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A Maritime Provincial Journal

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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.

There is cold comfort for our Nova Scotian heads of families in M. Victor Meunier's recent suggestions on the servant question. This eminent naturalist thinks since indolent domestic servants are becoming more prevalent, that anthropoid apes might be captured and given a thorough course of training in household works. M. Meunier claims to have trained several of the animals successfully, and cites many incidents in which they have been found skilful and apt servants. It occurs to us, however, that if the same patient training were given to our raw country girls there will be no need for us to resort to introducing grimacing quadrupeds among our startled families.

The Indians and half breeds on both sides of the boundary line seem to have breathed in from some unknown source a desire to get ahead of those much-suffering individuals who constitute the travelling public. Relic hunters are frequently induced by them to purchase very modern antiquities. In an Indian store near Bismarck a regular stock of relics is kept on hand—Navajo blankets (from Massachusetts) Indian pipes (from Connecticut) tom-toms (made of Government cheese-boxes covered with sheep-skin) and most profitable of all the historic bows and arrows which have figured in Indian uprisings. The Apaches, who long ago discarded spears, are now supplying the trade with them, while the purchasers are given their choice, so to speak, of any interesting legend which they care to connect with their new possession.

We are glad to note that henceforward the after-dinner toast of "The Colonies" is to be given at all public banquets in England. This recognition should long ago have been given them by the feasting Britons. But we wonder what definite vision will arise before the speaker's eye when he calls the toast—will the icy mountains and the coral strand appear simultaneously before his inner vision, the whooping Indian or the devoted missionary, the crafty Hindoo or the bushman of Australia. All the types are represented in the Colonies, and too often the ordinary Briton thinks of the colonial dependencies as a vast combination of dissimilar peoples. What is wanted is a careful recognition of each colony by the proper officials. Maps indicating climate, soil, products, prices and population should be placed in all schools, railway stations and public buildings. Emigration being thus intelligently promoted, fewer mistakes would be made by settlers, and when such a state of affairs exists the toast of "The Colonies" will be drunk with a proper understanding.

A little matter has come up between Australia and Great Britain which is of particular interest to Canadians. The Australians complain that the French Islands in the New Hebrides, which are used as penal settlements,

are hurtful to the whole group of islands. More than that these French outcasts are very carelessly looked after, as they often escape and make their homes in Australia. The grievance is so great that the Australians suggest that if Great Britain will purchase the islands they will agree to the confederation of the Australian colonies. Doubtless in Australia there are special reasons for keeping out a modern generation of criminals, but in Canada, too, we feel not a little annoyance from the nearness of the French possessions of St. Pierre and Miquelon, to say nothing of the debatable French coast of Newfoundland, and if Great Britain is to buy French land why should she not include this troublesome territory in her purchase. It is by no means improbable that Newfoundland would enter amicably into confederation if the island and coast difficulties could be peaceably solved. The policy of France regarding the sales is not as yet known. It is the fashion of the French Congress at present to boast of her possessions in foreign lands. The offering of money as purchasing power would probably be construed as an insult from the "nation of shop-keepers." But an exchange of land for land might be satisfactory to all parties concerned. Our chief interest in the event is for the welfare of Canada and for Newfoundland, and we would welcome a policy which would lead to the adoption of "the tie that binds."

The Presidential election shortly to be begun in the United States is not the only national contest of the month. The general Italian elections are set for a date a few days later, and a hot struggle is likely to ensue between the Government of the present Premier, Giolitti, and the ex-Premier Crispi. The chief difficulty in the administration of any modern Italian Government has been the disposition of the State Revenues, which have been inadequate to meet the demands made upon them. The expense of maintaining a large army and navy has crippled all efforts to develop the natural resources of the country. The roads, railways and telegraphs are all maintained at the expense of tax-payers. Crispi, if elected, promises to cheapen the method of Government by removing some hundreds of inefficient and unnecessary Government employees, and to make a stand against the common practice of diverting public money into private channels. Crispi is without doubt the popular candidate with the less well-to-do portion of the people, and as the franchise is a liberal one, giving votes to all citizens who are over twenty-one years of age, who are able to read and write, who pay taxes to the amount of \$3.75 per year, he will doubtless poll a large vote, while on the other hand the present Premier has a fine opportunity of using boodle in the campaign. The elections are not wholly decided by the majority vote, as each deputy needs not only to be elected in his own district, but must also be able to claim one-fourth of the whole enrolled vote. Second district elections are very usual, and naturally they result as a rule in the support of the members of the successful party in the national contest. In fact the 13th of November promises to be as exciting a day in the classic country as the 8th of November will be to the people of the United States.

The sad illness and death of Mrs. Harrison at the present political juncture has caused much heart-felt sympathy for the Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Mrs. Harrison has been an able help-mate to her husband, together they have struggled in obscurity, with empty purses, and her husband attributes not a little of his success to her ever ready interest in his affairs. The President and his wife have been a typical American couple. At the time of their marriage they could not afford a home of their own, and the young wife was installed with his family at the Harrison homestead until the youthful husband had become a full-fledged lawyer. After the first child was born the young couple flitted into a home of their own—a tiny three-roomed cottage with a lean-to kitchen. The humble home was a happy one—the husband and wife being willing to accept privation for the sake of being together. The President shared in the daily labors, cutting the wood, or filling the water pails before office hours, and it was not until 1860 that prosperity dawned upon the devoted pair. Then Mr. Harrison was appointed reporter of the Supreme Court, and, with the comfortable salary attached, it was no longer necessary to keep up a perpetual warfare with the wolf at the door. With her great natural tact Mrs. Harrison was as much at home in the stately White House as in her first cottage. Her sweetness of mind and disposition endeared her to all who came in contact with her. Her high moral character won the approval of those who differed with her husband on political grounds. The crowned heads of Europe, the Pope and others high in worldly rank, have sent messages of sympathy to the stricken husband. Cleveland, too, has sent a manly word of condolence, and people of all classes in the nation are united in their praises of the dead woman. And yet we cannot but turn from the grave with an appreciative thought for the will power of the man and woman who carved their way so patiently and steadily to the highest position which the American Republic affords.

Some speculators in Bombay mean to erect a novel Oriental booth at the World's Fair, where exhibitions of suttee, cremation, jugglery, nautch, and wrestling, will be given, where elephants may be mounted by means of step-ladders and led through the fair grounds. Even a plain untitled Nova Scotian would be privileged to ride "in howdah with mahout," and for refreshment at the end of his journey be served a genuine cup of Ceylon tea at ten cents a cup.

There is perhaps no more remarkably named town in the world than the little settlement of Oklahoma, W. S., which proudly bears the title of Tipperusalem. It appears that the Mayor of the town desired to christen it with the scriptural name of Jerusalem, while the Sheriff being an ardent Irishman would hear of nothing but Tipperary. After a mild civil war had been indulged in a compromise was effected and the euphonious cognomen of Tipperusalem was agreed upon. The name is indeed rich in historic associations of a widely differing character.

The Emperor of Germany has shown himself to look askance at international union as typified by the marriages of his nobles with the daughters of wealthy Americans. The craze was a popular one, both with the non-titled but by no means penniless maidens and the aristocratic but impoverished noblemen. If a prohibition is put on this form of reciprocity, the Republican titles of Mrs. Colonel —, Mrs. Judge —, will be more in demand, while the flaxen-headed frauleins of the father-land will doubtless be accorded the privilege of assuming the ancestral titles, jewels and mortgages.

The famous *Pall Mall Gazette* has again changed hands. Mr. Yates Thompson, the proprietor, has tired of his expensive toy and has sold it at a fancy figure to an Austrian Hebrew, Loenfeld by name, who is well known as a stock speculator and as the proprietor of a famous temperance drink. Mr. Stead, of the *Review of Reviews*, has been most anxious to obtain this powerful paper, but the fancy price at which it sold kept out all those who were not likewise gifted with fancy purses. The future policy of the *Gazette* is unknown as yet. Now that it is in the hands of an illiterate man it may even become a mere vehicle for advertisements.

Mr. Biddulph, one of the most recent explorers in Asia, has discovered an immense salt district in Persia, seventy miles south of Teheran. The great salt valley extended for eight miles between the neighboring hills. It glistened in the sun like glass. On closer inspection it was found to be surrounded by a kind of salt bag, from which arose the solid surface of the salt rock. Camels, horses and mules travelled over the incrustation by the common route. The salt was found to be of the purest variety, but the specimens which the explorers endeavored to take away with them speedily lost both their pure color and their solidity owing to the action of the atmosphere.

The German residents in Africa who have been siding with the Dahomeyans in their recent revolt against French authority, have decidedly had the worst of it. Although they supplied the Dahomeyans with arms and ammunition and sent experts to assist in the fortification of the native towns, the uprising was promptly put down. The natives of Dahomey are a degraded and fickle-minded people who hate both German and French authority. The only motive which the German settlers can have had in assisting them was the hope of thwarting the extension of French trade in Africa, the selfish yet protective policy of France being the imposition of heavy duties on all goods but her own which are imported into the colonies.

A very warm discussion has been going on in British Army circles over the appointment of a Commander-in-Chief for India. Lord Roberts is soon to be recalled, and the coveted position is already being vigorously canvassed for. Among the aspirants are the Duke of Connaught, who will, however, be pacified if awarded the Governorship of Malta, General Sir George Greaves, who is a popular Bombay commander, and Sir Evelyn Wood, a gentleman highly esteemed in the war-world of Britain. The appointment of either Greaves or Wood will be a popular one, there being not a little well-earned prejudice against the custom of giving responsible and exalted positions to scions of the Royal family, whose abilities do not, as a rule, compare with those of practical military men.

The school boys of Montreal seem to be very like those of our own city. When the marble, the base ball, or the foot ball fever begins, there is no remedy but to let the disease take its course, and in truth the disease in itself is only the natural outcome of the high spirits which should characterize boyhood. During the recent foot ball fever the window glass of the Montreal schoolhouses suffered so severely, that a proposal was made to adopt the Chinese system of making each family responsible for the misdeeds of any member, by levying a damage fund tax on each pupil attending school. Luckily some astute member of the school board bethought him of his own boyish proclivities, and saw the fallacy of the proposition. He pointed out that trait of boy-nature which demands a *quid pro quo*, adding that the boys, instead of becoming more careful at their play, would feel a certain responsibility about getting back their money's worth in damages to school property. Happily his reasoning carried the day, and the individual glass-breaker will still be held responsible for damages to school property. A little practical knowledge of boy-nature is very necessary to school commissioners.

The Government of New Zealand is taking a most paternal interest in developing the industries of the country. The exportation of frozen meat has been found a most profitable business, and by aid of special legislation it is hoped that commercial enterprise will be encouraged. Agents are to be appointed to inspect and grade all produce leaving the colony, and it is also proposed to place an expert inspector in London to report on the condition of the produce at the end of the journey, and to give exporters the benefit of his advice as to methods of packing and ventilating. The result of the Government interest would undoubtedly be a firm market for such thoroughly warranted merchandise. If our Canadian apples had the same inspection given them it would be highly advantageous to both the apple-growers and to the consumers.

The dangers attendant on the "castaways" at sea are becoming every day less in number. The ocean is no longer trackless, vessels sailing between America and India for instance are constantly following each other over the watery route. The castaways, if they can but keep to the track of their vessel, will be sure to be picked up within a few hours. Countless vessels and steamers are following the beaten track, and the adventures of Robinson Crusoe would be almost impossible in the present state of ocean-navigation. We trust that within a few years the awful spectacle of the sailor

"Afloat in an open boat,
Upon an open sea,"

half-crazed with the torturing thirst and the blinding glare of the sun upon the waters may be almost an impossibility.

Many of our Canadian geniuses are brimful of inventive power, but not being in a position to know where their services are really needed, their skill is too often wasted. There are numberless machines and conveniences that are as yet but half invented. The bicycle, for instance, can be much improved upon in the present clumsy method of connecting the crank shaft and drive wheel. The ancient oar for propelling life and pleasure boats should be superseded by some more modern form of power—some sort of screw-propeller perhaps. A great field for inventors lies in making conveniences for use in domestic life—adjustable, packable furniture being in great demand for flats and apartment houses. Food products presented in new forms and under new names take remarkably well, and all sorts of pocket conveniences, "notions," or toys, have been found to be of the greatest advantage to the wide-awake inventor.

Now that red-cheeked apples are to be found in every home, a few words as to their medicinal properties may not be out of place. There is more phosphorus in apples than in any other fruit or vegetable, and phosphorus, as is well known, is a grand nerve food. The acid juices of apples are of great benefit in quickening the action of sluggish livers, and so cleansing the system from matter which, if retained, might cause headache, jaundice, skin eruptions, and several allied troubles. The apple, when baked or stewed, acts quickly on the digestive organs, and custom and the laws of health both sanction the use of apple sauce with roast pork, roast goose, and other dainties notoriously trying to weak digestions. The gods of old held the apple in high repute, though they were probably indifferent to its effect on human beings, and we who are blessed with the ruddy fruit, cheap, choice and plenty, remembering its medicinal value, should cast a very lenient eye on the apple bill of the fruit merchant.

Much is said and written now-a-days of the superiority of the woman of the later part over the woman of the early part of the nineteenth century. Perhaps a little reflection on the varied cares of our grand dames will explain why it was impossible that their brains should be as highly developed as they are in the case of the women of our own day. Every energy and resource must have been taxed to the utmost in the days when household labor of all kinds devolved on the housekeeper. Spinning, weaving and knitting, cooking, nursing, butter and cheese-making, sewing and mending—no cooking or other household convenience invented, soda even being unattainable except after a troublesome process—and withal a plentiful number of olive branches about the family table to be trained in the ways of thrift and righteousness. Let us be thankful indeed that the day of such heavy labor has passed away, but let us do justice to our sturdy predecessors, who were unable to take their place in the intellectual world because every power of their being had need to be concentrated on the necessity of "keeping the pot boiling."

A form of superannuation insurance for railroad employees has been suggested by Theodore Voorkees, of the New York Central. Some attempts have been made to provide for disabled workmen, and to give assistance, in case of the employee's death, to his widow and orphans, but for the most part any help thus given has been the gift of the fellow-employees, and its value was dependent upon the state of their own pockets. Mr. Voorkees believes that British precedent should be followed, and that the insurance against superannuation, injury or death, which is provided for the employees on most of the British lines, should be adopted in America. Each man entering the service should pay a small sum weekly towards a fund to be used for his future benefit. This positive form of insurance is attractive to the ordinary workman, who sees in it not only a provision for himself and family in case of accident, but also a solid protection between himself and the needs of his old age. The fund, if kept in the hands of the Company, would bind the interests of employers and employed firmly together, and the fact of its existence would do much to put down incipient strikes.

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

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

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

On Thanksgiving Day we see
Small boys running round in glee,
Surely, though, they cannot be
Thanksgiving!

Happy urchins, full of play—
Glorying in the holiday,
Yet they're not, 'tis safe to say,
Thanksgiving!

