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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

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## THE CRITIC,

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

**A QUIET DEPARTURE.**—A natural instead of an artificial emigration is usually a successful move, and in a quiet way the people of Japan have been botking themselves to a clime beyond the seas. The new move is to the Queensland sugar plantations where, until recently, the entire labor has been performed most unsatisfactorily by Kanaka laborers. During the past year 42,000 Japanese sailed for Queensland and even this large band of emigrants had no difficulty in securing work. The wages of the plantation laborer amount to about \$200 per year, and there is a steady demand for domestic servants of both sexes. The climate of Queensland is a healthy one, and there seems to be no reason why this emigration, which has had no unnatural stimulus, should not be continued indefinitely.

**DOUBTFUL FRIENDSHIP.**—There is something not a little amusing to the student of history in the efforts which have recently been made to prove that there is nothing but the most cordial love and sympathy between France and Russia. At the recent review at Toulon the sailors of both nations marched in threes through the town, each French sailor having his arms linked in those of two Russian marines. The novel state of affairs is typical not only of peace between these long-opposed peoples but it is also typical of the situation of France in the peace compact. She is and will be dominated over by Russia and the pinioned French sailors is a not unfitting emblem of her limited power. There are some memories which Russia and France have in common which are hard to obliterate, and the sound of Moscow serves still to call up a flush of hatred on the faces of the pledged friends.

**CONTEMPT, EXPRESSED OR CONCEALED.**—Mr. J. V. Ellis, the imprisoned editor of the *St. John Globe*, should have remembered the example of Rufus Choate, the famous lawyer. On one occasion when it was but too evident that justice was to be denied his client, the great pleader forgetting the respect due the court spoke with a curt decision which at once antagonized the judge. "Mr. Choate," he said, "are you endeavoring to show contempt for the court?" Like a flash came the cutting reply, "No, my Lord, I am endeavoring to conceal it." If Mr. Ellis had but concealed the contempt which was only natural that he should feel towards the loose conduct of the Queen's County electioneering matters he would without doubt have been still at large, yet in our opinion the man who dared to show the contempt which he felt was perhaps a less diplomatic but still the braver man of the two.

**EDUCATING FOR THE FARM.**—Any word on educational matters which that veteran scholar, Sir William Dawson, gives utterance to, should be carefully considered by our authorities on matters of instruction, for there is no man who has labored more intelligently, more satisfactorily, and with such beneficial results as Sir William. In addressing an association of teachers the other day, he gave his opinion on the matter of technical training in the public schools. While he is an earnest advocate of technical training for young people, he does not consider that instruction in such subjects should be introduced into the already over-crowded school courses. There is however one technical department which he thinks should receive a share of attention, and that is the study of agriculture. He argues that if that study were but temptingly brought before impressionable young people, the calling of the farmer would speedily rise in public estimation and our young men instead of being lured into the cities by the commercial part of their training would as a natural consequence turn their attention to country life.

**MRS LUCY STONE BLACKWELL.**—The death of Lucy Stone, the famous woman-suffragist, will be heard of with regret by many who have not been in sympathy with the movement to which she devoted the best energies of her life. Mrs. Stone, or more properly Mrs. Blackwell, has for the past thirty years been closely identified with the advanced women's movement, yet in sharp contrast to many of her comrades, she has been essentially a domestic woman, a beloved wife and a devoted mother. Lucy Stone was one of the most constant abolitionists at the period preceding the American rebellion. She espoused an unpopular cause and though scorned, hooted at and mobbed she clung to her principles, and with her eloquence, her womanliness, and her sweet decision of character, she hoped to stem the tide of popular opinion. For the last score of years she has spoken but on one topic—"Woman Suffrage"—and there is scarcely a law on the American statute books relating to the rights of women to their own children, to the management of their own property or to the freedom of the ballot which has not been either compiled or amended by her. Her death leaves a gap in the ranks of her fast aging comrades which it will indeed be hard to fill.

**THE DEAD MAHARAJAH.**—A curious and romantic chapter in Anglo-Indian history is closed by the death of Maharajah Dhuleep Singh. The late Maharajah was the son of the noted Runjeet Singh. At the time of his father's death he was a mere infant, and owing to the popular dislike of a regency the British Government was compelled to interfere and to depose the young Maharajah. As an offset to this deprivation an income of \$200,000 was set off on the child, and every effort was made to bring him up as a loyal British subject. A most ambitious match was proposed for the Prince, the chosen bride being no less a personage than the Princess Victoria of Coburg, but Dhuleep preferred to select his own wife and in 1864 he espoused a young Protestant lady of Alexandria. The son of this union is well known in Halifax. Then follows a long, bitter and unseasonable quarrel with the British Government, the Prince claiming an increase of income, the payment of vast personal debts, or in lieu of this, the restoration of his kingdom. Such a struggle could have but one end. The Prince was not permitted to reinsate himself in India nor was his residence in England considered desirable. For the last four years the Prince has lived in Paris with his second wife, also an Englishwoman, and his pretensions to Oriental greatness descend to the young Prince Dhuleep.

**AULD SCOTIA'S HEATHER.**—A practical joke appears to have been perpetrated upon the sons of old Scotland who are domiciled in Canada, and as a consequence there are wrathful sandy-headed Scotchmen to be met with in Montreal. A large quantity of heather was imported by the Caledonian Society of that city for the annual Halloween concert. It was intended that a sprig of the cherished plant should be given to each person attending the concert and that boquets of the emblematical flower should be presented to Lord and Lady Aberdeen. Heather has no proper mercantile value, and when the members of the society were carelessly requested to set a value upon their importation they were at first inclined to name a magnificent sum which should in some faint manner indicate the esteem in which the "purple dyed" product of Auld Scotia's soil was held. But the Scotchman is nothing if not canny, and when it was realized that the custom house officers stood ready to collect a duty of twenty percent, the fabulous value straightway declined. The duty is still unpaid and the heather still lies in bond, but it is gradually dawning on the Scottish mind that there has been more mischief than serious intent in the demand and that the surgical operation, which tradition states is necessary before a Scotchman is in a state of mind to enjoy a joke, has been performed with a cruel and unnecessary publicity.

**NOT WANTED IN CANADA.**—The anarchist is not happy in Canada. He feels like a fish out of water when he is landed upon our shores, and he either transforms himself into a respectable land animal or leaves at once for the United States. There is a by no means pleasing prospect that the number of anarchists on this continent is to be speedily increased. The bomb-throwers of Spain and Portugal have made their countries too hot for themselves, and they are flying from the rigorous hand of the law. We should be most devoutly thankful that they do not want to come to us any more than we want to have them; but we pity our neighbors who will be obliged to harbor the dissected batch of malcontents.

**BURGLARS' TOOLS.**—It is a matter of constant wonder and speculation as to where and how the burglar obtains his kit of tools, for on examination it is usually plain to be seen that the workmanship on each article is of the best, and that skilled workmen must have been employed. There are no regular places for the manufacture of such articles, and detectives announce that for the most part, the "sling shoe," the "jimmie," and the special varieties of drills, are made by honest workmen who are stupidly unconscious of the fact that they are participating in a crime. It goes hard in the courts with any blacksmith or other workman who has knowingly assisted in the preparation of the tools; and although the burglars are, as a rule, quite willing to pay handsomely for the delicate work they require, it is by far the best policy for the workmen to fight shy of suspicious looking jobs.

**THE CANADIAN CHEESE.**—It is with great pleasure that we note the final results in the cheese competitions at the World's Fair. There were in all 539 entries of Canadian cheeses, and of this number 490 cheeses have obtained awards. Ontario, with 275 exhibits of cheese, won 260 prizes. Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, are next in order as prize-winners. American cheeses, even those of the famous Herkimer or Little Falls' brand, were easily distanced by the Canadian article, and the noted Cheddar cheese, supposed to be made to perfection only in Somersetshire and in Switzerland, has been surpassed by our cheese-makers. There can be no cry of favoritism raised over the awards, as there were two American to one Canadian judge on the cheese committee. It is safe to conclude that genuine merit was the cause of success.

**A DANGEROUS CALLING.**—The dangers of the train employes' life are seldom realized even by the travelling public, and the statistics which were brought before the Trainmen's Convention recently held in Boston will do much to awaken thought on the subject. During the year 1892, 2,554 railway operators lost their lives in the service of American roads, and yet, notwithstanding this fearful list of disasters, only 376 passengers on American lines met with fatal injuries. It is generally admitted that travelling by rail is the safest form of locomotion for the passenger, and yet if the figures be correct, there can be no class of men as liable to death or serious accident as the train hands. In the United States Congress great efforts are being made to obtain legislation which will compel the railroad companies to provide and use a much greater number of safety appliances, so that greater safety of the workman may be ensured.

**THE DEATH OF THE GONDOLA.**—Alas for Venice! Some of the old commercial spirit and fire still lingers among her people, and it is probable that within a few years Venice, the languid, the beautiful Venice, the home of the gondola, will become a more prosperous but far less poetic city. The days of the classic gondola are numbered. Already fast steam launches are running on the Grand Canal, while the gondolas are forced to sit idly by. The launches have, however, not solved all the problems of locomotion, for many of the narrow canals are impassable, and the Venetians object strenuously to the constant soot and smoke which are defacing the stonework of the beautiful palaces. One result of the electric exhibitions at the World's Fair, however, has been that the Royal Italian Commission has paid great attention to all electric boats, launches, etc., and a large number of the launches now in use at the Fair are to be added to the Venetian service. The gondola is pronounced "too slow" by the present generation of Venetians, and despite poetry, old associations, and in fact everything but practicability, the romantic craft has been condemned.

**THE FEMALE CHORISTERS.**—It is not often that Australia succeeds in setting a fashion which is imitated in this part of the world, for our antipodean friends, like ourselves, prefer to follow the mandates of the older world of fashion in Europe. A couple of years ago, however, the Australian members of the Church of England became discontented with the warble of the young choir boys, too many of whose voices were then at that uncertain period through which each chorister is bound to pass. A surprised choir of girls and women was resorted to, and the improvement in the music at once reconciled even the most conservative of the congregation to the change. Several churches in New York liked the idea, and even in the ancient churches of St. George and All Souls the custom came in vogue. The black-robed choristers of the fairer sex are now to be found in many of the Chicago churches, but there seems to be too much "go" among the fair singers to make their services wholly acceptable. The Bishop of New Jersey is determined that the new custom shall not prevail in his diocese, and his mandate forbidding the appearance of especially costumed female choristers has drawn down upon his unfortunate head a storm of reproaches.

**A GOOD EXAMPLE.**—A very praiseworthy custom is coming in vogue among wealthy Americans, and it is now a rare occurrence for a wealthy man or woman to die without leaving either the written or spoken wish that a portion of the estate shall be set apart for philanthropic work. Miss Elizabeth Jewett, who recently died in Boston, during her lifetime took a lively interest in the welfare of many institutions. She had an especial interest in all colleges to which women were admitted on equal terms with men, and in her last testament she has remembered these progressive colleges in a substantial way. The handsome sum of \$31,000 goes to a Minnerota College, \$10,000 goes to the famous Ladies' College at Mount Holyoke, and neither the Phillips Academy or Wellesley College are forgotten. Miss Jewett was a generous contributor to the funds of educational institutions during her lifetime, and she enjoyed to the full the privileges of both present and prospective giving.

**WOMEN IN WYOMING.**—The effect of women's suffrage on the people of Wyoming is being felt steadily, and though the experiment of extending the suffrage to the women of that State was regarded as a risky one, there is now no doubt that the result has been wholly beneficial. The States and Territories of the Western portion of the Republic average 200 prisoners to the million, and in the Eastern, and supposedly more law-abiding States, there are generally 1600 prisoners to each million of inhabitants. In Wyoming, which was formerly considered the toughest State of the Union, the ratio of crime has greatly diminished. There are now but 1200 prisoners to the million inhabitants, and this record, when compared either with the records of either Western or Eastern States, is a marvellous one. Opponents of women's suffrage may assert that the numbers of prisoners in Wyoming is small, simply because of the laxness with which the laws are enforced, but on the contrary it can be demonstrated that Wyoming is by far the most law-abiding State in the Western portion of the Union. During the past ten years the laws have been well administered, yet the jails have become empty. A thoughtful writer wonders whether this change for the better has been occasioned by women scaring the evil-doers out of the State, or by women scaring the evil out of the doers?

**INCORRECT STATISTICS.**—There is no doubt in our mind that the census returns are most valuable aids to the Government and people of every country, but we protest seriously against the usual loose methods employed in compiling the statistics. The last census taken in our Province was most misleading, but when the method in which it was taken is compared with the methods which prevail in an old and intelligent country like Great Britain, the wonder is not that the figures are so incorrect, but that they approximate in any degree to the truth. The *Lancet* points out the carelessness of such rough returns as have recently been made public regarding the medical profession. According to statistics there are now over twenty thousand more registered doctors practising in England and Wales than there were ten years ago. According to the Medical Register for 1st year there are only 30,590 registered practitioners in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, and of these some 8,000 are practising abroad. This would leave only twenty-two thousand and odd members of the medical profession in the United Empire, yet the census does not hesitate to record the number of practising physicians as 85,235. The medical profession is doubtless overcrowded, but the statistics are too utterly untrue to be considered. In order to obtain the sum total, regular doctors, medical students, assistants, dentists, and male and female nurses, are counted as belonging to the medical profession. That such a loose piece of work should be tolerated in Great Britain must be a surprise to many of our readers. We trust that before the time for another census-taking comes around some satisfactory method of obtaining and classifying information may be found.

