

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleu ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Pageation is as follows: [3]-18 p.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER 11, 1892.

{VOL. 9
No. 46

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	3, 4
CONTRIBUTED.	
Poetry—Steadfast	8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chit-Chat and Chuckles	5
News of the Week	6, 7
Poetry—The Battle Bells	8
Industrial Notes	8, 9
Queer Characteristics of John Chisaman	9
Commercial	10, 11
Market Quotations	11
Serial—Matt	12, 13
Mining	14, 15, 16
Chess	14
An Anglo-Canadian Miracle	17
Draughts—Checkers	17
City Chimes	18

THE CRITIC,

Published every Friday at 161 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

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

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Hip Lung, the wealthiest Chinese merchant in Chicago, together with several influential Chinese of Canton, San Francisco and New York, have applied for space at the World's Fair for a big tea house.

There is much food for thought in the consideration of the ways of Nature in protecting many animals, fish, birds and insects from the ravages of more powerful creatures of their kind, or from man. In the polar regions the bear, the fox and the hare vie with the icy plains in the whiteness of their covering—the ermine, the ptarmigan and the grouse are almost invisible in their white coats against the snowy ground. The great deserts of the Sahara teem with animal life, but reptiles, birds and insects are alike indistinguishable in color from the gray sands. Sea weed which the dredges have brought up will be found alive with minute organism who copy to a shade the color of the weed to which they cling. In our own latitudes we have many birds, such as the wood-pecker, whose form is so often lost against the bark wall on which he taps, and many caterpillars, moths and grasshoppers, who find their protection in the coloring which Nature has bestowed upon them.

We congratulate the artist who designed the illustrated circular letter which is now being sent around by the Salvation Army. During this week of Thanksgiving self-denial instead of feasting is the suggested order of the day, and the savings effected in this way are to be applied to extending the practical work of the army in the rescue, shelter and other departments. The artist deftly introduces in the margin many suggestions as to what may be done without during the week. Plump geese and turkeys, hot-house grapes, plum cakes, preserves, candy, ginger-beer and horse-car fares are demanded. The concluding clause of the letter will, however, we think be more popular with our Provincial people, who are in circumstances which allow them the good things of life as well as the pleasure of giving. "I have also added the further sum of \$0.00" reads the pregnant line. Let us not be satisfied with a selfish family thanksgiving—let each one of us give some fellow-being, less blessed than ourselves, some cause of thanksgiving. There are needy families in our midst—there is the *Herald* fund for the sad case of Mrs. Marks to be contributed to—there are lonely young men and women in our city who will be the better for a little personal interest, there are the many charitable and philanthropic institutions of the city, and there is the earnest plea for the Salvation Army. Surely there are few of us who cannot benefit some of our neighbors this happy Thanksgiving time.

There are few of us, no matter how hard-hearted we may pride ourselves on being, who can read with any equanimity of the prisoner "Buck" at Dorchester, who is to be hung at Moncton on December first. At a time of the year when peace and good-will and cherry happiness should prevail, one of us, for we are after all but one vast brotherhood, will be forced into eternity. A hard, reckless man, a man utterly unprepared to appear before his maker—and yet there are many who feel that in Buck's place, with his bringing up and surroundings, that they too might have committed the crime for which the prisoner must pay the life penalty. Had the trial been conducted away from the scene of the shooting of the popular policeman another verdict might have been rendered, and the prisoner who, without malice, but simply with the idea of self defence, fired his pistol at the man who was endeavoring to prevent his escape, might have received a milder punishment. There is an old proverb to the effect that it is never well to kill those who only need correction, that applies well to the case in hand. Buck is not a murderer in the sense that Neill, the famous London poisoner, is. Buck took a life in great excitement, or it may be that the fatal shot was a random one, and, in either case, his crime does not for a moment compare with Neill's. Very, very many who are rigorous on the subject of the punishment of crime regret that the recommendation to mercy which even the Moncton jury, composed of the friends of the dead man, advised, has not resulted in a commuted sentence of imprisonment for life.

We Canadians will do well to profit by the experience of European countries on the subject of the destruction of trees. In Great Britain, although the conservative spirit of the people has prevented the destruction of many historic forests, it has been found necessary to encourage the planting of trees. Scotland has been well stripped of the woodland monarchs, and the impoverished soil on which they once grew has been given over to sheep-grazing. Within the last three years, however, an intelligent idea of the value of trees has been disseminated by the Government, with the happy result in Scotland of transforming 31,000 acres of pasture land into a woodland area, while in England 96,000 acres have been again handed over to Nature. The forests of Norway and Sweden are rapidly disappearing. France, Italy and Switzerland have recklessly allowed the hill-side forests to be destroyed to the ruin of many vineyard districts. In the United States strong objections are raised to the exportation of lumber, and South American and Canadian forests supply the demand to a great extent. In Canada the wanton use of young trees for fire-wood is much to be regretted, and should be prevented by legislation. The state of the woods should be carefully looked into, and every effort should be made to secure the preservation of our immense forests. The penny wise and pound foolish policy of cutting down and selling cheaply what it will take a quarter of a century to duplicate should not be tolerated in a civilized community. Let us husband our native wealth until an adequate return is assured for it.

There are always a few discontented people who feel little thankful, no matter to what extent they are blessed by Providence, we recommend to these as well as to our more optimistic readers the consideration of the great strides for the better which Canada has made in the past ten years. A cool half-million of settlers have in that time made their homes in Canada, and for the most part they have been practical workers. Even emigrants who have made their homes in the North-Western portion of the United States are moving to Canada. During the present year 57,400 acres of C. P. R. property have been bought in by them alone. In 1881 there were but 33 cities and towns that could boast an output of a million dollars of manufactured goods, to day 47 manufacturing cities and towns can make a better showing. The number of cities with an output of two millions of manufactured goods has doubled. Montreal and Toronto have increased their output by twenty and thirty six millions respectively. The condition of the farmer has been much bettered, a good home market has been established for all kinds of produce. The agricultural export to the United States is greater by a million dollars than our import of American food-stuffs. The improvement in mining industries has been enormous, the export has grown from four millions to five millions in the last two years alone. The fisheries make a good showing with an increased export of some thirty millions, while the total trade of Canada has expanded from one hundred and fifty-three to two hundred and twenty five millions. Savings banks and loan companies report an immense increase in their deposits. It is quite possible that under another administration Canada might be yet more prosperous; but for our own part we are satisfied with the steadily growing prosperity of to day. We have faith in the future of our great Dominion, and we call on every true-hearted Canadian to render heartfelt thanks at the close of this prosperous decade to the Almighty, who alone can give the increase.

It is now possible for the people of New York and Chicago to engage, if they will, in a peaceful conversation on the subject of the World's Fair, for we presume that bad language is prohibited on the "longest telephone service in the world." The new line is 950 miles long, and it has been found thoroughly satisfactory. It is a triumph of long distance telephoning which this nineteenth century may well be proud of.

The Cardwell scheme for the withdrawal of British troops from "Colonies which are no longer Crown Colonies" will be shortly in effect. Jamaica and Barbadoes are to be abandoned, and St. Lucia is now being fitted as the headquarters of troops for the West Indies. The famous Cardwell scheme does not effect Halifax, however. The position of our city is strategically valuable, and immense sums of money have been expended by the Imperial Government in improving the fortifications and armaments of our Canadian Gibraltar. Therefore the dream of an American capitalist who lately visited our shores, of erecting on the Citadel an immense Sanatorium, and making it the fashionable health-resort for America, will remain unrealized.

The immense water-power daily wasted at Niagara is coveted by many of the cities on and near the lakes, and yet no one is quite ready to stir in the matter. There is force enough in Niagara to supply power to all the factories in the vicinity, to light the streets of numerous towns, to run the street cars, and to generally do all city chores. Numbers of Mahomets are still waiting for the mountain to move in their direction. In the meantime some enterprising Californian has devised a means of transmitting the electric power generated in the falls of San Antonio Canyon to the city of San Bernardino, some 28 miles distant. Cannot some of our Canadian electricians devise some means by which the great water power of the Continent should be made to serve the interest of the great cities of the Dominion.

Since the death of the late Mr. Spurgeon of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, London, great efforts have been made to secure a man capable of carrying on his noble work. At last Dr. Pierson was fixed upon as a man of great executive ability and as a man of a most philanthropic turn of mind. Mr. Spurgeon was an ardent Baptist, Dr. Pierson is an ardent Presbyterian, and a great number of the congregation of this all-embracing church have accepted the doctrine of Baptism as taught by Mr. Spurgeon. As a consequence the heretofore harmonious body is rent in twain. The Baptists declare that as Dr. Pierson has not been immersed, he is not qualified to lead others into the right way. The Presbyterian, Congregational, and other attendants are strong for Dr. Pierson, and at a recent Sunday Service a hot dispute arose as to the qualifications of the successor of the great orator. It would be passing strange if the trouble should result in the withdrawal of the Baptist brethren from the church which their ablest scholar and orator did so much to benefit.

The question as to British occupation of Uganda is being hotly discussed by the English press. The *Times*, in an able article, favors Capt. In Ludgard's suggestions on the subject. This officer has had some practical experience in life in Africa, and is an enthusiast for the development of some portions of the Dark Continent by British capital. Uganda is in particular a promising district, for soil, climate, natural products, and cheap labor are awaiting but the touch of the capitalist's enterprise. A good railroad is needed through the interior of the district, and once built there is little doubt but that it would rapidly develop the Uganda market. There is of course an important moral question involved. The present trading company at Uganda admit that they are unable to combat the slave-traffic of the country. Great Britain is in a measure responsible for these human kidnappers, and if the territory is under British protection there is a deep stain of slavery upon the British nation. A vigorous decided policy on the part of the Gladstone Government is needed.

The Methodists of Upper Canada have made a wise decision in removing the Victoria College from Cobourg to the City of Toronto. The great University of Toronto is the crown of the educational system of Canada. It is magnificently endowed, it is thoroughly Catholic in its teachings, and its staff includes many of the ablest men of this generation. Why, therefore, should each denominational college strive to maintain its individual existence, except as a great School of Divinity. Toronto University sits as a Queen with her satellites about her. The Divinity Schools of Knox, St. Michaels, Wycliffe and Victoria, which are affiliated with her, all strengthen the University, and in turn are strengthened by her. Each great School of Divinity is much more complete than it could possibly be if it were necessary to provide funds for the Arts' courses, instead of concentrating money and effort in the one department. Toronto can do on a princely scale what they at best could do but inefficiently with the means at their command. As a consequence of these affiliations there will soon be another generation of clergymen and ministers abroad, who will be more thoroughly trained than their predecessors, and whose minds will be greatly broadened by the contact with hundreds of other men fitting themselves for a like calling. Confederating is the true life of a University. Only through confederation can the best work be done to the greatest advantage. Germany long ago solved the problem. Toronto has solved it but recently, and it remains for our lesser colleges not to weaken themselves by continual bickerings, but to unite in a far-seeing effort to raise the whole tone of Provincial college life.

Your best chance to be cured of Indigestion
Is by Trying K. D. C.

There seems to be no doubt that "some one has blundered" in the examination of the Canadian cattle sent to Great Britain. Twelve hundred head were landed at Dundee. Among them were some diseased cattle, which were pronounced by the Board of Agriculture to be suffering from pleuro-pneumonia. Orders were issued to at once destroy the whole consignment, as the danger of introducing this dread disease among the Scotch herds was very great. Our Canadian cattle traders are not disposed to stand quietly by while their business is practically at a stand still. They protest that there are no cases of pleuro-pneumonia in those portions of Canada from which the cattle were shipped, and that the diagnosis of the Scottish Board of Agriculture was an incorrect one. Sir Charles Tupper is to return immediately from Paris to London in order to represent the interests of Canada in the pending investigation. The stoppage of the cattle trade even for a short time would seriously cripple our cattle dealers, and would also inconvenience the great number of Britons who habitually use the cheap and wholesome meat sent from Canada.

Our Newfoundland friends aver that if Sir Baldwin Walker should be sent in search of the North Pole, he would infallibly manage to sail into hot water, and certainly the commodore of Her Majesty's War Ships has been in trouble of some sort pretty much since his appointment. His last blunder has been an interference with Labrador fishermen by ordering their trawls out of the water. He has also set up some arbitrary rules as to the management of the fisheries which are not in accordance with the laws of "ye ancient colonie of Newfoundland." To crown matters he has followed the hated French precedent to the extent of taking French leave of St. John's on Sunday, in order to prevent a writ being served on him on a charge of the false imprisonment of two lighthouse keepers. What a peculiarly handy thing it must be to have the entire control of a warship when such a contingency arises. Sir Baldwin's action, though thoroughly undignified, was yet very human—and after all it is very possible that he is not the rogue he is painted, but simply an erring human being who has confounded his personality with his official position.

Diphtheria has made its appearance in several of the cities of Upper Canada to such an extent that in some cases it has been thought advisable to close the public schools. We trust that Halifax will escape the awful visitant this year, and we have every hope that the precautions which the Board of Health has taken to prevent its return will be successful. Parents and teachers cannot be too careful about the throats of the children in their charge. A simple sore throat predisposes a child to diphtheria, and even a slight irritation of the tubes should not be passed over without an examination by the family physician or by some experienced person. An excellent plan is to disinfect the throats, teeth and gums daily with a disinfectant solution such as permanganate of potash. Another most important fact is too often overlooked by parents. Children should be taught to gargle when in perfect health. Scores of children perish yearly because they have never been taught to gargle, and are therefore unable to take the proper treatment for their disease. As the old proverb tells us—"forewarned is forearmed," and we trust that many who have little children in their care will seriously consider these two most important suggestions.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, has had many sharp encounters with adversaries who doubt his uprightness in financial affairs. These he has for the most part successfully worsted, and they are now taking issue with him as to the practical value of his work. The General makes a vigorous answer to this by calling for investigation into the character of the work done in his various factories and his new farm colony. This last gives employment to some 350 destitute men and women. Farm products are successfully raised and marketed—the poultry business alone has grown to fine proportions. Many of the men are kept at cattle-raising, and to crippled bodies is assigned the care of rabbit-warrens. Thus far the work is eminently practicable, for the occupants of the farm colony are being qualified for emigration. The city factories are doing a thriving trade, and they wisely do not attempt to cut prices on their manufactured goods, for the General is an astute financier, and does not propose to enlarge the number of destitute whom he proposes to aid by throwing regular workmen out of employment. If General Booth can hold his farms and his factories so that they are not asylums, but mere training schools for emigration, he will succeed in doing a better work for the poor of London than has yet been attempted.