Turkey gobblers, old and thin,
The curse of many boarders win—
Men who take no interest in
Thanksgiving!

Men who get as full as goats,
Pouring whi-key down their throats,
Show no conduct which denotes
Thanksgiving!

Ladies who to church repair
Stu-ying the fashions there,
Cannot be supposed to share
Thanksgiving!

Shams we witness all around,
The title is an empty sound;
Very few are really found
Thanksgiving

"Well, I must be off," as the firecracker remarked when the spark got into its business centre.

Algy (whose incessant chatter has scared away the fish)—"Oh, I say now, you've caught a dozen and I none. What do you fish with?"
Old Angler—"With bated breath."

Every man who can be a first-rate something—as every man can be who is a man at all—has no right to be a fifth-rate something; for a fifth rate something is no better than a first-rate nothing.

CHILDHOOD'S JOYS.

Back to our childhood's halcyon time
Regretful memory strays:
Though spanked for many a trivial crime,
They were our palmy days.

FATAL BUT FITTING.—Saidso—If a foreigner commits a crime here he ought to get the same punishment as though he were at home.
Herds—What would you do with a Russian Anarchist?
Saidso.—Give him a—er—Russian bath.

Some Arabian proverbs:—A book is the best companion with which to spend your time. He who asks from a friend more than he can do deserves a refusal. Temperance is a tree that has contentment for its root, and peace for its fruit. A wise man's day is worth a fool's life.

TO PAY FOR DAMAGES.—"Oo!" she exclaimed, as she beheld the youth from afar, "just see Herbert come tearing up the walk."
"Well," replied her father, as he turned up from his newspaper, "he can go down in his pocket and pay \$11 for having that walk laid down again."

"Yes" complained a grocer, "business is dull. I have lost a good deal of trade in the past three weeks and I can't account for it. And it seems to be getting worse, and—great Scott! I had no idea it was four o'clock!"
"Going to the bank?" "No; cricket match. I haven't missed a game yet this season."

NEEDED FINISHING.—Caller—Your daughter is at home now, is she not? I heard she had graduated at the Artistic Literary and Scientific University.
Hostess.—She is not at home. She has gone to a finishing school.
"Why, what for?"
"Oh, to learn how to enter a room, and sit down, and hold a fan, and blush, you know."

HER PLAYING WAS HEAVENLY.—Petted Daughter—They asked me to play at Mrs. Highupp's this evening, and I did, but—
Fond Mother (proudly)—Were they not enchanted?
Petted Daughter—Hum! When I played 'Life on the Ocean Wave' with variations, half of them left the room.
Fond Mother (ecstatically)—That's wonderful! They must have been sea-sick.

AUTUMN LEAVES.

Now autumn of her gorgeous dress
The artistic maid boreaves;
And every bookworm with distress
The painful fact perceives
That many a book that leaves the press
Is bound to press the leaves.

You can save half the usual cost in becoming an expert writer or bookkeeper or stenographer. A live school with improved methods—see this page for example.

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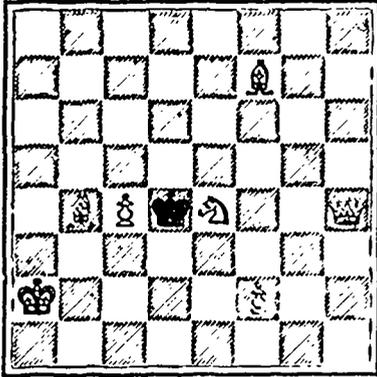
CHESS.

Solution to Problem 134: Solved by C. W. L. 1, Kt to K6.

PROBLEM 136.

Leeds Mercury.

Black 1 piece.



White 7 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

The Belfast Tournament had its conclusion fitly marked by a grand display of Mr. Blackburne's marvelous blindfold powers. Last Saturday without sight of boards or men that celebrity engaged simultaneously Mr. James Neill, the President of the Belfast Chess Club, and seven other very strong players. From his seat on the platform at one end of the Central Hall (Rosemary street) Mr. Blackburne, with his back turned to the camp of his opponents, could have had, even in his mind's eye, but faint perception of the vast concourse of chess votaries that had assembled, or of the fascination wrought upon them by the coruscations of his chess genius in its dark chamber. Yet there he sat—however sustained or whatever the source of his inspiration—from five o'clock till seven, and again from half past seven to eleven o'clock without the slightest signs of mental fatigue or discomfiture. There he sat, visualizing in never failing rotation the ever-varying positions of the eight battlefields—and dictating, according to the exigencies and with masterly strategy, the best moves at his command.

Mr. S. C. Gunning, J.P., of Cookstown—himself a blindfold performer—Mr. Parker Dunscombe, of Dublin, and many other well-known experts were amongst the chess notabilities present. Shortly after the first hour's play one of the eight (No. 3) had a mate-in-three announced against him by the blindfold player, who delighted the spectators around by giving a full and clear description of the position as it stood—of the *modus operandi* of the mate, and of all the variations possible.

Another of the eight, Mr. Charles Johnston, J.P. of Portadown, found himself obliged to retire at rather an early hour, leaving the game in such an unfinished state as to rank merely a draw.

One after another Messrs. Godwin-Roth, Steen, Evans, and Martin suffered defeat. Mr. R. A. Williams, of Holywood, obtained a draw, whilst it remained for the veteran president, Mr. Neill, to inflict on Mr. Blackburne his only defeat, an achievement for which Mr. Neill was most heartily, as, indeed, most deservedly congratulated. The game—a Philidor's Defence—ran as underneath:—

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| White.
Mr. B. | Black.
Mr. N. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 Kk to B3 | P to Q3 |
| 3 P to Q4 | Kt to Q2 |
| 4 KB to B4 | P to B3 |
| 5 Castles | B to K2 |
| 6 P to B3 | KKt to B3 |
| 7 P takes P | P takes P |
| 8 Q to B2 | Castles |
| 9 QB to Kt5 | Q to B2 |
| 10 QKt to Q2 | Kt to B4 |
| 11 P to QKt4 | Kt to K3 |
| 12 B to K3 | P to QKt4 |
| 13 B takes Kt | B takes B |
| 14 Kt to Kt3 | Kt to Q2 |
| 15 QR to Qsq | P to KR3 |
| 16 KKt to Q2 | P to KB4 |
| 17 P to B3 | P to B5 |
| 18 B to B2 | P to B4 |
| 19 P takes P | Kt takes P |
| 20 Kt takes Kt | B takes Kt |
| 21 Kt to Kt3 | B to K2 |
| 22 R to Q2 | KR to QBsq |
| 23 KR to QBsq | P to QR4 |
| 24 R to K2 | P to R5 |
| 25 Kt to Q2 | B to QR6 |
| 26 R to Ktsq | P to Kt5 |
| 27 P to B4 | B takes P |
| 28 Kt takes B | Q takes Kt |
| 29 Q takes Q | R takes Q |
| 30 R to Q2 | QR to QBsq |
| 31 K to Bsq | R to B7 |
| 32 K to K2 | K to B2 |
| 33 K to Qsq | R takes Rch |
| 34 K takes R | K to K3 |
| 35 K to Qsq | P to Kt4 |
| 36 B to Ksq | R to B5 |
- And Mr. Blackburne resigned.

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

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

TERRIOS
FRENCH BLUEING.
 The best in the world, will not streak the clothes.
Red Star
 Ammonia, FULL PINTS, Fifteen Cents per bottle. Prepared by
THE WAYNE MFG. CO.,
 BOSTON, MASS.

AGENTS \$300 made monthly selling our NEW CUTLERY SPECIALTY.
 Write for terms. CLAUDE SHEAR CO., box 324 Toronto, Canada.

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Thursday the 10th is Thanksgiving Day. There are at present forty babies in the Infants' Home. It is understood that the Dominion Parliament will meet on January 12th, 1893.

The warships with the exception of the *Tourmaline* sailed on Tuesday for Bermuda.

A public meeting of the Halifax and Dartmouth W. C. T. Unions was held in Dartmouth on Monday.

The Incandescent light has been introduced into Westville, and the leading stores now shine resplendent.

Judge Johnson on Saturday sentenced Mrs. Jane Doyle-Chapman to one month in jail for bigamous marriage.

E. C. Davison, conductor on the I. C. R. line for the past twenty six years, has resigned his position on account of failing health.

Of the ninety-one candidates who were examined at the recent examinations for entrance to the Country Academy forty-six were successful.

A great deal of interest is being taken in the trial of the Welton brothers and Dr. Randall, of St. John, who are charged with defrauding certain insurance companies.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, constipation.

The Halifax training school for Sunday school workers has been organized with E. D. King as president, and J. F. Stairs, M. P., and Dr. Frank Woodbury, vice-presidents.

The Canada-Newfoundland Commission will begin its labors in this city on Monday next. The Canadian delegates are expected to arrive this evening and the Newfoundland delegates to-morrow.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT CROP this year sold for more than fifty million dollars. If you want to know how it is raised, and at what profit, address California Bureau of Information, Box 1238, Boston, Mass.

We have received the first weekly edition of the *Truro News*. It is a carefully selected resume of the week's happenings in and around Colchester County, and is worthy of the support of the public.

A football match was played on the Wanderers' grounds on Wednesday between the second fifteen of New Glasgow and the Wanderers' second team. The score stood 2 to 0 in favor of the Wanderers.

Bishop Courtney visited Springhill at the end of last week and confirmed a class of fifty-three persons. Six new churches have been consecrated in Cumberland Co. by the Bishop in the last few days.

"I remember Johnson's Anodyne Liniment," said an old man, "when I was a boy." Same now.

Much dissatisfaction has been felt by those interested on account of the proposed abolition of season tickets on the I. C. R. However, Mr. Haggart has reconsidered his decision, and the season tickets are to be issued as usual.

During the present summer there has been a heavy emigration from the Western States to Western Canada, and much land has been sold these settlers. The lands purchased lie chiefly in the Saskatchewan and Battle River valleys.

Neither Buck nor Jim, the notorious prisoners at Dorchester, have as yet disclosed their real names. Jim who is to serve out 25 years is a contented prisoner, while Buck with a death sentence hanging over him shows no signs of weakening, and preserves a stolid demeanor.

While we on dry land are enjoying fine weather, fishermen report the season unusually blustery and unfavorable for fishing, although fish are reported very plentiful. The fisheries this year thus far have been poor, and now that fish are plentiful around the coast, it is unfortunate that the condition of the weather will not permit them being taken.

Buck, under sentence of death for the murder of Policeman Steadman, shows no sign of weakening, preserving his stolid demeanor, and frequently swearing at those who call to see him. Jim, his partner in crime, is said by the penitentiary officials to be an excellent prisoner. He works in the bucket-making department, chiefly painting, and while very tractable, refuses to give his name or any details of his past life.

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

The forty-fifth annual session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance is being held in Halifax this week, opening on Tuesday evening. This is the jubilee year of the organization, which was founded fifty years ago in the City of New York. Five years later the first division in Nova Scotia was organized at Yarmouth. Since then in our Province alone 136,602 persons have pledged themselves to temperance principles.

The *Truro News* says: "For the year ending 31st December, 1891, the I. C. Railway carried from Shubenacadie Station 1,399,950 lbs. of milk, or estimating about 2 1/2 lbs. to the quart, 559,980 quarts of milk at three cents per quart, valued at \$16,799.40. The export so far this season shows an increase, the average so far being 112.115 lbs. per month. To this may properly be added the milk carried from the Hewis platform, about a mile from Shubenacadie Station, which would add about 50 cans per day or 500 quarts. This milk is brought to Halifax and here distributed by the milkmen to their customers.

"Handsome is that handsome does," and if Hood's Sarsaparilla doesn't do handsomely then nothing does. Have you ever tried it?

The annual meeting of the Halifax County Agricultural Society was held on Tuesday last. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—W. C. Silver. Vice-Presidents—J. F. Stairs, M. P., Hon. W. S. Fielding. Secretary—Dr. Lawson. Treasurer—J. Farquhar. Directors—C. W. Anderson, Herbert Harris, W. J. Veith, M. J. Power, Sheriff Archibald. Live stock committee—C. W. Anderson, W. J. Veith, B. W. Chipman.

There is one man in Halifax, if man he may be called, who has forgotten that he was once a boy. On Monday evening some boys, on mischief bent, knocked at several doors on Oxford St. A cabbage stump was thrown at the door of Elijah Phillips, a coal-hawker. Phillips became enraged and dashing into the street, hatchet in hand, caught one of the mischief makers. He cut him about the head and neck in a cruel manner, though it was fortunate not fatally. A surgeon was called in and several stitches were found necessary.

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

The Salvation Army will be shortly having their annual Week of Thanksgiving, Prayer and Self Denial. The dates are from November 6th to 12th inclusive. The institution of the Week of Self Denial has been in existence five or six years. One special feature of the Self-Denial Week is an appeal which is made to every individual member and follower of the Salvation Army to deny themselves of some article of food or clothing, or in some way, so that without lessening their regular contributions they may be able to help the Self-Denial Fund. The money raised is devoted to charitable work and to the general extension of the Army.

The partial wreck of the steamer *Britannia* off Cape Sable which was caused by striking a sunken wreck, has called attention to the fact that there are several of these dangers to navigation in that vicinity. It appears to be clearly the duty of the Marine and Fisheries department of the Dominion Government to cause these to be at once blown up or otherwise removed, for they constitute a constant menace to both life and property which the authorities are not in any way justified in allowing to remain. The cost of doing away with these obstructions would be quite trifling in comparison to the benefit that would accrue to all concerned, and the duty of the Government in the premises is too obvious to require any argument upon it. Our "iron-bound coast" is sufficiently dangerous to those who go down to the sea in ships and do business on the great waters without being made still more hazardous by such obstructions as sunken wrecks. The *Britannia* left Barrington for Boston on Tuesday afternoon.

To avoid a cold and lameness from wetting, rub the chest with Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

Apparently the capture of the desperadoes Luck and Jim has not been taken as a warning by the burglars who find a livelihood in our fair province. Almost daily come reports of burglaries being committed in different parts of the province, and it is generally believed that the same "gang" is connected with all. A week ago Thursday night a carpenter shop and a blacksmith shop were entered at Wolfville and a chisel and pick stolen. A day or two later the agency of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Bridgetown was burglarized, but the safe resisted the attack and the thieves failed to get any money. They were next heard from at Weymouth, where the agency of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax and Burrill's store were entered. Here also they failed to get anything substantial for their efforts and risk. On Saturday night the Caledonian house at Granville Ferry was entered by the front door, the safe rifled and \$200 scooped in. The post office was also burglarized and \$6 or \$7 in change stolen. The same chisel and pick appears to have been used in all these daring burglaries.

ON TRIAL FOR 90 DAYS.

