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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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## THE CRITIC,

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

**MINERALS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.**—The people of New Brunswick are becoming gradually awakened to the fact that there are still many undeveloped resources in that Province, and as a result the Crown Land Office has of late been besieged with applicants for searching and prospecting licenses. On October 19th no less than 300 applications for aross were filed. The greatest number of applications has been from Westmoreland County, where it is hoped that valuable gold fields may be opened. The pastur areas of Albert County are also in popular demand. Queens County is said to be about covered with applications for coal searching and prospecting leases, and a small excitement has been engendered by the discovery of asbestos at Macadauvic in York County.

**CANADIAN VEGETABLES.**—Canadians have reason to be proud of the vegetable display in the Horticultural Building at the World's Fair. It now goes without saying that Canadian apples have won the laurels in the fruit exhibit, and the superiority of the vegetable exhibit is being everywhere acknowledged. Nearly 400 varieties of potatoes are on exhibition, and all varieties of beets, cabbages, and even sweet potatoes are also to be seen. The hop exhibit from British Columbia is pronounced by American experts to be one of the finest ever seen, and even in the lines of canned fruit and vegetables our Canadian firms are distancing competitors from other countries. One pleasing feature of the Canadian department is that the faces of exhibitors and visiting Canadians are alight with pride over these well-shown evidences of our country's resources.

**THE CHEMIST VS. THE POISONER.**—In a recent number of the *Forum* there is a most interesting article on the chemical analysis as a sure detector of murder by poison. Professor Ogdon Doremus, the learned author, is confident that although the dark sciences of causing death by poison has made vast strides of late, yet the skill of the analytical chemist has kept the same pace, and that when proper researches are made it is impossible for the murderer who has chosen poison for his deadly weapon to escape the consequences of his deed. The search for poison in the dead tissues of a human being may be a work of time. In a recent case it was only after an examination which was continued for three months, that the presence of poison was detected. Prof. Doremus, however, objects decidedly to the modern process of embalming bodies soon after death with poisonous chemical preparations. He is of opinion that a loophole is thus offered to poisoners by which they may effectually conceal the cause of death, and he thinks that the law should interfere in the matter. The entire article, though dealing with a gruesome subject, is of deep and unusual interest.

**THEY WANT THE EARTH.**—There is not a little agitation in Government quarters over the state of Rideau Hall. The residence of the Governor-General has been a costly affair. What with alterations, additions, refurnishing, etc., the needs of the vicerojal court have been pretty steadily before our people. While it is but fitting that the representatives of Her Majesty should be housed in a manner befitting their exalted position, we yet see no reason why, after so many calls have been made upon our people for the needs of the Hall, that it should be characterised as "an old-fashioned rookery, unfit for habitation." Rideau Hall is no palace, but it is and should be a comfortable place of residence.

**THE PROVINCIAL OYSTER.**—Lovers of that luscious bivalve, the oyster, will be glad to learn that efforts are to be made to prevent the destruction or depletion of our Provincial oyster beds. Mr. Ernest Kemp, an English expert in oyster culture, has been examining the oyster beds of Canada, and he has now made a formal report on the subject to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Mr. Kemp attributes much of the falling off in the oyster beds to the use of oyster rakes. In winter especially he considers that the use of rakes is most injurious to the beds. The rakes gather in oysters of all sizes, and the raker who assort the shells leaves the small oysters on the ice while he carries off all that are fit for market. The small oysters thus exposed perish on the ice and when a thaw comes they fall through breaking into and disturbing the beds below. It can thus be readily seen that the removal of the young oysters is a serious matter for while this constant destruction is going on the breeding of the shell fish is greatly interfered with. Another cause of trouble in the beds results from the misdirected work of the mussel-mud diggers. These men are most harmful to the beds for they make great excavations in search of shells and in throwing the refuse mud about, effectually smother both oysters and broods. Mr. Kemp further suggests that a regular close season, from the first day of June to the 15th day of September, shall be observed, that ice fishing and Sunday fishing shall be alike prohibited, and that the use of tongs and dredges in place of the common rakes shall be enforced. Should these precautions be observed he is confident that our oyster beds would speedily become an excellent and steady source of income.

**CIVIC REFORMS.**—It is about time that the citizens of Halifax should rouse themselves from their torpid condition and take an active interest in civic affairs. The rapid way in which the debt of the city is mounting up is appalling. Ten years or so ago, when the old system of making tenants responsible for taxes was in vogue and a large percentage of taxes was lost, the rate was \$1.10. When the present excellent system, making the taxes a lien and thus assuring their prompt and certain collection with a very small percentage of loss, was adopted, it was supposed that in a few years the rate would be decreased, but in spite of full collections, the rate has gone on increasing, until to-day it is \$1.61, with every prospect of soon reaching the ruinous \$2.00 mark. With surprisingly little to show for it, the debt of the city has reached a cool million, and new borrowing bills are still being moved. The late meeting at the Lyceum is a good indication of an awakened interest in civic affairs, and the question now arises—what reforms are necessary and where shall we begin? Under section 290 of the Act to consolidate and amend the Act's relating to the City of Halifax the Legislature has empowered the Council to assess annually a sum not to exceed \$110,000 for stated civic purposes; and under section 291 it is also authorized to assess annually for some twenty different purposes, including charitable institutions, the payment of interest on all moneys lawfully borrowed, all amounts required for sinking funds authorized by the Legislature, and for the repayment of temporary loans authorized to be assessed for as extra assessment, etc. Formerly, it was the practice to go to the Legislature each year for powers to assess stated sums required for the year's city business, and a return to this old practice might prove salutary, as at present the full amount allowed under the charter is always assessed for, while each year special borrowing bills are being carried through the Legislature for large amounts. The agitation to elect the members of the Council by the vote of the whole city, instead of by wards, as at present, seems to have many more disadvantages than advantages, and before adopting this course, it would be well to wait awhile and see how the change acts in St. John, where it has lately been carried by a popular vote. The laws of the city are excellent, and no improvement is required in them. What is wanted is better material in the Council, and a wise economy in expenditure of the city funds. The selection of Aldermen is left with the voters, and if they will only exercise their powers with due care the Council may be purged of its incompetent members, and their places filled with representative citizens. Not that there is not plenty of good material in the present Council as there is, but a judicious weeding out would vastly improve its ability to deal with the very serious problems which a period of reckless extravagance has precipitated.

**AWAITING AN EXPERT.**—Some of our college men who have spare time on their hands, should consider the suggestion recently made by Prof. Graham Bell, the great electrician. Professor Bell lectured recently at Baddeck on "Cyclones and Hurricanes." He called the attention of his audience to the fact that for the past score of years an enormous mass of facts concerning the movements of the winds, air currents, etc., has been accumulating at the weather bureau. These facts are undigested and are not valuable as raw material, but they form a grand basis of work for the student of natural science. We trust that the Professor's suggestion may meet with the consideration it deserves.

**MANUAL TRAINING.**—Manual training in the public schools is still a new idea in our Province, but there is already a rapidly-increasing interest manifested by pupils, parents and teachers in this most important branch of work. We are glad to learn that the Provincial Normal College has secured the services of Mr. Russell, the manual instructor who is so well known in Halifax, and that he will henceforth devote his time to training the coming teachers in the Normal School. The citizens of Halifax have shown such an interest in his work here that the special department for manual instruction will be continued at the Academy. We trust that Mr. Gardiner, the new instructor, will continue to popularize this most important branch of practical education.

**THE SACRED COW.**—There is trouble in India over the useful animal sacred to the Hindoos, the cow. In several widely separated parts of India riots have arisen over the animal. The Hindoos, who comprise all the well-known fighting tribes of India, have protested against the butchering of this animal. For the sake of the large British and Mussulmen population it is absolutely necessary that beef shall be constantly in the market, and though the native races have not until recently made any serious objection to the practice, they are now prepared to revolt unless the Government will concede to their wish on this important subject. The cause of the great mutiny was not unlike that of the present trouble. The native soldiers then objected to the use of greased cartridges.

**FOUND AT LAST.**—There does not appear to have been much competition among the Royalties or their friends for the viceroyship of India. Sir Henry Norman, the first commoner to whom such a position has been offered, declined the proffered honor with thanks. It is also believed that Lord Cromer, the British Minister in Egypt, was urged by Her Majesty to assume the responsibilities of the office, but his Lordship having already made his mark in the world, declined to accept the post. A man, however, has been found who will undertake the work. He is not a military man, else perhaps he would think twice ere he threw in his life with the disaffected mass of nations. The Earl of Elgin is but forty-four years of age. He is a prominent worker among the Liberals, and since 1886 has been treasurer of the Queen's household and first commissioner of works. His wife is the daughter of the Earl of Southesk. There is little to be said either way about the appointment, for the Earl is untried in vice-regal work; and should he succeed in maintaining peace during his administration his name will be an honored one, and his ability will be forever admitted.

**WE KNOW THE VARIETY.**—A serious accident which has occurred on the Philadelphia street car line should cause many parents to consider the duties which they owe to the children whom Providence has placed in their charge. Even in our own quiet city the small boy element is felt to be a great disturbant on civic order, and it has been necessary on several occasions for the Horse Car Co. to make complaint of children who have blocked the switches with stones. The Philadelphia youngsters have, however, gone a step in advance, and have begun to meddle with the electric cars. Three lads, all under twelve years of age, managed to place an iron coupling pin across the slot of a cable road. As a result a car and a trailer were wrecked, one man was fatally injured, while three others sustained serious injuries. The children do not realize the mischief which they have done, nor do the parents consider themselves to blame in the matter. It is a pity that the Government should ever have cause to interfere between parents and children, yet in a case such as this, it seems but right that the ill-used paternal power should be transferred to a more desirable authority.

**A NEGLECTED VEGETABLE.**—This is the time of year to sing the praises of that much-despised, yet most valuable vegetable, the onion. Onions are now cheap and easily procurable, and if people could but be induced to use them more generally, they would suffer far fewer of the ills to which flesh is heir. The onion is rich in many health-giving elements. It contains sulphur, albumen, sugar, starch, phosphoric acid, lime and acetic acid. It is valuable as a food, a medicine and as a stimulant. The habitual eaters of onions are not predisposed to lung troubles—their kidneys are kept in proper condition, and they enjoy both color and heat as a result of their onion feasts. The onion can be eaten either cooked or uncooked, and it may be prepared in a variety of tempting ways. The unpleasant odor which is apt to cling to the mouth of the eater can easily be prevented if a little ground coffee be but held in the mouth. Still another recommendation for the use of onions may weigh with our fair readers. There is no surer way of clearing and brightening the complexion than by resorting to the use of the fragrant bulb, and if this were but fully understood there would be such a constant and steady demand for onions as would stagger the most indefatigable of our Provincial onion-growers.

**HIDDEN WEALTH.**—All mining men will read with interest the report of the Division of Mineral Statistics and Mines which is just out from the Government Printing Office at Ottawa. A capital account of the Mines of the Dominion is given. In particular the sections on the coal areas and the coal trade of British Columbia and Nova Scotia will attract attention. An interesting collection of facts as to the presence of nickel in Canada is also given, and it is averred that Canada alone can produce more nickel in a year than can the combined mines of all other nickel-producing countries. Especial attention is called to the fact that the petroleum resources of Canada are quite undeveloped, and the valuable oil districts of the Rocky Mountain regions are well set forth. There is much in the pamphlet to make our people still prouder of our magnificent resources.

**CORN PLENTY AND CORN FAMINE.**—The spirit of unrest which is abroad among the workmen of the great cities of the United States is puzzling all students of social science. In the Western States the farmers are clamoring for help to harvest their crops, while in the Eastern States we hear of bread riots in the public highways. A million of idle men are hanging about the sea-port cities "waiting for something to turn up." They exist for the most part on public bounty, and they are a constant source of expense and anxiety to the municipalities who are their unwilling hosts. There is no doubt that these men, if they were but properly directed, might be wage-earners yet. There seems to be no desire on their part, nor on the part of the Government, to bring the work and the laborer together. The root of the whole trouble is in the false ideas of country life versus city life that are allowed to get abroad. So long as the out-of-work remains in the city, he considers that he runs the chance of being on hand should any opportunity for acquiring sudden wealth turn up, and he prefers this hazy prospect of possible good to come, to the steady work and comfortable livelihood of farm life.

**THE CRICKET CONTEST.**—The visit of the Australian cricket team to Toronto has revived much interest in the essentially British game. Cricket has never taken a firm hold on Canadians, perhaps for the reason that we have already a number of active games which may be described as being "indigenous to the continent." It is *par excellence* the game of England, and it was the boast of the Duke of Wellington that the heroes of Great Britain's battles had sprung from the cricket fields. Our Australian friends have taken to the game with great zest, although it is a comparatively new sport to them. It was not until 1862 that the first regularly trained team was organized, but since then the Australian players have been quick to win and to preserve all laurels within their reach. Mr. Blackman, the captain of the visiting eleven, has succeeded in teaching English players a new point in the game, namely, how to keep wickets without a long stop for fast bowling. The Australian cricketers are heartily welcome to Canada, and should our Dominion team fail in the coming contest, there will be no hard feeling between us on that account. To the victors, be they Australians or Canadians, belong the palms.

**POISONED FISH.**—It is but right that our Provincial scholars should be informed of the fact that the Czar of Russia has opened a competition into which all who possess the needed information may enter. We consider that the prize of \$3 400 which is thrown open by his Majesty to competitors from all nations is not out of proportion when the amount and the indefiniteness of the work which he demands is considered. It appears that there is some variety of poison in a large salted fish which is used as a common food in Russia. It occasionally happens that poisoning which sometimes results in death is the outcome of a feast of the salted fish. The Czar desires that essays shall be sent before January 1st, in which the writers shall determine the cause and nature of the poison, and devise some harmless method by which the fish may be cured. It is also required that each writer shall send an account of the effect of the poison upon the human system, and suggest a treatment for the affected person. The chief point of interest and importance will, however, be in the ability of the competitors to name the large salted fish which is held responsible for the disorder. As English essays are to be considered by the authorities, it is possible that some of our knowing fishermen may enter the contest.

