



# THE CRITIC:

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DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

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## THE CRITIC,

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Dr. Koch, who was making experiments in the cure of consumption, had better not have said anything about it until he was sure, for it is now announced that he has ceased experimenting, and it is presumed that his methods have proved a failure. Thus those who had their hopes raised are doomed to disappointment.

The Toronto *Empire* is inculcating loyalty in the hearts of the school children of Ontario by offering a Canadian flag to one school house in every county and city in the Province of Ontario. The school in each county or city to receive it will be determined by competition by the pupils in essay writing, the subject being "The Patriotic Influence of Hoisting the Flag on the Schools."

The announcement in the September number of the *St. John Educational Review* that three rare specimens of plants, one of them being *Aspidium fragrans*, had been discovered in the Cobequids, near Parrsboro, was commented on in a humorous strain by a contemporary, with the result of drawing from the *Review* a charming article on the subject. "This fern," (*Aspidium fragrans*.) it says, "has no common name because it is not a common plant. Very few Nova Scotians or New Brunswickers have ever seen it or will ever see it. \* \* \* Why is it that this arctic and most exquisite of the shield fern tribe grows in dwarf but fragrant clusters in solitary statelyness, from the edge of some nearly inaccessible cliff, over a waterfall which gouges its wild way into Pirate's Cove on the Strait of Canso, and over the Niagara of Nova Scotia, where the tawny flood of the Moose River leaps from the Cobequid Range to the lands beneath, and over the crystal Minnehaha, where the falling white foam forms a portiere in perhaps the most picturesque sylvan cave scene of these provinces? How could this delicate little plant, this fragrant arctic member of a coarse and common family, plant itself in so few and at so distant points? It never could, it never did. It tells a pathetic tale. Long ere Glooscap and his people played their pranks in the virgin forests of Nova Scotia, when the glacial winter of ages was slowly retreating northward, and the arctic sting was even in the summer breath, *Aspidium fragrans* probably flourished in every ravine and along every stream. Possibly the increase of temperature made the habitat less favorable, and the fern is slowly but surely dying out, remaining yet only in the most favored spots, where deep gorges and the vapor from the waterfalls combine to keep it cool. It is a most interesting relic of a past age; older than the red man's skull, or the treasures of the stone age."

Perhaps for the Russian Government the fear of public opinion is the beginning of wisdom. It is announced that there will be a reform in the judicial system of Siberia. This may, however, be nothing more than a subtle Russian pleasantry, as it would seem difficult to reform what is so conspicuous for its non-existence.

The Alhambra, which was recently seriously damaged by fire, is to be restored. A Royal Commissioner was appointed to make an enquiry into the origin of the fire and prepare an estimate of the cost of repairs, with the result that he thinks the damage done can easily be covered with \$70,000, but the restoration of the Court of Albarca and the Arrayanez Gallery will require considerable time. It is thought that the fire was not accidental. Queen Christina shows much concern for the repair of the Alhambra, and has expressed a desire to contribute towards the expense.

American naval authorities have been examining the nickel mines at Sudbury, Ontario, to see if the supply is sufficient to justify the American Government in adopting a combination of steel and nickel for the armor plates of their ships of war. They report the supply as practically inexhaustible. As Canada has what amounts to a monopoly of the production of nickel ore in great quantities, and as the Swansea smelters have a monopoly of the secret methods by which the ore is reduced, the protection of America's navy from the shot and shell of her foes will soon be confided to the care of Wales and Canada.

The Zambesi River difficulty has all but wrought a revolution in Portugal, and has certainly overturned a government in the passionate little kingdom; but the British Empire has not been profoundly moved. Yet even the British Empire might take a more lively interest than it does in a question involving the control of some six hundred thousand square miles of fruitful territory! The Zambesi is the chief river on the East coast of Africa, the fourth in importance on the Dark Continent. It has four mouths, which were long supposed to be impassible save for vessels of the lightest draught—an illusion which was fostered by the Portuguese from interested motives. One of these mouths, however, that known as the Kongone, has a minimum depth of eighteen feet on the bar at high water. The river maintains this character for but a short distance, and for the navigation of all the lower Zambesi (where falls and rapids do not make navigation impossible,) the most suitable craft are sternwheel steamers of not more than eighteen inches draught, like those in use on the Upper St. John, in New Brunswick. The new British gunboats, which the Portuguese have just attempted to shut out of the river, are of this type, and designed for those waters. The upper river, above the famous Victoria Falls, and its great tributary the Shiré, which drains Lake Nyassa, are much more open to navigation than the lower stream. The Portuguese have their settlements on the Zambesi, viz., Zumbo, Tete and Senna, which are in the condition of decay which seems chronic in Portuguese colonies. The basin of the river is inexhaustibly productive of such commodities as beeswax, indigo, India rubber and sugar cane; and the possibilities of the region, under judicious management, are tremendous.