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

CANADA

A Monthly Journal for Canadians, Young and Old, at Home and Abroad. **FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.** With the November Number CANADA appears in a new form and at a reduced price. It is the Cheapest, Brightest and Best Monthly Paper published in the Dominion. In addition to Original and Selected Articles of great interest, it contains the following departments:—
Canadians, Home Topics, Graver Thoughts, The Editor's Talk, Literary and Personal Notes, Answers to Correspondents, Just For Fun, etc., etc., etc.

25 Cents

will pay a whole year's subscription to CANADA, if remitted before January 1st, 1903.

Advertisers should secure space at once, as Advertisements will be limited to twelve columns. November edition, 2,160 Copies; December edition, 2,400.

MATTHEW R. KNIGHT,
HAMPTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

H. B. CLARKE, Lessee and Manager.

THANKSGIVING - WEEK.

GEO. A. BAKER OPERA CO.

MONDAY & TUESDAY, NOV. 7 & 8,

BLACK - HUSSAR,

Introducing, by kind permission of Col. Ralph and Officers, 1st LEICESTERSHIRE REGT. BAND.

80 - PEOPLE - 80

Engaged in the Production.

Wednesday and Thursday (Thanksgiving Day) and Thursday Matinee, Nov 9 & 10,

OLIVETTE.

Friday, Saturday & Saturday Matinee, Nov. 11 & 12, First time in Halifax at W. S. Gilbert's Opera,

PRINCESS TO TO.

Produced with the most Elegant Costumes ever seen in this City.

\$500 GIVEN AWAY.

and liberal commissions on our NEW 30 Days' Credit. Freight paid. Sales immense. Send for circular, or send \$1.00 for outfit. Be quick and win a prize. Delay will lose it. Money returned if not satisfied. **P. W. ZIEGLER & CO.,** 720 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A BAREFACED FRAUD.

The following, clipped from the columns of the *Toronto Globe*, Oct. 29th, is of sufficient importance to newspaper readers to warrant its reproduction in these columns:

To the Editor of *The Globe*:

Sir,—I am sure you will agree with me when I say that something ought to be done to stop the barefaced swindling (no milder name will do) which is going on in certain directions in our midst, and I have no reason to doubt that my experience in this city is the experience of others in many parts of Canada. I have read so much of the great success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that I determined to give them a trial for nervous troubles. I accordingly went to a drug store to procure a supply. On asking the druggist for the pills he took down a glass jar and proceeded to take out the quantity. "But," said I, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not sold in bulk, and that cannot be them." "O, yes, it is," said the dealer: "we always get them in bulk and sell them that way." I had read the caution of the proprietors to the effect that these pills were never sold in bulk, and thinking they should know best I declined taking them, and left the store. My next experience was no more fortunate. Again pills pink in color to imitate the genuine, were offered me. When I remonstrated this dealer admitted the pills were not supplied him by the Dr. Williams' Co., but declared that they were just the same. And yet, for the sake of a little more profit he would have imposed them on me for the genuine Pink Pills had I been less cautious. As I left the store, I thought the repeated warning against imitations given by the Williams Co. must be the result of bitter experience on their part. But I did not expect to meet with three dishonest dealers (do you think the term is too strong!) in succession. My next experience proved the third dealer little better than the other two. When I asked for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills he said he had them, and then produced a package which I saw at a glance bore another name, and which he insisted were just as good. I declined taking them, and turned to leave the store, when the druggist offered to give me the genuine pills. But I did not feel that I ought to patronize a man who would have imposed something else on me had I been less guarded, and declined buying. I almost despaired getting the genuine Pink Pills unless I sent to headquarters, but on my visit to the fourth drug store I was more successful, and was at once handed the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. No doubt, Mr. Editor, my experience is that of many others, and no doubt hundreds less cautious are constantly being deceived. I think the newspapers ought to do something towards protecting their readers from frauds of this kind. We frequently read of reporters doing clever detective work, etc., visiting churches in the garb of the lowly, and then writing up their reception. Here is a new field for them. Let some clever reporter travel the length and breadth of this city in humble guise, and see how many dealers are honest enough to give him what he asks for without trying to impose a substitute on him.

I trust, Mr. Editor, you will give this a place in your columns, as it may serve to prevent some one else from being cheated.

A LADY READER.

Toronto, Oct. 27.

For Sale—Two Farms

At GAY'S RIVER, COL. CO., N. S. This Property is valuable as a Mining Property, and contains about 340 Acres, with Buildings, &c. It is sold for the reason the owner is engaged in other business and has not capital to develop it. A Bargain if sold at once. Apply to **JOHN NAYLOR, AGENT,** 93 Hollis Street, Halifax, who will furnish full particulars.

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."



B. T. ELWELL.

Perfectly Well at 79 Years of Age!

AT SKODA'S COMMAND!

"Time Rolls Back in Its Flight!"

ENLARGEMENT OF PROSTATE GLAND!
EXTREME CONSTIPATION

AND

CHRONIC INDIGESTION

CURED BY THREE BOTTLES!

Mr. B. T. ELWELL, FORMERLY OF PATENT, AROOSTOOK COUNTY, ME., BUT FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS LIVING AT ROCKLAND, ME., No. 6 BUNKER ST., WRITES:

"I am now 79 years of age. Have been troubled for twenty years with inflammation at neck of bladder and enlargement of Prostate Gland. For six years, have been afflicted with irregular action of the bowels, alternating between Diarrhoea and extreme Constipation. For two years the Constipation has been so great, that for five or six days would have no action of the bowels at all. I have been a great sufferer from indigestion with no appetite. Within fifteen minutes after taking food into the stomach, it would become strongly acid with extreme burning sensation, and no action of the stomach whatever. Previous to taking SKODA'S DISCOVERY and SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS, I had taken many remedies, including near upon the market to-day with not the least benefit. I had been taking your Discovery but a few days before I felt a decided change. I have now taken one-half course (three bottles), and have a fine appetite; not the least distress or souring after eating; bowels regular in action every day, and food tastes as good to me as when a boy; my bladder trouble has entirely disappeared, and I have experienced a great change that I feel it my duty to testify to the wonderful effects of your remedies."

BETTER THAN

Very truly yours, **B. T. ELWELL,**
SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

COLD

Very truly yours, **B. T. ELWELL,**
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.
Within Two Minute Walk of Post Office.
DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor
HALIFAX, N. S.
TOI ON PABLE FRANCOISE.

FRAZEE'S
BUSINESS COLLEGE,

119 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX.

THOROUGH.

New Circular
Free.

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

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

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

MAX UNGAR,
PROPRIETOR

The Highest Cash Prices paid for
Empty Bottles.

FOYLE BREWERY,
P. & J. O'MULLIN,

Brewers, Malsters & Bottlers.

Sole Manufacturers of

THE WELL KNOWN TEMPER-
ANCE BEVERAGES,

Malt and Kraizer Beers.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Old Chum

(CUT PLUG.)

OLD CHUM

(PLUG.)

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

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufac-
turers in Canada.

D. Ritchie & Co.

MONTREAL.

Cut Plug, 10c. ½ lb Plug, 10c.
¼ lb Plug, 20c.

The excruciating pain of
TOOTHACHE STOPPED.
By applying a few drops of

SCOTT'S CURE & RHEUMATISM.

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

Testimonials have been received from far
and near to the effect that Scott's Cure for
Rheumatism is the GREATEST DISCOV-
ERY ever yet known for Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Cramps in the Limbs, Strains,
Sprains, Bruises, Lame Back, Sore Throat
and an Instant Cure for Toothache.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Wholesale: BROWN & WEBB, SIMSON
BROS., FORSAITH, SUTCLIFFE & CO.

ANOTHER MAN CURED.
This is to certify that I have had Rheumatism
in my back and shoulders. I used only one bottle
of SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, and
it has cured me. I recommend it to anyone
suffering from the same complaint.
J. G. H. WOOD.
September 26, 1893. Steamer CUMBERLAND.

London Rubber Stamp' Mfg Co.

Rubber and Metal Stamps,
Notarial Seals,
Photograph Copying Pads,
Stenonil Cutters, &c.

223 HOLLIS ST. Halifax.

AT LAST.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

Together, and alone, at last are we,
'Twas weary waiting for the rapture, sweet,
The hours dragged on so drearily;
The blue was dimmed, the world was gray and bleak;
What care I now, low lying at your feet,
That yearning eyes had fought back bitter tears;
A calm has fallen, oh, so deep, so deep—
And I can banish all the foolish fears
Since I can see your tender love-lit eyes
Radiant with glory, as summer sun-kissed skies,
Caress your hair, and kiss your crimson lips,
Like unto roses, and yet, them eclipse;
Draw near, sweet one, round me your arms enfold—
What matters now, the anceding, bitter world,

North Sydney, C. B.

SEAWARD.

AN AUTUMN LANDSCAPE.

No wind there is that either pipes or moans;
The fields are cold and still; the sky
Is covered with a blue-gray sheet
Of motionless cloud; and at my feet
The river, curling softly by,
Whispers and dimples round its quiet gray stones

Along the chill green slope that dips and heaves
The road runs rough and silent, lined
With plun-trees, misty and blue-gray,
And poplars pallid as the day,
In masses spectral, undefined,
Pale greenish stems half hid in dry gray leaves.

And on beside the river's sober edge
A long fresh field lies black. Beyond,
Low thickets gray and reddish stand,
Stroked white with birch; and near at hand,
Over a little steel-smooth pond,
Hang multitudes of thin and withering sedge.

Across a waste a solitary rise
A ploughman urges his dull team,
A stooped gray figure with prone brow
That plunges bending to the plough
With strong, uneven steps. The stream
Rings and re-echoes with his furious cries.

Sometimes the lowing of a cow, long-drawn,
Comes from far-off; and crows in strings
Pass on the upper silences.
A flock of small gray goldfinches,
Flown down with silvery twitterings,
Rattle among the birch cones and are gone.

This day the season seems like one that heeds
With fixed ear and lifted hand
All moods that yet are known on earth,
All motions that have faintest birth,
If haply she may understand
The utmost inward sense of all her deeds.

--ARCHIBALD LAMPMAN, in Harper's Magazine for October.

BOOK GOS8IP.

One of the most thoroughly interesting of domestic papers which comes
to our notice is entitled the "Housekeeper". It is published semi-monthly
and the subscription price is but one dollar per year. Useful hints in re
making home attractive, reliable receipts for dining room and kitchen use, a
fashion department, home talks, a page for the young, with valuable literary
and poetic contributions make up a most desirable magazine for the home.

A new work recently published by Messrs. Porter & Coates of Philadel-
phia, is entitled "Alaskana." This work on "Alaska Legends" is the first
one of its style yet published which deals exclusively with the legends,
ethnology, customs and scenery of Alaska. Although the rhythm is in
conformity with that of "Hiawatha" and "The Kalevala," this book claims
distinction in that each chapter is complete in itself, no one depending upon
another for either subject or conclusion. The descriptions of scenery are
taken from the author's note book, which was his constant companion while
travelling in the Territory, therefore their reality is assured. The writer,
Professor Bushrod W. James, is a physician and has given not a little study
to the peculiar customs and strange manners of the "Shamans" or "Medi-
cine Men," as well as of the people in general who inhabit Alaska. The
legends are well written and are decidedly interesting, and being related
with close adherence to the native legends give a weird insight into the
character of the people. The book is very neatly bound and is tastefully
illustrated.

That valuable publication, the *Canadian Almanac*, now in its forty-
sixth year, increases in vigour each year of its life. The issue for 1893 will
be published earlier than usual, and has been enlarged by the addition of
an Ontario Law List, a more complete Clergy List and a variety of other
valuable information. An interesting article on Wills and Executors has
been prepared for it, also one on Life Insurance. The city taken up is
Montreal, of which a readable sketch is given together with a map of the
central portion.

A dainty volume in blue and gold from the press of Houghton and
Mifflin lies before me. "The Songs of Sunrise Lands," from the pen of
Clinton Schollard, breathe in every line the spirit of the far East countries.
One shudders in the terrible song of the death wind, Khamsin, that blow

"From the fervid sand and the hills of drought,
And it kissed the land with its scorching mouth."

Or one follows in "The Ride" to Damascus with breathless interest

and we too

"The icy peak of Hermon shines pyramidal behind,"

"Pass with pilgrim foot-steps over Judah's rock and hills
And see the anemone-torches flag on the Galilian hills."

PUTNERS
IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER
EMULSION

The easy measure beguiles the readers into the veritable garden city of the world. The poem on "The Mosque of the Sultan Hassan" is cleverly illustrative of the doubtful truth of epitaphs. The fourteen sonnets on Egypt are exquisitely wrought, and the volume closes with the well-known "Hymn to the Morning."

Lovers of good literature will hail with delight the newly edited edition of Thoreau's Journal entitled "Autumn." The book has long been a favorite with naturalists, both for its keen insight into plant and animal life and for the perfect pen pictures of phases of forest life. Quaint aphorisms brighten these observations. The remark that "the frosts come to ripen the days like fruits," has a touch of tender humor. Or perhaps the reader learns to take a broad view of the scenery of autumn in this description—"the increasing scarlet and yellow tints around the meadows and river remind me of the opening of a vast flower bud. They are the petals of its corolla, which are of the width of the valleys. It is the flower of autumn, whose expanding bud just begins to blush." Or anon, one is given a "glimpse of a muskrat home or of the frizzled tail of a red-squirrel with a chestnut in its mouth hiding in a white pine." The southward travelling of the wild birds is carefully noted, and the death of early frost-nipped wild flowers is faithfully recorded. More than this the book is a biography of one of the simplest, most sincere of men, who fled to nature because he felt his human nature not strong enough for the battles of everyday life. The wild blood which tingles yet in all of us will pulse heartily through the veins of those who enter the forest hermitage. Publishers, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York.

The November number of *St. Nicholas* is brimful of interest and of promise of good things for the coming year. Two new continued stories catch the eyes of young readers, and the lasses will soon learn to love "Polly Oliver," whose love for children and distaste for boarding-house keeping are at present difficult to reconcile. The boys too have special attention paid to them by Wm. O. Stoddard, who has begun a thrilling story of bush-life in Australia, entitled "The White Cave." "Winter at the Zoo" is another well-illustrated story calculated to captivate all young people. "Jack Dilloway's Scheme" is a funny story of two lads who undertook to run a refreshment-stall at a circus with a most unwelcome dead-head customer in the shape of an elephant. "Our Neighbor John" gives a fine idea of the habits and appearance of Young John Chinaman. The last poem sent to the *St. Nicholas* by the dead poet Whittier is published in the opening pages. Several short jingles and verses are found along with many comic features. Careful directions are given for the manufacture of a most grotesque but practicable wish-bone pen-wiper, and the excellent number closes with bright letters and riddles.