**THE MIND DECEASED.**—One or two cases are now before the the courts in Canada, in which the plaintiffs and their friends allege that persons have been irregularly and illegally sent to and detained in asylums. It is greatly to be regretted that there should be occasion for such suits in a civilized country such as ours, and yet it can easily be seen how possible it is that mistakes may be made by relatives of patients, or even by the doctors in asylums, as to what constitutes insanity. The insane or the harmlessly demoted are a most helpless class. They have no means by which they may defend themselves. It is not possible for the suspected person to clear himself by word or action, as he is not believed to be possessed of enough steady sense for his opinions to have weight. There can be no more fearful thing than for a sane man to be treated as though he were insane, or for a man whose brain is only slightly affected to be watched over and thrown among actual lunatics. In order to prevent the sane and the only partially insane from being detained in our asylums, it is suggested that a board of inspectors shall pronounce upon the case of every patient sent for admission. We consider that the suggestion is a good one, and although at first sight it would appear that the appointment of such inspectors would involve a heavily increased expenditure, it is probable that the reduction in the number of cases sent to the asylums would save the money in another way.

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

K. D. C. Relieves  
Distress after eating.

K. D. C. Cures  
Midnight Dyspepsia.

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

CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

ISN'T IT SO.

What is it that wears a woman out?  
It isn't work, or hurry,  
Not gain of care or loss of hair,  
But worry, simply worry.  
She worries wheno'er the baby's out,  
And equally when it's in.  
She worries for fear that her hat's too large,  
And her face a bit too thin.  
She worries when hubby goes out at night  
And doesn't return right early.  
She worries at sight of a now white hair  
And whenover the cook is surly.  
She's sure that there must be dreadful news  
At night when the door bell-rings,  
And every alien telegram's  
Suggestive of awful things.  
She worries for fear it's going to rain  
When she's shopping a little bit—  
For fear that the train will leave the track,  
And for fear that her dress won't fit.  
But, in the great affairs of life,  
Where grim, relentless trouble preys,  
She puts her petty worries by  
And looks them up for lighter days!

A good dinner assuages grief.

Orange blossoms sometimes grow on a widow's woods.

What we think we are some people know we are not, and what we know we are not some other people think we are.

A SLANDER.—Mrs. Muggs—'That horr'd Mrs. Frills told Mrs. Noxdoor that I was a regular old cat. What do you think of that?'

Mr. Muggs—'I think she never saw you in the same room with a mouse.'

He (musingly)—She is a very extraordinary girl.

She (excitedly)—Extraordinary! Well, I should say she is. She hasn't had a blue Eton suit or a sailor hat or a pair of tan shoes this whole summer.

VERY TRUE.—Mr. Murray Hill—There is one virtue no one can boast of having.

Mrs. Murray Hill—What is that?

Mr. Murray Hill—Modesty, for as soon as a person brags of having it he hasn't got it any more.

NOT IN IT.

He feels very blue and forlorn,  
In his pocket is nary a note;  
His watch and his gems are in pawn,  
For he bet on the losing boat.

BOTH BRAVE AND CLEVER.—Sweet Girl—The man I marry must be both brave and brainy.

Adoring Youth.—When we were out sailing, and upset, I saved you from a watery grave.

'That was brave, I admit, but it was not brainy.'

'Yes, it was. I upset the boat on purpose.'

It is thus an American railway company makes known the fact that it does not grant free passes. A placard has been issued, headed: 'In those days there were no passes. Search the Scriptures, and then follow sundry delicate hints extracted from Cruden's Concordance: 'Thou shalt not pass.'—Numbers xx 18. 'Suffer not a man to pass.'—Judah. 'The wicked shall no more pass.'—Nabum i. 15. 'None shall ever pass.'—Mark xiii. 30. 'Though they roar, yet they shall not pass.'—Jeremiah. 'So he paid the fare and went.'—Jonah i. 3.

WHY THEY WERE THERE.—'I am here, gentlemen,' explained the pickpocket to his fellow prisoners, 'as 'he result of a moment's abstraction.'

'And I,' said the incendiary, 'because of an unfortunate habit of making light of things.'

'And I,' chimed in the forger, 'on account of a simple desire to make a name for myself.'

'And I' added the burglar, 'through nothing but taking advantage of an opening which offered in a large mercantile establishment in town.' But here the warder separated them.

A HAPPY RELIEF.—Mr. H.—of Cass avenue, was awakened from his early morning slumbers by a vigorous shake from his wife.

'Get up, Mr. H., quick! Burglars have been in the house and taken all the silver.'

'All, did you say?' inquired Mr. H., with much interest.

'Yes, everything is stolen, and you must hurry to the police.'

'Are the souvenir spoons gone?' asked Mr. H., with bated breath.

'Yes, every one of them.'

'Thank heaven,' and with this pious adjuration Mr. H. resumed his slumbers.

We should not learn by trusting. Trust is too often a bitter teacher.

SIMPLE SHORTHAND.—We have made a success in teaching Simple Shorthand. We have started a demand for a simpler system of shorthand, so that other schools desire teachers of this system. Why not let us help you now? We teach shorthand by mail.

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What fills the housewife with delight,  
And makes her biscuit crisp and light,  
Her bread so tempt the appetite?  
COTTOLENE

What is it makes her pastry such  
A treat, her husband eats so much,  
'Though pies he never used to touch?  
COTTOLENE

What is it shortens cake so nice,  
Better than lard, while less in price,  
And does the cooking in a trice?  
COTTOLENE

What is it that fries oysters, fish,  
Croquettes, or eggs, or such like dish,  
As nice and quickly as you'd wish?  
COTTOLENE

What is it saves the time and care  
And patience of our women fair,  
And helps them make their cake so rare?  
COTTOLENE

Who is it earns the gratitude  
Of every lover of pure food  
By making "COTTOLENE" so good?

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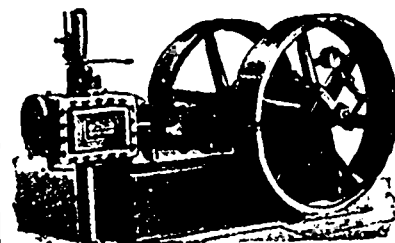
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## A FARMER'S HARD LUCK.

MEETS WITH AN ACCIDENT FOLLOWED BY PAINFUL RESULTS.

*Mr. N. B. Hughson tells a Story of Years of Suffering and how he found Relief—The Circumstances familiar to all his Neighbors.*

From the Chatham Banner.

A Chatham Banner reporter while on news-gathering rounds a few days ago dropped into the well-known drug store of Messrs. Pilkey & Co., and overheard scraps of conversation between customers, in which the words "Pink Pills" and the name "Hughson" were frequently repeated. With a reporter's instinct for a good news article, he asked for some particulars, and was told that if he called upon Mr. Hughson he would probably get a story well worth giving publicity.

Mr. Hughson does a snug feed and sale stable business on Harvey street and thither the reporter repaired, and was somewhat surprised to find the very antipodes of an invalid. Mr. Hughson is a man of medium height, about fifty years old, born with a good constitution, and who, until some three years ago only knew the meaning of the word sickness from the dictionary.

Mr. Hughson is a stationary engineer by trade, and a good one, but some six years ago getting tired of that calling he quit it and rented a farm in Harwich. While returning from town one day on top of a load, one of his horses stumbled, and Mr. Hughson was pitched head foremost to the hard, frozen roadway. When he got home and the blood was wiped away his external injuries seemed trifling, but the grave trouble was inside, and took the form of a violent and almost constant headache. A week later he went into the bush to cut wood, and felt at every stroke as if his head would burst. He worked for half an hour and then went home, and for eight weeks his right side was wholly paralyzed and his speech gone. After a time this wore off and he was able to go about the house, though he could not walk.

All this time he was attended by a physician, whose treatment, however, seemed of but little avail. In the following June he had a second stroke and was not out of bed for seven weeks and was left very weak. The belief that he was doomed to be a burden on those near and dear to him, that he was unable to take his place as a bread-winner, added mental to his physical anguish. But relief was coming and in a form he had not expected. He saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised and asked his physician about them. The latter said he had not much faith in these remedies, but they would do no harm, and Mr. Hughson got a supply which he

began taking according to directions. At the outset his wife was also opposed to them, but before he had taken them long she noticed an improvement in his condition, and then was quite as strong in urging him to continue their use, and even took them with good results herself for heart weakness following la grippe. Continuing the use of the pills, Mr. Hughson found his terrible headaches leaving him and his strength returning, and soon found he could do light work on the farm near his house. He still continued using the Pink Pills until he had taken fourteen boxes, and found himself fully restored to his old-time strength. Mr. Hughson's old neighbors in Harwich never expected to see him on his feet again, and are astounded at his recovery, so much so that the fame of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills has spread far and near throughout the township, and are the standard remedy in many households. Mr. Hughson can be seen by any of our citizens and will only too gladly verify the foregoing statements.

The reporter then called upon Messrs. Pilkey & Co., at the Central Drug Store. They do not, they informed him, make a practice of booming any proprietary medicine, so that the lead taken by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is not due to persistent puffing but to irresistible merit, and on all sides their customers speak of them in terms of warmest praise.

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

Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk or by the dozen or hundred, and every dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

## HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

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.

**THE GOVERNOR AT THE FAIR.**—Earl Aberdeen, Canada's Governor-General, has completed his inspection of the Canadian exhibits at the Fair and has expressed himself well pleased with the representative exhibition of the Dominion.

**DARTMOUTH'S RAILROAD.**—The *Atlantic Weekly* is authority for the statement that the company which promised some time ago to give Dartmouth direct connection with the I. C. R. and W. & A. R. is still pushing things along. Numerous routes are being surveyed with the object of obtaining the best line possible. The company, it is understood, has already bonded quite a lot of land for terminal facilities.

# MACDONALD & CO.

(LIMITED)

## HALIFAX, N. S.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

### PUMPING MACHINERY

FOR MINERS' USE

### IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, &c.

**ELEVEN YEARS TO DO THE FAIR.**—Mr. J. L. Harbison, editor of *Philadelphia Table Talk*, who has been visiting the World's Fair, calculates that if a visitor spent ten minutes before each exhibit it would occupy eleven years to comfortably take in the whole show.

**GIVING THANKS.**—The people of Canada will unite in giving thanks for the blessings bestowed upon them on November 23rd. This is the last Thursday of the month and therefore the day to be observed as a general thanksgiving by our friends over the border.

**THE MIDWAY IN BROOKLYN.**—A proposition has been made to rent a big field in the suburbs of the city of Brooklyn, New York, and to there establish all the villages, dancing pavillions, etc., that have made famous the Midway Plaisance of the Chicago exposition. Truly, an odd innovation in the City of Churches.

**A DESTRUCTIVE FLAME.**—Yarmouth had a big fire last Sunday afternoon which destroyed a large amount of property. The lower part of Williams' Block, the ground floor of which is used as stores, and the Hotel Lorne were badly damaged. The origin of this fire, as of several others of recent occurrence, is unknown.

**AN ANCIENT GUN.**—The muzzle of an old cannon protruding over a foot from the ground at the foot of Sackville St., at the entrance to the Canada-Atlantic & Plant S. S. Co.'s wharf, is attracting the attention of curio hunters. It is said to have come off the prize frigate *Chesapeake* that was towed into Halifax many years ago by the *Shannon*.

**NOT BAD FOR THE HEATHEN.**—There is a Turkish mosque in Midway Plaisance, World's Fair, and prayers are said at regular intervals during the day for the natives, not as a public show. There's a story about that one kindly lady with religious tendencies said to one of the young natives, "I hope you go to church every Sunday like a Christian." "No," was the reply, "I go every day like a Turk."

**THE LAND OF EVANGELINE.**—A neat little folder comes from the Evangeline Navigation Company giving the fall time table of the Land of Evangeline route with all its branches. At all seasons of the year this route affords a delightful line of travel. The Cornwallis Valley branch of the Windsor & Annapolis Railway links together Kentville, Canning and Kingsport and connects with the Evangeline Navigation Company for Parrsboro.

**THE GARDENS IN WINTER.**—The public gardens commissioners have struck a novel idea in the plan now under consideration of making the gardens a source of pleasure to the public in winter as well as during the season of sunshine and flowers. It is understood that they are discussing the propriety of flooding the pond and keeping it clear of snow during the skating season. At night the pond would be illuminated by electric light. Many Halifaxians can recall the days when the gardens pond was a popular resort for skaters.

**THE WHITE RIBBON.**—The W. C. T. U. Convention held at Truro this week attracted considerable attention. Enthusiastic meetings, presided over and taken part in by energetic temperance workers, cannot fail to have a moral influence on the community. The W. C. T. U. as an organization is perhaps not perfect, but it has done and is doing a grand work in the world. The Society in the Maritime Provinces has grown in numbers and increased in power rapidly, and in the various departments of its work deserves the co-operation and sympathy of our people.

**SYMPATHY FOR MR. ELLIS.**—The imprisonment of Mr. J. V. Ellis, editor of the *St. John Globe*, has caused much talk in social as well as journalistic circles. Mr. Ellis has been visited by a large number of his friends, and is being lionized by the citizens of Fredericton. A touching story, illustrative of the sympathy which has gone out to the imprisoned editor, is told by the *Chatham World*. One of Mr. Ellis' humble but kind-hearted admirers, on the Sunday following the arrest, sidled up to Governor Boyd and asked in supplicating tones that his honor would "please pardon poor Mr. Ellis."

