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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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HALIFAX, N. S., SEPTEMBER 27, 1892.

{ VOL. 9  
No. 39 }

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## THE CRITIC,

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

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is estimated that the thirty-five railroads which enter Chicago will expend \$110,000,000 in increasing and improving their equipment and facilities for transporting World's Fair visitors and freight.

The rich mahogany which our ancestors chose for their household furniture is still plentiful in the forests of San Domingo, Mexico and Central America. The report which frequently reaches this portion of the world that there is a great scarcity of the beautiful reddish wood is quite unfounded, for the mahogany forests are in a flourishing condition. Expert woodmen are employed for felling the trees from which the lumber is most carefully prepared.

A new method of paying old debts, which is, however, not likely to become popular in this country, has been found by Prince Edmond Radzwell. His financial affairs were becoming very complicated—one creditor was very unfeelingly annoying him for the return of a loan of 12,000 marks, and there seemed no loop-hole of escape but bankruptcy. The Prince, therefore, has retired from the world, and has become a monk. His creditors are slightly amazed at this sudden change of base, and are slowly realizing that the noble recluse, being legally dead, cannot be sued.

One of the recent triumphs of the party who favor the higher education of women has been the opening of the doors of many German universities to female students. Now an almost unhoped for concession has been made by the British American Association. The 130 female practitioners in the United Kingdom can now be admitted as members of the Association. One by one the obstacles are being removed from the paths of the women who are striving to elevate the whole race of womanhood, and who demand both the privileges and the responsibilities of the sterner sex.

English residents in India are carefully contemplating the statistics of the government on snake-bites. Every effort has been made to exterminate the deadly reptiles, a government bounty is offered to serpent-killers, and yet the number of deaths from snake-bite in the year 1891 exceeds the number of deaths in any previous year. It is found that the natives have religious objections against taking the lives of animals or reptiles, and that they are obstinately opposed to proper medical treatment for the poisonous bites, believing rather in the curative power of charms. One hundred and four deaths from snake bite are reported for the past year.

Some curious facts about onions as cholera preventives are now coming out. It seems that in an English village where the disease spread in the last epidemic, one household, who were completely surrounded by the disease, escaped infection. The puzzled health authorities on examining the premises found that a net of onions was suspended in the living room of the cottage, and that the onions had, so to speak, absorbed the disease. The priests of France have long been in the habit of partaking freely of garlic before visiting cases of infectious diseases. So it would seem that the tear-inducing bulb has beside its bad odor many excellent qualities.

The manufacture of the well-known cotton-seed oil is almost wholly due to the result of experiments made some sixty years ago when the oil was first pressed out of the refuse of the cotton plant. The annual product of the oil mills is now estimated at 19,000,000 gallons, of which a large amount is sent to Southern Europe to be refined into the "olive oil" of commerce. Although the methods of crushing out the oil have much improved during the past twenty years, yet there is still a grand opportunity for inventors to improve on the present process. Ten per cent. of the oil is still lost in the manufacture, and an expensive and laborious method of refining it is still in vogue.

A tantalizing estimate has been made of the treasures which are known to be sunk in the deep blue sea. In the engagement in Vigo Bay in 1702 it is known that the French and Spanish squadrons threw over-board silver and gold to the value of \$10,000,000. This treasure has never been found, although for 10 years divers were constantly at work. Quaint maps of the bay showing the supposed sites of the sunken galleons are still in existence, so that it is not improbable that the hidden wealth may yet be brought to the surface. The ocean has also immense natural stores of gold, silver, coal and many other valuable minerals, but she guards her treasure well, and it is extremely doubtful if the ingenuity of man will overcome the immense natural obstacles in the way of using this wealth in the fathomless depths.

The late famine in Russia was no doubt due in great part to the lack of natural or artificial irrigation of the farming lands. Mr. Podolsky, A. C. E., has been speaking at St. Petersburg on the subject, and he suggests a simple and practical method of overcoming the difficulty. In many parts of Siberia a curious snow irrigation prevails. The villagers unite in building great snow banks in winter when the snow is soft. These banks are built on high land, preferably on mountain tops. They are covered with brush and earth until the air is almost excluded. Ditches are dug to lead the melted snow to the farming centres, and during the dry summer months a constant supply of water is on hand. Mr. Podolsky is of the opinion that this Siberian method of irrigation should be introduced into Russia.

While our contemporaries are enlarging upon the downfall of the famous pugilist, John L. Sullivan, and giving in offensive detail an account of the latest issue in the ring, we will ask our readers to look at another side of the question. Sullivan was unquestionably a highly developed type of animal—his years of training have succeeded in neutralizing the effect of his long continued defiance of the laws of health. His contests have been for the most part with men of his own type who were, like him, hard drinkers. At last a thoroughly healthy fighter contested the championship. Sullivan had simply no chance with Corbett, the temperance athlete, who had both the necessary pugilistic training, and a constitution which had never been insulted by alcoholic habits. There was but one possible issue to the contest, and while we regret that Corbett has chosen so low a calling, yet we cannot but feel that Sullivan's downfall is a triumph for the better living class of men, of which Corbett is the representative.

The Sailors' Union of Great Britain is very hopeful that the Ministerial support which is assured to them will, during the coming session of parliament, redress many of their grievances. They protest against deck-loads of lumber from Baltic and Atlantic sea-ports, and they ask that the expenses of disabled seamen abroad shall be borne by the ship-owners in whose service the accidents have occurred. Public opinion will of course be with the blue jackets on these points, but we think that a third clause, in which they demand the privilege of giving notice 12 hours before sailing is a thoroughly wrong one. If the privilege were allowed them the ship-owners would be placed in a most unfair position. A fixed scale of wages would be an utter impossibility, for the employers would frequently have to choose between two evils—one to comply with the demands of the crews—the other to avoid unnecessary dock-dues and delays. Unpopular ship-owners would soon be boycotted by the union, and great inconvenience would of absolute necessity arise.

The British occupation of Egypt, which has been so much to the advantage of that ancient and historic country, is now showing some excellent results in the way of grain and cotton crops. A thorough system of irrigation has been introduced, and many thousands of acres have been transformed from sandy wastes into fertile fields. The exports for this year of both grain and cotton will be larger than ever before.

Notwithstanding the greatly increased speed of the ocean steamers, it is interesting to note that there are many fish who can easily swim swiftly enough to break any ocean grey-hound's record. The shark, for instance, can outstrip the most rapid ship yet upon the water, the dolphin can boast a speed of over twenty miles an hour, while for short distances the salmon is the record-breaker, as it is often known to accomplish 25 miles an hour.

Prince Ferdinand is determined to assist the development of his little kingdom of Bulgaria in every way. His last achievement has been a successful exhibition of arts and industries at Philipopolis, at which the Bulgarians showed their beautiful work in leather, silver filagree, and embroidery, "quite like other people." Owing to the Prince's doubtful title to his throne, neither the French nor the Turkish Consuls were allowed to take any official cognizance of the affair, which nevertheless was highly creditable.

It has long been known to sailors that the great floating mats of seaweed are powerful wave-quellers. An ingenious Frenchman who has been studying this construction has devised in imitation a twine net, which is to be spread so that it will surround the vessel when the billows are dangerously high. A net of 1000 yards square has been found of quite as much value in subduing the waves as the well-known scattering of oil, and the French Salvage Society have expressed themselves as being greatly pleased at the invention.

The appointment of Professor Loudon to the presidency of Toronto University bids fair to be a most popular one. The position is one of the most responsible and important on the continent, and it seems eminently fitting that a former graduate of the University, a man who has won many laurels in the scientific world, should be called upon to fill it. Best of all Professor Loudon is a Canadian by birth—a man with a fervent belief in a great future for our country. The University authorities have done wisely in selecting a Canadian for the important office.

The Indians of the United States are to be again invited to move along. Their reserves have been greatly narrowed within the last twenty years, and not wholly, as some would have us believe, on account of the diminution of the Indian population. The latest request made to these aborigines is that they shall leave two of the best reserves in the State of Washington, and take up a tract of land less enticing to settlers. It is thought by the greedy settlers that there is mineral wealth as well as excellent farming and grazing land in the reserves of Colville and Puyallup which are now in question.

Now that so many Jews are wandering desolately on the face of the earth, a timely suggestion is made. Why should they not return to Palestine! The country is comparatively unoccupied, it is rich in arable land, it is the centre of the earth to every Jew, and a settled habitation in the historic country will fully satisfy the weary wanderers. There is little doubt that the ancient vineyards of Palestine might again be tilled, and that a market could speedily be found for Jewish vines and for esrogim. It will be a glad day for the Jewish people when in fulfilment of the Scriptural prophecy they shall be gathered into the sacred land of Palestine.

Young women are greatly in demand in Idaho, to the discomfiture of the school trustees, who now rise to remark that their efforts to secure competent lady teachers in the school have resulted chiefly in supplying wives to the young men of the State. It is estimated that fifty per cent of the teachers who are imported each year from the East marry within three to six months of their arrival. As a consequence many schools are left teacherless in the middle of terms, and all systematic work is upset. The Superintendent of Education very ungallantly states that he believes that 300 women, whose applications are now on file, are more desirous of obtaining husbands than schools, and he has decided to retain a large portion of the fair laborers' salaries as a pledge of non-matrimonial intentions until the close of the coming term.

We hardly dare to take seriously the statements of a goose-expert in the United States, who has recently been giving facts on goose-raising to the press. He states that there is more money in goose-ranching than in any other form of "stock"-raising. The first requirement is, he states, a capital of \$1,000, of which \$400 is to be expended in geese in some Western State where they are plentiful. If the geese are to be taken some distance, transportation may be saved by having them shod by a harness-maker with thin coverings of leather. Thus protected they can be safely driven through whole States. This novel expense of shoeing the fowls is estimated at \$100 the thousand. When the feathered colonists have arrived at their destination they are simply put out to graze on the grass and green herbs. He estimates that 6,000 goslings will be raised, and that each goose will yield down and coarse feathers to the value of \$1.00 in each year, so that the fortunate possessor of a goose ranche might quickly outrival Croesus. Yet still there is something about this roseate estimate that reminds us not a little of the maiden who counted her chickens before they were hatched.

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

A novel thief-detector has been invented by a leading electrician, which although simple in construction, will probably be a great stumbling block to the light-footed and light-fingered gentry. A small camera, an electro-magnet and a match, are so placed in the drawer or safe in which valuables are deposited that when an attempt is made to open the case, an instantaneous photograph of the tamperer is taken. A camera of this kind placed in a cigar case recently led to the conviction of two lads, who, when confronted by the photograph which showed them in the act, at once admitted their guilt. It is a pity that some of our friends in St. John who have been favored of late with unwelcome midnight visitors had not taken advantage of the new invention.

We are extremely sorry to note that a Sunday newspaper of a most inferior type is to be published in Montreal. There is no desire on the part of the editor to supply a high-class of reading for the sacred day, rather he would pander to the taste of those to whom the column headings of "Society Gossip," "Fables, Frills and Fancies," and "How the World Wags in Upper Tendom," are tempting enough to lure them from church-going. Reading matter of this kind is of doubtful value at any time, and for a distinctively Sunday paper it is most harmful. Apart from the objections which many Canadians have with respect to Sunday publications, we trust that the social garbage which the new enterprise is about to collect will receive little attention from our people.

It is said that duelling has never been more popular in France than it is in the present day. This barbarous method of death-dealing has, however, been recently made so ridiculous in the Morès-Mayer case, that it is quite possible that the spirit which approves of duelling may in time die out, for above all a Frenchman is never willing to be made a jest of for foreign nations. It seems that Captain Morès openly stated his convictions that Jews should be exterminated from the whole world. Captain Mayer, of Jewish birth, demanded an apology on behalf of his insulted countrymen, and as none was forthcoming, a duel ensued, which resulted in the death of the Jewish champion. Captain Morès, whose views were theoretical and not practical on the subject of Jewish extermination, is, like many other murderers, loud in his expressions of sorrow. It is to be hoped that the friends of the latest victim to the practice of duelling will bring a strong case against his slayer.

The Children's Home, which is to be one of the most novel features of the World's Fair, is already fast nearing completion. The building has been devised to meet the needs of those whose children are too small to be taken with comfort through the building, or for the use of children whose little legs and minds are wearied with much trudging and sight-seeing. The Home is to be well-fitted with sleeping and play nurseries, with reading rooms, a hall in which concerts will be held, and stereopticon views given for their amusement. Probably the most popular room will be the open air flat—the flat roof of the Home, which is to be transformed into a garden. A wire netting fifteen feet in height protects the sides of the roof, while a ceiling of netting will prevent either kites or balloons from being irrecoverably lost. A large number of trained nurse-maids will receive and entertain the little people, who, by-the-bye, are numbered and tagged so as to prevent any Gilbert & Sullivan comedies from arising.

The members of the dramatic profession have an unenviable life at best. The irregular hours, the constant travelling, the frequent appearance at matinee or evening play, the work of committing lines at short notice, all go to prove that the successful actor must have both iron nerves and an iron constitution. Another side of the actor's life which the public seldom considers is the effect of the constantly assumed characters upon the actor himself. Naturally, the actor who most loses his identity in the spirit of the play wins the applause of the public. We do not stop to think that he may on some occasion so enter into the spirit of the assumed character that he may be unable to return to his true character—yet the truth of this has been proved more than once. John McCullough, the famous actor, became suddenly insane; Bartley Campbell was transformed in an instant from a tragic performer into a raging maniac; McDowell, who was so well known in our city, was another victim to insanity; and there are few lovers of comedy who will not hear with regret that the famous comedian, Scanlan, is now confined in an asylum. Verily, there is a seamy side to stage life.

The case of the passengers on many of the ocean steamers now in quarantine near New York is sad beyond description. On the *Normannia* the greatest anxiety prevails, and the travellers who secured their staterooms on board the steamer, with the express understanding that no steerage passengers had sailed from Hamburg, are in a most pitiable situation. The immigrants have been removed to quarantine hospital—the crew, who remain on board with the passengers, are gradually sickening, and although no cases of cholera have occurred among the occupants of the staterooms, yet they are obliged to remain in the midst of the infection, so that their liability to catch the disease is greatly increased. A vigorous protest against the method of protecting America from the invasion of cholera is being made by the passengers of the *Normannia*. They are perfectly willing to be quarantined on shipboard or on some isolated island, but they condemn the present method of obliging men, women and little children to remain where, in course of time, the disease in all human probability must seize them. In the name of God, in the name of that personal liberty which is claimed to be the watchword of the United States, they demand the treatment due to them as human beings.

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE CHILD'S REFUGE.