The Royal Commission on Prohibition has gleaned some very discreditable facts as to the sale of intoxicating liquors in Canada, but the open boast of the Hudson Bay Company as to their rapidly growing liquor business is disgraceful, not only to that historic corporation, but it reflects on all Canada as well. It has been the policy of the Company in the past to restrain the liquor traffic among the various employees and fur-hunters, doubtless in part because it was found that the more temperate men were more profitable to the Company, and in part because of a desire on the part of the Company to establish a high moral tone in the large community affected by its action. Within the last few years the Company has done a large and ever-increasing liquor business, which they openly attribute to "the push of the Hudson Bay Company." "Push" of that kind is of the demoralizing down-bill variety, and is far from pleasant to reflect upon. If the great corporation has no soul, yet its individual members presumably have, and they are morally responsible for the policy of the Company. Let them reflect seriously before they again dare to boast that their "push" in wrecking the lives of our young Canadians demonstrates praiseworthy energy.

K. D. C. Relieves and Cures.
K. D. C. quickly relieves and positively Cures Indigestion.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

AT EVENING.

The day's work that I meant to do
Is not half done;
The victory over selfish ease
Has not been won.

To-morrow say I to my heart,
To soothe its sorrow;
Ah, yes! but sometime there will come
The last to-morrow.

Wealth cannot purchase any great solace or convenience. Riches are only the means of sociality.

There is nothing more precious to a man than his will; there is nothing he relinquishes with so much reluctance.

She throw him a kiss as he went away down the street, did his fair and blushing bride. 'Twas a woman's throw and, slackaday! It struck the man on the other side.

Young man.—These moonlight nights and the number of pretty girls in the world, are responsible for lots of young men asking girls to marry them when they can't support themselves.

He (who has been boring her all the evening)—It's a good night for some of the belles, Miss Edie.

She.—It ought to be a 'good night' for some of the men, too.

In the infant class there's a falling off,
There's a dearth of reformed young sinners -
'Tis a little too late for picnics now
And too early for Christmas dinners.

UNLUCKY COMPLIMENTS.—Shy, but susceptible youth—Er-could you tell me what that young lady is—sketching.

Affable Stranger—She has the misfortune to be my wife.

Shy, but susceptible one (desperately anxious to please, and losing all presence of mind)—Oh!—the misfortune's entirely yours, I'm sure.

"Well," said Mrs. Bruggins, after a solo by a fashionable church choir tenor, "if that ain't the rudest thing I ever saw!"

"What?" inquired her niece.

"Why, didn't you notice it? Just as soon as that young man began to sing, every other member of the choir stopped, but he went right through with it, and I must say I admire his spunk."

ART NOTE.—"What's that pencil for?" inquired Mrs. Sharpe of her daughter.

"For penciling eyebrows," responded the damsel.

"Well, what do you want to use one for?"

"To draw."

"Draw what?"

"Draw a beau."

UNPREPARED.—"These apple dumplings of yours Lobelia," said Mr. McSwat, with emphasis, as he turned the half-eaten one on his plate over and inspected the other side, "are positively——"

"Go on, sir!" said Mrs. McSwat, with blazing eyes, bracing herself to meet it.

"Are positively the best I ever——"

But she had fainted.

CAUGHT.

She said her pa could never bear
That another'd win her heart.
And that he never would consent
To let her from him part;
So on a dark and stormy night
We were constrained to flee
And the old man wired me next day,
"You have my sympathy."

It has been estimated that an average waltz takes a dancer over about three-fourths of a mile. A square dance makes him cover half a mile. A girl with a well-filled programme travels thus in one evening: Twelve waltzes, nine miles; four other dances, at a half mile apiece, which is hardly a fairly big estimate, two miles more; the intermission stroll and the trips to the dressing room to renovate her gown and complexion, half a mile; grand total, eleven and a half miles.

Drudgery is the gray angel of success. Look at the leaders in the professions, the solid men of business, the master workmen, who begin as poor boys and end by building a town to house their factory hands; they are drudges of the single sim—"One thing I do." Mr. Maydole, the hammer maker of Central New York, was an artist. "Yes," said he, "I have made hammers for twenty-eight years." "Well, then, you ought to be able to make a pretty good hammer by this time." "No, sir," was the answer. "I never made a pretty good hammer—I make the best hammer made in the United States."

PERNIN SHORTHAND

is the only system easy and simple enough to be learned for practical work in three months. Successfully taught by mail.

"SNEEL'S COLLEGE, Windsor, N. S."



Nearly Two Million
Bottles sold
in the Dominion in
Ten years

REMEMBER
THE PAIN
KILLER

Ask your Druggist for it and take
nothing else.

THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR

PAIN

St. Jacobs Oil
A CURE IN EVERY BOTTLE

IT CONQUERS
PAIN

A SAFE,
SPEEDY
SURE CURE
FOR

Rheumatism
& Neuralgia

POWER & CO.,

Manufacturers of Brass, Copper, Lead and Iron Goods, for Steamships, Railways, Factories, Tanneries, Lighthouses, &c.

Importers and dealers in all kinds of CAST and WROUGHT IRON PIPE, with fittings of every description, for Steam, Water and Gas. Public Buildings and Residences fitted up with Hot Water, Hot Air and Steamheating Apparatus, Plumbing and Gas Fixtures. Warren's Felt Roofing Materials applied and for sale.

Nos. 289 & 291 BARRINGTON and 132 & 134 UPPER WATER STS.

LEITH HOUSE.

Established 1818.

KELLEY & GLASSEY,

SUCCESSORS TO ALEX. McLEOD & Co.

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

HALIFAX, N. S.

HARD COAL.

CHESTNUT,
STOVE,
EGG,
BROKEN.

2500 TONS JUST ARRIVED PER STEAMSHIP VALETTA AND SCHRS GEORGIA, J. E. SHATFORD AND PEFETTA.

—FOR SALE BY—

S. CUNARD & CO.

North-End Depot, O'Neil's Wharf.
South-End Depot, Dominion Wharf.

W. B. ARTHUR AND CO.

—IMPORTERS OF—

Hardware & General Merchandise,
MINING SUPPLIES!

Including Dynamite, Powder, Fuse, Detonators, Cotton Waste, Steel, Lubricating Oils, Candles, &c.

SAFES! AMERICAN NEW and SECOND HAND OFFICE SAFES for sale LOW.

W. B. Arthur & Co.

Successors to W. B. REYNOLDS & CO.

238 to 240 LOWER WATER STREET.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The fleet has arrived at Bermuda.

"Little Ruth will soon be creeping around the White House floor."

Winnipeg's lumber cut during the season now ending will amount to 70,000,000 feet.

The Crescent A. A. Association intend forming a gymnasium class for the winter months.

W. S. Woods, an Englishman, has succeeded Miss Bruce as teacher of the Maynard St. School.

The Moncton Times tells of ripe strawberries being found at Point Wolfe, Albert Co., N. B., on the 5th inst.

Messrs. Clark Bros, of Bear River, Annapolis County, are making extensive preparations for lumbering this winter.

The Britannia arrived at Boston on Sunday last. After being repaired she will make a few runs from New York to the West Indies.

The city engineer has been authorized to build a telephone line between the city and the lakes from which the water supply is drawn.

Rev. A. Chute preached his inaugural sermon in connection with his pastorate of the First Baptist church of Halifax on Sunday last.

The steamer Labrador leaves Liverpool on Thursday next for Halifax, and will bring out a number of immigrants, the first of the season.

The Truro Foundry Co. are busy building a number of buoys for the Government. This firm now employs sixty five hands and turn out very creditable work.

The Amherst Press says: It is rumored that an American firm intend starting a hat factory in Amherst. The old academy is spoken of as the building to be used.

There have been quite a number of vessels in port this week with cargoes of Island potatoes and turnips, the former selling at 35 cts. a bushel, and the latter at 25.

Granville Ferry has decided that a water supply is necessary for the comfort of the residents, and a committee has been appointed to take the necessary steps to obtain the same.

The Canada-Newfoundland commissioner's meeting this week in our city. The Hons. Sir. John Thompson, Mackenzie Bowell and J. A. Chapleau, have been in Halifax all this week.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company returns of traffic earnings from October 21st to October 31st, 1892, are as follows:—1892, \$693,000; 1891, \$656,000. Increase for 1892, \$37,000.

How is your cold? Use J. L. Brown's Anodyne Liniment or it may last all winter. certain fact!

The I. C. R. management has decided to erect gates on the George St. crossing in New Glasgow. These gates are to be manufactured by the firm of Noah W. Piper & Sons, Toronto.

A despatch from Quebec, dated Nov. 7th, says fourteen inches of snow have fallen at River du Loup. The Intercolonial had to begin the use of snow ploughs, the earliest date on record.

At a meeting recently held the Sir John Macdonald Memorial Committee decided to accept the model submitted by Hamilton MacCarthy for a bronze statue in Toronto, providing \$10,000 can be raised.

Kelly, alias Frank Duffy, an Ontario tramp-thief, arrested a few days ago for burglarizing the station at Grand Narrows, on the Cape Breton Railway, has been given seven years in the penitentiary at Dorchester.

The civil service examinations are being held this week, under the direction of J. F. L. Parsons. The preliminary examinations were held on Tuesday and the qualifying on Wednesday, yesterday and to-day.

Dr. Playter, of Ottawa, editor of the Canadian Health Journal, has been in Halifax this week. He is endeavoring to awaken interest in the adoption of a sanitary system and bureau of health statistics for the Dominion.

At a meeting of the congregation of Fort Massey Church, held on Tuesday evening, it was decided to extend a call to Rev. R. E. Knowles of Ottawa. The call was signed by about three-fourths of the number present at the meeting.

One of the supposed gang of burglars who have been operating in Annapolis County was captured at Nictaux last Saturday and taken to Bridgetown, where an investigation was held. He was afterwards lodged in the county jail at Annapolis.

The announcement that the United States election would be given on a stereopticon screen opposite the Queen Hotel on Tuesday evening attracted a large crowd to that portion of Hollis St. The C. P. R. telegraph gave the returns at the Halifax Hotel.

Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co. have begun work on the new post office building in Dartmouth. The building is to be 22 x 40 feet, and some of the ratepayers are indignantly objecting to the size and general appearance of the new building as shown by the plans.

RACKED WITH RHEUMATISM.

DEAR SIRS,—For ten years I have suffered with rheumatism in spring and fall. I have been confined to bed for months at a time, but since using B. B. B. I have not suffered from it at all. I also suffered from the dyspepsia, which has not troubled me since using the B. B. B., and I therefore think it a splendid medicine.

Mrs. AMELIA BREEN, Hayesland, Ont.

The Dominion line steamer Ontario, Captain Mackinnon, from Montreal for Liverpool, put into St. John's Nfld. on Sunday in a disabled condition, her machinery having broken down during the terrific weather she recently encountered. Nearly half of her cargo of cattle was washed overboard.

The proceedings of the third annual Y. M. C. A. Conference of the Maritime provinces, which opened in Dalhousie College on Friday last, were very interesting to those interested in the Y. M. C. A. movement. There were six delegates from Acadia College and the same number from Sackville.

A very successful entertainment was given at Waverley on Monday evening under the management of Messrs. Woodhouse and Boyd in aid of the widow of Mr. Logan, who was recently killed at the mines at Montagu. An excellent programme was rendered, and the audience was large and appreciative.

It is understood that the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company intend having on exhibition at the World's Fair photographs of the magnificent country through which their road lies. Notman is doing the work, and the pictures taken include many fine views of the scenery of the Land of Evangeline.

About a week ago a select party of electricians sat down to a table in Ottawa, with an excellent bill of fare before them, the contents of which were all cooked by electricity. Soup, fish, boiled and roast meats, with various kinds of vegetables, pudding, pie, etc., were included in the list of articles, and they were cooked to perfection.

The Yarmouth Steamship Company's boats are now running on their fall and winter time-table, making but two trips weekly instead of four. The steamer leaves Yarmouth every Wednesday and Saturday, and Boston every Tuesday and Friday. The past season has been a most prosperous one for the company and their boats have run with wonderful regularity.

The Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association have sent to Chicago for cold storage upwards of 200 varieties of apples and pears, which have been put in as many different cases. J. W. Bigelow, the president of the association, has taken charge of the selection and packing of the fruit, and it is quite likely he will go to Chicago to see to the storage, etc., of the fruit.

Catarrah in the head is a constitutional disease, and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla to effect a cure.

The railways of Canada, acting in conference, have decided that on and after November 14th, they will make a charge for collecting, and a like charge for delivering freight at all stations where they have hitherto performed this service, of one and a quarter cents per hundred pounds on freights in 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th classes, in addition to their published tariff rates.

A young man, son of the caretaker of the bridge over the Petitcodiac river at Moncton, while working on one of the piers of the bridge, which is being rebuilt, slipped and fell into the river. Every effort was made to rescue the unfortunate young man, but he became so excited by his peril that he failed to notice the rope extended to him and was rapidly swept away. His body has not been recovered.

Messrs. A. C. Bertram of N. Sydney; R. Hockin, of P. ctou, and J. R. Kinney, of Yarmouth, with agent H. W. Johnston of the marine and fisheries department, the three fishery inspectors have been appointed a local committee to arrange for an exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair of the best products and fishing appliances of Nova Scotia. The committee held its first meeting in this city on Tuesday to consider the subject.

At a recent meeting of the board of works the following important resolution was adapted. "Whereas, in order to improve the sanitary condition of the city, the legislature authorized the expenditure of \$400,000 for the construction of sewers at a rate not to exceed \$60,000 per year, and whereas, in view of the large number of cases of diphtheria and other contagious diseases existing during the past two years, the city council has ordered the construction of some three miles of new sewers in various parts of the city, many of which the board of health have declared to be very urgently needed; resolved that the council be recommended, and is hereby asked to request the legislature to so amend the act as to permit the city to spend \$100,000 a year during 1893 and 1894, so as to more expeditiously push forward the construction of the sewers now on the order book."

ON TRIAL FOR 90 DAYS.

The finest, completest and latest line of Electrical appliances in the world. They have never failed to cure. We are so positive of it that we will back our belief and send you any Electrical Appliance now in the market and you can try it for Three Months. Largest list of testimonials on earth. Send for book and journal Free.

W. T. BAZZ & Co., Windsor, Ont.

The 23,000 newspapers in America employ 200,000 men.

There are 37,000 telegraph operators in the United States.

The smallest newspaper in the world is said to be the El Telegram published in Guadalajara, Mexico. It is four inches square.

The President of the United States has issued a proclamation, setting apart Thursday the 24th inst. as a day of national Thanksgiving.

It seems to be a settled fact that the Democratic party of the United States has won the day, and Cleveland has gained a good majority.

Everybody knows that Nancy Hanks is the name of a horse, but how many know or remember that it was the name of Abraham Lincoln's mother?

There is a charming Indian maiden attending the New England Conservatory of Music, in Boston. Her name is Miss Stevens, and she resides at Muskogee, Indian Territory. Her father is a white man of considerable wealth who married the daughter of a once popular chief.

It is said that the Navy Department of the United States will soon turn its attention to the purchase of Peace Harbor, in the Hawaiian Islands. The Hawaiians are willing to dispose of this harbor to this country, and the property, suitable for the establishment of a coaling station, can be had for \$25,000.