**A SANITARY STREET-CLEANER.**—One of the most serious problems in city life is to find an efficient and not disagreeable method of clearing the streets, lanes and gutters of offensive matter. The scavenging carts and the ash carts do a portion of this much-needed work, but the service can never be pronounced wholly satisfactory. The wet garbage is too frequently left behind, and as a result poisonous and noisome odors fill the air. Many cities have tried establishing expensive crematories, in which all waste matter was to be destroyed, but in no case has the crematory been found an economic success, while much natural prejudice has been shown in every city by the residents of the locality in which the crematory was to be placed. A new portable crematory is now being used in Chicago by the Street-Cleaning Department, which so far has been wholly satisfactory in its workings. The new machine consists of a gigantic boiler divided into three compartments. The underneath compartment holds the ashes and residue, the middle compartment, which is the furnace proper, is fed with all waste material which it almost instantly consumes. The third and upper compartment retains and dries all wet garbage until it is rendered combustible when it is mechanically dropped into the furnace below. The fire is fed at intervals with paraffine oil, so that a steady combustion may be carried on. This new crematory has many advantages over the old method. It is easily moved from place to place, and as it destroys all refuse near the spot where it is found, it saves considerably on the old and expensive method of transportation to distant dumps as crematories. As the cost of the engine is only \$350, it is probable that many more will be made after the original model. Another and signal advantage of the new machine is that the process of destruction is carried on without the fearful smell which is characteristic of the crematories.

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

K. D. C. Relieves  
Distress after eating.

K. D. C. Cures  
Midnight Dyspepsia.

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

CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

SONG IN THE NIGHT.

Yesterday's sunshine  
Was so bright !  
Yesterday's burdens  
Were so light !  
Yesterday's hand-clasps  
Were so sweet !  
Yesterday's hours  
Were so fleet !  
Well-a-day ! Yesterday drops her rose  
Petals by petals, and softly goes  
Back to the bosom of God's repose.

Britisher—Don't Americans come from a fast race ?  
New Yorker—Don't they ? Ask Dunraven !

The prophet hath a curious way  
His wonders to perform ;  
For he predicts a sunny day  
And straightway comes a storm.

It takes four years for a college to turn out a good student, but it frequently turns out a bad student in less than three months.

YE MODERN TRAINERS.—' Now, Teddy, be a good boy, mind mamma, and don't go out ; but if you should go out put on your overcoat.'

' What did Waite say that mortally offended Miss Fithave ?'  
' Why, just after her fruitless visit to Europe he had the temerity to allude to her as a peerless creature.'

EXPLAINED.—' I've been riding on the elevated for five years, and I've never offered a lady a seat.'  
' Then you've never had any manners.'  
' That isn't it. I've never had a coat.'

WINTER AT HAND.

From here to San Francisco  
There soon will rise a roar.  
For countless throats ventorian  
Will bellow " Shut The Door !"

CONUNDRUMS ANSWERED.

Why is a woman mending her stockings deformed ? Because her hands are where her feet belong.

Why is a doctor never seasick ? He is used to see sickness.

What is the board of education ? The schoolmaster's shingle.

Why is a door in the potential mood ? It's would, or should be.

GAVE IT HIM WELL.—Pinks—' Well, sir, I gave it to that man straight, now, I can tell you. He is twice as big as I am, too, but I told him exactly what I thought of his rascally conduct, right to his face, and I called him all the mean names in the dictionary.'

Minks—' And didn't he try to hit you, Binks ?'

Binks—' No, sir, he didn't. And when he tried to answer back, I just hung the telephone up without a word and walked away.'

AT THE CLUB.—' Colonel, can you lend me—'  
' No, sir, I can't. And if I could I wouldn't. I have been lending you money for a year, and you make no effort to return it.'

' But I wanted to know if you wouldn't lend me—'

' And I told you beforehand that I won't.'

' Well, then, don't. I wanted to borrow your pen to make out a check for what I owe you ; but if you're in no hurry I'm not.'

A GREAT SPREAD

Sister Susan's layer cape,  
Penwiper like in style and shape.  
The one she wore when winter's blast  
Blow keenly in the year that's past,  
May now be seen in bold array  
On Susan's little Sister May ;  
Likewise on Maude and Clara, too,  
Sadie and Kate and sister Prue,  
And if more girls should turn up there  
She's several layers more to share.

A STRING OF PARADOXES.

That a cooled fire should be a hot one.

That high words should frequently be low language.

That fast people should be loose.

That sharp persons are often blunt.

That a ' tall story ' may be a short one.

EDUCATED PEOPLE would use shorthand as an aid in their work, but they think it very hard to learn, and requires too much study. Simple Shorthand does not—you shall see that it does not. If it takes a year to see it you lose by your slowness.

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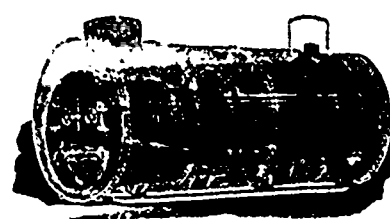
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More Economical than Brickset Boilers with all advantages of light portable forms;

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**After the Ball.**  
There is always a great rush for S. DAVIS & Sons' Cigars.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

CORRECTION.—The last move given in game No. 235, between Messrs. Forsyth and Kelly, should not have been 11 15, as erroneously printed, but 11 10.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JOSEPH E. COX, Minneapolis, Minn.—We are pleased again to hear from you, and will mail you a reply very soon.

ANDREW WHYTE, New York.—Am pleased to hear from you again. Have mailed you a card in reply, but will write you a lengthy reply very shortly.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 354.—The position was: black men 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 19; white men 17, 18, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32; black to play and win 1-16-20 9-14 2-9 9-13 24 15 18 9 22 17 and 6-10 5-80 30-23 black 15 6 31 27 27 18 wins.

The only correct solution to this problem was by "Bridgewater," to whom we have awarded the prize, which we will mail to the winner.

Var. I.

Even good players, failing to look far enough ahead, would fancy that the win could be had by 6-10, but the following will show that nothing more than a draw can be reached in that way:

6-10 18 9 30-23 20 2 24 6 5-30 24 20 drawn. 9-14 28 24 2-9

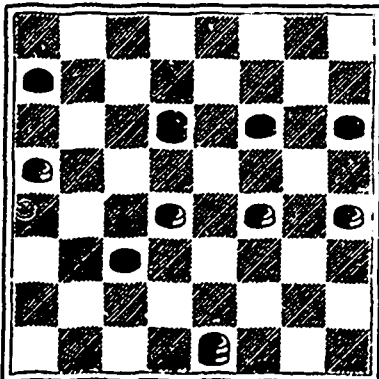
GAME 236.—"Cross."

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

a—We are not satisfied with White's play from this point believing that he might have done better. To obtain the opinions of our solvers we present the position as

PROBLEM 356.

Black men 5, 11, 12, 22, King 10



White Men 13, 18, 19, 20, King 31.

Black to play; what result?

We look upon this as a useful and game and will give a copy of the American Checker Review to the first person sending the best solution.



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THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Supervisor's report on the public schools of the city contains much to interest the citizens of Halifax. 7,000 children are at present attending the schools.

THE SILVER REPEAL BILL PASSED.—The silver repeal bill passed the Senate on Monday. The vote was yeas 43, nays 32. On Wednesday the Senate amendments to the bill were concurred in by the house—yeas 191, nays 94. The famous bill has been signed by the President, and is now a law.

SUNDAYS IN 1894.—Messrs. A. & W. MacKinlay's calendar for 1894 has been laid on our table. While it seems a little early to receive calendars for the year to come, yet as promissory notes given at two, three or more months will not mature until '94, Messrs. MacKinlay's card will be found a useful and timely article in business offices.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—The Nova Scotia Southern Railroad is no longer a castle in the air. The necessary capital has been secured for building a line from Shelburne to connect with the Nova Scotia Central at New Germany via Liverpool, and the company is pushing matters. The residents along the proposed route are jubilant.

How is your cold? Use Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, or it may last all winter; certain fact!

THE FAIR A FINANCIAL SUCCESS.—The World's Columbian Exposition has proved a success in every sense of the word. The total receipts from all sources amounted to \$28,000,000 in round numbers. The total expenditure has been about \$25,000,000, leaving a balance of \$3,000,000 for distribution among the shareholders of the Exposition.

GETTING BETTER.—The report of the Board of Health for the month of October shows the health of the city for that month to have been the best for four years. In October 1892 the number of deaths was 84. Last month 49 were recorded. The decrease in mortality has been constant since 1890. This is an encouraging state of affairs.

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently.

CLOSE OF THE FAIR.—The demonstrations that had been planned in connection with the closing of the World's Fair on Monday were abandoned in honor of Chicago's dead Mayor. Flags floated at half mast until sunset, when simultaneously all were lowered as a national salute of 21 guns announced that the great exposition was officially closed.

A CHERRING BEVERAGE.—There are cocoas and cocoas. Walter Baker & Co., of Dorchester, Mass., claim that they produce an A No. 1 article, and evidently their estimate is not placed too high, since the judges of the World's Fair have deemed the following named articles contained in their fine exhibit worthy of the highest awards: Breakfast cocoa, No. 1 chocolate, German sweet chocolate, vanilla chocolate, cocoa butter.

CHICAGO'S MAYOR ASSASSINATED.—Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, was shot and killed at the door of his residence on Saturday night, by Patrick E. Prendergast, formerly a policeman. Prendergast called at the house of Hon. Carter Harrison early Saturday evening, and stating that he had a matter of importance to communicate to the Mayor, insisted upon an interview with him. Mr. Harrison arose from a couch where he had been resting, and went into the hall. When near the front door the man in waiting suddenly drew a revolver and fired three shots in rapid succession, all entering the body of the victim. One shot penetrated Mr. Harrison's heart, and caused death soon after. Prendergast was pursued as he ran away, but evaded those who followed him, finally arriving at the Desplaines street police station, where he gave himself up. He states that he felt himself to be justified in killing Mr. Harrison, since the Mayor had not fulfilled a promise to secure him a position. The excitement in the city was intense when the announcement of the chief executive officer's tragic death was made public. Threats to lynch the assassin have been numerous, and due precautions to prevent such a course of revenge have had to be taken. Hon. Carter Harrison was one of the most prominent men of Chicago, and has been brought into public notice to a large extent through the World's Fair. In political circles he was at the same time very popular and exceedingly unpopular. He was a strong Democrat. The murderer is undoubtedly insane.

CATARRH IN THE HEAD

Is undoubtedly a disease of the blood, and as such only a reliable blood purifier can effect a perfect and permanent cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier, and it has cured many very severe cases of catarrh. Catarrh oftentimes leads to consumption. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla before it is too late.

Sir: his son for some Joseph bec, M: His fat pollicie 1862-6 ted in 1881 e senate a prom in cont until he was on Premie: King everyone THE furnish which t the peop Review in that ces out King of so were like his be, w and moe by the l in the c past two to have Africid longlog up the c English although to be fai well as st cattle. little reg between and only desperat ducting with eve impossib as a ne, be immi Scrofu Hood's Sa The t Sir C The J The t by Bls.o St. M: Hall on l The t Chalmer: H. M The Moh month. A DOSE THE GREAT TOTAL THE BEST UGH CURE 50¢ BOTTLES Free Consult front. Sold JOHN anufactu For Mar RON S P TANKS kind ESTIMA UPPER W ANTED T Easy Term fine and l separate. Please addr





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KID GLOVES, Newest Shapes in HOUSEMAIDS CAPS.

### KEEP FAITH.

Have you had dreams—ah! who has not?—  
Of better fortune at some day,  
And found that day brought harder lot,  
And cast your dreams, bright dreams, away?  
It was not hope was false to you;  
'Twas chance went wrong; hope still is true,  
Trust yet your dreams and still believe,  
Some day your dreams will not deceive!

Have you had friends—ah! who has not?  
Friends close and dear when skies were bright,  
Friends who, when trouble came, forgot  
And passed as strangers in your sight?  
It was not friendship was untrue;  
Only false friends were false to you,  
Trust friendship still, seek still dear friends;  
Keep faith, keep faith, until life ends!

Have you loved one—ah! who has not?—  
Whose smile was dear, whose kiss was sweet,  
Who vowed fond vows too soon forgot,  
And paid your truth with sore deceit?  
It was not love that was untrue;  
Only a false heart false to you,  
Trust love, and still a true heart seek,  
Keep faith in words fond lovers speak.

Keep faith in hope and in your dreams,  
Keep faith in friendship and in love,  
Keep faith in that which dearest seems;  
There's naught in earth or heaven above,  
Naught that's good and dear and true,  
That can be dear or true to you,  
Save you keep faith; keep faith always,  
In friends, in words true lovers say!

—LUCIES ARNOLD.

### THE LAPP MAIDEN'S SONG.

My lover he comes on the skee, on the skee,  
And his staff o'er his head he is swinging,  
The hawk in the air is not fleetier than he,  
As he scuds o'er the snow on the skee, on the skee,  
And the wind in his wako is singing.

My lover he comes, the merry brown lad,  
From the cloud-land he speeds to our meeting,  
I hear from the heights his shouts so glad,  
And a-heigh and oh comes my merry brown lad,  
And the mountain-peaks ring with his greeting.

Oh, hie thee, my love, to the tryst, to the tryst,  
Ere the night quench her torches above thee!  
Like an antlered deer dost thou cleave through the mist,  
Oh, hie thee to me, to the tryst, to the tryst,  
For I love thee, I love thee, I love thee!

—Hjartmar Hjorth Boyesen, in *November Lappland's*.

• Norwegian snow-shoes.