Two little feet trudging over the road—  
Daylight was fading away ;  
One little face very frightened and sad,  
Watching the shadows at play ;  
Two little eyes looking up to the skies,  
One little quivering chin ;  
Two little lips parted innocently  
One little prayer to begin.

One aged form coming over the road—  
Daylight was fading away ;  
One kind face where from morning till eve  
Flitted the sunbeams at play.  
Two little eyes again raised to the skies ;  
Cloudless the one little brow—  
" You needn't take care of me longer, dear Lord,  
I can see grandfather now."

Childhood may do without a great purpose, but manhood cannot.

Patience may be found always where there is hope, but it seldom abides where hope is not.

The kind of "reading" which "maketh a full man" is probably the wine when it is read.

A reputation for good judgment, for fair dealing, for truth, and for rectitude is itself a fortune.

Women jump at conclusions, and generally hit. Men reason things out logically and generally miss it.

SUITED.

She sat on the steps at the evening tide  
Enjoying the balmy air ;  
He came and asked, " May I sit by your side ?"  
And she gave him a vacant stair.

Treat your friend as you would a piece of furniture ; if you roughly use him, you will have no right to complain because the polish and varnish wear off.

The late Cyrus W. Field always wore upon his watch chain sections of the first two cables that were really put down and worked, that of 1858 and that of 1866.

He.—A woman can't conceal her feelings.  
She.—Can't eh : she can kiss a woman she hates.  
He.—Yes : but she doesn't fool the other woman any.

LIFESTOILET.

" Powder your face with care "  
So reads a new cosmetic.  
Time will do that, never fear.  
He has given his word prophetic,  
He will powder with care, and bleach your hair,  
And give you a pose esthetic.

A GREAT WASTE.—" Why did you preach on constancy this morning ?" asked the parson's wife.

" Because " was the answer, " it makes me sad to think of the fees lost in summer engagements."

THE CONVENIENCE OF FASHION.—Mr. McFad.—By jove, I've burst my suspenders.

Mrs. McFad.—Take mine. I will use your sash.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.—Jess.—They went to the mountains on their wedding trip, and Ethel was wretched.

Bess.—What was the trouble ?  
Jess.—George fell in love with the scenery.

A CHANCE FOR HIM.—Mr. Siphoad (confidentially).—And you really think I will be able to win your sister.

Susie.—I guess so. Since I got my growth I am taller than she is, and now she's got to marry or wear my old dress.

A PRIZE.—Maizie.—I have a splendid chaperon.  
Ella.—Is that so ?

Maizie.—Yes. She flirts with each young man who arrives at the hotel ; and if she finds he has any fun in him she introduces me.

WHO GET THERE.

The constant drop of water  
Wears away the hardest stone ;  
The constant gnaw of Towser  
Masticates the toughest bone ;  
The constant cooling lover  
Carries off the blushing maid ;  
And the constant advertiser  
Is the one who gets the trade.

NOTICE.

Several have written to know if we would really pay their way to Windsor, as we advertised to do. Certainly we do. No one has yet found out all the advantages of telling the truth and living up to it. But we do it and gain the good opinion of right minded people.

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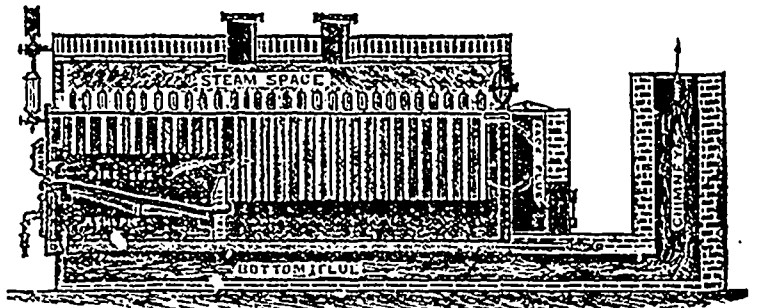
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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

There are a large number of cases of scarlet fever in Winnipeg.

J. Israel Tarte has assigned. Liabilities \$31,000; Assets \$16,000.

Thursday, November tenth, has been set apart as Thanksgiving Day.

The ladies' class of the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium has begun work again.

The annual harvest festival at St. Luke's Cathedral was held last evening.

Premier Abbott and Minister Foster sail for England on the 8th of October.

Sir John Abbot will not resign the premiership until after his return from England.

A shipment of seals left Victoria, B. C. for London on the 15th inst. worth \$500,000.

The Home Knowledge and Supply Association have opened their office at 91 Granville Street.

The tenth Annual Convention of the Maritime W. C. T. U. was opened at Woodstock, N. B. on 21st inst.

The N. S. Cigar Co. has declared a 3 per cent. dividend to 31st August, payable on and after October 3rd.

Mr. Daniel Cronan, one of our oldest and well known citizens, died on Thursday morning at 7 30 o'clock.

Balfour Brown, assayer, claims to have discovered large areas of mineral paint at Port Gilbert, Digby County.

The steamer *Damara* for London took 10,000 barrels of Gravenstein apples, the first shipment of the season.

Valuations of the estate of the late Charles Annand show the estate to be worth \$75,000 free of incumbrances.

The buckwheat and potato crops are a partial failure in Stewiacke district, but other crops are above the average.

A water motor has been placed on the City Wharf to enable the watering carts to sprinkle the streets with salt water.

Charles Miller, of Musquodoboit, on Monday shot a large gray eagle measuring seven feet from tip to tip of the wings.

Peaches are scarce in western Ontario this year, the grape crop is comparatively light and the plum crop is a total failure.

When navigation closes on the St. Lawrence the Government at Ottawa will increase the quarantine accommodations at Halifax, St. John and Sydney.

The Exhibition at New Glasgow has been largely attended. The exhibits are numerous and varied, the show of horses and cattle being particularly good.

The next attraction at the academy will be Gus Wallace in "Si Perkins" on Oct 3rd and 4th. "Howorth's Hibernica" is booked for Oct. 10th, 11th and 12th.

No OTHER Sarsaparilla has the merit by which Hood's Sarsaparilla has won such a firm hold upon the confidence of the people.

Capt. McGray reports that he has seen the new light on Cape Forchu at a distance of 38 miles; also that he has seen the electric lights of the town 31 miles.

Auctioneer Shand had a sale of the lots in the Bliss field, Coburg road, Oxford street and Jubilee road, which attracted a good deal of attention. About one-fourth of the property was sold, realizing some \$14,000.

J. S. Knowles, of St. John, N. B., publisher, has our thanks for handy little reference book and lawyers' guide. It is neatly compiled, and contains much information. Price in sheep binding 25 cents, in card 10 cents.

Dalhousie University held its annual opening convocation in the law library of the college on Wednesday afternoon. Professors Macdonald, Weldon and Murray addressed the students, and President Forrest closed the proceedings with prayer.

General Croft, proprietor of large hotels at White Mountain and Florida, has been visiting Digby, his purpose being to consider the forming of a company for the erection of hotels. He has expressed himself as highly pleased with Digby's advantages for a summer resort.

The steamer *Carroll* from Halifax for Boston was towed into Booth Bay, Maine, on Sunday evening at 10.30 o'clock with her machinery disabled. Much anxiety was felt in this city when the report that the *Carroll* was overdue at Boston was circulated. The North Atlantic Steamship line has been very unfortunate this season.

The City Board of Health is holding frequent meetings of late, and the inspectors report a good deal of practical work done in inspecting a number of premises. It has been decided that slaughter houses must not be located within the city limits. The action of the board in insisting on the renovation of the sanitary conditions of Halifax is commendable.

Charles F. Hamilton, of the firm of Hamilton and McPhoe, of North Sydney, was killed at Grand Narrows on Saturday while attempting to get off a train as another train was passing. He missed his footing and fell between the platform and the cars. Mr. Hamilton was the only son of Collector Hamilton of North Sydney, and was very popular.

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

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## Hardware & General Merchandise, MINING SUPPLIES!

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238 to 240 LOWER WATER STREET.

# HARD COAL.

CHESTNUT,  
STOVE,  
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BROKEN.

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

—FOR SALE BY—

# S. CUNARD & CO.

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



The Chatham World thinks the cholera scare will do a great deal of good by causing the big cities to clean up the slums, purify their water supplies, and improve their drainage. Cleanliness is the best protection against its ravages. The great heat has generated it in filthy towns of Europe, but it has so far found no congenial lodgement in England.

The Allan steamer *Hibernian* arrived on Monday from Glasgow, and was proceeding up the harbor instead of going to the quarantine station off the red buoy for inspection. She was met by the *Argus*, however, and turned back, and after being inspected by Dr. Wickwire and everything found all right she was allowed to come up to the deep water terminus.

The new Salmon River iron bridge at Truro has been completed and is use for nearly two weeks and the temporary bridge removed. The new bridge is a substantial structure and is of good width. It is also provided with walks on either side for foot passengers, which are separated by the framework of the bridge from the carriage driveway, thereby effecting greater comfort and security.

A large party of Swedes and Norwegians, who came to Canada by the Allan liner *Mongolian*, en route to the Western States, have, owing to the quarantine regulations of the Yankees, decided to remain in Canada. The Allans refunded the value of their tickets from Quebec to the Western States, and this money will be used to purchase tickets via the C. P. R. and G. T. R. to points principally in the Northwest, where the party will settle.

The Port Hawkesbury *Bulletin* tells a strange story of a horse's death: "On Friday evening last, just as the sun was disappearing over Cape Porcupine, a horse, owned by John Hart, walked down to the water and slowly backed into the stream. When he reached a depth of water sufficient to cover him the animal dropped over on his side, put his head under, and remained in that position until drowned. It would appear to be a case of suicide."

A correspondent of the Boston *Record* says Mr. M. J. Keating has returned from the Province and is extremely proud of a present given him while in Truro by Mr. G. W. Stuart, one of the best known gold miners of Nova Scotia. It is a magnificent nugget breast pin, and is no doubt a fair sample of what our Provincial leads yield. Mr. Keating feels sure that next year will witness a greater boom in Provincial travel than the summer just passed.

An electric street railway in St. John, N. B. is contemplated. Mr. C. D. Jones, manager of the Eastern Electric Co., has received instructions to push forward the work as rapidly as possible. The company intend equipping the road in first class style and guarantee to furnish a service second to none on this continent in a city the size of St. John. A new power station is in course of construction on Union St. The total capacity of the machinery in this station will be equal to 1000 horse power. The engines will all be condensing engines of the best make, and the water to be used for making the steam will be pumped from the harbor in front of Victoria wharf at a point controlled by the company.

Messrs. T. C. Allen & Co. have on exhibition in their south window a fine piece of pen work executed by S. E. Whiston of the Halifax Commercial College. It is a copy of a resolution passed by the City Council on the retirement of Mr. McPherson from the office of Mayor. It is engrossed on vellum, and is without doubt one of the most artistic pieces of penmanship ever produced by the pen of the skilful writer. The body of the resolution is in common script; the heading in old English; the emphatic words and initial letters in Egyptian, plain and ornamental Roman and German text, surrounded and embellished tastefully by leaf work, scroll work, pen flourishes, filigree work and other handsome designs.

The case against Nathan and Charles Griswold, and Robert Boutilier, charged with burglarizing Geo. E. Smith's hardware store, was finished on Monday. Boutilier turned Queen's evidence and stated that he and Nathan Griswold entered the store and stole the goods. The judge sentenced Nathan Griswold to two years and one month at Dorchester, and Charles to one month in the county jail. The two Griswolds were also tried on the charge of burglarizing Simmonds & Co.'s hardware store in Dartmouth. Boutilier also turned Queen's evidence in this case, and swore that he and Nathan Griswold committed the act. Charles Griswold was acquitted, and Nathan Griswold was sentenced to two years and one month in the penitentiary, making four years and two months in all.

Dauphin County, Pa., will send for exhibition in the Woman's building at the World's Fair an elaborately carved table of extraordinary historical interest. It will be composed of woods taken from the yoke of the famous "Liberty Bell," from the house in which the first American flag was made, from Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge, from the old ship *Constitution*, and from a pillar in Independence Hall. The upper surface will be inlaid with Indian arrow heads, relics of the Six Nations, with whom what is now Dauphin County was once a favorite hunting ground.

Alexander Bergmann, the would-be assassin of H. C. Frick, of the Carnegie Steel Co., has been sentenced to 22 years imprisonment in the penitentiary. The trials of the Homestead workmen who have been held for the Grand Jury on various charges of murder, aggravated riot and conspiracy, will not begin in the Criminal Court until the first week in October. Fifty-two men have been so held, and against some of them there are four or five charges. A large number of arrests are still to be made, including many women. The charges against the women will be disorderly conduct and incling riot.

HALE AND HEARTY.

The Englishman says he "drinks hail and it makes him ail." The Canadian drinks Puttner's Emulsion and it makes him hearty.

Labor Commissioner Charles F. Peck, of Albany, New York, who has persistently blocked every attempt of the Democratic national committee to verify or disprove the remarkable figures contained in the summary of his ninth annual report, has been arrested, charged with violating the statutes in destroying public documents.

It is stated in Berlin that Emperor William will dissolve the Reichstag if the new military bill is rejected.

Up to the 10th of this month the official cholera returns in Hamburg showed 13,238 cases and 5,805 deaths. The average fatality is two out of five cases. It has been ascertained that the cholera was imported into the stricken city by Coolies in four ships that last sailed from Black sea ports.

The French imports for August amounted to 248,488,000 francs against 388,094,000 francs for the corresponding month of 1891, and exports to 295,705,000, against 276,844,000 francs for the same period last year. The exports of manufactured articles diminished 27,500,000 francs since the new tariff regime went into force in February.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, effective, but do not cause pain or gripes. Be sure to get Hood's.

# 'EL PADRE' PINS.

ROBERT R. McLEOD,

Practical Gold and Silver Mining Expert. Special attention given to NOVA SCOTIA GOLD MINES. Many years experience in Colorado and Old Mexico. Acquainted with Mexican Mines, Mining Laws, Language and people. Address—

BROOKFIELD, QUEENS CO., N. S.

REFERENCES GIVEN.

## STANFORD

THE TAILOR,

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

INSPECTION INVITED.

FREE! 32 DETECTIVE STORIES: Pack of goods worth \$2, and large 100 p. Picture Book that will surely put you on the road to a handsome fortune. Send 5c silver, to pay postage. A. W. KINNEY, H. C., Yarmouth, N. S.

## LYONS' HOTEL,

KENTVILLE, N. S.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION.

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

D. McLEOD, Prop.

KENTVILLE, N. S.