**A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.**—It is interesting to note how opinions differ. The Parliament of Religions, recently held at the World's Fair, has evoked a variety of criticism; for instance, one paper says: "In Chicago hospitality to all religions indicates agnostic indifference to them all." Another in the words of Chaucer speaks of it as a "Parliament of Fowles," while a third remarks: "Since the Tower of Babel the sun has not looked down upon such a scene as that beheld for a week or two past in the Hall of Columbus." On the other hand one speaks of it as the "dawn of the millennium," another as "a new world consciousness," and yet another as "religions—shorn of such barnacles as do not legitimately belong to them." Truly, many men, many minds.

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

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**A FEARFUL RAILWAY DISASTER.**—A Raymond & Whitcomb special train of eight palace cars filled with passengers from the World's Fair collided with the Pacific express made up of thirteen cars laden with eastern people on their way to Chicago near Battle Creek, Michigan, on Thursday of last week. Fire followed the awful collision and the bodies of large numbers of the victims of the disaster were cremated in the flames. The accident was due to disobedience to orders on the part of the conductor and engineer of the train going east, both of whom have seen long service and were regarded as responsible men.

**INCREASED COAL OUTPUT.**—The *Trades Journal* gives the following statement showing the comparative output of the coal mines of Nova Scotia for the first nine months of 1893 and 1892:—

County.	1892.	1893.
Cumberland.....	403,482	330,685
Pictou .....	375,045	331,758
Cape Breton.....	904,186	793,021
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,682,713</b>	<b>1,455,464</b>
Increase over 1892.....		227,149
Increase over 1891.....		107,000

**MUNRO'S PATENT BUGGIE CUSHION.**—Messrs. Munro Bros., of New Glasgow, N. S., have just taken out a patent for a new style of buggie seat cushion which gives evidence of revolutionizing road travel. It is made of a combination of woven and spiral wire springs, electric tempered, which, when covered, gives a seat of the greatest possible comfort; making every carriage in which they are placed ride like a Pullman car. To a large extent it does away with upholstery, besides giving a cushion which is light and which cannot be affected with wet. It is especially applicable to road carts, overcoming horse motion; and for ease, comfort and durability will soon become a universal favorite. At the Toronto industrial exhibition this cushion was exhibited for the first time, and attracted the attention of leading carriage manufacturers. A mark of these cushions' unmistakable merit lies in the fact that they have been selected for the magnificent sleigh which is to go from Canada to Princess May, Duchess of York.

**THE CITY'S UNFORTUNATES.**—The Charities' Committee of the City Council met on Wednesday to receive tenders for supplies. It was found that prices of food and clothing were considerably cheaper than in any previous years and that the 300 inmates of the poorhouse could be comfortably clothed and fed at a much lower cost than formerly. Hereafter it will be difficult for undeserving paupers to land themselves upon the city for support as a strict supervision will be kept over the orders for admission. It was also decided that it will be against the rules to admit any person who is violently insane into the poor asylum. The committee passed an account from the Provincial Government for the support of the city's insane in Mount Hope Asylum for the quarter ending Sept. 30th amounting to \$1,052. Formerly the clothing for the city's insane was furnished by the Provincial Government. Under existing arrangements the Charities' Committee supply the same clothing as supplied to the inmates of the poorhouse at a saving of nearly 50 per cent.

**AFTER THE FAIR IS OVER.**—What is to be done with the World's Fair buildings has become a serious problem. Many attempts have been made to give a satisfactory solution thereof, but so far nothing definite has been decided upon. The *Toronto World* says:—"The people of Chicago have begun to seriously consider the advisability of putting their big exhibition under lock and key at the end of the month and re-opening it on May 1 next year. As far as we can judge, the exhibition would attract next year almost as big crowds as it has attracted this year. Those who have seen the exhibition once would not object to visiting it again, and the many who have not been to Chicago this year would try to get there next season. If the exhibition would prove a success next year the same reasons would prevail for carrying it over for a third year, and finally for making a permanent thing out of it like our own industrial. One would think the continent of America was large enough to keep alive a permanent exhibition like that at Chicago. The exhibition is a great university for the study of the practical arts and sciences, and it must already have been the means of advancing the material interests of mankind the world over. The people of Chicago have exhibited wonderful energy in the carrying on of the great enterprise, and if another year's continuation of the exhibition will tend to recoup them for their trouble the country at large will be pleased to see them make a second year of it." Engineers and architects are firm in the belief that with reasonable care the buildings will withstand the elements for years to come. It is the opinion of those capable of judging that the cost of tearing down and carting away the buildings will cost more than the materials are worth, since a great part will be utterly worthless. The matter appears to be a puzzling question, and the time is drawing near when some final decision must be arrived at.

Hood's PILLS cure all liver ills.

**BRIEFS.**

St. John is to have a new daily paper.

The World's Fair closes on Monday, October 30th.

Sir John Abbott, ex premier of Canada is seriously ill.

The Provincial Normal School opened this week with 87 pupils enrolled.

The officers of the 66th P. L. F. dined at the Halifax hotel on Wednesday evening.

The citizens of Truro expect to have an electric street railway in operation within 18 months.

A Company of Lunenburg capitalists has been formed, their object being to provide a water works system for the town.

Fire destroyed the clothing and general store of Collingwood Pugsley at River Hebert on Sunday morning. Loss \$1200, small insurance.

Send for catalogue of Folding Sawing Machine. 9 cords in 10 hours. Folding Sawing Machine Co., 241-49 S. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

To Admiral Hopkins is due the gratitude of the citizens of Halifax for the pleasure afforded by the magnificent naval parade of Tuesday morning.

Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst, have the contract for the erection of a fifty stamp mill at Memramcook for the Memramcook Gold Mining Co.

**TWO OLD HALIFAX CHURCHES.**

Chalmer's Church in this city a few weeks ago celebrated its jubilee, and early next month Park St. Presbyterian Church will also mark its fiftieth year. This congregation has had but two ministers during the whole period of its existence.

**A ROGUE HEARD FROM.**—Geo. A. Mason, formerly of Tangier, and later of New Glasgow, who recently served two years in a Springfield, Mass., jail for blackmail, has again distinguished himself by swindling Mrs. Ruggles, a Boston widow, out of \$1,200.

**CANADA'S CHANCE FOR MORE GLORY.**—Canada stands a good chance to make such another sweep of World's Fair prizes for cheese and butter at the October competition as our dairy products achieved in June last. A late despatch from Chicago says that over 400 cheeses have arrived from Canada, and they are pronounced to be mates of those that captured the prizes in the spring. They are from 400 factories in this country, so that every section of the Dominion in which dairying is carried on is probably represented in the Canadian exhibit.

**WHAT ONE WOMAN IS DOING.**—Mrs. Graham Bell is undoubtedly the fairy godmother of the young people of Biddeck, Cape Breton. This lady is a philanthropist in the best sense of the word, and has done and is continuing to do a great work in the country of her adoption. Notice has already been made in these columns of the plan devised by Mrs. Bell to keep the young women of Biddeck and roundabout from yielding to the fascinations of life in "the States" and forsaking their homes. This plan consists of sewing classes from Biddeck, Nyanzi, Middle River, and Hunter's Mountain, who are given every opportunity of learning the arts of fine sewing and fancy work under competent teachers. The whole movement is maintained at the expense of Mrs. Bell, who takes a lively interest in the work done and the progress made by the young pupils.

17 A DOSE OF THE GREAT SHILOH'S CURE. THE BEST COUGH CURE. 25¢ 50¢ & 80¢. Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

**JOHN PATTERSON,** Manufacturer of Steam Boilers, For Marine and Land Purposes. Iron Ships Repaired. SHIP TANKS, GIRDERS, SMOKE PIPES and all kinds of IRON WORK ESTIMATES given on application. 488 UPPER WATER STREET, Halifax, N. S.

1750's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. **CATARRH** Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 60c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

**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."**



See that our Trade Mark—A MARINER'S COMPASS, is on each package.

**SKODA'S REMEDIES**

CONSIST OF **SKODA'S DISCOVERY.** The GREAT GERMAN-AMERICAN REMEDY FOR HEART, NERVES, KIDNEYS, LIVER and BLOOD. Price \$1.00, 6 bottles for \$5.50. If bought at above price we GUARANTEE the 6 bottles to benefit or cure. GUARANTEE CONTRACT with each bottle. Pay only for the good you receive.

**SKODA'S PILE CURE** with the DISCOVERY cures Piles. Price \$1.00.

**SKODA'S GERMAN SOAP.** "Soft as Velvet." "Pure as Gold." That tells the whole story. The most highly medicated soap ever made. Try just one cake. For toilet, bath, or nursery. Price, 25 cts.

**SKODA'S PLEDGETS.** The Great German-American Specific for diseases peculiar to the female sex. We will give \$1,000 for any case we cannot cure that does not require surgical interference. One month's treatment, \$3.00.

**SKODA'S GERMAN OINTMENT.** The Great Skin Cure, also for wounds, abrasions, burns, etc. As a cosmetic, makes the skin like velvet. Removes black-heads, pimples, etc. as if by magic, if you follow directions. Three ounce tubes in elegant cartons for 50 cts.

**SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS.** For Headache and Liver Trouble. With the DISCOVERY they cure Rheumatism. Mild, Safe, Efficient. Far superior to any pill. Once used you will have no other. 50 in a box for 35 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 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.**

# G. M. SMITH & CO.

## New Autumn Goods.

NEW SILKS, NEW SATINS, NEW VELVETS,  
NEW PLUSII.

NEW DRESS SERGES, RIBBONS AND LACES,  
PRETTY BLACK VEILINGS.

Balance of our PARASOLS and SUNSHADES at cost. Superior French  
KID GLOVES, Newest Shapes in HOUSEMAIDS CAPS.

### [FOR THE CRITIC] WE TWO.

Oh! Love, so sweet and tender in the day,  
All-cradled deep in summer's dreamy hush;  
Wee crickets chirp and linnets in the bush,  
Warm, lover-scented, shadowed, meadow way;  
Here, in this nook, with just a thought of blue,  
Sky peeping through the green of tender bloom,  
Brought into being, thrilling strange and new  
Into a grauder, fuller, truer noon.  
Sweetheart, with my thoughts so full of thee,  
Lulled with the music of the summer day  
Fast fading, in the blueness of the sea  
As if some magic power held the sway.

Along a sandy stretch of snowy beach  
Where waves, in all their created beauty play -  
We two had walked till, unbeknown to each,  
A subtle witchery o'er our souls held sway.  
What was it made your face so sweetly tender,  
Such earnest glances from your eyes to mine,  
Passion sweet, in all their dreamy splendor?  
Ah me, that balmy, moon-kissed summertime  
The sea is silent in rhythmic rapture,  
The beach awaits the coming of our feet;  
Dear heart, can we ever more recapture  
That June time, so perilously sweet?  
Ah! yes, as long as our hearts are true, dear,  
Such love as ours can never grow cold,  
Quaff the sweet, forgetting all the rue, dear,  
The dross, the greys, have nothing but the gold.

Oct., 1893.

-SEAWEED.

### LAST NIGHT.

Last night, within the little curtained room,  
Where the gay music sounded faintly clear,  
And silver lights came stealing through the gloom,  
You told the tale that women love to hear;  
You told it well, with firm hands clasping mine,  
And deep eyes glowing with a tender light,  
Mere acting? But your prayer was half divine,  
Last night,—last night.

Ah! you had much to offer, wealth enough  
To glid the future, and a path of ease  
For one whose way is somewhat dark and rough.  
New friends, life calm as summer seas,  
And something (was it Love?) to keep us true  
And make us precious in each other's sight.  
Ah! then, indeed, my heart's resolve I knew,  
Last night,—last night.

Let the world go, with all its dross and pelf!  
Only for one, like Portia, could I say:  
"I would be troubled twenty times myself."  
Only for one, and he is far away;  
His voice came back to me, distinct and dear,  
And thrilled me with the pain of lost delight;  
The present faded, but the past was clear,  
Last night,—last night.

If others answered as I answered then,  
We would hear less, perchance, of blighted lives;  
There would be truer women, nobler men,  
A fewer dreary houses and faithless wives,  
Because I could not give you all my best  
I gave you nothing. Judge me, was I right?  
You may thank Heaven that I stood the test,  
Last night,—last night.

