gentlemen have formed a high opinion of our mineral resources, and if they succeed in diverting English capital in this direction they will be doing good work not only for themselves but for the whole Province.

Although London has not yet recovered from the recent great financial depression there is a decided improvement, and the chances are that these gentlemen will reach the great metropolis in time to participate in the mining boom that now seems close at hand.

COUNTRY HARBOR.—A very rich belt of gold bearing quartz, over seven feet in width through which a cross cut has been driven, has been opened up on property belonging to Mr. J. Copeland, of Antigonish. The belt has been tapped in three places, and thirteen tons of the ore crushed yielded 17 ozs. gold.

The five stamp mill put up by Mr. Hillis on his property has been purchased by Mr. Copeland, and mining and milling will be vigorously prosecuted.

The cross cut was driven into the belt on the hill side, and it will prove a very cheap property to work, as no shafts will have to be sunk for some time, any amount of the ore being available from the cross cuts.

OLDHAM.—This seems to be a good week for gold miners, as one of the richest strikes of gold yet made at Oldham is reported on the property managed by Mr. J. E. Hardman.

The Concord Company are also doing well.

The following special to the *Herald* proves that Pictou County is waking up to the value of its iron mines, and that mining and manufacturing are forging ahead: "This county is booming. The coal mines are running full blast, the glass, steel and forgo companies are rushed with work, progress is being made at the blast furnaces at Eureka, and a new company is being formed to build and operate a charcoal iron blast furnace at Bridgeville, a dozen miles from New Glasgow.

ISAAC'S HARBOR.—The Edison General Electric Company are putting up a splendid electrical mining plant on Mr. H. K. Fisher's (The Mulgrave) mining property.

The Engine is over one hundred horse power and is the same that took the prize at the St. John Exhibition. Electrical hoists, pumps, drills and machinery for the transmission of power, in fact a complete electrical plant in all particulars is going up, which when completed will furnish the best possible object lesson of what may be accomplished in mining by the use of electrical appliances.

The North Star Company which is also managed by Mr. Fisher is doing well and last month yielded some \$2000 in gold.

The prospecting in the neighborhood of the "skunk's den" has resulted in the finding of a seven inch lead, a probable continuation of the Mundic lead, which shows gold in quantity. The property lies east of the Mulgrave.

UNIAKKE.—Reports from this district would indicate that there is likely to be a contest over the ownership of the very rich lead now being developed by the McCallums. It seems that it is now claimed to be within the lines of the English Co. We trust there is no truth in the report, as the McCallums were the discoverers of the lead and should reap the profits.

WHITEBURN.—The opening up of the West Cole lead, on the American Co's Mine, proves very promising, showing gold quite freely. On the main Cole lead they have on hand a large amount of quartz, which is also rich. The mill is running every day, and the plates are looking well.

Messrs. Ellis and Conant are pushing ahead vigorously, and have struck some good looking quartz, which shows well in gold. They are energetic fellows, and deserve to strike a bonanza.

Over at the West Mine the tributors are greatly encouraged with the

amount of gold which is showing up in the quartz. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday last some extra looking quartz came up, which proves promising for another nice brick next clean up.

MOLEGA NOTES.—The mines at Molega are all flourishing. The Malaga Co. have been getting fine quartz from the Rabbitt lead the past three months, and now they are taking down splendid ore, which, when crushed, will pan out fine. Mr. Wade is hunting for the Nine Boulder Lead west of the engine house, and his well known staying qualities will likely be successful in finding it. A new pumping gear has been put into the west shaft of the Rabbitt lead, which looks like business for the future. The mill is running ten stamps.

The Boston Co. are finding extra gold this month, and Mr. Ballou seems much pleased with the outlook. Mr. Frank Leeds, from Boston, one of the Company, was at Molega last week. He is much pleased with the prospects of the mine, and feels that Molega is going to boom up more than ever. Mr. Joseph Fralick recently found a new lead on this property, ten inches wide, showing good gold. Mr. Ballou has built a new barn, and bought some able looking horses to work around the mine.

Mr. C. K. McLeod, manager of the Fiske Block, owned by Messrs. John McGuire and George Forsythe, adjoining the Boston property, recently had a clean-up, which resulted in sixty-five ounces of gold. He intends to put on a strong force, and push things briskly.