## JOHN PATTERSON,

Manufacturer of Steam Boilers, For Marine and Land Purposes

Iron Ships Repaired.

SHIP TANKS GRINDERS, SMOKE PIPES and KINDS SHEET IRON WORK.

ESTIMATES given on application.

438 UPPER WATER STREET, Halifax, N. S.

Halifax Printing Co.,

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

SKODA'S DISCOVERY is King of Sarsaparillas.



I. M. HARMON.

Physicians and Nervines

BOTH FAILED!

NERVOUS PROSTRATION

Of Years' Standing

CURED BY SKODA'S!

General—Your President, Dr. G. C. Killgore, told me the fact that last June when in the City Drug Store in your City, I told him that on account of extreme nervousness I had been unable to attend to business for several years, and that I was then resting from all labor—mental and physical. I was trusting in Nature as a last resort, as Physicians and Nervines had utterly failed in my case.

At that time I was troubled with Nervousness so badly that I could not sleep an hour, some nights. I would have a crawling or creeping sensation in my limbs, that was more endurable than any pain. My mind was so confused, and I was unable to think upon any subject for ten minutes. Dr. Killgore gave me six bottles of SKODA'S DISCOVERY, and three boxes of LITTLE TABLETS, telling me they would greatly help me and he thought would cure me.

I took the medicine according to directions and have seen no symptoms of Nervousness since taking the fourth bottle. I sleep well. My nerves are strong. Eat heartily, and am well. I have told scores what it has done for me. Respectfully, I. M. HARMON, Portland, Me.

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

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N. S.

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

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.  
 Two Minute Walk of Post Office.  
 DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor  
 HALIFAX, N. S.  
 101 ON PARADE FRANCOISE.



REGULATE THE  
 STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS,  
 AND  
 PURIFY THE BLOOD.

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR  
 Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Ripans Tablets contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Pleasant to take, safe, effectual. Give immediate relief.

Sold by druggists. A trial bottle sent by mail on receipt of 15 cents. Address  
 THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.  
 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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

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

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

MAX UNGAR,  
 PROPRIETOR

The Highest Cash Prices paid for Empty Bottles.

FOYLE BREWERY,  
 P. & J. O'MULLIN,  
 Brewers, Malsters & Bottlers.

Sole Manufacturers of

THE WELL KNOWN TEMPERANCE BEVERAGES,

Malt and Kraizer Beers.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Corner Granville & Sackville Sts.

NOVA SCOTIA  
 Steam Machine Paper Bag Manufactory.

THE CHEAPEST in the MARKET.

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 BOOK BINDING

In all its various branches,

G. & T. PHILLIPS.

**Old Chum**  
 (CUT PLUG.)  
**OLD CHUM**  
 (PLUG.)

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

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturers in Canada.

*D. Ritchie & Co.*

MONTREAL.

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

A Sewing Machine Given Away.

We want Agents to canvass for "Canada," the only magazine published in the Maritime Provinces. The subscription price of "Canada" is \$1.00, and every new subscriber will receive FREE a beautiful oleograph picture, 17 by 21. Agents will be allowed a Cash-advance Commission of 35 cents on every subscription obtained. Over and above the cash commission, a NEW RAYMOND SINGER SEWING MACHINE, worth \$45, furnished by Messrs. Miller Bros. of Halifax, will be given to the Agent sending the largest number of subscriptions before April 1st, 1894. A WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY, worth \$10, will be given to the Agent sending the second largest number of subscriptions. A prize worth \$1.50 will be given to the Agent sending the largest number of subscriptions each month. "Canada" will be sent FREE, during the competition, to all who signify their intention to compete, and who remit 25 cents in stamps for outfit. No post cards.

MATTHEW R. KNIGHT,  
 BENTON, - - NEW BRUNSWICK.

London Rubber Stamp' Mf'g Co.

Rubber and Metal Stamps,  
 Notarial Seals,  
 Hectograph Copying Pads,  
 Stencil Cutters, &c.

223 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

SEPTEMBER.

The morns are gray with haze and faintly cold  
 The early sunsets are the west with red,  
 The stars are misty silver overhead,  
 Above the dawn Orion lies outrolled,  
 Now all the slopes are slowly rowing gold,  
 And in the dales a deeper silence dwells;  
 The crickets mourn with funereal flutes and bells,  
 For days before the summer has grown old.

Now the night gloom with hurrying wings is stirred,  
 Strangely the comrade plovers rise and sink;  
 The birds are following in the pathless dark  
 The footsteps of the pilgrim summer. Mark!  
 Was that the red-tart or the bobolink?  
 That lonely cry the summer-hearted bird?

TWILIGHT.

Across the silent mountains vague and brown,  
 Hushing to quiet many a distant town,  
 The night comes slowly from the far-off sea,  
 O beautiful dead day, sun-kissed and flower-crowned,  
 My heart goes down into the dusk with thee!  
 There's darkness in the valleys far and near  
 And darkness on the shadowed plain below,  
 And still and black the rugged mountains rise,  
 Save who-o, against the deepening purple skies  
 Two rocky cliffs transfigured glow.

While tender mothers clasping wee ones  
 Sing softly in the fading light,  
 Half joy, half sorrow,  
 Half fear against the unknown morrow,  
 The river floweth through the night,  
 And mingles with the mother's singing  
 A measured murmur slowly ringing—  
 The sobbing of the river reeds and grasses,  
 The throbbing of the river grass and reeds,  
 Till every wind or restless wing that passes  
 Makes music through the troubled woods and meads.

The cricket's chirp is hushed and silent now,  
 The last bird note has died away,  
 A mist is on the mountain brow,  
 And dull and grey, like the dead day,  
 The cedars dream the night away,  
 Farewell, old day, the world forgets thee,  
 And countless more will be as fair,  
 But in my heart enshrined I hold thee,  
 In mem'ry's depths I keep and fold thee,  
 No other day thy crown shall wear.

MAX O'RELL IN AMERICA.

The following extracts are from Mr. Max O'Rell's latest book, "A Frenchman in America," which it is possible some of our readers have not read. Here are his impressions of the American Hotel, which have been so much praised:—"In the large hall, a counter behind which solemn clerks, whose business faces relax not a muscle, are ready with their book to enter your name and assign you a number. A small army of colored porters ready to take you in charge. Not a salute, not a word, not a smile of welcome. The negro takes your bag and makes a sign that your case is settled. You follow him. For the time being you lose your personality and become No. 375, as you would in gaol. Don't ask questions, theirs not to answer; don't ring the bell to ask for a favor, if you set any value on your time. All the rules of the establishment are printed and posted in your bedroom; you have to submit to them. No question to ask, you know everything. Henceforth you will have to be hungry from 7 to 9 a. m., from 1 to 3 p. m., and from 6 to 8 p. m. The slightest infringement of the routine would stop the wheel, so don't ask if you could have a meal at four o'clock; you would be taken for a lunatic, or a crank (as they call it in America). Between meals you will be supplied with ice water *ad libitum*. No privacy. No coffee-room, no smoking room. No place where you can go and quietly sip a cup of coffee or drink a glass of beer with a cigar. You can have a drink at the bar, and then go and sit down in the hall among the crowd. Life in an American hotel is an alteration of the cellular system during the night and of the gregarious system during the day, an alteration of the penitential systems carried out at Philadelphia and at Auburn. It is not in the bedroom either that you must seek anything to cheer you. The bed is good, but only for the night. The room is perfectly nude. The only cases in the brown or grey desert are cushions. First of all, a notice that, in a cupboard near the window, you will find some twenty yards of coiled rope which, in case of fire, you are to fix to a hook outside the window. The rest is guessed. You fix the rope and—you let yourself go. From a sixth, seventh, or eighth story, the prospect is lively. Another caution informs you of all that you must not do, such as your own washing in the bedroom. Another warns you that if, on retiring, you put your boots outside the door, you do so at your own risk and peril. Another is posted near the door, close to an electric bell. With a little care and practice, you will be able to carry out the instructions printed thereon. The only thing wonderful about the contrivance is that the servants never make mistakes. Press once for icewater, twice for hall-boy, three times for fireman, four times for chambermaid, five times for hot water, six times for ink and writing materials, seven times for baggage, eight times for messenger. Another notice tells you what the proprietor's responsibilities are, and at what time the meals take place. Now this last notice is the most important of all. Woe to you if you forget it! For if you should present yourself one minute after the dining-room door is closed, no human consideration would get it open for you. Supplications, arguments would be of no avail. Not even money."

Mr. O'Rell tells an amusing, if a somewhat mysterious anecdote, about the American genius for advertising. A day or two after lecturing in Boston he received a letter, to which he thus refers:—"I made the following remarks in

**PUTNERS**  
 IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER  
**EMULSION**

my lecture:—'The American is, I believe, on the road to the possession of all that can contribute to the success and well-being of a nation, but he seems to me to have missed the path that leads to real happiness. To live in a whirl is not to live well. The little French shop keeper who locks his shop-door from half-past twelve to half-past one, so as not to be disturbed while he is having his dinner with his wife and family, has come nearer to solving the great problem of life "How to be happy" than the American who sticks on his door: "Gone to dinner, shall be back in five minutes." You eat too fast, and I understand why your anti-dyspeptic pill makers cover your walls, your forests even, with their advertisements.' And I named the firm of pill-makers. The letter is from them. They offer me 1,000 dols. if I will repeat the phrase at every lecture I give during my tour in the United States. You may imagine if I will be careful to abstain in the future."

Some of the developments of democracy amused the author a good deal—when they did not irritate him. For instance:—"In a hotel I asked the porter if my trunk had arrived from the station, and had been taken to my room. 'I don't know,' he said majestically; 'you ask that gentleman.' The gentleman pointed out to me, was the negro who looks after the luggage in the establishment. In the papers you may read in the advertisement columns: 'Washing wanted by a lady at such and such address.' The cabman will ask, 'if you are the man as wants a gentleman to drive him to the deapo.' During an inquiry concerning the workhouse at Cambridge, Massachusetts, a witness spoke of the 'ladies cell' as being all that should be desired."

Almost the only thing, indeed, which Mr. O'Rell seems really to dislike in the United States, is the insolent independence of persons paid by the public to do certain things or to minister to the paymaster's comfort. Here are a little string of instances:—"In Europe, the keepers—that is to say, the servants of the public—have cautions posted in the museums, in which 'the public are requested not to touch.' In France, they are 'begged'—which is perhaps a more suitable expression, as the museums, after all, belong to the public. In America, the notice is 'Hands off!' This is short and to the point. The servants of the public allow you to enter the museums, charge you twenty-five cents and warn you to behave well. 'Hands off!' struck me as rather off handed. I really admire the independence of all the servants in this country. You may give them a tip: you will not run the risk of making them servile, or even polite. The railway conductor says 'Ticket!' The word 'please' does not belong to his vocabulary any more than the words 'thank you.' He says 'Ticket,' and frowns. He looks at it suspiciously, and gives it back to you with a haughty air that seems to say: 'I hope you will behave properly while you are in my car.'"

Even "on the cars" the rules made by the servants for their masters are of iron rigidity. Mr. O'Rell tells of his endeavors to obtain a cup of tea on a "vestibule" train:—"Will you please give me a cup of tea?" I said to one of the colored waiters. 'I can't do that, sah,' said Negro. 'You can have dinnah.' 'But I don't want dinnah,' I replied; 'I want a cup of tea.' 'Den you must ask dat gem'wan if you can have it,' said he. I went to him. 'Excuse me,' said I, 'are you the nobleman that runs this show?' He frowned. 'I don't want to dine; I should like to have a cup of tea.' He frowned a little more, and deigned to hear my request to the end. 'Can I?' I repeated. He spoke not; he brought his eyebrows still lower down, and solemnly shook his head. 'Can't I really?' I continued. At last he spoke 'You can,' quoth he, 'for a dollar.' And, taking the bill of fare in his hands, without wasting any more of his precious utterances, he pointed out to me: 'Each meal one dollar.' The argument was unanswerable. In America the man who pays does not command the paid. In America the paid servant rules."

One of the very best stories in the book Mr. O'Rell has told before, but it will bear repetition:—"I was once lecturing to the students of a religious college in America. Before I began a professor stepped forward and offered a prayer in which he asked the Lord to allow the audience to see my points. Now, I duly feel the weight of responsibility attaching to such a statement, and in justice to myself I can do no less than give the reader the petition just as it fell on my astonished ears:—"Lord, Thou knowest that we work hard for Thee, and that recreation is necessary in order that we may work with renewed vigor. We have with us to-night a gentleman from France,' (excuse my recording a compliment too flattering), 'whose criticisms are witty and refined, but subtle, and we pray Thee to so prepare our minds that we may thoroughly understand and enjoy them.'"

The bust of the Queen upon which the Princess Louise has been engaged for some months, and which her Royal Highness has, with her Majesty's consent, promised to send to Chicago for exhibition at the World's Fair, is now complete. It is a notable example of the Princess' skill, and, standing in the Queen's boudoir at Osborne, it has attracted much attention among members of the Royal Family. The Princess has also been at work upon some pictures which are intended for Chicago, and these, it is said, will, after the Exhibition, be sold, the proceeds being given to some of the charitable institutions in this country in which she takes so much interest.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Oxford has quite a number of manufactures. The woollen mills, the oldest and most important of them, is running full time, two furniture factories are kept busy supplying their patrons' needs, while lately the old foundry has been re-opened by Mr. Robert Brownell, of Truro, and Mr. Robb, one of the former employes. Mr. A. McPherson, formerly manager in this concern, has established a new foundry near the old one.

Messrs. Laing, Ritchie & Co., Essex, Ont., have begun the manufacture

of pumps, hay presses, ladders, etc., having taken over that part of the business of the Industrial Pump & Machine Company. Mr. C. E. Naylor will continue the machinery and non-working part of the latter concern.

The Eastern Manufacturing Company of Little Glace Bay has begun the manufacture of assorted syrups. The proprietor is W. A. McPherson, and the quality of the articles put up should be a good guarantee of its future popularity. The above young man is to be commended for his enterprise in this direction, and should be largely patronized by the dealers of that locality.—*Island Reporter.*

Among the manufacturers of harvesting machinery the firm of G. M. Cossitt & Bro. of Brockville, Ont., stands in the front rank. Their reputation has been established by a thirty years' test of thousands of their machines on the grass and grain fields of Canada. Among the machines made by this firm are the following:—The Improved Model Buckeye Mower, the Ithaca Horse Rake, Cossitt's New Light Reaper, Cossitt's Celebrated Disc Harrows, Cossitt's Celebrated Sixteen Tooth Steel Frame Spring Tooth Harrow, the Tiger—King of Rakes. All of the above machines are fitted up in the latest improved style and workmanship and material is guaranteed. Among the recent improvements to the Buckeye Mower are the new tilt, new knife (with thickened back and lengthened scythe head), new inside shoe, new short brace and chafe plates, which it is claimed preserve the shear cut of the cutters in their new and perfect state. Cossitt's Ithaca Horse Rake is the simplest, easiest dumped, rakes the cleanest, is the easiest draft on a horse, rakes a larger windrow and has teeth of the best quality of any rake on the market. The firm's celebrated disc harrows are pronounced by the farmers to be perfection, and many thousands of them are now being used in various parts of Canada. The firm have a high reputation for square, honest dealing, and their customers have learned to rely with implicit faith on anything that comes from their works.