It is interesting to note the similarity of sentiment between Sir Hector Langevin and Principal Grant touching the relations between the two great races which make up the Canadian people. They agree in appealing for a better understanding between English Canadians and French Canadians, and in emphasizing the fact that the interests and the future of the two sections are inseparably linked together. On our own side it is necessary to remember that the French-Canadians are a minority, and would probably have suffered the fate of minorities sooner or later if they had not made themselves somewhat so obtrusive to be overlooked. If they have seemed to us at times extravagant in their claims and selfishly local in their aims, we should consider the exigencies of their situation, the absorbing vigor of the race against which their individuality has had to struggle for self preservation. It is not surprising that a spirited and virile race like the French-Canadians should make vehement protest against even the remotest possibility of having their identity merged in that of their ancient conquerors. There is little room to doubt that the masses of the French-Canadians have a sound practical loyalty to the British Crown and the Canadian Confederation. In a certain powerful French-Canadian romance, depicting the time of the conquest of New France by England, and brimming with what we may call French-Canadianism, one of the leading characters is a Seigneur who has fought with passionate loyalty under the flag of the Bourbons. After the cession, however, he accepts the new order of things; and on his death bed he says to his son and heir. "Serve thy new sovereign as faithfully as I have served the King of France, and receive my blessing!" It seems to us that this may be taken as an indication of a healthy sentiment at times concealed beneath the rampant "nationalism," so called, of Quebec politics.

It is stated that pleura-pneumonia, that much dreaded cattle disease, can be cured by causing an affected beast to inhale paraffine oil. This remedy has been tried on several occasions with much success during the past eighteen years by Mr. W. Dawson, farm manager to the Duke of Richmond, and many others who have followed his example testify to the efficacy of the treatment. The difficulty is in getting the oil on to the lungs, and if it is really a remedy for pleura-pneumonia some means of spraying the oil down the windpipe of the animal should be devised. The plan pursued by Mr. Dawson is to place a sponge saturated with oil in one nostril, keeping the other closed with the hand, to compel the animal to inhale the oil. Fortunately no cases of the disease are known to exist in Canada at the present time.

The official bulletin from the laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, with regard to the milk supply of towns, shows a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. In all 165 samples of milk were taken in 24 cities, all but one of which are in Ontario and Quebec. Of these 165 samples only 97 were adjudged genuine by the analyst, leaving 68 either of inferior quality, skimmed or watered. Toronto appears to be very unfortunate, having out of 12 samples only 2 genuine. The city of Hull, P. Q. out of 15 had 10 genuine, Harrison out of 10 had 8, and Stratford out of 10 had 7 genuine. This is better than Toronto. As many samples as possible were obtained in the different towns. In several of the larger cities, such as Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, the examination of milk is now carried on either by a special food inspector appointed by the municipality and working under the Adulteration Act, or by medical health officers. It is unfortunate that a food of such value, especially to children and infants, should be of poor quality or adulterated. It is of the greatest importance that the milk supply of cities should be of a high standard, and to reach this desirable end it is necessary that good cows should be kept. Scrub cattle will never be paying investments, they eat just as much and produce less than a good breed. Our farmers are recognizing this fact, and are raising a great many fine looking young animals, as any one may observe when driving out into the country. This progressive movement is largely owing to the agricultural societies all over the country, nearly all of which own bulls of some fine breed. It is to be hoped that the milk supply of Halifax will stand the test better than some of the Ontario cities have done.

Some very sensible remarks about shooting accidents appeared in the *Field* recently, and all sportsmen would do well to lay them to heart. "We incline," it says, "to the idea that the use of the breech-loader tends to some extent to derogate from due caution, unless the sportsman keeps a careful watch over himself. The days of muzzle loading kept him more on the alert. He was reminded every other minute of the necessity of caution when he had to load; the operation kept him in notice that his weapon might be a source of danger to others if he had to be so careful on his own account while loading. Then, again, he could not unload at a fence; and so, on the whole, he was more impressed with the risk of handling even a half-cocked piece over a fence than is the modern possessor of a breech-loader. This sense of risk attached to the weapon he was carrying, being repeatedly presented to the muzzle loading mind by circumstances which breech-loaders obviate, was more likely to associate itself in that mind throughout the day in all other details of the sport than in the case of the modern shooter, whose gun offers risks to others, but little to himself. Herein we think we trace historically a cause for greater instinctive caution in one who was brought up to muzzle-loading, than in one educated only to breech-loading; the temperaments, characteristics and surrounding of the two subjects being in all other respects conceived to be similar. Another detail of the old school tended to diminish cause of accident, and also to instil an element of order, and so of caution into the field; this was the 'down charge' and halt of the line at each shot, which is now practically obsolete so far as loading is concerned, though the halt may take place for the purpose of retrieving. Our conclusion is, that accidents in the field have by no means reduced in the proportion that should have been expected from the disuse of muzzle-loaders and the evils which specially attended them; and the reasons for this failure to profit by the greater immunity which breech loading offers are, in the first place, sheer and wilful negligence—failure to half-cock, or remove cartridges at obstacles; and, secondly, the tendency of the breech-loader itself to cause a man to forget its danger to his neighbors, because it is less of a menace to himself than was the muzzle-loader."