Rev. Mary T. Whitney, of Cambridge, Mass., has received and accepted a call to become pastor of the Second Unitarian Society of West Somerville, and she will enter at once upon her pastoral duties. Mrs. Whitney is the wife of the Rev. Herbert Whitney, pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Athol.

The fact that the grippe is again in New York has been made plain by a bulletin in the office of the Board of Health last week announcing two deaths from the disease. The names of the victims were withheld. There were rumors about that the disease, while unmistakably the grippe, was accompanied by complications which the Health Board officers are studying.

The United States, Great Britain and Germany send the greatest number of letters through the mails. The Universal Postal Union Bureau's report of the annual receipts is: German Empire, 317,426,566 francs, United States, 315,451,284 francs, and Great Britain, 246,276,950 francs. The United States sells more postage stamps, or makes more money on them than any other nation. The bureau reports: United States annual receipts from postage stamps, 298,713,598 francs; German Empire, 223,320,611 francs, and Great Britain, 235,993,950.

The telephone line lately erected between New York and Chicago, runs from New York to Easton, Penn., to Harrisburg, Penn., to Altoona, Penn.; to Pittsburg, Penn., to Youngstown, Ohio, to Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; to Maumee, Ohio; to South Bend, Ind., and to Chicago. It has been in course of construction three months, and is made up of 50,000 large and heavy poles, on which are strung two lines of No. 3 copper wire. There are about fifty poles to the mile, while the ordinary telegraph construction is about 35 light poles to the mile. The wire used for city telephones is usually No. 12 copper. The circuit is 1,000 miles long.

The largest fire that has visited Brooklyn for some years occurred on Saturday evening, and the firemen had great difficulty in checking what proved to be a destructive conflagration. The fire broke out in R. S. Hobb's paper manufactory, Columbia street. The flames spread rapidly and soon enveloped the entire building. The employees had just quit work for the day and were preparing to leave for home. Some of them endeavored to extinguish the fire and barely escaped with their lives. The fire extended from Columbia street to Tiffany Place, and from there through to Heck street, making a kind of triangular opening in the blocks through which it extended. Loss about \$600,000.

King among Liniments is Johnson's Anodyne, because it can be taken internally by everyone.

The Pope is reported to be seriously ill.

The city of Vienna has been declared free from cholera.

Emperor William will open the Reichstag in person on the 22nd of this month.

It is announced that the Imperial Parliament will be prorogued on December 13th.

Sugar "fifteen times sweeter than that produced from the cane" is being made from cotton seed grown at Witu, East Africa.

The German Reichstadt will soon discuss a project to join the Oder and Danube rivers by means of a canal, thus making a complete waterway between the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea.

All the efforts that have been made to bring about the settlement of the threatened strike in the English cotton manufacturing industries have failed. Thirty mills at Ashton have closed, and a general strike of operatives is probable.

The Finance Ministers of Austria and Hungary have ordered the minting on a large scale of the new gold coins. These coins were issued for the first time last week. Those of Austria bear the head of Emperor Francis Joseph and the Imperial Crown; those of Hungary bear the head of King Francis Joseph without the Imperial insignia.

Queen Victoria will herself make the appointment of poet laureate, it being a place in her own gift. The poet laureate is really a member of the household, his office being in the department of the lord chamberlain. Lord Tennyson was regularly invited every May to the full dress dinner which the lord chamberlain always gives to celebrate the Queen's birthday; but during his forty-two years of office he never once attended the birthday festivities.

The London Times, referring to the outbreak of pneumo-pneumonia and the prohibition of the importation of Canadian cattle, urges the British Government to issue a permanent order for the slaughter of all foreign cattle at the port of entry. "It is impossible," says the Times, "to guard against the smuggling of cattle from the United States into Canada. All the proclamations that could be issued at Washington or Ottawa would fail to give us a reasonable security against the disease."

"Live upon hope, and precept upon precept." We repeat what we have said before, that Doan's Emulsion is invaluable for Coughs, Weak Lungs, and General Debility.

The firm of Messrs. John Taylor and Co., of Loughborough, Eng., have received a commission from Sir Somers Vane, acting on behalf of an aged Australian lady, to provide and place in the central or "Queen's" tower of the Imperial Institute, as an appropriate commemoration of her Majesty's Jubilee, a complete peal of bells, which will be excelled in the metropolis only by the great peal of St. Paul's Cathedral. The bells are to be ten in number and will be known, by permission of the Princess of Wales, as the

"Alexandra" peal. The tenor will be two tons in weight and will bear the following inscription, "Victoria R. I., 1837-1857", the other bells are to be named after the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and the five children of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the total weight of the ten bells being over eight tons. When placed, the peal will be the highest in the country, as the bells are to swing in a chamber 200ft. above the level of the ground floor of the main building. The gift is a personal one to the heir to the throne, and the names of the various bells have been approved by the queen and the Prince of Wales. The only condition specified by the donor is that the bells shall be rung on the birthday and accession day of the sovereign, and on the birthdays of the Prince and Princess of Wales. They are to be fully completed and will be rung on the occasion of the inauguration of the institute by the queen next year.

THE FEAR OF DEATH.

The fear of death is excited by any severe attack of disease, especially colds or coughs. This need not be where Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is kept on hand for family use. This unrivalled remedy cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis and all throat and lung diseases. Price 25c. and 50c. Sold by druggists.

China papers say China Mail (newspaper) says the ravages of cholera in Chung King are appalling. Deaths there are estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000. The disease is also raging at Hankow.

A Cairo despatch to the London Times says that the Egyptian cotton crop is expected to exceed 5,000,000 cantars, (495,000,000 pounds), or a yield greatly exceeding the best previous records.

At Manheim, Germany, an inventor has in successful operation a car that is propelled by a motor resembling in some respects a gas engine. The power is obtained by explosions of a mixture of atmospheric air and petroleum.

Experiments have recently been made in Germany with a new kind of armor, which is claimed to be far superior to any kind heretofore made. It is said the resisting qualities of this armor are so great that a thin layer of it will prevent the passage of new small calibre bullets.

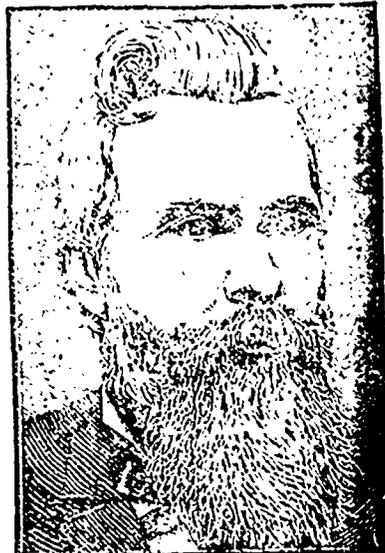
A despatch from Suakin, on the Red Sea coast of Egypt, says that Osman Digna, the Soudan chieftain, has failed to induce the different tribes to join him in his proposed revolt against the Egyptian Government, and that he has retired to Amet, where he is collecting his own forces.

With the approach of winter, the distress among the poor of Berlin becomes more clamorous. A mob which recently collected in one of the poor quarters threatened to pillage the shops. They threw a police agent into a canal, whereupon a body of mounted police charged them and cleared the streets. Boatmen saved the agent. A large number of arrests were made.

The Women's Trade Union has taken up the cause of the girls employed by the Acrated Bread Company in London, England, and proposes to make things uncomfortable for their employers. Many hundreds of girls work sixty hours weekly for from eight to ten shillings a week, often in over-heated, badly-ventilated underground rooms. As the last dividend declared by the company was 42 per cent., a small section of the shareholders proposed that the workers should also profit by the prosperity of the company and receive a slight increase in their wages. The bulk of the shareholders were thunderstruck at such a proposal. They howled it down. The chairman declared that the company could get girls at half the price now paid, and denounced workmen in general for craving for what was called leisure. The case has aroused much indignant public criticism.

SKODA'S GERMAN SOAP. "Soft as Velvet," "Pure as Gold," that tells the whole story. Most highly medicated soap ever made. Try one cake. It is elegant. At all Druggists. Price, 25 cts.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD with SKODA'S DISCOVERY.



Rev. H. MILLS.

Skoda Victorious!

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

CURED!

THE FOLLOWING LETTER PROVES THE WONDERFUL MEDICINAL POWERS OF THE GREAT GERMAN AMERICAN REMEDY. THE NAME OF REV. H. MILLS (MAN WHOM THERE IS NO BETTER KNOWN MAN IN THE MINISTRY) IS WELL KNOWN IN THOUSANDS OF HOUSEHOLDS, IN THE PINE TREE STATE.

GENTS—I am now 57 years old, and for over 10 years I have been afflicted with weak kidneys so badly at times that I could not rest nights. I could get no position that would be comfortable my back was so lame.

My Liver also became affected, causing me to become very bilious. I had a dull headache continually accompanied by a sluggish tired feeling.

My Appetite was very poor, and I would have a deathly faintness at pit of stomach.

For the last two years I have been greatly troubled with Severe Palpitation of the Heart after preach- ing and in the latter part of these afflictions would become very serious.

I have now come to you for SKODA'S DISCOVERY and LITTLE TABLETS you kindly sent me, and through the blessing of God, I am PERFECTLY CURED—have COLD not felt better for 20 years. Fraternally yours,

REV. H. MILLS.

Tracy Mills, Carleton Co., N. B.

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS. Mild, Safe, Efficient. Far superior to any pill. For Headache and Liver Complaint nothing can equal these Tablets. With the DISCOVERY they cure Rheumatism. 50 in a box only 35 cts.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Within Two Minute Walk of Post Office.

DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor

HALIFAX, N. S.

101 ON PARLE FRANCOISE.

FRAZEE'S

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

119 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX.

THOROUGH.

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

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

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

MAX UNGAR,

PROPRIETOR

The Highest Cash Prices paid for
Empty Bottles.

FOYLE BREWERY,

P. & J. O'MULLIN,

Brewers, Malsters & Bottlers.

Sole Manufacturers of

THE WELL KNOWN TEMPER-
ANCE BEVERAGES,

Malt and Kraizer Beers.

HALIFAX, N. S.

X Old Chum X

(CUT PLUG.)

OLD CHUM
(PLUG.)

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

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufac-
turers in Canada.

MONTREAL.

Cut Plug, 10c. 1/2 lb Plug, 10c.
1/2 lb Plug, 20c.

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

SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

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

Testimonials have been received from far
and near to the effect that Scott's Cure for
Rheumatism is the GREATEST DISCOV-
ERY ever yet known for Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Cramps in the Limbs, Strains,
Sprains, Bruises, Lame Back, Sore Throat
and an Instant Cure for Toothache.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Wholesale: BROWN & WEBB, SIMSON
BROS., FORSYTH, SUTCLIFFE & CO.

EASTPORT.
I have had Rheumatism for five years. I
found nothing to give satisfactory relief until I
used SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM,
and it has proved a perfect cure.
Yours truly,
MRS. ELIZABETH MCCARTHY.

London Rubber Stamp' Mfg Co.

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

STEADFAST:

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

Oh, Heart, we've never known despair!
Pain's deepest woes we cannot share
With those who have no hope or fear;
I think nothing can matter, dear,
Since we can trust.

I know, to feel one heart is sure,
Will keep a soul so brave and pure,
That, though in struggling it may fall,
The end is triumph over all,
Therefore I trust.

Ah me! We have so much to make
Us glad, and that for Love's sweet sake,
For, though we've both grown old in pain,
Has it not proved that trust gain
Which taught us trust

Though, loving eyes, you may not rest
Upon that face, heart-known the best,
And if in vain one name you call
Oh, where's the difference after all
If you can trust!

For some there are, who love a face
Which never wears, for them, the grace
Of Love's rose-charm—and some who have
Yet know not that the gift they crave
Is theirs, and cannot trust.

So still, always, within my heart
There rests a peace that seems a part
Of Heaven, I dread not pain or fear
Since nothing now can hurt us, dear,
Who fondly trust.

But when some friend, in praise of me,
Will say a kind word lovingly,
I would be spoke that word to you—
I would, Sweetheart, you surely knew
Because you trust.

North Sydney, C. B., Oct. 16th, 1892.

MIGNON.

THE CATTLE BELLS.

Far down the brown autumnal haze
High on the peak is snow—
Cattle that smell the winter days
Tinkle their bells as they go.

Out of a thick veil drawn to save
The sky's face from the blast,
Those tiny bells, as fairies wave
Their wand, evoke the past.

That music once before I heard,
But then the notes were glad,
Carolling like a careless bird—
Ah, why now is it said?

Upon this brow now crowned by ears
My love's garland laid:
We heard the bells now here, now there;
Dead are the leaves and maid.

Mayhap for happier maid and man
The tender music swells;
And I will smile while yet I can
List to the cattle bells.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A disastrous fire occurred at Bass River on Thursday evening of last week, destroying the extensive factory buildings and saw mill of the Union Furniture and Merchandise Co. A little over seven years ago, March 18, 1885, the factory and saw mill were burned, together with an enormous quantity of stock and nearly all the machinery. In the following summer a new company was formed with larger capital.

