

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

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

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

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

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

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

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

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

THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal,

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM. }
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS. }

HALIFAX, N. S., SEPTEMBER 16, 1892.

{ VOL. 9
No. 38 }

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	3, 4
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chit-Chat and Chuckles	5
News of the Week	6, 7
Poetry—Some Day	8
Silence	8
The Rights of Labor	8
A Curious Advertisement	8, 9
Book Gossip	9
The World's Fair	9
Commercial	10, 11
Market Quotations	11
In the Acadian Land	12, 13
The Violin for Ladies	13
Mining	14, 15, 16
Chess	17
Draughts—Checkers	17
City Chimes	18

THE CRITIC,

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

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents
SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

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

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

One of the most interesting scientific models in the world is now under construction for the Columbian Exposition. It consists of a tank thirty feet square, in which are placed miniature continents, surrounded by actual water. The pipes which lead the water to the tank are so arranged that all the ocean currents are actually represented, and as the currents are represented in water, in which a whitish powder has been mixed, their direction and swiftness can be easily determined.

The world famous "Marshall Gold Nugget" will be among the countless treasures entrusted to the managers of the World's Fair. This nugget, which was found by the veriest chance on Feb. 16th, 1848, gives the date to the discovery of gold in California. The finding of the yellow little ball, no larger than a lima bean, was yet the means of altering the whole future of California, and of transforming the country of ranches into one of the most wealthy mining countries in the world.

Far down underneath the blue waters of the Adriatic some "sick pearls" are being nursed back to health and beauty. These pearls, which were once among the most magnificent in the world, were laid aside by the Archduchess Ranier for many years. While reposing in the bank vault they lost both color and lustre—in other words they became sick. The experts who were consulted on behalf of these interesting patients recommended a prolonged sojourn in the depths of the sea. Although they have been there for a number of years, they have not yet quite regained their former exquisite beauty.

The "Shut-in Society" has for the past seven years been doing a grand work in a quiet way. It was founded almost by accident in 1877 by a letter from one shut-in invalid to another. In 1885 the Society was incorporated under the laws of the State. The object of the Society is to provide for the comfort, help, or amusement of those who are compelled to lead a shut-in life. Many who are not invalids, but who are in sympathy with the work, have also become members. These take an active part in the various committees which attend to sending literature to invalids in isolated places, to the helping hand, the wheel-chair, the cloth dress, the missionary and the prison departments of the work. The Society has many Canadian members, both among invalids and among more active workers. The Secretary, Miss M. C. Yarrow, 29 North Seventh Street, New York, will gladly furnish any further information needed.

It is a pity that so much ingenuity is frequently wasted in a bad cause. A late *Engineering Record* recounts a recent fraud which was happily discovered before any damage was done. It seems that in examining a rivetted iron-work structure the inspector decided that several additional rivets should be put in. The contractor, who was unwilling to go to any expense, complied with the order by having balls of putty stuck against the iron plates at regular intervals, had rivet snaps sunk in them, and had the whole neatly painted over. The *Record* suggests that the name of the rascal who tried so cunning a trick should be handed down to posterity, bracketed with that of the contractor who attempted to supply cast-iron bayonets to the British soldiers in a late Egyptian campaign.

Many travellers have been deceived by the mirages on the desert of Sahara, which so temptingly represent fertile oases in the great expanse of sand, but a more curious delusion has been found of late in Alaska. Near the Great Pacific glacier, from five to six o'clock in the evenings of the month of July, a spectro city was seen on the shadow of the glacier. The street of this phantom city are well defined, the trees are plentiful and many tall spires are seen. The architecture of the houses and palaces in unlike any known in the modern times. Many theories have been advanced as to the cause of the apparition, but so far scientists are baffled. Those who hold that it is a reflection of some Russian city of the present day are at a loss to account for the absence of all life in its streets and highways. The Indians of Alaska have well named it "The Silent City."

A report has gone abroad through the medium of the *New York Herald* that a slavery—not unlike that of the Kanakas in Queensland—is being practiced by the management of the Wilkesbarre Railroad in Pennsylvania. It is boldly stated that 300 negro laborers are held in the veriest bondage. That they are ill-paid, ill-treated, and driven to work under cover of guns and pistols. It is said that they were originally engaged on quite different terms, that they were promised \$1.50 a day, where in reality but a few cents are doled out, and that they were promised proper food instead of the mule-meat which they have been obliged to eat. It is also asserted that those who have endeavored to escape have been so severely treated by their employers that the men are thoroughly cowed. If even half of what is alleged is true, a frightful cruelty is being perpetrated. The officials of the United States, so it seems to us, would be better employed in caring for the oppressed negroes who are supposed to be under the protection of the Starry Flag, than in so enthusiastically protecting their flag from insults in foreign countries.

The fact that during Lord Salisbury's Administration two millions of square miles were added to the British Empire has won him many admirers. The opprobrious title of "land-grabbers," which the press of foreign countries has been prompt in selecting for the Ministry, did not by any means lessen his popularity. The late reported foreign acquisition is now being much talked of, although as yet no official statement has been given. It will be remembered that in 1885 a treaty was made between Great Britain and Germany with respect to the Islands of the Pacific. The Gilbert or Kingsmill Islands were then admitted to be the property of Britain, but until recently the matter has not been pushed farther. The islands of the group are all of coral formation, rising from six to ten feet above the sea level. They contain a population of some 40,000 inhabitants, engaged for the most part in fishing and basket-making. The little trade between the islands and the mainlands has been carried on by England and by a few American merchants. Annexation will probably finish the good work of civilization which the Missionaries have begun.

It was with no small degree of annoyance that many Canadians lately read of the flag-disturbance in Montreal. It seems that the American flag was seen on the Queen's Theatre building flying above the Union Jack. A serious disturbance soon arose over the matter, and finally the Stars and Stripes were torn from the pole. The United States Consul was prompt to defend the flag of the Republic and demanded an investigation of the affair. The Secretary of State at Washington sent pro-emptory telegrams to the Consul, and the Canadian Secret Service was called upon to hunt out the offenders, while the Press of Upper Canada published lofty editorials on the courtesy due to foreign flags. A letter has been received by the Canadian Secret Service in which Neil Florence, the business agent of the company then playing at the Queen's Theatre, states that the "flag incident" was intended as an advertising dodge, and that the whole affair was pre-arranged. In view of the turmoil which his actions have excited, Mr. Florence has thought best to take French leave of Montreal. The United States authorities will make it pleasant for him if he attempts to cross the border, for the insult which he, as an American citizen, offered to his flag, will not soon be forgotten.

The Chaudiere Electric Light Company of Ottawa claim to be leading the world in their use of the electric power. Be this as it may, we would gladly have been among the favored few who recently attended an electric repast at the well known Windsor Hotel of our capital. The entire meal had been cooked in an electrical oven, fed by the Electric Light Company. Not only were the puddings and cakes pronounced excellent, and the soup unequalled, but also the more substantial viands. The roasts and chops were said to have been as toothsome as those once cooked before the open fireplaces by our ancestors.

Gladstone, that dignified old statesman, seems to be the favorite butt of fortune. First came the non-political but exceedingly dangerous gingerbread missile, an accident which called out both sympathy and satire. But his last adventure, his chase around a tree by an angry heifer, has been even more mirth-provoking. It may be comforting to the veteran Statesman, however, to learn that the historic piece of gingerbread is the cynosure in a collection of relics, and that, comparatively speaking, an enormous price has been paid by his admirers for the head, hide and heels of the ill-advised animal who so carelessly threatened the peace of Europe.

The new scheme for forwarding grain from the West to the Eastern seaboard is receiving much and favorable attention, and a generous mead of praise has been awarded its fair promotor, Mrs. F. E. Beasley, of Chicago. Mrs. Beasley's idea is that all the grain from the West shall be collected at Chicago. Conduit pipes are to be built from Chicago to the seaboard, with power-stations 25 miles apart all along the route. The golden grain is to be rushed across the continent at a rapid rate, and it is thought that even with the low charge of three cents per bushel for transportation that the promoters of the company which is shortly to be formed will make an enormous profit.

Although we believe that England claims to be a free trade country, we do not consider that a recent parliamentary mandate will convince many travellers of the benefit of the so-called free trade doctrine. It seems that the merchants of Dover are feeling the need of a new harbor, but that they have no wish to take upon themselves the necessary cost. Therefore they have induced parliament to levy a tax of one shilling on every passenger landing at Dover. With the enormous amount of continental travel it is thought that a large portion of the necessary amount may be raised in this way. Of course, by this method of raising the money the Dover merchants will not feel any inconvenience, but it strikes us as being a most unfair and unjust demand on the travelling public.

Baron Hirsch, who has been so active in his chosen work of caring for the Jews who during the past year were banished from Russia, has met with a serious disappointment. The colonizing expedition which he sent at his own expense to Argentine has utterly failed. The Baron, however, is not discouraged, and is endeavoring to find homes in other lands for the hundreds who took advantage of his offer. At present he is organizing an expedition which is to be composed of agriculturists and their families. These emigrants are to settle in Entre-Rios, but, preparatory to their going, advance agents will be sent to parcel out and prepare the land, to build houses and to buy farming tools. The noble philanthropist hopes to settle this new colony of five hundred families before the close of the coming summer.

The British Government in India is still engaging in the disgraceful opium traffic. In Bengal alone 800,000 acres of land are under poppy cultivation, always, however, with the stipulation that the opium is to be sold directly to the Government. The British Government has therefore a hideous monopoly in the trade—it regulates the buying price, the cost of shipment, and the selling price. Licenses to trade in opium are sold throughout Burmah and India for a high figure, with the proviso that the license-holder must sell a stipulated quantity of the poisonous drug or pay a forfeit. All right-thinking people unite in disapproving the attitude which the Anglo-Indian Government has for a long time held in relation to the opium traffic. There is no doubt that the need of a certain source of revenue has been felt by the Government, but a more wrongful method of obtaining revenue by maintaining a soul and body destroying trade has never been imagined.

Much has been said and written of late as to the actual power of thought. Some writers contend with a strong show of reason that *thoughts are things* as tangible as our speech or our actions. The doctrine is not unscriptural, and many of us have had a personal knowledge of thoughts which, though perhaps unspoken, have yet influenced many lives. There are few who will deny that the man whose thoughts are slight with faith and hope and charity is a more potent factor for good in his community than the man whose thoughts are all charged with a mournful retrospection, and whose expectations for the future are tinged with melancholy. Therefore we greet with all good wishes the society which the World's Advance Thought League has formed in Portland, Oregon. Its members pledge themselves to live in harmony with life, to endeavor to fill their minds with thoughts which shall benefit those around them, to speak evil of none, and to strive to attain the Scriptural standard of perfect manhood and womanhood. Individual self-reform is the watchword of the society, and we trust that through its work a more lofty ideal of life and our relations to it may be brought home to many.

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

A staunch old whaling vessel, the *Progress*, will be one of the great attractions at the World's Fair. There is perhaps no other vessel in the world with so interesting and successful a record. The *Progress* has safely doubled Cape Horn nearly a score of times—she has crossed the Arctic Ocean on 40 separate trips, and has never failed to bring home a valuable store of oil and blubber. In 1869 she joined the ill-fated Arctic fleet, which was almost totally destroyed by storms in the winter of 1871. The *Progress*, which seems indeed to have led a charmed life, weathered the gale, and by using her six whale boats as life-boats she managed to rescue several hundred members of the expedition. It is said that she is still fit for active work, and that after the relaxation of eight-seeing she will again be launched upon the briny.

The recent elections throughout Great Britain and Ireland have given rise to some curious statistics about that omnipotent personage, the illiterate voter. Scotland proudly claims to have but one illiterate among 210 voters. England and Wales come much lower with one illiterate voter to every 75 of the voting population, while the proportion of illiterate Irish voters is inexplicably bad, one-tenth of the number being unable to properly mark the ballot paper. We do not believe that the Irish statement is correct—the schools of Ireland, though poor, are well-attended, and it is more than probable that many voters found it to their personal advantage to assume ignorance of those familiar branches of education, reading and writing. The *Graphic* suggests that the Government should give a short course of lessons in ballot-marking before the next election.

Many of our readers have no doubt been deeply interested in the Borden murder case—as mysterious and horrible a crime as has ever been committed in the United States. A false report was set afloat some days ago, stating that an axe stained with human blood had been found in the house—an evidence which would have had great weight against the daughter of the murdered pair who is now on trial. The experts are as yet undecided as to the nature of the stains, but they are unanimous in stating that it would be almost impossible to decide from the stains whether they have been made by human blood or not. The corpuscles of the blood of all mammals when dried are exactly similar to the corpuscles of human blood, and the analysts are extremely annoyed that the false report of their investigations has met with so wide a circulation. When a human life is at stake the press should certainly abstain from creating prejudices against a possibly innocent prisoner.

We are glad to note that the public schools of Toronto are adopting the excellent custom, long in vogue in the United States, of supplying free text books to all teachers and pupils. There is no doubt that better work will be done in the Toronto schools on account of the change—the necessary text books will be always on hand for each pupil, and there can arise none of those excuses so familiar to our Provincial teachers of the one set of school books being studied out of each night by a family of brothers and sisters. Of course there are many who cry down the free book system, on the ground that an additional burden will be laid upon the taxpayer, but it must be remembered that at present the cost of the outfit of each child falls upon the parents, regardless of whether they be rich or poor. The books, which are sold at retail prices, are, for the most part, poorly bound, extremely perishable, and correspondingly costly. When the Government takes the matter in hand the difference between the wholesale and retail cost of the books will alone effect a great saving. There need no longer be school contracts made, through which vile paper, worn-out print and trashy bindings are furnished into text books for our boys and girls. Our free school system is now an excellent one, and we consider that the free text book system is in entire accordance with it, and that the time has come when its adoption is necessary for the welfare of our schools.

The death of the Quaker poet Whittier is recorded by the press of the whole literary world with great regret. The name of John Greenleaf Whittier has long been a household word. It may truly be said of him, that although he has for the past 64 years been a constant contributor to papers, magazines and periodicals, yet there has never been one line written by him which was ill-advised or was regretted by his friends. He has lavished his wealth of thought and language, not on the popular subjects of love and passion, but on the moral side of all public affairs and on the beauty of the upright conscience which every man should desire to possess. His life is full of interest. His native town was Haverhill, Mass., where he was born in 1807. Until he was 20 years old he worked steadily on the home farm, gathering what scant learning he might during the twelve weeks when the district school was in session. Two years at a country academy concluded this imperfect education. His connection with the press began at this time. Then came the stirring time of the anti-slavery agitation. Whittier was appointed Secretary of the Abolition Society, and wrote many able poems and articles on behalf of his chosen cause. For five years he was one of the most prominent members of the State Legislature. After retiring from public life he taught school for some time, but finally devoted himself entirely to his literary work. The people of the village of Amesbury, which has long been his bachelor home, will miss the kindly sweet-faced poet from his daily walk, but they, like us, will long be moved by the lofty songs and the high ideas which the dead poet has kept so faithfully before us.

K. D. C. Relieves and Cures.

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

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

FOR A TOKEN.

Good bye! God love you, since no sweeter trust
My heart can give you, or my lips can say,
Or grief can utter, since but He alone
Shall stand within the place I yield to-day.

Good bye, for now and ever through the years,
Till we meet out before the golden gate
You have to fight to win the narrow way,
I will serve with you, while I stand and wait.

He who is in love with himself has no rival.

The truth never dodges, no matter who shoots.