The November *New England Magazine* is largely a Whittier number. The frontispiece is a fine rare picture of Whittier, taken about 1855, while he was in the full maturity of his intellectual power, and in the full vigor of life. The initial article of the number is "In Whittier's Land," by William Sloane Kennedy, who has written much and well about Whittier and Whitman. He goes over the scenes associated with Whittier's best work in a very interesting manner. Miss Frances C. Sparhawk deals with Whittier as the Poet and the Man, and Edwin D. Mead in his Editor's table considers Whittier in his relation to New England thought, history and life. Allen Eastman Cross contributes a fine poem, "The Passing of Whittier," and A. L. Carlton recalls Whittier in a poem, "On Salisbury Beach." The most important and suggestive article at this time in the number is "Private Armies,—Past and Present," by Thomas B. Preston, a very able writer, and a member of the New York *Herald* staff. Miss Louise Manning Hodgkins writes an account of Wellesley College, which will attract those interested in women's work. Walter Blackburn Harte contributes the second paper on "The Philosophical Basis of Fiction." Irving Berdine Richman in writing of "The Home of Black Hawk," contributes a very valuable chapter to American history, and throws a new light upon some Indian chiefs. The stories are interesting and the poetry good. It is altogether an excellent number.

The entire novel contained in Lippincott's for November is from the pen of Marion Harland, and is entitled "More Than Kin." The plot of the story is simple but striking—the universal devotion of a loving wife to a most unworthy husband, her willingness to lay down her life if necessary that the man's professional honor and skill should be undoubted—forming the basis of the romance. The rest of the contents are of varied interest. In "Form in Driving" we regret to see the check reins and the docked tails portrayed as examples of proper style. The sketch of "Cricket in the United States" is full of interest to lovers of the game. Many will smile at the double-barrelled charge from the little "Story Without a Moral." Some sketches of prominent men of the day are given, and several poems appear. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

"A Modern Quixote" is the title of a recent novel by S. C. McKay, published by Messrs. Morrill & Higgins, of Chicago, in the *Idylwild Series*. This pretty little story, pleasingly written and very interesting, treats of Southern life in the days of slavery, and the reader instinctively feels drawn toward the dear old "Uncle Ben" and "Aunt Vinney," who so faithfully guard the interests of their motherless young mistress Laurie. Laurie's love story is very pathetic, and one's full sympathy is enlisted in the trying ordeals through which she and her handsome young lover pass. However it all ends very happily, and the hero and heroine are after many trials speeding on their wedding journey when the fairs is reached.

Taking up the November *Popular Science Monthly*, one is struck by the many phases of actual human life, in distinction from the ideal life of fiction and poetry, which this magazine reveals. Sara Jeannette Duncan opens the current number with a study of the mixed race of India, in the delightful vein of her well-known book, "A Social Departure." Dr. Wesley Mills treats of "The Natural or Scientific Method in Education,"

basing his essay upon what has been discovered as to the way in which the brain receives and records impressions, and illustrating it with diagrams of special areas in the brain. There is an article by Dr. T. Lauder-Brunton on a novel subject, "Posture and its Indications," to which still more novelty is given by its odd illustrations. What things are being most earnestly studied in the field of mental science are pointed out by Professor Joseph Jastrow in a paper on "The Problems of Comparative Psychology." The question whether it will ever be possible to put together by chemical processes a creature having life is discussed by M. Armand Sabatier, under the title "The Synthesis of Living Beings." Some "Economic Trees," that have sent roots into decayed parts of their own trunks, are described by Frederick Le Roy Sargant, with illustrations. The calculations made by Jacques Inaudi, "The Latest Arithmetical Prodigy," are described by M. Alfred Binet. Some remarkable "Reasoning Animals" are put on record by Alice Pringle. Miss Alice Carter writes of "Color in Flowering Plants"; there is a valuable practical paper on "Modern Nervousness and its Cure," by Dr. Bilsinger; an account of "The First German Paper-maker," with pictures of his mill, is given by Eduard Grosse; and J. B. Mann answers the question "Are Business Profits too Large?" by showing that capital and skill do not get such wonderful earnings as many workmen imagine. Dr. W. C. Cahall contributes a historical account of the organizations for scientific discovery in the land of Columbus and Galileo, and the body of the number closes with a "Sketch and Portrait of Henry Walter Bates," best known by his book "A Naturalist on the Amazons." This number begins a new volume. This valuable magazine is published by D. Appleton & Co. of New York. Fifty cents a number, \$5 a year.

The *Ladies' Home Journal* for November is a prize number in every respect. Mrs. Burton Harrison, whose success as a brilliant society leader and as a clever writer is undoubted, has a very helpful article on "The Well-bred Girl in Society" that many of our Provincial maidens would do well to consider. Two famous opera-singers, Marie Roze and Clara Poole, give instruction on the care of the voice to the musical aspirant. Young church-workers will delight in the novel suggestions on tea-meetings, bazaars, etc., and young hostesses will gather some useful hints on entertaining in the article entitled "The Fashionable Chrysanthemum," which treats as well of the flower decorations suitable for receptions, lunches, dinners, etc. Mamie Dickens writes lovingly of the master author under the caption of "My Father as I Recall Him." Two Thanksgiving stories from the able pens of Mary E. Wilkins and Josiah Allen's Wife give a gay fictional element to the number. The various departments are full of interest—Margaret Bottomo in her "Heart to Heart" talks being even more winning than usual. Dainty receipts abound. The summer baby is by no means neglected, but suggestions are given as to his care, his food and dress. We can suggest no more timely Thanksgiving, Birthday or Christmas gift to maid or matron than a subscription to this most popular of magazines. Published by the Curtis Pub. Co., Philadelphia; price \$1 per year.

THREE BITS OF CALICO.

Three pieces of the first calico printed in the United States will be presented to the World's Fair commissioners for exhibition through Commodore Bradley, one of the best known men in northern New York, who got them from Judge Waldron, of North Creek. The calico was printed at Johnsburg, Warren county, and one of the pieces is from the wedding dress of the first lady married in that town.—*Albany Argus*.

IT BEATS JACK FROST.

DEAR SIRS.—We have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil in our family and know it is a sure cure for lumbago and trout bites. My wife was so bad with lumbago that she could not straighten herself, and Yellow Oil completely cured her. It has been a fortune to us. OLIVER ALLEN, Owen Sound, Ont.



Mrs. Anna Sutherland

Kalamazoo, Mich., had swellings in the neck, or
from her 10th
Goitre year, causing 40 Years
great suffering. When she caught cold could not
walk two blocks without fainting. She took

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And is now free from it all. She has urged
many others to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and
they have also been cured. It will do you good.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver, Jaundice,
stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, constipation.

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

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

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

NEW GOODS.

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

A. & W. MACKINLAY,
137 Granville Street.

COMMERCIAL.

The weather with which we have been favored during the past week has been of just the kind to permit farmers to well advance the work that has often to be delayed till spring. This is a very satisfactory and hopeful feature. Yet premonitions of winter in the shape of colder nights and more chilly winds with occasional rains are not wanting.

Remittances continue to be good, and reports from the country are quite encouraging in all lines of trade.

The *Monetary Times*, Toronto, which is undoubtedly the leading trade journal of Canada, has issued a special fall edition which is before us and is a very creditable issue. The *Times* contains fall trade news from every part of the Dominion, and its editorial comments on current business matters of interest display thought and skill.

Rhodes Journal of Banking has the following, which we commend to our bank managers:—"The value of publicity in banking operations has nowhere been more forcibly illustrated than in the case of the London joint stock banks. About twelve months ago, acting on the suggestion of Mr. Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the banks mentioned began to make monthly statements of their condition. The suggestion was made soon after the Baring failure, and was intended as a means of counteracting the dangerously small reserves that were then kept by the banks. The effect of this publicity, because of the desire to stand well before the public, has been a gradual increase in the amount of the stock reserves held. In June, 1890, the lowest reserve held by any one of the banks was 6.2 per cent. and the highest 15.4 per cent., the average was 10.3 per cent. of liabilities to the public. In June, 1892, there was no one of the banks that held less than 10.4 per cent., the highest reserve held being 15.5, and the average 12.1 per cent. of liabilities. Now, there is no law requiring these banks to keep any percentage of reserve whatever. Their managers are left to their best judgment as experienced bankers. The point to be especially marked is, that the law of public opinion evoked by the regularly published reports of the condition of the banks, acts as forcibly as a regularly enacted act of parliament could do. Moreover, it leaves the bank managers more free to use their resources in accordance with the laws of demand and supply, and at the same time to fix the minimum reserve necessary to be kept to secure safety by a kind of common agreement. Publicity of banking operations has long been the rule in this country, and many features of the business now regulated by arbitrary laws, can be beneficially left to the law of public opinion enforced by published reports."

An ordinance passed some little time since by the City Council, has a further reach than we think was intended. Having been referred to the Governor in Council and having remained there for the period of thirty days without being vetoed, it has gone into operation and has the force of law. We refer to the ordinance requiring all hawkers, pedlars, and others who retail produce, etc., in this city, and who do not pay rates and taxes to the city, to take out licenses and to pay \$25 per year for doing so. We agree with this regulation so far as it affects parties who go about the streets with teams peddling produce, meat, etc., from door to door, to the injury of the regular retailers who have to pay rents, rates and taxes. But it is intended to enforce it also against vessels laden with produce, coal, etc., that come from the outports and from P. E. Island. This works an injustice to the poor man who has always been accustomed to lay in his winter's stock of coal, potatoes, turnips, cabbages, sauerkraut and what not at the wharves direct from the vessels. We think this ordinance could wisely be amended.

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

	Week		Previous Weeks corresponding to		
	Oct. 23, 1892	Oct. 23, 1891	1891	1890	1889
United States	220	216	215	161	251
Canada	30	30	33	30	35

DRY GOODS.—The past week has been a quiet one with wholesalers in some lines, but general trade has been good. The demand has indeed been brisk in all but the heaviest woollen goods. Buyers continue to be cautious and wary but staple lines are being bought in fairly large quantities. Holiday novelties are being talked up by all dealers and picking up leaders for their holiday trade. Many lines are being shown, but most of the wholesalers have not as yet received full lines of this class of goods. Dress tweeds are not selling as freely as before, but the great demand is now on black and navy serges. The old stand-bys have sold well this season in all varieties and at present stocks are generally quite low. Although wholesalers were prepared for a moderate demand, they did not anticipate so great a reaction in their favor as has been met with. Most of the travellers now on the road report a good sorting trade, but heavy goods are not moving very freely. A slight increase of cold in the weather may and doubtless will cause a speedy change in this situation. Though a majority of the travellers are carrying samples of spring goods it is yet too early to gauge the real feeling of the trade regarding those lines.

BREADSTUFFS.—There is a fair local movement in flour, and figures are nominally unchanged, but the feeling is weak and considerable shading would be done from quotations to effect sales of round lots. Cornmeal and oatmeal, feed and bran are very quiet with only a small and languid consumptive demand. In Chicago wheat and corn have remained practically unchanged so far as official quotations go, but as immense quantities are steadily coming "in sight" and the European markets are not encouraging there is no strength in cereals in the West. The English market is reported to be lower than ever, owing to the large quantities of consigned flour going over from the United States.

PORK AND LARD.—The local demand is fairly good for both pork and lard, and

prices are steady. Receipts of dressed hogs at this market are smaller so far this season than usual, as killers are waiting for colder weather than we have had before slaughtering in large numbers. The live stocks held back are reported to be quite large, and in two or three weeks considerable activity may be looked for in this direction. In Chicago pork has ruled rather lower than it has been for some weeks. In Montreal the market for pork is firm. The sale there of a good-sized lot of choice new Canada short cut is reported at \$17, and the regular quotation there is \$16.75 to \$17.25 as to quantity. New American mess pork is quoted at \$16 to \$16.50. Lard is also firmer, the sale of 500 pails of compounds at \$1.50 being mentioned. Regular quotations are \$1.40 to \$1.45. Leaf lard is quoted at \$1.75 per pail. Smoked meats are firm and a good business is doing therein. New hams have been placed in round quantities at 11c. to 11½c. while jobbing lots bring 11½c. to 12c. New breakfast bacon has been sold at 11c. to 11½c.

BUTTER. Does not exhibit much change, and the old complaint continues that high prices restrict business. A Montreal report says:—"There is quite a standstill in business owing to the high demands of holders. Creamery could be moved at 23c. for late made, but holders ask 1c. more, which is quite sufficient to block business. The same with dairy, which is saleable at 18c. to 19c. for fine to choice Western, and at 20c. to 21c. for Townships in round lots, but sellers ask more money, and so the trade in export account is almost nil. Cable advices from England are not as encouraging as those by mail, and shippers say they can do no business at the limits sent out. A fair local demand is experienced at about last week's prices, although dealers here say this is being interfered with by farmers and factorymen going direct to the grocers and peddling their goods from store to store." A London correspondent writes:—"Buyers, disgusted at the continuance of the boom in butter, have been holding off to a great extent this week; but their absence has not been felt, as supplies continue to come in decreased quantity, our chief dependence, Denmark, turning out less every week, the early setting in of the low output period being accounted for by the scarcity of grass throughout Denmark, stable-feeding having to be resorted to, which decreases both quality and quantity. The best Danish has been disposed of at 132s. easily, while forward sales are making at 136s., with no clear signs that this will be the halting spot unless Australasian comes to the rescue of the purchaser. Anything below the best has, however, not been easy to sell, and secondary descriptions have quitted below 120s. The scarcity is exemplified by Manchester, which reports 1,200 casks decrease in the week's supply from Copenhagen. Choice Canadian is in good demand for late made, with stocks cleared, 11½s. being paid for Augusts now arriving. Values are weaker for ladles, 80s. to 82s. 6d., fancy parcels 84s. to 85s. Canadian fresh Western Dairy worth 80s. to 84s., and fancy selected Townships 92s. to 93s. in Liverpool."

CHEESE.—The local cheese market does not present any noteworthy change, and there is still a difference in the views of buyers and sellers. A little concession on both sides would doubtless result in developing a much brisker trade than now obtains. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* reports:—"The market has undergone very little change during the week, sales being made of French cheese at the best at 10½c. to 10 5/16c. Finest Western cannot be obtained under 10½c., and consequently buyers are filling their orders with Eastern goods at 10½c. to 10¾c. for finest. There has also been a fair amount of business at a range of 9½c. to 10½c. Notwithstanding the large fall make, it is beginning to be admitted pretty generally that stocks at present are lighter than at this time last year. There is, however, quite an accumulation of stocks in London and Bristol, but much less in Liverpool than was expected. There is quite a lot of summer goods on the other side, for which holders may have to accept lower prices, but there are no signs of lower values for finest fall cheese. The public cable is quoted at 51s. 6d. for white and colored, but private cables quote 52s. to 52s. 6d. Sales have just been made of finest Western at 10c. to 10½c." A letter from London says:—"Cheese is rather quiet in face of excessive supplies, but the bulk of stock is early and undesirable, and prime late made realizes up to 52s. The Liverpool market is advancing, as stocks there are 25 per cent. below last year's. Summer cheese is in better demand, but prices are not good. Inferior full cream and night's milk are difficult to sell at from 32s. to 42s., while skims, I am informed by a large house, are simply unsaleable."