A correspondent of the Truro Daily News gave in a recent issue a very interesting sketch of the origin and progress of the furniture business at Bass River. After presenting a short history of the origin and subsequent changes of the company from its organization 33 years ago, when Mr. George Fulton and his brother William Fulton commenced the manufacture of furniture at Bass River, the writer proceeds to describe the manufacturing department as it stood but a week or so ago. "The manufacturing department consists of the factory proper, a building 40x100 feet, four stories high, and the saw mill connected with the factory by overhead platforms. The greater part of the native lumber used in this factory is sawn here, then taken on a trolley to the lumber yard some distance away, where it is carefully "stack" up, and allowed to season at least six months. Then, as required, it is trolied back to the dry rooms, where it is completely dried. This is accomplished by drawing a Sturtevant 24in blower, a current of air through a boiler filled with exhaust steam, and forcing it through the rooms. By this means a temperature of 175° or more is obtained, which is found to be quite enough for the purpose. After being dried the lumber for cabinet work goes to Mr. C. W. Fisher, who cuts it to the desired lengths and widths from a bill furnished by the manager. It is then taken upstairs to the lower cabinet shop, where under the supervision of Mr Harvey Marsh, it is jointed, glued and planed, and all the machine work done to make ready for putting together. It is then taken to the fourth storey where it is put together and finished by Mr. T. W. Fulton, assisted by Mr. Percy Lowerison and others. The chair stock has a somewhat different course to run, a large part of the round stock being turned green from the mill and afterwards dried. The chair material is all made ready to put together in a large shop on the second floor, under the direction of Messrs. W,

PUTNERS
IS THE BEST. TAKE NO OTHER
EMULSION

J. Hogan and H. J. Frederick. In making the chairs a large number of machines are used, including jointing saws, band saws, two lathes, moulders, tenon machines, mortice machines, boring machines, planes, sand drums, dowel machines, etc. The chair stock is then taken to the upper chair shop, where it is glued and screwed, wedged and nailed into chairs by Mr. Thos. Smith, who with the aid of some four or five assistants, can tumble into the paint shop from 600 to 1000 chairs a week according to the kind. One end of the building is used entirely for painting and storage, the warerooms being in the first and second flats, and the cabinet furniture and chairs being painted in the third and fourth stories respectfully. Mr. D. N. Cook is in charge of the cabinet painting, while Mr. Oscar Fulton, with a small army of trained assistants, runs through the chairs by the thousand. The warerooms are in charge of Mr. Sommerville Fulton, who packs and loads the articles, which are then trucked to Londonderry Station and stored in a large warehouse, from whence they are shipped by rail to all parts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island. The company also carry on merchandise business, and about a year ago built a large store, one of the finest country stores in the county. The offices of the Co. are also in this building, presided over by the genial secretary, Mr. Edward Fulton, who beams alike upon the just and unjust, and deals out to every man his due. The wants of customers are attended to in the store by Mr. Emsley McLaughlin, a graduate of the Ontario business college. Though the wages paid to workmen are comparatively small, a good number are laying up for old age a snug sum in Mr. Dicken's P. O. Savings Bank. The Co. furnish the employees with groceries at reduced rates, and in many ways it is a cheap place to live." The writer adds a moral and asks his readers to "note this fact, that it is the result of one man's efforts. Mr. George Fulton can look over this business, giving, as it does, employment and a competence to scores of men, and a benefit to hundreds more, and consider it as the outcome of his own energy and perseverance, and many young men starting out in life, who skip round from one place to another, and from one line of business to another, would do well to take a point from this sketch, and select the line they are best adapted to, and having made the selection, believe in their business, and stick to it with a bull-dog grip, and success will no doubt come, as it does to those who work and wait." To many of the residents of Bass River, so many of whom were employed in or directly benefitted on account of the Furniture Manufactory, serious loss will no doubt result even if the Company take immediate steps for rebuilding. The loss to the Co. is estimated at from \$8,000 to \$10,000 over insurance.

The Little River Cheese Manufacturing Company recently held its first annual meeting. It has been in operation one year, and is the only cheese factory in Hants County. The shareholders are principally farmers of the Gore and Nine Mile River, the factory being situated at Upper Nine Mile River. During the summer the farmers took advantage of it by sending their milk to be made into cheese. There was sent during the season 287,179 pounds of milk, and from this was made 26,889 pounds of cheese, the average being 10½ lbs. of milk to each pound of cheese. The average price for the cheese was 9½ cents per pound. The manufacturer employed by the company was Mrs. John Townson. The work of the year was entirely satisfactory to the shareholders, and the results obtained are regarded as more profitable than butter-making, the quality of the cheese has been excellent, which is due largely to the skill of Mrs. Townson, whose work gave much satisfaction. The directors appointed for the ensuing year are R. S. Blois, president; John Cochrane, Alex. McPhee, Fred Rolston and Donald McPhee. The factory has proved a boon to the farmers in the vicinity.

The Valley Woollen Mills Co., Southampton, continues to add to its plant and increase its output, and now employs a dozen people. The proprietors give their whole attention to the factory, and as they are experienced workmen, there is every reason for their turning out the excellent products they are manufacturing, and commanding for them a ready market.

The American Waltham Watch Co. has completed its 6,000,000th watch. The 6,000,000 watches made by the company have taken 35 years for their manufacture, but the first million took 20 years of this time, while the remainder took only about 18 months.

Orders are coming in so fast at the Marysville cotton mill that it is necessary for the hands to work in the evening to fill them.—*Fredericton Gleaner.*

Mr. John Mosher, of Minasville, has put up a steam mill on the brook near his residence, where deals and dimensioned lumber are manufactured. Considerable of the timber used in J. B. North's shipyard, Hantsport, is cut at this mill, which is on the edge of the Basin of Minas, where small vessels can come alongside and load. When not engaged on ship timbers, deals are cut. These are shipped to West Bay, six small vessels having been loaded for that place this season. Mr. Mosher has now on hand in the vicinity of 200,000 feet of deals. The mill has a capacity of about 10,000 per working day of ten hours. The first mill was built by James Moody, about fifty years ago, on the brook near the residence, which necessitated the hauling of all the cut stuff to the vessels, but the new mill is more conveniently situated, and saves the hauling. Mr. Mosher has been cutting here for about twenty years. The season's output varies, but is never less than from three to four hundred thousand feet. Mr. Mosher and sons do considerable logging, the balance of logs being obtained from persons in the settlement, as many as fifteen or sixteen teams being at work during the winter.—*Hants Journal.*

Work on the erection of a cheese factory at Prince William, N. B., about 25 miles above Fredericton, has been commenced. Mr. N. Hoyt, the pro-

motor of this enterprise, expects to have the factory in full operation by next spring. The machinery will be placed in position during the winter months. Carleton county has eight cheese factories, all of which are running successfully. One is situated at Waterville, one at Avondale, one at Bloomfield, one at Tracy Mills, two at Jacksonville, and two at Richmond.

QUEER CHARACTERISTICS OF JOHN CHINAMAN.

As an inventor John has achieved some distinction, and has won for himself the name of the "Yankee of the East." Besides the mariner's compass, typo, printing, paper, porcelain, silk, gunpowder and clocks are some of his alleged discoveries. He has kept the knowledge of these things to himself as much as possible, scorning to give to those so much inferior to him as he supposes other nations to be, the knowledge which he has made his own. John himself and his countrymen are "celestial," his Emperor is the "Son of Heaven;" why should he stoop to benefit a people so much beneath him as the inhabitants of England or the United States! John's school-books give amusing testimony to the abundance of this national pride and self-satisfaction. His geography allots nine-tenths of the globe to China, about a square inch to England, and no space at all to our own great country! This same self-conceit helps to account for the lack of progress noticeable in John and his countrymen. For centuries they held themselves quite apart from other nations.

At the same time John's nation is, in its way, an educated nation. All public offices are open to the graduates of their colleges, without any distinction of class or creed. Brains and skill, rather than money, are the highways to honor and office.

John's language is said to be the hardest of all to learn. His alphabet has two hundred and fourteen letters, and such complications of tones and inflections that one word spoken in ten different ways means ten different things.

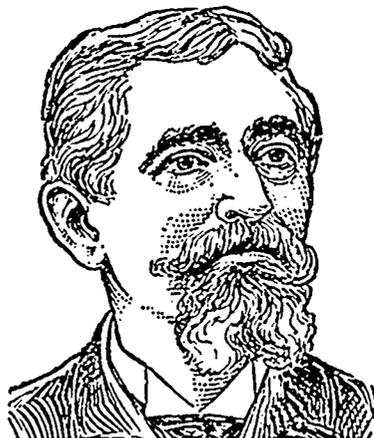
As a business man John is not remarkable for honesty, to say the least. One traveler asserts that the first Chinaman by whom he was swindled was the first one with whom he had any business transactions—and that the last one who swindled him was the last native with whom he had any dealings when he left the country a year later.

John, as a soldier, is so brave that he goes to a night attack with his lighted lantern. It may expose his whereabouts to the enemy, to be sure, but if hostile soldiers are to be dreaded, much more the dark—in John's opinion.

John's religion? He has plenty—such as it is. Every trade has its patron divinity. The joss-houses have their idols by the dozen, and John smokes and chats as he prays. As he has only a single tongue, however, he must use some device to do either the chatting or the praying. So he prays by means of two sticks, half round, determining by the way they fall whether or not his prayer is granted. Or he prints his prayer on a strip of red paper and pins it on the wall near the door. At the proper time the priest sends it, with other accumulated prayers, up into the air on the wings of fire.

As a father, John idolizes his boys, but feels keenly the disgrace brought by the advent of a daughter. He does not consider her worthy of a name, but calls her number 1, 2 or 3, as the case may be. He ignores her entirely in telling the number of his children, counting only the boys. He considers her as without mind or soul, and denies her the advantages of education which her brother receives. As she grows up she is a slave in her own and her husband's house; and not till she is old does she receive love and reverence.—*November St. Nicholas.*

"CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS"
"La Cadena" and "La Flora." Insist upon having these brands



Mr. Joseph Hemmerich

An old soldier, came out of the War greatly enfeebled by Typhoid Fever, and after being in various hospitals the doctors discharged him as incurable with Consumption. He has been in poor health since, until he began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Immediately his cough grew looser, night sweats ceased, and he regained good general health. He cordially recommends Hood's Sarsaparilla, especially to comrades in the G. A. R.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

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

J. A. LEAMAN & CO.
Wholesale & Retail Victuallers.

AND MANUFACTURERS OF
CANNED GOODS, BOLOGNAS, & C.
6 to 10 Bedford Row,
ESTABLISHED 1864 HALIFAX, N. S.

NEW GOODS.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.
SAND GRAINED DRAWING PAPER
WHATMAN'S " "
CARTRIDGE " "
TRACING PAPER.
PROCESS PAPER.
TRACING LINEN.
DRAWING PENS
and a General Assortment of ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

A. & W. MACKINLAY,
137 Granville Street.

COMMERCIAL.

The setting in of sharper cold weather has stimulated trade in most lines, and the general tone of trade is excellent just now. Farmers have now got their fall work very well advanced and have more leisure to make purchases.

The injustice of the recent city ordinance in exacting a license fee from vessels bringing coal, produce, etc., to permit them to retail at our wharves, continues to attract the attention of parties interested. The law is evaded in some instances by the cargoes of vessels being consigned to ratepayers in the city, but the consignees in these cases exact a commission which is quite equal to the amount of the license fee; but so strong is the feeling against the tax that nearly all owners sending such goods to this market prefer to pay private parties than to take out licenses. The consumer is in any case compelled to pay the tax or commission, while the city and its retail shopkeepers gain nothing.

The Commissioners of Canada and Newfoundland are now meeting in this city to consider mutual trade relations and to try to reach some basis for at least approximate free trade between the two colonies. We confess, however, that the probability of a satisfactory issue of their deliberations appears to us very doubtful. Newfoundland wants nothing from Canada that she cannot obtain to equal advantage from the United States under a reciprocal treaty, and, having been balked by the intervention of the Canadian Government in her attempt to establish mutually satisfactory trade relations with the neighboring republic, she is not likely to accept any terms of inter-trade that Canada can afford to offer her.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NEW YORK, November 5, 1892.—"Affairs in Wall Street remain about stationary. Transactions are confined mainly to the 'industrial' stocks and to those of the Reading, St. Paul, New England and Northern Pacific railroads, while the general list is neglected. The 'bull' operations in certain industrials have indirectly helped to support the dormant railroad stocks, and prices therefore are generally kept steady; but there is a feeling in some quarters that when the movement in the forementioned specialties is slackened, the now-neglected stocks may also suffer. It is doubtful, however, whether this view takes sufficient account of the elements of unusual strength underlying the railroad list, which have not yet had adequate expression in advance in their prices. The holders of railroad stocks are generally men of large means, who know what the roads are doing and appreciate the immense business that is in prospect for them during the next twelve months; and, although they may not deem the present moment the most opportune for an active speculation in their respective specialties, they would not be likely to sit quietly by while the 'bears' trifled with their interests.

The unexpectedly large increase in last week's surplus of the banks is taken as indicating that the outflow of currency to the interior has reached its climax, and that the shipments to the South, soon to be forthcoming, are likely to be provided for by a reflux of money from the West. The reserves of the city banks, however, are in a low condition,—much below what they were a year ago, and lower than has been expected,—and while no stringency is feared yet firm rates for money are expected for the remainder of the year."

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

	Week		Previous Weeks corresponding to		
	Nov. 4, 1892	Nov. 4, 1891	1891	1890	1889
United States	221	220	238	151	248
Canada	32	30	43	37	45

DRY GOODS.—Business both in the city and the country continues to be satisfactory, and the cooler weather has started up the sale of seasonable goods very materially. The very mild weather was lasting a little too long for the fall goods trade, and the change in the state of the atmosphere has been welcome. Prices of all textile fabrics are very firm. The advance in silks previously noted as imminent is fully confirmed, and we learn that orders sent home by agents have been refused because manufacturers do not yet know to what price the raw material may go. Cottons are still. Remittances continue good and the outlook is encouraging.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market is unchanged. A fair local demand is reported, but the buying is still of a hand to mouth order. A fair trade is reported in oats, feed and bran. The Winnipeg Commercial has the following:—"The movement has been again heavier this week, Winnipeg receipts running over 200 cars per day. The weather has continued favorable for thrashing, and this work is well through in some districts and will be generally wound up in a short time. Stocks in country elevators are heavy, some points being filled up. The prices in the Manitoba country markets have had an easier tendency in sympathy with outside markets. The range for good to choice samples at most points was from 50c. to 55c. per bushel. In Chicago wheat has been quiet but somewhat firmer, advancing about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. It is reported that in Minnesota, the Dakotas and adjacent regions farmers are offering wheat very sparingly, evidently believing in its future. The English visible supply decreased 137,000 bushels during last week.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market is still quiet. There is merely a fair local demand moving and prices are unchanged. At Chicago pork advanced 15c. to 20c. and is very firm, but without excitement. Hogs are also moving rather briskly under a very good enquiry. The cattle market there has ruled steady to slow. In Liverpool provisions have been quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER.—No activity is displayed in the local butter market, but there appears to be rather more desire on the part of holders to make concessions, and this is likely to somewhat stimulate transactions. Nothing extensive has as yet resulted, but some business has transpired in fine creamery stock that was accessible at 22c. to 23c. It could hardly be called strictly finest,

however, but the fact that a line was moved at all is a good indication that holders are in a more reasonable temper. A Montreal report reads:—"The market is quiet and easier, and prices are fully $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lower, holders who refused to accept less than 24c. a short time ago now offering their goods at 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; but buyers claim that as the demand from England has fallen off they cannot pay that figure for the best fall make. Eastern Townships dairy has been placed at prices ranging all the way from 18c. to 21c. for good sized lots, and Western quoted at 15c. to 19c. as to quality. It is generally conceded that a large make of fall creamery is in the hands of factorymen, and unless the English demand springs up again we shall undoubtedly have too much for local wants. Local dealers appear fully determined to buy only from hand to mouth at the present high range of prices, as it is claimed money was lost last year, and they do not intend to be caught again." A London correspondent writes:—"The butter market has been still a rising one, and buyers are asking when the procession is going to end. This week Danish—notwithstanding the hand-to-mouth character of purchases, buyers all being on the wait for the first of the Antipodean arrivals due about the first week in November—has firmed up again, and, after all arrivals, (in lessened quantity once more,) being disposed of up to 136s., next week's consignments are advised as being required 142s. as the top rate. Supply is still small, and thus holders have buyers on the hip. Dutch has mounted and is mounting; American has advanced, and not much is to be had even at the advance; and Canada is in much greater demand than the supply can satisfy. For creamery 114s. has been paid in Liverpool this week, and higher prices are expected as the frost comes on. Western dairy is well inquired for at 78s. to 80s., ladies not so much asked for at 80s. to 82s."