Condensed mince meat, for mince pie, prepared by J.H. Wethey, of St. Kitts, Ont., is one of those delicious and useful table delicacies which assist materially to reduce household duties to a minimum of labor. Mr. W. has had ten years' experience and his trade has extended from our city and St. John, N. B., on the east to Victoria, B. C., on the west. It is warranted to keep perfectly sweet and fresh for twelve months, and that is longer than most families can keep anything so desirable as a well-seasoned pie. Mr. W., assisted by his wife, personally sees to every pound of the carloads that go out. Best wholesale grocery houses in Toronto, Hamilton and elsewhere handle it, and when Eby, Blain & Co., Davidson & Hay, Sloan & Crowther, H. P. Eckardt & Co., Warren Bros. & Boomer are named it is sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical.

Mr. William H. Frost, proprietor of the Malleable Iron Works at Smith's Falls, Ontario, has lately issued the following circular: "Having found our capacity during the past season quite inadequate to fill our orders promptly, and in order to meet this demand and give satisfaction to our many customers for the coming season, we have now in course of erection a new moulding shop 250x58 feet, which will give us a capacity of 2,000 tons. We are adding another furnace of six tons output per day, also remodelling our present works, bringing the whole up to a first-class standard. We have also engaged Mr. M. D. Greenwood, late superintendent of the Hoosick Falls Malleable Iron Company, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., one of the largest works of the kind in the United States, to take charge of the manufacture of our castings. Instead of carrying forty tons carriage hardware as formerly, we are now carrying the stock up to 100 tons, so that orders can be filled at once from stock. Our endeavor will be to furnish first-class castings at the market price and meet the demands of our customers promptly."



Willie Tillbrook  
Son of

Mayor Tillbrook

of McKeesport, Pa., had a Scrofula bunch under one ear which the physician lanced and then it became a running sore, and was followed by erysipelas. Mrs. Tillbrook gave him

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the sore healed up, he became perfectly well, and is now a lively, robust boy. Other parents whose children suffer from impure blood should profit by this example.

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

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

J. A. LEAMAN & CO.

Wholesale & Retail Victuallers.

AND MANUFACTURERS OF  
CANNED GOODS, BOLOGNAS, &c.

6 to 10 Bedford Row,

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NEW GOODS.

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and a General Assortment of ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

A. & W. MACKINLAY,

137 Granville Street.



## COMMERCIAL.

The decline of cholera in Europe, and its failure as yet to obtain a foothold in America, except in New York, where some doubtful cases are reported, has been a very re-assuring point during the week, and the continued good weather has aided business operations throughout the country. Most lines have had a steady, though gradual, improvement, and the movement altogether has been larger than last week. The fall trade, which has already commenced, is confidently expected to be more than usually brisk; and, so far as wholesale merchants can determine, payments will be good. We are pleased to note that retailers, as a rule, have made their purchases with more than usual caution, and that stocks in the country are reported to be in a quite healthy condition.

The crops—with the exception of hay, the yield of which is enormous—are not turning out quite as well as was expected, some sorts of fruits and of roots giving comparatively small returns. However, taking it all round our farmers have reason to be well satisfied, as the result will be a fully average one.

We congratulate our wholesale merchants on the steadily improving condition of business, with the reasonably assured prospects of a large fall trade. With a good harvest certain and the reported improvement in remittances it should be only a comparatively short time before money circulates more freely, and the series of debts which affect business throughout the Dominion are liquidated. It is to be hoped, however, that a prospective prosperous season will not lead to the abandonment of the policy of economy and retrenchment which has been forced upon our business men by the experiences of late years.

An exchange very pertinently remarks:—"A little caution is a good reasoning for every business venture. Merchants throughout the country are quite confident in regard to the coming season, and while the pushing of every advantage to its uttermost limit is the plan for every energetic business man to follow, on the other hand he should be wary in pursuing paths where the advantage offered is purely presumptive. There will doubtless be a great increase in the number of speculative schemes, due to the national increase in wealth which should follow this good trade year. Many of these will appear very certain in the result, and offer great temptation to the merchant with a little money to spare, but at the same time the safest plan for the majority to follow will be, in the future as in the past, to let all outside schemes alone, and direct all their resources, as well as energy, along the path in which success has already been met with. And even in this path there is such a thing as going too fast, spreading out too widely and tying up capital in places where it cannot be realized upon in times of necessity. The speculative craze is the curse of many an otherwise successful business man. A large grain commission dealer recently said to the writer that they could always tell how large a space to give a new customer on their books by the amount of money he began with; that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he was bound to lose, and it was only a question of capital as to how long he would last. This, we venture to say, is the experience of every commission dealer on the Board of Trade whose customers are purely speculative. This being the case, as evidenced by the experience of men most thoroughly posted, it is certainly the part of wisdom in the merchant to avoid speculation in all its branches, to not be led into it by the experience of the hundredth man who may have won, and to season all his dealings with the salt of prudence."

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to		
	Sept. 9.	Previous week.	1891	1890	1889
United States	146	135	233	162	190
Canada	29	33	24	22	11

**DRY GOODS.**—There is nothing of special interest in dry goods this week, but business continues to be active both in the city and the country. Travellers with samples of winter goods are now starting out, and sorting-up orders for late fall goods are coming in with marked freedom. Prices are firm in all lines and remittances are fairly satisfactory.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—A peculiar feature in the iron market is that, while makers' prices are stiff and have advanced pretty generally and large quantities have been withdrawn from stores in Glasgow and elsewhere, the quotations for warran's are weak at 4s. 7d.—a decline of 7d. from last week. The explanation apparently rests on the assumption that the price of warran's is being "beared" for speculative purposes. If this be correct the reaction will be all the greater as the real value of iron increases. Tin continues weak at £92—a drop of £1 since last week. Copper is quiet. Tin plates are moving along quietly without change of any kind.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—There is no change in the local markets and prices are unchanged. Business all round is of limited dimensions. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat quiet and corn firm, French country markets firmer. At Liverpool spot wheat buyers hold off hoping to obtain some concession; spot corn firmly held. Owing to the cholera scare the United States grain markets have been very quiet and dull and, although prices have remained nominally about the same, still there is a noticeable downward tendency.

**PROVISIONS.**—A small local movement is reported in short cut and smoked meats, but the market is still very quiet with not enough doing to establish reliable quotations. A general dull feeling pervades the English, United States and Canadian markets. Trade in these lines is not likely to wake into life for some six or eight weeks—that is until pronounced frost brings about active killing and packing.

**BUTTER.**—Little or nothing that is new can be said regarding the local butter market. The supply is about equal to the demand and figures are firmly held to. Best butter is worth about 20c. to 22c. Inferior grades

from 14c. to 18c. are in rather better supply than they were all the summer. A Montreal report says:—"Whatever may be the result of the season's wind up the market is unquestionably firm at the moment, higher prices being paid in the country than obtain here. Shippers state that 22c. is the highest figure their limits will allow them to pay for August and September creamery, but that figure has been refused by factory men who are holding for 23c; whether they will succeed in getting it remains to be seen. We quote creamery butter in this market at 20c to 22c. In Eastern townships dairy quite a lot of buying has been done in the country during the past week at 19c. for fine fall goods, while 20c. has been paid for fancy fall ends. We quote values here at 18c to 20c. as to quality. In Western Ontario the market is steady at 15c. to 17c. as to quality." A London correspondent writes:—"There has been quite a boom in butter this week, and agents have been dancing around, masters of the situation, asking and receiving enhancements to the tune of several shillings *nemine contradicente*. Danish has rushed up to 11s., wheateat sellers are not too ready to part, absolutely declining business anywhere below 11s., while Normandy has climbed up 4s., and Irish creameries have been inquired for with more freedom. We don't want too much Dutch; but it is a good fill in, and Hollanders have participated in the stronger feeling; while American, in small supply, has felt the favorable wave. Canadian creameries sell at 10s. to 10s. 6d., while finest tin-lined, at Bristol, is bought forward up to 12s. Advances from the Southern Seas report the factories of Australasia as busy on our butter, which we are to commence receiving towards the end of the present month. It is said the supplies are to be more liberal than ever from Victoria; but while New Zealand will be early in the field here, she will not trouble too much about us, as she can dispose of her produce in Victoria at shillings above what Victorian is selling for in London. The *Grocers' Journal* has a timely warning to our Colonial friends this week on the bounty system, which is perfectly ridiculous in this case; Victoria butter selling in London at 1s. a pound; New Zealand, in great demand, owing to the denudation of the Melbourne market of home stuff, disposed of wholesale at 1s. 6d."

**CHEESE.**—In this market cheese is very quiet, and most of what is made is going into storage, as makers anticipate that after the product of the upper provinces has been shipped—and it is being rapidly pushed forward—an after demand will arise at exceptionally high prices. The local demand is, however, well met, but consumption continues to be very small. Colder weather will cause a better call, and the future is promising so far as holders are concerned. The following is a Montreal report:—"The market continues strong, with values on the upturn on both sides of the Atlantic. Most of the business during the past week or ten days referred to contracts in the country at 10½c. to 10¾c. for the balance of the season. These purchases have been made for the purpose of supplying the English market during the next seven months, and the general impression is on both sides of the Atlantic that higher prices will rule between now and next May, that will prove remunerative to the middle men, into whose hands the cheese has passed. The farmers have done well, and it is to be hoped that dealers and shippers will in their turn make a fair percentage of gain. We quote spot prices at 10 1-8c. to 10½c. for finest August and 9c. to 10c. for underpriced goods." The Liverpool public cable has commenced to advance, and the outlook is very encouraging, as the shortage in the English make is beginning to make itself felt. A London letter says:—"Cheese is a quieter market, and buyers seem to have got full up. There is no alteration in London prices; but at Liverpool the tone is weaker, and in the North rates have undergone a shrinkage, importers being willing to accept a shading of quotations to effect business with reluctant buyers. Prices will not go down much, though, as agents here have little on hand."

**EGGS.**—The local market for eggs is firmer, but no actual advance in prices has taken place. Probably 11c. to 12c. is a fair wholesale quotation and about 14c. to 15c. at retail just now. Very few limed eggs come here, because the rear at hard production is always large enough—except in a few weeks in winter—to more than fill the consumptive demand, and there is no place for old eggs of any kind. A Montreal report says:—"The market is still characterized by a steady feeling, with sales at 12c. to 12½c. for the ordinary run of fresh stock, but for prime shipping qualities 13c. to 13½c. would have to be paid. Shipments are still going forward to Liverpool, but they are chiefly through shipments from the West." A London correspondent writes:—"Continental egg shippers have been thoroughly sickened with realizations here, and have shut up shop with us on a certain extent, so that there has almost been a scarcity this week. Prices have consequently taken an upward turn, which is far from displeasing to sellers, who feel they are not cheating buyers when asking an advance of 6d. per long hundred on prime selections. Rates are still too low and will go further next week (present top price 8s. 6d.), though when the rise will be stopped, or how long it will be maintained, it is hazardous to conjecture, as such heavy supplies can be plunged on the London market at short notice. In Liverpool, prices have been a trifle better; but the rates paid there are none too cheerful for the shipper. It is a little better in the North, and will be better still presently. Prices in Glasgow for Canadians, 6s. to 6s. 10d. per 120."

**APPLES.**—The crop in this Province will this year be a large one and the quality quite fair. Very little change is reported in this market. Sales of good to choice fall varieties are reported on spot in a jobbing way at \$2 to \$2.25 and at \$1.50 to \$1.75 for medium goods. The feeling appears to be weakening, however, and many growers evince a willingness to consider prices that they would not have looked at a month ago for their winter fruit.

**DRY FRUITS.**—Stocks in this market are getting quite low, but there being no active demand this does not much matter. Retailers are waiting

the arrival of new fruit before making purchases to any extent. Meanwhile they are buying only from hand to mouth. We note that some new crop has been received at Montreal, meeting a ready market. Prices are likely, for several reasons, to rule somewhat higher this season than they did last year.

SUGAR.—The mild excitement of last week has been followed by a lull. No further advances have taken place, but the prices reached have been firmly maintained. Our local market is quiet, wholesalers having been actually making a profit in selling stocks bought at the old low prices. But prices still show a cutting as compared with what refiners are asking. The difficulty of importing beet sugar into the U.S. with the existing quarantine regulations continues, and the Trust is consequently very firm in their views, and even refuse to sell refined abroad at the present price, namely, 5c. For although an extra quantity of Cuban sugar was bought for the American refineries this year, yet they are very largely dependent on beet to produce the necessary proportion of refined, and the threatened scarcity or absence of this import will hamper the refineries very greatly. The London market shows that beet is 3d. easier than last week, at 13. 6d. for firsts; cane is steady at unchanged prices, Java being 16s. and fair refining 13s. 9d. The New York Post says:—"The contract market opened steady to 5 points advance as compared with the closing prices last night. Nothing of special interest transpired during the morning's trading. The business was done for the most part on local account. The European cables were higher, but cholera is supposed to be interfering with the deliveries in Europe. During the latter part of last month it was generally predicted that the world's visible supply during August had decreased 200,000 to 250,000 bags, but from the figures now at hand it is doubtful whether the decrease will reach 100,000 bags. It is estimated the exports from Rio and Santos will not be more than 5,750,000 bags."

COFFEE.—The coffee market does not take any sharp turns. So far as retailers are concerned, it is practically the same as it was last week. There is no dearth of stock. Good coffee is still firm, but not plentiful, but the quantity in stock is sufficient for the moderate demand there is to be supplied.