In times of war we have the "tramp of armies." In times of peace we have the army of tramps.

We might almost question the soundness of a man's mind who declares he has but four minutes in which to make a railway train.

"I am innocent your honor. Heaven is my witness!" "I am sorry," returned the sympathetic justice; "your witness is beyond the jurisdiction of the court. Five years."

'Tis ten p. m. the girl exclaimed,
But useless did it prove.
He didn't seem to understand
That p. m. meant "please move."

Country Child (who sees no novelty in a park):—"What is all this grass for?"

City Child:—"That is to keep off."

Tommy.—Pa, may I ask you a question?

Pa.—Certainly, my child.

Tommy.—Well, where is the wind when it doesn't blow?

In a railway carriage, an old soldier noticing that his pipe troubled a lady, said to her: "They don't smoke in your regiment." "It is possible," replied the lady, "but in my company, never."

Little Johnny says:—"The only way to be healthy is not to eat anything you want, and the only way to be good is to do everything you don't want. I wish the doctors and preachers was up in a b'lcon."

"So that fellow is a Knight of Labor? Seems to be rather a misnomer, for wherever he goes he prevents men from laboring." "To be sure. I don't the good book say, 'when the night cometh no man can work'?"

THE SOURCE OF SUPPLY.—Teacher.—Where do we obtain coal, Freddy?

Freddy.—From the coal-beds, ma'am.

Teacher.—Right. Now, Jimmy, where do we obtain feathers?

Jimmy.—From the feather-beds, ma'am.

He (a seaside acquaintance)—I leave to-morrow Miss Summerville. I leave on the 9.40 express, which will bear me away from here and you at the rate of forty miles an hour. Just think of that!

She.—Forty miles an hour! How nice!

THE MOCKERY OF FATE.

The jolliest fellow you ever met
Is a dismal man at home;
And the wittiest girl in Society's set
Will with headaches her wit atone.
The man whose graces a court would adorn,
Is tied to a desk from night to morn;
And the man who would lend his last pound to a friend
Has seldom, or never, a pound to lend.

WELL HIT.—A worthy minister whose evangelistic zeal is more notable in his sermons than their theological connection with the text, was thus cleverly hit off by one of his lady hearers. "Dear old man!" she exclaimed. "His sermon was truly apostolic. He took a text, and then went everywhere preaching the Gospel."

A lecturer in Cork once began an address by remarking very solemnly: "Parents, you may have children, or if not, your daughters may have," and concluded with: "There is no man, woman or child in this audience who has arrived at the age of fifty years but has felt these mighty truths thundering through their minds for centuries."

THE MISSING LINK.

He crawled around upon the floor,
While in both hands he held a cuff.
He tore his hair and stamped and swore,
And then he stopped; he'd had enough.
And to himself he mused—mused he:
"I am like Darwin now, I think.
I've looked both up and carefully,
But failed to find the missing link."

A foreign contemporary revives a characteristic of Rossini. On the death of Meyerbeer, his nephew Jacques Beer composed a funeral march in his honor. In a moment of weakness he asked Rossini what he thought of it. "Not bad," replied the maestro; "but it would be better if you had died and Meyerbeer had written the march."

THE VEST POCKET SPELLER.

A good thing for poor spellers—find any word at once, 22,800, indexed, defines, and shows when to drop E at the end of words when ed or ing is added. Distinguishes words pronounced alike but spelled differently.

S. G. SNELL, Windsor.



Nearly Two Million
Bottles sold
in the Dominion in
Ten years

REMEMBER
THE PAIN
KILLER

Ask your Druggist for it and take
nothing else.

THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR

PAIN

St. Jacobs Oil
A CURE IN EVERY BOTTLE

IT CONQUERS
PAIN

A SAFE,
SPEEDY
SURE CURE
FOR

Rheumatism
& Neuralgia

POWER & CO.,

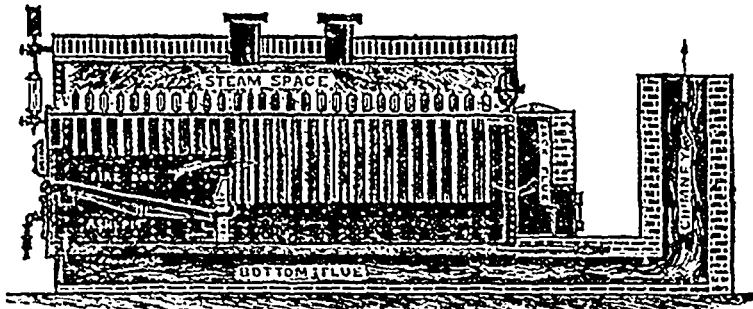
Manufacturers of Brass, Copper, Lead and Iron Goods, for Steamships, Railways, Factories, Tanneries, Lighthouses, &c.

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

Nos. 239 & 291 BARRINGTON and 132 & 134 UPPER WATER STS.

The Celebrated KINGSLEY BOILER.

THE BEST OF THE AGE.



We sell this Boiler with a full guarantee that it is as safe and durable as any that can be built. It will take one-third less space per horse power, make dryer steam and consume twenty per cent. less fuel than any other Boiler in the market.

We build these Boilers with Double Shell, best quality Steel, from 4 to 250 horse power

If it is your intention to purchase a boiler, we strongly advise your calling upon and interviewing any or all of the well known firms in this city—Messrs. T. RANKINE & SONS; WARING, WHITE & CO; JOSIAH FOWLER; ARMSTRONG BROS.; WHIT COLWELL & WHITE; S. & M. UNGAR and GEO. F. CALKIN.

For Circulars, Prices, etc., Address:

KINGSLEY BOILER CO., Ltd.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

LEITH HOUSE.

Established 1818.

KELLEY & GLASSEY,

SUCCESSORS TO ALEX. McLEOD & Co.

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

HALIFAX, N. S.

MACDONALD & CO.

(LIMITED)

HALIFAX, N. S.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

PUMPING MACHINERY

FOR MINERS' USE,

IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, &c.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Hon. Mr. Blake has returned to Canada.

The attendance at the Toronto Exhibition is very satisfactory.

The steamer *Argus* is being put in shape for the quarantine service.

Charles Annand of this city died in London, England, on Monday morning.

Miss Ker, the new principal of the Halifax Ladies' College, has arrived in the city.

There are twenty-three criminal prisoners at present confined in the County jail.

The Londonderry Stove Co. expect to begin manufacturing stoves again at an early date.

Premier Fielding and Mrs. Fielding arrived home from England via Quebec Tuesday morning.

Three large bears are reported to have been seen near Hamilton's mills, Oldham, on Wednesday morning.

The late Bishop Medley, Metropolitan of Canada, had \$20,000 life insurance in the Standard of England.

W. A. Henry and Lieut. Bengough have gone to Philadelphia to play in the Canadian International cricket team.

H. M. S. *Blake* is expected to return from her present cruise on the 29th inst. The *Partridge* is due here to-day.

There are now four good sized hotels in Musquodocuit Harbor, and they have all been filled with boarders this summer.

The H. G. A. to the number of about 150 attended service at Brunswick St. Methodist Church on Sunday morning last.

A large number of ladies were successful in passing the first aid examination of the St John's Ambulance Society of this city.

The Eureka Woollen Mill at Ferrona is reported to be doing a good business, though run on a much smaller scale than formerly.

The Bay of Fundy in the vicinity of Digby is reported to be alive with mackerel, but they are wild and small catches are being made.

Archbishop Cleary of Ontario has issued a circular letter to the clergy ordering that prayers be said for the abatement of the cholera scourge.

It is reported that the Intercolonial time table will be changed earlier this year than usual, and the date, Oct. 3, is said to be the time fixed on.

The *Olivette* will make her last trip from Halifax to Boston to-morrow, 17th inst. The S. S. *Halifax* will sail every Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

The prize list of the Yarmouth County Exhibition has been issued. The exhibition will be held on the 6th and 7th of October. The prizes offered aggregate \$2,400.

The members of the Orpheus Club and Ladies Auxiliary met on Monday evening and discussed plans for the coming season. The annual meeting will be held on Monday night.

A large planing mill, recently erected by Messrs. Miller Bros. in St. John, N. B., and several wooden dwelling houses adjoining were completely destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon.

Rev. C. B. Pitblado, well known in Halifax, occupied the pulpit of Fort Massey Church at both morning and evening service on Sunday last. Large congregations were in attendance.

Truro celebrated its natal day on the 13th inst. by a procession, athletic sports, lacrosse game, concert in the rink etc. The weather was perfect and the town was full of visitors.

John T. Graham, of New Glasgow, assigned to his brother, Capt. Peter Graham, on Saturday last. The liabilities are said to be \$9,000 or \$10,000. The assets are estimated at \$7,000 to \$8,000.

That the first minister of St. Matthew's church in this city was the great grandfather of Grover Cleveland, the Democratic nominee for the Presidency of the United States, is a fact not generally known.

A middle-aged woman who lives at the corner of Gerrish and Creighton streets fell from the roof of her house on Monday while hanging out clothes. She was seriously injured internally and one of her legs broken.

The steamer *Worcester* on her way from Boston to this port on Tuesday when out of Boston Harbor collided with the three masted schooner *P. J. Sawyer* of Jamesport, bound for Hillsboro, N. B. Both are damaged.

The *P. E. I. Agriculturist* says the harvest in the Island is an abundant one. The early grain, though excellent, is not quite up to expectations, but the late grain is better, as good, in fact, as any one could reasonably desire.

Dr. Powell, Sir John Abbott's physician, has persuaded the Premier to absent himself from Ottawa, and thus from his official duties, in order to improve the general condition of his health, which for some time has been falling.

By the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Medley, according to the canon law, the bishop of Ontario will succeed to the primacy and the presidency of the house of bishops. He will hold the position for three months and will then call the bishops together for an election.

"I would like to sound the praises of Hood's Sarsaparilla over the entire universe," writes Mrs. Longenecker of Union Deposit, Penn.

The Truro Foundry and Machine Co. are making six screws for the ferry at Point Tupper, each of which is 16 feet in length.

Committees are being appointed to take hold of the proposed Masonic bazaar to be held in the Exhibition building next June. The object of the Fair is to reduce the mortgage on the Masonic Hall.

Miss Marie Buedinger, of the Doering-Brauer Conservatory, arrived this week on the *Labrador*. Miss Buedinger sang at a concert given on board the ship, and her performance is highly spoken of by the Halifaxians who were her fellow passengers.

Mr. Morrison who has been playing at the Academy this week expects to return to Halifax next season for a week's engagement. It goes without saying that he will be cordially welcomed. Mr. Morrison plays this evening and to-morrow in Quebec.

The lines of the Nova Scotia Telephone Co and the Valley Telephone Co. were connected at Hantsport on Wednesday, thus establishing telephonic communication between Halifax, Wolfville, Kentville, Berwick, Middleton, Bridgetown and Granville Ferry.

In view of the present immigration complications, Vice President Shaughnessy has cabled to all the steamship companies that the C. P. R. would refuse to take any more immigrants billed for the United States via Canada during the balance of the season.

For the first time in the history of Dalhousie College, an application for admission has been received from a colored student. The young man William Johnston, who is taking the examinations for matriculation now being held in the College, belongs to Halifax.

Reverend John Medley, Bishop of Fredericton, Metropolitan of Canada, died on Friday of last week. He was born in 1804 and his death closes a life of prolonged usefulness, a life which has always been consistent and faithful. The funeral took place on Tuesday.

What is meant to be the largest cheese in the world is being made at the Riverside factory in Perth, Ont. for the World's Fair at Chicago, under the direction of Mr. J. Ruddick. Prof. Robertson, the Dominion cheese commissioner, has been in Perth looking over the work.

The first stove, probably the first manufactured article, made from the East River iron was turned out by A. T. Graham & Co. at their foundry, New Glasgow, last week. It is a cooking stove. Mr. Graham is at work on several others, which he will have ready for the exhibition.

The Railway Mail Clerks' Association of Canada held its regular annual meeting in the Masonic Hall on Tuesday. After the meeting the delegates had an excursion around the Arm on the *Argus*, and in the evening the Nova Scotia division entertained the visitors at dinner at the Royal Hotel.

The schooner *Native Lass*, Captain McLeod, from Sydney for Halifax, coal laden, struck on the eastern point of Marie Joseph on Friday last, floated off and sunk in four fathoms. Her blocks, sails and running gear were saved. The vessel is a total loss. She was insured in the Boston Marine for \$1,800.

Neil Johnston, a lad of 16 years, was accidentally killed at the Drummond colliery, at Westville, on Friday while engaged in his work, which was trimming the coal in the car after it leaves the pit head screens. The car on which the boy stood was struck by a car in the rear, causing him to lose his balance and fall under the cars.

At a joint meeting of the Board of Health, Provincial Government and Board of Trade, held in this city on Friday last to consider the quarantine question, it was decided to ask the government for a steamer as a guard boat to stop all vessels at the mouth of the harbor, and to erect a hospital for passengers and a new wharf.

It is understood that Captain Cook of the steamer *Blushill* is well satisfied with the results of the summer's work in Halifax and proposes to return next summer to cater to the excursion traffic. Not the slightest accident has occurred throughout the season's work although some ten thousand excursionists have been carried.

The Nova Scotia Glass Company, of Trenton, Pictou Co., declared another dividend of 8 per cent, besides carrying forward 3 per cent. for real fund. The syndicate has not decided yet when they will start, as they have a large stock on hand. However, orders are coming in freely, and they may start up at any time in the near future.

The Y. M. C. A. is doing good work at Aldershot. The tent is in charge of E. W. Gorton, Maritime Secretary, who is assisted by G. H. Close, physical director, of this city. The reading table is well supplied with the best periodicals, games, writing materials, etc., and the privileges are highly appreciated by the men in camp.

A very young prisoner appeared in the police court on Tuesday to answer to a summons issued at the instance of Policeman Bracket. The little fellow was Albert Tobin, and he is not quite two years old. He is charged with standing at street corners. The youngster, who is unable to talk, was carried into court by his mother. The judge smiled and decided not to go on with the case.

The Catholic temperance societies of this city had a festive day on Wednesday. In the morning they marched in procession through the principal streets, after which with a large number of their friends they embarked for the picnic grounds at McNab's Island. In the evening St. Mary's Young Men's Society Hall was crowded to witness the two-act drama "Hickory Farm," which was creditably put on by the dramatic club of the society.

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

The Wolfville Fruit Land Improvement Co. are now laying out and constructing an avenue in the village to be known as "Blomidon Avenue," projecting in a straight line toward Cape Blomidon from the four roads at J. B. Davison's, until it reaches Main Street. It opens up quite a large tract of country and will same day be a desirable locality.

The Minister of Marine, Mr. Tupper, is now engaged in preparing an answer to the American case in connection with the Bering Sea controversy. This will be handed to the American authorities and the arbitrators, and the answer from the United States will close the matter until it comes up for argument before the arbitrators some time next spring.

The official announcement of five deaths from cholera in New York has revived the cholera scare in Canada, and the civic health authorities of Montreal are unanimous in the opinion that it is absolutely necessary to quarantine New York at once. Of the five who have died of the dread disease, four were adults, two men and two women, and the fifth a child.

A serious charge has been made against an officer of the law in this city with regard to the evasion of the law by Jane Doyle, charged with bigamy. It is said that this officer acted as a guard for Mrs. Doyle, and kept her acquainted with the movements of the other officers detailed to arrest her. This serious charge against the officer has been made to the Attorney-General, the name of the officer also being submitted.