EGGS.—The supply of eggs coming to this market is sufficient for all current needs, but as the production is curtailed, as is usual on the approach of winter, prices are firmer, though they have not as yet actually advanced, except slightly perhaps for small lots of extra fresh and choice. A Montreal report states:—"What few receipts have come in of late consisted of very indifferent quality, being mixed with old stock. Sales have been made at 15½c. to 16c. for round lots of ordinary stock, and at 17c. to 18c. for fresh gathered. A good demand has been experienced for export, and sales have been made at 7s. 9d. f. o. b. here for prime fresh stock, and pickled have sold at 6s. 7d. f. o. b. here. It is thought that a good demand for Canadian eggs will continue on export account after the close of navigation." In England "Eggs are in limited supply all over the kingdom, and rates keep ascending. In London 12s. 2d. has been reached for French, a rise of 1s. per long hundred on the week, and at Glasgow, Liverpool and Bristol, the scale is an upward one. In the North, Canadians are selling at 7s. 6d. to 8s.; Danish up to 9s. Next week's rates are expected to go up, and Canadas are well inquired for. In Liverpool they have been selling well, especially pickles; 15 lb. fresh are worth 8s., with rates advancing; sales put through at 8s. 9s. First class pickles will bring 8s. per 120 early in November, and orders are being cabled to Canada to net shippers 7s. c. i. f. Liverpool."

APPLES.—In this market apples continue to be in over-abundant supply and prices rule very much lower than they did last season. The quality of those now offered is quite improved, and many retailers and families are

taking the opportunity to lay in their winter's stock. Large shipments are constantly making to England, despite the unsatisfactory character of the accounts of sales that have been received from that country. It is hoped that prices will stiffen up on the other side as the season advances. A recent report from London is as follows:—"Apples are coming in quantity, but quality is not over-represented yet. Fine colored Canadians have reached 22s. per bbl. in Liverpool, but inferior have sold down to 12s. There is a good market in Liverpool for a few hundred bbls. Canadian reds and Talmansweets, but too much should not be laid out on them by shippers. In London few have arrived, these Nova Scotian, and sold up to 18s. per bbl. Heavy consignments are advised, but they will come on to a fair market, and keeping qualities will go fair." Henry Thoakstone & Co., 64 Stanley street, Liverpool, write under date of 15th Oct., 1892, as follows:—"At the public auctions which have taken place here this week, over 40,000 barrels of apples have been offered for sale. In consequence of the excessive supply of Canadian fall apples and the heavy arrivals from New York and Boston, our market has declined seriously, and extremely low prices are ruling for all but large sound bright colored apples of the best varieties, and even for the latter class of fruit results are unfavorable, owing to the depressed state of the market. However, the demand for choice large apples is good, and better results may be expected when the Canadian fall fruit ceases to arrive. Boston Baldwins as a rule show satisfactory quality, but at present they share in the general depression of values. Many lots of New York Baldwins are of small size and dirty color. Some few Maine Baldwins received this week looked well, and give promise of good quality this season." Particulars of the recent auction sales of fall apples in Liverpool have been received, which fully confirm former cable reports. According to the records of the public auction sales in Liverpool just at hand, thousands upon thousands of Canadian Culverts and Jonnetings were rattled off under the hammer at from 6s. to 9s. per bbl., the average prices being about 7s. to 7s. 6d., while too many waxy, slack and inferior fruit sold at 3s. 9d., 4s. 3d., and 4s. 6d. At some of the sales even winter fruit such as Greenings and Baldwins were rushed off at 7s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. Kings brought 8s. 9d. to 18s. 3d., and 20 Ounce 7s. 6d. to 18s. 3d. Regarding these sales a Liverpool firm writes as follows:—"Our market continues to be flooded, notwithstanding recent disastrous sales and our advices as to further probable decline; and we can only presume, therefore, that in face of the congested condition of your home markets shipments must be made."

DRIED FRUIT is in a peculiar position. Valencias have been selling at 4s. for seconds and 5c. for prime fruit, but a few days since holders received orders to put up the price of seconds to 5c. The crop, although short, is of exceptionally good quality, and as there is really no rain-damaged fruit to offer, there is practically no second class fruit, but only first and extra qualities. This seems to be the explanation of the seconds being advanced without any change taking place in the firsts. The New York and English markets are very much firmer at the advance, and the Canadian markets must follow after a while.

SEGAR.—Our local sugar market is moderately active at unchanged prices, but values here must follow in an upward direction if Licht's estimate proves correct. The European markets for raws have advanced considerably, and beet has been rather excited, as Licht has reduced his estimate of the maturing crop, and his figures now stand at 100,000 tons less than that of last year. This estimate is, however, still open to correction or alteration in either direction, but meantime, the change has stiffened the market naturally. Beet firsts are quoted at 14s. 4d. for spot and November against 13s. 9d. last week. Java has advanced 6d. in sympathy and is now quoted at 16s. 3d. No change has yet taken place in the States, granulated in New York being 4 13 16c., but the Trust will have to follow the advance in the raw market if it is maintained, as they are greatly behind in their receipts and deliveries.

TEA.—The feature in tea this week is a sharp advance in Ceylons, which are already considerably above last week's prices, with indications of a further advance. A cable recently received from London in reply to a cabled order says that all the lines ordered are sold and cannot be matched, and that all Ceylon Pekoes have advanced sharply. Low grade China tea has also advanced greatly, and an order for a line at 6d. was refused, as the tea was sold and could not be matched under 7d. The advance in Paklings noted last week is more than confirmed, as prices are stiffened still further. In Japan there is a very steady feeling, and the New York market is very firm.

FISH.—Our local fish market is practically unchanged. The same dullness that has characterized it for many months continues. The season for catching fish is now about over, and the result is lamentably unsatisfactory. There will undoubtedly be considerable privation and some actual suffering among our fishermen and their families during the coming winter, as is invariably the case when the fisheries fail. Very unpleasant reports come from the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts, showing that the unusually heavy fall catch of herring has been an almost utter failure this year, so that we cannot get the supplies of them that we expect every year from those shores. A few straggling mackerel are still taken here and there along our shores, but there is not and there has not been any appearance of the immense schools of this excellent fish that we formerly looked for every autumn with as much certainty as we do for the rising of the morning sun. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, Nov. 2.—"There is an increasing demand for fresh fish, which is coming in freely. Prices are steady. Green cod are still rather scarce. We quote green cod \$4.55 to \$5.00 per 200 lbs.; dry cod \$4.75 to \$5.25; Labrador salmon \$12 to \$14; S and N.H. herring \$5.25; Cape Breton do. \$5.50 to \$5.75, Portland do. \$5.25; Yarmouth bloaters \$1 per 60." Another report of the same date and place says:—"The sale of a cargo of French shore herring is reported at \$4.50, but genuine Labrador are quoted at \$5.25 and Cape Breton at \$5.50. A few lots of green cod have been sold at \$4.25 for No. 1

and at \$4.50 for large, which are considered pretty low prices, but there is no speculation in this class of fish now. Dry cod has also been placed at \$4.25 to \$4.50. Kipperod herring \$2.50 to \$3 per box of 100. Bloaters \$1.25 to \$2.50 per box as to quality. Finnan haddies 7 1/2c. to 8 1/2c. per lb.; boneless cod 5 1/2c. to 7 1/2c., and do fish 3 1/2c. to 4 1/2c.; scaled herring 14c. to 16c. for new and 8c. to 10c. for old. The chief feature in this market is the scarcity of haddock, which has been sold in round lots at 4c. per lb." Gloucester, Mass., Nov. 2—"Outside of the Grand Bank receipts, which have been liberal, the receipts have been small the past week. Only one mackerel fare has come to hand, from Block Island, and there is nothing of consequence afloat. The Cape Cod traps had an immense catch Tuesday night, but none have been coined there. The fleet of seiners is now small, and but light additions are likely to be made to the stock. We quote latest fare prices as follows:—Mackerel in fishermen's order at \$16 25 per bbl. Last sales Bank halibut 13 1/2c. and 10c. per lb for white and gray. George's cod from vessel \$4.50 and \$4.62 for large, \$2.62 and \$2.75 for small. Bank \$4 and \$4.25; New Georges codfish at \$7.50 per qtl. for large, and small at \$5; Bank \$5.50 to \$6.50 for large and \$3 50 for small; Shore \$6.50 and \$4.25 for large and small; dry Bank \$6; med. \$3.50; cured cusk at \$5 per qtl.; bake \$2.50; haddock \$3; heavy salted pollock \$3; N.H. herring \$4 per bbl.; pickled cod fish \$4; haddock \$3 75; halibut heads \$3 50; sounds \$13; tongues and sounds \$12; tongues \$11; slewives \$3.50; trout \$14; Halifax salmon \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

TO PREVENT THE GRIP

Or any other similar epidemic, the blood and the whole system should be kept in healthy condition. If you feel worn out or have "that tired feeling" in the morning, do not be guilty of neglect. Give immediate attention to yourself. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla to give strength, purify the blood and prevent disease.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf	5 1/2
Granulated	4 1/2 to 4 3/4
Circle A	4
White Extra C	3 1/2
Standard	3 1/4
Extra Yellow C	3 1/2
Yellow C	3 1/4
TEA.	
Congou Common	17 to 19
Fair	20 to 23
Good	25 to 29
Choice	31 to 33
Extra Choice	35 to 38
Oolong Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes	32
Demerara	35 to 38
Diamond N	47
Porto Rico	30 to 32
Cienfuegos	none
Trinidad	28
Antigua	28
Tobacco, Black	45 to 47
Bright	47 to 55
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	3.00
Boston and Thin Family	6 1/2
Soda	6 1/2
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7 1/2
Fancy	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS

Flour certainly is a fairly safe purchase at present values, though we cannot see how any sudden advance will take place. Oats and oatmeal are steady at former quotations—the export demand for both at Canadian ports being heavy. The P. E. Island crop of oats is only moderate in quantity, and in the eastern part of the Island inferior in quality. Ontario oats are fine. Cornmeal is steady—barely steady. Mill feeds steady. We make no change in our quotations.

FLOUR	
Manitoba Highest Grade Patents	5.00 to 5.10
High Grade Patents	4.15 to 4.25
Good 90 per cent. Patents	4.10 to 4.15
Straight Grade	3.90 to 4.00
Good Seconds	3.30 to 3.40
Graham Flour	3.90 to 4.00
Oatmeal	4.10 to 4.15
Rolled	4.10 to 4.25
In Bond	2.85 to 2.95
Roller Wheat	4.00 to 4.25
Wheat Bran, per ton including bags	18.75 to 19.00
Middlings	18.75 to 20.00
Shorts	20.50 to 21.00
Cracked Corn	28.00 to 29.00
Ground Oil Cake per ton	30.00 to 31.00
Moulce	22.00 to 24.00
Split Peas	4.10
White Beans, per bushel	1.35 to 1.40
Pot Barley, per barrel	8.80 to 4.45
Canadian Oats, choice quality	40 to 41
P. E. Island Oats	39 to 40
Hay	13.00 to 13.75

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, per bbl., Gravensteins	2.20 to 3.00
No. 1 Fall	1.50 to 2.00
Oranges, Jamaica, bris. New	7.00
Lemons, per case	6.00
Cocoa, new per 100	5.00
Onions, cribs	2 to 2 1/2
Dates, boxes, new	5 to 5 1/2
Raisins, Valencia, new	5 1/2 to 6
Figs, Elms, 5 lb boxes per lb, new	10 to 11
small boxes	9 to 10
Prunes Stowing, boxes	8
Bananas	2.00 to 2.50

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

FISH.

MACKEREL—	
Extra	00.00
No. 1	00.00
1 Large	00.00
2	00.00
3 Large, Reamed	7.00
3 Reamed	6.75
3 Large, Plain	6.50
3 Plain	6.75
Small	0.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 C. B. July	8.10
1 Fall Split	2.50
1 Fall Round	2.10
1 Labrador	6.00
1 Georges Bay	1.50
1 Bay of Islands	0.00
ALBINOES, No 1	4.10
SALMON.	
No. 1, brl.	18.00
No. 2, brl.	14.00
3, 1	12.00
Small	0.00
CODFISH.	
Hard C. B.	3.61
Western Shore	3.25
Bank	3.50
Bay	2.75
Newfoundland	3.50
Haddock	2.23
Bank & Western	0.00
Hake	1.75
Pollock	0.00
Hake Sounds, per lb.	7 1/2
Cod Oil, per gal.	78

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	12.50 to 15.00
Am. Plate	13.00 to 18.00
Ex. Plate	15.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American	16.50 to 17.00
American, clear	16.00 to 19.00
P. E. I. Mess	16.50 to 17.00
P. E. I. Thin Mess	15.00 to 15.50
Prime Mess	11.50 to 14.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island	12
American	10 to 11
Hams, P. E. I., green	9
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Turks Island	none
Lisbon	none
Coarse W. I.	none
Trapan	1.40
Antigonish	1.40

MATT.

A TALE OF A CARAVAN.

(Continued.)

He looked round suspiciously, and then said:

"Matt, did you see any of them coast-guard chaps as you come along?"

"No, William Jones."

"Thought not. They're up Pencross way, fooling about; so there's a chance for an honest man to look after his living without no questioning. You come along with me, and if it is summat, I'll gie thee tuppence some o' these fine days."

As he turned to go, his eye fell for the first time on her attire.

"What's this, Matt? What are you doing in your Sunday clothes?"

The girl was at a loss to reply. She blushed scarlet and hung down her head. Fortunately for her the man was too absorbed in his main object of thought to catechise her further. He only shook his head in severe disapprobation and led the way down to a small creek in the rocks, where a rough coble was rocking, secured by a rusty chain.

"Jump in and take the paddles. I'll sit astern and keep watch."

The girl obeyed and leaped in; but before sitting down she tucked up her dress to her knees to avoid the dirty water in the boat. William Jones followed and pushed off with his hands. Calm as the water was, there was a heavy shoreward swell, on which they were immediately uplifted with some danger of being swept back on the rocks; Matt handled the paddles like one to the manor born, and the boat shot out swiftly on the shining sea.

The sun was burning with almost insufferable brightness, and the light blazed on the golden mirror of the water with blinding refracted rays. Crouching in the stern of the boat, William Jones shaded his eyes with both hands, and gazed intently on the object he had discovered far out to sea. Now and then he made a rapid motion to guide the girl in her rowing, but he did not speak a word.

Oh, how hot it was out there on the wideless waves! For some time Matt pulled on in silence, but at last she could bear it no longer and rested on her oars, with the warm perspiration streaming down her freckled face.

"Pull away, Matt," said the man not looking at her, "You ain't tired, not you."

With a long-drawn breath Matt drew in the oars, and, swift as thought, peeled off her jacket and pulled off her hat, leaving her head exposed to the burning sun.