TEAS.—In this market a fair but not brisk enquiry is noted for teas—particularly for those of medium and lower grades. Still the fall interest in teas is beginning to rouse itself among retailers, whose orders have improved during the last few days. Prices show no indication of making a turn favorable to the buying side, so that a trader who wants tea may want longer and fare worse. The shortage in this season's Japan Tea Crop is estimated at between 7,000,000 and 10,000,000 lbs., but the most conservative estimates place it at 5,000,000 lbs. It is evident that the United States find it difficult to get all the Japan product they require, as a lot of 600 half chests of Japan on the way to Montreal have just been sold to an American firm on p.t., but the invoice is said to have been at 18c. to 20c., and the lot, instead of going there, has been diverted in transit to the Western States. The Montreal market is very firm for Japan, but at the same time there is no particular movement, as country buyers are still holding off, expecting to buy later on upon more advantageous terms.

FISH.—Codfish, hake, haddock and other deep sea fish continue to be in ample receipt for the requirements of this market. Of other fish very little comes forward, as the catch continues to be miserably small. Reports from Labrador and Newfoundland are to the effect that the fisheries there are practically a failure so far this year, and as the season in those northern regions is now practically over but little can be expected thence. Our market is dull and figures do not improve. The West Indian markets show no improvement, and do not offer shippers hence a reasonable margin for profit, so that there is no encouragement to send out ventures there. Our outside advices are as follows:—St. John, N. B., Sept. 21.—"Several vessels have lately arrived with full cargoes of large dry cod. Prices are off. Some are quoted at \$5.20 to \$5.40. Medium cod are selling fairly well at regular prices, viz., \$4 to \$4.35. Causo pickled herring are quoted at \$6 to \$6.25, Shelburne \$5 to \$5.25, Bay \$3 to \$3.25, smoked herring are selling at 8c. to 10c., shad \$5 to \$5.50, mackerel are scarce and quoted at \$9 to \$10 per bbl. for No. 2. Dry pollock are a shade easier in price and selling at \$2.25 to \$2.50." Montreal, Sept. 21.—"A fair trade is being done in fresh fish. The Labrador herring catch, as usual, is reported a failure. French shore herrings sold at \$4 to \$4.25, and Cape Breton, which are scarce at \$5 to \$5.25. Dry and green cod have had fair movement, dry \$4.75 to \$5, and green \$5 to \$5.25." Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 21.—"Mackerel are in moderate receipt for the season, but improve in quality, and prices have advanced. Schr. *Hattie M. Graham* arrived Tuesday evening with a handsome fare of 458 bbls., stocking over \$7000, the best fare of the season. Codfish continue in moderate receipt and prices have advanced. Market practically bare of fresh halibut all the week and prices are nominal. We quote latest fare prices as follows:—Mackerel in fishermen's order at \$16 per bbl. Last sales Bank halibut 15c. and 11c. per lb. for white and gray. Georges cod from vessel \$4.12 and \$4.37 for large, \$2.62 and \$2.75 for small. Bank \$4 and \$2. Rips \$4.10 and \$2.75. Outside sales of Bank cod \$4.50. New Georges codfish at \$7 per qtl. for large, and small at \$5; Bank \$6.12 for large and \$3.25 for small; Shore \$6.50 and \$4.50 for large and small; Rips \$6.25 and \$4.25. Dry Bank \$6; medium \$3.50. Cured cusk at \$4 per qtl.; hake \$2; haddock \$2.50; heavy salted pollock \$3, and English cured do. \$4 per qtl. Newfoundland herring \$4 per bbl. Pickled codfish \$4; haddock \$3.75; halibut heads \$3.50; sounds \$13; tongues and sounds \$12; tongues \$11; slowives \$3.50; trout \$14; Halifax salmon \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16." Port of Spain, Trinidad, Sept. 7.—"The arrival of the S.S. *Duart Castle* with considerable supplies to various consignees quite demoralized the market, and prices were at once dropped to \$18 tons, \$7 boxes, \$3.50 half boxes, and \$12 scale fish for freshest imports, and old

stocks were freely tendered at \$14 to \$12 for tierces codfish as to quality. The cheaper rates have stimulated consumption to some extent, but large stocks are still held in first hands, rapidly deteriorating in this humid weather. Consignees would gladly accept lower rates to effect a clearance, as large supplies are daily expected which will render practically unsaleable the bulk of present holdings." Barbados, Sept. 3.—"Market supplied with codfish, and we note a smart decline in prices. A cargo of Halifax cure, ex *Mellacoree*, has been brought in here and sold at low rates, which caused our market to give way. We made sales 175 casks medium Newfoundland cure at \$16 67 to \$15 64 per cask. Large lotting slowly at \$25 for export orders. Recent receipts have been:—S.S. *Trinidad* from New York, 76 casks Bowring's medium cod, by solves, \$15 64; 35 large do. stored. S.S. *Duart Castle*, from St. John, N. B., 50 casks C. R. C. codfish, \$18 09; 104 tubs haddock \$14.89; 96 tubs hake \$13 54 per 4 qtls. Schr. *Mellacoree*, from Halifax, with 250 casks codfish, 60 casks sold at \$16.59, remainder held for \$18; 84 drums do. \$18; 100 half boxes do. \$2.25; 25 casks, 89 drums haddock, \$15 11; 51 casks, 89 drums hake \$12; 50 bbls. split herrings \$4.10; 600 boxes smoked herrings \$10.29 per 100; 9 M feet white pine."

The brain and fussy impulse of these days of false impression would rate down all as worthless because unworthy. As if there was no notes in sunbeams! Or comets among stars! Or cataracts in peaceful rivers! Because one remedy professes to do what it never was adapted to do, are all remedies worthless? Because one doctor lets his patient die, are all humbugs? It requires a true eye and a finer brain to discriminate—to draw the differential line.

"They say" that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription have cured thousands.

"They say" for a weak system there's nothing better than the "Discovery," and that the "Favorite Prescription" is the hope of debilitated, feeble women who need a restorative tonic and bracing nervous. And here's the proof.

Try one or both. If they don't help you, tell the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., and you get your money back again.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES. Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants. GROCERIES. BREADSTUFFS

Table with columns for SUGARS, TEA, MOLASSES, BISCUITS, and FISH. Includes items like Cut Leaf, Granulated, Circle A, White Extra C, Standard, Extra Yellow C, Yellow C, Congo Common, Fair, Good, Choice, Extra Choice, Oolong Choice, Barbadoes, Demerara, Diamond N., Porto Rico, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Antigua, Tobacco, Bright, Pilot Bread, Boston and Thin Family, Soda, do in lb. boxes, 50 to case, Fancy, Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Cocoanuts, Onions, Dates, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Bananas, Mackerel, Extras, No. 1, 2, 3 large, Reamed, 3 large, Plain, 3 Plain, Small, Herring, No. 1 C. B. July, 1 Fall Split, 1 Fall Round, 1 Labrador, 1 Georges Bay, 1 Bay of Islands, Slowives, Salmon, No. 1, 2, 3, Small, Codfish, Hard C. B., Western Shore, Bank, Bay, Newfoundland, Haddock, Bank & Western, Hake, Pollock, Hake Sounds, Cod Oil.

Table with columns for BREADSTUFFS and FLOUR. Includes items like Business is dull and markets are low with an easy tone, High Grade Patents, Good 30 per cent. Patents, Straight Grade, Good Seconds, Graham Flour, Oatmeal, Rolled, Kith Dried Cornmeal, Rolled Wheat, Wheat Bran, Middlings, Shorts, Cracked Corn, Ground Oat Cake, Moulce, Split Peas, White Beans, Pot Barley, Canadian Oats, P. E. Island Oats, Hay, J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS. Apples, per bbl., Gravenstein, No. 1 Fall, Oranges, Jamaica, brls., New, Lemons, per case, Cocoanuts, new per 100, Onions per lb., American, per lb., Dates boxes, new, Raisins, Valencia, new, Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new, small boxes, Prunes, Stewing, boxes, Bananas.

Table with columns for FISH, MACKEREL, SALMON, CODFISH, and SALT. Includes items like Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid, Am. Plate, Ex. Plate, Pork, Mess, American, American, clear, P. E. I. Mess, P. E. I. Thin Mess, Prime Mess, Lard, Tubs and Falls, P. E. Island, American, Hams, P. E. I., green, Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily, Butter and Cheese, Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, in Small Tubs, Good, in large tubs, new, Store Packed & oversalted, Canadian Township, new, Western, Cheese, Canadian, Antigonish, Factory Filled, Fine Liverpool, bag, from store, Liverpool, #hd, Capiz, Turks Island, Lisbon, Coarse W. I., Taran, #hd.

# A SMOKE OUT.

BY ELIA J. HUNTER.

The three unmarried daughters of the late General Goldfinch lived at the old homestead. Although the youngest was past forty, you observe that they were still "the General's daughters." Never, even in their young days, had vulgar parlance styled them "the Goldfinch girls," for the dear, sainted General, among his other peculiarities, had chosen to ostracise his family from the world.

They were strange women. Spinsterhood had been the mode among the Goldfinches, and it was their proud boast that for seven generations no female of the direct line had committed the common feminine indiscretion of matrimony. Priscilla, Deborah, Elizabeth! No modern shortening of the dignified epithets was dreamed of. It would have seemed sacrilegious. None knew their resources, but it was supposed that the General had left them in comfortable circumstances. Well he might! For of all befuddled, irascible, gout-stricken old gentlemen, the General should have borne the palm.

Priscilla and Deborah resembled their father. A resemblance tempered, of course, by a few feminine limitations. They adored his memory. His temper, pride, insolence, his very drinking bouts, had never caused them to cease their adulation. He was their ideal of a gentleman. Some wag of the village had dubbed them the General's war horses, and the title still remained, although the General had died full fifteen years before.

Miss Elizabeth was Goldfinch only in name, and in name, from force of circumstances, not from choice. Ah! Miss Elizabeth, have you forgotten the pink billet in the hollow tree, so unfortunately found by the General?

A female Goldfinch addressed as "My Darling Betty!" Zounds! The General's language on this occasion was, to say the least, tropical. Highly seasoned, you know, as things are apt to be that come from India.

The General's wife had been a weak, frail, little woman, who, after introducing three unwelcome daughters into the world, made the effort of her life, produced an heir, and then, awed at her achievement, immediately departed from this earth, with a gentle satisfied smile on her lips.

Miss Elizabeth and little Reginald had grown up together—in a sense—for Reginald was still a lad when the testy General disowned him for some trifling offence. And now Reginald's daughter was coming to live with them; her father had left her to the care of his sisters. Priscilla and Deborah were not wholly charmed with the new responsibility. Still she was the "General's granddaughter, and a Goldfinch!" Miss Elizabeth's heart gave a flutter of delight. A young girl in the house! Her bright companionship! How it would revolutionize the old place!

But, then, what Miss Elizabeth thought did not matter. She did not resemble the General. She was a nonentity.

So Daisy Goldfinch, in all the youth and beauty of her eighteen years, became a member of this fossil household. She was received with due observance. The elder sisters eyed her askance; but Miss Elizabeth loved her from the first.

The staid old servants, Pomp and his wife Dinah, admired her from their distance. Pomp was bewitched. "Massa Reginald's own child!" She was not called "the General's granddaughter" in the kitchen.

Now Miss Daisy did not, by any means, intend to spend her days "vegetating," as she said inwardly, with a scornful toss of her head. Not she—because you see there was Harry, and Harry would be ready to marry her soon. She summoned all her courage one day, and announced her plans at the breakfast-table. Miss Elizabeth had long known of them.

Such a commotion as they made, for this Harry was no other than the son of Elizabeth's quondam lover, a man solemnly cursed by the General. The genealogy was produced. It was shown conclusively that spinster-hood was to be her future.

The old war-horses fairly snorted with rage.

From that time no letters reached her. Her goings out and comings in were carefully espied. She was practically cut off from Elizabeth's society, for she seldom saw her alone. Was it a wonder that she drooped and pined? Not a line from Harry for a month!

Old Pomp watched her closely. He remembered the old days when Miss Elizabeth had been young. How often young Reginald had stood between him and the General's wrath! Pomp burned to help the daughter, "if 'twas only to git eben wid de ole officer for his deblements."

One morning a strange young fellow accosted him in the market-place, and questioned him as to Miss Daisy.

Pomp was unused to subtleties of speech, but an idea dawned upon his dark African brain. "Am you her true love?" he asked eagerly. Then a long, quiet talk followed. Pomp's black face fairly shone with excitement on the way home. He chuckled until his fat sides shook. "Got ahead of de Gen'l dis time. A Goldfinch a goin' to be married, an' me a doin' it. Lor', how dey'll take on. Poor Miss Li-beth! She shall go too. Couldn't lobe her nohow. Spect I'll be eben wid de Gen't besfo' annudder night!"

Pomp had done the marketing for years, so, when he announced that "der wa'n't a 'spectable smoked ham in de place," and that "after dis he was a goin' to smoke dem hisself," no remonstrance was made. Indeed, Miss Deborah remarked, as she had many scores of times before, "that Pomp certainly was a faithful retainer." They habitually spoke of their two domestics as "retainers."

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KAGIC.

Made at

221 Barrington St.

In the meanwhile Daisy was fading quickly. The poor child was fast losing her hold on life. In vain, gentle Miss Elizabeth pleaded for her. The family record was unrolled. The General's curse solemnly referred to. These were unanswerable arguments.

But Harry, who meant to put a very stirring finger in the pie, was not far off. He had written Daisy. At last, fearing that some harm had befallen his darling, he had come from Virginia to the little Canadian village. He had even been at the house. Whatever passed between him and Miss Priscilla, who received him alone in the state drawing-room, never transpired. He did not return, but even Deborah had not known of his visit. At last he found a friend in old Pomp, and Pomp had a scheme.

\* \* \* \* \*

Such a smell as greeted the sensitive nostrils of Miss Priscilla when she awoke next morning! Soot—burning grease—charred bones—she could not believe her senses.

Such smells in the aristocratic domicile of the late General Goldfinch! She must be dreaming.

A realistic odor of onions came floating up. Onions! The horrified spinster hastily drew her wrapper over her night clothes and ran downstairs. Smells such as she had never imagined—horrible odors! The house was full of them. In the kitchen the blinding smoke quite hid the fire-place. Out she rushed into the open air.

There, on the flat roof of the L, stood Pomp, excitedly prying into the chimney-flue with a poker, and wildly brandishing a pail.

"We'll sabel de placo yit, Miss Priscilla," he howled. "De engines is a comin'!"

Sure enough, up through the sacred enclosure of the park came dashing the firemen. Miss Priscilla gasped in horror at the desecration. A vanguard of small boys began to cheer for "the General's war-horse." Miss Priscilla fled into the house, and the excited women, in nondescript costumes fled from room to room, endeavoring to pack. Still these awful smells! No fire as yet in the main house, but the smoke was stifling. Pomp constituted himself master of ceremonies. He allowed no strangers to cross the threshold.