It is reported that the C. P. R. is making a big effort to secure the World's Fair travel for next year. President Van Horne stated to Lieutenant-Governor Daly that the keels had already been laid for two ten thousand ton steamers to ply between Plymouth, Eng., and Halifax. They are guaranteed to make Halifax in four days and a half. The trip between Halifax and Chicago will consume two days, and Halifax to Vancouver six days.

The return from Labrador of the gentlemen who recently made the trip in a schooner in the interests of the World's Fair is daily expected. They are accompanied by ten Esquimaux families, numbering fifty men, women and children, for exhibition at the Fair. These families have their dogs, kyaaks, skin tents, spears, cooking utensils, and generally speaking, all their culinary, fishing, shooting and agricultural implements and equipments. They consented to come on the agreement that they shall at the expiration of their usefulness be returned and given three months' provisions, guns, blankets, ammunition, etc.

Mrs. Harrison, wife of President Harrison, is seriously ill.

A man died at Empire, Nevada, this week from what the physicians declare to have been genuine cholera.

The hop harvest in central New York is now in full blast. Pickers are scarce, and prices have advanced. The quality is good, but the crop is not heavy.

A lot of boys at Homestead, Pa., on Saturday night threw red pepper into the eyes of a party of non-unionists who were passing along the street on their way to the mills. Many of the men had their sight badly injured. The union men stood by watching the cruel and cowardly action, ready to assist the boys should the injured men attack them.

The potato crop in Maine this year will be small, owing to the lack of rain and the ravages of the Colorado beetle, which has been more destructive this season than for many years past. Massachusetts farmers complain of the unusual prevalence of potato bugs, and New Hampshire, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Rhode Island will have small crops on account of the drouth.

The trial of Lizzie Borden, accused of the murder of her father and mother at Fall River, Mass., comes off in October and the result will be awaited with widespread interest. The evidence against her is purely circumstantial, and very slight at that, but there are certain suspicious circumstances in her conduct at the time of the tragedy and certain variances in her statements immediately thereafter which have not been explained to the satisfaction of the prosecuting attorney. The case is one of the most peculiar in the criminal annals of the United States, and public opinion is divided on the question of who committed the awful deed.

The Pittsburg, Pa., Times has the following note which may give a new idea to those who weep over the exodus of Canadians to the States:—"Immigration Inspector Robert D. Layton returned yesterday from a tour of the lake port entry, where he was investigating immigration from Canada. To his surprise he found that more people are leaving the United States for the Dominion than are coming in. An unusual number have crossed the great lakes en route to Canada this year, and they are not all tourists or cashiers, but quite a number of settlers from the States went there to live. The number of immigrants from Canada has been smaller than usual."

The Consolidated Benevolent Association of the Six Companies, a powerful Chinese organization, better known as the "Six Companies," which comprises all the wealthy Chinese merchants of the country, together with the Chinese Consular officers, and regulates the affairs of the Chinese in this country, has issued a proclamation from headquarters in San Francisco, Cal., forbidding Chinese in the United States to comply with the terms of the Geary Bill, requiring them to register and have themselves identified by white witnesses and be photographed before April, 1893. "Our countrymen must not get registered," it says, "and if one should do so on his own account, he must not come to us in case he gets into trouble in this country. The Six Companies will pay no attention to him if he dies. When a man does register, he loses respectability in the eyes of his countrymen. If by refusing to register a man is arrested, imprisoned or punished, he can depend upon the Six Companies."

The United States postal authorities have ordered the fumigation of all mails coming from Canada to the United States. As there is no cholera in Canada, and not even an infected ship in any of her ports, the necessity for this does not appear on the surface.

The Earl of Essex is dead.

It is officially announced that the government of Belgium declines to allow the International Monetary Conference to be held at Brussels.

Home Secretary Asquith has replied to the petition in behalf of Mrs. Maybrick, declining to advise the Queen to interfere with the prisoner's sentence.

Reports from the champagne districts of France predict that the harvest will be below the average in quantity but excellent in quality. Prices are likely to be high.

King Humbert has created the commanders of the foreign warships which took part in the Columbus celebration at Genoa Commanders of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus.

The harvest in the West of Ireland, which recently promised to be abundant, has been completely destroyed by incessant rains. Potatoes are blighted. Great distress is inevitable.

Many workmen at present idle, who were employed in the tin plate works at Landore and Pasmari, Wales, are in the direst distress. Their families have lived on bread and water for weeks.

A London despatch says: Dr. Pierson of Philadelphia, who officiated in Mr. Spurgeon's pulpit in the Metropolitan Tabernacle during the latter's final illness, and who later acted in the capacity, has been finally accepted as the permanent successor to Mr. Spurgeon.

A despatch to the Freeman's Journal from Belfast, says that the depression in the linen trade has caused a sensation in that city. A firm has failed with liabilities amounting to £30,000; another in the same trade has failed with liabilities £20,000, and more failures are expected.

'EL PADRE'

Reina Victoria.

Have you tried the

'Cable Extra'

CIGAR?

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



Rev. W. L. BROWN.

THE CONQUEROR HAS COME!
Heart Trouble, Dyspepsia,
DIZZINESS,
AND
Muscular Rheumatism
CURED!

REV. W. L. BROWN, FOR YEARS A MEMBER OF THE M. E. CHURCH, BUT FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS AN EVANGELIST IN THE CHURCH OF GOD. HE IS WELL KNOWN BY THOUSANDS WHO WILL VOUCH FOR THE TRUTH OF THE FOLLOWING.

GENTS:—I write to inform you that the TWO COURSES OF SKODA'S DISCOVERY and LITTLE TABLETS have done wonders for me. I can hardly realize it, the change has been so marked.

I contracted the Chronic Diarrhea in the Army, and since 1863 I have been a constant sufferer. In addition to this, I was troubled as follows: 1st, a lame Back and Kidney trouble; 2d, Dyspepsia; 3d, Fatigues and an all-gone feeling; 4th, Distress at pit of Stomach; 5th, Headache and Dizziness; 6th, Muscular Rheumatism in Chest. I had to lie in bed for weeks at a time; 7th, a Severe Heart Trouble that would cause my pulse to run at 98 for days at a time. I was treated by very eminent Physicians, but would be compelled to leave my labor and return to my home weeks at a time. In fact I have had 18 fits of sickness in the last 28 years, and several times have been given up to die.

I feel that I am completely cured of all my bodily ailments except the Diarrhea, which is not cured, but greatly benefited. I shall take another course which I think will cure me entirely. Yours with gratitude,
REV. W. L. BROWN.

Atkin-on, Me.

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

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

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

Halifax Printing Company,

161 Hollis Street.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MAX UNGAR,
 PROPRIETOR

The Highest Cash Prices paid for
 Empty Bottles.

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

Sole Manufacturers of

THE WELL KNOWN TEMPERANCE BEVERAGES,

Malt and Kraizer Beers.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Corner Granville & Saokville Sts.

NOVA SCOTIA
 Steam Machine Paper Bag Manufactory.

THE CHEAPEST in the MARKBT.

-ALSO-

BOOK BINDING

In all its various branches,

G. & T. PHILLIPS.

Old Chum

(CUT PLUG.)

OLD CHUM
 (PLUG.)

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

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturers in Canada.

S. Ritchie & Co.

MONTREAL.

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

A Sewing Machine Given Away.

We want Agents to canvass for "Canada," the only magazine published in the Maritime Provinces. The subscription price of "Canada" is \$1.00, and every new subscriber will receive FREE a beautiful oleograph picture, 17 by 24. Agents will be allowed a Cash-in-advance Commission of 35 cents on every subscription obtained. Over and above the cash commission, a NEW RAYMOND SINGER SEWING MACHINE, worth \$45, furnished by Messrs. Miller Bros. of Halifax, will be given to the Agent sending the largest number of subscriptions before April 1st, 1893. A WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY, worth \$10, will be given to the Agent sending the second largest number of subscriptions. A prize worth \$1.50 will be given to the Agent sending the largest number of subscriptions each month. "Canada" will be sent FREE, during the competition, to all who signify their intention to compete, and who remit 25 cents in stamps for outfit. No post card.

MATTHEW R. KNIGHT,
 BENTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.

London Rubber Stamp' Mfg Co.

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

223 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

SOME DAY.

Some day all doubt and mystery
 Will be made clear,
 The threatening clouds which now we see
 Will disappear.

Some day, what seems a punishment
 Or loss, or pain,
 Will prove to be God's blessing sent
 For very gain.

Some day our weary feet will rest
 In sweet content,
 And we will know how we were blest,
 By what was sent.

And looking back with clearer eyes,
 O'er life's short span,
 Will see with wondering, glad surprise
 God's perfect plan.

And knowing that the way we went
 Was God's own way,
 Will understand His who intent
 Some day—some day.

SILENCE.

There's a precious gift that God hath given,
 Untouched, unmingled with earth's bitter leaven;
 Men call it silence. Unto me it seems
 The glad brief waking after troubled dreams,
 The tired soul's holiday, when it may stand
 Apart from crooked ways that men have trod,
 And catch faint echoes from the spirit-land—
 As angels, listening, wait the voice of God.
 And, when deep waters in my soul do stir
 With passion-storms, or some poor broken reed
 Doth pierce me through, while yet the wounds do bleed,
 God, grant me silence for my comforter!
 Look Thou upon my grief, and let it be
 Kept sacred, pure, betwixt myself and Thee!

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

THE RIGHT TO LIVE IS NOT ANARCHY BUT LAW OF GOD—PINKERTON'S ANARCHY.

"The American workingmen are not Anarchists; the men of the American labor unions are not Anarchists—the sooner all good people take the fact peaceably to heart the better," writes Edwin D. Mead in a judicial review of the Homestead troubles in the September *New England Magazine*. "Even Mr. Pinkerton confessed his faith to the Congressional Committee the other day that the labor unions are made up, with but the slightest exceptions, of most sober and law-abiding men. The sheriff of Pittsburg might quite safely have sworn in a thousand of these strikers as policemen—he could have found none better. Not one brick of the Carnegie property was damaged through all the tumult. Not one of the thousands of striking men, we are authoritatively told, was once found drunk. Of what company of four thousand bankers or railroad magnates, suddenly thrown into a month's idleness at New York or Newport, could as much be said? Great collisions and excitements, like the recent one at Homestead, will usually bring a turbulent minority into lawless proceedings of some sort. It will not be strange if more than once, while passion rages, non-union men taking the places of union men are violently interfered with; and shot and shell may be necessary to teach that this also—like the corporation's private army—cannot be permitted in this free republic: there is no more place for the despotism of Amalgamated Iron than for the Despotism of Amalgamated Gold. But the American workingmen, we say, are not Anarchists. There is no class to which the paralysis of industry brings such quick and serious suffering; there is no class which pays so high a price for social disorder and bad government: there is no class whose circumstances so imperatively command patience and forbid foolishness.

When, therefore, we find impatience and tumult and madness in their midst, with thousands of them taking great risks together—of loss of place and sustenance, of loss of home—out of a sense, right or wrong, of injustice, it would seem to be time for all of us to seriously study the situation. Let us study it as martinetts, not as chiefly in dog days drinkers of claret punch, but as men remembering that two thousand men, with their wives and children—according to Jesus Christ and the old-fashioned people, brothers and sisters of ours—are now homeless wanderers from the homes of Homestead, to whom the question, 'Has a man a right to be employed?' is not gospel. A right to be employed! Yes! What other right is so primary and inalienable, if the man be an honest man, willing to do honest work for just wages? What is so perilous to a community as to refuse him honest work and just wages?"

A CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENT.

THE "WALKING BEAM BOY."

In 1836 the steam whistle had not yet been introduced on the boats of the western river. Upon approaching towns and cities in those days, vessels resorted to all manner of schemes and contrivances to attract attention. They were compelled to do so in order to secure their share of freight and passengers, so spirited was the competition between steamboats from 1836 to 1840. There were no railroads in the West (indeed, there were but one or two in the East), and all traffic was by water. Consequently, steamboat men had all they could do to handle the crowds of passengers and the tons of merchandise offered them.

Shippers and passengers had their favorite packets. The former had

PUTNERS
 IS THE BEST. TAKE NO OTHER
EMULSION

their huge piles of freight stacked upon the wharves, and needed the earliest possible intelligence of the approach of the packet so that they might promptly summon clerks and carriers to the shore. The passengers, loitering in neighboring hotels, demanded some system of warning of a favorite steamer's coming, that they might avoid the disagreeable alternative of pacing the muddy levees for hours at a time, or running the risk of being left behind.

Without a whistle, how was a boat to let the people know it was coming, especially if some of those sharp bends for which the Ohio River is famous intervened to deaden the splashing stroke of its huge paddle-wheels, or the regular puff, puff, pull, pull, of its steam exhaust pipes?

The necessity originated several crude signs, chief among which was the noise created by a sudden escapement of steam either from the rarely used boiler waste-tubes close to the surface of the river, or through the safety-valve above.

It was reserved for the steamboat *Champion* to carry this idea a little further. It proposed to catch the eye of the patron as well as his ear. The *Champion* was one of the best known vessels plying on the Mississippi in 1836. It was propelled by a walking-beam engine.

One day it was discovered that the *Champion's* escapement-tubes were broken, and no signal could be given to a landing-place not far ahead. A rival steamboat was just a little in advance, and bade fair to capture the large amount of freight known to be at the landing.

"I'll make them see us, sir!" cried a bright boy who seemed to be about fourteen years old, who stood on the deck close to where the captain was bewailing his misfortune.

Without another word, the lad climbed up over the roof of the fore-castle, and, fearlessly catching hold of the end of the walking-beam when it inclined toward him with the next oscillation of the engine, swung himself lightly on top of the machinery. It was with some difficulty that he maintained his balance, but he succeeded in sticking there for fifteen minutes. He had taken off his coat, and he was swinging it to and fro.

The plan succeeded. Although the other boat beat the *Champion* into port, the crowd there had seen the odd spectacle of a person mounted on the walking beam of the second vessel, and, wondering over the cause, paid no attention to the landing of the first boat, but awaited the arrival of the other.

The incident gave the master of the *Champion* an idea. He took the boy as a permanent member of the crew, and assigned him to the post of "walking-beam boy," buying for him a large and beautiful flag.

L. E. Stouel, in *September St. Nicholas*.

BOOK GOSSIP.

"Leah, or The Forsaken," which is now brought out in a cheap and handy edition, by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, is already well known to many theatre goers in its dramatic form. The story deals with a little written of period in which the Jews of Germany suffered great persecutions. Edited after edition of this popular work has left the German press, and the present excellent translation bids fair to become exceedingly popular in America. Dr. Mosenthal, the author, is a fine writer, with a broad knowledge of the subject with which he deals. The excitement and the historic truth of her story will win the sad-eyed heroine many admirers.

A clever novel by the late Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, "The Heiress of Greenhurst," is among the recent publications of the Peterson Series of Choice Fictions. As the title promises the story deals in no small part with the luxuries of the homes of wealth, but the plot includes as well some thrilling situations and some startling disclosures. The omnipresent gypsy of novel life appears at the proper moment with some information which deeply affects the lives of the principal characters. A thread of revengeful hatred is woven throughout the book, which, to say the least, contains a story which will hold the reader's attention from the first to the last pages.