The Parker-Douglas mine, under Mr. Roderick McLeod's management, is rushing things about the same as ever. We are informed they are now taking out good pay ore.

Mr. Geo. Starratt, the enterprising merchant at Molega, has recently taken to himself a wife, and is away on a wedding tour. George did things up slyly, and surprised the folks. We extend congratulations.

The Moore boys are busily engaged supplying wood for the Mines, and have a contract with some of them for three years. They have purchased the steamer *George Elisa*, and she is a good tow-boat. The boys deserve credit and success.

Mr. W. R. Crouse has gone to farming on one of the islands in Molega Lake. He has splendid land, and will likely handle it successfully.

The Molega Hotel still continues to have a large patronage, deservedly earned by friend A. L. Hardy, the proprietor. Mr. H. has succeeded in learning the photograph business, and is now prepared to execute work in his gallery in the hotel in all its branches, and we trust he will have much prosperity. His work is good, and proves satisfactory.—*Gold Hunter*.

The *London Weekly Bulletin* predicts a mining boom, or a boom in mining stocks, and its editor who is nothing if not original gives vent to his feelings as follows:

All we can say to-day is that we sincerely hope our readers heeded our words in big print on Saturday, and went easy.

For the market, when it opened on Monday, was a caution. It is years since we have witnessed such a scene. Literally it looked as if every soul, alive or dead, were rushing into the Kaffir market to buy stock of one description or other.

It seems almost ridiculous to have to chronicle such an extraordinary state of affairs, but it only shows that money can now be made like water if our *clientele* will only do what (in a few paragraphs later) we tell them to do. Almost impossible to believe that the stocks, which but a few days ago were practically unsaleable, have now been rushed after as if they were the Koh-i-noors.

There isn't a share in anything to be had for love or money, and it is daily becoming more and more evident that at last the British public has grown tired of apathy and doing nothing, and intends to go for a good wholesome old gamble. And a gamble that it can make pots of money out of. There is going to be no hesitation this journey. We are all going to have lots of fun.

We all know that the human race is just like a flock of sheep, and that the moment one Johnny does a thing, a dozen will follow. But, dear readers of the *Weekly Bulletin*, let those who do not subscribe to the paper be the Johnnies. Don't you.

We are going, as we say, to have no end of a business in every description of mining stock, South African and Peru in particular, and the ups and downs of quotations, when the speculation is fairly on its way, will be something terrific. Prices will see-saw up and down much higher or lower than they ever did when the canny Johannesburgians "had" us a couple of years ago. When *we* bought shares *they* sold. Very well, we must take a leaf out of their book and see if we cannot imitate their little games.

We must all watch the market as a sleuth-hound watches the nigger. We must never buy except when prices are sagging, and when it looks as if the end of the world were at hand. And we must just sell when the inevitable wave of "boom" follows. Choose each one his own stock and work on it accordingly.

It is always so, and always has been so, not only in mines but in pretty well everything that is or has been dealt in on the bourses of the world. Only make up your minds that the bottom is not going to tumble out of the universe, and you are bound to come out on the top.

So remember our words. Buy on a flat market and sell on a rising one. The human mind is so constituted that it cannot go on the boom for ever; there *must* be lots of reactions. Take advantage of these. It is only a few hours ago that Sheba were bid for at 27s.; since then they have been offered at 21s. As we write they are back to 24s., and look as full of running as does Common.

MANY PEOPLE Have Dyspepsia and don't know it.

Of course all who are troubled with sour stomach, heart-burn, flatulency and other ordinary symptoms of Dyspepsia, know what is the matter, but probably half the Dyspeptics in the world have none of these feelings. In Liver indigestion for instance, the trouble begins about two hours after eating, with headache, depression of spirits, nervousness, dizziness and oftentimes faintness, all caused by the Liver being unable to do its work—a dose of "Dyspepticure" taken during these attacks gives wonderful relief; if the treatment is continued for a short time "Dyspepticure" removes the cause of the trouble and

LIVER INDIGESTION DISAPPEARS.