Now, the silk gown she wore had evidently been used by its original owner as a festal raiment, for it had been cut low and had short sleeves. So Matt's shoulders and arms were perfectly bare, and very white they looked in contrast with her sun-freckled hands, her sun-burnt face and her warm brown neck. Her bust was as yet undeveloped, but her neck and shoulders were fine, and her arms beautifully moulded. Altogether her friend, the painter, could he have seen her just then, would have regarded her with increasing admiration.

Freed from the encumbrance of her jacket, she now pulled with easy grace and skill. Further and further the boat receded from the shore, till the promontory they had left was a couple of miles away. Suddenly William Jones made a sign to the girl to stop, and stood up in the boat to reconnoitre.

The object at which he had been gazing so long was now clearly visible. It consisted of something black, floating on a glassy stretch of water, and surrounded by fragments of loose scum or foam; it was to all appearances motionless but was, in reality, drifting wearily shoreward on the flowing tide.

William Jones now evinced increasing excitement, and urged his companion to hurry quickly forward—which she did, putting out all her strength in a series of rapid and powerful strokes. Another quarter of an hour brought them to the spot where the object was floating. Trampling with eagerness, the man leaned over the boat's side with outstretched hands.

As he did so Matt turned her head away with a curious gesture of dread.

"What is it, William Jones?" she asked, not looking at him. "It isn't—you know—one o' them?"

"No, it ain't," replied the man, leaning over the side of the coble and tilting the gunwale almost to the water's edge. "Too early for them, Matt. If they comes it won't be till Sunday's tide. They're down at the bottom now and they ain't yet rose. Easy! Lean t'other way! So there—Look out!"

As he spoke he struggled with something in the water, and at last with an effort which almost capsized the boat, pulled it in. Matt looked now, and saw that it was a small, flat, wooden trunk, covered with pieces of slimy weed. Floating near it were several pieces of splintered wood which seemed to have formed part of a boat. These, too, William secured and threw down on the footboard beneath him.

"It's a box, that's what it is,"

"It's a box, surely," said Jones, "and it's locked, too. And, look ye

now. I misdoubt there's nowt inside, or mayhap it would have sunk. Howsomever, we'll see!"

After an unavailing effort to force it open with his hands, he drew forth a large clasp knife, worked away at the lock, and tried to force open the lid, which soon yielded to his efforts, as the action of the salt water had already begun to rot the wood. On being thus opened, the box was found to contain only a couple of coarse linen shirts, an old newspaper, two or three biscuits and half a bottle of some dark fluid.

After examining these articles one by one William Jones threw them back into the box with gestures of disgust, retaining only the bottle, which he uncorked and applied to his lips.

"Rum!" he said, smacking his lips and nodding at Matt. Then, re-corking the bottle carefully, he returned it to the box, and, standing up, reconnoitred the sea on every side. But nothing else rewarded his eager search; he threw himself down in the stern of the boat and ordered Matt to pull back to shore.

As they went he closed one eye thoughtfully and mused aloud:

"Night before last it blew half a gale from the scut'ard. This here box came awash from the east coast of Ireland. Maybe it was a big ship as was lost; them planks was part of a vessel's long-boat. More's coming if the wind don't come up from the nor'ard. The moon's full to-night and to-morrow. I'll tell the old 'un, and keep a sharp lookout off the Caldron P'int."

Matt rowed on steadily till they came within a quarter of a mile of the shore, when William Jones stood up again and reconnoitred the prospect inland.

"Pull in, Matt!" he said, after a minute. "All's square."

Soon afterwards the boat reached the rocks. William Jones sprung out, and, running up to the platform above, took another survey. This being satisfactory, he ran down again and lifted the box out of the boat, carrying it with ease under one arm.

"Make the boat fast," he said, in a husky whisper; "and bring them bits o' wood along with you for the fire. I'll cut on to the cottage with this here. It ain't much, but it's summat; so I'll carry it clean out o' sight before them precious coast-guards come smelling about."

With these words he clambered up the rocks with his burden, leaving Matt to follow leisurely in the wake.

CHAPTER V.

CONCLUDES WITH A KISS.

Not far from the spot where William Jones had landed, and removed some little distance from the deserted village, with its desolate main street and roofless habitations, there stood a low, one-storied cottage, quite a black and forbidding looking as any of the abandoned dwellings in its vicinity. It was built of stone and roofed with slate, but the doorway was composed of old ship's timber, and the one small window it contained originally formed the window of a ship's cabin. Over the door was placed like a sign, the wooden figure-head of a young woman, naked to the waist, holding a mirror in her hand and regarding herself with remarkable complacency, despite the fact that accident had deprived her of a nose and an eye, and that the beautiful red complexion and jet-black hair she had once possessed had been entirely washed away by the action of the elements, leaving her all over a leprous pallor. The rest of the building, as I have suggested, was of sinister blackness, though here and there it was sprinkled with wet sea sand. Sand, too, lay on every side, covered a small patch originally meant for a garden, and drifting thickly up to the very door.

To this cottage William Jones ran with his treasure-trove, and, entering without ceremony, found himself in almost total darkness; for the light which crept through the blackened panes of the small window was only just sufficient to make darkness visible. But this worthy seaside character, having, in addition to a cat's predatory instincts, something of a cat's power of vision, clearly discerned everything in the chamber he just entered—a rude, stone-paved kitchen, with an open fire-place, and no grate, but rafters overhead, from which suspended sundry lean pieces of bacon, a couple of wooden chairs, a table, and, in one corner, a sort of bed in a wall, where a human figure was reposing. Setting down the trunk he marched right over to the bed, and unceremoniously shook the individual lying upon it, whom he discovered to be a man, muttering in a heavy sleep. Finding that he did not wake with shaking, William Jones bent down and cried lustily in his ear:

"Wreck! wreck ashore!"

The effect was instantaneous. The figure rose up in bed, disclosing the head and shoulders of a very old man, who wore a red cotton nightcap, whose hair and beard were as white as snow.

"Eh? Where? Where?" he cried, in a shrill treble, looking round him.

"Wake up, o'd 'un!" seizing him and shaking him again. "It's William Jones."

"William! Is it my son William?" returned the old man, peering into the darkness.

"Yes, father. Look ye now, you was a-talking again in your sleep. A good thing no one heard you but your son William. O' these days you'll be letting summat out, you will, if you go on like

HE QUIT THE DOCTOR.

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The old man shook his head feebly, then, clasping his hands together in a kind of rapture, he looked at his son and said:

"Yes, William, I was a-dreaming. Oh, it was such a heavenly dream! I was a-standing on the shore, William, and it was a-blowing hard from the east, and all at once I see a ship as big as an Indiaman, come in w' all sail set, and go ashore; and I looked round, William, dear, and there was no one nigh but you and me; and when she broke up I see gold and silver and jewels washing ashore just like floating weeds, and the drowned, every one of 'em, had rings on their fingers and gold watches and cheens, and, more'n that, their hands were full of shining gold; and one of 'em—a lady, William—had a bright diamond ring, as big as a walnut; but when I tried to pull it off, it wouldn't come; and just as I pulled out my leetle knife to cut the finger off, and put it in my pocket, you shook me, William, and woke me up. Oh, it was a heavenly dream!"

William Jones had listened with ill-disguised interest to the early part of this speech, but, on its conclusion, he gave another grunt of undissembled disgust.

"Well, you're awake now, old 'un; so jump up. I've brought summat home. Look sharp, and get a light."

Thereupon the old man, who was fully dressed in a pair of old woollen trousers and guernsey, slipped from the bed and began fumbling about the room. He soon found what he wanted—a box of matches and a rude, home-made candle, fashioned of long, coarse reed dipped in sheep's tallow; but owing to the fact that he was exceedingly feeble and tremulous, he was so long in lighting up that his gentle son grew impatient.

"Here, give 'un to me!" said William. "You're wasting them matches just as if they cost nowt. A precious father you are and no mistake."

The candle being lighted and burning with a feeble flame, he informed the old man of what he had found. In a moment the latter was down on his knees, opening the box and greedily examining its contents. But William pushed him impatiently away, and closed the lid with a bang.

"Theer, enough o' that, old 'un! You hold the light while I carry the box in and put it away."

"All right, William dear—all right," returned the old man, obeying gleefully. "I know'd we should have luck, by that beautiful dream."

The two men—one holding the light and the other carrying the trunk—passed through a door at the back of the kitchen and entered an inner chamber. This chamber, too, contained a window, which was so blocked up, however, by lumber of all kinds that little or no day-light entered. Piled in great confusion were old sacks, some partly full, some empty, coils of rope, broken oars, broken fragments of ships' planks, rotten and barnacled, a small boat's rudder, dirty sails, several oilskin coats, bits of iron ballast, and other floatsam and jetsam; so that the chamber had a salt and fish-like smell, suggesting the hold of some vessel. But in one corner of the room was a small wooden bed, with a mattress and coarse bedclothing, and hanging on a nail close to it was a certain feminine attire which the owner of the caravan would have recognized as the garb worn by Matt on the morning of her first appearance.

Placing the box down, William Jones carefully covered it with a portion of an old sail.

"It's summat, but it ain't much," he muttered discontentedly. "Lucky them coast guards didn't see me come ashore. If they did, though, it wouldn't signify; for what's floating on the sea belongs to him as finds it."

A sound started him as he spoke, and, looking round suspiciously, he saw Matt entering the room loaded with broken wood. But she was not alone, standing behind her in the shadow was a man—none other, indeed, than Monk, of Monkshurat.

While Matt entered the room to throw down her load of wood, Monk stood in the doorway. His quick eye had noted the movements of father and son.

"More plunder, William Jones?" he asked, grimly.

In a moment William Jones was transformed. The keen expression of his face changed to one of mingled stupidity and sadness. He began to whine.

"More plunder, Mr. Monk?" he said. "No, no, the days for finding that is gone. Matt and me has been on the shore foraging for a bit o' fire-wood—that be all. Put it down, Matt; put it down."

Matt did as she was told, opening her arms she throw her load into a corner of the room; then William Jones hurried the whole party back into the kitchen.

The men seated themselves on benches, but Matt moved about the room to get a light. The light, as well as everything else, was a living illustration of the meanness of William Jones. It consisted, not of a candle, but of a long rush, which had been gathered from the marshes by Matt and afterwards dried and dipped in grease by William Jones. Matt lighted it and fixed it in a little iron niche which was evidently made for the purpose and which was attached to a table near the hearth. When the work was finished, she threw off her hat and jacket, retired to the further end of the hearth and sat down on the floor.

During the whole of this time Mr. Monk had been watching her comely; and he had been watched in his turn by William Jones. At last the latter spoke:

"Matt's growed," said he; "she's growed wonderful. Lord bless us! she's a bit changed, she is, sin' that night when you found her down on the shore. Why her own friends wouldn't know her!"

(To be continued.)

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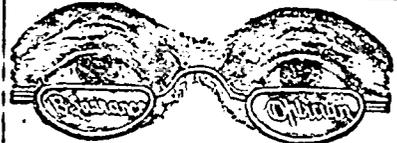
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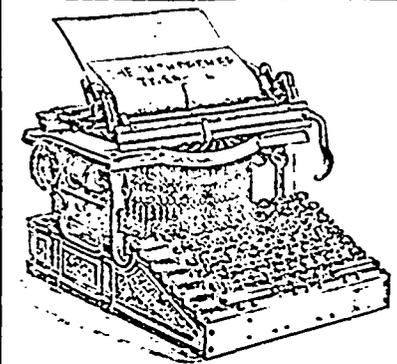
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Results of Six Weeks Work, directed by Alfred Woodhouse, F. G. S., and Manager Boyd of the Nova Scotia Gold Mines, Limited.

Friday last was a perfect day for an outing, and we determined to drive to Montagu and inspect the work done at the Annand mine since its transfer—some six weeks ago—to Mr. Alfred Woodhouse, the Director of the Nova Scotia Gold Mines, Limited.

In company with Mr. G. F. Monckton, of Sherbrooke, we left Dartmouth behind one of Green's trotters shortly after noon, and an hour's drive through charming lake and woodland country brought us to the mine.

On every hand we noted signs of activity, and that many improvements had been introduced, all tending to save expense in handling the ore and to the consequent increase of profits. Not a dollar was being mis-spent in costly buildings or expensive machinery, but, utilizing the material on hand with some necessary additions, the mine was being rapidly put in condition for deep and continuous mining on an extensive scale. On our previous visit we noticed that the shafts had been sunk on the dips of the leads, that the ore was raised to the surface in tubs, dumped and then loaded on bullock carts and hauled some distance to the crusher, where it was broken by hand and fed to the batteries.

Now we noted that in six short weeks a most substantial head gear had been erected over No. 5 shaft, and that a high trestle had been nearly completed connecting the new deck head with the upper part of the mill. Later, on inspection, we found that the work of converting No. 5 incline shaft into a three compartment vertical main shaft was progressing rapidly, that the mine was being placed in order for overhead stoping, and that the ore cars as loaded in the mine would soon be delivering their load to the ore bin at the crusher without breaking bulk.

All this work is nearing completion besides many other improvements, which we shall treat of in their order, and yet the regular work of the mine has been so little interfered with that in the six weeks since the company took control the mine has yielded in gold some eighteen thousand dollars. Mr. Woodhouse, Manager Boyd and the staff of sub-managers are to be congratulated for this magnificent showing, which all goes to prove that Nova Scotian gold mines, well managed, can be made as productive as any in the world.

We have been tempted into this slight digression to picture the mine as it was before the present company took it over and as it looked at the time of our visit, so that some idea of the work done by the new management might be arrived at. We will now proceed with the account of our visit.

HEADQUARTERS.

Passing a notice conspicuously posted on the roadside forbidding admittance, we drove to the Company's headquarters, the modest Lake cottage, where Mr. Woodhouse and Mr. Boyd reside. Both were engaged, but Mr. Woodhouse soon appeared, and on hearing our errand at once agreed to show us over the mine.

First we inspected the headquarters, which used to be a shop and dwelling combined. The shop is now an office, and on the counter was a pile of quartz, every piece showing coarse gold. Opening a small safe Mr. Woodhouse produced a saucer containing some small bars of gold and gold chips to the value of several hundred dollars. All this and much besides had been obtained from refuse stuff, which Mr. Woodhouse treats in a manner peculiar to himself. Off the office a plan room is being fitted up where, isolated from outside interference, the draughtsman can do his work free from interruption. A small dining and sitting room combined with kitchen presided over by a man cook and two or three bedrooms complete the total accommodations of the plain but comfortable headquarters.

COMPANY'S STORE.

Just across the road from the headquarters a building has been fitted up as a store, and here the walls are lined with shelves divided into compartments and neatly labelled. Here mining supplies of all kinds are deposited and anything that is wanted can be secured without delay. The books of the storekeeper in charge show exactly how much of everything is on hand and nothing goes out without an order from the foreman in charge of the division. On coming off duty the foreman explains what each article is wanted for, and it is charged to its proper account. We may here recall what we published in a previous number of THE CRITIC, and that is that the work is divided into three departments, the underground work, the surface work and the milling and amalgamating. Mr. Woodhouse is general manager, and under him are three sub-managers, the heads of their respective departments. The rules are so strict that no work is allowed out of his sphere of work without an order, and every hour's work is charged to its proper account. The eight hour system is also adopted and from midnight Sunday until midnight of the following Saturday work goes ceaselessly on.