An excellent translation of Henri Greville's novel "The Heiress" has just been issued by Worthington Co., New York. Although the edition is a cheap one, both paper and print are exceedingly good, and the photographic illustrations are quite as good as those which appear in the best illustrated of our magazines. The story changes from the major to the minor keys at times, but always retains the interest of the reader. The heroine, Marcelline Lemartroy, is well drawn, and her trying position calls for much sympathy. It is her father's dying wish that she shall never marry an officer in the navy, and he takes every care to leave his young daughter in the hands of friends who are "consummate land-lubbers." And yet—but we will not anticipate, and thereby spoil a good story for the reading public. Published by Worthington Co., Broadway, New York. Price, 75 cents.

A few pleasant hours of autumn reading may be found in "The Summer Idyl of Bessie's Six Lovers." The title is rather a misnomer, for Bessie not only counted six but even seven admirers. The story is brightly told, and the various trials to which her knights are subjected will cause both amusement and meditation. Bessie's adventures as a city girl sojourning with country relatives who have taken the half dozen admirers to board are well and comically retailed. The Peterson Brothers who publish this novel among the series of choice fiction have made a wise selection. Price 25 cents.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Notwithstanding the numerous and attractive facilities that will be afforded for attending the great Fair to be held in Chicago next year, a large proportion of our readers will undoubtedly be forced to content themselves with hearing of the countless wonders that will be on exhibition, and the marvellous sights presented must by many of us be seen through others' eyes alone. For the benefit of these we reprint an extract from Mr. Van Brun's

description of the Exposition in the *May Century*, entitled "The World's Fair as it will appear":—

"We have already said that this vestibule was intended to introduce the visitors to the Exposition into a new world. As they emerge from its east archway and enter the court, they must, if possible, receive a memorable impression of architectural harmony on a vast scale. To this end the forums, basilicas, and baths of the Roman Empire, the villas and gardens of the princes of the Italian Renaissance, the royal courtyards of the palaces of France and Spain, must yield to the architects, in that new world which is the old, their rich inheritance of ordered beauty, to make possible the creation of a bright picture of civic splendor such as this great function of modern civilization would seem to require.

"At the outset it was considered of the first importance that the people, in circulating around the court, and entering or leaving the buildings, should so far as possible be protected from the heat of the midsummer sun. To assist in accomplishing this object the great quadrangle will be closed in by a series of sheltered ambulatories, like the Greek *stoa*, included in and forming a part of the facades of the palaces of Machinery and Agriculture on the right, and of the Liberal Arts and Electricity on the left. The vast fronts of these buildings, far exceeding in dimensions those of any other ancient or modern architectural group, with their monumental colonnaded pavilions, their sculptured enrichments, their statuary, domes, and towers, will appear in mellowed ivory marble, relieved by decorations in color in the shadowy recesses of the porticos.

Immediately before him the stranger will behold the great basin 350 feet wide and 1100 feet long, stretching eastward in the middle of the court, bordered with double walled terraces, of which the lower will be decorated with shrubbery and flowers, and the upper, with balustrades, rostral columns, vases, and statuary. Broad stairs descend from the main porticos of the buildings to the water, and the canals, which enter the basin on each side, are crossed by monumental bridges. On the nearer margin of the greater basin, and in the axis of the court, he will see a smaller circular basin 150 feet in diameter, on a level with the upper terrace, flanked by two lofty columns bearing eagles. In the center of this, on an antique galley of bronze 60 feet long, eight colossal rowers, portraying the Arts and Sciences, stand four on a side, bending to their long sweeps; in the prow is poised the Herald Fame, with tramp and outspread wings; while, aft, Time, the pilot, leans upon his helm, and high aloft on a throne, supported by cherubs, Columbia sits, a fair youthful figure, eager and alert, not reposing upon the past, but poised in high expectation.

The whole triumphal pageant is seen through a mist of interlacing fountain-jets, and from the brimming basin the water falls 14 feet in a series of steps into the greater sheet below, a half-circle of dolphins spouting over the cascade. This pompous allegory is the work of the sculptor Frederick MacMonnis. Beyond it, a double open colonnade, or peristyle, 60 feet high, like that of Bernini in front of St. Peter's, forming three sides of a square, closes in the great court toward the lake. Of the two wings of this colonnade one is a concert-hall, and the other a casino or waiting-hall for passengers by boat. Animating the whole, banners and gonfalons flutter gaily from innumerable staffs; people of all nations walk in the shadow of the porches, linger on the bridges, crowd along the broad pavement of the terraces, and watch from the balustrades the incessant movement of many-colored boats and electric barges upon the water."

EMIT ROF KSA
"HALIGONIAN"
RAGIC.

Made at
221 Barrington St.



Mr. Joseph Hemmerich

An old soldier, came out of the War greatly encumbered by Typhoid Fever, and after being in various hospitals the doctors discharged him as incurable with Consumption. He has been in poor health since, until he began to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Immediately his cough grew looser, night sweats ceased, and he regained good general health. He cordially recommends Hood's Sarsaparilla, especially to combat the G. A. R.

Hood's Pills cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

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

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

AND MANUFACTURERS OF
CANNED GOODS, BOLOGNAS, & C.
6 to 10 Bedford Row,

ESTABLISHED 1864 HALIFAX, N. S.

NEW GOODS.

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

A. & W. MACKINLAY,
137 Granville Street.

COMMERCIAL.

The general run of trade during the past week has been very fair, though, this being the harvesting season, our farmers, who everywhere constitute the largest portion of the purchasing and consuming community, have been too busy to do much "shopping." On the whole, however, the indications continue to be favorable for a large fall trade.

A disturbing element to the smooth course of business is the "cholera scare." Of course it is the duty of every government to take all possible precautions against the introduction and the spread of any infectious disease, and no one can object to any steps that may be taken with that object in view. Still the fact that vessels with passengers or freight coming from foreign ports are to be quarantined until passing a rigid health examination and until they receive *pratique* from the local health officers of the numerous ports of the world, cannot fail to dislocate the wheels of commerce to a very considerable extent. Of course it is but right that the inconvenience should be borne, but at the same time the fact cannot be ignored, so that communities should put themselves as far as possible in a position to meet the irregular condition with as little loss as possible.

Payments in all lines appear to be quite up to the average for this month, and reports for the harvest continue to be favorable.

The *Montreal Trade Bulletin*, returning to the subject of the necessity for a new and stringent bankruptcy law for the Dominion—a matter that it has for many months strongly and ably advocated—says:—"It has become more apparent every day that some radical alterations are needed in our bankruptcy laws, as under those at present existing, creditors are placed at a serious disadvantage, and trade continues to suffer in consequence. And yet the Government allows session after session to pass without attempting to legislate upon this all-important question, notwithstanding the strong representations that have been laid before the authorities at Ottawa by our Board of Trade, showing the urgent necessity of taking prompt steps to remedy the loose methods which obtain in dealing with bankrupt estates. Under the present law, or rather absence of law, unprincipled debtors are growing bolder every year, as they become better acquainted with the facilities which the present system affords them for getting settlements pretty well on their own terms, and starting again as if nothing had happened. In some of the worst cases, where the creditors deem the failures of such a flagrant nature that they refuse to grant a settlement in the hope of putting the unworthy traders out of business, the latter simply put their fingers to their noses and start again as fresh as larks under the *voies* of their wives' names, or those of their friends, and bid defiance to their creditors, no matter how badly they may have gone through them. So bold are some country debtors becoming that when they feel like wiping off their indebtedness, they, with the coolness of a cucumber, simply inform their creditors at a distance that they cannot meet their liabilities, and that all they can pay is 25c. on the dollar more or less; and then, adding insult to injury, request a receipt in full for their indebtedness at whatever compensation they feel inclined to offer. The *Trade Bulletin* is not basing these assertions on other than solid facts, and the time has arrived for the application of some drastic measures to check the increase of this disgraceful state of things, and unless they are speedily put into force honest traders will soon be at the mercy of unprincipled men who, under guise of trade and commerce, can bleed their creditors at will. We repeat that unless our rulers pass a more stringent bankruptcy law, the credit of Canada as a nation will eventually become adversely affected."

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & CO, NEW YORK, September 10.—"The late improving tendencies in the investment markets have sustained a severe check from the wide prevalence of cholera in Europe and the danger of its getting a foothold in the United States. It is true, thus far, we have been able to keep the pestilence outside our gates; and, so long as the means of warding it off are applied with the same promptness, vigor and intelligence as for the last two weeks, there is good reason to hope that our city populations may be saved from invasion by the disease. Moreover, the Government's order, subjecting arriving vessels to twenty days' detention in quarantine, has had a most salutary effect, inasmuch as it not only insures the prevention of infected persons from landing on our shores, but has the still more important effect of causing the European steamship lines to suspend the Westward transport of immigrants—the cheap means of conveying the infection—until the scourge has run its course. From this time forward, therefore, only first and second-class passengers will enter our ports, which will reduce the chances for cholera getting inland to a comparatively light affair. Still, the presence of the gloomy paraphernalia of quarantine right under our eyes, and the constant cable reports of the devastations of the disease in other countries, together with the possibility that its subtle blight may find its way through all our obstructions, are matters calculated to keep up a feeling of insecurity until the plague has disappeared by a process of natural exhaustion. Nor is it the mere horror of the disease that affects business confidence. Its spread in European ports has a very direct tendency to check imports of American products; for not only are merchants at the infected ports desirous of holding the smallest possible stocks of goods that may carry contagion, but their trade is crippled and their means of meeting their liabilities are becoming seriously impaired; so much so, in the case of Hamburg, that the bankers of that city have found it necessary to allow thirty days' grace on obligations maturing in September.

These causes are visibly checking our exports of cotton and of food products generally, with a corresponding effect upon the prices of those staples. And the curtailment of those shipments reduces the supply of export bills, which has a tendency to correspondingly stimulate the export of gold. Hence it has been argued, in some quarters, that we shall be exposed to a

gold drain at the very time when the West will be drawing on this city for currency. This conclusion, however, ignores the fact that, to the extent that the exports may be curtailed, the forwarding of products from the interior to the seaboard is likely to be interrupted, thereby diminishing Eastern remittances to the grain States.

All these possibilities are of too weighty a character to be ignored; for a certain period they must have their effect upon the markets and upon business at large; but, taking the case at its worst, it is only a matter of a few weeks when the troubles will end, and the effects left behind will be confined to the loss of so much population, whilst the movements of trade and finance will be resumed with their usual confidence and activity. Really, therefore, as the situation presents itself to Wall Street, it is mainly a matter of ability to endure and to sustain values for a comparatively brief period."

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

	Week Previous		Weeks corresponding to		
	Sept. 9. week.	1892	1891	1890	1889
United States	146	138	231	162	190
Canada	29	31	21	22	11

DRY GOODS.—The past week has witnessed a revival of the house trade, and as a consequence business has seemed more lively. The apathy so apparent in the hot weather has vanished and briskness has succeeded it. All lines have been in good demand, but dress goods, gloves, hosiery and underwear are receiving special attention. It cannot be said that, on the whole, trade surpassed expectations. In fact it scarcely realized them. But this has not been so much the fault of the buyers as of the over- sanguine hopes of the sellers. The trade has, nevertheless, been bulky and sound and the moderate men are satisfied. While the buying has been careful—letter orders have increased in numbers and also in size. The feeling among the trade still continues very promising and prospects are good. So far trade with both the wholesalers and retailers has been very fair and is on the increase. Prices are steady all round. Payments this month are equal to those at this time last year.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The increased strength of foreign—particularly English—markets is naturally making prices here firmer, but business cannot be rated as active. Stocks continue to be light. In Glasgow, warrants advanced 1d. and now stand at 42s. 2d. Tin is still weak, the English quotation being £93 against £93 10s. last week. Copper in England is firm and, though an advance seems probable, it has not, as yet, occurred. Canada plates, tin plates and terne plates are unchanged, though a better enquiry is noted.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour in the market remains dull with values in buyers' favor. The movements is restricted to a small business to supply immediate consumptive wants. Oatmeal is quiet and unchanged. Feed remains much the same. Beerholm's cable reports wheat and corn on spot steady; cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat more enquiry and corn firmer. Weather in England cool but finer. French country markets mostly a turn cheaper. In Chicago the grain markets are without activity. Wheat declined nominally $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Persistent efforts were made to bull the market, but the bears grimly held on and threw block lots in at the least indication of a rise. While awaiting the coming government crop report, which will be issued to-morrow (Saturday), the trade is disposed to be very cautious in its transactions until after the result is known. Other United States markets are steadier.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market has been quiet. Prices have not changed, but the enquiry continues to be very small, which prevents the development of any activity. Holders profess full confidence in the future and show no disposition to push sales.

BUTTER.—No notable changes have been presented by butter during the week under consideration. Receipts have been perhaps a little more free, but not sufficiently so to affect prices. Of course as the weather grows cooler the demand for butter is more pronounced, and larger quantities go into immediate consumption. Prices in the Upper Provinces, caused by speculators buying "at any price" to ship abroad, are so high as to preclude the possibility of any important quantity coming in here and flooding our market. We have, therefore, to depend almost entirely on our home product at present. Low and medium grades of butter are scarce and are held at relatively high figures. Before long, however, butter that has been handled and re-packed several times will come in from the eastern counties and Cape Breton, and cooking and pastry butter will become more plentiful than it is just now. A London writer reports:—"After the demoralization of last week, the market for butter has firmed up and rates have gone up to a visible extent, as much as 120s. being paid for French descriptions yesterday, with higher levels said to be in sight. This is chiefly owing to the scarcity in the French country districts, owing to the drought and a local scarcity forcing higher currencies on spot; but, though mainly affecting French, so as to keep buyers aloof who can run to other sorts, it sends other brands on the move, and Dutch, consequently, has participated in the advance. Danish is now the cheapest, having regard to quality on the market, as now that tinning is practically over for the season, offerings are more liberal, and quotations do not top 110s., though they must do so before long. Irish is the only dull department of the market, for there is no American to talk about. In Liverpool the market is steady at old rates."

CHEESE.—Although the actual, local, consumptive demand for cheese is smaller than usual at this season, both holders and makers appear quite indifferent and anything but anxious to effect sales. Reports from country factories prove that a large quantity is being made, but it is mostly being stored, as factorymen are confident of an export demand later on for all that they can turn out. A Montreal report says:—"Cheese shows little change.

Cable advices to-day did not indicate much change, limits for the most part being unworkable for strictly finest. There was business doing, however, in stock moveable at 9 1/2c., and this is still the market here. At the wharf offerings from the French country aggregated 3,000 boxes, the range for them being 9 1/2c. to 9 3/4c., with possibly a 1-16c. more in some cases."

Eggs.—No change has occurred in the local egg market since our last report, but enquiry seems to be more active and prices are very firm. In London "eggs have arrived in smaller quantity, and the prices have gone up 3d. per 120 on some selections."

DRIED FRUIT.—Currants are still to be had, but the seller has the advantage. The market is still awaiting the arrival of the new season's crop of raisins the first shipments of which are now due.

SUGAR.—The local sugar market is very strong and the demand is improving. The Montreal Trade Bulletin says:—"The prospects of advancing markets indicated in last week's report have been fully realized, sugar having advanced both in our own and foreign markets."

TEAS.—The Japan tea market is still dull with only a small trade doing. Prices at this point are very firm, and will continue so, as advices from Japan are quoted as being very firm.

COFFEE has shown considerable activity during the week. Values are firm, but local prices are unchanged.