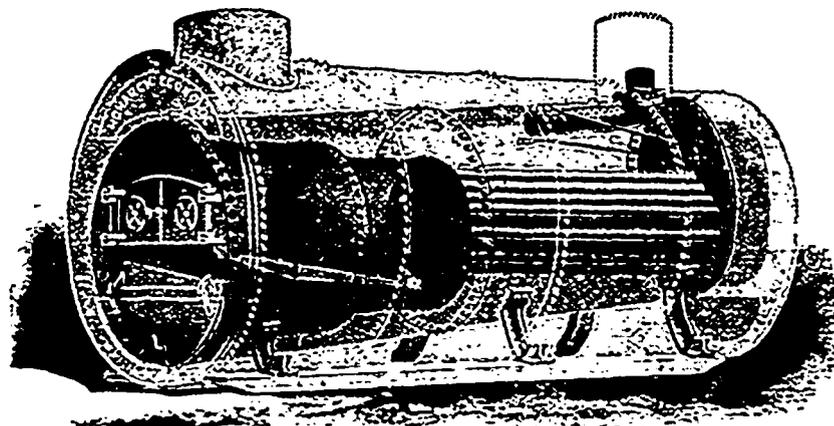
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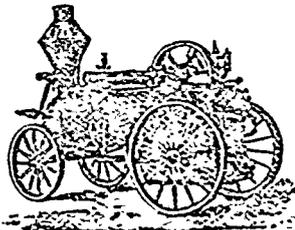
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Chemical Laboratory, Dalhousie College,
Halifax, N. S., July 31st. 1891.

Within the last few months I have purchased promiscuously, at RETAIL GROCERY STORES in this City, packages of

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER,

and have subjected some to Chemical Analyses. The samples were found to consist of Fresh, Wholesome Materials, properly proportioned. This Baking Powder is well suited for family use, and has been employed, when required, in my own house for many years

GEORGE LAWSON, Ph. D., L. L. D.
Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland.

MINING.

CHINESE SILVER MINING IN MONGOLIA.

By H. F. DAWES.

From the Engineering and Mining Journal.

(Concluded.)

The operation is carefully watched through the doorway, and pieces of charcoal and unabsorbed dross are skimmed off with iron tools. Natural draught alone is used, and the silver produced is usually above .980 fine. Small lots of base bullion, of 10 lbs. or less, are refined on wood ash basins by piling charcoal about them without any covering and using the blast from a small wind-box, the blast being delivered right over the melted bullion through a clay nozzle. The refined silver is then weighed into the office, credits are given, accounts adjusted, and it is then turned over to the melter to turn into currency.

Current silver is of two kinds, about .998 fine and about .980 fine. The finer is cast into what are called "shoes" of about 50 taols (nearly 67 oz. troy), on which are stamped the name of the makers, the name together with the external appearance being their only guaranty. Much of the silver made is not considered good enough for "shoes," so it is alloyed with copper for the lower grade and the kind most usually seen.

The melter's furnace is dome-shaped and is built of burnt brick, open in front to the room, and having a chimney from the top running outside. It is in principle very like a blacksmith's forge, and is blown by a wind-box with a single tuyere. The fuel is anthracite from Pekin, of pea size, in which are imbedded the small clay cups used for melting. The cakes from the cupelling furnaces are cut up with a cold chisel on the anvil, or, if not too thick, with large iron shears; and when the silver is fine enough it is weighed out with the proper proportion of granulated copper into a partitioned tray for melting. The fineness is judged by the eye according to the appearance of the bullion when cut with a cold chisel, long practice having given the melters considerable skill in this particular. When not sufficiently fine, saltpetre, with some sand and salt, is added to the melted silver and the slag is skimmed off. Small ingots, about 6 oz. in weight, are cast in hemispherical iron molds, and these, when cleaned up, and usually deeply scored on the round side with a cold chisel to show the interior, are current.

The opening of the Tong Shang colliery, the extension of the railroad from Lu Tai to Ta Ku and Tientsin, and the building of the harbor and dry dock at Port Arthur, have drawn attention to China, and have given rise to speculation as to whether these would not prove entering wedges of western civilization, and possibly lead to the extensive working of Chinese mines after the "foreign fashion." But the Chinese are intensely conservative people, and back of the people is the government, whose very life depends upon keeping things as they are. Hence, their policy is against granting concessions of any kind, and from the present outlook it seems extremely doubtful whether a foreigner can obtain any interest in mines of any kind.

EXPLOSIVES COMMISSION.—(Concluded.)

The chairman said the question now came up, "what explosives were to be submitted to the commission—whether the commission would ask to have explosives submitted, or simply take those brought before it—whether it would end its work by reporting on the explosives now submitted, or examine any others that might be offered in future."