The late revolution in Ticino (an Italian canton of Switzerland,) appears to have been an outcome of the long-standing struggle between the Ultramontanes and the Radicals. Ticino lies on the Italian slope of the Alps, and was only finally incorporated in the Swiss Federation in 1803. The inhabitants speak the Italian language. The population of the canton numbers about 130,000, of which all but a few hundreds are Roman Catholics. But these again are divided into Ultramontanes, who wish Ticino to be under the control of the clericals, and other Roman Catholics, who place their Radicalism before their devotion to the Church. In the deposed assembly the Ultramontanes, who have been in power for the last 15 years, more than doubled their adversaries. In February of last year they did not scruple to use their preponderance to vote the removal of 1,200 Liberal German-Swiss electors from the list. They are also charged with gross malversation in the management of the canton's financial affairs. Last August 10,000 Liberals demanded a revision of the Constitution and a re-distribution of seats. According to the law of the canton such a demand made by 7,000 citizens should be followed by an election within the month. The Government took no notice of the appeal. On the morning of the 17th or 18th of September the Liberal leaders assembled at Bellinzona, the seat of

Government, dressed as commercial travellers. At noon about a dozen of them, armed with revolvers, mounted to the chateau where the arsenal is situated. Finding the door open they entered and demanded the keys from the officer in charge. The officer seeing that resistance would be useless gave them up. A signal was then given to set the church bells ringing. A crowd rushed to the arsenal as arranged and took possession of all the guns and stores. The insurgents then joined by their friends took possession of the Government offices, made prisoners of three out of the five Ministers, shot a fourth who resisted them, dissolved the Assembly and formed a Provisional Government. The Swiss Federal Council at once intervened, and next morning sent over from Berne two Battalions of Infantry. Fortunately, however, owing to the skilful management of the Federal Commissioner, Colonel Künzli, what promised to be a very serious affair has been quieted and order restored.

Investigations and experiments, conducted for the purpose of ascertaining the cause and prevention of the disease which since the year 1845 has destroyed a large proportion of one of the world's most important agricultural products, have resulted in demonstrating that the blight which kills the potato tops, and the rot which destroys the tubers, is occasioned by a microscopic fungus that attacks the leaves and stem, matures spores or seed at an extremely rapid rate, which spores are carried by the winds to continue the work of destruction elsewhere, or drop to the ground and are carried by rain to the tubers. In the course of these investigations it was found that 80 per cent. of the potatoes nearest the stem of the root and the surface of the ground were affected by rot; that of the layer of potatoes immediately below these 30 per cent. were similarly affected; and that of the lowest layer only 3 per cent. were rotten. These facts suggested a very simple remedy, which extensive experiments has proved to be as effectual as it is simple, and which is nothing more nor less than moulding or hilling up the earth around the stem sufficiently to prevent the spores from reaching the tubers. When the remedy was suggested a large number of farmers undertook experiments to test its value. These experimental plots were visited by qualified persons, who after careful investigation arrived at and published the following results:—In order to prevent the fungus spores from reaching the tubers it is necessary: 1st, To plant the seed and cuttings about 12 inches apart, and in rows about 30 inches apart; 2nd, To mould or hill up the earth after the first weeding into a ridge 3 or 4 inches high, and 10 to 12 inches wide; 3rd, To mould up again as high as possible, when the disease first appears in the top, and while hilling up to bend the top over to one side, so that the fungus spores would fall between instead of upon the rows. There should be at least 3 inches of soil on top of the upper layer of potatoes. It is important to remember that the growth of the tubers will be retarded by too much hilling up, and that therefore this operation should not be performed until the disease actually appears in the tops. Beating the earth compactly after hilling up affords additional protection from the access of the spores, and in fact almost entire immunity from disease. In order to prevent disease from contact with spores after the crops have been dug, it is only necessary to allow at least a fortnight after the complete withering of the top for the spores to die from lack of nourishment.