FISH.—In this market fish continues to be very quiet. Shipments abroad in the past two or three months have depleted stocks much faster than new stock has arrived to replace it, so that supplies now on hand are quite small.

sea trout, per bbl., \$8.25 to \$8.75; codfish, green, No. 1, per bbl., \$4.75 to \$5, do. No. 2, per bbl., \$4.25 to \$4.50, codfish, dried, per bbl., \$4.25 to \$4.50, salmon, B. C., per bbl., \$13 to \$13.50; do., do., Nfld., No. 1, per ton, \$22.50 to \$23, do. do., No. 2, per ton, \$21 to \$21.50; do. do., No. 3, per ton, \$20 to \$20.50.

"TIRED ALL THE TIME,"

Is the complaint of many poor mortals, who know not where to find relief. Hood's Serrapapilla possesses just those elements of strength which you so earnestly crave, it will build you up, give you an appetite, strengthen your stomach and nerves. Try it.

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

Table with columns for SUGARS, TRADING, MOLASSES, BISCUITS, and FLOUR. Includes items like Cut Loaf, Granulated, White Extra C, Standard, Extra Yellow C, Yellow C, Congo Common, Fair, Good, Choice, Extra Choice, Oolong Choice, Barbadoes, Demerara, Diamond N., Porto Rico, Clenfuagos, Trinidad, Antigua, Tobacco, Bright, Pilot Bread, Boston and Thin Family, Soda, do in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case, Fancy, Rolled Wheat, Wheat Bran, Middlings, Shorts, Cracked Corn, Ground Oil Cake, Moulce, Split Peas, White Beans, Pot Barley, Canadian Oats, P. E. Island Oats, J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head Office Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruits and their prices: Apples, per bbl., Am., 4.50; Oranges, Jamaica, per box, none; Messina, per box, 9.00; Lemons, per case, 5.50 to 6.00; Cocoanuts, new per 100, 5.00; Oatmeal, new per lb., 2 1/2c.; Dates, boxes, new, 5 to 5 1/2c.; Raisins, Valencia, new, 5 to 5 1/2c.; Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new, 10 to 11; Prunes, small boxes, 9 to 10; Prunes, stewing, boxes, 6 to 7; Bananas, 2.25 to 3.00.

FISH.

Table listing fish prices: MACKEREL—Extras, 00.00; No. 1, 00.00; No. 2, 00.00; No. 3, 00.00; Small, 00.00; HERRING—No. 1 C. B. July, 4.75; No. 1 Fall Split, 3.25; No. 1 Fall Round, 2.50; No. 1 Labrador, 0.00; No. 1 Georges Bay, 1.50; No. 1 Bay of Islands, 0.00; ALWIVES, No. 1, 4.25; SALMON—No. 1, 00.00; No. 2, 00.00; No. 3, 00.00; Small, 00.00; CODFISH—Hard C. B., 3.51; Western Shore, 3.15; Bank, 0.00; Bay, 0.00; Newfoundland, 0.00; Haddock, 2.25; Hake & Western, 0.00; Hake, 1.50; POLLOCK, 3.00; HAKE SERRAPILLA, per lb., 12 1/2c.; COD OIL, per gal., 29.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provisions and their prices: Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid, 12.50 to 13.00; Pork, Mess, American, 13.00 to 13.50; Canadian Oats, choice quality, 40 to 41; P. E. Island Oats, 41 to 43; J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head Office Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Table listing butter and cheese prices: Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, 22; Good, in large tubs, new, 16 to 18; Canadian Township, new, 20; Cheese, Canadian, 15; Antigonish, 11.

SALT.

Table listing salt prices: Factory Filled, \$1.50; Fine Liverpool, bag, from store, 1.60; Liverpool, F. H. H., 1.00; Capiz, 3.00; Turks Island, 3.75; Lisbon, 2.50; Coarse W. I., 3.00; Trapan, 1.35.

IN THE ACADIAN LAND.

By ELLA J. HUNTER.

In the olden days there were no grassy meadows in Acadia. Great forests of hemlock, spruce and pine covered the land. The rugged mountains were not yet shorn of their strength and made to yield up their hidden stores of mineral wealth. The rivers and lakes were teeming with salmon, while gay, speckled trout found their homes in the countless brooks, whose babbling was the music of the Acadian wood. By day the birds' notes joined the forest song; by night, there was only the rush and murmur of the water over the slippery pebbles, or the hoot of the great white owl to break the dusky silence.

The Micmacs roamed through this wide world, happy in the pursuit of deer. Here and there, log huts in a tiny clearing betokened a settlement of venturesome French or English folk. Sometimes the palisade enclosed nothing but a heap of ashes, dyed crimson perhaps with blood, telling but too plainly a tale of Indian cruelty and revenge. Such attacks as these were seldom unprovoked, and ere we rebuke our aboriginal friends, we should remember our indebtedness to them for the simple hospitality and lofty courtesy with which they treated our first settlers, until, following the example set them, they, too, resorted to deceit and treachery.

It was the night of the 24th of December. The ground was thickly covered with snow. The wind howled through the forest, making the stout branches creak and groan. The ravens and crows were half numbed with the piercing cold. The little white rabbits skipped over the snowy waste as if their one hope of salvation lay in constant motion. The squirrel cracked the hazel nuts so thriftily laid by in autumn, and viewed the outside world with the snug indifference of a landed proprietor.

At the little English settlement at Rossignol the men heaped the yule-logs on the blazing hearth, and sweet memories of the distant motherland came to the hearts of the chill creatures who shivered even in the ruddy glow. The settlers had gathered from the outlying farms to spend the morrow together. For them, no chery church bells would ring the joyful news of Christ's birth; instead, there might be the war-whoop of the Indians—another night-fall and their homes might be desolate.

The firelight falls on the sad face of a woman, as she turns from the hearth to peer out through the gloom of the thick-growing trees. A shadow falls on the face of the man at her side as he watches her lovingly.

"It is cold for our boy to-night, Mark," she whispers.

At their feet, half sat, half reclined, an Indian boy. From his lowly place he scanned the faces of the group, even when with stolid indifference to his surroundings his eyes seemed bent on the fire. At the woman's murmur, he lifted his scarred emaciated face.

"He will again come," he said simply. "Your Spirit will bring him again to her who cares for the sick."

The woman seemed not hear him. "They might beat my boy, Mark, my own little baby-boy. The wind will chill him to-night, for the woods are so cold."

The lad's eyes were still fixed on her. "Whitehands," he said, softly, "the Spirit will again bring your papoose."

This time Martha heard. Mark's face was averted, but great tears welled down his bronzed cheeks as he drew the woman closer to his side. Somewhere, out in the great forest-world, their babe might be straying. It was thought that the Indians had found him in the wood beyond the clearing. When last seen he had been stretching his tiny height to peer into the Red-man's soup pot. This was the hollowed butt of a beech tree. In it, according to Indian custom, the forest soup had often been made. The bones or stock had been thrown in the great hollow, two or three buckets of water added, and the whole brought to a boil by dropping in red-hot stones. It was a favorite haunt of the settlers' children, and when, alarmed by an Indian hunting call, they had fled within the palisade, no one had thought of little Mark.

Martha refused to be comforted. The baby-boy was all she had. Her mind, even, seemed slightly affected, for though her hands were ever full of loving work for others, her thoughts were with the little wanderer. The older Mark was heartsore. He seemed to have lost both wife and child.

The deer-skin wigwams of the Micmacs swayed in the night wind. The Indians alone were indifferent to wind or weather; rain, snow, or sunshine they regarded alike with equanimity. There was no great beauty for them in that vast shadowy forest, half revealed by the crescent moon. The chief, Owmatiga, pointed towards the distant fort and shook his head ominously. The faces of his braves were dark and grim, their gestures stern and forbidding. Still pointing towards the ascending column of smoke, he half indicated, half spoke his intentions.

To steal into the fort at midnight, to burn the log houses, to kill or, perhaps, torture the settlers, to carry off the children.

Some of the savages frowned at this. Their anger was aroused at those white men who had so treacherously stolen young Pine-tree, their chief's son. A spy had brought the report that the lad had wasted away to a skeleton, and was dying.

The hunter's moon was full on the night they lost him. He was wearied with the chase, for the red deer were plentiful, and, in pursuit, he had

strayed far from his fellow-hunters. The young chief had been flushed with success. The rich blood had shone warmly through his dark skin. His hunting cry was the most piercing, his bow the truest. He sped before the others with feverish impatience, and he did not return. It was only through the spy that they knew he still lived.

Of a surety there should be no mercy shown here. Even the little children must die!

Owmatiga listened impassively to their remonstrances. Throwing back a skin of his wigwam, he pointed inside. On a bear skin, thrown over fresh fir boughs, lay a flaxen-haired boy, clad in Indian fashion. His face was rosy and smiling. His brown pudgy hands were clasped around a tiny bow. The arrows, vermilion-tinted, were at his side. Close at his feet lay the chief's dog, growling impatiently at the intruders.

"No," said Owmatiga, gravely. "We may bring him playmates, but we will not kill." The dark faces softened at the sight of the child. They had found him two months ago, the very day the young chief had been lost, asleep in an old camping-ground. His blue eyes had widened with the wonder of childhood, as he awakened, to find their dusky forms around him. While they considered what to do with their prize, he crept to Owmatiga, laid his head confidently against the chief's yellow moccasin, and straightway journeyed to the land of dreams.

The silver moon rose higher, shining in faint glory through the pine needles, and lighting up the tortuous forest paths, as the Micmacs stole silently under the trees. The wind had completely died. Such a still, white night. Only a faint crunch, perhaps, as the crust yielded to the snow-shoe, or the crackle of a sparkling icicle, brushed from some low bush.

A thin column of smoke still rose from within the palisade. Mark and Martha still sat before the burning embers, while the Indian lad roved about like a troubled spirit. Martha's whistful eyes were closed in sleep, and her head had found a tender pillow on Mark's breast, though his deep breathing betrayed that he, too, was lost to consciousness. The embers gleamed fitfully on the rough walls, plastered with mud and moss, on the downcast heads of the sleepers, on the scarred face of the Indian.

Hark, what was that?

Only the owl's hoot, breaking the night watch.

Again, yet again, the call! Surely the owls of the whole forest must be gathering about the fort.

The lad threw his head back, sniffing the air curiously. At the second call he drew aside the curtain and peeped furtively out of the opening that served for a window.

There, in the white moonlight, stood a savage, his tomahawk glistening in his hand. Behind each tree, beyond the clearing, lurked a foe. Over the crisp snow they glided stealthily to the chief, who now and then uttered the owl cry, in such perfect mockery, that the white rabbit scurried back to his hole to avoid this keen-eyed foe.

Not a sound within the fort. A whispered parley among the Indians—surely now the fatal war-cry would rouse the helpless sleepers to captivity, torture or death.

Pine-tree's face kindles with an almost savage joy as he glides to the door and noiselessly lets down the bars. The cold air stirs for a moment the dull fire, and Martha murmurs in her dream, "It is cold for my baby-boy, so cold."

The great door closes silently. Pine-tree bounds over the crackling snow to the enemy. Oh! the deafening sound that rises—the Indian war-whoop strangely mingled with cries of affectionate welcome. On they dash towards the fort. Fullest of all is Pine-tree, who tears himself from his father's embrace to lead the way. He has gained the fort door! Will they enter and slay? The Indian blood is up, thrilling in every vein with strong animal emotion. Pine-tree turns to the savages who crowd about him. Is he treacherously telling them the weakness of the little garrison? Listen, the war cry is hushed as the lad speaks.

Him they found cold they clothed. When the hunger came, free was their hand to give. When the scourge of the Red-man would have aise, gentle hands and prayers to the Spirit did cure. Then, with Indian impetuosity, out in the bitter cold, with the star-crowned sky bending down in silent benediction, he told the old story of the birthday of the King.

Inside all was confusion. There was no attempt at defence. Escape was equally impossible. But what meant this lull after the opening war-whoop? Were the savages already settling the place on fire? Were the settlers to be roasted alive on their own hearthstone?

Martha still sat by the fireplace. She seemed not to heed the tumult or the frightened faces about her. The door swung slowly open. The women shrieked as the Indians filled the room. Pine-tree knelt at Martha's feet as the braves stood about, gazing at her with almost reverential awe. Then, at his signal, they quietly withdrew. Owmatiga remained an instant to caress the white hand, and then father and son set out together for their own encampment.

On the way Pine-tree told his story, how, after straying in the chase, a dizzy blindness had overtaken him, and he had fallen to the ground. How long he lay there he did not know, but, at last, Mark had found him half insensible, smitten with the small-pox, so fatal to his race. He had aise much to tell of his patient nurse, and her many midnight watches while his delirium raged, nor did he forget the wonderful story of the God-man, who still lived to hear the prayers of His people. The stolid look had vanished from both faces, and, when the tale was again repeated around the camp

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

PREFERENTIAL trade properly consists in giving the preference to Burdock Blood Purifier when seeking for a cure for constipation, dyspepsia, headache, biliousness, jaundice, neuralgia, poisonous humors, bad blood, rheumatism or kidney complaints. It is the true cure, and has cured cases which had resisted all other treatment.

HEITROF KSA
"HALIGONIAN"
RAGIC.

Made at

121 Barrington St.

fire, the dark countenances were aglow with a tender light. There was much in the Red-man to be lifted to higher issues.

The settlers were speechless with wonder. They were safe in their weak fort, but why they understood not. Would the Indians return again? They dared not separate for the remainder of the night, but mended the fire till it bathed the room in a crimson light.

At last there was a faint pink line on the horizon—then another, and another, until the winter sun rose in all its Acadian beauty.

A great clattering at the door. Mark let down the bars cautiously, and then sent up such a shout that the drowsing people sprang to their feet.

Martha, too, rouses at the sound of Mark's voice, as he exclaims, "Wife, it's our boy," and gives the child to the eager mother-arms. The child crows with glee at the familiar faces about, and the flaxen curls are in a wild tumble as Martha presses him to her breast, while a new and holy Christmas joy pervades the glad group.

"Whitehands," said Pine-tree, who with his father stood quietly by until the first wild joy was over, and Martha, restored to her own bright self, would have thrown herself at his feet in thankfulness—"Whitehands, I was only the Spirit's messenger to bring again your papoose for the God-man's birthday."

Oxmaliga's eyes were filled with tears, as, realizing that the child who had grown so dear to him was his no longer, he turned from the touching sight, and throwing his arm about his son, they stole quietly back to the wigwams. That day was one of feasting and rejoicing among the warriors. The snow was scooped out of the Red-man's soup pot, and a great fire made to heat the stones for the broth. Some venturesome white rabbits, I fear, were hit by the unerring arrows of these forest rovers, and a hearty meal made ready. Later, the calumet, or peace-pipe, in all the glory of its eagle quills, was brought out with due solemnity, and the fragrant smoke of the red willow arose as the pipe circled about the camp fire.

Halifax, N. S.

Those who believe that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure them are more liable to get well than those who don't.

If you happen to be one of those who don't believe, there's a matter of \$500 to help your faith. It's for you if the makers of Dr. Sage's remedy can't cure you, no matter how bad or how long standing your catarrh in the head may be.

The makers are the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y. They are known to every newspaper publisher and every druggist in the land, and you can easily ascertain that their words are as good as their bond.

You wind your watch once a day. Your liver and bowels should act as regularly. If they do not, use a key.

The key is—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One a dose.

THE VIOLIN FOR LADIES.

It has been said that women can never play on the violin gracefully, for the same reason that they cannot throw a ball effectively,—the greater proportionate length of the clavicle in the female; but this assertion fails to the ground refuted, when we see a lady with her violin and bow both properly held according to rule, playing with the delicious facility gained by faithful practice. There is nothing ungraceful about it; quite the contrary. It is pleasant to be able to state that such sights are not uncommon in these days, for since the discovery aforesaid a great many ladies have become enthusiastic and successful students of this wonderfully fascinating instrument, and some have already earned positions of eminence. It has come about that the young lady soloist is looked for in all prominent musical events.