### [FOR THE CRITIC] CHICAGO JOTTINGS.

So much has been written and so well written, in regard to the Fair, that it seems very presumptuous for any one not on the top rung of the literary ladder to attempt anything further. Not that the resources of the Fair are ever likely to be exhausted, for the oftener you go the more you find there is to see. The glorious beauty of it never palls upon you, quite the reverse, it grows upon you and impresses you more and more each visit, and to think that all this beauty emanated from materialistic Chicago. Even more beautiful is it by night than by day, with its brilliant illuminations, the MacMonnies and electric fountains, the gondolas and launches playing up and down the lagoon with their effective freight, all combine to make it such a sight as few indeed, if any, of our day and generation are ever likely to behold again. A thought came to us a week or two ago that it might be somewhat novel and interesting to write up "A Night at the Fair"; just at that time we felt we could not have done justice to the subject, as having repaired to the Fair late one intensely hot afternoon we were overtaken by a violent storm of thunder, lightning, wind and rain. This was about 8 o'clock, while taking a trip round in the "Intramural" in search of rest and

broozes. We were utterly unprepared, as the sun was shining brightly when we left Van Buren St. We had been without any rain to speak of for upwards of one hundred days, and the conviction sank deep into our hearts that now it had come it meant business. To cap the climax, in the midst of this young Niagara, our train suddenly came to a standstill, and we were invited, nay, commanded by our stalwart motor man to get out, which we flatly refused to do, as there was not even a apology for shelter. It was not any too dry in the car, but compared to the exterior, it suddenly appeared to our eyes as an arid waste. "Well," quoth our man, "I have been running ten minutes over time as it is, and I have to go back into the sheds." With alacrity we offered to accompany him, to which he demurred strongly at first, but after a time reluctantly consented, informing us, however, that he was very likely to get into trouble by it. Arriving at the sheds we had to jump some distance into the arms of a friendly conductor, who warned each one of us in succession to beware of the rails, as there was a finishing tendency about them. To be told this when rails seemed to be the order of the day was a trifling hurrowing, but we managed to escape without any injury, and had the pleasure of becoming much better acquainted with one end of the building in the next two or three hours. At one time our going home at all that night seemed doubtful, as the storm gave no evidence of abating, remembering probably how it had refrained for weeks before. Fortunately it did not require a very great effort on our part to be cheerful, and apparently quite enjoy the experience. Virtue hath its own reward, and o'er long we succeeded in touching the heart of one of the Intramural employees, who thought he saw a way out of some of our troubles, and invited us to follow him. Bearing aloft a lantern he gallantly led the way through what appeared to be a subterranean passage, and after a few flying leaps on some very watery land, we found ourselves in the Anthropological Building, where we beheld, amongst other things, some very gruesome objects in the shape of mummies, skeletons, etc. From the Anthropological it was but a step to an Intramural station, where we took passage for 57th street, thence by Illinois Central home, in a somewhat saturated condition, and thus ended what might have been "A Night at the Fair." So much is being crowded into these last few weeks of the Fair, that to begin to take even but a small portion of the good things offered shuts us off from anything approaching domestic life. In the theatres Irving and Elen Terry, Coquelin and Hading, and numerous smaller lights. In the World's Congresses Prof. Drummond, Lord Kinnaird, etc., and we would just like to say a word here in reference to the Parliament of Religions, which closed about two weeks ago. Opinions may differ widely in regard to this parliament, some thinking and asserting that there can be too much tolerance, others in their turn maintaining that it would be a means of propagating the Gospel, and that it is one way of learning to meet the objections of those of very opposite faiths. However all this may be, it was a unique and never to be forgotten spectacle to see gathered together on one platform men from East and West, North and South; Buddhists, Shintoists, Mohammedans, Protestants, etc etc. All nations and all creeds were there represented. At the farewell meeting only five minutes was allowed to each speaker, and each of the speeches had to be repeated in an adjoining hall to an overflowed meeting. The Hallelujah chorus, beautifully rendered by the Apollo Club, added greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion. One of the Orientalists told how he had puzzled his brain to get at the derivation of Chicago, but could get no clew to it. All he knew was it had *go* in it, and *go* at the end of it.

The Evangelical Alliance is meeting this week. On Wednesday evening we attended, and heard Prof. Stagg, Prof. Drummond and Lord Kinnaird speak; the subject for that evening being "Athletics in reaching young men," which probably does not impress you as attractive, but some very interesting facts were brought out. Prof. Stagg spoke of a babe's first interest being to eat, sticks everything into its mouth; the next thing he does is to play. The tendency to play native, therefore God-given. This tendency develops with the growth of the boy. Each day adds to his surplus energy which he must work off. He becomes more and more a man of the do or die quality, sees quickly and as quickly acts. Everything is for the team's sake, not for himself. What a limitless power athletics have over boys and young men. Given athletics, how shall we reach young men for Christ? We must have earnest Christians before this can be used effectively in winning souls to Christ. Prof. Drummond spoke of some of the evils of athletics, such as professionalism, botting, brutality; on the other hand when these evils are absent, the result is manliness, self control, unselfishness, etc. Lord Kinnaird dwelt on the strenuous efforts Christians should make to put down these evils, the good that had been accomplished by Christian athletes acting as umpires of boy's clubs, etc. He began his remarks with the prophecy from Isaiah, "And the boys and the girls shall be playing in the streets." The remarks of these men were doubly effective in that they have added athletics to their christianity.

Moody and MacNeil (the latter aptly called the Scottish Spurgeon) are still holding mass meetings, having three services on Sunday and about a like number every day during the week. Some of the services on Sunday are held in the different theatres of the city; while on week days they preach in Central Music Hall from 11 to 1 o'clock, and in spite of other attractions and rush of business you would be surprised at the crowds of people that find time to drop in for these delightful noonday meetings. Moody has a large staff working with him, and they hold numerous services in different parts of the city, and are doing grand work.

Chicago day even went beyond the greatest expectations of the majority of people. Imagine a gathering of 750,000 people. We thought there were a few people out the fourth of July when the attendance reached over 300,000, but even on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week the numbers were a good deal larger. Chicago's aim is to have things on a bigger and grander scale than all the world besides, and she seems to be succeeding admirably.

BURNING THE LETTERS.

Dear perjures I love I so well,  
Dear doubt believing  
In the sweet written lines of his,  
This fair deceiving.

Blistered with hot and happy tears,  
Worn by my kisses,  
Held warmly on my breast at night,  
What an end this is.

Dear yellowed leaves, dear faded words,  
The red flame flashes -  
No elegy I speak but this:  
Ashes to ashes.

Anne R. Albrecht & Kate Fidd - Washington.

WHY THE BODY SHOULD BE CULTIVATED.

The important subject of physical culture is not considered as it ought to be by the majority of men and women, and there is almost absolute ignorance of the make up of the body on the part of even intelligent people, with little desire for such knowledge, although health, beauty, and success depend largely on the treatment given to the body. Mental acquirements are blindly worshipped, while the essential question of health receives little thought, and hence it is almost impossible to find men in the ordinary walks of active life, at middle age, who do not complain of impaired health and want of vital force.

Without a sound body one cannot have a sound mind, and, unless proper attention is given to the culture of the body, good health cannot be expected. Pisto is said to have called a certain man insane because he exercised the mind while the body was allowed to suffer. This is done to an alarming extent nowadays. Brain-workers, as a rule, exercise no part of the body except the head, and consequently suffer from indigestion, palpitation of the heart, insomnia, and other ills, which if neglected generally prove fatal. Brilliant and successful men are constantly obliged to give up work through the growing malady of nervous prostration. The number of those who succumb to it has increased to an alarming extent of late years, and that of suicides hardly less. Few will question that this is owing to overworking the brain and the neglect of body-culture. Vitality becomes impaired and strength consumed by mental demands, which are nowadays raised to a perilous height, and it is only by careful attention to physical development and by judicious bodily exercise that the brainworker can counteract the mental strain. Women rarely consider the importance of physical culture, yet they need physical training almost more than men do. Thousands of our young women are unfit to become wives or mothers, who might be strong and beautiful if they gave a short time daily to physical development.—*Willon Turner, in November Lippincott's*

BOOK GOSSIP.

Altogether, *Worthington's* for November is a magnificent number. As the season draws near when the large army of magazine readers will decide the question "What magazine shall we take another year?" it is well for them to keep an eye on *Worthington's* and, whatever else may be taken, add it to the list. It is second to none in choice, high quality of matter and attractive illustrations, and it is very much more entertaining than many of its rivals. Its low price brings it within the reach of all. Published by A. D. Worthington & Co., Hartford, Conn.

The November *Delineator* is now in the hands of its host of readers and has given every satisfaction. This issue is the first of the three great winter numbers and all the needs of ladies, misses and children are fully considered in the styles for the coming season which are attractively displayed. The December issue of *The Delineator* is called the "Christmas Number," and is rich in material pertaining to the holiday season. The styles for the month are exceptionally handsome and appropriate, and the younger members of the family receive special attention in an illustrated article entitled *Party Dresses for Misses and Girls*. A paper that is invaluable to all ladies is called *Some Suggestions for Home Made Christmas Gifts and the housewife is especially considered in Dainty Desserts for the Holiday Season*. Published by *The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto (Ltd.)*

Crowe's Pocket Parliamentary Pointer, a little book specially arranged for ready reference in lodge and society work, has just been published by Messrs Slater and Watkinson, of Windsor, Ontario. The contents answer briefly and concisely the intricate questions of parliamentary law. Price 15c.

There is a genuine treat for poetry-lovers between the blue board covers of Prof. C. G. D. Roberts' new book, "Songs of the Common Day." The intention prevailing in the writer's beautiful collection of sonnets is well set forth in the dedicating lines to the goddess of poesy—

"Make thou my version sane and clear,  
That I may see what beauty clings  
In common forms, and find the soul  
Of unregarded things."

Among the most beautiful of this group are the descriptions of "The Potato Harvest," "The Flight of the Goose," and the pathetic lament of "The Deserted City." Among the longer poems of the little volume are many which are familiar to magazine readers, and whether the poet sings of "The Tide of the Tantramar," "The Wild Rose Thicket," or tells a quaint tale of "The Succour of Gluskap," the reader cannot but feel the charm of both thought and style. The closing pages are given over to the re-publication of "Ave! An Ode for the Shelley Centenary." We have before called attention to the singular, hearty and highly wrought skill of this ambitious poem, and we can only repeat that it is the worthy work of the sweetest singer of Canada.



Mr. Geo. W. Turner

Simply Awful

Worst Case of Scrofula the Doctors Ever Saw

Completely Cured by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

"When I was 4 or 5 years old I had a scrofulous sore on the middle finger of my left hand, which got so bad that the doctors cut the finger off, and let it look off more than half my hand. Then the sore broke out on my arm, came out on my neck and face on each side, nearly destroying the sight of one eye also on my right arm. Doctors said it was the

Worst Case of Scrofula

they ever saw. It was simply awful! Five years ago I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Gradually I found that the sores were beginning to heal. I kept on till I had taken ten bottles, ten dollars! Just think of what a return I got for that investment! A thousand per cent! Yes, many thousands. For the past 4 years I have had no sores. I

Work all the Time.

before, I could do no work. I know not what to say strong enough to express my gratitude to Hood's Sarsaparilla for my perfect cure." *George W. TURNER, Farmer, Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y.*

HOOD'S PILLS do not weaken, but aid digestion and tone the stomach. Try them 25c.

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Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



Weakness Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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DIRECTLY OPPOSITE RAILWAY STAT ON. 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.

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Successor of the "Unabridged."  
Ten years spent in revising, but editors employed and more than \$200,000 expended.  
Everybody should own this Dictionary. It answers all questions concerning the history, spelling, pronunciation, and meaning of words.  
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J. E. PARKER, Agent, 111 Granville St.

*Editor Critic.*

DEAR SIR,—An agitation has been attempted to effect "reforms" in the administration of civic affairs, but it seems unlikely that it will result in anything of practical value, because the root of the evils which all men agree are existing is not touched. That is, that the best and most capable business men cannot be induced to accept nominations for civic honors. It is within memory when some of our best business men sought and obtained seats at the council board. The business of the city was then conducted in a business-like and economical way. If then, why not now? Desirable men, as a rule, shirk the responsibility of assisting to administer civic affairs by pleading the pressure of business. Business interests doubtless require closer attention now than they did fifteen or twenty years ago. But a strong suspicion exists in many minds that it is not altogether business interests that prevent desirable merchants from acceding to the wishes of their fellow citizens in this respect. The fact of the matter is that the aldermanic standard has depreciated. Each subsequent year has seen it lower than the preceding one, until to-day a good many no longer look upon the position of an Alderman as an honorable one.

"I would not be found in such company," is an expression that one frequently hears. This is, indisputably, one of the reasons why desirable men decline to be candidates for civic honors. Another and a prolific reason is the dislike to take a hand in the uninviting task of assisting to unravel the much-betangled civic affairs. Yet, if there are none who will sacrifice some of their private affairs for the public good, how are the desired reforms to be accomplished? What Halifax needs is to have seated around the aldermanic board square men with good business and executive ability—no matter from what ranks they may come. The question that the voters have to solve is how to induce such men to serve. In some of the cities of the United States the live business men have, from time to time, stepped in and gathered up the reins that hung loose. What has been done in cities across the line can be done in Halifax if the right men can but be induced to step into the breach. Until this is accomplished, all the private meetings held at a leading hotel, followed by public meetings at the Lycoum or elsewhere, cannot result in any advance towards the ostensible object of civic reform, though they may aid in forwarding the desires of the bumptious persons who promote such "meetings" to obtain prominence or notoriety, if not seats at the Council board.

CITIZEN.

**COMMERCIAL.**

Throughout the Dominion business in general staple lines, though not rushing, is in a fairly satisfactory and healthy condition. Wholesalers report that orders are coming in more freely from country storekeepers, which orders cover a large variety of lines. Farmers, as they realize on their produce of various kinds, are purchasing more liberally, and the present prospect is encouraging for a fairly brisk fall trade. Fluctuations in values in most lines have been very slight and prices generally are well sustained. With the exception of a few heavy failures, chiefly in the line of boots and shoes, in the west, trade has experienced no important disturbing influences, and confidence among the commercial community is steadily strengthening. Banks and other financial institutions show more willingness to make loans on reasonable terms than they did. Collections are reported somewhat better than they were a few weeks ago, and the situation shows, on the whole, a gradual but steady improvement.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND CO., NEW YORK, October 21, 1893.—"Still the Senate debate drags its weary course, and still Wall Street as wearily waits for its conclusion. If evidence were wanting of the serious effects of this delay, it stands out clearly in the fact that another of our great railroad corporations has been compelled to seek protection in a receivership. The statement of the Union Pacific's finances, on the application for a receiver, is mainly a recital of the immense losses of business pending the late silver depression and the protracted deferment of repeal, and it is very doubtful whether the Company would have drifted into its acknowledged bankruptcy had it not been for these drains upon its business.