Everything in this world has its use, and bad eggs are no exception to the rule. It is not generally known that they are made use of in any way except to occasionally bombard (or shall we say shell?) an unpopular speaker, but the fact is they are largely used in the process of tanning fine leather and kid for gloves. A man who is engaged in this unsavory business plies his trade in Chicago. He says he goes to 49 commission houses in that city every day and takes all the spoiled eggs they have, after which he conveys them to Cumminsville and manufactures them into a solution which is shipped to New York in barrels. The solution is said to be quite deodorized and inoffensive, which is probably true, otherwise kid gloves would be very unpleasant to wear. The process of making the solution is as follows:—The eggs are collected in the morning and then taken to the place of manufacture and broken into barrels. The white of a bad egg turns to water, while the yellow will coagulate and settle in the bottom. The water is skimmed off as much as possible, and then the yellow is poured into a sieve, when what remains of the water runs through, leaving only the yellow. This is then mixed with chemicals, and the result is the mixture used in tanning fine leather. The manufacturer states that it might be used as a palatable and harmless sauce for the table, but most people would draw the line at that. It sells for eight cents a pound in New York. The bad egg man tried to start the business in Cincinnati, but found that it did not pay. Chicago, he said, is the greatest egg market in the United States. He keeps three double teams that collect three loads a day. Each load has sixty tubs of thirty dozens each. That makes 16,200 dozens. Two single waggons collect four loads of 38 tubs, or 140 tubs, making 280 tubs for both or 8,400 dozens in all, one day's collections amounting to 14,600 dozens. About 30 men and girls are employed breaking these eggs in Chicago. They have suits that will protect them from the explosive ones, and in a day or two they get so accustomed to the odor that it is not noticed. The trade is naturally more brisk in hot weather, when from six to eight barrels of fluid per day is manufactured. At other times from six to eight barrels per week is the output. A waggon is kept employed all the time carrying shells to the dumps. This information, which is gleaned from the Cincinnati *Times Star*, is interesting in connection with the present state of the egg trade—the fresh egg trade. How is it that so many eggs are allowed to spoil, and why would dealers continue to keep so much more stock than could be disposed of at profitable prices? It is scarcely probable that bad eggs would bring so high a price as good ones.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

TOO FAR.

Down by the bank of the beautiful Nile  
 Sat Pung Goo Bing and girl,  
 Pung Goo was clothed in his usual smile,  
 And she wore an ebony curl.  
 Said Pung Goo Bing:—"My dear, will you go  
 To the Crocodilo ball this eve?"  
 Then spake up the beautiful maid, Jo Jo,  
 And said she: "Yes, dear, by your leave,  
 But the fact of the matter is this, that—well,  
 I have nothing to wear at all,  
 Excepting the dress of a New York belle  
 That she wore at a charity ball."  
 Then the ebony face of Pung grew glum,  
 And he doubtfully spoke: "I fear  
 That we'd better not dance at the lummy-tum-tum  
 No wonder you're blushing, my dear!"

A woman at Hagarstown, Md, has a goose which came into her possession when she was married, 21 years ago. The fowl is in good health.

Dyspepsia and disappointment in love seem to produce the same outward effect. The difference between them is that dyspepsia is very hard to cure.

"Why did you yell 'Hay' at the horse car?" "In the hope that the horses would hear me and stop. The driver wouldn't pay any attention to me."

NERVOUS GENTLEMAN.—"Now, be careful how you drive, cabby, and go slowly over the stones, for I hate to be shaken. And mind you pull up at the right house, and look out for those dreadful steam cars." Cabby—"Never fear, sir, I'll do my best. And which 'orsepital would you wish to be taken to, sir, in case of an accident?"

Moritz Saphir, the witty Austrian journalist, was once standing in a crowded theatre. Someone leaned on his back, thrusting his head over his shoulder. Saphir drew out his handkerchief and wrung the man's nose violently. The latter started back. "Oh, I beg your pardon," said Saphir; "I thought it was mine."

In an Episcopal church near Boston the other Sunday a lady in passing up the aisle caught her dress on a corner of a pew and tore it. As the process of tearing was very audible to the congregation, the feelings of the lady may be imagined when at that moment the clergyman began the service by reading the sentence, "Read your heart and not your garments."

The electrical instrument recently invented for avoiding the pain incident to the extraction of teeth has attracted considerable attention. Briefly, it consists of adjustable prongs, carrying buttons and connected with an electrical battery. The buttons are placed on the face over the nerves leading from the teeth to the brain, and a circuit is established the moment the extracting instrument touches the tooth.