"Miss Daisy 'ill die in dese smells an' smoke; 'spect I'd better gib her an' Miss 'Lisbeth to ole Dinah out dar;" and in the excitement of the moment he dropped the aunt and niece out of the window into somebody's arms—not Dinah's I fancy.

"Der ain' no danger now, we 'bout got it under," he explained, "but 'twas a narrow 'scape. 'Pears to me dat smell neber will stop. 'Twas all de fault ob dem nonsensical hams. I jus' built a rousin' big fire an' hung dem ober de chimney fur to git smoked. De strings go: charred an' down fell de meat—kerplunk—till dey done choke up de draught. (He did not add that he had firmly wedged them in with the poker.) De hams is a fuzzin' an' a charrin' up der now, an' de fat is a weepin' into de fi'-place. Dot fool Dinah, she had to go an' put de bigges' mess of onions on, cause she thought dey'd draw de haus down. Oayous is might' drawin' she says. Ges' der wa'n't no fire, no how, nothin' but de smell an' smoke—but 'twas a narrow 'scape!" And the old man rattled on garrulously until the fugitives were well off.

\* \* \* \* \*

Away down in Virginia live two happy couples. Daisy and her faithful Harry—and Miss Elizabeth, now no longer known as the "General's daughter," but as Mrs. Harry, Sr., for in her nephew's widower father she found the sweetheart of her youth, and the days of the pink billet were speedily revived.

Ah! Ghost of General Goldfinch, old Pomp was more than your match when he so unknowingly united these lovers, separated for so many years!

Priscilla and Deborah live on as of yore. Two names are never mentioned before them by the faithful retainers. They pride themselves no longer on the distinguishing trait of the female Goldfinches, for alas, the tradition has been violated.

As for Pomp—he still chuckles to himself, when he thinks how "de done git eben wid de ole officer."

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# AS HIGH AS HIS HEART.

A STORY IN WHICH THE UNUSUAL HAPPENED.

BY PROFESSOR CLARENCE MILES BOUTELLE.

## CHAPTER I.

Night had fallen early that stormy November day, and the rain was roaring against the sides of the cars like another deluge, when John and I went forward to the dining car for supper.

This is a world of coincidences. I wonder whether the next one will be? Or, is coincidence so characteristic of this world—our world—that a strayed soul, puzzled and belated in infinite space, a million or two years down into the margin of an unending eternity, would know this ancient and long-forgotten home, at once, because of it.

"I haven't seen Roscoe Valentine for two months. Do you know

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where he's been keeping himself?" had been John's last statement and question, just as we passed out of the last car before the one in which we were to have supper.

"I know nothing of him; how is one to keep track of a fellow who vibrates between amateur art and practical politics?" That was my answer to John, given as we followed a sable man and brother to a seat.

And then, when we were comfortable seated, side by side, the man opposite us looked up. It was Roscoe Valentine himself. This is a world of coincidences.

"Where have you been keeping yourself all summer?" demanded John, a gentleman who was always familiar with all his acquaintances, and one to whom conversation, the sweep of which circled well toward slang, seemed to be easiest and most natural.

"I went down into the country," replied Valentine, "and—"

"There was a woman?"

"Why—ye-e-e-s," admitted Valentine with a smile.

"I knew it. There always is. You broke her heart."

"I—hope not," said Valentine, seriously and slowly. "I should be unwilling to have such a memory as an event of that sort would leave behind."

"I don't know, I don't know," said John, as he shook his head; "you've no idea how sensitive some of these country girls are. You went as a poor man, and—"

"I made no attempt at concealing my identity or my circumstances. Every one knew me to be rich."

"Hm! The woman has only herself to blame, then, whatever may have happened. She might have known you meant nothing by any attentions you offered her. Seriously, Valentine, I don't blame you; I don't blame you in the least. A man must be attentive to some one; it comes as natural to him as it does to breathe; and the loveliest lovely lass in the most secluded village, or in the most sparsely settled community in our land ought to know that fully—in this age of writing and printing. So I don't blame you. And yet," with a sigh, "women are so sentimental. I suppose you went as an artist, and—"

Valentine laughed.

"I hadn't a bit of artistic material with me. I don't think I used an artist's eye—"

"Save in the case of the woman," interrupted John.

"For I went into the country to study—to prepare some striking extemporaneous speeches for use in the campaign, and—"

"What campaign?" queried John.

"Why, I—I ran for Congress this fall, and—"

John laughed.

"Did you? You must have been very quiet about it. Though I confess I skip political news in the papers, and give all my time to the commercial columns. I—I am rather glad you did, though, for the sake of the woman. It will temper her sense of desolation and disappointment; when a woman can have an opportunity of being sorry for the man she loves, she is far toward that mental state in which it is impossible for her to feel sorry for herself. I could wish, though, for your sake, that the woman could have been left out of this case; it would be interesting to have known how much you would have reduced the majority against you if you had given the time at your disposal to your political productions, instead of wasting it in the flowery fields of flattery. Though, when all is said and done, you must have had a pleasant time; and we've only one life to live, and, I say, life, of course, as they always do in romantic surroundings in the country, and—"

"She saved mine! Come into the smoking apartment, gentlemen, and try some of my favorite cigars, and I'll tell you the story."

I bowed my acceptance of the invitation. John was not so hurried in his.

"I suppose that's only fair," he chuckled, "though you see," with a vigorous dig with his elbow at which my ribs silently protested, "that I've told you the substance of it already."

CHAPTER II.

"The fact of my living over the line, in another State," began Valentine, "might be excuse enough for you not hearing of my candidacy for Congress, even if I had been honored with the regular nomination of one of the two great parties. Your ignorance of the fact of my political aspirations becomes natural and quite to be expected in view of the fact that I was never nominated."

"A couple of dozen men, with decided views on political matters, and with money and influence, found themselves dissatisfied with things as they were, dissatisfied with the outlook for the future. They met one evening, informally, in the law office of one of them, and discussed the situation. Something must be done; some man must run for office, which one should he be?"

"My wide acquaintance, gained in my business as a travelling man, and my popularity wherever I was known, were mentioned in my favor by several of those who spoke. So it was arranged, before the meeting broke up, that I should make the Congressional role."

"Both parties can be trusted to make poor nominations," urged the men whose words finally won my consent—long after every one but myself was certain that I was the very man for—"

"For the sacrifice," said John, emphatically.

"Why, yes; if you choose to put it in that way," admitted Valentine.

(To be continued.)

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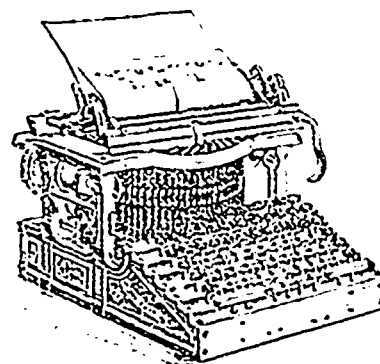
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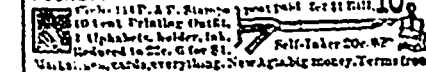
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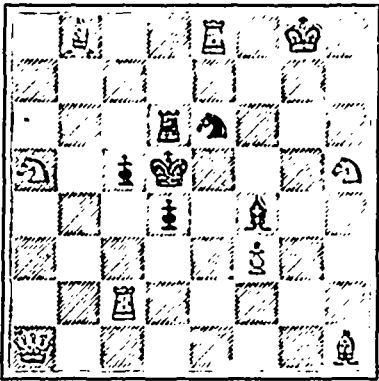


**CHESS.**

**ERROR.**

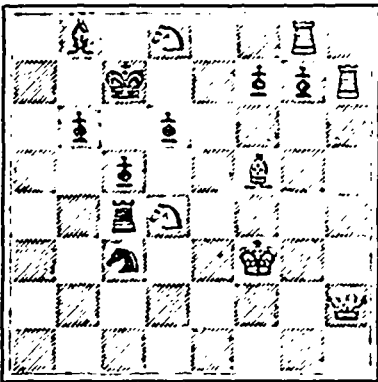
In problem 128, white king on Q6 should be white queen.

**PROBLEM No. 129.**  
CORRECTED.  
Black 6 pieces.



White 9 pieces.  
White to play and mate in two moves.

**PROBLEM 130.**  
*Croyden Guardian.*  
Black 9 pieces.



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

**GAME No. 133.**

Mr. A. B. Hodges can play a stiff game when he likes. His recent performance against Mr. Dolmar is an emphatic assertion of his powers in this respect. One of the games ran thus:—

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>WHITE</b><br>Hodges. | <b>BLACK</b><br>Dolmar. |
| 1 Kk1 to B3             | Kk1 to B3               |
| 2 P to Q4               | P to Q4                 |
| 3 P to QB4              | P to B3                 |
| 4 P to K3               | B to B4                 |
| 5 Kt to B3              | P to K3                 |
| 6 B to K2               | Qk1 to Q2               |
| 7 P to QR3?             | P takes P               |
| 8 B takes P             | Kt to K13               |
| 9 B to Q3               | B takes B               |
| 10 Q takes B            | B to Q3                 |
| 11 Castles              | Castles                 |
| 12 P to K4              | B to K2                 |
| 13 P to K5?             | Kk1 to Q4               |
| 14 Kt to K4             | P to KR3                |
| 15 B to Q2              | P to KB4?               |
| 16 P takes P            | Kt takes P              |
| 17 KR to Ksq            | P to B4                 |
| 18 QR to QBsq           | P to B5                 |
| 19 Kt takes Ktch        | R takes Kt              |
| 20 Q to K4              | Q to Q2                 |
| 21 Kt to K5             | Q to Q1                 |
| 22 Kt to K4 !!          | R to B2                 |
| 23 Q to K16             | B to K14                |
| 24 R to K5              | Q takes QP              |
| 25 R takes B            | R takes P               |
| 26 Q takes Pch          | Q takes Q               |
| 27 R takes Qch          | K takes R               |
| 28 B takes Pch          | K to K13                |
| 29 K takes R            | R to QB sq              |
| 30 B to K3              | Kt to B5                |
| 31 Kt to K5ch           | R to B4                 |
| 32 Kt takes P           | R to B3                 |

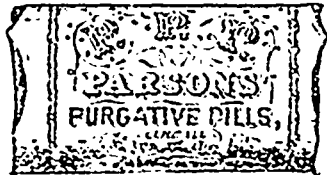
- |               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| 33 P to K14ch | K to B3   |
| 34 P to K15ch | K to B4   |
| 35 P to K16   | K takes P |
| 36 Kt to K5ch | K to P4   |
| 37 Kt takes R | Resigns.  |

The succession of fine moves emanating from Mr. Hodges from his twenty-second move onwards is admirable.

His twenty-fifth move did not allow Black to play P takes B. His crushing reply would have been, 26 Kt to R6 ch.

The end game is a study in itself.

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**MINING.**

The mining outlook continues to brighten, and large amounts of capital are being invested in Nova Scotia coal, iron and gold mines. In gold mining there is great activity, and the Nova Scotia Gold Mines Company, limited, of Montague, the London purchasers of the Annand and other mines, are carrying on extensive operations. The success of this company means everything to the Province, as it will open the way to the investment of unlimited amounts of English capital in our gold and other mines. The mining work is being conducted under the best of managers, and the rich returns heretofore received are guarantees of success. Important discoveries are reported from several districts, and prospectors have had new life infused into them by the certainty that new finds will be quickly purchased.

The following are the official gold returns so far received at the mines office for the month of August:—

District.	Mill.	Tons qtz. crushed.	Ozs. Gold
Sherbrooke.....	Miners .....	13	7
Oldham.....	Oldham G. M. Co.....	159	172½
Waverley .....	West Waverley.....	125	137
*Caribou .....	D. Touquoy .....	588	77½
do .....	Moose River G. M. Co. 120		34
South Uniacke.....	Estival's.....	29	317½
Uniacke.....	Miner T. Foster.....	—	16½
Lake Catcha.....	Oxford.....	341	90½
Stormont.....	J. D. Copeland.....	250	150
Tangier .....	Mooselands Co .....	100	74½
Molega.....	Molega Co.....	90	89
*Slate, dump and quartz.			

Up to Friday morning last the Annand Mine had been conducted without accident of any kind. On that morning, however, at about 5.30 Alfred Logan, a married miner who had been working night shift, started for the surface, and, contrary to strict orders, attempted to make the ascent in an ore tub in No. 3 shaft. In some manner while making the ascent he was precipitated to the bottom of the shaft and instantly killed. Coroner Weeks held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, the company being exonerated from all blame. Logan was but 28 years old and leaves a wife and four children. He was held in high esteem by the managers of the mine and by all mining men of his acquaintance, and his sad death was deeply felt at Montague. A subscription has been opened for his widow and children, and the following sums were received from the officers of the company:—Alfred Woodhouse \$25, Mr. Lucius Boyd \$10, Major Johnson \$5, Alex. McQuarrie \$5, Wm. Collins \$5, J. A. McQuarrie \$2. The list will remain open for some time with Lucius Boyd, manager, and with W. H. Har'gton, Commercial wharf, city. An improved cage for the travel of men up and down the shaft is in course of erection at the Montague mines. It was commenced some time ago.

**MONTAGUE DISTRICT.**—John Vaughn has discovered a gold bearing lead some ten inches wide in the Montague district dipping north. The lead heretofore worked in this district have all dipped south, so that the present discovery is of unusual importance in proving that the leads to the north of the anticlinal are gold bearing. This opens up an immense new field in the district, and Montague, only five miles from Halifax, is destined to become one of the most noted mining camps in the world. The *Herald* in crediting John Vaughn with the discovery of the Rose Lead is in error, as George Stuart of Truro was the real discoverer. The story of the discovery is most interesting and we will repeat it here. George Stuart, Ben Gladwin and Vaughn spent some two years in a vain search for the lead. Finally Gladwin gave up through force of circumstances and, completely disenchanted with gold mining, sought other employment. He little knew that the last blow he had struck with his pick had actually broken a piece out of the long sought lead. Vaughn also gave up, but with indomitable pluck George Stuart continued the search alone. At the moment that Stuart laid bare the lead Vaughn was sitting on the bank watching him, and at Stuart's request jumped into the trench to help him bail out the water. When this had been removed the lead was discovered, and gold mining in Nova Scotia which had reached the lowest point had new life infused into it, as the Rose Lead proved very rich. The property is now owned by the Nova Scotia Gold Mines Company, limited, and will undoubtedly be again heard from.