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

[WRITTEN FOR THE CRITIC.]

You meet with very few people who are not fond of pictures, and this meeting is by no means confined to artistic or would be artistic people. All "sorts and conditions" have this one thing in common. Of course the aforesaid all sorts and conditions would differ greatly as to what constituted, or what they considered, a good picture. Not only are many Chicagoans possessed of fine artistic taste, but that taste has been cultivated, in many cases, by careful and systematic art study, and in still more instances by seeing and studying the finest pictures both at home and abroad, and by serious and intelligent reading. Chicago abounds in art clubs, so that if crowded galleries at the Art building depended on Chicagoans alone, no unacquaintance need be experienced. A friend of mine, whose opinion as an art critic is of considerable value, was asked not long since to name the ten pictures he liked best in the exhibition. He replied, "To name the ten pictures I most like in the exhibition would require an amount of consideration disproportionate to the value of the result." I do not well understand the disposition of people to schedule their preferences. As a person does not like one member of his family more than another, so I find myself unable to say whether I like this good picture or that the better. Certainly in an exhibition so comprehensive and representing standards so diverse, it is quite impossible to select a few works which really excel all others. I think I have been more impressed with the Russian section than any other. Such works as "The Cossacks' Answer" by Repine, "Phyrno" by Siemeradsky and "The Storm" by Aivazovsky, show at once artistic sense, thorough education, and great command of the resources of painting. The works of Zorn and certain other artists in the Swedish and Dutch sections, and the

tremendous sketches of Whistler and Sargent in the American section are interesting solutions of artistic problems, &c." To confine one's self to ten pictures must indeed be hard, but if you are allowed to select "ad infinitum" the task becomes comparatively easy, there is so much to admire and study. The trouble is to know where to stop. For in an article such as this, there is a limit to all human endurance, even on the part of the most humane readers. Referring to "The Cossacks' Answer," the size of the canvas and the gorgeous coloring in the picture at once attract attention. The enemy has evidently been dictating terms to these Cossacks, of whom there are about fifteen or twenty, and unaccustomed as they are to such a thing as being dictated to, they laugh to scorn any attempt at it, and employ their leader or scribe to make answer. Their faces expressed utter derision and contempt to such a degree, so skilfully and faithfully portrayed, that you can almost tell what each one makes answer. The whole conception is grand, magnificent. Aivazovsky has about twenty pictures in all in the exhibition, but the ones connected with Columbus are the most interesting. The subject of "The Storm," above mentioned, being the ship *Santa Maria* on her way to America, when Columbus, during a heavy storm, was surrounded by a mutinous crew. The fearless figure of the great discoverer stands out very prominently, though the sea is running mountains high and the waves dashing against the ship threaten speedily to make an end of it and all on board. There are several of what might be called Columbus pictures by Aivazovsky, and almost all equally good. Leaving this blaze of Russian glory and brilliancy, it is subduing as well as elevating to come into the Holland section, to exchange the glare and glitter of court life for the home of the lowly peasant. The prevailing gray and brown tones are very restful, and typical of Holland scenery. No such startling contrasts are presented either in choice of subject or in manner of handling as are visible in other sections. Holland has a school of painting distinctly its own. Great refinement is noticeable even when representing the home of the humblest peasant. Josef Israels' "Alone in the World" is perhaps the most popular in the whole exhibition. The mourner is the principal figure. He who is alone in the world sits by the bedside of his lost one, dejection and weary loneliness being depicted in every part of his being. His hat lies on the floor where he has dropped it when realizing that all is over. She who was the mainspring of his happiness, the joy of his life has left him, and he is utterly alone. The beloved form lies in the background, almost lost in the gloom. The picture is masterly in technique and beautiful in coloring, but as it has been said, "these do not occupy the eye or mind for a second. Instead of art for art's sake, we have here the art which conceals art, the more surely to make the intended impression." Among Israels' other works at the exhibition "Summer Day on the Shore" is very attractive. You can feel the summer with its accompanying delights. Some children are wading, and the temptation to join them becomes almost irresistible. "Fisher women at Zandvoort" is not so pleasing in effect, it is rather too gloomy; but his "Home, Sweet Home," is cheerful and happy in both subject and treatment. The atmospheric qualities in B. J. Blommer's "Washing Day" are very fine, giving everything its proper place, from the kerchief on the woman's head down to the garment she is washing. The effect of the reflected light is beautiful, seeming as much alive as the two occupants of the room, who are all absorbed in their work, the one washing, the other playing with a kitten.

Mr. Hubert Vos, the acting Art Commissioner for Holland at the World's Fair, and court painter in his own country, has some very interesting pictures. Perhaps the most pleasing are his portraits of "The Russian," and the "Little Queen of Holland," though his "Angelus on the Zuyder Zee," "Poor People," and "Old Women's Alms House" are more pretentious, and full of careful and conscientious study. The last named was exhibited at the Salon in 1890 and attracted no little attention. Albert Neubuy's "Mother and Child" is one of the most pleasing figure pictures in the Dutch exhibit. A life size painting, harmonious in color, of a little child seated on the mother's lap and being fed by her. Intense satisfaction is exhibited by both, as the wee one purses up its lips for the next taste. Anton Mauve's pictures are very well known and equally well thought of in America, but his best work at the Fair is in the Loan Collection, of which we may speak later.

Unwilling as we are, we shall have to turn away from the Dutch galleries, where each and every picture seems to possess special attraction, and pass on to Great Britain, where we are glad to be able to say we have found much to interest us. As a nation, however, the British impress one as being more literary than artistic, and perhaps that may influence greatly their choice of subjects, which certainly appear much more pleasing than in many of the other sections, as well as their manner of work. Watt's portrait of Walter Crane is considered one of the finest things in the British section. The "Passing of Arthur" and "Redemption of Taunhauser" by Frank Dicksee immediately arrest the attention. The poem of the late poet laureate is so dear to our hearts, that little wonder we love the representation on canvas. Dicksee's picture, "The Passing of Arthur," is a true brush picture of Tennyson's word picture, full of gruesome mystery, so real and yet so unreal, and powerfully fascinating. "Redemption of Taunhauser" is very dramatic in treatment, and tells its own story. Bowed down with repentance and grief Taunhauser kneels by the bedside of all that remains of her for whom he sold himself. As a proof that he is forgiven, the staff which he carried on his pilgrimages begins to bud, borne aloft by a youth near at hand. Prof. Hubert Herkomer has some fine portraits. In Lady Butler's "Roll Call" one realizes the terrible sorrows of war, as he gazes on the General mustering his men together after the battle is over, and calling the roll, alas, only to find out how many of his faithful ones are missing. Mrs. Adrian Stokes has a very touching picture, entitled, "Go, thou must play alone." Her work shows the influence of the modern spirit of art to a much greater extent than many of its neighbors. A young friend visiting the

galleries, was much impressed by the picture. Her heart ached for the little mourner, who sits in the utter abandonment of grief, his head in his hands, near his lost playmate. All she could say, however, with eyes suffused with tears, and in tones full of feeling, was, "Poor little soul." It was enough, the artist had been understood. One is apt to be greatly influenced by great names, such as Millais and Sir Frederick Leighton, but who would not be? Great intelligence marks the work of the British artists.

(To be concluded next week.)

WHY THE ELDER DIDN'T.

IN HIS HUMBLE WHY HE HAD RAISED THE MISCHIEF

There was a tall, solemn looking colored man wearing an old Prince Albert and a faded Greeley hat, leaning up against the side of the grocery store when a short, fat man of the same complexion came along and stopped before him and said:

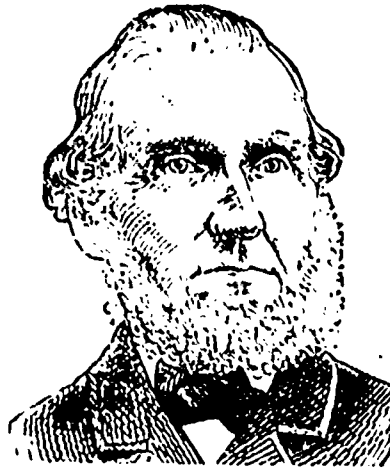
'Nigger, I'z powerfully minded to punch yo'r ole head off.  
'What do mattah wid yo'r' asked the faded out old man after a long stare.  
'What's de mattah wid me? What's de mattah wid me? Hain't I got a gal named Linda?'  
'Reckon yo' hez, sah.  
'Hain't dat gal jest a dyin' to marry one of de pillars of de church?'  
'Reckon sho am, sah.'  
'An' hain't yo' a pillar?'  
'In my humble way I'zo tryin' to be a pillar.'  
'An in yo'r humble way yo've been stoppin at my house fur ober a week, hain't yo'?'  
'Bout a week, sah—'bout a week. Yo' kindly invited me to dun stop wid yo', an I stopped.'  
'Yes, I kindly invited yo', shouted the fat man, 'an what am de result? Dat gal Linda reckoned her chance had cum. She dun put on her best clothes an jewelry. She dun quit her job at de hotel at \$5 a week. She dun read up on de Bible and hymnbook. She jest couldn't sleep nights fur thinkin yo' was dun gwine to ax her to be yo'r wife. Did yo' ax her?'  
'Of co'se not. How could I dun ax her when I'zo got an ole woman ober at Libertyville?'  
'But why didnt yo' say dat befo' Linda was taken in luv?' Yo' seen dat luv a-growin an a-buddin an a-bloomin, an yit yo' didn't put yo'r hand on dat gal's head an say, Chile, I'z dun sorry fur yo', but dar's an ole black woman in de way, an I can't be nuffin but a brudder to yo'. Did yo' say dat? No. Fur from it. Yo' let dat gal's luv bud an blossom till she spectated to be committed to matrimony, an den yo' vicariously disformed her dat you was already hitched up fur life. Eldor Davis, whar am dat gal Linda now?'  
'To home, I reckon.'  
'Yes, to home; but what am she a-doin'?'  
'Dunno'  
'But I know. She am lyin on de sofy in de pa'lor wid her eyes rolled up, her teeth shet an her fingers clinched, an now an den she kicks out wid boaf feet to once an calls yo' by name. Eldor Davis, I'z gwine to—'  
But he was too late. While he was spitting on his hands the elder pulled his hat down, gathered his No. 12's under him and jumped for the middle of the road. The fat man jumped after him, but the "pillar" struck a gait which carried him along three feet to one, and in five minutes he was half a mile away and hidden by a cloud of dust.

ONLY A LITTLE CORRECTION.

'Here is a poem which you may publish in your paper,' said a young man with eyes in a fine frenzy rolling as he entered the editorial door. 'I dashed it off rapidly in an idle moment, and you will find it in its rough state, as it were. You can make such corrections as you think necessary.'  
'Ah, much obliged,' said the editor. 'I will give you a check for it at once.'  
'You are very kind,' said the contributor. 'I shall be delighted.'  
'There you are,' said the editor, handing him the check.  
'Many thanks!' exclaimed the young man. 'I will bring you some other poems.'  
When he got to the door, he suddenly paused, then he came back.  
'Excuse me,' he said, 'but you forgot to fill up the check. You have not written the date, nor the amount, nor have you signed your name.'  
'Oh,' said the editor, 'that is all right. You see, I have given you a check in its rough state, as it were. You can make such corrections as you think necessary.'—Tit-Bite.

ROBBY AND THE PURITANS.

'That is a picture of the old Puritans going to church, Robby,' said Mr. Norris, impressively. 'Here you see them tramping through the snow single file every man with his gun thrown over his shoulder, ready for instant use in case of an attack.' 'What did they have to carry guns for?' asked Robby, with interest. 'To keep off the Indians replied Mr. Norris.' 'That is the kind of men that built up this country. Not the bitterest cold, nor the heaviest snow nor the fact that they went in extreme peril of their lives, could prevent them from performing their religious duties. Just think of our sturdy, pious forefathers when you don't feel like going to church and remember the hardships they endured to enjoy the privilege of worshipping on Sunday, a privilege which I am afraid you are inclined to hold too lightly.' 'Pooh!' observed Bobby. 'I'd go to church every day in the week if I could get a shot at an Indian on the way!'—Harper's Drawer.



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This is from Mr. D. M. Jordan, a retired farmer, and one of the most respected citizens of Otsego Co., N. Y.

Four or five years ago I had an attack of the gravel and have since been troubled with my Liver and Kidneys

gradually growing worse. Three years ago I could scarcely walk. I had no appetite and for five weeks I ate nothing but gruel. I was badly emaciated and had no more color than a marble statue. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I took it as directed. Before I had finished the first bottle I noticed that I felt better, and the inflammation of the bladder had subsided. The color began to return to my face, and I began to feel hungry. After I had taken three bottles I could eat anything without hurting me. Why I got so hungry that I had to eat a times a day. I have now fully recovered, thanks to

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
I feel well and am well. All who know me marvel to see me so well. D. M. JORDAN.

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COUGHS AND COLDS  
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**COMMERCIAL.**

The general situation of trade throughout the Dominion is, on the whole, fairly satisfactory, and dealers in most lines report a fair turn-over during the week. Travellers are meeting with a moderately satisfactory degree of success throughout the interior, and generally report storekeepers more disposed to purchase, as the demands of farmers are increasing, and stocks, as a rule, need considerable replenishing before the winter sets in. Consequently, a fairly brisk trade is anticipated for the balance of the season. Values in all staple lines have been well sustained, and no sharp fluctuations have been experienced anywhere. Complaints of dilatory payments are made in some quarters, but on the whole, remittances are fully up to expectations. The financial condition of the country is sound, and while banks and financial institutions continue to exercise a conservative and cautious course in view of the state of the money question in the United States, they show considerable desire to make loans to satisfactory risks at moderate rates.

**WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND CO., NEW YORK, OCT. 28.**—At last the silver incubus has been lifted from the markets. The opposition have split upon methods of co-operation for obstruction, and that has given them a good excuse for the surrender which they all now acknowledge to be inevitable. Voting will therefore be undertaken immediately, and with a certainty of a good majority for a complete and permanent suspension of treasury purchases of silver.

This is a national relief the benefits of which it is impossible to over-estimate. The country is now placed in a position for protecting itself from the unknown future consequences of the depreciation and demonetization of silver. The nation is free to provide for itself a currency system based upon the common money of the world, adapted to its peculiar wants and elastic and self-regulative in its movements. A doubt has been removed—we may hope forever—from our credit with the large holders of our investments in foreign countries. A solid assurance is now given to the world that American obligations will be paid in gold or its equivalent, and this means that whenever in the process of our marvellous national development, it may be advantageous to borrow European capital, there will be no difficulty in procuring it. We henceforth rank among the nations not only first as to productive resources, but also equal with the foremost as to soundness and stability of monetary arrangements. Ever since the Bland-Allison law was enacted, there has been among European authorities and the great bankers who control the currents of investment, a steady growing misgiving as to what might be the outcome of our ever increasing commitments to silver money. The doubt is finally settled; and it is impossible to assign a limit to the consequent elevation of securities at European centres. The resumption of gold payments so benefitted our foreign credit that within the two next succeeding years we made a net import of \$167,000,000 of gold. The country has now emphatically declared that its ability to maintain payments in gold shall never be impaired by an undue admixture of silver; and it remains to be seen how far this momentous assurance will conduce to a new influx of the yellow metal. Already in anticipation of the action of the senate foreign exchange has reached the point at which the importation of gold is possible and London is making shipments for New York.

As yet there has not been time to show what effects upon general business are likely to follow this great restoration of confidence. The late depression has, of course, extinguished some concerns and crippled others, but the proportion of this injured class to those who remain strong and retain their former resources is very trifling, and it always strengthens a situation to have its weaker elements weeded out. Some remnant of caution must remain, but there is no reason why it should have any important retarding effect upon either industry, trade or finance. Two all-important facts are to be kept in view—first the material interests of the country are in a sound and conservative condition, entirely exempt from either speculation or inflation of values; and next, credit is sufficiently restored to enable all legitimate borrowers to get what funds they may need, while capital is beginning to seek employment at low rates. A further important fact is that stocks of merchandise have been reduced to an exceptionally low condition, so that there must soon be a movement for replenishing them. Under these circumstances it seems almost inevitable that the enactment of the repeal will be followed by a general revival of business. Indeed, we notice already the extension of credit accommodation to a class of mercantile borrowers who have been long excluded from the market, and the banks are becoming as anxious to lend and discount as they have been disinclined to those operations.

Wall street has promptly put its estimate upon the new conditions by an advance of 5 to 6 points in the prices of stocks. Nor is this a purely speculative rise. Those who sold out their securities during the panic are now buying them back again, and these investment transactions sustain the rise against any reaction arising from realizations by speculative holdings. The conviction appears to be general that, as prices have not yet recovered

**A RARE COMBINATION.**

There is no other remedy or combination of medicines that meets so many requirements, as does Burdock Blood Bitters in its wide range of power over such chronic diseases as dyspepsia, liver and kidney complaint, scrofula, and all humors of the blood.

the level at which the panic struck them, a still further rise may be expected. This view is strengthened by the consideration that an improvement in general trade will increase the earning of the railroads, the business of which has been showing a steady gain during the past month. We regard this hopeful view of the market as warranted by the new condition of affairs, and confidently expect a still higher range of prices for the good active properties."

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

	Week Previous		Weeks corresponding to		
	Oct. 14 week.	1891	1892	1892	1890
United States	329	340	220	205	164
Canada	38	34	30	33	80

**DRY GOODS.**—A fair movement has been experienced in dry goods during the past week, and though trade cannot be characterized as really active, many houses claim to have increased their sales over those of the previous week. Still, the continued mild weather has proved a serious drawback to the wholesale dry goods trade, and some merchants assert that if it continues much longer and stocks are not broken into more, it will result in a serious curtailment in the aggregate volume of the sorting business this fall. In some cases improvement is reported in orders from travellers, but the general run express dissatisfaction. The demand runs to all classes of goods—cloakings, flannels, blankets, underwear and woollen goods generally. Jobbers complain that they are having trouble about the delivery of their supplies of imported fall and winter staples, owing to the labor troubles in England. Values, as a rule, hold firm, especially on white and grey cottons, and makers' agents protest that, despite the hope of cheap goods from across the line entertained by some buyers, prices on these goods are not likely to go lower. Many houses note with pleasure more frequent personal visits from out of town buyers, especially from adjacent localities. Payments generally are favorable, some of the houses mentioning a pretty high percentage.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The tone of the flour market is firm and prices are fairly steady. Local demands about the usual average. High grades of patents and bakers' are chiefly in request. Prices are not quotably changed. The market for oatmeal is steady. Stocks, though light, are quite ample for the demand, which is very moderate. There is a fair demand for feeding stocks, but receipts have been heavier and the tone as to prices is easier. In Boston the flour market is firmer on the stronger position of wheat. Prices have advanced on some goods 5c. to 10c. Oatmeal is quiet and unchanged. Cornmeal holds firm, following the strong position of corn. Oats are very firm. Hay is steady with the market unchanged. In Chicago all cereals have ruled very firm and the tendency is towards a further advance in prices. In England wheat has been quiet but steady and nothing is doing in corn, for which quotations remain firm. The weather in England has been cooler. The French markets rule quieter.

**PROVISIONS.**—The local provision market does not show any change. The supply of pork is still small, all offerings of short cut being quickly picked up. Packers report a better demand for pork for lumbering requirements at firm prices. Lard and smoked meats are in fair demand at our quotations. In Boston the packers continue to report no change in the prices of hog products with the market fairly active. The beef market is slow and drags, yet quotations are maintained. Muttons and lambs are in very full supply and the market is decidedly overstocked. Veal is also in abundant supply for the season, and prices are easy. Quotations are—Choice to fancy lambs 8c. to 9c.; common to good 7c. to 7½c.; poor and ordinary 5c. to 6c.; Brightons 8½c. to 9½c.; yearlings 6c. to 7c. The Chicago market has been dull and without any feature to note except that prices are steady, being well maintained.

**BUTTER.**—The local butter market remains much as before. Choice dairy butter still finds ready sale, and it is somewhat scarce. Round lots are held outside at from 19c. to 20c., and jobbers here are getting from 21c. to 23c. ordinarily and 23c. occasionally. Large rolls are going out at about 19c., and there are not many on the market. Good dairy pound rolls are wanted by jobbers at from 22c. to 23c. Bakers' butter is quoted as low as 16c. There has been considerable enquiry from outside points for creamery, and holders of September and October makes are reported to be asking big figures. Jobbers are paying 22c. to 23c. for creamery tubs and 24c. for pound prints. From the retailer they are getting 1c. to 2c. advance on these figures. There has been considerable activity in butter at Boston during the past week, but prices have ruled easier. A number of large lots of choice eastern creamery sold at 27c. Fancy creameries in small packages are quoted at 29c. to 29½c. The English butter markets are decidedly dull, and it is further stated that much of the Canadian butter received so far is not up to last year's standard, being carelessly packed and of inferior quality. It is to be hoped that this evil practice will be confined to but few shippers as it is far easier to destroy than to build up a reputation for goods, and if the butter sent across the water proves generally to be inferior to record and expectations it will not take long to break down its reputation.

**CHEESE.**—The local cheese market is unchanged. It is believed that the bulk of August, September and October makes in this Province are still in first hands, and that holders are confident of obtaining much better prices by shipping through the winter months than they can now command. The makes in large sections of Quebec and Ontario are reported to be pretty well cleaned up and sent abroad so that the winter supply must mostly come from the Maritime Provinces and sections west of Toronto. It is, therefore, probable that a quiet market will rule for the next two months, and that after

**THE POWER OF NATURE.**

For every ill, nature has a cure. In the healing virtues of Norway Pine lies the cure for coughs, colds, croup, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, etc. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup represents the virtues of Norway Pine and other pectoral remedies. Price 25c.

the first of the year the market will be brisk and values considerably enhanced.

**Eggs.**—The local market is very poorly supplied just now with really good, fresh eggs and prices have stiffened up, best eggs "fit for boiling" readily bringing 20c. to 22c. in case lots. They retail at 24c. to 26c.

**Poultry** is very scarce and quotations are merely nominal at present. Raisers in the country are evidently refraining from killing just now holding their stock for the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets when they hope to obtain fancy prices for them. Still if farmers would bring a few birds to market now they would find ready sales at fair figures for them.

**GREEN FRUIT.**—The feature of the week has been the importation of several thousands of baskets of grapes, of several varieties, from the West which arrived in excellent condition. Most of them were sold at auction at about 45c. per basket, and were afterwards retailed at 50c. to 60c. There is an increasing demand for good apples, which are in comparatively small supply this season. While there are plenty of windfalls, which sell at \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel, fine stock runs up as high as \$3 per barrel. The enquiry for such foreign fruit as lemons, oranges and Malaga grapes is quite active and prices are very firm. Lemons are stronger and the Malaga market has advanced fully 2c. during the week. Maori lemons are about out of the market now. New Florida oranges are beginning to arrive, and are showing good quality. They are selling at \$4 to \$4.25. There is some enquiry for bananas at unchanged prices, but there is not, of course, the same business doing as there was a month or two ago. Owing to increased receipt of domestic cranberries the Cape Cod article is not receiving as much attention as it was.

**DRIED FRUIT.**—The general tone of the market on raisins is very firm, and it would not be surprising if higher prices would have to be paid for really prime fruit before long. This firm tone is due to the independent position in which holders are placed, owing to the very moderate supplies on spot and near at hand which are scarce. Currants do not furnish quite as much life as raisins, business ruling moderately active. Valencia raisins are firm in Dania. There is nothing doing in prunes, prices for which rule as before.

**SUGAR.**—Business in sugar continues to evince a disposition to drop off, although prices are fairly steady. Granulated is not yet in good supply, and with some refiners there is a scarcity of the very bright yellows. For granulated the ruling price is 5½c. with occasional sales at \$5.45 per hundred. Some dark yellow is offered at about 4c., but it does not meet with sale here. Willett & Gray, New York, in their *Weekly Statistical* say:—"Raws and refined are unchanged. The receipts of raw sugars for the week have been equal to the requirements for meltings at the full capacity of the houses running. This leaves stock on hand the same as last week with but little surplus to meet any falling off in receipts during the coming week. European markets for raws show a declining tendency, owing to more favorable reports regarding the best crops and to heavy rains which have raised the Elbe and permit sugars from Austria to reach shipping ports. But crop estimates are again taking on a considerable increase over last year, and Mr. Light foresees an increase of some 250,000 tons in his coming estimates of the cane crops. The weather continues favorable for the cane fields in Cuba, and similar good reports come from all the West India Islands, indicating much larger crops than last year's."

**TEA.**—The tea market rules on the quiet side with no appreciable increase in the volume of business. Prices are unchanged.

**COFFEES.**—There have been no new developments. The local market is completely bare of green Rio coffees, and enquiries are being received from all parts of the Dominion.

**FISH.**—The local market has developed no new features as regards fish during the week. Some small catches of mackerel have been made at various points along the shore, but not in sufficient quantity to affect the supply on hand, which is exceedingly small. Boisterous weather continues, preventing the along-shore and greatly impeding the deep-sea fishing. There is reported to be all the bait on hand that can be under the circumstances. A St. John, N. B., report says that during the past few weeks the inspector has been refusing to pass wet fish. This gives the dealers much satisfaction. Prices keep high and are quoted:—Medium codfish \$3.40 to \$3.50; large do. \$4.35 to \$4.50; pollock \$1.80 to \$2; hake \$1.75 to \$1.80; Shelburne herring are arriving in large numbers and are being freely offered in barrels at \$2.75 and \$3.75 for 1s. and 2s.; bay herring in barrels \$2.75 to \$3, hfs. \$1.40 to \$1.50; smoked herring 9c. to 10c. In Toronto the supply in herrings is increasing, and it is expected that from now on supply will be sufficient for the demand. Quotations are:—Labrador herring \$4.50 per bbl., shore do. \$2.75; Digby 11c. to 12½c. In Montreal there is a good deal of fresh fish coming forward, but all offerings are meeting with a good demand, and there is no excess of supplies as in former years. Quotations are:—No. 1 C. B. herrings \$5.50; No. 1 Nfld. do. \$5; Labrador salmon \$14 to \$15 per bbl.; No. 2 mackerel \$12; finnan haddies 7c. to 8c.; Yarmouth bloaters \$1.10 to \$1.50 per box; kippered herring \$1.50 per box; haddock 3½c. to 4c.; codfish 4c. to 4½c. At Boston, in the way of values, domestic mackerel are little changed, but the receipts of Norway mackerel have been liberal and prices are lower. The jobbers and dealers are quoting \$26 to \$26.50 for fancy large Norway mackerel; fair to good \$18 to \$20; medium 3s \$14 to \$14.50; large 3s \$13.50; new 2s \$16 to \$20; 1s and extras \$19 to \$22; bloaters \$26 to \$30. The codfish market is more steady under small arrivals, and rather better prices are paid. These better prices,

A PROFESSIONAL OPINION.