Mr. Poole thought it would not be in the interest of the Province to decline to look into the merits of any explosive offered.

Hon. Mr. Church said that when the present report was made further power might be given if necessary.

The chairman said that what the French government did was to say that any explosive which was under a certain temperature could be used, and that four explosives which were now known satisfied the conditions required. As to Roburite the members of the commission would probably want to enquire for themselves.

Hon. Mr. Church said that he had been informed that while Roburite was safe, the fumes of it caused headache.

Mr. Poole said he was of a different opinion. He had been present when four shots were fired in quick succession and he suffered less from the fumes than from those of powder.

Mr. Johnson said his experience was the same.

Mr. Poole said dynamite was used in gold mines where the air was often not so pure as in coal mines, and owing to nitro-glycerine in it, it was much more likely to cause headache. This was not, however, a matter relating to the safety of a compound, and it would not be wise to say that it was objectionable on that ground. The person who fired the shot had only to wait a few minutes, and the fumes would all pass away. He asked if the commission would take any steps in relation to the feeling that seemed to exist in Cape Breton against the use of the new explosives.

Hon. Mr. Church would prefer the commission to sit as long as was thought necessary and get all the information required.

The chairman thought that if any mine in Cape Breton was so gassy that it had to drop the use of powder, the government might be willing to bring one or two of the shot firers to St. John's to learn how the firing of other explosives was done.

Mr. Poole said he meant something more than that. He understood that men interested in mining in Cape Breton contended that under the conditions prevailing there, there was no necessity for using anything other than black powder, and that the restrictions placed in England on mines that were not damp were not required in Cape Breton. They said that the mines were of the same character as the mines that in England were permitted to use black powder. The experience in England was that in a mine of a damp character, explosions, if they took place, were merely of a local character.

acter. He presumed it was not the intention of the government to saddle unnecessary restrictions on any portion of the community. For these reasons he preferred the complicated English Act to the short clauses which had been adopted here. The use of flameless powder was proposed by him to the Acadia Powder Coy three years ago, but the company had only taken the matter up lately.

The chairman thought the government were willing to do anything reasonable to make the resolutions known.

Hon. Mr. Church, "certainly."

Mr. Poole thought it would be a hardship to put the act into force, until it was determined there was an explosive that would meet all the requirements.

The chairman said that that would involve a practical trial of the new explosives in Cape Breton. It was said that they had failed there.

Mr. Poole moved: "That when the Inspector of Mines considers that a mine is of a character to produce gas and is of a dusty character, electric fuses only should be used, and not the ordinary tpe fuse." The committee adjourned. In the evening the members and others witnessed a number of experiments with roburite and flameless powder in the open air.

The commission again met on the following day.

Mr. Hoyt, Manager of the Roburite Company, said the Roburite made in Halifax was manufactured under instructions from the parent Roburite Co. in England.

Mr. Fergie said they had fired four thousand shots within the last year, and had not had forty missed shots out of the number. The cartridges were not all of the Halifax make.

Mr. Johnston said he would like to see Roburite experimented with so as to be in a position to say that the commission had seen it used in various ways. The Roburite gave a flame last night when covered with coal dust. If it would flame without tamping why not with it.

Mr. Fergie said that for all practical purposes it was flameless. So far as his mine was concerned they did not want any improvement on Roburite.

The chairman.—Can you tell us, Mr. Hoyt, how your Roburite is composed.

Mr. Hoyt.—Of Ammonia and chloro Nitro Benzol.

The chairman.—The present strength of the Roburite made here would be above the strength allowed by the French Commission.

Mr. Rae said the explosives used here would not do for Spring Hill.

The chairman said that probably a weaker one would do.

Mr. Hoyt said he had no doubt his firm could make a weaker one.

Mr. Rae said if he were going to make any recommendation he would be in favor of that made by the French Commission.

Mr. Poole asked if the cost of roburite would be reduced by increasing the percentage of nitrate of ammonia.

Mr. Hoyt said it would.

The chairman said that against the lessened cost of the roburite there would be the increased cost of the detonator.

On motion it was resolved:—"That the commission while pleased with the practical results of the Roburite, as seen by them, find that it contains ten per cent. of nitrate of ammonia less than the French Minister of Public Works allowed as a safe proportion for roburite, to be used in blasting stone in coal mines, but makes no reference to the incorporation of Chlorine.