The Union Pacific is by no means the only one of our railroad corporations that has seriously suffered from this cause, and there is too much reason to fear that, if the silver question were allowed to remain much longer unsettled, other embarrassments may not unlikely result. The signs at Washington however are now looking brighter, and we may be permitted to hope that the deadly incubus of suspended legislation will soon be removed from the business and the credit of the country. The people are so positively incredulous that the Senate will dare to persist much longer in disregarding their unmistakably expressed will, that their attitude is one of impatient waiting rather than despondency, nor is it supposed that, even were the repeal measure to fail of adoption in the Upper House, such defeat would amount to anything more than a transient postponement of success. In no

Dr. J. Wier, Dorchester, says: "Have prescribed Puttner's Emulsion with good results in pulmonary, scrofulous and wasting disease. Especially applicable to children, being so easily taken."

well-informed quarters is the continued unlimited time issue of silver money regarded as a possibility; and that confidence is an anchor that will keep the country from again drifting on the rocks of panic from which we have just escaped. The positiveness of this confidence is the main cause of the underlying strength of the investment market which is keeping the 'bores' timid about selling and induces a spurt of buying upon any improving changes in the posture of the Senate. It is evident that a similar view of the prospects of silver reform is taken in the foreign markets for our securities; for, disheartening as the action of the Senate may be supposed to be upon observers at such a distance, yet there has been no noteworthy return of our securities since the silver vote of the House of Representatives, except in the case of certain stocks which have been unfavorably affected by quite other causes.

But while this confidence in the ultimate suspension of silver purchases serves as a strong support to the market, the delay of that conclusion acts in many ways as a drag upon both values and transactions. It keeps up a reservation in the larger operations of corporate credit, which tends to the embarrassment of railroad finance. It put obstacles in the way of the resuscitation of important roads now in process of financial reconstruction, and it throws a certain cloud of suspicion around properties which otherwise would enjoy unqualified confidence; all of which has a certain effect upon railroad investments for the time being.

Upon business operations at large, the position of the Senate also has a discouraging effect. Among the mass of traders, the situation is not so clearly understood as it is in the higher circles of capital, and therefore, the confidence in the ultimate adoption of repeal has a less positive sustaining effect. Consequently, in the retail business, the growing excitement at Washington rather tends to suggest distrust than to encourage hope. The past disasters have purged business of its weak points and the basis of credit is sounder than it was before the depression. Industries are resuming their suspended work, and in many cases under conditions which will yield improved profits. Labor is being correspondingly called into more regular employment and the purchasing power of the working millions is thereby being increased. The increasing supply of products has not sufficed to fill the vacuum caused by depleted stocks, and, as a rule, prices of commodities are consequently well sustained. Taken as a whole, the commercial situation is such that, in case of the passage of silver repeal, there could hardly fail to be a marked revival of trade and a large return towards general normal conditions. Considering that all the present indications point to the early forcing of a vote on silver repeal it will therefore be apparent how near we may possibly be to a general revival of business.

Monetary movements continue in the direction of an ease calculated to stimulate any reviving tendency that may arise in business. Throughout the entire country, money is accessible to sound borrowers. At this centre, the reserves of the banks have risen to figures rarely touched at this season of the year; and although this is an evidence of business depression yet it may at any moment become the cause of its revival. The course of our foreign trade is so largely in favor of this country as to neutralize the late uneasiness as to whether we might not find it necessary to return some of the gold lately imported from Europe. Upon the whole, therefore, present conditions are, in our view, suggestive of an early recovery from the effects remaining from the late depression.

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

	Week Previous		Weeks corresponding to	
	Oct. 14	1893	1892	1890
United States	340	406	216	202
Canada	31	32	80	63

DRY GOODS.—Retailers and jobbers complain that the fine weather has been a decided drawback to them, and that fall goods have hardly been broken into yet, and express a fear that if it continues much longer, that is, if colder weather does not soon set in, it may restrict the aggregate volume of the fall trade. A little improvement is being noted in the orders from the country this week, however, and it may be the commencement of a change. Underwear, cloakings, tweeds, in fact all woollen goods, furnish the bulk of the orders going forward. A feature in the demand for underwear is the call for fancy striped shirts and drawers, the stocks of which have been worked down to absolutely nothing. Travellers are now out on their fall trips, and their reports show a fairly satisfactory experience. Values hold firm generally, especially on white and grey cottons, and selling agents for mills say that their orders for spring goods for December delivery are quite up to those of the corresponding period of last year. Other lines of spring goods, such as cotton underwear, etc., have been the ground for fair orders.

BREADSTUFFS.—The flour market is without change. A fair local business is reported in small lots at about steady prices. A quiet local trade is doing in oatmeal. Stocks are light and prices steady. The market is amply supplied with mill feed, and prices are a shade easier. The public cable from Liverpool reports wheat steady; demand moderate; holders offer moderately. Corn firm under a moderate demand. At Chicago both wheat and corn have ruled stronger, but the actual advance in values has been fractional and there was a total absence of anything like speculative excitement.

PROVISIONS.—The provision market holds steady. Pork is in good demand and lard and smoked meats move fairly well. At Chicago provisions are very firm, but the demand had been small and business for export has been almost nothing. In Boston pork and lard are in fair request, with little change in the position of the local market. Quotations are not

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

chang supply ply. Bu week charac cream stances turn ( Monr thate l are to A fact enquit which Cu strong Cable Monr is, it li positio extrou heard case w time li not in holder about the co Brock' Ho rule fu Gu green Recolp been f are un low. of com Malg large a Dr of dri the im hibition gation of De before ful cap a trav Su Refine jobbat want c stand now al there s ments crop to "The import fugal use of at 35, of refin This co market rupted Te to hold goods way. Co a quiet shipm result are no Fis Recelp catch roserve and pr to ship the del close whiteli Monr land fir The and still

changed. Fresh beef is dull for light with heavy beef firm and in small supply. Muttons are dull with the market easy by reason of an over supply. Veals are in fair request with the market steady.

BUTTER.—The butter market holds firm in tone, but trade during the week has been rather quiet. Local demand has been of the ordinary character. It is now nearing the opening of November when most of the creameries begin to close down, which compels salesmen by force of circumstances to make a clearance. It will be interesting to see how matters will turn out, and what effect the course of events will have on values in Montreal and Toronto especially. A Montreal report says that shippers there protest as strongly as ever that they will have to come down if they are to do any business, and the majority are biding their time in consequence. A fact that may be noted in this connection as a possible indication is that enquiries from salesmen in the country for bids are becoming more frequent, which possibly means a desire for clearance.

CHEESE.—Holders of cheese are very firm, and the local market is stronger but quiet. The English markets continue firm and fairly active. Cable quotations have advanced 1c. to 5/4s. for white and colored. The Montreal Gazette reports:—"The cheese market is steady, but, although it is, it is possible that there are holders to-day in a more accommodating disposition than a week or a fortnight ago. That is they do not now place the extreme value on their goods that they talked of then. The opinion is heard more frequently also that prices are pretty high, which is certainly the case when the range of values is compared with those ruling at the same time in past seasons. But if the edge is a little bit off, so to speak, it does not infer that the market drags. As a matter of fact it does not, for when holders are willing to negotiate on a reasonable basis there is no difficulty about business. It is worthy of note in this connection that advices from the country state that all or the greater part of the September cheese in the Brockville district has been moved, being in store or afloat.

EGGS.—In the local market eggs meet with a good demand, and prices rule firm. Fresh stock brings from 15c. to 16c. in case lots.

GREEN FRUIT.—A fair volume of business is doing in this market in green fruit though the trade is perceptibly falling as the season advances. Receipts of both imported and domestic fruits are lighter than they have been for some time. Grapes are the most active in the latter line, but prices are unchanged. Apples are in small demand for the season and sales are low. Lemons are firm. All fancy lemons are scarce, but there are plenty of common grades on the market. Bananas are in limited demand. New Malaga grapes are expected in a few days. The crop this year is reported large and the quality good.

DRIED FRUIT.—There is a fairly active sorting demand for all kinds of dried fruits. The Government has withdrawn its prohibition of the importation of Smyrna fruit. The singular feature of this official prohibition is that there was no need of its issuance at the time of its promulgation because no goods from Smyrna could reach Canada till about the first of December. The order was therefore issued and has been withdrawn before such goods could be shipped. All of this goes to prove the wonderful capacity that some Cabinet Ministers and their deputies have for making a travesty of government "in the interests of the public."

SUGAR.—The local sugar market remains much as it was a week ago. Refiners on this side of the line are about up with their orders, and Canadian jobbers and dealers generally have not had the ground to complain of the want of refined sugar that has prevailed in the United States. Values are steady and unchanged. Demand is only moderate, the fruit business being now almost over. The tone of outside markets is firm. In New York there are no raws in importers' hands and the Trust are receiving direct shipments which are keeping it supplied. Nothing will be known of the new crop till November. Willett & Gray report in their Weekly Statistical:—"The week has been notable for a clearing off of stocks of raw sugars in importers' hands. This was done by an advance in prices to 4c. for centrifugals caused by an absolute necessity of having supplies for the immediate use of some refiners. The receipts were 19 215 tons while moltings remain at 35,000 leaving the total stock only 25,884 tons and making the supplies of refined somewhat dependent upon arrivals of raws from day to day. This condition is somewhat suggestive of what might have happened to the market at the present time if the consumption of sugar had not been interrupted by the financial difficulties of the country during the earlier months."

TEAS.—The local tea market is dull and buyers manifest some disposition to hold off in consequence of some cable quotations according to which goods could be laid down at lower figures than supplies that are now on the way.

COFFEES.—Supplies here are light and prices generally are steady under a quiet but fair demand. The market in Rio is very firm and cables say that shipments are being made with some difficulty. No one can tell what the result of the fighting will be, but, in view of advices received, lower prices are not looked for.

FISH.—No change worthy of note has occurred in the local fish market. Receipts so far this season are reported to be much below the average and the catch being very small it is, therefore, believed that very few fish are held in reserve in outlying districts. However the outside demand is very small and prices in the West Indies rule so low as not to leave a margin of profit to shippers. A Toronto report says that the supply there is quite equal to the demand at present, but, as the government intends to rigidly enforce a close season during the month of November for herrings, ciscoes, trout and whitefish, no doubt there will be somewhat of a scarcity in these lines. In Montreal the fish market is quiet and steady. Quotations there are:—Portland finnan haddies 7 1/2c. to 8 1/2c.; St. John bloaters \$1.50; Kippered her-

ring \$1 75 per box; green cod \$5.25 to \$5.50 per bbl.; large No. 2 mackerel \$8.50 per half bbl.; Labrador salmon \$12 to \$14 per bbl.; Cape Breton herring \$5 50; Labrador do. \$5. In Boston there has been no change to note in the market for salt mackerel. The receipts have been light and the firm tone to prices continues. There have been some arrivals of new Irish and Norwegian mackerel but, owing to the fact that there is still some stock carried over from last season, the market for foreign fish is quiet and easy. There has been something of a decline in codfish. More fish are coming in while the prospects of a still further increase of receipts and the falling off in trade usual at this season make the market very easy. There have been more arrivals of barrel herrings but the market is stronger with the demand keen. A report from Gloucester, Mass., says:—"The weather has been unfavorable for fishing much of the time during the past week. The sellers have been detained in port and several of them have landed their fish, so that there is not a large amount of mackerel afloat and no catch of consequence for several days. If the weather holds good the fleet will continue fishing a few weeks longer, but the season will close with a small stock in first or second hands. A circular of Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Co., of Port of Spain, Trinidad, bearing date of the 4th instant says:—"Since the sale of the cargo per Harry (reported in our last) the Duart Castle has appeared with large supplies to various consignees, also the Garnet from Lockport. Sales ex steamer were made at irregular rates, but we are holding the Lockport fish for \$24.00 drums, \$22.00 tierces, \$5.75 boxes, and \$16.00 haddock. The pickled herring ex Harry turned out inferior, were rejected and re-sold at \$2 50 per barrel. Smoked herrings have arrived far in excess of requirements and recent landings were sold at 6c. to 12c. per box, according to quality."

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

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

Table with columns for GROCERIES, BREADSTUFFS, HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS, FISH, and PROVISIONS. Includes sub-sections like SUGARS, TEAS, MOLASSES, BISCUITS, and BUTTER AND CHEESE. Lists various goods and their prices.

The joints and muscles are so lubricated by Hood's Sarsaparilla that all rheumatism and stiffness soon disappears. Get only Hood's.

# A WILD PROXY.

BY MRS. W. K. CLIFFORD.

(Continued.)

'No.' He hesitated, looked longingly at the stairs, and slowly turned away. 'Not yet,' he thought; 'I will see Mrs. Ives first; she always knows—and she may have seen Nell.'

He drove swiftly to Hans Place. The dinner gong was sounded as he stood outside the door. It assured him that someone was at home, and he walked in as a matter of course. Mrs. Ives gave a little cry of astonishment.

'Oh, Frank!' she exclaimed, 'it's actually you? I thought it was Percy. I'm not sure that I ought to speak to you after what you did.'

'You are not going to turn against me,' he said, simply, in the voice so many women had listened to helplessly. 'You can't do it, dear.'

'I don't think Percy will let me—'

'Oh, yes he will,' he answered, settling down into his own place at the table. 'Don't treat me as if I were a serious ruffian; that would be ridiculous.'

'Yes, it would,' she said, half appeased; 'but I wonder you had the courage to come.'

'I had not the courage to stay away.'

'You look very ill,' she said, gently.

'I am; but I've been worse. Do you know anything about Halstead?' She noticed that he ate no dinner, though he tried to make believe.

'Yes; a telegram has come at last—only yesterday. He had just got ours at Sydney, but the mail had left, and he can't be back for seven weeks at soonest. I took it to Mrs. Halstead.'

'Mrs. Halstead! Have you seen her, too?—the world has evidently no hiding-place.' Then she told him the history of the Paris meeting. 'Thank God!' he said, with a long sigh. 'You were always my good angel; you did me the best turn of all in being kind to her. What did she say when she heard he was coming back?'

'She simply cried for joy. She is devoted to him. You really were a demon, Frank!'