ASSAY OFFICE.

Midway between the store and the mill an assay office has been fitted up with all appliances and placed in charge of a competent assayer, whose name at the moment has escaped us. Here samples of all the ore from the mine, samples of the tailings and outside work are assayed and

exact account of the value of the ore and tailings arrived at. Here also the gold amalgam is retorted and smelted and the pure gold moulded into glittering bars that give one the gold fever to look upon.

STAMP MILL.

The ten stamp mill is in a suitable building, and is of Matheson's make. It is here that Mr. Woodhouse is particularly at home, and it is to saving gold he turns his keener attention.

As the tailings pass the screens from the batteries they are received upon a plate with the outer edge turned up. This reverses the flow to the back of the plate, where through a narrow opening they drop upon three or four narrow plates arranged step-like, and then flow over large plates to a trough which conducts them to the Australian percussion tables. Very little free gold escapes beyond the drip-plates, and the system is most satisfactory. Mr. Woodhouse has paid much attention to concentration and with fairly astonishing results. Two Australian percussion tables, built at an expense of only \$15 each, treat the tailings, and have saved on an average per ton of tailings treated 1½ ozs. quicksilver, 7 dwts. gold amalgam and 600 lbs. concentrates worth \$40 per ton, enough to pay part at least of the expenses of mining and milling the ore. These are simple facts and prove that in the past an immense amount of gold has been lost in the system of milling heretofore in vogue in this Province. Some tons of tailings, refuse that had been treated three times over, have been treated by Mr. Woodhouse on these percussion tables and have paid well for the trouble.

A Wiswell Mill for grinding the tailings is being put up in a shed attached to the mill, and Mr. Woodhouse states he has no hesitation in declaring that he will prove its capability of successfully doing its work.

Taking a pan of tailings he deftly washed the material soon, showing a quantity of concentrates, and then demonstrated his method of saving the quicksilver by washing a handful of tailings on a shovel-shaped sivered plate upon which several globules of quicksilver remained.

A minor improvement is a preparation for application to the cams of the battery, which makes them smooth as glass, and does away with the danger of oil or grease.

We spent an interesting hour in the mill, and then strolled over to the main or No. 5 shaft, passing on the way a large steel boiler that has just been set up. This boiler and the new machinery has been sneered at as second hand, while in fact it was purchased from the Gould Concentrating Company and was quite new. It is refreshing, however, to hear an English Company accused of parsimony, as in the past English Companies here have all been ruined by extravagant outlay on surface plant.

At the pit head we met manager Boyd busily superintending the construction of the three compartment shaft, and descend the ladder way, admiring the substantial character of the work as far as the ladders, had been placed. Two of the compartments are for hoisting ore, and the third is for the pumping gear and the ladders. The foundation for the pump has been built up from the bed rock and is capped with Scotch granite. The material was all on hand and the work has been done at the lowest possible cost.

The framework of the hoisting apparatus is most substantial, and is all completed but not housed in. We ascended to the level of the high dump on a sine with the top of the tressel, and noted that there was space for dumping an immense amount of refuse rock before the tressel had been filled in solid.

A narrow stairway with a railing on one side and a sheer fall on the other led to the top of the framing, and from here a fine view was obtained over the whole mining camp and way beyond.

When the tressel work is completed there will be a saving of 25 cents per ton on all the ore delivered at the mill.

After luncheon we again visited the mill, which was not running previously, and saw Mr. Woodhouse's patent top and bottom amalgamator in operation. It is simple and we should judge inexpensive, and was attached to the lower plates. It consists of two corrugated plates placed one above the other with just enough space not to impede the flow of the sand. We are not sufficiently posted to speak of its work, but Mr. J. C. McQuarrie, as good an amalgamator as exists, seemed very much pleased with the results when it was examined after half an hour's run.

Time fairly flew so interesting did everything prove, and we had to depart without visiting the mine underground, reserving that for another day. As we were bidding good-bye the assayer came in with a lump of gold weighing 3½ ozs., all obtained as a result of a day's work on refuse tailings, and it seemed as though Mr. Woodhouse is turning everything he touches into gold.

The good work go on, as the assured success of the Nova Scotia Gold Mines, Limited, means unlimited capital for the gold mines of Nova Scotia. Verily the "desert shall blossom like a rose" and the barrens of this Province—and there are miles of them—shall yield untold wealth.

Think of it, 895 ozs. of gold in six weeks with all these improvements underway!!

The Annand is only one of the properties owned by the Company. When the Rose, the Lawson and the Montreal are all placed in running order the yield of gold will jump to a figure that will startle us out of our Big Van Winkle sleep, and our young men will find at home a profitable field for their talents and enterprise.

Having now almost placed the Annand Mine in perfect running order, manager Boyd will soon remove to the Kaye-Symonds Mine, now the property of the Symon-Kaye Syndicate. This mine will be opened up in

the same systematic and economical way as the Annand. It is known to be rich, and the results are easily foreseen.

On our return to Dartmouth a drizzling rain began and later on turned to a perfect downpour. As we missed the six o'clock boat, and as a consequence the last train out of Halifax, the misery of the situation will be appreciated by all suburban residents.

Is there another city of 50,000 inhabitants in the Dominion where there are no passenger trains departing after 6.30 p. m.?

Surely belated travellers might have the privilege of passage on the special freights.

CARIBOU.—Tuesday evening G. W. Stuart, manager of the Truro Company, arrived at Truro from the mine at Caribou with a brick of gold 8½ in. in length, 2½ in width, 1½ in depth, and weighing 263 ounces, worth \$5,000, obtained from 22 tons of quartz. It is the result of the work of 15 men for one month. Besides the brick Mr. Stuart brought specimens valued at \$1,000. The lead is from 2 to 14 inches, and the principal "strike" will, it is said, yield \$1,000 to the ton. He also reports all parts of the mine looking sufficiently promising to warrant the Co. in putting in larger plant, which they will do at once. G. Clish, Esq., the Secty.-Treasurer of the Company, writes that "the total cost of the above bar and specimens was less than a thousand dollars."

An Ottawa despatch states that the last issue of the *Canadian Mining Review* contains most serious charges against the management of the Sydney and Louisburg Coal and Railway Company.

PRESTON ROAD.—Mayor O'and, of Dartmouth, is having his property on the Preston Road developed, and has some fine cubes of mundic taken from the lead which on assay proved to carry gold.

In the *Coal Trade Journal*, New York, of Oct 26th, under notes of the week, is the following:—"It is of interest to note that the steamer *Alfred Brabrook*, Capt. J. M. Phillips, has just delivered to the Yarmouth Steamship Co., at Yarmouth, N. S., 810 tons of coal transported by her from Norfolk, Va." This coal being for steamers foreign bound is imported in bond and comes duty free to the steamship company. They must find it pays to import it or they would not do so. With this fact staring us in the face would it not be suicidal to our coal mining industry to advocate reciprocity in coal with the United States? If it now pays to import coal in bond—duty free—from Norfolk, Virginia, to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, what would become of our coal mines where the duty removed? They would simply have to close down, and yet we find a section of the press and many individuals in the Province preaching the doctrine of reciprocity in coal and claiming that it would immonsely benefit our coal trade. All we can say is deliver us from such friends.

"CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS"

"La Cadena" and "La Flora." Insist upon having these brands

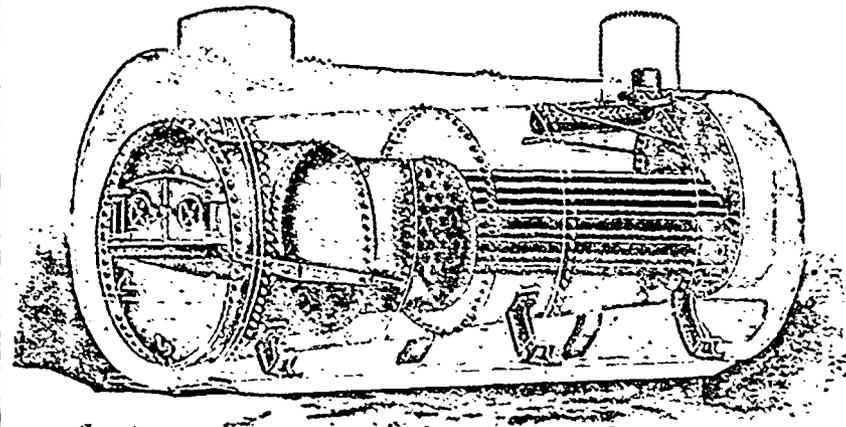
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Send along your Orders and Remittances and thus help us out and up.

"A stitch in time, etc." Take a bottle of Puttner's Emulsion at once. Fifty cents worth of it now may save much suffering and loss of time, as well as a large doctor's bill, and by.

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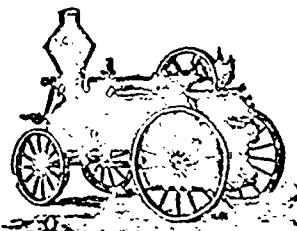
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PURE, WHOLESOME,

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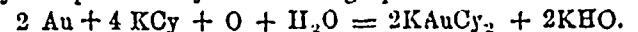
Ph D., LL. D., F. I. C. G. B. and Ireland

MINING.

THE CHEMISTRY OF THE CYANIDE PROCESS.

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

Solubility of Gold in Potassium Cyanide.—That metallic gold is soluble in cyanide of potassium has long been known as a scientific fact. Faraday pointed out that gold-leaf immersed in the solution became so thin that it transmitted green light. Prince Bagration observed (J. pr. Chem. xxxi, 367) that the very finely divided gold obtained by precipitating a solution of the chloride with ferrous sulphate may be dissolved by this reagent. Faraday showed, however, (J. pr. Chem. xxxvii, 333,) that the presence of oxygen is required for the solution of the gold. A solution is obtained which, on evaporation, yields colorless octahedral crystals of the composition $KAuCy_2$ (potassium cyanide) which may be looked upon as a double cyanide of gold and potassium ($KCy_2 \cdot AuCy_2$). The reaction which occurs may, therefore, probably be represented by the following equation:

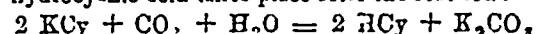


There are two interesting points indicated by the above equation which it is well to bear in mind in conjunction with the application of potassium cyanide as a solvent for gold on a commercial scale.

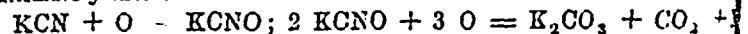
1. That the quantity of cyanide theoretically necessary to dissolve a given weight of gold is infinitesimal in comparison with the weight actually required in practice. Taking $Au = 196.8$, $K = 39.04$, and $Cy = 25.01$, we see that 130.04 parts by weight of potassium cyanide should be capable of dissolving 196.8 parts of gold, or, approximately, two parts of cyanide should dissolve three parts of gold. The minimum actual consumption in treating free milling ore, assaying, let us say, 10 dwts per lb. is about 3 lbs. per oz. of gold recovered—roughly, 40 parts by weight of cyanide for 1 part of gold. In the leaching tanks alone a pound of cyanide is generally consumed per ton of material treated.

2. That an extremely small quantity of oxygen is sufficient to bring about the solution of the gold, 15.96 parts being required for 396.6 parts of gold or ore part for nearly 25 parts of gold. The quantity present in a pound mass of tailings, to say nothing of that dissolved in the water used in making up the solution, would be considerably in excess of that actually required for the reaction.*

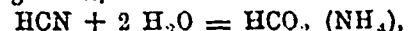
Decomposition of the Cyanide.—How, then, does it happen that such enormous consumption of cyanide occurs? In the first place we must bear in mind the great instability of the simple cyanides. Hydrocyanic acid, when liberated from a chemical point of view, perhaps the weakest acid known, is liberated from its salts by all mineral acids, by carbonic acid, and by organic acids of common occurrence. Then atmospheric carbonic acid is accountable for a certain amount of decomposition, in which a certain evolution of hydrocyanic acid takes place after the reaction:



Then, again, we must consider the proneness to oxidation which cyanides exhibit, and which, in fact, lies at the base of most of their technical applications. Potassium cyanide readily changes into cyanate, ultimately into carbonate:

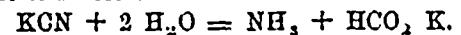


The presence of alkalis, which always occur in commercial cyanide solutions, to induce that peculiar and little understood decomposition known as "hydrolysis."† In this reaction the alkali appears to determine a change in which water plays a part, while the alkali itself is not in any way affected. When hydrocyanic acid is treated with concentrated mineral acids or with boiling alkalis, the reaction is as follows:

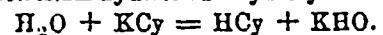


ammonium formate being produced.

The hydrolysis of potassium cyanide, which undoubtedly occurs to a considerable extent when excess of alkali is present in the solution, has been added to the tailings before treatment with cyanide, gives rise to ammonia and potassium formate.



The smell of hydrocyanic acid, generally noticeable in the neighborhood of the cyanide tanks, is partly accounted for by the decomposition of atmospheric carbonic acid, alluded to above. But there are good reasons for supposing that in dilute solutions a dissociation of the cyanide takes place so that what we term a weak solution of potassium cyanide is in reality a mixed solution of potassium hydrate and hydrocyanic acid:



The truth of this theory is supported by the extraordinary facility with which distillation of hydrocyanic acid takes place when a current of a neutral gas (e. g., nitrogen) is passed through a cold dilute solution of cyanide. In the case, it is evident that hydrocyanic acid, which is an extremely volatile body, must be constantly disengaged from all vessels in which cyanide solutions are freely exposed to the air.

* The solubility of atmospheric oxygen amounts to about .066 litre in each litre of water at the ordinary temperature and pressure. Assuming that a quantity of, say, .0025 litre is dissolved in each litre of 25 tons (50,000 lbs.) of solution, a quantity of oxygen, amounting to .175 lb., will be available for the reaction on the gold. This amount is of course considerably more than that required for the solution of the 49 oz. of gold which might be contained in a ton of tailings.

† The decomposition of the solution by "hydrolysis" occurs mainly in the tailings and seems to be induced by the presence of the metal.

(To be continued.)

AN OLD SOLDIER'S STORY.

AFTER U. S. MEDICAL MEN FAIL RELIEF COMES FROM CANADA.

The following letter tells the tale of one released from suffering, and needs no comment:—

Michigan Soldier's Home, Hospital Ward A., GRAND RAPIDS, March 27, 1892.

Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.