That the commission recommend in view of the satisfaction hitherto attending the use of this twenty per cent Roburite, in Nova Scotia and in England, that its use be temporarily allowed under such restrictions as may hereafter be laid down until the commission ascertain if a lesser percentage of Roburite can be made here and prove satisfactory.

Also that any explosive similar in composition to those recommended by the French Minister of Public Works be permitted to be used, subject to the resolution already passed; that the nature of the ingredients be filed in the office of the Commissioner of Works and Mines.

Also that the use of the explosives referred to by the commission, does not imply the relaxation of the rules in reference to the use of explosives in the presence of gas.

Also that the tamping should in all cases exceed twenty inches and be preferably of a plastic nature, such as clay."

Mr. Poole asked if it would not be advisable to have further experiments made with the soft coals of Cape Breton.

The chairman thought it would.

The commission adjourned subject to the call of the chairman, who promised to make further inquiry into the compositions of the Acadia Powder Coy's. explosives, and to consult with the manufacturer of Roburite to see whether he could not give an explosive more nearly approaching in composition that recommended by the French explosives committee—*The Stellarton Journal*.

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DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

All communications to this department should be addressed directly to the Checker Editor, W. Forsyth 36 Grafton Street.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 244.—The position was: black men 8, 21, 22; white men 18, 30, 31; white to play and win. It will be remembered that this is an end game between Messrs. P. O'Hearn and W. Forsyth, which appeared in THE CRITIC of the 9th instant.

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

a To advanced players it would only be necessary to say, "and wins by the second position," but, as many of our readers and students may not understand the term, we give the play in detail.

b Some of our young players may be surprised to find that so many moves are required to solve a problem having so few men in the field. It is nevertheless the fact that white has won in the shortest possible way.

GAME No. 123—"DYKE"

Played on the 12th instant between Messrs. O'Hearn (black) and Forsyth (white.)

11-15	8-11	6-22	7-11
22	17	30	25
15-19	4-8	5-9	1-5
24	15	27	23
10-19	11-16	2-6	*16-20
23	16	22	18
12-19	a-9-14	9-13	
25	22	18	9

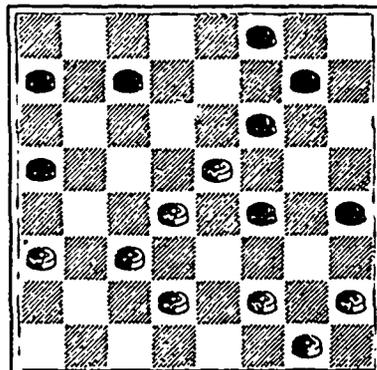
a This is a favorite cut with Mr.

O'Hearn, and is not to be found in either Spaytho's "American Draught Player" or "Janvier's Anderson." The subsequent play we believe to be original, but would be glad if anyone can and will point out previous publication.

* This forms the position from which white wins, and which we present as

PROBLEM 246.

Black men 3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 13, 19, 20.



White men 15, 18, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 32.

White to play and win.

As a problem the win is very apparent, but if the position occurred in actual play, we believe many would miss it. Is there a boy of 15 or under in Nova Scotia who can solve it without assistance?

"It went right to the sore spot and helped it" is what a young man lately said of his first dose of 'Dyspepticure' and better still a few more doses ENTIRELY CURED him.

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- CANNED and POTTED MEATS.
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CITY CHIMES.

The ball given by the R. E. and R. A. on Wednesday evening fully came up to the anticipations of all present, and a very pleasant evening was spent in the prettily decorated rooms. The officers are to be congratulated on the success of their entertainment.

The weather this week has been rather unsatisfactory, but, as Jerome K. Jerome in his "Idle thoughts of an idle fellow" pertinently remarks, "we shall never be content till each man makes his own weather and keeps it to himself." We began well this week, Sunday being a perfect October day, clear, bright and not cold. However the fates were not allowed to be kind, and since then we have had some heavy rains and high winds, making the bright fires of cheerful homes seem more than usually desirable. The young people have been apparently making the best of circumstances, for we hear of several informal dances, which we doubt not have been much enjoyed, as these impromptu affairs generally prove even more enjoyable than large parties, and the dark and uninviting weather but enhances the charm of the cheerful drawing rooms. At time of writing the wind seems to be doing its best to "blow fair," and we hope for brighter days next week.