'Ye-es,' he said, slowly grinding his teeth. 'So she cried for joy. The way you English women love your husbands, if you only get the chance, is perfectly appalling. That's the worst—and perhaps the best—of you.'

'I don't wonder at her loving him. He is such a good fellow.'

'Ye-es,' he said again, still more slowly. 'He's awfully good, that's why there's so little to say about him.'

'You were never generous to him; I think you might be now.' He was silent for a moment. He said once in one of his cynical humors, that there was a living woman to match every mood of a man, which perhaps accounted for the feminine surplus, and that Mrs. Ives soothed him better than anyone else when he was in a restless mood. But to-night nothing had effect upon him.

'Why more now than formerly,' he asked, 'when he has taken the one thing that might have been mine? Because I didn't snatch it when the chance came, I take a little daily exercise in hell as a reward. He is probably taking his in the other place.'

His answer told Mrs. Ives how things stood, but she was too wise a woman to betray it. 'You mustn't use bad language, Frank dear,' was all she said.

'Tell me, does she look well?' he asked.

Mrs. Ives nodded. She didn't want to say too much.

'She mustn't go on the stage, he gashed. 'It's madness—rampant, raving madness.'

'She never dreamt of it. She is staying with an old governess at Chelsea. I can't think how so ridiculous a story got into print.'

'What could a lie do with itself if it didn't get into a newspaper? And so she cried for joy?' He pushed his plate away, and jumped up. 'I must go,' he said, suddenly. 'Don't think too badly of me,' and he held out his hand as he spoke. It was almost an appeal.

'I won't,' she answered, affectionately. 'I know you are a demon, Frank, but I believe you have a stray feather from an angel's wing in your pocket.'

'From your wing,' he laughed.

'Cried for joy!' he said, as, with an effort, he dragged himself back to his hotel. 'After all, what does it matter? Yet I know, Nell, I know. You are only a woman, and must train your affections properly into place with the little flannel-loops of duty, or they would trail in the dust, and be trampled under foot at some time. Life is not a primeval forest any more.'

## CHAPTER XII.

Next morning he opened the letters he had found at his club. This was the one from Janette Galton:—

'My Dearest,—I do not know if you will get this. I saw about you in the papers. I suppose she is very fond of you, or she would not have done it. I write because I am very ill, and they think I am going to die. It is a good thing, because I could not live and never see you any more, dear'

### HOW TO GET A "SUNLIGHT" PICTURE.

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

Frank. I love you just as much as ever. Nothing makes any difference; for best or worst, or kind or unkind, it is all you—except that when it is worst and unkind I think I love you a little more, because I am sorry. You will call me a fool; but I shall probably be gone when you get this, and it will not matter. We have been in a great deal of trouble lately, for Ben's affairs went wrong on the Stock Exchange, and now I'm afraid the furniture is going to be sold. He talks of going off to father, who went out with Charlie. They thought they might make money together. It is very still and quiet, and perhaps I shall never see you again; but if you are in London will you come just once more!

Your loving fool,

JEAN.'

He looked round and shivered. Jean dying! Little Jean—and alone, perhaps with no roof to cover her, or bed to lie on. Jean who had made love of him her daily bread, and if he had starved her given out no moan. He stopped, and wondered if all the ugly furniture were sold, or whether there was yet time to save it.

'I'll telegraph to Sampson,' he thought, 'and tell him to set it right—to come to me there; and this done he went to Charlton; but he had hardly strength to make the journey, short though it was.'

'My blessed heart is giving out,' he said to himself; 'had enough of it, I suppose.' He could not walk the mile from the station, but had to take a fly, though fifty yards from the house he dismissed it, as Helen had dismissed hers on the evening she went back to her father's house to be refused admittance. He could hardly drag his unwilling feet to the door, he dreaded lest he should hear that Jean was dead or dying. His hand trembled as he knocked; but it was opened just as it had been last time, by Jean herself.

'You wicked impostor!' He laughed out for joy at seeing her. 'Thank God, you are better; but what did you drop a line to say you were dying for?' and he walked in feebly, but with what Jean's glad heart felt to be the footstep of the master.

'They said I should die,' she answered; 'but I am better. It's a fortnight since I wrote. I am so glad to see you, dear Frank,' and she put her arms around his neck and kissed him in the old calm manner. He thought to himself for a moment that it was with the manner of the woman who his seen into the future, and knows that the end will be hers.

'But you look very ill,' she said. 'Come and sit down,' and she led him to the sofa again, and crouched at his feet with a sigh of contentment, while he said bitterly to himself. 'The other woman cried for joy because the other man was coming back.' Then he turned to Jean. She looked a little older since her illness. Her hair was scantier, her face whiter, and more bony, her chin more pointed. She wore a larger shawl than before over her shoulders, though the day was a sultry August one. He looked at her, and shook his head.

No, a man could not be in love with her, and he could not well realize that she was in love with him, or that she was capable of more than loyalty and affection—affection might wince, but would never change, no matter what time or chance should do for it. It made him a little merciless to her in a fashion, for he could not take in her power to suffer. Life's keenest feelings, surely, were not the portion of the woman who looked up at him so placidly, who always welcomed him, and saw him depart with the same even affection. 'Poor little Jean,' he said aloud, 'how you must have wanted me.'

'Yes,' she said, and put his hand under her cheek. 'But I did not think I should ever see you again, though I knew she had come back.'

'Has nothing that you thought made a difference?' he asked.

'No,' she said firmly, 'nothing; but I was very glad when they said I was going to die.'

'And you mean to say, dear idiot, that you could care for me the same, no matter what you thought I had done?' She looked up and answered—

'What did the failure prove?  
The man was my whole world, all the same,  
With his flowers to praise or his weeds to blame;  
And, either or both, to love.'

'That is from James Lee's wife. Do you remember?'

'Remember what, dear fool?' he asked tenderly.

'You gave me Browning's poems last time you came. They were very interesting, though they take a long time to understand. I think I like "James Lee" best of all—I understand it.'

'I wish Mrs. James Lee had remained a spinster,' he said fervently. 'I have had enough of that lady's reflections.' She drew up a little closer, and gave another sigh of contentment.

'I think you are in good spirits,' she almost laughed, 'because you are revengeful. I wish you looked better; but it is something to see you happy.'

'And do you think I am always in good spirits if I make a bad joke or happy if I am in good spirits?' He thought as he spoke that though little Jean was so good to him, his soul felt very lonely when he was with her.

'I hope so.'

'Poor little idiot! Probably she thinks the black earth is green all through when the grass grows on the surface,' he said, smoothing her scanty hair absently. 'If I had died a month ago, Jean, I should have been in good spirits. I should have sung a chorus underground that would have made the dead around me heave up their coffin lids and all come out to

### DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES FOR ELECTRIC BELTS.

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dance.' 'Oh, Frank!' She stopped, and they were both silent. Then some evil genius prompted her to ask, just as calmly as she asked all other things, 'Was she very pretty, Frank?'

'Lovely,' he answered shortly. The tone made her look up. She had not heard it in his voice since the days of five years ago.

'Did you love her?' He nodded his head.

'Do you now?' she whispered.

He nodded again, and then he stooped over her and said gently—

'For good or evil, bitter or sweet, I have always told you the truth, Jean.'

'I know. Did she love you back?'

A little sound escaped his lips. 'The line should be drawn at some questions,' he said. He waited for a moment, and added in a hard voice, 'She is waiting for Halstead, She cried for joy when she heard that he was coming back.'

Then Jean, too, understood, and was silent. He looked at her with a long, strange expression in his eyes. He took her face between his hands, and scanned it curiously—then he spoke, and his words seemed like a dream to her.

'Jean,' he said, 'something is going to happen to you.' He stopped, as if it were a little incredulous. 'Jean—you are going to be married.'

She looked up with the birdlike expression of enquiry. She would wear it while the Recording Angel gave out her eternal portion, he thought.

'We may as well be married,' he said sadly enough; 'then I can put things straight for you. I know Ben has been at his old tricks. I didn't expect to find you with a stick left.'

'There's a man downstairs now.'

'Is there?' he laughed. 'By Jove! then I am just in time. We'll pay him and turn him out. Didn't you say Ben was going to New Zealand?'

'He talks of it.'

'It'll be better than marrying Rose Volney,' and the determined manner that Jean knew well came back. 'He told her that her husband was dead, the idiot. What time does he come home?'

'At seven or eight?'

'Then let me stay. I am ill, and want you. You shall take care of me for just a little while. Jean, I should not like to die without a woman to smooth my pillow.'

'But you are not going to die, Frank.' There was affectionate concern in her voice, but not a trace of passionate fear.

'That's as may be, dear,' he said, desperately, 'but we'll get a ring, and a license, and be married. It doesn't matter—' He wrinkled up his forehead, and stopped. He was thinking of Helen.

'Do you love me, Frank?'—still with the look of inquiry.

His face grew dark.

'Don't seek to know too much, dear, but take the man you love now that you have the chance.' And then he kissed her, but it was only with affection. Even Jean felt that, and it did not now satisfy her. It satisfies no woman, for while it is a man's only feeling towards her, she knows that there is room in his heart for another dweller. 'Are you going to take me, Jean?'

'Yes, of course I am, Frank. I always loved you,' she answered calmly.

'I don't think I even expect much back.'

'We'll be married as fast as it can be managed, and get away—'

'We might go a voyage. You like the sea.'

'No, not a voyage,' he said quickly. 'I have had enough of it. We can arrange all that latter,' he added, as if impatient to dismiss a subject that was not of much interest. Look here,' he went on with more animation, 'I'll telegraph for my portmanteau. I told Sampson to come too. He'll attend to the gentleman downstairs.'

'Yes,' she said, getting up. 'If you don't mind,' she went on uneasily, 'I will leave you to rest a little. I am sure you must be tired, Frank.' Jean was anxious to go and arrange for this sudden addition to the establishment.

'Yes, dear,' and with a little sigh of relief he lay back on the sofa. Poor little Jean! He was glad to think that he was going to make the world an easier place for her. Sampson would arrange all that; and for the rest—well, she, at any rate, would belong to the being she loved best in the world. Fate had been more cruel to him.

After his talk with Ben that evening, he wrote a wild, extravagant letter to Mrs. Ives, telling her he was going to marry Jean.

'Oh, he is mad,' she said to Percy; 'I saw this girl once years ago, met them at the Zoo.'

'What did she look like?' asked Mr. Ives, who was secretly of opinion that if she was pretty it would not matter.

'Neat, prim and dowdy. She was looking at the animals one after the other, and evidently asked intelligent questions.'

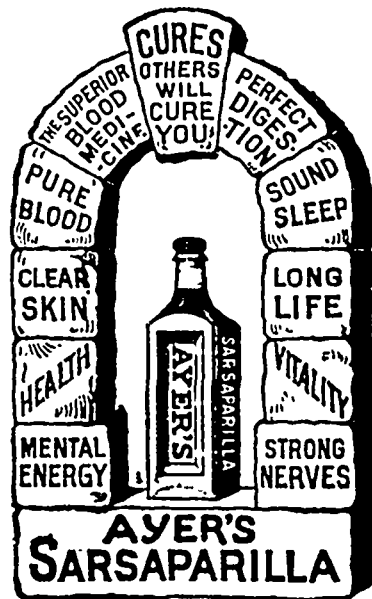
'That would be trying. Perhaps he likes her, though. I don't see why he should marry her else.'

'He's a dear boy, and this girl is fond of him. Probably he thinks it will be kind to marry her. He may be in love with his own deed, but he's not in love with the woman. He couldn't be, after all that time with Helen.'

(To be Continued.)

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

**STAMP MILL WANTED.**—Parties having a stamp mill to hire or sell, also engine and boiler with pump, would do well to consult our advertising columns.

**MINING OUTLOOK.**—There is really nothing new of importance in the mining situation to report this week. It is almost impossible to obtain reliable mining news from the gold districts, as managers have neither the time nor inclination to report progress, and in spite of all our efforts to obtain reliable correspondents in the numerous mining camps we have failed, mainly because the many kind friends who have interested themselves in our behalf consider that it is not worth while writing unless something very important has occurred. Here we think they are in error as a postal card each week from every mine in the Province, giving a slight account of the work done, character of quartz being raised, depth of shaft being sunk, results of crushings, etc., etc., would fill our columns with live news and be an index of the really large business done in gold mining.

**MIDDLE RIVER ALLUVIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LTD.**—Capt. J. A. Watt has been testing the alluvial gold deposits of the Middle River, Victoria County, C. B., with the assistance of a sub-marine diver at a point some sixteen miles above Biddeck. Here, under 10 feet of water, the diver worked through 10 feet of gravel and on reaching the bed rock found pay gold in the small amount of alluvial that was washed. Having proved the presence of gold in paying quantities the Captain is now forming the Middle River Alluvial Gold Mining Company with a capital of \$5,000 divided into 5,000 shares of \$1.00 each, 50 per cent. to be paid up. The cataract where the gold is supposed to be deposited is sixteen miles from Biddeck, here a basin at the foot of a cliff, some 75 feet in diameter with ten to twelve feet of water and about the same depth of gravel, has been found to contain gold, and the precious metal is found in and above the cataract. To test this deposit the company has been formed and a sub-marine diver will be employed to fully explore it. Then the river will be dammed, the water flumed and the bottom exposed. A steam pump of great power is now being put in to keep the river water, which may flow in through the porous bed rock, down. The gravel will then be removed to the bed rock and washed for the precious metal which is also found in the inequalities of the bed rock. The old river beds will also be worked. The Captain claims that the gold comes from the talcose slate that lines the river and its headwaters. This is loosened by the frost of winter and spring and washed down with the spring freshets the gold contents being deposited at favorable points along the stream. In a desultory way gold has been washed for years in the Middle River, but until the present time no systematic work has been done. Capt. Watt is now going into the matter in a business like way, and there is every reason to believe that his energy and enterprise will be rewarded by rich returns.