CHEESE.—The local market does not show any material change, but its tone is somewhat quieter than it was last week. Values, however, are steady and former prices are fair quotations. In Montreal "the market is decidedly firm at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for finest Western, some holders refusing to entertain any price under 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., but it is safe to say that nothing in the shape of finest Western can be had in this market under 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Last week the shipments again exceeded the receipts by about 35,000 boxes, which is something very remarkable for this time of year. It is very certain that English houses have been grossly deceived by the circulars of interested parties that have been sent broadcast throughout England, circulating the most absurd stories regarding a big November make. As a rule, the cheese factories shut down both in Ontario and Quebec about Oct. 15th, and the great majority have done so this year. Almost all the cheese outside of the Ingersoll section is now in second hands, and stocks here are certainly much higher than at this time last year. The public cable stands 6d higher at 52s., although private cables quote higher figures. There is quite a demand for underpriced goods in this market, but they are difficult to find." A letter from London says:—"Cheese is firm and advancing for English, on all makes of which there has been an upward trend this week, while American and Canadian are in a similar mood, heavy landings notwithstanding. It is enough to make a market decade when over 80,000 boxes of cheese are plunged upon it in a fortnight; but holders here are not frightened even at this, and with late-made, which forms the bulk of the recent heavy arrivals, well inquired for up to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s., they do not fear that the excelsior movement is nearly on the wane. In fact it cannot stop, and must have helped the produce of Dominion factories to a much higher altitude ere very long. Summer makes have plenty of supporters; but there are many to supply the want, and no higher range for them can be made just yet."

EGGS.—The receipts of fresh eggs continue to fall off, but the supply is equal to the demand which is quite slow. Prices are, consequently, steady but unchanged. A Montreal report is that "the market remains steady, Montreal limes selling at 16c. to 17c. and Western do. at 15c. to 16c. Fresh eggs have sold all the way from 17c. to 20c. as to quality, strictly new laid from nearby points bringing higher prices. There is a good export demand, and further orders have been filled on a f. o. b. basis for the English market, the enquiry being for pickled as well as fresh stock." A London correspondent reports that "eggs are still on the up line. French have about got high enough, and are halting lest they break their necks; but there is room for improvement in Italian and Hungarian, and they have walked up 3d. to 6d. during the week. This applies to all markets, the scarcity having seldom been so pronounced at all points so early. There has been some Canadian arrivals in London, but too small to afford a market quotation. Indeed, people engaged in the Canadian egg business seem scared off this market, and those receivers in Liverpool who last year sent on to the metropolis got bit and will not venture again. One large house in Liverpool writes me that they have had a me. They had an experience last year they don't use, therefore they are off. Though realizing that this is a great consuming centre, they, in common with the trade throughout the country, look upon London as a slaughter house in regard to prices, and so it is. Up to-day, down to-morrow. However, scarcity is written large upon the face of things just now, and it is not dangerous to venture a prediction that this state of matters will hold for some time. In Glasgow, Danish, German and Russians have travelled up until the first named are quoted up to 10s. 6d., and the latter, which are the only description reaching us in quantity, and so great boon when they are bought, 7s. 6d. Canadians rule as of old. In Liverpool, strictly fresh Canadian, 15 lb. average are still worth up to 8s.; cold storage quoted 7s. 9d. for delivery up to end of October, while several hundred cases have been booked by one firm c. i. f. Liverpool, for shipment before the close of navigation on the St. Lawrence to net shippers 7s. 3d. per hud. for 15 lb. average. More could probably be placed at the same price. In November and December up to 10s. will easily be realisable for strictly fresh, while 8s. for pickled will be easily obtainable. Arrivals of Canadians into Liverpool to last week, 12,895 cases."

APPLES.—There is little to note concerning apples this week in the local market, except that receipts continue to be large, of excellent quality, and,

MATT.

A TALE OF A CARAVAN.

(Continued.)

Mr. Monk started and frowned.

"Her friends?" he said—"What friends?"

"Why them as owns her," continued William Jones. "If they wasn't all drowned in the ship what she came ashore from, they must be somewhere. Mayhap some day they'll find her and reward me for bringin' her up a good gal—that's what I allus tell her."

"So that's what you always tell her, do you?" returned Monk, grimly. "Then you're a fool for your pains. The girl's got no friends—haven't I told you that before?"

"Certainly you have, Mr. Monk," returned William Jones, meekly; "but look ye now, I think"—

"You've no right to think," thundered Monk; "you're not paid for thinking; you're paid for keeping the girl, and what more do you want? Matt," he continued in a softer tone, "come to me."

But Matt didn't hear—or at any rate, did not heed; for she made no movement. Then Monk, gazing intently at her, gave vent to the same remark as William Jones had done a few hours before.

"Where have you been to-day," he said, "to have on that frock?"

Again Matt hung her head and was silent. Monk repeated the question; and seeing that he was determined to have an answer, she threw up her head defiantly and said, with a tone of pride in her voice:

"I put it on to be took!"

"To be took?" repeated Monk.

"Yes," returned Matt; "to have my likeness took. There be a painter chap here that lives in a cart; he's took it."

It was curious to note the changes in Mr. Monk's face. At first he tried to appear amiable; then his face gradually darkened into a look of angry suspicion. Matt never once withdrew her eyes from him—his very presence seemed to rouse all that was bad in her, and she glared at him through her tangled locks in much the same manner as a shaggy terrier puppy might gaze at a bull which it would fain attack, but feared on account of its superior strength.

"Matt," said Mr. Monk again, "come here."

This time she obeyed; she rose slowly from her seat and went reluctantly to his side.

"Matt, look me in the face," he said. "Do you know who this painter is?"

Matt shook her head.

"How many times have you seen him?"

"Twice."

"And what has he said to you?"

"A lot o' things."

"He asked me who my mother was, and I told him I hadn't got none."

Mr. Monk's face once more grew black as night.

"So," he said, "poking and prying and asking questions. I thought as much. He's a scoundrelly vagabond!"

"No, he ain't," said Matt, bluntly.

"Matt, my girl," said Mr. Monk, taking no notice of her interruption, "I want you to promise me something."

"What is it?"

"Not to go near that painter again!"

Matt shook her head.

"Shan't promise," she said, "cause I shall go. My likeness ain't took yet—he takes a time, he does. I'm going to put them things on to-morrow and be took again."

For a moment the light in his eyes looked dangerous, then he smiled and patted her cheek—at which caress she shrunk away.

"What's the matter?" he asked.

"Nothing," said Matt. "I don't like to be pulled about, that's all."

"You mean you don't like me?"

"Don't know. That's tellin'."

"And yet you've no cause to hate me, Matt, for I've been a good friend to you—and always shall, because I like you, Matt. Do you understand, I like you?"

So anxious did he seem to impress this upon her that he put his arms around her waist, drew her towards him, and kissed her on the cheek, a ceremony he had never performed before. But Matt seemed by no means to appreciate the honor; as his lips touched her cheeks she shivered, and when he released her she began rubbing at the place as if to wipe the touch away.

If Mr. Monk noticed this action on the part of the girl, he deemed it prudent to take no notice of it. He said a few more pleasant things to Matt, and again patted her cheek affectionately; then he left the cottage, taking William Jones with him. Ten minutes later William Jones returned alone.

"Where is he?" asked Matt.

"Meaning Mr. Monk, Matt—he be gone!" said William Jones.

"Gone for good?" demanded Matt, impatiently.

"No, he ain't, Matt; he'll be down here to-morrow, he will; and you'd best be at home!"

Matt said nothing this time; she only turned away sullenly and shrugged her shoulders.

"Matt," said William Jones, presently.

"Well?"

"Mr. Monk seems uncommon fond of you, he do."

Matt reflected for a moment, then she replied:

"I wonder what he's fond o' me for, William Jones."

"Well, I dunno; cause he is, I suppose," returned William Jones, having no more logical answer at his command.

"Tain't that," said Matt; "he don't love me 'cause I'm me, William Jones. There's summat else, and I should just like to know what that summat is, I should."

William Jones looked at her, conscious that there was a new development of sagacity in her character, but utterly at a loss to understand what that new development meant.

CHAPTER VI.

ALSO CONCLUDES WITH A KISS.

When Matt awoke the next morning the first thing she did was to look around for her Sunday clothes, which on retiring to rest she had carefully placed beside her bed. They were gone, and in their place lay the habiliments she was accustomed to wear on her erratic pilgrimages every day.

Her face grew cloudy; she hunted all round the chamber, but finding nothing that she sought, she was compelled to array herself as best she could.

"William Jones," she said, when she sat with that worthy at a hermit's breakfast of dry bread and whey, "where's my Sunday clothes?"

William fidgeted a bit, then he said:

"They're put where you won't find 'em. Look ye now, Matt, you'd best be after doing sommat usef'ul than running about after a painter chap. I was down on the shore this mornin', and I seen heaps o' wood—you'd best get some of it afore night!"

Matt gave a snort, but said nothing. A few minutes later her benign protector left the cottage, and after he had disappeared Matt issued forth; but instead of beating the shore for firewood, as she had been told to do, she ran across the fields to the painter.

She found him already established at his work. The fact was he had been for some time strolling about with his hands in his pockets, and scanning the prospect on every side for a sight of her. Having got tired of this characteristic occupation, he at length sat down to put a few touches to the portrait. Seeing that he was unconscious of her approach, Matt crept up quietly behind him and took a peep at the picture.

Her black eyes dilated with pleasure.

"Oh, ain't it beautiful!" she exclaimed.

"So you have come at last," said Brinkley quietly, going on with his painting.

She made no movement and no further sound; so he continued:

"Perhaps, now you have come, you'll be good enough to step round that I may continue my work. I am longin' to refresh my memory with a sight of your face, Matt."

"Well, you can't," said Matt; "they're locked up!"

"Eh—what's locked up—my memory or your face."

It was clear Matt could not appreciate the banter. She saw him smile and guessed that he was laughing at her, and her face grew black and mutinous. She would have slunk off, but his voice stopped her.

"Come here, Matt," he said. "Don't be silly, child; tell me what's the matter, and—why, what has become of your splendid raiment. Your gorgeous Sunday clothes?"

"Didn't I tell you?—they're locked up."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, William Jones done it 'cause he told him. He don't want me to come and be took."

"Oh! Tell you what it is, Matt, we will have our own way in spite of them. For the present this picture shall be put aside. If in a day or so you can again don your Sunday raiment, and sit to me again in them—if not, I dare say I shall be able to finish the dress from memory. That portrait I shall give to you. In the meantime, as I want one for myself, I will paint you as you are. Do you approve?"

Matt nodded her head vigorously.

"Very well," said Brinkley. "Then we will get on."

He removed from his easel and carefully covered the portrait upon which he had been working. Then he put up a fresh cardboard, and sat down, inviting Matt to do the same.

With the disappearance of the Sunday clothes the girl's stiffness seemed to have disappeared also, and she became again a veritable child of nature. She looked more like a shaggy young pony fresh from a race on the mountain side, as she threw herself on the ground in an attitude which was all picturesqueness and beauty. Then, with her plump sunburnt hand, she began to carelessly pull up the grass, while her black eyes searched alternately the prospect and the painter's face.

Presently she spoke:

"He says your a pryo' scoundrel," she said.

Brinkley looked up and smiled.

"Who is he, Matt?"

"Mr. Monk," she replied, and gave a jerk with her head in the direction of Monkshurst.

"Oh, indeed," said Brinkley. "It is my amiable equestrian friend, is

PRINTED BY
"HALIFONIAN,"
R.A.

it? I'm sure I'm much obliged to him. And when, may I ask, did he bore you with his opinion of me?"

"Last night, when he came to see William Jones. He said I wasn't to be took no more, 'cause you was a scoundrel poking and prying."

Brinkley began to whistle, and went on for a while vigorously touching up his work. Then he looked up and regarded the girl curiously.

"Mr. Monk seems to be very much interested in you, Matt!"

The girl nodded her head vigorously; then remembering the odious careers to which Mr. Monk had subjected her, she began to rub her cheek again.

"Why is Mr. Monk so interested in you? Do you know?"

"P'raps it's 'cause he found me when I come ashore."

"Oh, he found you, did he? Then why doesn't he keep you?"

"He do, only I live along o' William Jones."

Again Brinkley began whistling lightly, and working away vigorously with his brush. Presently the conversation began again.

"Matt, what things did you come ashore in?"

"I dunno!"

"You have never heard whether anything was found with you which might lead to your finding your relations?"

"No; no more has William Jones. He says maybe they'll find me some day and reward him, but Mr. Monk says they were all drowned, and I ain't got no friends, 'cept him and William Jones."

"Well, since he found you, I suppose he ought to know; and since you have no relations, Matt, and no claim upon anybody in the world, it was very kind of Mr. Monk to keep you instead of sending you to the work-house as he might have done."

On this point Matt seemed rather skeptical.

"Well," continued Brinkley, as he went on lightly touching his work, "perhaps I have done my equestrian friend a wrong. Perhaps his unamiable exterior belies his real nature; perhaps he is good and kind, generous to the poor, willing to help the helpless—like you, for instance."

"Is it him?" exclaimed Matt; Monk of Monksburst! Why he don't give nothin' to nobody. No fear."

"And yet, according to your own showing, he has helped to support you all these years—you, who have no claim upon him."

This was an enigma to which Matt had no solution. She said no more, but Brinkley, while he continued painting, silently ruminated thus:

"It strikes me this puzzle would be worth unraveling, if I could only find the key. Query, is the young person the key, if I but knew how to use her? Perhaps, since the amiable Monk evidently dislikes my coming into communication with her. But it would be useless to lay the case before her, since, if she is the key, she is quite unconscious of it herself."

He threw down his brush, rose and stretched himself, and said:

"Look here, Matt, I'm tired of work. The sun shining on those sand-hills and on the far-off sea is too tempting. I shall go for a walk, and you, if you are in the mood, shall be my guide."

She evidently was in the mood, for she was on her feet in an instant.

"All right, master," she said, "I'll go."

"Very well. Tim, bring forth some refreshment. We will refresh the inner man and girl before we start."

Tim disappeared into the caravan. Presently he reappeared bearing a small tray, on which was a small flask of brandy, a large jug of milk, some biscuits and a couple of glasses. These he placed on the campstool, which his master had just vacated, and which, when not in use as a seat, served as a table. Brinkley poured out two glasses of milk, then, looking at Matt, he held the flask on high.

"Brandy, Matt?"

She shook her head.

"Very well, my child; I think you are wise. Here, take the milk and drink confusion to your enemies!"

Matt took the glass of milk and drank it down, while Brinkley hastened to dilute and dispose of the other. Then he gave some orders to Tim, and they started off. As they had no particular object in view, they chose the pleasant route, and clearly the pleasantest lay across the sand-hills. Not because the sand-hills were pleasant in themselves—they were not, especially on a hot day when the sun was scorching the roads and making the sea like a milk-pond—but because by crossing the sand-hills one came on the other side upon a footpath which lead by various windings, gradually to the top of the breezy cliff.