A company called the Yarmouth & Spa Springs Coal Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$30,000 to develop coal measures on the North Mountain near Wilmot Spa Springs. Jos. R. Wyman, of Yarmouth, is president and Thomas B. Crosby, of Yarmouth, Secretary. The company has sunk a boring to the depth of 62 feet, passing through shale, sandstone and fire-clay, and through three seams of coal, one of which shows six inches of good coal.

**SOUTH UNIACKE**—The Lastville mine, South Uniacke District, continues its large yield of gold, the crushing for August yielding from 29 tons of quartz, 317½ ounces of gold, or an average of nearly eleven ounces per ton. It is reported that the Withrow mine will be shut down pending some partnership matters which have to be settled.

**EDITORIAL**  
**"HALIGONIAN"**  
**MAGIC.**

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## MR. LITHGOW ON THE COAL ROYALTY QUESTION.

SIR.—1. Between the years 1858 and 1866 coal leases were issued by the province of Nova Scotia for periods terminating on the 25th day of August, 1886. The rent or royalty payable to the province was fixed at sixpence, Halifax currency, per ton of coal, except slack, which was exempt from royalty.

2. In 1866 the legislature enacted that the holders of leases issued since 1858, on giving at least months' notice prior to their expiration in August, 1886, would be entitled to renewals for twenty years upon the same terms, conditions and covenants, as were contained in the original leases; and in like manner upon giving a like notice to a second renewal, and in like manner to a third renewal, making in all sixty years from 25th August, 1886; provided that the legislature might revise and alter the royalty in or after 1886.

3. The legislation of 1866 with reference to renewals of coal leases was re-enacted in 1883, with the exception of the revise and alter clause which was left out; so that the holders of leases issued since 1858 became in 1873 entitled to renewals in 1886 upon the terms, etc., of the original lease.

4. Thus holders of coal leases issued since 1858 were legally assured by the legislation of 1873—see chapter 9, section 102, of the revised statutes of Nova Scotia, fourth series, of their right to renewals at the same rate of rent or royalty as mentioned in their original leases, provided they give notice of their intention to renew at least six months previous to August 25th, 1886.

5. The royalty named in all the original leases issued up to 1886, being sixpence or ten cents per ton, no higher rate than that could be inserted in the renewals issued in 1886, without a legislative breach of faith. The rent might be lowered, or it might be altered, provided the altered rate did not increase the rental. The lessors in this matter are bound to keep faith with the lessees the same as are individual lessors and lessees.

6. In 1885 the legislature revised and altered the royalty, so that lessees might either pay the old rate, 10 cents per ton on screened coal, with free slack, or pay 7½ cents per ton on both, or on what is called "run of mine."

7. When the above revision and change of the royalty was being discussed in the House of Assembly in 1885, it was repeatedly declared by members of the Government that there was no intention to increase the royalty. All they wanted was a rate on run of mine coal, which would be the equivalent of the old rate and yield an equal amount of revenue. The Honorable Commissioner of Mines was most emphatic in his statements to that effect. See official report of debates page 412, he said: "The object the department had was simply to get a uniform rate that would give the same revenue we are now receiving." See also page 427.

8. To guard against any mistake as to whether or not 7½ cents on run of mine would prove to be the equivalent of the original rate, the Hon. Provincial Secretary suggested [see page 437], "that the bill might be passed with the provision that all leases issued should contain a stipulation that the royalties might be increased or diminished, which would leave the house free to make a change next year. Unless some such provision was made parties taking leases might complain."

Such a clause was added to the royalty bill and was inserted in some of the renewals which were issued in 1886.

9. Now if the intention of that clause is to be determined by what was said by members of the Government when it was passed, its intention was not to either diminish or increase the coal royalty specified in the original leases, but on the contrary the avowed intention of it was to obtain an equivalent to the existing rate. If 7½ cents on run of mine yielded less or more, the Legislature could increase or diminish it. Nothing more than that was intended by it; hence in that view of it its enactment was not inconsistent with the legislation of 1873.

10. In 1886 a number of renewals were issued, in which the royalty was fixed at the altered rate of 7½ cents per ton of run of mine coal, and containing the provision suggested by the Provincial Secretary, that the Legislature might increase or diminish, or otherwise change the royalty.

11. Up to the present year no change was made, and the legitimate inference is that 7½ cents on run of mine was found to yield as much revenue as the old rate would have yielded. Yet, at the last session the Legislature enacted that the royalty should be raised to 10 cents per ton on run of mine—an increase of 33½ per cent., to take effect from 23rd February, last.

Now the question—the coal royalty question is—do the people of Nova Scotia approve of such a manifest breach of faith? If rights conferred upon coal lessees by the Legislature in 1873 be over-ridden by the Legislature in 1892, what dependence can be placed upon anything the Legislature of Nova Scotia may enact? Should such unjust legislation be sanctioned?  
J. R. LITHGOW.

Treasurer and Manager Glace Bay Mining Co. Ltd.—Herald.

William Penn Hussey of Massachusetts, a gentleman taking a deep interest in our coal mines, and who has lately returned from London in connection with an important coal mining deal, is now in the city.

UNIACKE DISTRICT.—The C. P. E. Gold Mining Association, H. B. Prince manager, which has purchased from the English company the large property at Uniacke District, have begun pumping out the mine preparatory to extensive mining operations. The McCalum leads dip into this property and are still worked.

## PIPE SMOKERS.

You may be satisfied with the brands of tobaccos you have been using for years. Grant it; that you are satisfied. As there is always room for improvement, we ask you to try our OLD CHUM PLUG, or cut smoking tobacco, and we believe you will be BETTER satisfied. In any case a trial won't hurt you. Don't delay upon the order of buying, but buy at once.

THE CRAWFORD MILL.—The following certificate from the Secretary of the Salisbury Gold Mining Company speaks for itself, and fully confirms our contention of the good work done by this mill as far as tested in Nova Scotia.

THE SALISBURY GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED,  
MONTAGUE, N. S.

WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA, 15th September, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—This Company had four tons and four cwt. of ore from their property at the Montague Gold District crushed in the Crawford Mill, which yielded four ounces and seven pennyweights (4 oz. 7 dwts.) of gold.

A sample of the tailings which ran through during the crushing, yielded by assay of Messrs Davenport & Williams of Boston, the equivalent of 0.033 oz. of gold to the ton. This evidence of the capability of the Crawford Mill to extract all but a trace of the gold which the ore may contain, must be considered of importance by all who are interested in the question of improved methods of winning gold from the ore.

The crushing alluded to was effected under the supervision of the Company through trustworthy agents.

I am, dear Sir,  
truly yours,

WM. D. SUTHERLAND,  
Secretary.

Geo. Macduff, Esq., Waverley, N. S.

CHEZZETTOK — W. B. Reynolds, who has been superintending a party prospecting for gold near the head of the harbor, is reported to have struck rich drift.

PRESTON ROAD — On Tuesday J. C. Oland and others took up in the mines office a block of 63 gold mining areas on John Brooke's farm on the Preston Road about 10½ miles from Dartmouth. The location is about 2½ miles from the previous find in this section.

The 10 inch lead reported as discovered by John Vaughn elsewhere, is on Preston Road and not in the Montague District. The lead on the north dip of that district discovered by him is smaller.

MINERAL PAINTS AT DIGBY.—Balfour Brown, assayer, has left Digby for Boston, there to inquire into the market for mineral paint, large areas of which he had discovered at Port Gilbert, Digby county; and also to endeavor to secure the assistance of American capitalists in erecting mills and working deposits. Speaking of these deposits, he says they date from the post-glacial period, and were formed in course of ages after the water subsided and the rocks were pounded to pieces, when the rocky parts allumated. Some of these beds are very large, while in other places they occur in veins about a foot wide. The extent of deposits has not been ascertained, but thousands of tons are clearly observable. The colors vary from almost black to bright yellow, and the deposits being saturated with petroleum make a beautiful stain, taking on a high polish. They entirely differ, he says, from ocre, and are scarce and valuable.

## THE TESTIMONIALS

Published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are not "written up," nor are they from its employees. They are facts, and prove that Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses absolute merit and is worthy the full confidence of the people.

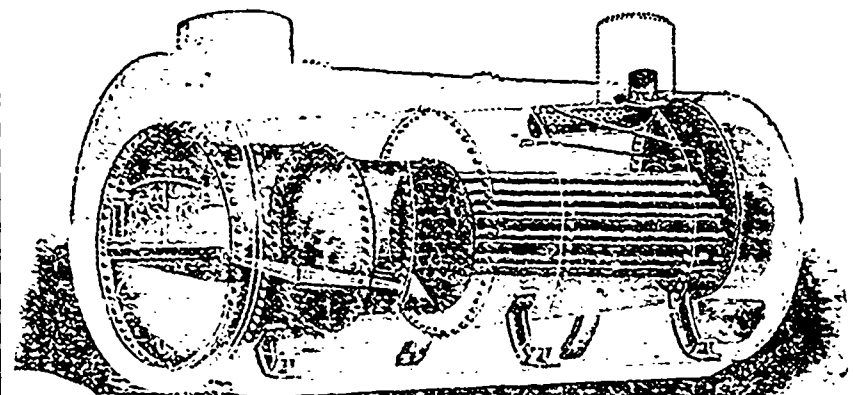
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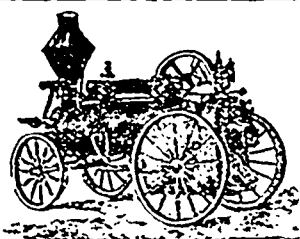
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George Lawson,

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

## MINING.

EARLY MINING OPERATIONS ON THE COMSTOCK.

Written for the Engineering and Mining Journal by Dan de Quille.

(CONCLUDED).

Tunnels also abounded in early days. They were run into the hills all over the country. Long after the sinking of round shafts was dropped the running of tunnels continued. They are to be seen of all lengths, from the mere start of 10 or 20 ft., to such as are from 500 to 2,000 ft. When the big snow-storms of the winter of 1859-60 surprised the silver hunters, many of them took refuge in the tunnels they had commenced. By widening a portion of the tunnel a few feet inside of its mouth very comfortable quarters were made, as the ground was firm and dry.

In the floors of many of these old tunnels shafts were sunk by the early prospectors, and these have cost the lives of many persons and rendered many more cripples for the remainder of their days. Persons—both men and boys—urged on by curiosity, venture back into the darkness of the old tunnels, and before they are aware of the presence of a shaft have made a fearful plunge of 50 or 100 ft. The discovery of persons so trapped has at times seemed almost miraculous. Several persons have been discovered by the merest chance and rescued, battered and broken in limb, when almost at the last gasp, and after they had lost all hope of ever again seeing the light of day.

After the first rush and excitement of prospecting was over, and the owners of mining claims settled down to the steady work of developing the veins on which they had located, substantially timbered square shafts began to be seen, and soon all working shafts began to be made with two or more compartments. At first there was a compartment for pumping and one for hoisting; then soon followed three compartment shafts, two being for use in hoisting ore and waste rock. This, however, was after steam hoisting and pumping machinery began to be set up pretty generally.

The first steam machinery for hoisting and pumping was erected at the Ophir, where the first discovery of silver ore was made. As soon as men from California obtained control of the mine they began to sink upon the vein, which was found to dip to the west. An incline was started which followed the dip of the vein. A donkey engine of 15 H. P. was set up at the top of the incline to do the hoisting and run a pump, the column of which was only about four inches in diameter. To the old Gold Cation placer miners this plant of machinery seemed very powerful, and they were never tired of admiring it. Listening to the puffing and wheezing little engine, and watching the creaking and spluttering pump, an admiring old Johnstown owner one day said: "By mighty, with that air big steam ingen' these 'ere California fellers will purty soon turn old Sunrise Peak inside out!"

The company timbered their incline in a substantial manner, laid in it a track for lowering and hoisting ore cars, and the depth being trifling, were able to bring out ore very rapidly, for they were working in the heart of the first bonanza ever opened on the Comstock. There was nothing to do but dig down the ore and shovel it into the cars. In much of the soft, decomposed silver ore one could see bright spangles of free gold. Such was much of the ore sacked for shipment.

The Mexican and other mines near the Ophir were opened by means of inclines that followed the dip of the vein, but at the Gould & Curry, where the rich ore was next found (about half a mile south of the Ophir), a tunnel 250 feet in length was run to the vein at a considerable depth beneath the croppings. Winzes were then sunk upon the ore and drifts run along the vein, upon which chambers were opened in the bonanza. Once the ore-chimney was found, drifts were run and winzes sunk with a astonishing rapidity. The mine was at first worked through tunnels. In all three tunnels were run, the lowest being 2,000 feet long, and tapping the vein at a depth of 425 feet. They did not begin sinking their first big working shaft until 1864. The Savage mine, which adjoins the Gould & Curry on the south, was opened by means of a shaft. The bonanza in the Gould & Curry was in the southern part of the claim, and had an inclination to the southward, which at a depth of about 500 ft. carried it into Savage ground. The southward pitch of the chimney being early observed, the Savage Company had a pretty sure thing when they began sinking their shaft.

Although they first began working the lode at Gold Hill by means of pits sunk in the rich, decomposed, gold-bearing quartz of the surface, they soon set to work at sinking large vertical shafts, using steam power in hoisting and pumping. All the first engines were small, though they looked upon as being quite powerful enough for any work that would ever be done on the lode. When, in these early days, a few "cranks" talked of sinking to the depth of 1,000 feet on the lode, most mining men turned and walked away from them, not wishing to seem to countenance any such wild and ridiculous proposition.

In 1861 Superintendent Deidesheimer, of the Ophir, asked for an engine of 45 H. P., and 8-in. pump and improved hoisting apparatus. The officers of the company thought this terribly extravagant at first, and the stockholders said they might as well shut down the mine at once "if all that came out of it was to go for machinery." They could not see the utility of such "tremendous power" as their superintendent said he must have. Had such machinery as the Ophir now possesses been asked for every member of the company would have fallen in a faint at the mere mention of it and its probable cost.

## EDUCATIONAL WORK.

THE work of educating the public to a thorough knowledge of the virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters as a cure for all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels, and blood, has been completely successful. The remedy is now known and used in thousands of homes where it always gives great satisfaction.

A MIDLAND MIRACLE.

NARRATIVE OF FACTS CONNECTED WITH THE CASE OF MRS. F. A. CHASE.