For such as have thrown over them the spell of the sweet enchanter, there is no fear. They will go on in the delightfully laborious journey upward towards the invisible and unattainable summit. Others are coming who have not yet entered upon the road; for there is evidence at present, more than ever before in this country, of a growing demand for violins and good teachers for young ladies and girls. A patient and conscientious teacher is a pearl beyond price—in truth, a *sine qua non*, and the first thing to be thought of by the neophyte, before a bow shall have been drawn; for bad habits contracted with this instrument will adhere to the pupil more persistently than the most vicious burrs. The violin is not to be conquered with a book "without a teacher," and very much depends upon a proper start, so that there shall be nothing to unlearn.

Twice or thrice each week, in all weathers, I see passing my window an earnest-faced young lady with her violin case under her arm. She is on the way to her teacher, and her expression indicates clearly that it is no unwilling journey. I am sure she is doing well, although at this stage of her progress probably undergoing all the necessary drudgery of scales and exercises. She is a type of hundreds of others in many parts of the land. I can understand the instinctive affection which prompts the girl to carry her precious charge clasped closely to her side, rather than by the handle of a grip-sack, for there is in the world no inanimate object that clings to the human heart like a fiddle.—J. Y. Taylor in *Lippincott's*.

Stiggins—Who is that gentleman with whom you were walking a while ago?

Pennybunker—He is an original humorist.

But why did you lift your hat continually while you were talking to him?

He was telling me some original jokes, and whenever I recognize an old acquaintance I always lift my hat.

PIPE SMOKERS.

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

For Bronchitis

"I never realized the good of a medicine so much as I have in the last few months, during which time I have suffered intensely from pneumonia, followed by bronchitis. After trying various remedies without benefit, I began the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and the effect has been marvelous, a single dose relieving me of coughing, and securing a good night's rest."—E. A. Hammond, Gen. Store, Long Mountain, Va.

La Grippe

"Last Spring I was taken down with la grippe. At once I was completely prostrated, and although I was breathing that winter I could scarcely get on my feet. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and on receiving it I began taking it the first of the day. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid."—W. H. Williams, Cook City, S. Dak.

Lung Trouble

"For more than twenty-five years, I was a sufferer from lung trouble, attended with coughing so severe at times as to cause hemorrhages, the prostrations frequently lasting three or four hours. I was induced to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after taking four bottles, was thoroughly cured. I can confidently recommend this medicine."—Franz Hofmann, Clay Centre, Kansas.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle, \$5. Prompt to act, sure to cure.

THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD BRANDS.

"Mungo," "Kicker," "Cable."

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

S. DAVIS & SONS, MONTREAL.

Largest and Highest Grade Cigar Manufacturers in Canada.

DYNAMOS SPOONER'S COPPERINE

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

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

Hardware all Sell it.

Army & Navy Depot.

JAMES SCOTT & CO.

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

TEAS—Fine Old Hyson, Souchong and Congee, and upward per pound. Try our Blend. Best in the city.

COFFEES—Choice Mocha, Java and Jamaica.

SUGARS—Leaf, Granulated, Porto Rico, Demerara and Refined.

FERRIS & LAWRY'S Hams and Bacon.

Fine French Oils Sardines, Trouties, Petit Pois, Champignons, Macdoines, &c.

La cuby's and Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles.

Sauces—all kinds.

Keiller's Marmalade, Jams and Jellies.

Potted Meats—all kinds.

Huckin's & Cowdrey's Soups—very choice.

Peck Freans and Christie's Biscuits and Cakes.

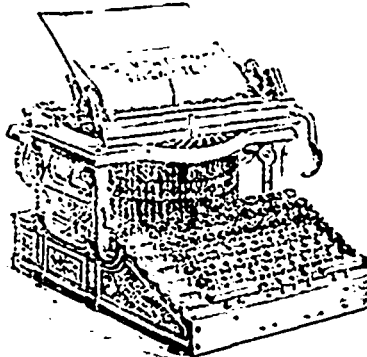
Liebig's, Armur's and Johnston's Extracts Beef

And a full stock of all kinds Choice Groceries.

—ALSO—

Wines, Liquors, Ales and Porter.

TELEPHONE 243.



WHAT IS TAUGHT

Whiston's Commercial College.

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

Send for Catalogue to following address,

S. E. WHISTON, Principal. 95 Barrington St., Halifax.

AGENTS \$200 made monthly selling our NEW CUTLERY SPECIALTY.

Write for terms. CLAUDE SHEAR CO., 109 Chamber Street, New York, U. S. A.



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

The London Drug Store, 147 HOLLIS ST.

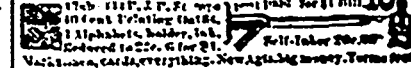
J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist & Druggist, Optician, Proprietor.

NISBET'S MILK OF CUCUMBER, NISBET'S ICELINE, NISBET'S CASHMERE, &c. Always in Stock.

Prescriptions Attended to at all Hours.

TELEPHONE 153.

POCKET PEN & PENCIL STAMP, WITH NAME, 10c.



THALMAN MFG. CO.

No. 23 Balt. St., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

MINING.

It is with regret that we record the death of Mr. Charles Annand, who was so widely known throughout the mining fraternity of Nova Scotia. Although Mr. Annand had been ill for some weeks his friends were not at all anxious about his condition, and hence the cablegram from London announcing his sudden death was a great surprise to his many friends in this city. Mr. Annand was a many-sided man. As the publisher and proprietor of the *Chronicle* he displayed much energy and ability, but it was as a mine-owner that Mr. Annand was most widely known, and the success which attended his efforts in developing our gold fields was well merited. He believed in Nova Scotia and her great natural resources, and he did what he could to prove his faith in the country. As a consequence he died possessed of an ample fortune, which, had he lived to enjoy it, would have been largely devoted to the furthering of the benevolent institutions of the city. Those who knew Mr. Annand best will ever remember his kindly interest in the unfortunate classes of society, and many a quiet deed of charity has he done, many a poor family relieved, and many a helpless child aided, unchronicled and unknown to most of his fellow-citizens.

GOLDENVILLE.—John H. McDonald and others have secured a lease of the Gold Hill Mine, and will begin active prospecting at once. The mine in the past has yielded well in gold, and there is every reason to believe that under Mr. McDonald's skilful management it will soon be heard from as a good producer.

LAWRENCETOWN.—The areas at Lawrencetown now controlled by Mr. Joseph Austen and being prospected under his control continue to give good evidence of being very valuable. We have examined some of the last quartz taken down in the lead and it showed gold freely. From the indications we should judge that "Joe" has struck it rich, and his hosts of friends will rejoice at his good luck.

SHERBROOKE.—The Alexandra property adjoining the old Wellington has been sold during the last week. The consideration was about five thousand dollars. Messrs. George Stewart, of Truro, and George Hamilton, of Sherbrooke, are among the parties who have bought it. The discovery which sold the property was made by A. Fraser, brother of James A. Fraser, ex-M. P. P., and Neil McEachran, of Goldenville. The lead is of considerable size, and it shows a fair amount of gold. There is little doing in the district at present.

WINE HARBOR.—Mr. Harding has a few men at work on the old Plough Lead. We hear he contemplates pumping the old pit out, and searching for the lead on the East side of the break.

COUNTRY HARBOR.—This district is not quite as active as usual. The Copeland mine continues to yield well, and the output for September will probably be considerable.

It has been reported that the "Crow's Nest" mine in Guysboro County has been sold. The exact figures have not transpired. Two leads have been worked on this claim, one a small vein about five inches wide, which yielded about an ounce to the ton when last worked, and the other a large belt, which yielded three or four pennyweights.

ECUM SECUM.—This mine is now working. A late report says that the lead looks very well, and a small quantity which has been crushed has yielded far in excess of the last crushing made in 1891. Harrigan and Moosehead are idle at present.

THE SEPTEMBER QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE NOVA SCOTIA MINING SOCIETY AT LONDONDERRY.—A pleasant party of members of the Nova Scotia Mining Society and their guests left Halifax on the St. John Express on Wednesday morning, the 7th of September last, en route for Londonderry mines. At Bedford, Windsor Junction, Truro and other stations more members joined the party, and on arrival at Londonderry it was found that a very fair percentage of the members of the association were present. The splendid weather put every one in a good humor, and the trip by rail was thoroughly enjoyed. At Londonderry station the party were met by a reception committee of citizens and employees of the Acadia Mines, consisting of R. G. Leckie, General Manager Londonderry Iron Co., S. G. Romane, Mr. Jennison, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Buck, Mr. Appleton and the Rev. Father Walsh, and escorted over the three miles of branch railway connecting the Acadia Mines and the Londonderry Iron Works with the Intercolonial. The trip was made in a box car, and gave a fine view of the charming scenery through which the road runs. The works are in the valley, the mines being in the hills above, and a good sized village has sprung up around the works or in close proximity to them. The association met in St. Bridget's Hall, a large two story structure, provided with reading and billiard rooms in the lower floor, while in the upper there is a large hall with conveniently arranged stage. Lectures and other entertainments are given here, and the building is a rallying point for the young men of the place, a club room for recreation and instruction. The stage was tastefully decorated with banks of flowers and ferns, and here, after a meeting of the council, Mr. H. S. Poole, the president of the mining society, called the meeting to order. There were present H. S. Poole, F. G. S., M.E. President, J. E. Hardman, S. B. Oldham, R. G. Leckie, Londonderry, and David McKeen, M. P. Sydney, Vice-Presidents; J. R. Lithgow, Halifax, Treasurer; B. T. A. Bell, Ottawa, Honorary Secretary; H. M. Wyld, Halifax, Secretary;

B. C. Wilson, Waverly, of the Council, and A. K. Archibald, Truro; Joseph H. Austen, Halifax; James Baird, Joggins; Howard Clark, Halifax; G. E. Fraueklyn, Halifax; T. R. Guo, Halifax; Edmund T. L. Jenner, Sherbrooke; G. F. Monckton, Sherbrooke; Capt. George Macduff, Waverly; Duncan McDonald, Truro; D. W. Robb, Amherst; and John F. Stairz, M. P., Halifax. There were also present as invited guests Mr. H. P. Brumell of the Dominion Geological Survey, Ottawa; W. H. Huggins Barrister, of Halifax, and Frank Cawley, Agent of the Ingersoll Rock Drills, etc., who was afterwards admitted a member. The chief magistrate of the town was introduced by Mr. R. G. Leckie, and gave a cordial speech of welcome, for which he was duly thanked, and then Mr. Leckie read his paper on "Improvements in connection with the Londonderry blast furnaces" since he has been in charge, after which the meeting adjourned to visit the works. At the works they were shown a new arrangement, consisting of a windlass and an endless rope for the disposal of the slag, which does away with a locomotive and extra section men, etc. The slag flows direct from the furnace into the bogies, which were immediately conveyed to the dump, where they were emptied by a door opening in the side—the molten slag flowing right down the side of the dump. The party were then shown around the sheds containing the raw ores. The ores are of two classes: (1) brown ores from the west and east mines; (2) red hematite from the Torbrook mines, Annapolis county. They then visited the kilns, the first of the kind to be erected in Canada. The kilns are used for the calcination of the carbonates of iron, consisting of white ore, ankerite, etc. The calcination is affected by waste gases drawn off from the blast furnaces and conveyed by means of wrought iron pipes to the kilns. The ore entering in at the top and coming in contact with these gases, the volatile matter, consisting of carbonic acid, is driven off, increasing the value of the ores about 40 per cent. as regards their contents in iron. They were shown also large quantities of limestone from Brookfield, used as a flux to carry off the impurities in the iron ores. The fuel is coked at the company's ovens from Springhill stock. Also coke is used from the Albion mines in Pictou. The coke, ore and limestone are conveyed up to the top of the furnaces by means of a lift, and dumped into the furnace in successive layers. Next were pointed out three hot blast fire stoves, Cowper type. These stoves are heated by waste gas from the blast furnaces. While two of these stoves are heating the blast is on one of them for 1½ hours and heats the air to a temperature of 1,200 degrees Fahrenheit, at which temperature the blast enters the furnace through the tuyeres at a pressure of seven pounds per square inch. The boilers are also heated by means of the waste gas. The blowing engines which supply the air to the furnaces are of 500 h. p. each. The output of the works is four casts per day, each cast being from 20 to 25 gross tons, 97 per cent of which is number one foundry iron. The iron is shipped all over the Dominion for foundry purposes, forge iron used in the mill and for pipe stock. This industry at the mines and works when in full blast gives employment to about 1,000 men. In connection with the works is a laboratory completely fitted out for the analyses of the different ores, fuels, iron, etc., under the direction of Mr. Smill. The society then adjourned to the hall for luncheon. They met again in the afternoon, and a paper on the "iron ores of Nova Scotia," giving the geographical and geological distribution, extent of ores, mode of formation, analyses, etc., was read by Mr. Smill. Also a paper on the Torbrook Iron Mines, prepared by R. G. Leckie, a son of the manager of the mines, was read by Mr. R. G. Leckie. After this the ordinary routine business was transacted—and after a vote of thanks to Mr. R. G. Leckie and the citizens of Londonderry who assisted in entertaining the society, it adjourned to meet at Truro at 8 p. m. At Truro the society dined at the Prince of Wales Hotel and afterwards held an evening session, at which considerable routine business was transacted.

COAL AT SALT SPRINGS.—The Salt Springs coal company appears to be in luck. They have been seeking for hidden treasure, in the shape of a valuable coal seam, and their labors were rewarded by an important strike on Saturday evening. Two months ago under the direction of William Hall, of Springhill, manager of the coleries there for seventeen years and well known as an experienced mining engineer, exploratory work began on this area. An engine was placed in position, and a slope commenced on a four foot seam of excellent coal. When down forty feet the seam increased to over five feet in thickness, and at a depth of 124 feet it shows a thickness of 6 feet 5 inches of coal. The find is considered valuable. The coal is free burning and of superior quality for steam purposes, Mr. Hall feels gratified over the success which has crowned his efforts. Three coal seams are now known to exist on this area. A considerable sum of money has been spent with a view to exploring and developing this property. The company is composed principally of local capitalists, Wm. Oxley, M. P. P., is president, and the directors are Gardiner Clish, Senator McKay of Truro, and Wm. Hall of Springhill. H. L. Hlewon, of Oxford, is secretary treasurer.

Gypsum is being shipped from Mabou in large quantities to the United States. Two vessels, one a three-master, are now loading gypsum and two more are expected shortly. This industry bids fair to be a thriving one, and the employment it affords is a real boon to our people. A coal mine, situated within two miles of our harbor, is also being worked by the Mabou Gypsum Co., of which Col. Snow is the managing director. Already several shipments have been made from this mine, and the coal is said to be of a very superior quality.—*Antigonish Casket*

"CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS"

"La Cadeza" and "La Flora." Retail agents having these brands.

Mining Schools.—The different schools of mining instruction have been opened in the different mining sections, and are doing good work as they are all under select and competent men. The *Herald* will be able to give next week the names of the different instructors. It is satisfactory to know that they all have risen from the ranks of the miners, and are therefore able to understand the requirements of the important work undertaken.—*North Sydney Herald*.

Generation after generation have used and blessed Johnson's Anodyne Lintment. Try it.