To the sand-hills, therefore, they wended their way. Having gained them, they followed a route which Matt knew full well, and which soon brought them to the narrow footpath beyond. During the walk she was singularly silent, and Brinkley seemed to be busily trying to work out some abstruse problem which had taken possession of his brain.

When they had followed the footpath for some distance and had gained the green sward on the top of the cliffs, the young man threw himself upon the grass and invited Matt to do the same. It was very pleasant there, soothing both to the eye and to the mind. The cliff was covered—somewhat sparsely, it is true—with stunted grass; and just below on their right lay the ocean, calm as any mill-pond, but sighing softly as the water kissed the rocks and flowed back again with rhythmic throbs. On their left lay the sand-hills, glittering like dusty gold in the sun-rays, while just before and below them was the village.

(To be continued.)

EHT ROF KSA
"HALIGONIAN"
RAGIC.

Made at
221 Barrington St.

PEOPLE FIND

That it is not wise to experiment with cheap compounds purporting to be blood-purifiers, but which have no real medicinal value. To make use of any other than the old standard AYER'S Sarsaparilla—the Superior Blood-purifier—is simply to invite loss of time, money and health. If you are afflicted with Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Running Sores, Tumors, or any other blood disease, be assured that

It Pays to Use

AYER'S Sarsaparilla, and AYER'S only. AYER'S Sarsaparilla can always be depended upon. It does not vary. It is always the same in quality, quantity, and effect. It is superior in combination, proportion, appearance, and in all that goes to build up the system weakened by disease and pain. It searches out all impurities in the blood and expels them by the natural channels.*

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1, six bottles, \$5.
Cures others, will cure you

"Madre E. Hijo."

(MOTHER AND SON.)

Packed in the following sizes—

LONGFELLOWS
PERFECTOS
LANSDOWNE
REINA VICTORIA
PINS.

All of Exceptionally Fine Quality.

Of different Strength.

To suit all Tastes.

MILLIONS SOLD ANNUALLY.

S. DAVIS & SONS, Montreal.

IMPORTANT TO FLESHY PEOPLE.

We have noticed a page article in the Boston Globe on reducing weight at a very small expense. It will pay our readers to send two cent stamp for a copy to Walter Circulating Library, 20 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.

DYNAMOS SPOONER'S COPPERINE

Will make you the best very best Journal Bearing of any Metal in the world. No lack of successful Tests, Trials and awards—"cleaned them all out." If you get stuck, use Finest Copperine.

It's the Box-Metal to swear by. Patented & Man'f'd by ALONZO W. SPOONER, Port Hope, Ont.

Hardware all Sell it.

Army & Navy Depot. JAMES SCOTT & CO.

OFFER a Choice Stock of Groceries just received and well sell low.

TEAS—Fine Old Hyson, Souchong and Con at 30c. and upward per pound. Try our Blend. Best in the city.

COFFEES—Choice Mocha, Java and Jamaica. SUGARS—Leaf, Granulated, Porto Rico, Demerara and Refined.

FERRIS & LAWRY'S Hams and Bacon. Fine French Oils Sardines, Trouffles, Petit Pois, Champignons, Macedonnes, &c. Lauby's and Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles Sauces—all kinds. Keiller's Marmalade, Jams and Jellies. Potted Meats—all kinds.

Huckin's & Cowdrey's Soups—very choice. Peck Freans and Christie's Biscuits and Cakes. Liebig's, Armour's and Johnston's Extracts Beef And a full stock of all kinds Choice Groceries.

—ALSO—

Wines, Liquors, Ales and Porter.

TELEPHONE 243.



A full line of Axis-cut Pebble Spectacles, Eye-glasses, &c., in Gold, Silver, Nickel, Alloy, Adamantine Steel and Vulcanite. Frames selling at greatly reduced prices, and fitted by aid of the "Tester" to suit all sights, at

The London Drug Store,

147 HOLLIS ST.

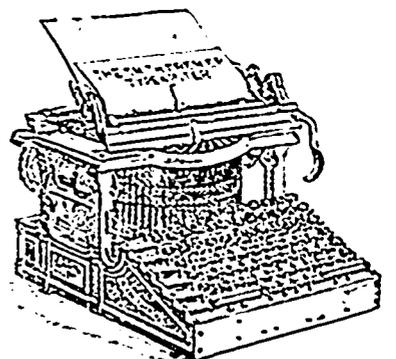
J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist & Druggist, Optician, Proprietor.

NIBBET'S MILK OF CUCUMBER, NIBBET'S ICELINE, NIBBET'S CASHMERE, &c.

Always in Stock.

Prescriptions Attended to at all Hours.

TELEPHONE 153.



WHAT IS TAUGHT

Whiston's Commercial College.

To Write Well, to Spell Correctly, to Write Grammatically, to use Typewriter Rapidly, to construct a Good Business Letter, to Keep Books by Single and Double Entry, to become Proficient in Business Arithmetic, to have a Good Knowledge of Commercial Law, to Pass Successfully the Civil Service Examination, to Take Business Correspondence and Legal Matter in Shorthand.

Send for Catalogue to following address, S. E. WHISTON, Principal, 95 Barrington St., Halifax.

EDUCATIONAL.

SCHOLARS, GO TO

ALLEN'S, 124 Granville St

SCHOOL BOOKS, SCHOOL STATIONERY, SCRIBBLING and EXERCISE BOOKS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

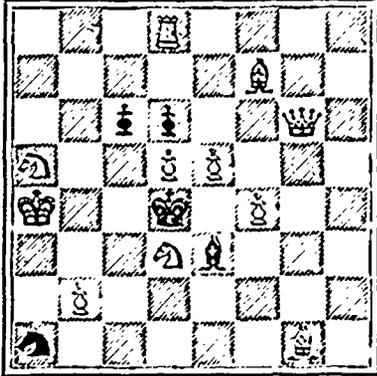
We give best value and our largest assortment to choose from.

The wonder even of this age of Cheap Books—ALLEN'S HANDY RELIABLE DICTIONARY, illustrated, complete, 500 pages. Price 5c. per page. T. C. ALLEN & CO.

CHESS.

Solution of Problem 132: Kt to Q4.
Solved by C. W. L.
Solution of Problem 133: R to Q sq.
Solved by C. W. L.
Solution of Problem 135: B to Kt sq.
Solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM 137.
Black 5 pieces.



White 11 pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME 141.

Played at the Belfast tournament.

SICILIAN DEFENCE.

White. Mason.	Black. Bird.
1 P to K4	P to QB4
2 KKt to B3	QKt to B3
3 P to Q4	P takes P
4 Kt takes P	P to Q3
5 QKt to B3	B to Q3
6 Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
7 B to Q3	P to Q3
8 Castles	P to KKt3
9 P to B4	P to KR4
10 P to B5	KtP takes P
11 P takes P	Q to Kt3 ch
12 K to R sq	Castles
13 P takes P	P takes P
14 Q to K2	P to K4
15 B to K4	Kt to K2
16 B to Kt5	P to Q4
17 B takes Kt	B takes B
18 B to B5 ch	K to Kt sq
19 P to Q3	P to K5
20 Kt to R4	Q to B2
21 P to B4	Q to K4
22 P takes P	B to Q3
23 P to Kt3	B takes P
24 QR to Bsq	P to K6 ch d
25 K to Kt sq	QR to Kt sq
26 R to KB3	B takes R
27 Q takes B	R to KB sq

Kesigun



THE
RECOGNIZED STANDARD BRANDS.

“Mungo,”
“Kicker,”
“Cable.”

Universally acknowledged to be superior in every respect to any other brands in the market. Always reliable as has been fully demonstrated by the millions that are sold annually, and the increasing demand for them, notwithstanding an increased competition of over one Hundred and Twenty-Five Factories. This fact speaks volumes. We are not cheap Cigar manufacturers.

S. DAVIS & SONS,
MONTREAL.

Largest and Highest Grade Cigar Manufacturers in Canada.

We are making
A SPECIALTY
Of Extra Fine
CHOCOLATES.

Operas, Hazeline, Plum Nougatines, Filberta, Burnt-Almond, Assd. Nougats, Belmonts &c., &c., &c.

MOIR, SON & CO.
Argyle St., Corner of Duke.

MINING.

Mineral samples sent to the CURRIC office, accompanied by a fee of one dollar, will be submitted to a thoroughly competent assayer for a preliminary examination and slight test of contents. The results will be communicated to senders of samples, and if full assays are deemed advisable, they will be notified and instructed as to amount of fees to be remitted.

OFFICIAL REPORT, OCTOBER, 1892, OF THE SYMON-KAYE SYNDICATE, LD.—A three compartment vertical shaft has been laid out, and sills 30 ft. long, 12x10 in. have been placed at water level 5 feet apart; two cross sills same dimensions have been built on these 12 feet apart inside measurement, from these sills the shaft has been cribbed with 8x8 ft. hewn square timber properly notch framed and spiked and backed with spruce bows and fine debris well-packed and rammed to ground surface level.

The site for engine, boiler and pump quadrant has been levelled while the boiler, 9 in. pipes, with sufficient timber and boards for construction of shed, our whole have been delivered on grounds with 7000 bricks and 6 cut stones for foundation. The work of erecting boiler, engine, and 8 in. pump will be pushed forward with all despatch.

SALISBURY COMPANY.—The five stamp mill, Nisson patern, is being pushed to completion and will soon be in running order. The development work of the mine under the experienced guidance of Captain Maynard is progressing most satisfactorily, reserves of good pay ore being opened up.

OLDHAM.—Mr. H. F. Carpenter has purchased for the company operating on the Whidden areas at Oldham the hoisting and milling plant of the Huntingdon Reef Mine in Yarmouth County.

This is a most superior plant mainly manufactured by Fraser and Chalmers of Chicago.

The machinery has all been shipped from Yarmouth to Enfield and will be at once placed in position on the Company's property.

The Rhode Island Company, managed by Norman Logan, are sinking on the Dunbrack Lode with much encouraging results.

The Canadian Mining and Mechanical Review for October, in its leading article based on the letter printed below, the report of the Company, and its own investigation of the facts, lays bare a most scandalous state of affairs in the management of the Sydney and Louisburg Coal and Railway Company. If the statements are true, and they are strongly supported by the evidence adduced, the shareholders in the Company should demand a searching investigation and the prompt dismissal and prosecution of the implicated officials:—

Sir,—It would be interesting and instructive to learn the true why and wherefore of the very poor financial showing made last year by the Sydney and Louisburg Coal and Railway Co. So far as we residing in Cape Breton could judge, the Company did a rushing business. Prices were better than they had been for many years, and this Company for the first time in its history, and with a mining of 170,000 tons, surpassed all the other Cape Breton mines in output. No accidents or strikes occurred, and the despatch given to their time-chartered steamer carrying coal to St. Lawrence ports was so satisfactory that the net return for this, the greater part of their output, must have been considerably higher than that of most of their competitors, and yet we find that under these most favorable circumstances their net profit was the paltry sum of £1,120!

Can you, Mr. Editor, throw any light upon this matter? I think it is one in which Canada generally, and Cape Breton in particular, are interested, inasmuch as disappointed shareholders are wont to blame the country, its people and its resources for the failure of an enterprise such as this, and it would be grossly unfair that they should do so in this case.

It would not have occurred to me to apply for a notice of this subject in your columns, had I not recently read in a London financial paper a report of the last annual meeting of the company, and noticed with astonishment that the chairman explained to the shareholders the expensiture of a large amount (over £1,300) by the statement that damage necessitating such an outlay had been done to the Sydney pier in April, 1891, by a “heavy impact with running ice.” Now, Sir, no reputable resident in Cape Breton will say that any such impact ever occurred or that repairs of such cost were made.

When one sees large amounts explained away in this manner, and when, moreover, it is a matter of public notoriety that a syndicate composed of three of the company's prominent servants, have recently sold for a large sum to the company, coal areas which only cost them the amount payable for fees to the Mines Department, it is natural that suspicions should arise of a “nigger on the fence” somewhere, and that protest should be made against blaming upon Cape Breton and its natural resources the failure of this company to make a satisfactory return to its shareholders until it is proved that such blame does not rest elsewhere.

Yours, etc.,

VERBUM SAP.

Sydney, C. B., 25th Oct., 1892.

A despatch to the *Herald* from Montreal states that the coal received there from Cape Breton up to date is over 50,000 in excess of the shipments last year.

CATARRH IN THE HEAD

It is undoubtedly a disease of the blood, and as such, only a reliable blood purifier can effect a perfect cure. Hood's Sarraparilla is the best blood purifier, and it has cured many very severe cases of catarrh. It gives an appetite and builds up the whole system. Hood's Pills act especially upon the liver, rousing it from torpidity to its natural duties, cure constipation and assist digestion.

FOR FIFTY YEARS!
MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
has been used by Millions of Mothers for their children while Teething for over Fifty Years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.
Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Emporium,
163 HOLLIS ST.
NEW FALL GOODS.
Scotch L. Wool Shirts and Drawers,
Half Hose, in all colors.
Knickerbocker Stockings, Cardigan
Jackets. GLOVES in all makes for Fall
and Winter Wear.

Freeman Elliott,
Directly opposite Halifax Club.

CLAM HARBOR.—We were shown some very promising quartz taken from a lead now being opened up on a property at Clam Harbor owned by Clarence Barry and Hon. William Ross. The lead is reported as 8 inches in width, and the quartz is well mineralised and shows signs of gold.

MONTAGUE.—Official Report for October of the Nova Scotia Gold Mines, Ltd.—Tons crushed, 115, yield, 442 ounces smelted gold. Owing to repairs to boiler and engine the mill only ran 193 hours (8 days). No. 5 or main vertical shaft has been completed 112 feet from deck, the head-gear frame erected, and all rock is now raised to permanent deck and dumped from there. The frame of shed over head-gear has been built and will be covered in during the next few days with 1 in. boards and battens. A trestle tramway 300 ft. long has been built from main shaft within a few feet of Mill House. The mine at lowest depth, i. e., 266 ft., has been levelled from end to end and rails have been laid. The drifts east and west from each end have been started.

MINING ITEMS.—One hundred and three ounces of gold was the result of last month's work at the Malaga Co's. mine at Molega. This mine has maintained a steady output of gold in this fashion since its first opening up. Manager Wade has again struck very rich ore from a new lead recently discovered on this mine. The specimens shown are "sticking full of it."

The Boston Gold Mine, under the management of Mr. Lallou, is looking very encouraging.

We were pleased to receive a call this week from Mr. G. J. Partington, manager of the Whiteburn Mining Co's. mine, who has been absent in New York for some time. While away Mr. P. visited a gold mine in Georgia, belonging to the Whiteburn Co, and had some alterations made to the mill there. Mr Partington informs us that operations in their mine at Whiteburn will be carried on more extensively in a short time.—*Gold Hunter.*

COAL MINING ITEMS FROM THE STELLARTON Journal AND News.—*Joggins Mines.*—Work is steady: the pit works day in and day out. The output is off and on 300 tons per day.