### "SPECIMEN STONES."

Before the existence of 'specimen stones' becomes, through the drain of them to America, a thing of the past for us, observes the *Pall Mall Budget*, it may be well to say a few words about things which very few persons have ever seen, and henceforward have little chance of seeing.

The word 'specimen stone' explains that it is a gem of the utmost perfection, but few know how rare and precious it is, and how little it differs to the eye of any but an expert from an ordinary example of its kind.

Specimen stones are masculine luxuries.

They are never set, because even the most delicate setting might hide defects which would make them comparatively valueless.

The desire to possess them constitutes the last infirmity of noblemen, for not only are they the most concentrated possible form of property, but the appreciation of them is a most exclusive form of culture.

It may seem strange, but it is true, that there are probably not 50 persons in England who can toll a diamond worth £100 a carat from one worth £25, and of these 50 not a dozen are jewellers.

The trade in specimen stones is wholly in the hands of four or five great firms, and minor dealers who have no custom for this class know almost as little about them as the laity. They have no opportunity for the necessary training.

It takes years of practice, with such rarity of opportunity as the market affords, to train the eye to recognize exactly the orthodox color of a ruby, emerald or sapphire, and to distinguish a brilliant of the purest water from an ordinary 'fine stone' demands a delicacy of vision which most persons could never acquire.

Stones may be divided into four distinct classes. Poor stones, obviously

bad in color and full of 'clouds,' 'flaws' and 'feathers' may be bought (one marvels who buys them), at comparatively exceedingly low prices. The value of two rubies of the same size, for example, might be severally £1 and £1,000 per carat.

Then come ordinary stones, stones which a lady may wear without discredit, their flaws and the poverty of their color not being such as to betray them in wearing except to a practised eye. Of such stones consist 99 per cent. of those worn by even rich people.

'Fine stones,' being of thrice the value, are only to be seen on the persons of those who are fastidious as well as rich, for though a commonly good judge can detect the difference at once, there is too great a temptation with most women to put conspicuous quantity before unobscured quality for the latter to prevail. The fourth class contains the perfect 'specimen stones.'

### TREATMENT OF SULPHIDES AT BROKEN HILL, N. S. W.

In his semi-annual report, presented July 17th. Manager Howell discusses the vexed subject of the treatment of sulphides. He says that the present experiments and researches are to find, if possible, some cheaper and yet effective method of treating the ores under existing conditions at the mine. The ores are complex in character, and the lead, zinc, iron, copper, sulphur and silver, the principal components, are so very intimately associated that they may be considered to a great extent as chemically combined, and no one direct treatment, like smelting, can break up this combination and liberate the valuable metals. The principal minerals, however, combine in very varying proportions in the same ore, and in any small piece of the ordinary sulphides the eye can detect particles of lead and zinc having respectively their own natural crystalline form, while side by side with these can be seen particles of the two minerals blended together in apparently chemical combination. Unfortunately, all the combinations carry nearly equal proportions of silver, so that a separation of the zinc and lead by any mechanical process leaves us with all the separated products valuable in silver. The experiments so far have been to ascertain to what extent concentration can be applied to the separation of the minerals, with a view of making one product high in lead and sufficiently low in zinc to be a good smelting material, leaving the other principal products which would be high in zinc and silica to be treated by some less expensive process for the recovery of the silver they contain. There have so far been put through the experimental plant about 300 tons of the different kinds of sulphides. The results as far as the concentration of a portion of the whole into a product high in lead and sufficiently low in zinc to make a good smelting material is concerned has proved satisfactory. From 24 per cent. to 31 per cent. of a concentrated material has been obtained, carrying over 60 per cent. lead, containing from 20 to 34 oz. of silver, and from 7 to 9 per cent. of zinc per ton, according to the varying contents of the above minerals in the crude ores. The great bulk of the remainder is a product high in zinc, silica and garnet, and containing from 7 to 12 cz. of silver to the ton. This material is now being treated by a desulphurizing and chloridizing roasting in revolving cylinder furnaces for the purpose of chloridizing the silver, to be subsequently extracted by hyposulphate of soda leaching. It is well known that this method is one of the cheapest by which silver can be extracted from its ores, and the important part of the operation is the chloridizing of the silver, for by the leaching process the combination of silver and chlorine (chloride of silver) is the only one that can be successfully treated. It is difficult to chloridize the silver contained in a dense zinc blende to a high percentage, and so far results have been variable on the highly zinciferous tailings, but mixed with about one third of low-grade silicious ores, the percentage of the silver chloridized was high and the results very favorable. Further experiments in this direction will be made. So far experiments with concentrating the sulphides have established two important facts; one is, that the concentrates obtained from the crude ore will pay for the cost of mining, crushing, concentrating and smelting, and leave a very fair profit without taking into account anything that may be made out of the residue or tailings. The other fact is, that with these high-lead concentrates there is no fear of a scarcity of lead fluxing ores for the successful treatment of all the kaolin and other semi-dry ores in the mine. The treatment of the ores by these methods will leave the great bulk of the zinc in the tailings in a concentrated form, to be afterward treated if it should be found that the extraction of zinc could be made profitable.

### THE DEEP BORINGS ON THE WITWATERSRAND.

The result of the borings on the Rand-Victoria mines in the Witwatersrand districts, Transvaal, are full of interest of an uncommon kind. It proves the permanency of the blanket beds, predicted by Hamilton Smith, Jr., and other engineers, and throws light on the geological construction of the blankets; it has an important bearing upon the politico-economic question as to the future supply of gold, and, finally, it does high credit to an American diamond drill. In our issue of August 25th we chronicled the fact that the deep borings on Tracy & Betty's claim, 4,000 ft. distant from the outcrop of the main reef, had passed through the south beds of the main reef series at a depth of over 2,300 ft. The claim mentioned has now been united with that formerly known as the Salmon, and has been renamed the Rand-Victoria Mine, limited.

The boring began on Oct. 25th, 1892, a "dauntless" diamond drill 17-16 in., made by the M. C. Bullock Company, and guaranteed to drill to

### A PROFESSIONAL OPINION.

Rev. F. Gunner, M. D., of Listowel, Ont., says regarding B.B.B.: "I have used your excellent Burdock Compound in practice and in my family since 1884, and hold it No. 1 on my list of sanative remedies. Your three busy B's never sting, weaken, or worry!"



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**CURE**

back I could not stoop and had to stop work; but as soon as I applied the **SCOTT'S CURE** I got instant relief. I would recommend anyone who suffered as I did, to try it.  
 Carleton May 1, 1890.

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**MINING.**

**SOME NOTES ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF IRON ORES IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.**

(Concluded.)

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**C. OCHILTREE-MACDONALD.**

**Limonite.**—Canadian Limonites have a geological range over the upper silurian and lower carboniferous. The ores usually occur in veins. As a general rule this is evidently the alteration of ankerite or other in situ ores, and unlike the bog iron ores limonites contain very little organic matter. Geographically their range—as far as any deposits of technical or economic importance are concerned—is confined to the Maritime Provinces, and as such they are suitably alluded to in "Several Horizons of Iron Ore in Nova Scotia."

**Bog Iron Ores**—The Bog iron ores of Canada are among the youngest ores of iron upon the American Continent. At times pulverulent, such as ochres, more valuable as a pigment than for smelting and at other times in concretionary pieces scattered through the soil or in continuous layers varying from several inches to 8 feet in thickness, these ores are practically restricted in geographical and geological range to the alluvial of the Catholic Province of Quebec. There is a distinct opening for these ochres as a pigment, and from this point of view the pulverulent are at present of distinctly greater economic value than the concretionary deposits. As a general rule the Canadian people are realizing this. Native ochres are now exported to Great Britain and South America, and the progress of the pigment division of the Canadian bog iron ore industry may be summarized thus: Production and value—1887 385 tons, £446; 1888 397 tons, \$1 530; 1889 794 tons, £3,150; 1890 275 tons, £1,025. This, however, is not at all proportioned to the native demand. The salient features of imports of ochres during the past 10 years are: Imports and value—1880 255 tons, £1,309; 1885 440 tons, £2 556, 1890 620 tons, £2,800. Capital and skillful enterprise are alone required to improve the present rate of quality and production. Concretionary bog iron ores, dull, earthy or lustrous in appearance are of common occurrence in the sandy tracts which frequently flank the Laurentian Hills of Quebec. At St Maurice, Vaudreuil, St. Vallier—(breadth of deposits 28 yds, length 380 yds, depth 20 feet—and 1,200 x 24 yds. x 12 to 20 feet thick); Villeray—where the ore bearing belt 6—12 feet thick comprises an area 24 miles from east to west x 4 to six miles north to south and innumerable other places of minor importance. The S. Maurice and Vaudreuil areas repay some cursory notice. Specimens from the former which has supplied ore for 150 years contain on an average 50 per cent. of iron, although owing to tenacity of the associated sand the furnace yield was only 30 to 40 per cent. This furnace—at present idle—was built in 1737. It was operated with charcoal fuel and limestone flux from the Trenton formation. The usual charge was 600 lbs. of bog iron, 45 lbs. of limestone and 16 bushels of charcoal and an excellent pig, admirably suited for car wheels was obtained, besides small quantities of wrought iron. The analysis of this ore is peroxide of iron 64.80 to 77.60 per cent.; sesquioxide of manganese 0.30 to 5.50 per cent.; silica 3.60 to 5.40 per cent.; phosphoric acid 1.80; volatiles 17.25 to 28.65 and metallic iron 45.36 to 54.32. The Vaudreuil deposit is 3 feet thick varying to 4 feet, and is worked for the Drummondville furnace. The analyses are 74.50 per cent. of peroxide of iron; alumina 0.30, 0.80; silica 1.50 to 7.10; phosphoric acid 1.52; volatiles 18.95 to 19.80 per cent.

**Spathic Iron Ore.**—Of all the ores of iron of Canada this is the least important from an economic point of view. The ore is composed of crystalline carbonate of iron and occurs as far as I am aware in the form of veins say 4 inches thick in the Huronian and Devonian rocks of the Province of New Brunswick only.

**Clay Iron Stone.**—This is an earthy ore which varies in shade according to the presence of organic matter or peroxidation owing to atmospheric action, and consists of carbonate of iron mixed with clay and other impurities. Geologically it ranges over the Devonian, Carboniferous, Jurassic, Cretaceous and Tertiary rocks, and geographically over British Columbia, North-west Territories, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The British Columbian deposits are of little importance by comparison, but the ore is encountered in two places in the prairies, and in something approaching economically important quantities. The ironstones of the lignites or poor brown coal bearing strata west of the Red River are said by Dr. Dawson to occur in close proximity to the coal in nodular sheets scattered through beds of sand and argillaceous sands. Considerable quantities of this ore, (which rings beneath the hammer) can be gathered from the surface in certain localities and abundance of adjacent flux is obtainable from the rocks of silurian age which lie scattered over the plain. Without a doubt the ore will be utilized at no distant date. It is of course not possible that it could form the basis of great industries, but the experience of this country readily teaches what can be done by prudent treatment of the humbler ores. Generally speaking this ore is widely distributed in the North-west Territories associated with the coals, lignites and lignite fuels of the cretaceous and larawic formations. The average percentage of iron in samples from deposits near Edmonton is 34.98, and another specimen from Dr. Hills contained 41.49 per cent of iron, 1.18 of protoxide of manganese .087 of phosphorous and .068 of sulphur. Very little is of course known of the New Brunswick deposits, but very considerable quantities must exist at the Salmon River coal field, for out of a total bore hole depth of 402 feet 9 inches as much as 69 feet consisted of clay iron stone, the iron of "The Great Lone Land."

An interesting note has been made concerning the probabilities of finding rich deposits of magnetic iron ore in the northern regions of the Dominion.

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Specimens of a fine magnetite have been brought from what is termed a large deposit at the entrance of a bay on the north side of Athabasca Lake and another large deposit has been examined between Lake Winnipeg and Hudson Bay. Bedded ores of mangiferous spathic iron, broken up by the intense frost are also scattered over the Nastupoka Islands near the eastern shore of Hudson Bay and every research throws new light upon the hidden resources of the extremely metallic north. This completes this superficial glance at the distribution of iron ores in British America. The distribution of iron industries is not at all commensurate with the expense of raw material. One by one the iron industries of Quebec—some of which were almost co-eval with the existence of the colony—have dropped out and relinquished the markets to Nova Scotia. This is of course owing to lack of fuels and fluxes, but it is none the less a stain upon the character for progressiveness which Canada has won.

**CHESS.**

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 207.

Kt-Q3 etc.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 208.

Q-QK3.

GAME 187.