Rev. F. Gunner, M. D., of Listowel, Ont., says regarding B.B.B.: "I have used your excellent Burdock Compound in practice and in my family since 1854, and hold it No. 1 on my list of sanative remedies. Your three busy B's never sting, weaken, or worry."

It is true, were for rather better fish. Though the arrivals are small at present, it is well understood the fleet is out and there are a good many codfish to be disposed of. Hence, the feeling is that the market will be easier on the free arrivals which are pretty soon to take place. At present the quotations are very steady. Some new split herring are on the market, and, whether they come from Cape Breton or not, they are very fine, and are selling by the jobbers at \$8 per bbl. The rest of the herring market is steady. The arrival of a large number of the Grand Bank fleet at Gloucester has swelled the codfish receipts for the week to above 3,000,000 lbs.—the largest amount for any week this season. Halibut is in moderate receipt there. Only light takes of mackerel are reported, with a prospect of an early close of the season, some vessels having already withdrawn.

AN EXTENDED EXPERIENCE.

Writes a well known chemist, permits me to say that Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor never fails. It makes no sore spots in the flesh, and consequently is painless. Don't you forget to get Putnam's Corn Extractor, now for sale by medicine dealers everywhere. Substitutes are offered as just as good. Take "Putnam's" only.

BALL BEARING,

And Clark's Horse Coppers the best on the market. We are selling them at a special low rate this season. We carry a cheaper line also.

AFTER YOU HAVE CLIPPED YOUR HORSE YOU WILL WANT A

HORSE BLANKET

for it. We are showing (as usual) the finest line in the City. KELLY'S NEW STORE, 122 GRANVILLE STREET. Telephone 662.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf.....	6½
Granulated.....	6½
Circle A.....	7
White Extra C.....	4½ to 4¾
Standard.....	4¾
Extra Yellow C.....	4¾
Yellow C.....	4¾
TEA.	
Congou Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 22
" Good.....	25 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 38
Oolong Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbados.....	32
Demerara.....	35 to 38
Diamond N.....	none
Porto Rico.....	32 to 31
Cienfuegos.....	none
Trinidad.....	28
Antigua.....	28
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47
" Bright.....	47 to 65
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	\$1.00
Boston and Thin Family.....	6½
Soda.....	6½
do in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½
Fancy.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS

Nothing new to report on the matter of Breadstuffs which remain very quiet without any further decline, as wheat has strengthened a couple of cents.

Trade seems to be quiet for the season of the year, and we hear of some complaints of dullness.

Our quotations must be regarded as outside rates.

MANUFACTURED.	
Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	4.65 to 4.75
High Grade Patents.....	3.75 to 3.85
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	3.80 to 3.85
Straight Grade.....	3.20 to 3.30
Good Seconds.....	2.95 to 3.10
Graham Flour.....	3.30 to 3.50
Oatmeal.....	4.30 to 4.35
" Rolled.....	4.30 to 4.35
Kills Dried Cornmeal.....	2.70 to 2.75
" In Bond.....	2.55 to 2.60
Rolls Wheat.....	4.00 to 4.25
Wheat Bran, per ton including bags.....	19.50 to 20.00
Middlings in store.....	23.00 to 23.25
Shorts.....	22.00 to 22.50
Cracked Corn.....	22.00 to 22.00
Ground Oil Cake per ton.....	30.00 to 31.10
Moulee.....	22.00 to 22.00
Split Peas.....	3.75
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.40 to 1.45
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	3.55 to 3.60
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	43 to 44
P. E. Island Oats.....	40 to 42
Hay.....	13.70 to 14.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	13.00 to 14.00
" Am. Plate.....	13.50 to 14.00
" Ex. Plate.....	11.00 to 12.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	22.00
" American, clear.....	25.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	22.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	18.00
" Prime Mess.....	16.00 to 17.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12 to 13
" Canadian.....	12
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	10

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	24
" in Small Tubs.....	20 to 22
" Good, in large tubs.....	18
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	15
Canadian Township.....	20
" Western.....	18
Cheese, Canadian.....	10½ to 11
" Nova Scotia.....	10½ to 11

SALT.

Factory Filled.....	\$1.50
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	17½
Liverpool, whhd.,.....	1.25
Cadiz.....	1.25
Turks Island.....	1.25
Libon.....	1.25
Coarse W. I.....	24
Trapan.....	1.25

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples per barrel, new.....	2.25 to 3.10
Oranges, Jamaica, brls., New.....	6.50
" Lemons, per case.....	4.00 to 5.00
Cocoanuts new per 100.....	2½
Onions, Amn.....	2
Onions, Canadian.....	2
Dates boxes.....	none
Raisins, Valencia new.....	5 to 6
Figs, Klama, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	12
Prunes Stewing, boxes.....	8
Bananas.....	1.00 to 2.50
Grapes, Alimra, per keg.....	5.00
Foxberries, per bbl.....	5.00

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

FISH.

	Ex Vesse.	Ex Store
MACKEREL—		
Extras.....		
No. 1.....	9.50	
" Large.....	9.00	
" 2.....	8.50	
" Large, Reamed.....	8.50	
" 2, Reamed.....	8.25	
" Large, Plain.....	8.25	
" 2 Plain.....	8.25	
HERRING.		
No. 1 July.....	5.00	
" 1 Fat Split.....	5.25	
" 1 Fall Round.....	2.25	
" 1 Labrador.....	2.75	
" 1 Georges Bay.....	1.60	
" 1 Bay of Islands.....	2.00	
ALBUQUERQUE No 1.....	3.50	
SALMON.		
No. 1, W. brl.....	15.00	
No. 2, W. brl.....	14.00	
No. 3, ".....	11.00	
Small.....		
CODFISH.		
Hard C. B.....	4.25	
Western Shore.....	4.75	
Bay.....	4.00	
Newfoundland.....	4.25	
Haddock.....	3.00	
Bank & Western.....	3.75	
" 2.....	2.50	
" 1.....	1.75	
Hake Sound per lb.....	5	
COD OIL per gal.....	20	

# A WILD PROXY.

BY MRS. W. K. CLIFFORD.

(Continued.)

'But he can't marry Helen.'

'Love is not bounded by the possibility of marriage, though life together may be.' But Mr. Ives was too much absorbed in his cigarette to enter upon abstract questions, even though they had a sentimental interest, and Mrs. Ives was left to her own conclusions. She sat and thought of Merreday. 'He'll do it if he has taken it into his head,' she thought. 'It is no use trying to stop him, I know.'

And she was right. He was bent on doing it. 'It is the tremendously that carries me through,' he said to himself once more. 'She will stop her crying for joy, perhaps, when she hears of it.' He felt as if he were going to outwit the universe, to put it like a ball under his feet, or to make it bounce surprise, and even though it descended on his shoulders he did not care.

The lawyer came the next day, and many things were arranged while Jean was busy preparing the afternoon tea, for the one maid-servant was not good for much. Suddenly Mr. Sampson called her.

'Mr. Merreday has fainted,' he said. 'You must send for a doctor. He knows perfectly how ill he is himself—he has told me.' Quite silently and simply he took 'o his bed. The specialist came from London, and Mrs. Belch, the local nurse, was installed. But Jean did not know what awaited her.

'Little woman,' he said, two or three days later, as she smoothed his pillow, 'we are outwitted. It is Fate's turn once more. But I have done what I could.'

'Oh! Frank, dear, you must not be alarmed,' she said. 'I hope I shall nurse you through, as I did Charley last winter.'

'Do you remember saying you would be content to make yourself into a door mat for me, and I told you that the man went across the woman who did that into the world. I am going across you out of it.'

'Out of it?' She looked up without surprise, and unflinchingly.

'Yes, dear, out of it. That fever at Cairo last year gave me a push towards the end, and the illness in Italy the other day settled matters for me. That is why—that is why, little Jean, I wanted to know that things would be smooth for you, and I thought it better that we should marry.' These words were said before he saw the sting in them, but she did not seem to see it at all.

'But for her you might have lived,' she answered.

'No, it was never possible for me to live long, dear. My life burns quicker than the world goes round. I've always been bound to die pretty soon. It is the one way by which I can get on fast enough. Life and the world must agree as to pace if they want to keep together. There was a broomstick of a girl I danced with at Ives' one night; but we didn't agree as to time, so we couldn't go round together. It's the same thing, I'm hurrying on in front.'

She sat still, and did not say a word. Presently he saw the tears in her eyes. Very gentle and homely she looked as she pulled out a large, old-fashioned handkerchief.

'What nonsense, Jean,' he said. 'We've had this little time together, be content. You are a rank impostor, though. You wanted me because you were dying,' he went on with his old eagerness,

"But soon a wonder came to light  
That showed the rogues they lied.  
The man recovered of the bite,  
The dog it was that died."

That's how it is.'

Still she didn't believe it, for Merreday suffered no pain. It was only the strange spasms and struggles, and the keeping in bed lest he should be taken by surprise, as he himself expressed it, and the doctor's face that frightened her. But she nursed him in a good orthodox fashion, put the various bottles on a little table by his bedside, and sat herself down in a wicker chair beside him, in turn with Mrs. Belch, and hoped on.

'Nearly finished, Jean,' he said, one morning, with a look of sorry triumph.

'Don't you want to live, Frank?'

He answered in the voice of one longing to escape. 'No.' Then she turned her little white face round and looked at him calmly.

'Frank,' she asked in a whisper, 'do you love her still?' And he nodded his head.

'More than anything in the world?' He looked at her desperately.

'More than anything in the world. That's why I want to go. That's it, Jean—you know.'

'Yes, I know—of course,' and she looked back calm as ever.

'I think sometimes that if I could see her just once more—he stopped, and gave a little cry of pain, for the longing was so terrible—I should be swept into Heaven on that wave: it would reach to it.'

'She is staying over Rose Volney's flat in Chelsea. Ben told me,' Jean said, as if she was bound to tell him.

## HOW TO GET A "SUNLIGHT" PICTURE.

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

'I know,' he said, in a voice that bewildered her. 'There's nothing I do not know about her.'

She could not understand. She could only look on. In her calm steadfast love there was something too unselfish for jealousy. Besides, what did she matter? He mattered, and nothing else in the world. She hesitated, and then as if an idea that might possibly give him comfort had occurred to her, she asked:

'Would you like me to write or telegraph and ask her to come and see you?'

'She wouldn't,' he said, bitterly, 'she's waiting for another man. Perhaps I shall clear out before he arrives.'

Jean got up, and looked at the clock; it was merely afternoon. She walked round the room, making it tidy, then she tied on her black straw bonnet, and put on a black jacket, badly made, and a white silk handkerchief round her throat.

'I'm going out,' she said. 'I think you are a little better. Do you mind? Mrs. Belch shall sit with you.'

'No, dear, I don't mind, and the change will do you good,' he was thankful to get the spell of time alone.

She put his pillows straight, and doubled the sheet under his chin; and he thought to himself, 'My motherly little Jean—in some former existence you do not remember, you lived to be very old, and you have brought the manner of age into this life with you. It sits very quaintly on your four-and-twenty years.'

She stooped and kissed his forehead, and without looking back went out of the room. Mrs. Belch came and sat by him.

He lay very still, thinking of Helen. Presently the old spasm convulsed him—the struggle for breath. Where was Jean? After a little he was better again, but he could not keep his heart still, nor think calmly, for something told him where she had gone, and that, if he could hold life in a little longer, he would see Nell once again. Jean had gone to her—he knew it.

He tossed and turned wearily, and counted the time as the hours went by. At last she had been gone almost long enough. The minutes put on a strange longness, and lagged, and do what he would, he could not hold his soul in. It was breaking away from all things, and would not keep back even till Nell came.

Then a great longing to be alone took hold of him—to be alone till they came, and he asked the woman to make him a drink and bring it presently, and as she hastened downstairs, he gave a sigh of relief. The heat was tremendous, yet it did not touch him, and he shivered in its midst. The windows were wide open, he saw the sky and brightness, but he felt as if he did not belong to it any more—as if it did not take account of him.

With a great effort he raised himself, and pulled the pillow up under his head. He had a little strength then left, and the old sweet expression came into his eyes. He managed to put the pillows up still a little higher behind his head. They were old-fashioned, long shaped pillows, destitute of frills or embroidery, for Jean was not up to the prettiness of home-life—everything was of a piece with her; but they were snowy and white, and had a faint scent of lavender. In some odd way it took his thoughts back to the bunch of roses Nell had carried on her wedding-day; how their perfume had gone across his face—Nell, in her grey hat, with a shy face, and eyes that were full of happiness when she raised them.

He could see farther out of the window now that he had raised himself. The sycamores were waving to and fro, and the beeches across the road looked dusty and thirsty. He could see the broken-down brewery buildings, black and tarred, the daylight shone through the holes in their sides. As he stared out he felt as if soon he would be able to touch them, his soul was preparing to start on a journey. He wondered if Jean and Nell had met, and what they said—the woman he loved and the woman who loved him. He set his teeth and tried to wait patiently, but he had hardly strength to keep them together. He had nearly started. What a different journey it would be from that he had gone with Nell—that mad journey with the strange beginning and ending, and the dream in his heart. Oh, to see her face once more, to hear her voice—to hear her say that she forgave him. The refrain of an old ballad went hazily through his brain.

"Once more before I journey to the South,  
Lean down, dear Love, and kiss me on the mouth."

Oh, God! no that would never be. He knew that she would not, though he lay dead. Still he stared out at the sycamores and the buildings beyond. The light and darkness gathered round him, not together till they made a twilight, but separately in strange patches—and the clock was striking. He did not know what it struck, for it seemed to be far off, and he could not turn his eyes towards it, they were fastened on the trees—the trees were coming nearer. They had swept past him—far behind—he had started. Oh, dear God!