The new company takes hold on the 1st. of Nov. No changes of importance are as yet spoken of.

The new engine seat is completed, and the engine house up. In fact everything is ready for the engine to be moved back, which will likely be done the middle of this week.

The mining school under Mr. Thomas Blackwood is making excellent progress. There are eight pupils, and the likelihood is that they will all pass a successful examination. What a boon the local government conferred on the miners in establishing these schools.

Westville Items.—The Acadia started the double shift last week.

The Montreal trade is finished for the season. This has been one of the busiest summers ever experienced at the Drummond colliery, and we doubt not that the end of the year will prove it to have been its greatest output, and we expect the largest output of any single colliery in the country. We believe if this colliery was kept going at its full capacity, it could easily supply a demand of from two to two hundred and fifty thousand tons annually.

The Campbell pit has stopped for the season, so has the Scott pit, with the exception of the sinking, which was started with intention of making connections with the tunnel from the old slopes. The double shaft has stopped also in the old slopes and how the surplus men and boys are to be disposed of is a mystery. It is to be hoped, however, that all hands will get a fair share of any work that is going during the dull period of the year.

Spring Hill Mines.—Nos. 1 and 3 slopes are working steadily, while No. 2 only works half time.

The tailrope has given better satisfaction during the past week. A number of the cutters were taken out from 7 and 8 balances and the places for the present stopped. With this deduction of boxes it has been able to overtake two thirds of the work, but it has got to improve much before it can accomplish the work awaiting it. We understand that the ropes have been condemned as unsuitable and the engine too near the surface.

Orders have been issued that the riding rakes in some slopes be kept off until 3.30 p.m., a quarter of an hour later, and the afternoon shift be refused a ride down until that time. This seems to be a small matter, but large enough to introduce the eight hour system. If the management are determined to take undue liberties without the voice of "Pioneer," we will be courteous enough to interview them regarding the hour 2.30 p.m. as the appointed time for riding rakes.

CAPE BRETON NOTES.—*Caledonia Mines.*—Work seems to be at a standstill except for the present favorite, the iron man. The work should be fairly shared, if possible.

Gardener Mines.—Work is steadier here than at any of the other mines, though the men are not making a fortune.

IRON.—*Ferrona.*—Mr. McIntosh is making very good progress with the coke ovens.

The hoisting engine of furnace broke on Saturday morning, causing the furnace to be idle until evening.

A young man by the name of Hingley got his foot badly burned by stepping into the slag run.

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

QUICKSILVER!

Dynamite, Detonators, Fuse, Candles, Drill Steel, Hammers, Washing Pans, Dynamite Warmers, Crucibles, Mortars, Retorts, Gold Moulds, Portable Forges, Blacksmith' and Machinists' Tools of Every Description.

—STEEL WIRE HOISTING ROPE—

Miners are invited to call, or write for prices to

H. H. FULLER & CO.,
HALIFAX, N. S.

To Gold Miners and Millmen:—

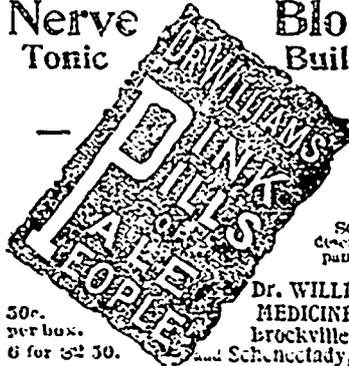
THE CRAWFORD MECHANICAL GOLD EXTRACTOR CO.

GEORGE MACDUFF of Waverly, N. S. has been appointed the sole agent for the CRAWFORD MECHANICAL GOLD EXTRACTOR " for the Province of Nova Scotia. G. M. will be glad to give every information respecting the " Crawford Mill."

(Signed) **A. W. CARSCALLEN.**

General Agent, Marmora, Ontario.

Nerve Tonic



Blood Builder

AGENTS \$399 made monthly selling our NEW CUTLERY SPECIALTY. Write for terms. **CLAUDE SHEAR CO.,** box 24, Toronto, Canada.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS.



Send for descriptive pamphlet. **Dr. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO.,** Brockville, Ont. and Schenectady, N.Y.



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

E. Maxwell & Son,
TAILORS.
...Are making...
SEALLETTE SACQUES
TO ORDER.
68 GRANVILLE ST.
TELEPHONE 889.

WANTED. Wide-awake workers everywhere for 'Shepp's Photographs of the World,' the greatest book on earth: costing \$100.00; mammoth illustrated circulars & terms free. daily output over 1200 volumes. Agents wild with success. **MR. THOS. L. MARTIN,** Centreville, Texas, cleared \$7111 in 9 days; **MISS ROSE** (O., \$23 in 40 minutes; **Rev. J. HOWARD MADISON,** Lyons, N. Y., \$191 in 7 hours; a bonanza, magnificent outfit only \$1. Books on credit. Freight paid. Ad. **GLOBE BIBLE PUBLISHING CO.,** 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., or 358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

TERRIOS FRENCH BLUEING.
The best in the world, will not streak the clothes.

Red Star
Ammonia, FULL PINTS, Fifteen Cents per bottle. Prepared by **THE WAYNE MFG. CO.,** BOSTON, MASS.

Corner Granville & Sackville Sts.
NOVA SCOTIA Steam Machine Paper Bag Manufactory.
THE CHEAPEST in the MARKET.
—ALSO—
BOOK BINDING
In all its various branches,
G. & T. PHILLIPS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
H. B. CLARKE, Lessee and Manager.
Unbounded Success of the **GEO. A. BAKER OPERA CO.**

WEEK OF NOVEMBER 14.
3 - STANDARD OPERAS - 3
MONDAY & TUESDAY,
THE BRIGANDS.

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,
THREE BLACK CLOAKS.
Friday, Saturday and Saturday Matinee,
NANON!

NEW AND ELEGANT COSTUMES.
THE FULL CAST IN EACH OPERA.
BRING THE CHILDREN TO THE SATURDAY MATINEE, PRICES 25 & 35c.
TWO UNUSUALLY GOOD OFFERS
REAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

First.—The great Holiday No. (enlarged to 255 pages of that brightest of quarterly publications, "Tales from Town Topics," Out December first, all news and book stands and railway trains, price 50 cents, will be sent FREE
To all who send \$1.00 for 3 months' trial subscription to
TOWN TOPICS.
The Largest, Richest, Strongest, Most Varied and Entertaining Weekly Journal in the World.
Second.—To all who will send \$1.10 will be sent Town Topics and Tales from Town Topics for a date until January 1, 1921, covering 8 Nos. of the inimitable quarterly (regular price \$2.00) and 14 months of the greatest of family weeklies (regular price \$1.00 per year.)
Take one or the other or AT ONCE and remit in postal notes, orders, or New York Exchange to
TOWN TOPICS, 21 West 24 St., New York.

W. & A. MOIR,

Mechanical Engineers & Machinists.

Our Specialty—MARINE ENGINE BUILDING AND REPAIRING.

— DEALERS IN —

MILL, MINING AND STEAMSHIP SUPPLIES.

Agents for GARLOCK'S PATENT PISTON ROD PACKINGS,
Agents for "MAGNOLIA," a Perfect Anti-Friction Metal.

Engine Works, Barrington Street, Halifax.

TRURO FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.

TRURO, N. S.

MANUFACTURERS.

GOLD MINING MACHINERY A SPECIALTY.

Boilers and Engines, Stoves, Ship Castings and
Ship Steering Wheels.

IMPROVED ROTARY SAW MILLS.

SHINGLE and LATH MACHINES.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS

CONSTANTLY BEING RECEIVED IN FAVOR OF THE FAMOUS

Heintzman:-Pianos.

NEW STYLES, IN PLAIN & FANCY WOODS, Constantly Arriving.

PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT EVERYBODY:

Sole Agents: HALIFAX PIANO & ORGAN CO.

157 and 159 HOLLIS STREET.

JAMES ROUE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Belfast Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Orange Phosphate, Club Tonic, Potass Water, Soda Water, Carbonated Potash & Lithia, Carbonated Lithia, Still Lithia.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Address: WOOD'S WHARF.

P. O. Box 406.

Telephone 203.

C. G. SCHULZE,

Practical Watch and Chronometer Maker.

IMPORTER OF

Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Fine Jewelry and Optical Goods.

Chronometers for Sale, for Hire & Repaired.
Rates determined by Transit Observation.

Special Attention given to Repairing Fine Watches.

171 BARRINGTON ST., HALIFAX.

STANFORD

THE TAILOR,

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

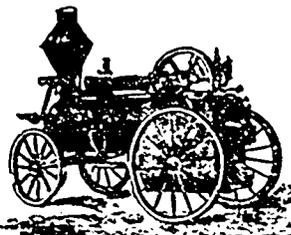
INSPECTION INVITED.

AARON SINFIELD

MASON AND BUILDER, HALIFAX.

BOILERS, OVENS, & all kinds of FURNACE WORK a Specialty.

Jobbing promptly executed in best Mechanical Style, in Country as well as City, at Lowest possible Rates. ADDRESS—BRUNSWICK ST.



WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

E LEONARD & SONS

BEFORE BUYING

ENGINES, BOILERS

ROTARY SAW MILLS,

OR STEAM PUMPS,

Write GEO. H. EVANS,

62 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

For Catalogue C and prices

MATERIALS

USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF

WOODILL'S { German Baking Powder

—ARE—

PURE, WHOLESOME,

WELL-PROPORTIONED!

George Lawson,

Ph D., LL. D., F. I. C. G. B. and Iron and

MINING.

THE CHEMISTRY OF THE CYANIDE PROCESS.

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

(Continued.)

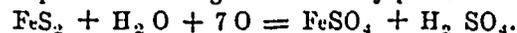
Where the agitation or circulation systems are adopted, the consumption must be still greater, since these methods involve a constant exposure of fresh surfaces.

The tendency of the simple cyanides to form double salts with each other, or with other metallic compounds, must likewise be taken into account. Salts of iron, and to a lesser extent, salts of aluminum, magnesium, calcium and the alkali-metals are likely to occur in tailings, especially such as have been long exposed to atmospheric influences.

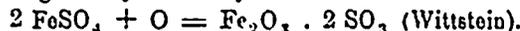
We have said enough to show that, even under the most advantageous circumstances, an enormous waste of cyanide must take place. Some of these losses are doubtless preventable; the use of closed tanks and careful attention to the purity, both of the cyanide itself and of the water used for dissolving it, would reduce the extent of the decomposition in a very marked degree.

Action of Cyanide on Pyritic Material.—Let us now consider what additional decompositions occur when cyanide is applied to the treatment of pyritic ores or tailings. To understand the action of cyanide on these ores or the products derived from them, we must briefly describe their composition and the chemical changes to which they are liable. The surface ores of the celebrated "basket" formation consist almost exclusively of silica and oxide of iron. These occur in the form of rounded quartz pebbles, imbedded in a softer matrix highly charged with ferric oxide, which imparts its characteristic reddish tinge. The gold is found in this matrix associated with the oxide of iron, or sometimes in small scales on the surface of the pebbles. The pebbles themselves carry little or none. At a lower level this "free-milling" basket passes into an ore precisely similar in structure, but much harder, and containing the iron in the form of sulphide instead of oxide, which gives it a peculiar bluish tint.

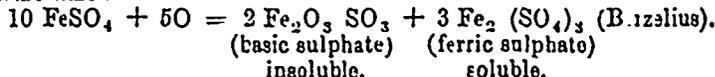
There can be little doubt that the free-milling ores have been formed by gradual oxidation of the pyrites through the influence of air and moisture during a long period of time, and in fact we see this same change in progress whenever pyritic material has been exposed to the action of the atmosphere. The first effect observed is the conversion of ferric sulphide into a soluble sulphate, free sulphuric acid being simultaneously produced:



Certain insoluble basic sulphates, of variable and somewhat complex composition, are gradually formed by the action of air on the ferrous sulphate.



A certain amount of soluble ferric sulphate is likely to be produced at the same time:



The pyritic ores likewise contain small quantities of arsenic, copper and sometimes cobalt and nickel, but the amount of these foreign metals has so far been so small that they have not practically interfered in the cyanide treatment. We may here note, as a fact observed in the treatment at the Robinson Chlorination Works of pyritic concentrates purchased from the various gold-mining companies, that copper and arsenic seem to occur in gradually increasing quantities with the increasing depth of the working. These elements may in the future be a source of serious trouble in the application of the cyanide process.

Suppose, now, that we attempt to treat a charge of partially oxidized pyritic tailings directly with cyanide solution. The moisture in the tailings has a distinct acid reaction, chiefly due to the presence of free sulphuric acid. This of course liberates hydrocyanic acid.

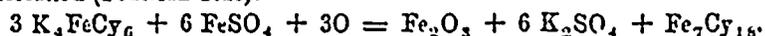
Ferrous sulphate (green vitriol) reacts upon the cyanide with formation of ferrous cyanide, a yellowish-red flocculent precipitate:



This, however, is under ordinary circumstances slowly converted into potassium ferrocyanide by the excess of cyanide present.

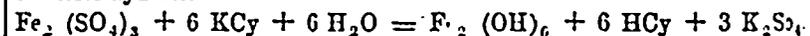


If sufficient acid be present the ferrocyanide reacts upon an additional quantity of the ferrous salt, ultimately giving rise to a blue precipitate or coloration (Prussian blue).

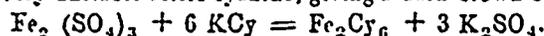


The appearance of a blue coloration on the surface of the tailings, or in the solution, is a sure indication that acid iron salts are present, and that an enormous waste of cyanide has taken place.

Ferric salts, when present unmixed with any ferrous compounds, decompose cyanide solution with evolution of hydrocyanic acid and precipitation of ferric hydrate.



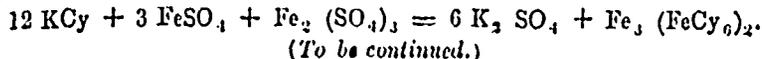
This reaction takes place in two stages, the first being the formation of a soluble but very unstable ferric cyanide, giving a dark brown solution.



This decomposes as follows:

$\text{Fe}_2\text{Cy}_6 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Fe}_2(\text{OH})_6 + 6\text{HCy}$, giving rise to ferric hydrate, part of which is in a finely divided colloidal condition, and is with difficulty removed by filtration, as it chokes the pores of the filter.

A mixture of ferrous and ferric sulphates, such as is probably always present in partially oxidized pyritic tailings, causes the appearance of a blue color on addition of cyanide after the free alkali of the commercial product has been neutralized, Prussian blue (ferric ferrocyanide) being produced when the ferric salt is in excess, $18 KCy + 3 FeSO_4 + 2 Fe_2(SO_4)_3 = 9 K_2SO_4 + Fe_3(FeCy_6)_3$, and Turnbull's blue (ferrous ferrocyanide) when the ferrous salt is in excess:



AN ANGLO-CANADIAN
MIRACLE.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM ACROSS
THE ATLANTIC.