The programme of the "Grand Military Tournament and Promenade Concert" to be held in the exhibition building on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week, promises an excellent entertainment and a fine exhibition of athletic feats. These gymnastic exercises are worthy of encouragement, and much skill is developed by the members under the able instruction of Sergt-Major Kelly. The gymnasium committee have made full arrangements for their tournament, and the band of the Leicestershire regiment having been secured for the evening, a musical treat may be rolled upon.

Probably the next social event of importance will be the conversations to be given by the students of Dalhousie College. November 13th is the date that has been fixed for this reception, and friends of the college are eagerly looking forward to an enjoyable entertainment. Pleasant recollections of the delightful evening spent in the spacious university building last year, when the students of Dalhousie were at home to their friends and so royally entertained a large number of guests, warrant us in anticipating a pleasant and instructive social gathering for all who may be favored with invitations. These annual receptions of our college will soon become a pleasurable feature of the winter season, and Halifaxians should highly appreciate the hospitalities thus generously bestowed. We believe the majority of the students have voted for dancing on this occasion, and but await the approval of the Senate. This feature of the coming "at home" will be hailed with joy by many of our young people, and if the Professors give their assent, a merry time will be assured.

The Grau Opera troupe have been in the city this week, and have been utilizing the time in rehearsals, and in making full arrangements for a successful opening on Monday evening at the Academy of Music. The opera to be put on first is "Said Pasha," which will be followed by "Prince Methusalem" and many others of equal interest. The Messrs. Grau have promised Manager Clarke a good company, and full houses will no doubt reward the efforts of the troupe. There is rather a dearth of entertainment just at present, and good operas well played will prove welcome and attractive to Halifaxians. "Said Pasha" is new in Halifax and is said to be very amusing and interesting, the music being particularly merry and bright.

The Wanderers' grounds on Saturday afternoon seemed to be the chief attraction for the youth and beauty of town, and at three thirty o'clock over one thousand eagerly expectant spectators were gathered around the ropes to witness the match between the Dalhousie & Wanderers' football teams. The players were on the field sharp on time and were heartily cheered by the crowd. Dalhousie won the toss and play began, the Wanderers soon gaining a vantage. The game was by no means as exciting as had been anticipated, and the yellow & blacks were, as the irrepressible small boys emphatically assured them, "not in it." When time was called the score stood, Wanderers 4, Dalhousie 0. Unfortunately for the college team, Gordon, one of their best forwards, was obliged to be out of the city, and was very much missed by his fellows. The Wanderers are now one ahead in the race for the championship and trophy, but the Dalhousians are by no means discouraged, and after last Saturday's game will realize their need of increased practice, and leave no stone unturned to make themselves more able to stand their ground. There was some fine scrimmaging, and to see the two bodies of strong able men each putting forth all its strength against its opponent was a sight to arouse all admirers of the game to enthusiasm. There are many football zealots in Halifax, and the college boys have a warm enthusiast in their principal, Professor Forrest, who is always to be seen watching his colors when a match is in progress. Great interest is manifested in this week's match at the polo grounds when Wanderers versus Garrison will probably give us a good game. It is certainly very interesting sport, but after all it is too rough, and is too often attended by serious results to stand as a game to be highly recommended. Still the players seem to give all their heart and mind to it, and to be never so happy as when on the field, so as they must take all risks, we onlookers need not waste our sympathies, but reserve them only for the defeated fifteen.

Apropos of football, did any of our footballists miss "Vagrant's" letter in the *Evening Mail* of the 19th inst. If so we would advise them to hunt up a copy and peruse it, for a more amusing and original screed we have not read for some time. If "Vagrant" often has such dreams we hope he will

favor the public with his somnambulist experiences again in the near future. Dreaming that one is a football on the Wanderers' field with the "giants with wasp-like bodies" most unfeelingly treating him as though he was not a living soul incased in the tightly laced exterior, must be a decidedly uncomfortable as well as original sensation. "Vagrant" quite outdid himself in this clever production and we feel sure "the getters of touch downs" as well as their friends much enjoyed, heartless though they may seem, the terrible experiences of one spectator resulting from a too hearty supper after the game of last Saturday.