NOVA SCOTIA'S GOLD MINES.—The Deputy Inspector of Mines gives the *Chronicle* some interesting notes.—Mr. Wm. Madden, deputy inspector of mines, who was in the city yesterday, having just returned from a visit to a number of the gold mines, gave a *Chronicle* reporter the following information:—Crow's Nest Mine, Guysboro county, was visited by Mr. Madden on Aug. 30. Very little has been done at this mine for some time past, but Mr. Duncan Rankin, the new manager, has opened some new leads, all showing metal. Three men are prospecting at Cochran's Hill. This property has been idle lately, but a lead has been struck showing gold in the solid and it is likely active operations will again be in order. The Copeland mine, at Country Harbor, J. C. McDonald, manager, and J. C. Mason, underground manager, has 30 men employed. This mine has a 15 stamp mill and looks well. The Johnston mine (near the Copeland mine), is idle at present. Some prospecting is being done and there is a likelihood of a good lead being struck. The mine at Isaac's Harbor (south side), R. McLeod, manager, has 25 men employed. They are down 400 feet on an angle of 30 deg., dipping south. They are also erecting a 20 stamp mill with engine of 45 h. p. and a boiler of 60 h. p. The Richardson mine (north side Isaac's Harbor) is looking well. Preparations are being made to erect a mill, buildings, etc. At the North Plow lead, Wino Harbor, E. Conroy, manager, there are 16 men employed. The Fraser-McDonald lead, on the Alexander property at Goldenville, shows gold well. A gin has been erected. The old Wellington mine (Goldenville) is being opened up by John Williams, who is expecting to strike some quartz at the west. The Ecum Secum mine, M. McGraw, manager, which has been idle for about three years, has again been started, and so far is paying its way and a little better. Thirteen men are working on the south dip. No work has ever been done on the north dip, although some leads have been cut showing gold. The Moose Head mine has been idle for three or four years. It has a twelve stamp mill and only wants an enterprising minor to make it "go." Hurricane Cove mine is well equipped with stamps, boilers, etc. It has been idle for some time, but it is likely to be started soon. It is owned by R. McMahon and others. The Dufferin mine at Salmon River is working the two east shafts. One of the shafts is down 300 and the other 200 feet, cross-cutting the measures going north. They have struck a belt 16 feet thick, showing fairly good quartz, and an 8 inch lead, showing one ounce to the ton. Forty men are employed. All the work is done by water power. The mill is capable of crushing 60 tons in 24 hours. Fifteen men are employed at the Killag mine at Sheet Harbor. The men are sinking a shaft and erecting a mill.

John Murphy is one of the Tangier pioneers. He has stood by the place ever since gold was first discovered there, and Mr. Madden thinks his patience has been rewarded at last. He has "struck it rich."

The Oxford mine, at East Chezzateck, has 22 men employed. The mill is 10 stamp. A lot of surface quartz has been crushed, which has paid fairly well. Under the efficient management of Mr. Reid the mine bids fair to continue to prosper. John H. Anderson, of the same place, has 12 men working on the "Barber" lead. Wm. Carrol has three men working on the Cogswell or "Angle" lead.

Mr. Madden says there is no reason why most of the mines in the Province should not pay. Most of the failures have resulted from bad management.

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

HARD COAL.

CHESTNUT,
STOVE,
EGG,
BROKEN.

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

—FOR SALE BY—

S. CUNARD & CO.

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

Athlete and Derby CIGARETTES

Are Sold on their MERITS.

Everybody knows
they are the Best.

Everybody Smokes Them.

They have no Rivals.

GILLETT'S

PURE
POWDERED 100%
LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soft, Sifting Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 25 pounds Soft Soda.
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto

'EL PADRE'

PINS.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS CURES CONSTIPATION.

Constipation or Costiveness is an annoying and dangerous complaint caused by irregularity of the bowels, which produces disastrous results to health, causing biliousness, bad blood, dyspepsia, etc. B.L.B. acts perfectly to cure constipation and remove its effects. If you have never tried it, do so now.

IT NEVER FAILS.

"Was very bad with Costiveness, and one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me. Would not be without it."
Mrs. Wm. Finley, Jr., Doboygeon.

QUICKSILVER!

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

—STEEL WIRE HOISTING ROPE—

Miners are invited to call, or write for prices to

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

STANFORD

THE TAILOR,

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

INSPECTION INVITED.

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

LYONS' HOTEL,

KENTVILLE, N. S.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION.

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

D. McLEOD, Prop.

KENTVILLE, N. S.

JOHN PATTERSON,

Manufacturer of Steam Boilers,
For Marine and and Purpose

Iron Ships Repaired.

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

ESTIMATES given on application.

488 UPPER WATER STREET, Halifax, N. S.

THREE SCORE YEARS & TEN
OLD DR. GORDON'S
REMEDY FOR MEN

BEGINNING FIRST MONTH SECOND MONTH

The only Remedy in all the world that will effect the Magical Results herein shown

AND NEVER FAIL.

Cures Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Diseases caused by Abuse, Over Work, Indiscretion, Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Lack of Energy, Lost Memory, Headache and Wakefulness.

You gain 10 to 30 lbs. in three months. Price, \$1; six packages \$5. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Write for circular.

Queen Medicine Co'y, Montreal.

FOR SALE BY

J. GODFREY SMITH,

DISPENSING CHEMIST.

147 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

Halifax Printing Co.,

161 Hollis St.

Halifax.

W. & A. MOIR,

Mechanical Engineers & Machinists.

Our Specialty—MARINE ENGINE BUILDING AND REPAIRING.

DEALERS IN

MILL, MINING AND STEAMSHIP SUPPLIES.

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

Engine Works, Barrington Street, Halifax.

TRURO FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.

TRURO, N. S.

MANUFACTURERS.

GOLD MINING MACHINERY A SPECIALTY.

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

IMPROVED ROTARY SAW MILLS.

SHINGLE and LATH MACHINES.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS

CONSTANTLY BEING RECEIVED IN FAVOR OF THE FAMOUS

Heintzman:-Pianos.

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

PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

Sole Agents: HALIFAX PIANO & ORGAN CO.

157 and 159 HOLLIS STREET.

JAMES ROUE,

MANUFACTURER OF

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

HALIFAX, N. S.

Address: WOOD'S WHARF.

P. O. Box 406.

Telephone 203

C. G. SCHULZE,

Practical Watch and Chronometer Maker.

IMPORTER OF

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

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

Special Attention given to Repairing Fine Watches.

171 BARRINGTON ST., HALIFAX.

E. MAXWELL & SON,

Merchant Tailors,

MAKE TO ORDER,

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS.

68 GRANVILLE STREET,

2 doors South of Y. M. C. A.

TELEPHONE 869,

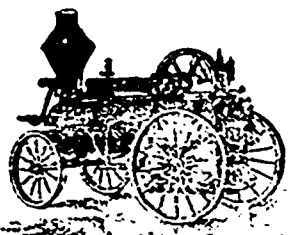
AARON SINFIELD

MASON AND BUILDER, HALIFAX.

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

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

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY



E. LEONARD & SONS

BEFORE BUYING ENGINES, BOILERS

ROTARY SAW MILLS,

OR STEAM PUMPS,

Write GEO. H. EVANS,

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

For Catalogue C and prices

MATERIALS

USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF

WOODILL'S { German Baking Powder

—ARE—

PURE, WHOLESOME,

WELL-PROPORTIONED!

George Lawson,

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

MINING.

EARLY MINING OPERATIONS ON THE COMSTOCK.

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

At first the prospectors who invaded the silver region from the California side of the Sierras set to work upon the quartz veins they "located" in a very primitive way. Few of the first comers were men of means, and the majority were adventurers who had hardly enough money to "keep the devil out of their pockets." They desired to ascertain the metallic contents of the veins on which they had "taken up" claims as soon as possible, and at the very smallest cost of money and muscle. Generally the first movement made was to start an open cut a short distance below their vein (if it were on a hill side, as was the case nine times out of ten), and, running it on a level, drive it to and through the quartz croppings. This open cut would cross the vein at a depth of from 5 to 20 ft., according to the pitch of the hill, showing the character of the quartz below the surface and both walls. This was called "defining the vein."

The next move was either to set to work upon the vein where exposed in the cut and follow it down with an incline (run on the dip of the vein) or to go down the side of the hill to a certain distance and start a tunnel to cut the lode at depth. Many ambitious men, in their anxiety to secure great depth, started their tunnels at such a distance from their claims that they never reached their veins; they fell by the way, dead broke.

In case of a vein dipping toward ground so flat that a tunnel—even a long one—would tap the lode at an insignificant depth, then a shaft would be sunk. By taking the dip of the vein where exposed in the open cut the prospector could easily calculate where to sink a shaft in order to reach it at a depth of 100 ft. or 200 ft., or any depth to which he might elect to go upon it. Or he might start his shaft at such a distance from the croppings that it would cut through his vein at a depth of 500 ft., then from this shaft he might drift to his vein at a depth of 100 or 200 feet and cut across and examine it, when, if he wished to explore it to a greater depth, he need only return to his shaft, sink it deeper, and again drift to his vein. As the vein would be constantly approaching the shaft as sinking progressed the exploring drifts would continually grow shorter. At the depth of 500 ft. the shaft itself would cut through and prospect the lode. If the indications were favorable for finding ore the miner could still continue sinking his shaft, but now his exploring drifts would be sent in the opposite direction, if he had been drifting west above when this shaft passed through the vein; below that point he would drift east to reach the lode.

At first the shafts sunk in the silver belt were mere round holes—like an ordinary well—for such were the prospecting shafts everywhere seen in California, whence came the men who were swarming all the canons, valleys and mountains. These first round shafts were small, and had exceedingly ragged and jagged walls. Being sunk in hard rock—the shell of the country—these circular shafts stood well without timbering. All hoisting of rock, ore or water, however, had to be done in a bucket, and either by hand, with an ordinary windlass, or with a horse winch—hoisting cages could not well be used in such a shaft, and, indeed, were not then thought of by common miners.

As a newspaper reporter it was my duty to explore these "holes in the ground," and inspect alleged ore strikes or "indications" about which owners were lubbing over with excitement, therefore I early got a surfeit of them. In descending the shafts one had choice of two means of support—might either stand in the tub or place one's foot in a loop formed at the end of the windlass rope. The man new to this kind of navigation is astonished at and disgusted with the efforts his body seem making to assume a horizontal position; by holding too hard upon the rope where grasping it above his head with his hands he causes his feet to "scot" hither and thither in a very uncertain way, and he feels as helpless as one who for the first time mounts roller skates. Often, too, the windlasses were rickety, swaying make-shifts. A light temporary windlass set up to serve to sink 25 or 30 feet would frequently be used to go down 80 or 100, the owners always looking upon it as being as good for the next foot as for the last.

I once descended a round shaft 300 feet in depth with my foot in a loop at the end of a rope. It was a new grass rope just put on, and as it stretched under my weight the extra twist began to come out, causing me to spin round like a top. In trying to check this sickening motion I thrust my hand against the wall so forcibly as to set my body swinging from side to side, pendulum fashion, striking first one side then the other of the shaft. The men above at the windlass knew nothing of my trouble and sent me right along down. Each time that I collided with a jagged point of rock the downward motion gave me a rake of a foot or more before I swung to the opposite side to receive a rake in a fresh place. Once this pendulum motion begins with one at the end of 150 or 200 ft. of rope it is not easy to check it. After receiving two or three severe rakes a man is sure to try to fend off from the rocks, and is almost sure to miscalculate and use too much force, for even the slightest push sends him back against the opposite wall. I was almost skinned alive before I got out of my deep shaft, and never again made such a trip on a rope that had not been long enough in use to have the twist taken out of it. There is nothing worse than such an experience except to be climbing four or five hundred feet of vertical ladders.

Hundreds of these round shafts were sunk everywhere in the neighborhood of the Comstock and for miles about in the surrounding mountains and flats. They ranged in depth from 20 to 100 or 200 ft. and as the prospectors who sunk them never troubled themselves with covering or fencing them in, they in after years (when hidden by growths of weeds and brush), became so many death-traps. The list of accidents resulting from these old shafts would be a long one; they have, first and last, cost scores of lives,

have caused many broken bones, and in some cases frightful suffering—men lying in them mangled and almost dead from hunger and thirst before being rescued. Dead bodies and skeletons are to this day not infrequently found in the old shafts out among the hills. Among these are no doubt the remains of not a few of the men advertised as missing and never heard of. (To be continued.)

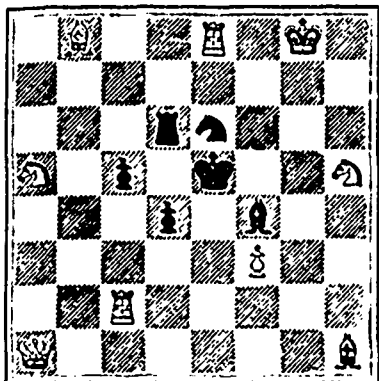
UP TO DATE.

Facts, statistics, information, things useful to know the biggest and best budget of knowledge, reliable and up to date will be found in a new publication, "Facts and Figures," just issued by Messrs. T. Milburn & Co., of Toronto, Ont. Our readers can obtain it by addressing the above firm and enclosing a three cent stamp.

CHESS.

Solution to Problem 127: 1 B to Kt3, Solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM No. 129. Black 6 pieces.



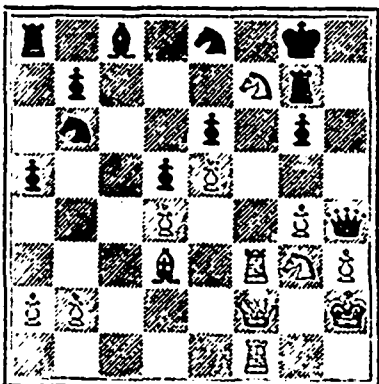
White 9 pieces. White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 132.

The interesting finish of the game which follows will repay examination. The game occurred at Dresden between Dr. Von Gottschall, playing white, and Herr Albin, playing black.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to Q3 |
| 2 P to Q4 | P to KK2 |
| 3 P to QB3 | B to Kt2 |
| 4 B to K3 | P to QB3 |
| 5 Kt to Q2 | Kt to B3 |
| 6 P to KR3 | QKt to Q2 |
| 7 B to Q3 | Q to K3 |
| 8 Q to B2 | Q to B2 |
| 9 Kt to K2 | P to K3 |
| 10 Castles | Castles |
| 11 P to KB4 | P to Q4 |
| 12 P to K5 | Kt to Ksq |
| 13 Kt to B3 | B to R3 |
| 14 P to KK4 | K to Rsq |
| 15 Kt to Kt3 | KR to Kt sq |
| 16 QR to Ksq | Kt to Kt3 |
| 17 K to R2 | P to R4 |
| 18 P to B5 | B takes B |
| 19 R takes B | P to B4 |
| 20 P takes Kt P | RP x P |
| 21 Kt to Kt5 | R to Kt2 |
| 22 Q to B2 | P takes P |
| 23 P takes P | K to Kt sq |
| 24 R to B3 | Q to K2 |
| 25 Kt takes BP | Q to R5 |

Black 12 pieces.



White 13 pieces. 25 Kt to R5 Q takes Q ch 27 R (sq) takes Q B to Q2

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 28 Kt to K5 | Kt to B2 |
| 29 Kt takes R | K takes Kt |
| 30 R to B7 ch | K to Kt sq |
| 31 B takes P | B to Ksq |
| 32 B to R7 ch | K to R sq |
| 33 R to B8ch | Resigns |

Black's moving (on moves 7 and 8) of his Queen wasted time in the development stage of the game; but his first error of substance consisted in his not playing for his 17th move, P to KB4, preparatory to B to Q2, and this was promptly taken advantage of by his opponent.