Mr. James Ingram relates the story of his sufferings and release—Restored after the best Doctors had failed.

The fame of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is not confined to Canada and the United States, but extends also across the Ocean, and from the motherland comes a letter from one who learned the value of this great remedy while in Canada and who now, although thousands of miles away gratefully acknowledges what Pink Pills have done for him after medical aid and all other remedies had failed. His letter cannot fail to bring hope to other sufferers as it assures them that in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills they may look for a cure even in cases pronounced by the most eminent medical specialists as incurable.

Rhiordeon, Monmouthshire, Eng.
Nov. 20th, 1891.

To the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,
Brockville, Canada.

Gentlemen,—It may surprise you to receive this letter from across the Ocean, but I would not be doing my duty did I not write to thank you for the noble medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and to let you know what they had done for me after four years suffering, and when all other medical aid had failed. My trouble occurred while in Canada, and I was treated by several doctors and in the Montreal General Hospital by Drs. Smith, Molson and Macdonell. I first felt the effects of the disease, which the doctors pronounced diabetes, in January, 1886. I used many remedies and tried numerous doctors, with the only result that I grew poorer in both health and pocket. At last in despair I went to the General Hospital for treatment, but the result was no better, and on the 30th of April, 1891, I left that institution a poor broken-hearted, downcast man, Dr. Macdonell having informed me that they had done all they could for me. I continued to live on in misery until about the middle of August, when I saw in The Montreal Star an article telling the story of a man who after spending hundreds of dollars, had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and found a cure. Drowning men, they say, will catch at a straw, and it would be impossible for me to express the gratitude I feel for the hope that man's story gave me. I at once bought a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from Mr. R. Birks, druggist, on McGill street. Before I had finished it I felt that Pink Pills were helping me, and I procured four more boxes. These almost restored me to health, and through the kindness of Mr. O'Brien of the harbor works, I was given a light job on the harbor wharf, and was again able to earn my living. I made up my mind, however, to return to the

land of my birth, and on the 5th of November, sailed for England. The passage was rough, and I caught cold, which set me back somewhat, but I am again regaining strength. I find that I cannot get the Pink Pills here, and I want you to send me a supply, as under no circumstances would I be without them, and you may be sure I will gladly recommend them to my friends both here and elsewhere.

Yours gratefully,
JAMES INGRAM.

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

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y. and are sold only in boxes bearing our trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box, or two boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you, and should be avoided. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive, as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OLIVER MCGILL, Yarmouth.—Your solution to problem 298 is before us. While it is an excellent attempt it contains a weak spot that you will discover and rectify with a little more study of the situation. Your solutions to problems 301 and 302 are correct.

PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

The Liverpool Mercury offers prizes as follows, the competitions being open to the world. Readers may compete for any or all of the prizes. Contributions will be received up to Jan. 31st, 1893. Each item sent in must be accompanied by a non do plume as well as the real name and address of the competitor. Selections from the matter in competition will be published and criticized from week to week. In sections 5 and 6 the source from which the article is obtained must be quoted. The subjects and prizes offered are—

1—STROKE PROBLEMS.—To the player sending what the arbitrators shall deem the most brilliant original "stroke" problem, the proprietors will award the sum of three guineas.

2—END GAMES.—For the best original problem not exceeding five pieces a side, two guineas.

3—GAMES.—For the most brilliant and pleasing original game, two guineas.

4—STROKE PROBLEMS.—For the finest original problem of the "stroke" class not exceeding eight pieces a side, one guinea.

5—SELECTED GAMES.—To the player who shall select from any book or periodical the most interesting and pleasing game, one guinea.

6—SELECTED PROBLEMS.—To the player selecting in like manner the problem which shall be considered the most pleasing to the general reader, one guinea.

A further prize of books is offered for anything of a literary, practical or technical character relating to the game that may be submitted, and the arbitrators will attach weight to that contribution which shall in any way appeal to the greatest number of readers. The value of the books will depend on the merit of the selected article.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 302.—The position was: Black men 6, 17, 27, 28, kings 12, 26; white men 5, 15, kings 22, 32, black to play and win. This problem has been correctly solved by Oliver McGill, Yarmouth, E. H. Humphrey, Trenton, and George M. Campbell, Halifax.

26-23	23-19	28-32	27-23
22-13	32-16	8-11	15-10
6-9	12-1	32-27	23-18
13-6	4-8	11-15	b. wins.

GAME 191—"GLASGOW."

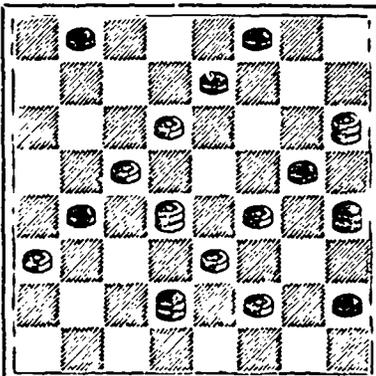
Played at Poona, India, between Private Cox, Lancashire Fusiliers, (black), and a native amateur (white.)

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

drawn.

PROBLEM 304.

By R. Lyons of Sunderland, Eng.
Black men 1, 3, 7, 16, 17, 28,
kings 20, 26.



White men 10, 14, 19, 21, 23, 27,
kings 12, 18.
White to play and win.
The above, which is a good specimen

of the "stroke" problem, will show what is expected in the competition announced above.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT
UNLIKE ANY OTHER.
As much
FOR INTERNAL AS EXTERNAL USE.
In 1810
Originated by an Old Family Physician.
Think Of It. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still leads. Generation after Generation have used and blessed it. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel.
Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Lumbago, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure.
Every Mother Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps and Pains liable to occur in any family without notice. Delays may cost a life. Relieves all Summer complaints like magic. Price, 25 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, \$1. Express paid, I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

Have you tried the
'Cable Extra'
CIGAR?

GILLETT'S
PURE
POWDERED 100%
LYE
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 25 pounds Sal Soda.
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
B. W. GILLETT, Toronto

Burdock CURES BLOOD CONSTIPATION. BITTERS
Constipation or Costiveness is an annoying and dangerous complaint caused by irregularity of the bowels, which produces disastrous results to health, causing biliousness, bad blood, dyspepsia, etc. B.B.B. acts perfectly to cure constipation and remove its effects. If you have never tried it, do so now.
IT NEVER FAILS.
"Was very bad with Constipation, and one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me. Would not be without it."
Mrs. Wm. Finley, Jr., Bobcaygeon.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CITY CHIMES.

Such overwhelming success but rarely rewards the efforts of theatrical companies playing in Halifax as that which has crowned the Baker Opera Company during the present season. That the Company merits the crowded and enthusiastic audiences which they have had throughout the four weeks they have performed at the Academy, no one can deny, and their excellent presentations of popular operas have been a source of much pleasure to pleasure-seeking Halifaxians. "The Black Hussar" was given on Monday and Tuesday evenings of this week and was well carried through. An especially attractive feature was the introduction of the Leicestershire band, the members appearing in the uniforms of the Black Hussars. Mr. Armand took the part of Herbert, the Captain of the Hussars, in a most creditable manner. His acting is excellent and his fine tenor voice never fails to charm his auditors. Mr. A. E. Arnold as Walderman was perhaps a little stiff, but withal gave an acceptable impersonation. The comedians Wolff and Wooley were very good, the inimitable Wooley as Piskow delighting his audience with his clever acting and witty remarks. Miss Maude Dickeson and Miss Irene Murphy as Minna and Rosetta, Hackenback's daughters, were very charming and took well their parts. Their voices are unmistakably sweet and well cultivated, but are not as strong as might be desired in their solos. Miss Josie Intropidi as Barbara was a typical housekeeper. The chorus in the "Black Hussar" was very pleasing, though not doing as good work as it has given us in some previous plays. "Oivette" was on on Wednesday and last evenings, and was given at a matinee yesterday. This evening and to-morrow "Princess To To" is on the programme, and will probably draw large houses, as this is the first time it has been given in this city. Managers Baker and Clarke are to be congratulated on the success with which their praiseworthy work has met. The programme for next week is as follows: On Monday and Tuesday evenings "The Brigands" will be played; "Three Black Cloaks" is on for Wednesday and Thursday, and on Friday and Saturday evenings and at the matinee on Saturday "Nanon" will be given. The last two will be new to many Halifaxians, and will no doubt be well worth hearing.

It is possible that even in Halifax there are a few unhappy individuals who feel they have nothing to be grateful for, but assuredly not any of our citizens whose dwellings are supplied with water from the high service entertained any such feelings on Sunday last, when on arising from their downy couches they discovered that the water was "on." It passes a joke when for three days not a drop of the sparkling fluid that is so essential to us passes through the water pipes that supply one's house, but such an occurrence serves to make us appreciate more fully our abundant water supply. The story of how the scraper got stuck while cleaning one of the pipes on Thursday last is now ancient history. To the services of our city engineer and foreman Morrison of the water department, who were unceasing and indefatigable in their efforts to locate the lost scraper, is due much credit, and they had the heartfelt gratitude of a large number of households on Sunday morning when the water once more began to flow, muddy though it was. It soon cleared, however, and in a few hours all was as though the refractory scraper had not chosen to remain in the main pipe for three days.

St. Patrick's juvenile minstrels gave a performance last evening in St. Patrick's Hall which will be repeated this evening. The programme includes several late songs, and those who attend will no doubt find much amusement.

The next entertainment of the Church of England Institute's winter course will be a concert to take place on the 24th inst.

When THE CRITIC appears this week our day of national thanksgiving will be past, and all grateful Canadians will have unitedly rendered thanks to the Giver of all the countless blessings which we as a nation and as individuals enjoy. As our staff for the day dropped the regular work I cannot give any account whatever of the amusements provided for the public. The concert last evening in Orpheus Hall gave every promise of being a success, and I have no doubt was quite as enjoyable as had been anticipated. This entertainment with the performance at the Academy were the principal attractions last evening.

"Umbrellas, shutters, mackintoshes, rain!
Above, an inky monotone of grey;
Below, street puddles, ring'd with raindrops play;
Such is the prospect from my patter'd pane."

and has been for some time past. November is treating us very badly and we have had little pleasant weather since the dark month came in. In many parts of the province the first snow of the season has made its appearance, but a brief flurry on Sunday last is the only glimpse of the beautiful that we in Halifax have had.

'Tis done! the trophy's won and the Wanderers wear the laurel. The match played last Saturday afternoon between the Garrison football team and the Wanderers decided the championship, and the trophy which has been the subject of so much warfare, wordy and muscular, belongs to the conquering Wanderers. The game last week was one of the most exciting of the season, and notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the weather there was a very large gathering of spectators, who watched with intense eagerness each movement of the players. The Wanderers put up a stronger team than on the previous Saturday, and the Garrison had a full array of good men. The first half ended without a score on either side, but after the

intermission the warriors met with vigor renewed and a firm determination gleamed from every eye.

"And chance and craft and strength in single fights,
And over and anon with host to host
Shocks,"

and the battle waged fast and furious. The only score made was the try gained by the Wanderers, but 'twas victory and 'twas nobly earned. Of the football matches which formed one of the attractions for yesterday I regret I cannot speak, but the inexorable laws of a weekly newspaper order otherwise.

Now that the beauties of summer and early autumn are over, the only really dreary season of the year is with us. There is little going on, and everything in Nature speaks of decay and gloom. There is nothing new to say in regard to the falling of the leaves; poets have sung of it until fall poetry is fully as abundant as the famed rhymes of gentle spring. If, as our late poet laureate sang, "In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love," quite as surely in the autumn the poet's fancy turns to sentimental rhymes of dying Nature. Much of this poetry, so called, is not worth reading once, very little merits a second reading, but occasionally one comes across a few stanzas that are worth remembering or at least preserving for a future perusal. Among such I would class the following word picture, which may prove a welcome addition to some one's scrap book:—

AUTUMN SILHOUETTES.

Clear cut, against a sky of tawny gold,
A spreading maple all its leaves unfold;
Across the background, in the brilliant light
A night-owl screams, and flies into the night.

A thatched-roof farm-house stands against the sky,
While near a church spire sends its point on high;
A rambling cottage gives the scene a grace,
And lends its outline to the picture's face.

Across the hill's crest, rising sharp and strong,
A tardy milk-maid passes slow along;
While from the shade, with rapid eager stride,
The farm boy comes, and pauses by her side.

Many Halifaxians will note with pleasure the announcement that we are to be again favored with a visit from Mr. O'Brien, who last year held an auction sale of his fine collection of oriental rugs, carpets and embroideries in Masonic Hall. Many householders then secured some wonderful bargains, as the articles purchased have proved. Mr. O'Brien's present collection, it is said, includes a splendid collection of benares, brassware, as well as other valuable Turkish goods, and his sale next Wednesday and Thursday will doubtless attract a large company of buyers.

A very interesting as well as instructive paper was read by Dr. Almon at the opening meeting of the Nova Scotia Historical Society for the season, which was held on Tuesday evening. The paper consisted of a journal kept by Rev. Dr. Mather Byles, jr., during a visit to London in 1784. Dr. Byles was Chaplain to the Garrison in Halifax, and was at one time assistant to Rev. Mr. Breynton, Rector of St. Paul's Church. Much information as to the early New England colonists was contained in Dr. Almon's paper. It is strange the fascination which anything connecting our own history with that of a century ago possesses for us, but to many the days that are gone, filled as they were with the joys and sorrows of our ancestors, are full of never-failing interest. The Historical Society brings to light much curious and valuable information that has long been buried from sight, and a successful season for 1892-3 is heartily to be desired.

And now the church social begins to be known once more in the land, and in a few weeks we will have the usual harvest of bazaars. Already not a few sewing circles, mission bands, etc., are busy plying the needle and calling on their friends for assistance. A very successful social was given on Monday evening in the North Baptist Church as a reception to the new pastor, Rev. D. G. McDonald, and family, who have lately come to this city from Stratford, Ontario. On Tuesday evening the young people of this church had a festival in the Schoolroom. On Wednesday evening a very successful social entertainment was held at the Church of the Redeemer, at which a large number of the congregation and their friends were present. These gatherings are very pleasant, and although they are oftentimes spoken of rather slightly as "tea-worries," etc., yet they are undoubtedly productive of good results in affording opportunities for social intercourse.

CHIPS.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE SCHOOL.

30 Salter Street, Halifax, N. S.

Term Commences September 2nd.

STAFF.

HEAD MASTER.—MR. H. M. BRADFORD,
M. A. (Cambridge)RESIDENT ASSISTANTS.—MR. G. W. ACKTON,
B. A. (Cambridge).
MR. P. B. MELLISH, B. A. (Oxford).

FRENCH:—MONSIEUR BALVAL.

GERMAN:—HERR VON DE GROEDEN

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

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

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

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