## CHAPTER XIV.

Along the white road from the station the two women walked, they did not speak, but now and then they looked at each other. Jean's eyes were frightened and wondering, and on Helen's face there was a shrinking fear lest they should be too late. If she had only not been so hard to him, so cruel! She had forgotten all things now except that he was dying.

## DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES FOR ELECTRIC BELTS.

\$1.55, \$2.65, \$3.70; former prices \$5, \$7, \$10. Quality remains the same—16 different styles; dry battery and acid belts—mild or strong current. Less than half the price of any other company and more home testimonials than all the rest together. Full list free! Mention this paper. W. T. Mann & Co., Windsor, Ont.

'He wants to see me,' she said incredulously, when Jean appeared and asked her to go back with her. 'But I thought he was married.'

'He is not married—he is going to die,' Jean said, 'and he wants you.' Helen did not dream of the relationship in which the quiet little woman before her stood to him. She took her to be a nurse or some other homely person.

They made the journey almost without a word.

'Are we nearly there?' Helen asked, when it seemed to her that they had walked a long way from the station at which they had arrived.

'It is by those sycamore trees.'

'Is anyone—is Miss Galton with him now?' she asked, and put her hand on Jean's arm; but the latter moved a little further away.

'A woman is with him—a nurse, he is waiting for you,' was all the answer. She looked wonderingly at Helen's face. It was very beautiful, she thought. She could understand that Frank had loved her; she hated the idea that he had not been loved back. Helen must be a strange, cold woman, not to understand him. 'There is no one there to interfere,' she said, as she went up the steps and put the latchkey into the door. The house was very still. She opened the drawing room door.

'I will go and see how he is, and come back. Will you wait here?' Jean said.

Helen sat down on the green sofa. She heard Jean go upstairs, and someone who had been there descended, as if to meet her, and there was a sound of women's whispering voices. She looked round, and wondered if this were his home, or if he were merely staying here, and where the girl was to whom he had engaged himself so strangely. Mrs. Ives had told her all about it. The question ceaselessly perplexed her. She walked about, and stopped restlessly before the plaster figure of the Swiss boy, on the piano, and looked at the antimacassars dotted about the room, they were tied with a big bow on the back of each green chair. There were some books on the table. She opened one; it was an illustrated edition of 'Evangeline,' and on its title page was written 'Jean from Frank,' and the date four years before the night of Mrs. Ives' dance, and next to it was the first volume of Browning with the same inscription, but the date was that on which he had sent her the yellow flowers after he had seen her first. A lump came in her throat. He had never been true—never, never, not to one woman more than another. Oh, how strange it was; she resented it even though he lay dying.

Then the door opened and Jean entered. She was very pale, her face looked drawn, her eyelids were heavy, but she was quite calm and composed. She went up to the window without speaking and drew the blind down. Helen's heart stood still. The room grew suddenly chilly, as if the knowledge of what had happened had swept in upon it. Then Jean went up to her and said calmly, and her voice was quite clear.

'He is dead. He died a little before we came. Will you come up?'

'Oa!' a long-drawn sigh burst from her, a little sob, but it was so low it hardly made a sound. Half-dazed she turned and followed Jean upstairs to the front room. The blinds were down, but the windows were open, and on the bed lay Frank Merreday just as he died, save that his eyes were closed, and his head had been lowered on the pillow. She stood a little way off, and cowered and shivered. Then Jean went up to the bedside, and said, in a low, hard voice:

'Would you like to kiss him?' A little sound of misery came through Helen's lips.

'Oh, I can't! I mustn't!' she said. 'He is not mine, he belongs to another woman.'

Merreday had known how it would be.

Jean waited a moment. 'Perhaps you had better go,' she said, and covered her face. Without a word Helen turned away. Jean came outside with her. She looked homely and almost humble. She seemed to have taken the death as one in which she had only a passive interest.

'I ought to thank you for coming for me,' Helen said, and an odd look went over Jean's face as she answered—

'It was a great deal to do.' A sudden thought occurred to Helen. Surely this old-fashioned little person was a caretaker or the woman who let the house. She hated the thought of money while the dead man lay inside the door, but she wanted to do what was expected of her. She did not want to be ungrateful, or to remember that she had cost anything that could be ill-afforded.

'Perhaps there is some remuneration,' she began, awkwardly.

'No,' said Jean, calmly; but she turned round and went back into the room and locked the door.

She stood waiting till she heard the street door closed. She went to the window to assure herself, and drawing the blind a little bit aside, caught a glimpse of Helen's dress as she descended the steps.

Then Jean went towards the bed, and crouched down as she used to do, beside the green sofa, and took one of his cold hands and put her face into it with a long sigh of peace. Perhaps she found it better to know that he was hers at last, hers only in the world, even though he lay dead, than living he should be that other woman's.

CHAPTER XV.

It seemed a long time that followed, before Lal arrived, and many of the days were sad enough to Helen. The journey to Charlston, painful though it had been, and as its remembrance would be all her life, in some strange fashion gave her wholly back to her husband.

'Nell!' Hulstead exclaimed joyfully. 'Nell!' He held her out at arm's length and looked at her.

(To be Continued.)

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

"For Years,"

Says CAROL E. STOCKWELL, of Chesterfield, N. H., "I was afflicted with an extremely severe pain in the lower part of the chest. The feeling was as if a ton weight was laid on a spot the size of my hand. During the attacks, the perspiration would stand in drops on my face, and it was agony for me to make a slightest effort even to whisper. They came suddenly, at any hour of the day or night, lasting from thirty minutes to half a day, leaving as suddenly, but, for several days after, I was quite prostrated and sore. Sometimes the attacks were almost daily, then less frequent. After about four years of this suffering, I was taken down with bilious typhoid fever, and when I began to recover, I had the worst attack of my old trouble I ever experienced. At the first of the fever, my mother gave me Ayer's Pills, my doctor recommending them as being better than anything he could prepare. I continued taking these Pills and so great was the benefit derived that during nearly thirty years I have had but one attack of my former trouble, which yielded readily to the same remedy."



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**HEADACHE!**  
**NEURALGIA!**  
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## MINING.

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

## NOTES ON THE ISAAC'S HARBOR, COUNTRY HARBOR AND OTHER EASTERN GOLD DISTRICTS.

From a gentleman who has recently returned from a professional visit to the district of Stormont, Isaac's Harbor, Seal Harbor and Country Harbor we glean the following reliable information regarding the mines in operation in that very large, and perhaps most important, district in the Province. The Richardson Mine, a large, well defined lode, from 8 to 12 feet or more wide, the whole of which is milling matter, is opened about 200 feet in length and 100 feet deep, from which already has been taken a large amount of gold, gives evidence of becoming one of the most valuable mines ever opened in the Province. There is now a crew of about 25 men employed all told, 20 stamps are now running, and the management are now contemplating greater milling capacity. A rock breaker and self feeders are already ordered to be put in at once. The returns for last month were 263 ozs. This mine is under the able management of Mr. C. F. Andrews.

The Mallay Mine, formerly known as the Skunk's Den, formerly owned by the Messrs. Mallays and worked by horse power, has recently been taken over by a company and a first-class new steam power stamp mill erected, and just now started. This mine bids fair to be a steady producer in the near future, as other large lodes besides the one now operated on are known to exist on the property. The mine is under the management of Mr. Fawcay, and Captain S. Giffin, general superintendent. "Capt. Sam" is a hustler, and to him not a little credit is due in the opening of the two mines referred to. The old "North Star" is run steadily under the management of our old reliable Roray McLeod, who has recently opened up a new and evidently rich lode which must add largely to the dividends of the company.

On Dollivers Mountain, a mile west of the Richardson, on the same belt, Mr. F. Silver has been doing some prospecting and thinks he has cut the lode which shows gold. The work will now cease until the spring.

All these mines are within a radius of three miles.

At Country Harbour ten miles north-west from Isaacs, the Antigonish Mine under the management of the clever and progressive "Cam" McDonald is doing a large amount of prospecting and development work outside of the old mine which is producing as large as usual, paying the company good dividends over and above all their working expenses outside. Mr. McDonald has recently remodeled his mill by putting in a compound engine a new larger boiler, a rock breaker and self feeders, and improved the drop of his fifteen stamps to 100 per minute, besides doing all hoisting and pumping by steam. The St. John Co., just below the Antigonish on the slope of the mountain is under the management of Mr. Brown. They have steam hoisting and pumping gear, and a 15 stamp mill, and after long being hampered and delayed by vexatious internal troubles and previous bad management have just got on their feet, and will evidently pay good dividends henceforth as they are on the Antigonish belt which is larger and yielding handsomely.

**MINING ITEMS.**—Work commences at the Point de Bute Mine on Monday. Mr. J. Herbert Wright, who is the owner, is stocking it at \$500,000, a small portion of which is being sold to carry on preliminary expenses and prospecting. He has sold some shares for that purpose. He proposes to send ore to Oldham Mines, Halifax, for crushing. The work will commence in the conglomerate at Mr. Albert Carter's place. Mr. Wright has secured 302 acres, extending from T. E. Oulton's to the Ebenezer Bowsor farm. The formation seems to be identical with that at Memramcook and the quantity unlimited.

Foundations for the batteries are being laid at Memramcook Mine under the superintendance of Mr. Gladwin. (As mentioned in THE CRITIC Mr. Geo. H. Nissen, M. E., has general charge of the erection of the Memramcook mill.) The mill was built in 1890 for a gold mine at Gay's River, N. S., which proved a failure. The mill is a modern one, cost \$50,000 originally, and not over 10 of the 50 stamps have been used. The company expect to have it ready for work in December. The stockholders are paying up a second call of 5 per cent. Kent of Amherst is boring for water.

At Joggins Mr. Hall has been vigorously pressing forward the east slope. The bad weather has retarded work. It is almost half a mile from the main slope and is being connected with it by a narrow gauge train line, nearly completed. The coal will be shipped from the screens at the main slope. There is a slight descent from the east slope to the main one, making the cost of transporting coal a small item. The new seam will increase the output by about 200 tons per day.

The Chignecto Coal seam previously noted in our columns as having been found near Macca Station, on the Lawson area, lately purchased by J. T. Smith, has been further developed. A slope has been sunk on the outcrop. The seam is 5 or 6 feet in thickness. It is impossible to judge yet of the quality of the coal, but it looks promising. There is a band of slate running through it, but the seam appears much cleaner than at Chignecto. —Chignecto Post.

**AN IMMENSE FIND OF IRON IN THE SOUTH MOUNTAIN NEAR VICTORIA.**—News has just reached us from a reliable source of a very important discovery of iron in the South Mountain, near Victoria. The veins are reported at from five to twenty-two feet thick, and the ore as assaying as

high as 59 per cent metallic iron, with less than one-sixth of one p. c. of phosphorus, and not three-tenths p. c. of sulphur, making a No. one Bessemer ore which is in great demand. It can be mined at the minimum of expense, as no pumps are required, the deposit being workable without the necessity of sinking shafts. It is also easy of access being close to the Nova Scotia Central Railroad. All the assayers who have tested the ore both in England and the States, agree that it is the best ore from the Dominion of Canada to be had by them, and assert that a deposit running so high in metallic iron and so free from impurities is bound in the long run to prove of immense value. The samples sent for assay were all from the surface of the veins, and the ore when mined from the solid bed will undoubtedly run still higher in metallic iron. This valuable deposit of iron is all held under leases by Mr. J. R. Hall of Middleton.

**NEW COAL MINE.**—Jas. R. Porter, one of Pictou County's most enterprising and rising business men, who has gone into many enterprises and succeeded in making a success of them all, has now opened a new seam of coal in the main road between New Glasgow and Westville, near Tupper's, where he is prepared to supply all demands for a first class quality of coal. It was known for some time that coal existed there, but Mr. Porter has been the first one to make use of this knowledge. The seam is about 5 ft. in thickness, and the coal obtained is a high class, being of the same nature as the famous Foord Pit coal, free from cinders and leaving little ash. All those who have tried it pronounced it a first class house coal in every respect. The mine is easy of access being about 200 yds. west of Tupper's and a few yards from the main road to Westville. We expect from the enterprise shown and from the very excellent quality of coal produced that they will be largely patronized and find a great sale for it.—Exchange.

**GOLD AT NAPPAN.**—Mr. Stephen Treon exhibited at the Press office, yesterday, a conglomerate rock in which he has discovered specimens of gold. A car load or two of this rock and gravel was used on the streets of Amherst a few years ago. The piece of rock containing the precious metal was very small, but Mr. Treon is quite enthusiastic over the find and will make further investigations very soon.—Amherst Press.

**NOVA SCOTIA COAL OUTPUT.**—The Trades' Journal publishes the following figures of the output of the Provincial coal mines for the nine months ending September 30th:

Chignecto .....	335
Joggins .....	70,138
Springhill.....	333,009
Acadia company's mines, Pictou ..	205,193
Intercolonial.....	169,852
Dominion company's mines.....	652,833
Old Sydney mines.....	175,374
Victoria.....	75,364
Mabou.....	615

The following is the comparative output for the nine months of 1893 and 1892:

County.	1891.	1892.
Cumberland.....	403,482	330,685
Pictou .....	375,045	331,758
Cape Breton.....	904,186	793,021
Total.....	1,682,743	1,455,464
Increase over 1892.....		227,149
Increase over 1891.....		107,000

**GOLD RIVER.**—T. N. Baker, the well-known gold miner of Oldham and Montagu, has removed from Dartmouth to Chester, and is now prospecting at Gold River on the Verge property. Tunnelling from the river at high water mark he has met with encouragement, and is both draining and developing by the same drift. The leads cut are the Hanging Wall, 6 in. to 4 feet wide, which carries across the river, the Oak Tree Lead, and the Fort Wall Lead, from 2 to 4 inches thick.