*A Sufferer for Over Ten Years—Treated by the Best Doctors in the Place, Only to Grow Worse—The Particulars of Her Recovery as Investigated by a Reporter of the "News-Letter."*

Orilla News Letter.  
What wonderful progress the closing half of the nineteenth century has witnessed! Men still young have witnessed discoveries and inventions, which, while they have fairly revolutionized the methods of human life, are taken almost as a matter of course. New and wonderful discoveries are made almost daily; we quickly adapt ourselves to the changed condition, and even wonder that the inventive genius of man had not long ago penetrated the secrets of nature, almost daily being brought to our aid. While in all directions great advances have been made, perhaps in none have the strides been greater, than in the science of medicine. Old methods have entirely disappeared, the days of big nauseous doses, cupping and bleeding have passed away, and diseases formerly held to be incurable now speedily yield to the treatment of advanced medical science. For more than a year past there have appeared in the columns of the *News-Letter*, from time to time, the particulars of cures that have been the wonder of all who were acquainted with the persons restored. Perhaps the case of Mr. John Marshall, of Hamilton, was more firmly fastened in the public mind, for the reason that he had been paid a total disability claim of \$1,000, only after having been pronounced incurable by a score or more of men, who are leaders in the medical profession. As publisher of the *Canadian Workman* the writer has a knowledge of the proceedings under which a disability claim is paid and when it is understood that all such claims have to pass the scrutiny of an investigating committee, the Local Medical Examiner, the Grand Medical Examiner, the Finance Committee and the Grand Lodge Officers, it will be seen that in none but a genuine case of disability could a claim be paid. That the claim was paid Mr. Marshall under this stringent scrutiny was unimpeachable evidence of his total disability; that he was afterwards made a well man was due entirely to a treatment of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—probably the most remarkable medical discovery of the age. This case was but the first of a series of cures equally remarkable, due to the same grand agency, each of which has been verified by the most trustworthy testimony. The *News-Letter* in common with many others, has taken a deep interest in noting the testimony given in behalf of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, hence when the cure of Mrs. F. A. Chase was reported from Midland recently, we decided to interview the lady and verify the truth of the report; with this end in view, Midland was visited, and Mrs. Chase found looking well and happy after long years of suffering, before she learned of the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Chase herself admitted the reporter, who found her a lady of superior intelligence, who, while not wishing for notoriety, was willing to

give her candid testimony in favor of Pink Pills, for the benefit of other afflicted persons. To the reporter Mrs. Chase said that up to her sixteenth year, she had been a healthy girl, but at that period sickness overtook her, and for the ensuing ten years her life was one of almost constant misery. In January, 1891, she grew worse, and finally had to take to her bed and was reduced by suffering to the point of death. All the time she was under the treatment of leading doctors. After weary months Mrs. Chase longed for some change, and in October asked her doctor if he would consent to her taking a trip to her mother's, who lives near Port Hope. This was finally agreed to and on Oct. 3 last she set out for that place. On the way, a lady, a stranger to her, noticing her weak condition strongly urged her to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and again on her arrival at her destination her friends urged her to try this wonderful remedy. On Oct. 10 she consented to give the Pink Pills a trial, and soon found such beneficial effects that it needed no persuasion to continue the treatment. In less than three months she was fully restored, and on Jan. 15 returned to her home in Midland, where her friends were rejoiced and gratified at the wonderful change which Pink Pills had wrought in her health and appearance. Mrs. Chase has since continued to enjoy good health, and says that she cannot too highly praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which have rescued her from debility after many years of almost hopelessness. Her husband also expresses his thankfulness and appreciation of Pink Pills, and the unlimited pleasure with which he received his wife on her return, looking so well and happy, which was as he truly described it, "like receiving one from the dead." He said that his wife's condition had been such that in going only a few yards she would be obliged to rest, or obtain help, and before her restoration she had been unacquainted to the slightest exertion.

While in Midland the writer called upon Dr. McCartney, druggist, who reports large sales of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, with the most decided benefits to those using them.

From many of our exchanges we have noticed with interest the reports of the great benefit derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the case of Mrs. Chase goes to confirm the claim that they are a wonderful discovery in the interests of humanity, restoring vitality to the broken down system. Considering that Mrs. Chase had suffered ten years, and last October was looked upon as being at the point of death, there must be something of an almost miraculous virtue in the remedy which has raised her to her present condition of health, after she had spent hundreds of dollars in doctoring, and for other so called remedies of various kinds. In fact, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are recognized as one of the greatest modern medicines—a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer—curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus Dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling resulting therefrom, diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, the after effects of la grippe, etc. Pink Pills restore pale and sallow complexions

to the glow of health, and are a specific for all the troubles peculiar to the female sex, while in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

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

DRAUGHTS-CHECK

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

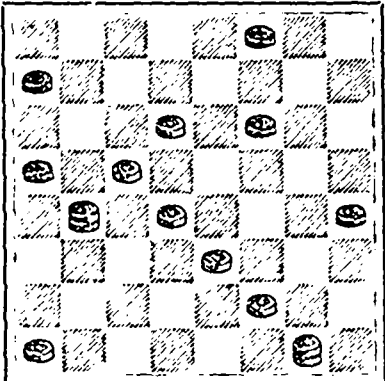
C. MATHEWS, St. John.—Your solutions to problems 292 and 293 were duly received and were correct. Thanks.

T. A. MALONEY, St. John.—Your peculiar problem 295, is at hand. We welcome you to the ranks of our problem solvers, but you will observe by the above that you are not the only representative of the "Foggy City." We have often wondered that more of the many players of St. John do not more strongly evince their interest in the game by communicating their solutions.

**SOLUTION.**  
PROBLEM 295—The position was:—black men 4, 6, 10, 15, 19, 21, 22 kings 23, 26; white men 7, 11, 14, 16, 18, 24, 28, king 1, 17; white to play and win.

Messrs. T. Foshay and T. A. Maloney have both sent us correct solutions to the above problem.  
17 13 23—14 7 2 21—30  
10—17 11 8 11—7 13 15  
1 10 4—27 2 25 w. wins

**PROBLEM 297.**  
By Mr. James Siegel, Chicago, Ill.  
Black men 3, 5, 11, 13, 20, king 17.



White men 10, 14, 18, 23, 27, 29, king 32.  
White to play and win.  
The *Inter Ocean*, in which the above problem was first published, remarks:—"Mr. Siegel is the best colored player in Chicago, and this beautiful problem is the best we have ever seen. It occurred in cross-board play. Can you solve it?"

The Liverpool *Mercury* republishes the problem but says:—"Even as a constructed problem the above may be classed among the best. But that it should have occurred in actual play is remarkable, and leaves an end game of a very pleasing character."

We endorse all the above about this fine problem. We say to our solvers: try it; it is not so difficult as it appears at first to be. Who will send us the first solution? Give the time occupied by each of you in working it out.

GAME 181.—"Switcher."

Played some years ago at Glasgow between Messrs. Robert Martins and W. Gorman.

11—15	15—24	7—14	2—7
21 17	28 19	19 7	27 23
9—13	8—11	3—10	1—5
25 21	32 28	28 24	22 18
6—9	5—9	12—16	7—11
30 25	19 15	24 20	16 7
9—14	10—19	16—19	
24 19	17 10	20 16	

At this stage Gorman had only to play 13—17 to win, but he did not see his opportunity and eventually lost the game, as we shall show in a future issue.



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## CITY CHIMES.

Next Sunday evening the annual harvest festival is to be held in St. Mark's church, and those anxious to attend will have to be on hand long before seven o'clock in order to gain admission, for the little church will be taxed to its uttermost to accommodate the worshippers. The service is to be fully choral, and the band of the Leicestershire regiment will assist in rendering the music. The church will as usual be tastefully decorated with flowers, fruit and vegetables. This is one of the most appropriate ways of bringing to the minds of the people that especially at the harvest season we do well to "praise God from whom all blessings flow."

On Monday evening the H. G. A. drew a large crowd around the parade and favored its hearers with a choice selection of music. The programme was only about half through however when big drops of rain began to descend, and in an almost incredibly short time the square was entirely deserted and the crowd had scattered in all directions.

The first grand musicale of the season comes off on Tuesday evening next in Orpheus Hall under the auspices of the Crescent Athletic Association, and judging from the list of talented performers whose names appear on the programme lovers of music are justified in expecting a treat. The latest addition to musical society in the city, Fraulein Badinger of Germany, will on this occasion make her first bow to the Halifax public. The favored few who have heard Miss Badinger sing have unanimously expressed themselves as delighted with her sweet voice and superior cultivation. Miss Minnie Gaul, now of Boston but formerly of this city, who has won many laurels as a pianist, and Miss Alice Hodgton, whose whistling powers are highly spoken of, are "on the list," which also includes Mrs J. McD. Taylor, Mr. D. C. Gillis and Herr Doering. With such a programme there can be no doubt of the coming entertainment proving a success.

All agree that September of 1892 has so far been an ideal month, and though it is more than probable that we will at the first approach of less agreeable weather, break forth into complaints loud and long ("that is humanly" as Mephisto said) yet if we would be even slightly reasonable, let us not forget the charming days and delightful evenings we have been favored with. The bright sunshine that greets us each morning and the crisp bracing airs characteristic of the season in Halifax, are thoroughly enjoyable, and these first days of autumn are not less pleasant than the lovely long summer days, that have preceded them, perhaps in many ways are really preferable. There has been so little frost that the forest trees have not yet donned their coats of many colors, and only an occasional crimson cluster of leaves peeping through the green foliage surrounding it, indicates that the year is on the wane. Notwithstanding the powers that be saw fit to disappoint the expectations of many on Saturday afternoon by postponing the band concert in the gardens, quite a number gathered to enjoy the beauties of the lovely spot. The scene presented here on a sunny afternoon when there is no band is one that cannot fail to impress a beholder with its peace and quiet beauty. Young men and maidens strolling through the paths or sitting in retired nooks, apparently oblivious of all around them, bring to mind the prayer of the poet who cried "ye gods! annihilate but time and space and make two lovers happy." To my mind, however, if one is looking for happiness, genuine and free, let him turn from the "souls with but a single thought" to the wee folks who frolic on the grass or stand feeding the plump ducks with cookies and crackers. The ecstatic pleasure depicted on each bright little face must bring to even the most *bliss* beholder purer thoughts, and to the lover of children abundant gladness in the enjoyment of the artless and happy little ones. It has often been stated that nurse maids with their small charges are a nuisance at our gardens, and that the multiplicity of baby carriages monopolize the choicest paths. I quite agree that it is anything but pleasant when two or three persons are walking together to be compelled to separate and make room for a couple of wagons, and I am well aware that the light and dainty dresses of the ladies are often more or less injured by unavoidable contact with the wheels of the chariots in which ride the autocrats of the nursery, but I cannot but rejoice that none of the many schemes that have been devised to deprive the children of the freedom of the gardens have been adopted. Perhaps some day arrangements will be made that will set apart a special portion of the gardens for babies in carriages and their attendants on band afternoons, but it seems to me 'twould be hard to know where to draw the line. Meanwhile let us whose deepest enjoyment of the beauties of nature is tinged with sadness in the host of memories that haunt us at each familiar turn, and upon whom the duties and the responsibilities of life press their claims, when we would fain put them aside for the joys which nature provides us, let us I say smile and not frown on the dear little men and women who know no past and no future and are supremely happy in the present. But I really did not intend to give a dissertation on this subject. At the gardens on Saturday afternoon peace reigned supreme, the scene was indeed changed on Monday when for the second time only this season the band favored us with its presence, and the youth and beauty of our city clad in their Sunday best, adorned it. The programme rendered by the Leicestershire band was good, and the weather being perfect, the people interesting and the concert a novelty, the afternoon was much enjoyed by the multitude present. It is to be hoped that as the weather is now atoning for the unkind treatment it has accorded us on Saturday afternoons, we may even at this late day have several band concerts in the gardens. The summer bloom, though beautiful, did not equal in rich coloring and profusion the autumn flowers, and the gardens are now simply perfection.

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

Among the many advantages offered to the young people of Halifax by the Conservatory of Music, not the least to be appreciated is the new feature recently added, namely a reading room furnished with musical literature, books of reference, histories, leading music periodicals, etc. Professor Porter merits the thanks of the pupils of the Conservatory for his enterprise in providing this valuable addition to the school's attractions.

Tickets are so long rapidly for the concert in aid of the Sailor's Home, to be held early next month. A good programme is promised.

They are slowly but surely leaving us, the summer visitors to the city by the sea, and outgoing trains and boats are carrying many homeward bound tourists every day. Some have left pleasant memories with us and some have not. The first we hope will return again next year when the green leaves come again, the latter—well, may they find a summer resort somewhere else. While fair criticism is not to be resented, and kindly suggestions should be welcomed by Halifaxians, we have no use for the travellers who find fault with all their surroundings, make unkind and uncalled for remarks concerning the people whom they meet, and as far as one can judge from appearances, came prepared to find things not suited to their mind and are determined not to change their opinions. Anyone who can't enjoy the pure sea air, beautiful scenery, lovely drives, good boating and fishing facilities, etc. etc. to be obtained in and around Halifax, would do well to look elsewhere for pleasure. The city has received a good deal of "booming," so called, this year, and with improved hotel accommodations should be filled with visitors next summer.

Now that the cool weather is here the football teams are beginning to get in line and practice has been commenced. Of course the first question that comes up is, how about last year's fuss? The trophy committee has met and considered the matter, and has come to the decision that last year's series is to be declared null, and play will be opened this fall as though last season's series had never been. This, it is hoped, will prove satisfactory to all concerned. Of course last year's trouble is greatly to be regretted, but in starting afresh let old animosities be buried and bygones be bygones. The Garrison, Wanderers, and Dalhousie College have good teams, and enthusiastic admirers of the rough and tumble game may expect some fun.

Arrangements are being made for another course of "First Aid" lectures for ladies, in connection with the St. John Ambulance Association, to commence on Wednesday next. The ladies' nursing class is to commence on Friday the 30th inst. and will be held weekly. It is encouraging that this branch of humane work is taking a hold in Halifax, but the attendance is much smaller than it should be, and the natural inference is that the interest of our ladies is not sufficiently aroused. Surely no one can think seriously of this subject without coming to the conclusion that the ignorance of the proper course to pursue in case of accident or sudden illness is deplorably great, and many mothers must confess that they oftentimes sadly felt the need of the instruction and training that is now offered by the Ambulance Association. This being the case, why do not all the women of our city who can possibly do so, take advantage of the opportunities offered to acquire the knowledge and skill necessary to make them of invaluable service in case of an emergency. Who cannot recall instances where much needless suffering and often loss of life, has been the result of the ignorance and helplessness of deeply sympathetic and willing friends, who must needs stand idly by until a physician can be brought. I would urge on the good ladies of Halifax to seize this opportunity while it is open, and at once send in their names to the honorary secretary Mrs. James Morrow, 99 Morris Street. The lectures by permission are to be given at Dalhousie College.—CHIEF.

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