Third game in the match between Mr. F J Leo, of London, and Messrs Bassett and Holt, of the Irish Chess Club:—

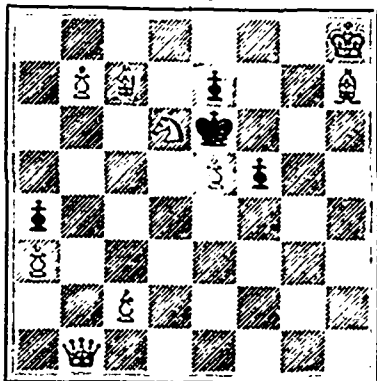
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|-------------|-----------|
| Allies.     | Mr. Leo.  |
| 1 P-KK13    | P-K4      |
| 2 B-Kt2     | P-Q4      |
| 3 P-Q3      | B-K3      |
| 4 P-K4      | P-QB3     |
| 5 Kkt-B3    | P-B3      |
| 6 Castles   | P x P     |
| 7 P x P     | Kt-Q2     |
| 8 Kt-K sq   | B-QB4     |
| 9 Kt-Q3     | B-K13     |
| 10 Kt-B3    | P-QR3     |
| 11 R-K eq?  | Kt-K2     |
| 12 B-K3     | Castles   |
| 13 B x B    | Q x B     |
| 14 Q-K2     | QR-Q sq   |
| 15 QR-Q sq  | Kkt-B sq  |
| 16 Q-K3     | B-K15     |
| 17 P-B3     | B-K3      |
| 18 Q x Q    | Kkt x Q   |
| 19 P-K3     | K-B2      |
| 20 KR-K2    | K-K2      |
| 21 KR-Q2    | KK-B q    |
| 22 K-B2     | P-QR4     |
| 23 Kt-R4    | P-QK13    |
| 24 P-QB4    | P-QB4     |
| 25 Kt-B3    | QKt-Ktsq  |
| 26 Kt-Q5 ch | B x Kt    |
| 27 KP x B   | K-Q3      |
| 28 P-B4     | Kt-Q2     |
| 29 B-K4     | P-B4      |
| 30 P x Pch  | Kt x P    |
| 31 B-B3     | Kt x Ktch |
| 32 R x Kt   | QR-Ksq    |
| 33 R-K3     | R x R     |
| 34 K x R    | R-Ksqch   |
| 35 K-Q3     | R-K4      |
| 36 R-Q2     | Kt-K2     |
| 37 R-K2     | R x R     |
| 38 B x R    | K-K4      |
| 39 K-K3     | Kt-B q    |
| 40 B-B3     | Kt-Q3     |
| 41 B-Kt2    | P-QK4     |
| 42 P x P    | Kt x P    |
| 43 K-Q3     | Kt-Q3     |
| 44 K-B3     | P-Kt4     |
| 45 P-QR3    | P-R4      |
| 46 B-E3     | P-Kt5     |
| 47 B-Kt2    | P-KB5     |
| 48 P x Pch  | K x P     |
| 49 P-K4     | RP x Pch  |
| 50 P x P    | P x Pch   |
| 51 K x P    | P-R5      |
| 52 K-B5     | P-R6      |
| 53 B-B q    | K-K4      |
| 54 K-B6     | Kt-B4     |
| 55 K-B7     | Kt-Q5     |
| 56 K-Q7     | Kt-Kt4    |
| 57 K-B6     |           |

And in a few more moves the game was drawn.

The allies at the time, counting the odds of one game conceded to them at

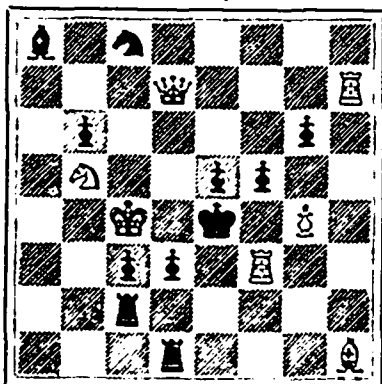
the start, only required another win to conclude the match in their favor; their opponent required two. Hence they could afford to risk more than he could. But the characteristic of the third game—cautious steadiness—is as marked in their maneuvering as in his. Mr. Leo on his 56th move might have ventured on 56 Kt-B6 with the result;—57. K-B6, Kt x P. 58 P-Q6, P-K6 (or a) 58, P-Q7, P-K7. 59. B x P, P x B. 60 P queens, P queens; and White would draw by perpetually checking or by forcing an exchange of queens. (a) If 58. Kt-B6, 59, B x Kt, and after P takes B, two queens are made as before, and perpetual check cannot be avoided.

PROBLEM 211.  
Black 4 pieces.



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

PROBLEM 212.  
Black 11 pieces.



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

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**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

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

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 353.—The position was:—black men 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, white men 21, 23, 26, 27, king 9; black to play and draw.

Correct solutions have been received from C. Cooper, Halifax, and 'Bridge-water.'

20-24 18-27 27-31 31-8  
27 11 9 18 21 14 drawn.

GAME 235—BRISTOL CROSS.

Showing how Mr. Kelly gained his first win in the late championship match against Mr. Forsyth—the latter playing the blacks.

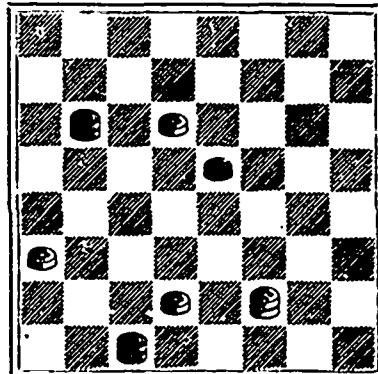
11-16 16-23 12-16 3-8  
23 18 27 9 18 14 31 27  
9-14 6-13 10-17 11-15  
18 9 23 18 21 14 at d  
5-14 8-11 16-19 white  
24 19 25 22 22 18 wins.

a—White's win will be apparent to the merest novice who will doubtless exclaim—"I could have played that game better myself." To this Mr. Forsyth would respond—"Well! this is one of those brilliant mistakes that even a Wyllie, a Freeman, or the 'Little Giant of the West,' 'Jimmy' Reed, sometimes indulge in. We must give Mr. Kelly credit for securing the win with as much accuracy and rapidity as even the great Barker could have displayed.

This afforded another opportunity to Mr. Fletcher to display his capability, which he promptly did by commenting that 'black was beaten anyway.' Well, Mr. Fletcher may have been right, but, if so, it only slightly dims the lustre of the 'brilliant mistake' noted above.

PROBLEM 355.

From *The Glasgow Herald*.  
Black man 15, kings 9, 30.



White men 10, 21, 26, king 27.

White to play and win. This position is worthy of attention as it is one of those wins that is so often missed in actual play. We will mail to the first solver a copy of the *American Checker Review*.

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## CITY CHIMES.

**TEMPUS FUGIT.**—Another month nearly gone. We are having very fine weather for the season. True this week has not had many pleasant days although it began most auspiciously. Our Indian summer is yet to come, so the wise folk say, so that even dull November has its bright spot, and we may yet have more warm days ere the winter sets in.

**HOW TO DRESS WELL.**—People like to be deceived," so an old saying goes. Well perhaps they do, but I think we all rather enjoy being undecieved sometimes. It may not be pleasant when you have just congratulated yourself, my lady friend, upon having secured "an awfully stylish gown," to be told that you have made a mistake in imagining that you are going to look your best when you array yourself therein, but if you gain some healthy ideas on the important subject of how to dress becomingly you will surely feel the bitter pill was worth swallowing. As I told you last week I was promised by Mrs. Henrietta Russell that I might this week have some few of her ideas on art in dress for the benefit of my readers. Mrs. Russell firmly believes that with a knowledge of color every woman could dress as well as she now does on half the money that she now expends, and at the same time look twice as well. This is a sweeping statement, and if it be proven true is worthy the consideration of every woman who would make the most of her dress allowance and set off her personal charms to the best advantage. Mrs. Russell also declares that no woman, young or old, should wear black, it deepens the shadows in the face and, oh horrible thought! makes one look old. Now it appears to me that a large number of people have an idea that black is universally becoming. Mrs. Russell opines that it is popular with many because it so effectually conceals the dirt. Of course in Halifax we have to have some clothes that will not immediately show traces of the soot and smoke with which we must more or less come in contact, but if we take Mrs. Russell's advice we will not wear black.

One of the best rules, says Mrs. Russell, is to match the color of the hair for street gowns, of the eyes for house dresses and tea gowns, and of the skin for evening dresses. For instance a woman with a yellow skin cannot afford to wear blue, but will find herself becomingly dressed if she selects some of the yellow whites or yellow pinks. Any color one has is heightened by adding more of that color, blue eyes are better if the owner be dressed in blue, only the dress must not be bluer than the eyes, which should form the brightest point in the whole effect. Those who are the fortunate possessors of beautiful teeth do well to wear white, but not purer white than the color of the teeth. There are but three primary colors, red, blue and yellow, and no one should wear color that is brighter than the red, blue or yellow tones that nature has given her. Says Mrs. Russell, "never wear a color you can give a name to—or match in a shop." A color to which you can give a name is too near a primary color. Mrs. Russell approves of soft, light, pretty house dresses, and also considers them economical since they can be made of inexpensive material and save the street dresses. She considers dresses formed of contrasting colors vulgar, since the taste which selects decided contrast in colors is crude indeed. In general she thinks purples and greens very trying and should be avoided by almost everyone. Green can be worn by stout women with plenty of color, or by women with green eyes. (How many will acknowledge that there is green in their eyes.)

While Mrs. Russell was giving me the foregoing information, which I have given to you in almost her own words, the idea was developing in my mind that one would find it anything but easy to select becoming colors in Halifax; but Mrs. Russell's remark just at this point set at rest this disturbing thought. "Halifax women are well up to the latest styles but have simply no art in their dress, yet suitable and artistic goods can be obtained in every store of any consequence in your city." "If they only knew," said I, "proper colors when they see them." "Just the point, they have not a knowledge of color."

Of course underneath this study of color, for study it is, lies fundamental principles, perhaps foremost among which is the law of parallelism.

Mrs. Russell's drawing room class, composed of ladies who move in the upper society circle of the city, is progressing very favorably. Several young ladies are taking private lessons in physical culture etc., and it seems that Delsartism is now well founded in Halifax.

Next week I hope to have some valuable suggestions in artistic decoration of the home which may be acceptable to the home makers among my readers.

**THE CLOSE OF THE OPERA.**—The opera season has all but ended. Excellent performances and large audiences have prevailed throughout the three weeks in which the Grau Opera Company has played in the Academy of Music. Miss Edith Mason has won much well merited praise, and her charming appearance and clear sweet voice will long be remembered with pleasure. Miss Alice Carro too has taken splendidly, and her finely cultivated voice has found many admirers among our theatre goers. Miss Bessie Fairbairn is undoubtedly one of the most valuable members of the Company, her voice is good, and her impersonation of the characters she assumes almost perfect. Miss Ada Bernard, the bright-faced, poet maiden, no matter what her roll may be always pleases. Among the men folk of the Company Mr. T. H. Persse unquestionably takes first place as a singer. His beautiful tenor has been heard to advantage in the operas which have been put on, and has afforded great delight to all music lovers among his audiences. Mr. Herman Waldo has also won favor. The inimitable Stanley Felch has furnished a large amount of fun, and has taken his various parts most creditably. In his fun making he has been ably supported by Mr. Bell. The other members of the company have each and all done their full share towards securing the success which has been

earned by the Company during its short season in our city. This evening and to-morrow afternoon "Ship Ahoy" is on the programme, and to-morrow evening "Boccaccio" is to be presented. "Ship Ahoy" has had a good reception so far this week, and there will probably be large houses to-night and to-morrow. It having been announced at the first of the week that "Pinafore" would likely be given as a closing performance, there were many expressions of disappointment when it was found that this fine old opera was not to be sung. However no doubt the powers that rule the Company have good reason to decide as they have. The Grau Company may feel assured of a welcome in Halifax at any future date.

**THE POPULAR SPORT.**—The football games of the season are proving quite as interesting as anticipated, and have been witnessed by large crowds of spectators. So far the teams of the United Service have not been in luck the seniors having been defeated by both Wanderers and Dalhousians and the juniors not yet having borne off the palms. However the one is not yet and the play from now on will be watched if possible with increased interest.

**THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.**—For some weeks preparations for the Military tournament have been in progress, and no effort has been considered too great or time too precious to be spent in making perfect the plans arranged for this event. The soldiers have been thoroughly interested in the work and under the guidance of Col. Isaacson, who has had much experience in managing the London tournaments, and of Capt. Lange, an able gymnast, have accomplished wonders. The first part of the tournament came off at the Exhibition Building last evening and was largely attended. This evening another exhibition of skill at arms, tug of war, and other competitions, will be given. In this garrison city, where the military hold such an important position, such entertainments as these should find a large number of interested and enthusiastic spectators.

**TOO LATE.**—The time is past when every paper one picks up advises him to go to the Fair if he can possibly beg, borrow or get the money in any way at all. It is now too late to go to the Fair. Those who have been fortunate enough to have witnessed the host of sights to be seen, and who have breathed for a time the unique atmosphere of excitement in and surrounding Jackson Park are to be congratulated. They have had an experience ripe with enjoyment and knowledge which in all probability will not fall to their lot again. We who have been compelled to stay at home and keep things running are not sorry that it is over. We are getting tired, at least a good many of us are, of hearing of all we are missing, and as our numerous friends who have been more favored than we delight in telling us, in season and out of season, of what they saw in Chicago, we have a fair idea that we have missed a great deal and want to forget what unucky mortals we are. A goodly representation of Halifaxians have registered at the Canadian Pavilion and are now returning full of enthusiasm over the greatest show on earth.

**A PITY.**—A charity which has been taken up in Boston is the furnishing of street car tickets to poor invalids for rides in the suburbs of the city. This idea has nothing especially brilliant in it, but it has certainly been the means of doing much good. Could not some philanthropic citizen, or citizens, of Halifax, take a hint from our Boston friends, and in a very simple way furnish a great degree of pleasure to some lives that are a most strangers to enjoyment. To be sure our cars do not run into the suburbs, but the outing would be a pleasant change for some shut ins. Any charitable society, or the young people's societies of our churches, would be glad to furnish the names and addresses of such invalids as would appreciate a tram ride, and although the season is late yet these autumnal days are very enjoyable. Perhaps as Halifaxians are proverbially slow, nothing will be done in this line this year, but would it not be well to make a note on it, à la Captain Cuttle, and in the spring time put it into effect. To give a score of poor, tired women, aged invalids or sickly little ones a pleasant afternoon's outing would not cost at the outside more than a couple of dollars, and would certainly be a wise investment of the money, what do you think?

CHAS.

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The Department does not bind itself to accept  
the lowest or any tender.

By order,  
E. F. E. ROY,  
Secretary.

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