On the old Neptune property Miner T. Foster and others, constituting "The Gold River Gold Mining Co., Ltd.," are making a good showing and are now working 12 or 14 men. T. N. Baker and Craft have discovered fine ore on the dip at the edge of the drift 2200 feet north of the Neptune shaft. It is the best looking prospect in the district, the quartz having the characteristics of the eastern ore.

We understand that in connection with the recent discoveries of coal on the Mira Road that Mr. G. C. Cossit has recently unearthed several seams varying from four feet to seven feet six inches. He is driving a drift to the deep in order to develop his property. The coal is rather harder than ordinary Cape Breton coal. It makes a hot fire and leaves but little ash. Mr. Cossit has been working at this coal off and on for the last twenty years, and although experts have urged against his contentions his expectations are about realized. He and his associates have four square miles covered. The property is within two or three miles of town. The new Louisburg railroad passes over a portion of his lease.—Sydney Advocate.

**MINING DECISION.**—The commissioner of mines has given his decision in the case of Smith vs. Hyde and Inglis regarding a prospecting license for a piece of land at Preston. The decision is in favor of Hyde and Inglis on the ground that Smith did not comply with the law regarding the application for a prospecting license as regards the period in which it should have been made and the non-payment of the fees.

**GOLD MINE IN RHODE ISLAND.**—Mr. D. Logan is a Nova Scotia miner who has had large experience in gold and silver mining in the Western United States, and is now interested with his uncle Norman Logan in the Rhode Island Company now developing the Dunbrock Lode at Odham under the management of Norman Logan. Mr. D. Logan is also manager of a gold mine lately opened up in Rhode Island near the Connecticut boundary and which is developing into a most valuable mine. The quartz vein is some 6 feet thick and yields \$26 00 gold per ton. Gold is also obtained by washing and this is every assurance that the mine will prove a great gold producer. Mr. D. Logan takes a keen interest in the development of the mineral resources of his native Province, and will be the means of introducing considerable capital to advance mining ventures here.

Specular ore specimens have been found by different persons from time to time at various points between Lochaber, Antigonish county, and Riverside, Guysboro county, says the *Antigonish Casket*. Last December a five mile lease was taken up in the name of Mr. B'ake'y, and last summer another area was leased. So far nothing practical has been done to ascertain if there is any body of ore. Mr. R. D. Grant, of Hopewell, Pictou county, was prospecting last week at the South River district, and returned Saturday with a number of specimens. He reports the quantity abundant. All the specimens found throughout this region are of the very best quality.

A valuable find of coal is said to have been made on a lease of A. J. McDonald, M. P. P. within three miles of the town, on the Mira Road. Many coal men believe that a rich seam of coal has been struck and that the whole area between Sydney and Black Brook is rich in the dusty diamonds. It is to be hoped that such is the case as it would certainly mean not only wealth for a number of our enterprising townsmen but also prove a grand thing for the interest of the town, as this coal would naturally be shipped right in the place. May every fond expectation be realized in our wish.—*Island Reporter*.

**THE OUTLOOK FOR SILVER AND GOLD.**

The unconditional repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman Act is now conceded, and will no doubt be enacted in a few days. This is certainly the best thing that can be done in the interest, not only of the other industries of the country, but of the silver industry itself; for so long as the United States kept on buying silver, there was no possibility of getting the European gold basis countries to co-operate in international action, which alone can provide a market for all the silver at any stable price. It would have been better for both the country and for silver had the silver senators conceded the point frankly, and joined in repealing the Sherman Act a few months ago, and asked only for the negotiation of a treaty with foreign governments to appoint a commission to settle the monetary question. Now the stagnation of industry has become chronic and every one knows that the cure of a disease which has become chronic is slow and difficult.

The cause of bi-metallism is just; the use of both silver and gold in the world's money is necessary, and we confidently hold the belief that these facts can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of any such commission, and are willing to leave the settlement of the question to it. The delay in repealing the Silver Purchase act, which so large a part of our people considered and thereby, whether rightly or wrongly, actually made the chief cause of our unparalleled business depression, was very unfortunate, for it estranged from our cause many good friends, turned many wavering neutrals against silver, and intensified the opposition "gold bugs." It has deferred favorable legislation and rendered more difficult the action to which alone we may look for permanent relief and the advent of industrial prosperity.

What the future of silver will be is now a very pressing question. Undoubtedly our action in stopping silver purchases will be followed by the closing of the mints of all the silver countries to free coinage, and they will commence acquiring gold; it will also stop purchasing silver for subsidiary coinage by many of the gold standard countries.

This is desirable. The quicker the full strain be put upon gold, the quicker will the fact be appreciated that its quantity is insufficient for the money needs of the world under existing conditions for commercial transactions, and the quicker will the only true solution of the problem be reached.

The production of silver in this country is now declining quite rapidly, though during the first nine months of the year it was almost as great as last year, when it averaged 5,400,000 ounces a month; for during that time the smelters and refiners were "cleaning up" their works—now the reduced output of the mines is beginning to be felt, and it is probable that less than 2,500,000 ounces will be tendered to the government during this month. This, however, is not a measure of the production, for most of our refiners had sold in London for forward delivery both before and at the time of the heavy decline in the silver market in June, and several of them have not yet filled their contracts.

No doubt other silver-producing countries have been trimming their sails for the expected storm, and it is consequently possible that for some time the reduced output may find a market at fair prices in India, China and the Straits, where the natives still sustain their faith in the value of the white metal. It is, however, already announced that India will take less silver; in fact it is now taking much less than its usual amount and will want more gold. The other countries will no doubt do likewise. The future of silver thus depends on the future of gold.

If the increased demand for gold exceeds the market supply and is, as we are governed by the same laws as regulate the prices of other commodities, appreciates rapidly as compared with other products, then we will not

have long to wait for a general disposition on the part of European countries to co-operate in providing for the use of silver again, and the future of the metal will be assured. Should the United States also increase its holdings of gold it will hasten the desired day.

The outlook for silver is therefore for lower, possibly very low, prices, and for gold it is toward higher prices, and eventually is for a "scramble" for the metal which will depress the value of every other commodity and prevent the advent of the "good times" when prices are advancing and investment is active. How long this period of depression in silver may last is uncertain; it will be much briefer however, than if this country had, by continuing the purchases of silver, prolonged the agony.

The more intense the depression in England and the greater the disturbance to her trade through the decline in silver and the appreciation in gold, the quicker will her statesmen learn the actual necessity for placing the control of the world's money under an international commission. It is, of course, possible, by intelligent missionary work to hasten this intelligent study of the situation by those who can apply the remedy, and it is in this direction that our real metallists—not our cheap money populists—can work with the greatest benefit to the common cause of silver and civilization. *The Engineering and Mining Journal*.

**CHESS.**

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 209.  
Kt—B8, etc.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 210.  
R—K3

**GAME 188.**

The *Leeds Mercury* calls attention to an interesting experiment made with the Steinitz defence to the Ruy Lopez, by Mr. Bird (taking attack) and Messrs Van Vliet and Schwann (having defence). The specimen runs as follows:—  
Mr. Bird. V and S.

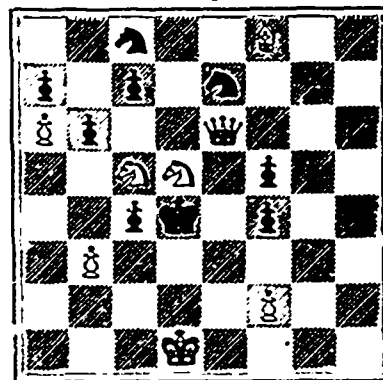
- |              |        |
|--------------|--------|
| 1 P-K4       | P-K4   |
| 2 Kt-KB3     | Kt-QB3 |
| 3 B-QKt5     | P-Q3   |
| 4 P-QB3      | P-KB4  |
| 5 P-Q4       | B-P4   |
| 6 Kt-P       | P-Kt   |
| 7 Q-R5ch     | K-K2   |
| 8 B-Kt6ch    | Kt-B3  |
| 9 B-QKt      | P-B    |
| 10 P-P       | Q-Q4   |
| 11 B-R4      | B-R3   |
| 12 P-QB4     | Q-R4ch |
| 13 Kt-B3     | K-K3   |
| 14 B-Kt      | P-B    |
| 15 Q-R3ch    | P-B4   |
| 16 CastlesKR | B-P    |
| 17 KR-K4     | B-Q6   |
| 18 Kt-P      | B-Kt   |
| 19 R-B       | Q-Q4   |
| 20 QR-K5     | B-Kt2  |
| 21 KR-K3     | QR-Q5  |
| 22 R-KB3     | Q-K5   |
| 23 R-QB3     | Q-B7   |
| 24 R-B4      | R-Q8   |
| 25 P-KKt4    | R-R    |
| 26 K-R       | Q-B5ch |

Mr. Bird resigned

Exactly the first half of the game is according to the analysis in Mr. Steinitz's book, which states that after Black's 13th move Black wins. Mr. Bird, therefore, starts with a lost game, and must either have considered himself equal to his two opponents combined, or must have put little faith in Steinitz's decision respecting the position. Little wonder, therefore, that he lost. White usually continued with 13 P-Q Kt 4, Q x P ch; 14 Kt-Q 2, R-Q sq; 15 P x Kt ch, P x P; 16 Castles, and Black cannot with advantage take the Kt with Q or R, because of Q-K5 ch. White's 18th move is pretty enough, and wins a Pawn; but Black introduces a still prettier move at his 22nd, which seems decisive, the Black Q following the Rook in quite a problem-like manner. The finishing stroke is neat enough also, as White must play R-Q 3 to avoid the loss of the Rook by P x P, and after this Rook is pinned Black can play P x P

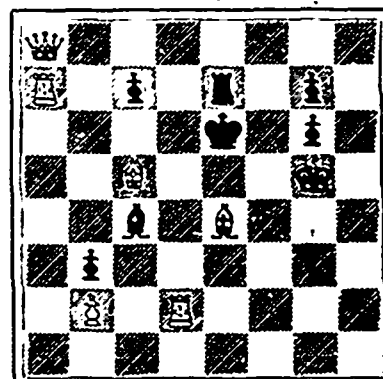
followed by R-Q sq, winning at his 22nd.

**PROBLEM 213.**  
Black 9 pieces.



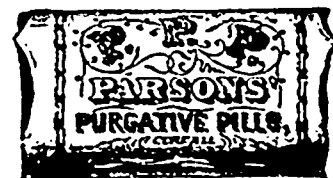
White 8 pieces.  
White to play and mate in three moves.

**PROBLEM 214.**  
Black 7 pieces.



White 7 pieces.  
White to play and mate in two moves.

**PARSONS**



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**Make New Rich Blood**

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MINING.

THE COLLIERIES OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

C. OCHILTREE-MACDONALD IN THE COLLIERY GUARDIAN.

North-West Territories (Including Manitoba.)

In the North-West Territories of Canada six coal-mining companies, with an authorized capital of \$4,125,000, are in operation thus:—

**Alberta Coal and Railway Company.**—This company owns the Lethbridge Collieries, at Lethbridge, in the Province of Alberta, and there operates the Coal Banks seam, 5 ft 4 in. thick, capacity 5,500,000 tons per square mile, of which the following are proximate and ultimate analysis.

Proximate.	Per Cent.
Hygroscopic water.....	6.50
Volatilo combustible matter.....	31.59
Fixed carbon.....	54.36
Ash.....	7.55
Ultimate.	
Carbon.....	65.30
Hydrogen.....	4.30
Oxygen and Nitrogen.....	16.65
Sulphur.....	0.70
Ash.....	7.55
Hygroscopic Water.....	6.50

Lignite.

These coals are similar to the class of fuels now largely mined and consumed on the western part of the line of the Union Pacific Railway, and are much superior to most of the lignites and brown coals which feed important industries in various parts of Europe. One hundred and seven miles of rail connect the shaft with the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, sixty-five miles of line with the international boundary, whence 133 miles of rail connect with the Great Falls in Montana State. The average amount of labor employed is about 400 persons. The production in short tons in 1890 was 120,000, and in 1891 143,000 tons. The estimated value the colliery equipments is \$1,000,000, and the seam is uniformly worked by the pillar-and-room method.

**The Canada North-West Coal and Lumber Syndicate.**—This company operates a 16 ft. seam of coal, dipping under 1,280 acres of the company's land at an angle of 45 degs., by means of a slope 270 ft. long, laid off as to a main heading 270 ft., east heading 1,500 ft. and west heading 700 ft. The system of ventilation is performed by a self contained Guibal fan 6 ft. diameter, 200 revolutions per minute; the plant comprises multitubular boilers, Tolson's hoists in gear, of a capacity of 300 tons per day, Blake pumps, 15 horse power; Ingersoll drills, two 20 ft. steel bar screens, and nut screen 1/2 in. mesh, pitched 35 degs, capacity 160 tons each. The average output on October 1, 1890, was 100 tons per day, principally consumed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The quality of the mineral is determined by the following analysis:—Fixed carbon, 86.80 per cent.; gas, 7.96; moisture, 2.06; ash, 3.16; and sulphur, 0.02 per cent.