The athletic sports under the auspices of Col. Rolph and the Officers of the Leicestershire regiment are to take place this afternoon at the Polo grounds, and will probably be very interesting and attract a large gathering.

St. George's Church was well filled on Sunday afternoon to hear the pastor, Rev. Canon Partridge, deliver the fourth of his series of lectures. The topic was "Husband & Wife," and proved very interesting and instructive, though not containing as much deep and striking thought as the subject of the previous week. Dr. Partridge began by quoting a few of the many writers, young and old, experienced and inexperienced, who are just now contributing to the leading magazines articles on this subject; and after having given a few statistics showing the number of divorces in Canada and the United States from 1867 to 1888 (which by the way are very startling, the total number of Canadian divorces since that date being 135 and of the United States 328,613) the Rev. Dr. proceeded to impress upon his hearers the importance of thoughtfully considering the causes of so much wedded unhappiness, and to point out what he considered the best remedies therefore. Thoughtlessness both on the parts of parents and young people he claimed was the root of much of the evil, and he most earnestly entreated parents to realize their responsibilities and their duties towards their daughters. The lecturer also enlarged on other causes and preventions of uncongenial, inharmonious and consequently unhappy marriages, and then proceeded to express his views on the remedy. He most emphatically declared that divorce is no real and honest remedy, and set forth many reasons why he denounced this mode of separation, and recommended patience as the "only remedy for foolish, hasty, earthly and hence unhappy marriages." Dr. Partridge claims that true marriages are indeed made in Heaven; and that for every man there is a true woman, if he will take pains enough to find her. Dr. Partridge concluded his well written paper, which had been listened to with much interest and thoughtful attention, with the following sentences:—"The law of marriage as revealed by God in the infancy of the world has never changed, and never can change. Whatever be the improvements of man in his own sphere, there can be no improvement in what came from the all perfect and unchangeable God. I feel that I have but touched the fringe of a vast and far-reaching subject, but I believe that these thoughts and principles are imperishable and eternal." The interest in these lectures is increasing, and Dr. Partridge is conferring a great favor on those of our citizens who appreciate the opportunities of hearing the views of broad-minded men on current topics.

The Church of England Institute have made arrangements for a course of French lectures to be delivered by Prof. C. Balval in the Institute Hall, the first of which is announced for this evening, under the patronage of Miss M. Watson. The subject "La France avant la Revolution" promises much of interest to the student of this language, and we feel sure that these opportunities of instruction from this popular teacher will be hailed with pleasure by many of our citizens who are interested in the study of French.

MILLER BROS. AT THE EXHIBITION.

At the recent exhibition Miller Bros., (Granville St.) occupied a large space, nearly the whole of the south end gallery, and their show presented a fine appearance. It was all enclosed by a nice neat railing of turned bannisters, and the place raised about eight inches, which was all covered by a nice carpet, the walls and ceiling being nicely papered, and suspended from the ceiling were three electric lights, and their whole place tastefully and richly draped, and some nice pictures hung. They showed fifteen fine Organs and Pianos. The Karn Organ in church and parlor styles, some of which were very fine in both appearance and tone, ranging in price from \$75 to \$450. Also some fine Karn Pianos in mahogany, circassian, walnut and rosewood finish. The Evans Bros. Piano in mahogany, walnut and rosewood finish; both of these makes of pianos are becoming very popular. Prices of pianos shown ranged from \$350 to \$600. Occasionally some very sweet music could be heard from their department. They also showed in a separate booth ten of the celebrated Raymond sewing machines in different styles of oak and walnut. Among them was a very fine cabinet machine, which attracted much attention, it being so simple to open and close and to operate; and when closed having the appearance of a writing desk. This machine has become of late years a general favorite with the public. This firm deserves credit for going to the trouble and expense they did in making so fine an exhibit. They received three diplomas on their organs and pianos. The highest award given, no prizes were offered. They have now been in business over twenty years, and during that term have worked up a very large business in the lower provinces, which territory they control.

Those in attendance at the booths were Professor H. L. Lockwood, George Parker, J. H. Potter, A. Diack, J. H. Morse, Miss McKinnon, Miss Barrett.—*Herald*.

Sufferers from La Grippe should not despair—Puttnor's Emulsion is the best tonic for them. A bottle or two taken as they are getting well will hasten their recovery—perhaps saving them months of lassitude and debility.