The combination commenced by White on his 26th move is most interesting. He could also have played with effect 26 P to Kt5. As the game went Black would have suffered mate in two if on his 27th move he played P takes Kt; and in the end he saw that 33 K to Kt 2 was unavailing because of 34 R to Kt S ch and 35 R to B6 ch.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER. As much For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use. In 1810

Originated by an Old Family Physician. Think Of It. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still holds its position after Generation have used and blessed it. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel. From Rheumatism, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera, Malaria, Diarrhoea, La grippe, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne a hot and speedy cure. Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Croup, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps and Painful habits to occur in any family without cost. It will cost a life. Holds all Summer at 10 cents per bottle. Price, 5 cts. post paid. 6 cts. per bottle. T. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

EDUCATIONAL.

SCHOLARS, GO TO ALLEN'S, 124 Granville St.

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

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

The wonder even of this age of Cheap Books—ALLEN'S HANDY RELIABLE DICTIONARY, Illustrated, complete, 320 pages. Price 5c. post paid. T. C. ALLEN & CO.

ROBERT R. McLEOD,

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

BROOKFIELD, QUEENS CO., N. S. REFERENCES GIVEN.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. MATTHEWS, of Y. M. C. A., St. John, N. B.—Your very welcome favor of the 5th instant is at hand. Am always glad to receive your interesting letters, but do not always have the leisure to reply as promptly as I would wish. You may, however, rely upon hearing from me very soon

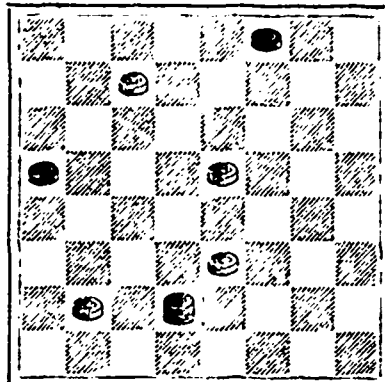
SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 294.—The position was: black men 7, 8; white man 28, king 24; white to play and win.

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|----|----|
| 24 | 19 | 24 | 19 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 10 |
| 8-11 | a | 10-14 | 22-25 | 29-25 | | | |
| 28 | 24 | 19 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 15 |
| 7-10 | 14-17 | 25-29 | 25-29 | | | | |
| 19 | 23 | 15 | 10 | 2 | 7 | 15 | 18 |
| 11-15 | 18-22 | 29-25 | 29-25 | | | | |
| 23 | 26 | 26 | 30 | 30 | 26 | 26 | 30 |
| 15-18 | b | 17-21 | 25-29 | w. | wins | | |
- a If 18-23 here, white wins by pinning the man on 10.
- b This is a well-known ending but white can win with or without the move.

PROBLEM 296.

By J. Wyllie, Toronto Mail. Black men 3, 13, king 26.



White men 6, 15, 23, 25. White to play and win.

Many good players would miss this win in actual play. Therefore the student should memorize this position.

GAME 183.—"KELSO."

Played recently at Chicago between Messrs. Reckwell (black) and Bradford (white) as reported by the American Checker Review. By-the-way we would strongly recommend all students of the game of checkers who desire to keep fully abreast with the times and to follow the developments of the science to subscribe to and carefully con this best of checker magazines. Every number teems with fresh, newsy and instructive matter. Being printed on good paper with clear, bold type and of a convenient form for handling by a reader together with the low price of subscription—only \$1.50 per year, it deserves an extended circulation. Address American Checker Review, 137 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 10-15 | a | 4-8 | 1-6 | 7-14 |
| 24 | 19 | 23 | 18 | b-17 |
| 15-24 | 8-11 | 15-19 | 11-18 | |
| 28 | 19 | 25 | 22 | 32 |
| 6-10 | 12-16 | 6-9 | 18-23 | |
| 22 | 18 | 29 | 25 | 30 |
| 11-15 | 10-15 | 3-8 | 23-26 | |
| 18 | 11 | 21 | 17 | 18 |
| 8-24 | 9-13 | 9-18 | 26-30 | |
| 27 | 20 | 25 | 21 | 15 |
- Drawn.

a Robertson's "Guide" gives 10-15, 23 18, drawn. b White here sets a neat trap and if black had played 16-19 would have won by 20 16, 11-20, 18 11, 7-16, 14 9, 5-14, 22 17.



PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.

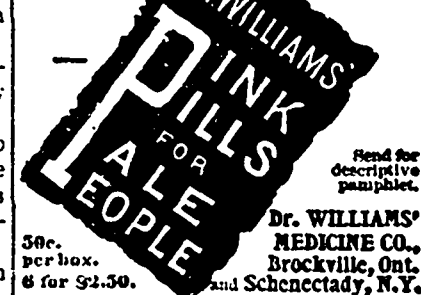
TOOTHACHE STOPPED.

By applying a few drops of SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. One or two applications of SCOTT'S CURE will entirely cure those severe attacks of Neuralgia that give such intense pain.

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

This is to certify that I have been crippled with Rheumatism in my hands and have used several kinds of liniment without any relief until I got a bottle of SCOTT'S CURE, and it has made a complete cure of me. I can recommend it to anyone who has Rheumatism as a sure cure. Yours respectfully, MISS ELIZABETH BLACKFORD.

Nerve Tonic Blood Builder



Dr. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO., Brockville, Ont. and Schenectady, N.Y.

POWELL'S PIMPLE PILLS

Act Like Magic IN REMOVING ALL BLEMISHES FROM THE SKIN. PRICE 25 CENTS. For sale by all Drug gists, or sent on receipt of price, by HATTIE & MYLIUS, HALIFAX, CANADA

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CITY CHIMES.

DEAR READERS,—Having been assigned the editorship of the department of the CRITIC known as City Chimes I beg to introduce myself without further ado. In entering upon the work of briefly chronicling the events of the weeks as they come and go, my sincere desire is to give the satisfaction and pleasure that have been enjoyed in the past by those who are interested in this column.

The audiences which filled the Academy of Music on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings of this week to witness Goethe's "Faust," as presented by Mr. Lewis Morrison and his company, were as enthusiastic as they were large, and although the play was long, lasting over three hours, the interest of the immense assemblies seemed to never flag. I would I could describe the production, be it never so inadequately, to our readers who had not the good fortune to witness it for themselves, but words fail to do justice to the grand scenic effects produced by skilful arrangement of cillum and electric lights. The Brocken scene, in which the fiend, Mephisto, conducts his victim, Faust, to the edge of a high cliff, where he may stand and gaze upon the carnival of witches and the agony of the inhabitants of the abode of his Satanic Majesty, by far surpassed anything ever put on in Halifax. It was grand, and even the gods expressed their appreciation in loud applause. The story of Faust as made famous by Goethe is well known to many, and no doubt many who have hitherto been ignorant thereof will have interest enough aroused to obtain and read the immortal tale. The legend of which Goethe has given us a practical rendering is briefly as follows: Dr. Faustus, according to tradition, was a celebrated necromancer, born about 1480 in Wurttemberg, who had mastered all the secret sciences, and being dissatisfied at the shallowness of human knowledge, makes an agreement with Satan, according to which the devil was to serve him for full twenty-four years, after which Faust's soul was to be delivered to eternal death. The contract, signed by Faust with his own blood, contained the following conditions: "1, he shall renounce God and all celestial hosts; 2, he shall be an enemy of mankind; 3, he shall not obey priests; 4, he shall not go to church or partake of the holy sacraments; 5, he shall shun wedlock." Faust having signed these conditions Satan sends him as a familiar spirit Mephistopheles, a devil "who likes to live among men," and with this imp ever by his side he begins a life of wild dissipation. He revels in all kinds of enjoyment, of which his attentive devil servant constantly invented new forms. As the term of twenty-four years draws to a close Faustus seeks relief and salvation from the priest, but nothing avails him, and after a tragic death's struggle at midnight, during which heart-rending shrieks for help and cries of anguish mingle with the demoniacal laughter of fiends, Faust's soul is given up. The tragical fate of Faust is represented as resulting from an irreconcilable conflict of faith and knowledge. Mr. Lewis Morrison's conception of Mephisto is original, and although a critic in this city has pronounced it lacking in weirdness, in my humble opinion the laughing, mocking, cringing fiend, as personated by Mr. Morrison, is quite uncanny enough. He portrays the character with much vigor and strength, and his changes of facial expression are marvellous. In Mr. W. R. Owen he has an excellent Faust—the old and decrepit man, tormented with conflicting doubt and faith, who, having quaffed Mephisto's draught of youth, stands before his audience transformed, a young and handsome knight. Marguerite, the sweet and pure maiden who is brought into Faust's life by Mephisto, and who gives her love wholly to him, is represented by Miss Florence Roberts, to whom the sympathies of her audience spontaneously go out. Fair and sweet, with much dramatic power, Miss Roberts did her work in a way which has never failed to win for her favor wherever she has appeared. Mr. Lawronco, as Valentine, Marguerite's brother, was good, and the rest of the company performed acceptably the parts assigned them. Mrs. Clifford as Dame Martha supplied the comedy, and in conjunction with Mephisto called several times into play the risible faculties of the audience, but the piece was much too full of pathos and sadness to admit of much levity. The musical ability of the company is worthy of note, and the sacred music of the cathedral was excellently well rendered. Personally I do not remember when I so thoroughly enjoyed a theatrical performance, and I could not but wonder if the suggestive nearness of the tempter of mankind at all times when good seemed rising in Faust's heart might not "turn out a sermon" perhaps more effective than one from the pulpit. Mr. Clarke merits the thanks of our theatre-goers for the opportunity afforded of witnessing Mr. Morrison in Faust.

One of the most interesting events of last week's full programme of outdoor entertainments, was the annual sports of the Wanderers' A. A. Club, held on their grounds last Saturday afternoon. The weather was glorious and the spectators numbered nine hundred, perhaps more. It really seemed as though everyone was there. All the fair maidens and comely matrons, the enthusiastic youths and dignified gentlemen, one meets in a day's walk seemed to be eagerly watching the movements of the participants in the various events, and the grand stand presented a scene almost as interesting as did the field. Time and space forbid me giving a detailed account of the sports. The running, walking, jumping, vaulting etc. all went to prove that we have some athletes in our city worthy of encouragement. Several of the younger competitors in Saturday's sports did some excellent work, and give promise of in a few years holding well their own, and of bringing honor to the associations to which they belong. At the conclusion of the sports Mrs. W. A. Henry presented the prizes. The band of the 66th P. L. F. rendered some excellent music, and the sports of 1892 were pronounced a grand success.

Other Cough Medicines have had their day, but Puttner's Emulsion has come to stay because it's so nice and so good.

It is too bad altogether that our yachtmens get so little encouragement from that despot "the weather." Almost without exception this season the weather has been very unfavorable for the yacht races, and consequently the interest in this summer sport is by no means intense, except of course in the breasts of the few who are enthusiastic on the subject and never grow weary of the "white wings." Our magnificent harbor affords every facility for yachting, and the squadron possesses some very jaunty crafts. The wind on Saturday afternoon was doubtless blowing somewhere so vigorously that it had only a very slight breeze to spare for Halifax, and consequently the race for Captain Russell's cup was slow. Five boats started—*Mentor, Hildred, Youla, Lenore* and *Wym*. *Youla* drifted over the finish line, followed by *Wym* and *Lenore* and some three hours later by *Mentor*. The last race of the season was sailed on Tuesday afternoon, and for a change the weather was perfect with a fresh south-west breeze. Four boats started: *Lenore, Youla, Wym* and *Elienne* and the race was well sailed. *Wym* came in victorious, thus winning the Russell cup by forty seconds. *Youla* was second and *Lenore* third.

A treat is in store for all who appreciate genuine wit and enjoy a season of merriment, in the lecture to be delivered in Orpheus Hall on the 12th of next month by Mr. Bangough, late of the *Grip* staff. Mr. Bangough is now on a lecturing tour and will no doubt meet with a cordial reception in Halifax. He calls his lecture a "Sketching entertainment, music, elocution, comedy and lightning crayon sketches with local hits." This title has a very attractive sound, and Halifaxians who in the past have enjoyed the efforts of the clever artist in his literary work will eagerly look forward to his appearance at Orpheus Hall. Mr. Bangough has many personal friends in the city who will extend a warm welcome.

Our young people who are interested in the University Extension scheme have reason to rejoice in the announcement that Dr. Archibald MacMechan, of Dalhousie College, is making arrangements for a course of nineteen lectures on Shakespeare, provided a sufficient number of students enroll themselves. The fee for the entire course is but five dollars, and Professor MacMechan is certainly justified in expecting a large class. It is important that those intending to take the course should send their names in at once, so that there may be as little delay as possible in getting to work. The fees will be expended in the purchase of books for the library of Dalhousie, to which members of this Shakespearean class will be admitted on the same terms as undergraduates, an advantage not to be lightly considered by searchers for knowledge. If this class is organized it will meet in the Assembly Hall of the School for the Blind on Tuesday afternoons, beginning October 4th. The subjects of the lectures give promise of an interesting course, and it is to be hoped that the plan may meet with favor.

The circular issued by the Orpheus Club is before me. It asks for the continued patronage of the public and thanks its patrons for their support in the past. "Good as well as popular music" is promised, and there is no doubt will be given, but with all the attractions to music-loving citizens offered by the club for the coming season, at least a large majority of the people who usually purchase tickets for the Orpheus concerts are of the opinion that the price is decidedly too high. Probably the committee has heard this from many quarters, and has evidently decided that so long as the club can fill its hall at each entertainment the subscription will continue to be ten dollars. This is all very well, but enjoyable as the performances invariably are, unless some additional attractions are provided, such as the introduction of foreign talent, the idea remains firmly fixed in many minds that the club does not give its patrons a fair equivalent for the large subscription fee asked. It is intended to give this winter six concerts, quite enough for the club to undertake, and Mr. Porter has been commissioned to make a selection of desirable compositions to be rendered during the series. The circular says "it is hoped that in addition to such pleasing works as he may secure, the club will be able to render at one of the season's concerts a selection embracing the most striking numbers from some such new and popular success as 'Cavillieria Rusticana' by Mascagni." The question of having reserved seats without extra charge, is brought forward this year and to secure an expression of opinion from the subscribers a coupon is attached to the subscription form, upon which the subscriber is to indicate his or her preference for seats reserved or unreserved. I trust the majority may be found on the side of the former plan. Halifaxians are proud of the musical ability of their city, of which the Orpheus Club, Auxiliary, and Orchestra are composed, and the success of the organization is to be desired.

CHIPS.

Hood's Pills act especially upon the liver, rousing it from torpidity to its natural duties, cure constipation and assist digestion.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE SCHOOL.

30 Salter Street, Halifax, N. S.

Term Commences September 2nd.

STAFF.

HEAD MASTER:—MR. H. M. BRADFORD,
M. A. (Cambridge)

RESIDENT ASSISTANTS:—MR. G. W. ACKLON,
B. A. (Cambridge).
MR. P. B. MELLISH, B. A. (Oxford).

FRENCH:—MONSIEUR BALVAL.

GERMAN:—HERR VON DE GROENEN

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

A SPECIAL JUNIOR CLASS OF BOYS UNDER 12 is newly organized, under the direct supervision of the head-master.

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

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