**H. W. McNeile Company, Limited.**—This company is an anthracite coal company on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Company in Alberta, operating a seam of anthracite coal 10 ft. thick by means of a slope 380 ft. long, and a main trolley-way 600 ft. in length, seventy persons are employed, Clanny lamps and fan ventilation used. The coal is won by pillar-and-room, and the output in 1891 was 4,000 tons. The mines, which are merely the pioneers in this region, shall aid in supplying with fuel the vast populations and the allied industries, which shall spread over the broad plains of the Canadian interland, and are even now surely, if steadily, pursuing a fairly even course of progress, as may be determined from the following figures, showing the output of coal in the North-West

	Tons.
1887.....	74,152
1888.....	115,124
1889.....	97,364
1890.....	128,353

Total .....415,593

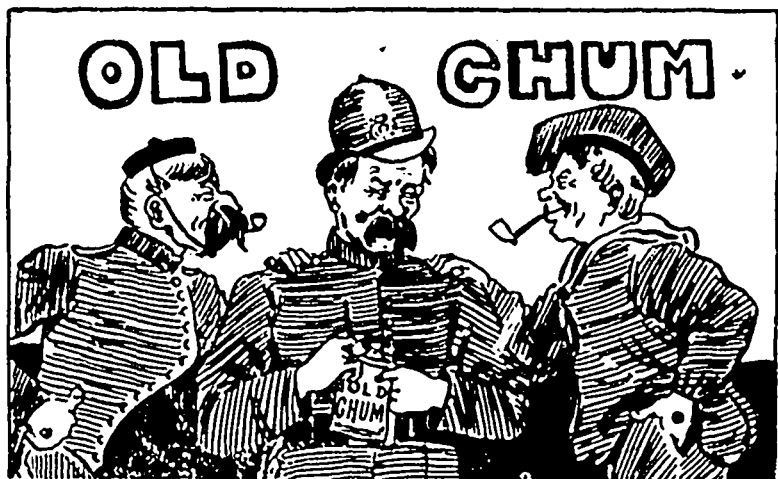
The markets are native, and exterior, such as the border states of the American Union.

NOVA SCOTIA.

In the Province of Nova Scotia, popularly termed "the coalhole of the new British nation, and the backbone of the West's creation," sixteen colliery companies hold properties under a total authorized capital of \$12,700,000, approximately equivalent to £2,540,000 sterling, operated thus:—

**Acadia Coal Company Limited.**—This company has an authorized capital of \$4,000,000, unhampered by bonds or mortgage, and is undoubtedly one of the most important collieries of British America. The collieries are four in number, thus:—

**Alton Mine.**—The second railway built in America was built at this colliery, where, until recently, the famous locomotive "Samson," built in 1838, exhibited at the Chicago Exhibition, and now sold to the World's Fair, remained. The shaft was sunk 900 ft. into the main seam, which is 38 ft. thick, and in which, inclusive of bank labor, 480 persons are employed, and at a depth of 1,048 ft. another seam is encountered 22 ft. thick, the analysis of both which I give: 38 ft. seam—hygroscopic water 2.48, volatile combustible matter 24.28, fixed carbon 60.50, ash 7.74; 22 ft. seam—hygroscopic water 2.54, volatile combustible matter 20.46, fixed carbon 68.50, ash 8.50. The machinery is massive and includes—a hoisting engine, 38 in. cylinder, 5 ft. stroke, geared to an 18 ft. drum; Corliss pumps, 62 in. cylinder, 9 ft. stroke, 34 ft. beam, 7 ft. thick at the poise, weight 18 tons; 18 in. working barrel and steam revolving tippler; a Bricort movable screen from Drifton, Penn; a 35 ft. belt for cleaning coal; shaking screens,



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- "Of special value to nursing mothers."—I. N. Love, M. D., St. Louis.
- "Valuable to my La Grippe patients."—Jno. B. Hamilton, M. D., Chicago.
- "As a Nutrient Tonic it has no equal."—T. J. Yarrow, M. D., Philadelphia.
- "The desired article in vomiting of pregnancy."—Dr. Hawley & Hawley, College Corner
- "It is a great Builder without a doubt."—W. C. Wile, A. M., M. D., Danbury.
- "I get better results from it than from any other nutrient."—Wm. Porter, M. D., St. Louis
- "It is an essential and admirable remedy in exhaustive stages of disease."—S. D. Richards, M. D., Detroit.
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## CITY CHIMES.

**ART IN HOME DECORATION.**—Heretofore a one-sided battle has been waged by the lords and masters of our households against tidies, table-laden with nic-nacks, etc., with little chance of victory. I say one-sided because the women-folk have said little on the subject while they calmly pursued their own way and pinned a tidy which mustn't be loaned against on any account on one chair, a large sized bow on another, and so on as their fancy prompted or as the articles named came to hand. Now, however, a day of victory appears on the horizon.

In speaking of art in home decoration Mrs. Henrietta Russell says the greatest defect in our houses is having too many things, especially too many small things, in each room, and quotes a rule given by William Morris, which if carried out would mean a complete transformation in many houses in Halifax. It is—'Never have anything in your house that you do not believe to be beautiful and do not know to be useful.' Methinks the auction rooms of our city would be overloaded with goods if that rule were put into immediate effect in the most expensively furnished as well as among the less pretentious homes of Halifax.

Mrs. Russell has no sympathy with the idea that furnishing consists in the multitude of pieces of furniture. Art in furnishing does not consist in ribbon-bows, sashes on picture frames, ('potticoated frames' Mrs. Russell terms them) fans and like decorations nor in conspicuous furniture, though from the appearance presented by the modern drawing rooms one almost accepts as a fact that such must be the case. Little tables here and there in such profusion that one must take a zig-zag course in crossing a room is very bad taste. The mania for things, beautiful or otherwise, useful or useless, Mrs. Russell considers the secret of the inartistic appearance of the average home.

With some of us it certainly is considered a code of honor and respect to our friends to keep every gift we receive from them and to place those gifts in prominence in our rooms whether they be suitable, beautiful, useful or possessing none of these qualities.

The second great defect is the desire for conspicuousness. Gilt frames on every wall, doors and windows painted in contrast to the color of the walls, gaudy carpets, conspicuous mantel draperies and table covers, etc. Mrs. Russell quaintly remarks that she considers these things of less consequence than people, and, therefore, objects to them being made the prominent feature of a room.

This mania for things and the lack of taste displayed in conspicuous furnishings leave out of consideration the necessity for a certain amount of space if one would have a room furnished artistically. The number of pictures usually seen on the walls, conspicuous colorings in draperies, and so on leave no calm space on which to rest the eyes, or proper background for the people who will gather in the rooms.

Mrs. Russell thinks every girl in her school days should study the laws of composition as an artist studies them, that she may know how to arrange her home, when she possesses one, as well as an artist understands blending the colors for his pictures. That a home is of more importance than a picture all will agree.

Another matter upon which Mrs. Russell spoke while on this subject, was the mistake too often made in lighting a room. Chandeliers she considers bad, as the light coming from above throws downward shadows upon the faces underneath, and these downward shadows make one look ill or sad. For example in theatres when the actor is to be made look bright and beautiful the stage is lighted by foot lights, but when he must needs look sick or dead a greenish light is thrown from above. An error often made in lighting a room is in the use of colored lamp shades. Bright red in shades or in the curtains of a room kills all other colors, and while it may be favorable to the homely, ill-dressed woman it is decidedly unkind to the beautiful and artistically gowned ladies who will people the room. Only the palest tints favor health and beauty. Candle-light needs no artificial coloring, and if gas, electric or lamp-light be used none but the faintest shades of pink or yellow must be used for shading the light.

Do not, even the few hints gleaned from Mrs. Russell's store of knowledge impress you, my readers, with the conviction that you are woefully deficient in artistic taste? As you gaze around your rooms which you have hitherto considered quite well furnished do you not see many things that do not come under the heading of beautiful or useful. Something put here 'to fill up' or something else placed there because you paid a good price for it sometime ago when you thought it pretty and now feel that you cannot afford to give it away. Mrs. Russell would say, clear out everything that is not useful or beautiful, always avoid violent contrasts either of light and dark or of two prominent colors, and banish the conspicuous furniture.

Mrs. Russell makes the assertion that she can take any room, no matter how badly furnished, even though it have a glaring carpet, (provided it is a Brussels) and given permission to remove unnecessary articles, will make it a place to please the most artistic eye.

'What about the glaring carpet?' I asked.

'Oh,' said Mrs. R., 'I would simply turn it wrong side out and it would make a beautiful floor. I've often had it done.'

Say it softly, but Mrs. Russell considers much of the furniture displayed in the windows of the furniture establishments of Halifax glaring illustrations of inartistic taste. She thinks however that good pieces could be secured without difficulty at these same stores if we only knew how to select them, if we could only put some knowledge in our pockets with our purses when we go shopping. She has noticed some good wall paper displayed by the paper hangers which is encouraging for those who would fain do their best to improve by Mrs. Russell's instructions.

If the money spent on quantity was expended on quality with an eye to artistic effect in furnishing a house the result would be much more pleasing.

Mrs. Russell has had very interesting talks with her classes, and has placed the art of Delsarte upon a firm footing among the 'upper tandom' of Halifax. It will seem a pity if some arrangements cannot be made for a more general diffusion of the knowledge which has been imparted to a select few. There are a large number of ladies in Halifax who would appreciate the benefits of instruction in Delsartism who have been afforded no opportunity of doing so. Mrs. Russell will leave in a week or two, and if anything is to be done to give a more extended circulation to the ideas she has to impart, some move should be made without delay. I do not know that Mrs. Russell would give a public lecture, but I feel sure that such a lecture would be well received.

**AN AFTERNOON RECITAL.**—An afternoon concert is not very often offered to the public of Halifax, but it may prove a very pleasing innovation during the coming winter. Although Halifax is proverbially dull, yet the complaint of few spare evenings is commonly made. There seems to be something going on constantly, whether it be business, religious or social engagements, to call people from their home fireside. Therefore I think the idea conceived by Miss Grant of giving an afternoon entertainment is worthy of imitation. The programme on Tuesday afternoon was a repetition of that given in Dartmouth the preceding evening, and on both occasions was well rendered, so I hear, for I regret to say that I was not present. We "paper people" almost always wait for "complimentaries," and through some mistake the tickets for Miss Grant's recital did not arrive at this office until shortly before six o'clock Tuesday afternoon, a case of after the Fair was over. However, thanks are due Miss Grant, and are tendered herewith.

**THE THEATRE.**—Theatre goers have had a week off, but the doors of the Academy of Music will again be thrown invitingly open on Monday evening when the Rehan company will produce the drama "The Plunger." The engagement is for two weeks, during which time some taking plays will be put on.

**FOOTBALL.**—The football match between the Wanderers and Dalhousie to-morrow promises to be one of the most interesting of the series. These teams are now tied, and in order to win the coveted glory one fifteen must take both games which are to be played to-morrow and the Saturday following. The junior Wanderers and Dalhousie play a game to-morrow afternoon at 2.20 on the Crescents' grounds. Dalhousie is planning to meet the team from Acadia College on the 18th, and there will probably be a big game arranged for Thanksgiving Day.

**A HINT TO ATHLETIC CLUBS OF THE PROVINCES.**—It has been deplored over and over again that the good old English sport of cricket has not gained a more firm hold in our Province, but so far there appears little prospect of it becoming more popular. Cricketers are enthusiastic over the game, but the difficulty lies in the fact that a comparatively few of our young athletes have taken up the sport. It has been supplanted in public favor by football, and Halifaxians will turn out by hundreds to witness a football match. Since the trophy league has been organized interest in football has been stimulated to such an extent that from the drawing-room belle to the tiny school girl as well as from the college professor or dignified business man to the irrepressible small boy every one is well up in the technique of the game. Now is there any reason why cricket should not be given the same chance to become popular. In addition to the city athletic clubs, the Wanderers, Crescents, Hornets, Garrison, Navy, and the Chebuctos of Dartmouth, athletic clubs in the following places can raise cricket teams:—Truro, Westville, New Glasgow, Pictou, Stellarton, Amherst, Antigonish, Acadia Mines, Springhill, Windsor, Sydney, C. B., Moncton, St. John, Fredericton, Sussex, Charlottetown and probably a few other towns. Would it not be practicable to form a Maritime Provincial Cricket League. During the coming winter months a correspondence could be opened with representatives of athletic organizations in the above named places, and the matter well discussed so that when the spring opens the Maritime Cricket League would be an established fact. I hope some of our enterprising athletes will accept this suggestion and that it may ere long be put into effect. Depend upon it there is fine sport in the old game in which our English cousins revel, and all that is necessary is that the various teams be united in an effort to revive public interest.

**THE WEEK.**—Really nothing interesting has come to my notice this week in looking up the doings of the people of this steady-going old city. Business appears to be going on much as usual. Society is filling in time in a quiet way, and with the exception of the football games outdoor amusements have not been numerous.

**A BOON FOR NORTHERNERS.**—The merchants of the North end (which by the way is almost a city in itself) are rejoicing in the success of their efforts to secure a branch post office. Word received from Ottawa announces the appointment of G. J. Kaine, the Göttingen Street stationer, as postmaster, and it is therefore taken for granted that the residents and business men of that portion of the city will in the near future have the benefit of a registration and money order office, the privilege of mailing papers and parcels, and of procuring stamps without going to the central post office.

**DALHOUSIE'S MUSICIANS.**—The Glee Club of Dalhousie is getting into working order for the winter. The services of Mr. Gatward have been secured for the leadership of the club, and under his instruction this aspiring body of musicians should make good progress. CHAS.