GENTLEMEN,—I have your letter of the 24th, asking me what benefit Pink Pills for Pale People, and it gives me unbounded satisfaction to reply. Within ten days after I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, these terribly excruciating pains I had experienced in my limbs, heart, stomach, back and head, began to leave me, becoming less severe and less frequent, and before I had taken all of the second box they were gone. At times, since I have experienced aches, but they are nothing compared to the pains I had formerly suffered. For months I could get no sleep or rest, only from the use of morphine, two, three and five times daily. Soon after I began taking the Pink Pills I discontinued the morphine, and have taken it but once since, and I am now only taking my fourth box of the pills. Before I began taking Pink Pills I had no passage from my bowels except from the use of cathartics. Very soon after taking the pills my bowels moved regularly and naturally,—constipation was entirely gone. Previous to commencing the use of Pink Pills my urine was milky in color, and after standing resembled a jelly substance. Now it is clear and perfectly natural, and shows no sediment whatever. I had lost the use of my legs and could not bear the weight of my body on them. By the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and cold baths and rubbing with a crash towel prescribed with them, my limbs have steadily gained in health and strength until I can now bear my full weight upon them. I have been gaining slowly, but surely, ever since I began the use of the Pink Pills and am perfectly confident that I will be able to walk again and be comfortable, and this after doctoring for years with the best physicians and specialists, who said my disease could not be cured but only relieved temporarily by the use of hypodermic injections of morphine. I would not do without Dr. Williams' Pink Pills under any circumstance, even though they cost ten times what they do, and strongly recommend them to persons afflicted with locomotor ataxia, paralysis, kidney troubles, nervous diseases, and impurities of the blood. I have commended Pink Pills to a number of old comrades, and in every instance they have proved beneficial, can I therefore do less than warmly recommend them to all who read this letter?

Yours very gratefully, E. P. HAWLEY.

Pink Pills are a perfect blood purifier and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the aged feeling therefrom, the after effects of grippe, diseases dependent on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the male system, and in the case of men

they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work or excesses of any nature.

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

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NEW FALL GOODS. Scotch L. Wool Shirts and Drawers, Half Hose, in all makes.

Kniekerbocker Stockings, Cardigan Jackets. GLOVES in all makes for Fall and Winter Wear.

I am showing the Largest and Best Assorted Stock.

FREEMAN ELLIOTT, Directly opposite Halifax Club.

Advertisement for B.B.B. CURES BAD BLOOD. Includes text about skin diseases, rashes, and pimples, and a testimonial from H. M. Lockwood.

Advertisement for Gillett's Pure Powdered Lye. Features a lion logo and text describing it as the purest, strongest, and best lye available.

Advertisement for Powell's Pimple Pills. Includes a portrait of a woman and text claiming to remove blemishes from the skin.

Advertisement for Catarrh Remedy. Text describes it as the best remedy for catarrh and provides contact information for E. T. Hazeltine.

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Make New Rich Blood "Best Liver Pill Made."

They positively cure SICK HEADACHE and BILIOUSNESS, all Liver and Bowel complaints. In Glass Vials. They run in a bottle, and cost less. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find great benefit from using them. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 25c in stamp. Six bottles \$3.00. Full particulars free. U.S. PAT. 1,850,000. 22 North Bow St., Boston, Mass.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JOHN M. AND EPHRAIM H. HUMPHREYS, Trenton, Pictou Co.—Your cards with correct and identical solutions to problem 301 received. Thanks. SERGT. MUIR, Preston, England.—Your letter with correction of Game 181, "Double Corner," received with thanks. Will write to you this week if possible.

A NEW WORK ON ENDINGS.—We are in receipt from the publishers of the American Checker Review of a capital new book on Checker endings, by the celebrated problemist, Mr. Lyman M. Stearns. It comprises one hundred selected situations, each of which is worthy of careful examination and analysis by a student of the game. It also contains a valuable, interesting and suggestive article entitled "How to become a checker player," from the able and versatile pen of the renowned checker expert, Mr. Zach Brogan, of Leavenworth, Kansas. It is printed on good paper with clean type, is of convenient size, and its frontispiece bears a portrait of Mr. Stearns. With this work (which may be obtained by addressing the publishers at 137 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago, Ills.) and Hill's "Synopsis of Checker Openings," each of which will cost only 25 cents, the student or amateur will find himself well equipped to attain an intimate acquaintance with our favorite pastime.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 301.—The position was: Black men 2, 5, 12, 21, 22, 24, king 28; white men 9, 14, 29, 30, 31, kings 11, 19; black to move and draw. 24-27 11 2 21-25 19 12 31 24 22-26 29 22 28-10 2-7 30 23 12-16 drawn.

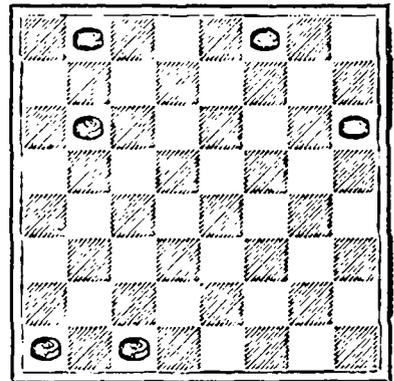
GAME 190.—"Double Corner."

A correction of game 181 by Sergt. Muir of Preston, England. 9-14 12-19 7-10 c 17-21 22 18 18 15 20 16 d 32 27 5-9 14-18 2-7 25-22 29 25 24 20 11-16 a-9-13 b-14-17 24 20 27 24 21 14 16-19 10-14 10-17 28-19 31 27 27 24

a Week, if not an actual loss. b A loser. 1-5 is stronger. c Black sees danger. 25 21 instead of 27 24 wins. d White has now allowed black to escape. If, instead of playing 1-5, continue as follows:— 7-10 16 12 10-14 30 23 16 11 14-17 15 11 21-30 10-14 11 7 19-23 drawn. 20 16 3-10 26 19 1-5 12 3 17-26

PROBLEM 303.

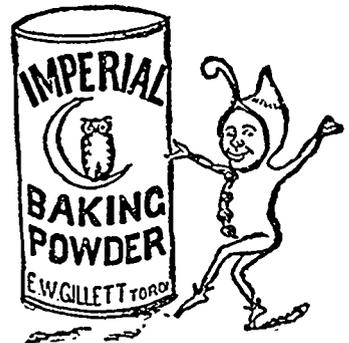
From Stearns' "Selected Problems," by Zach Brogan. Black men 1, 3, 12.



White men 9, 29, 30.

Black to play and win.

This ending our readers will find to be both interesting and instructive.



THE IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious. E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

Have you tried the

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CIGAR?

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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, Hot 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.

CITY CHIMES.

Although it is now decidedly a thing of the past, I cannot let the concert given last week by the staff of the Doering-Brauer Conservatory pass without a few comments. Notwithstanding that the entertainments provided for last Thursday evening were numerous and varied, the Orpheus Hall contained a good audience, and the programme was ably carried out. The chorus was comprised of a number of pupils of the Conservatory, who reflected much credit on themselves and their teachers. The singing of Fraulein Marie Buedinger was grand, her rich sweet voice delighting every hearer. That music-lovers in Halifax, and we fortunately number not a few in our citizenship, have many delightful evenings ahead of them, is assured, and whenever Miss Buedinger may sing she will be appreciated. Frau Marianna Doering-Brauer gave some pleasing exhibitions of her skillful piano-playing, and Herr Doering's 'cello performances were, as usual, rapturously *encored*. Misses White and Doyle, and Master Smith, who assisted in rendering the programme of this excellent concert, performed well the parts assigned them, and the faculty of the Doering-Brauer Conservatory are to be heartily congratulated on the success of their entertainment.

Guessing competitions are apparently the rage just now in Halifax, and some of our citizens are assuredly going to have their faith strengthened in the old proverb, in so it being better to be born lucky than rich. At every turn one's eyes meet with an advertisement of a "grand guessing competition," and the inducements held out to purchase the wares of certain merchants are so tempting that it requires a strong effort to resist. There is undoubtedly a fascination for many in the mystery which surrounds the jars containing beans, buttons or candy, now being displayed in many of our store windows, and the fact that he or she may be the recipient of a fine piano, a gold watch, or other valuable gift, will no doubt cause the sales of the merchants who hold out these inducements to be materially increased. While in some cases the winning may depend on keen powers of calculation, in the majority of cases it depends wholly on chance, and here lies the merchants' advantage as each competitor believes of course that the likelihood of his gaining the prize is increased by each guess made. It pays these days to be a good guesser, for, as one firm puts it, you may be called upon on New Year's Day to receive a handsome gift, who knows?

The date for the opening of the Orpheus Concert is fixed for the 22nd inst. The subscription list is rapidly filling up and closes on Thursday next. The majority of season ticket holders have voted for reserved seats this winter which will be a vast improvement on the old plan. It certainly detracted not a little from the enjoyment of the concert to wait for a half hour or more before the programme was commenced. Of course this was preferable to having to put up with a poor seat or standing accommodation, but the reserved seat scheme is much more preferable than either. The Orpheus Club, Auxiliary and Orchestra are busy practising for the coming entertainment and will no doubt furnish an enjoyable evening for their many patrons.

November is here with lowering clouds and chilling atmosphere. The gray month entered into possession on Tuesday in a typical manner and dark weather has been allotted us during the days that have followed. We have been favored with a particularly fine Autumn and must now cheerfully bear a few dull days.

"Our aim is happiness; 'tis yours, 'tis mine,
He said: 'tis the pursuit of all that live.
Yet few attain it, if 'twas e'er attained';"

Halifaxians can bear witness of at least one instance when "this coy goddess," as the poets term it, has been attained by a portion of mankind, for if the "first fifteen" of Dalhousie and their fellow students were not supremely happy at the close of the football match on Saturday last with that score of seven points in their favor, their actions belied their true feelings. That "Dal-hou-sie" had won, everyone in town who had ears to hear knew within a quarter of an hour after the termination of the game. Staff and students of the University were well nigh beside themselves with joy, and the cheers that rent the air were but mild expressions of the delight that filled and overflowed each student heart. This fourth game of the trophy series was Dalhousie's first victory, and the hearts that had been heavy and sad were indeed, in the words of a familiar hymn, "made to rejoice and be glad." Having known how it feels to be defeated a little more sympathy for the Wanderers might have been expected, than was conveyed in the dignified cheer of

Whippity, whippity, whoop
Wanderers in the soup.

in which a portion of the student lads vented their feelings on this occasion. The particulars of the game are now an old story to all who are interested in football, and hence I would surely be considered tiresome, and perchance—oh horrible thought!—be voted a bore, were I to enter into any details. The Wanderers' team was not so strong as might have been expected, but the Dalhousians gave an exhibition of remarkably fine play, and well earned the much coveted victory. Captain Graham of the College wore a smile of genuine pleasure, such as does one good to see, and received congratulations on all sides. The league standing now is Wanderers two victories and one defeat, Dalhousie one victory and two defeats, and Garrison one victory and one defeat. The Wanderers and Garrison teams meet to-morrow afternoon at 3.30 o'clock on the Wanderers' grounds, and the final game of the series will be played on Thanksgiving day, with Dalhousie and the Garrison on the field. Interest in the games is increasing, and an immense crowd of ladies and gentlemen, (not to mention the omnipresent small boys who by

fair means or foul manage to obtain admission), gather in excited groups to watch the sport. If you don't care for the game—breathes there a man with soul so dead?—but would like to meet all your friends, let me advise you to take in a football match.

It seems absurdly early in the season to talk about Christmas, but just ask yourselves, my lady readers, if last year and the year before, and as far back as you can remember, you didn't vow you would never leave your Christmas work so late again. It is remarkable the work you can and do perform in the few days preceding the 25th of December, but much worry of mind and waste of physical strength might be saved if you would but make your plans and carry them out a few weeks earlier than you usually do. I was reading not long ago a most emphatic appeal to those who make the festive season a time of labor and extravagance. It is easy to talk, but it is not so easy to avoid the work and large expenditure as everyone with a limited purse can testify from experience. It has always been impressed on our minds that it is not the value of a gift, but the kind thought that prompts the giver which is appreciated by the recipient. In many cases this is true, and the bungled book-mark that dear little fingers have worked for grandma draws tears of love to the dim eyes as a costly gift from wealthy friend could not do. The tiny "shashay" as a small friend of mine terms the perfumed bag she lately presented me with, or a piece of kindergarten work, is very precious to the grownups when coming from the baby of the family, but what about our gifts to these same little people. They come in a practical cash value, and let me assure you that times are changing and in a majority of cases it is small thanks that will be accorded. A fond parent gives his boy a velocipede instead of the bicycle which he has long desired, or if you or I present a very young woman with a silver bangle in place of the handsome bracelet or ring upon which her heart is set, but the price of which is not lying on our purse. Now for those among the mothers and sisters who find little time for fancy work the problem has grown very perplexing, what to select that is not too costly and at the same time will be acceptable to the friends, for even among older ones than those above mentioned may, I say, be found a critical spirit and tendency to "look a gift horse in the mouth." A peep into the Woman's Exchange rooms a few days since convinced me that the difficulty had been solved, for here was displayed delicate fancy work and useful articles in abundance, beautifully executed paintings etc., etc., in fact just the very things lady friends will enjoy, and the articles that will be most acceptable to the lords of the households. The ladies who are running this establishment will find they have indeed supplied a boon to the people of Halifax, and I greatly fear the demand will be more than the supply between now and Christmas week. The price fixed upon the articles offered for sale struck me as reasonable, but perhaps I am not a competent judge, and as the public is invited to visit the Exchange rooms, all can judge for themselves.

The performances of the Baker Opera Company at the Academy Music, are evidently appreciated. The audiences this the third week, have been large and enthusiastic, and Manager Clarke has reason to feel pleased with the success of the season. The operas put on have been played, and everything goes as if moved by magic, not a hitch, not a misstep but with such delightful ease that the most critical can find few if any faults. On Monday and Tuesday the Mascot, ever a favorite, was given, and Wednesday and last evenings the Bohemian Girl was on. In this Miss Davidson scored a success as "Arlene" and Mr. Armand made a hit in his portrayal of "Thaddeus." Mr. Wolff was at his best as "Devilshoof." The rest of the company were well up in their parts, and the performance of this popular opera were very enjoyable. This evening and to-morrow afternoon and evening "Ermine" is to be given. Although this is a far opera, yet as Mr. Baker promises us the original version for the first time in Halifax, our theatre-goers will probably find much in it that is new to them. On Monday and Tuesday of next week, the "Black Hussar" is presented with the Leicestershire band in attendance, and will in all probability prove one of the strongest pieces of the season. "Olivette" is the programme for Wednesday and Thursday evenings and will be presented at a Matinee on Thursday afternoon. "Princess To To" will be played the remainder of the week. The Baker Opera Company is affording genuine enjoyment to the pleasure lovers of Halifax, and it is a matter of rejoicing that good houses reward Manager Clarke's efforts to please the public.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE SCHOOL

30 Salter Street, Halifax, N. S.

Term Commences September 2nd.

STAFF.

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

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