WHAT SHE WAS AFRAID OF.—A little girl remarked to her mamma on going to bed: "I'm not afraid of the dark."

"No, of course you are not," replied her mamma.

"I was a little afraid once, though, when I went into the pantry to get a tart."

"What were you afraid of?" asked the mamma.

"I was afraid I shouldn't be able to find the tarts."

M. Ungerer expresses the opinion that flowers and the perfume distilled from them have a salutary influence on the constitution, and, indeed, may be regarded as a therapeutic agency of high value. He says that residence in a perfumed atmosphere forms a protection from pulmonary affections and arrests the development of phthisis: thus, in the town of La Grasse, where the making of perfumes is so largely carried on, phthisis is rare, owing to the odorous vapors exhaled from the numerous distilleries.

LOVE'S YOUNG NIGHTMARE.—Charles—Mr. Levelhead, I have come to ask you for the hand of your daughter.

Mr. Levelhead (very dyspeptic this morning)—Which hand, right or left?

Charles—Why, both, I suppose.

Mr. Levelhead—Then why don't you say both? What's the sense of saying "hand" when you mean "hands?"

Charles (with deep contrition)—Very well, Mr. Levelhead, I have come to ask for the hands of your daughter.

Mr. Levelhead—And what would you do with them if you had them? Let them make biscuit for you, and say it waen't as good as your mother's? Let them make cake, and call it paving stones? Let them open the door for you at 12 o'clock in the morning, and expect them to refrain from knocking you down? Let them work themselves to the bone to supply deficiencies caused by your extravagance? No, young man, let me see some signs of toil on your hands, and then it will be time enough to talk about those of my daughter!

We've heard of a woman who said she'd walk five miles to get a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription if she couldn't get it without. That woman had tried it. And it's a medicine which makes itself felt in toning up the system and correcting irregularities as soon as its use is begun. Go to your drug store, pay a dollar, get a bottle and try it—try a second, a third if necessary. Before the third one's been taken you'll know that there's a remedy to help you. Then you'll keep on and a cure'll come. But if you shouldn't feel the help, should be disappointed in the results, you'll find a guarantee printed on the bottle-wrapper that'll get your money back for you.

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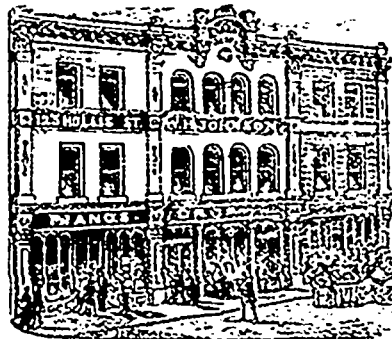
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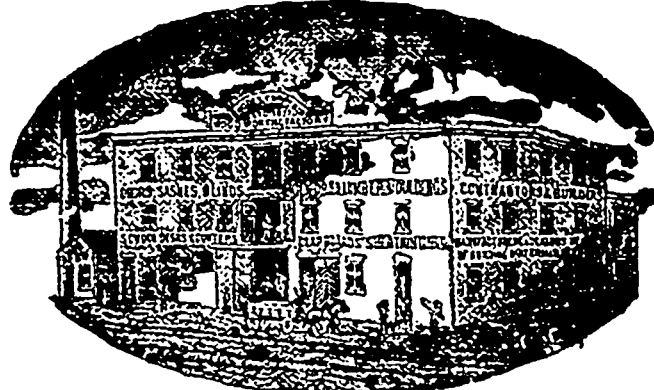
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**NEWS OF THE WEEK.**

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

The Government has removed the export duty on logs.

The market for Canadian eggs in England is a success.

It is proposed to establish a Home for Inebriates in Halifax.

Canada will be well represented at the Jamaica exhibition in January.

The recent storms have been very severe on our coasts, and several wrecks are reported.

Senator Archibald died at Sydney on Saturday last, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

A Mormon elder is holding meetings at Lakelands, near Parrsboro', and has baptized one convert.

The city schools re-opened on Monday, and Tuesday was a holiday given by the Governor-General.

It has been decided to ask the Government to place a retaliatory duty of 5 cents a dozen upon American eggs.

The congregation of St. Matthew's Church have decided to extend a call to Rev. Andrew J. Mowat, of Fredericton.

The Governor-General was so interested in what he saw of the ship railway that he promised to revisit it next summer.

The latest addition to our list of exchanges is a weekly addition of *L'Acadie Liberale*, published at Meteghan, Digby County.

The new Catholic Church of St. Agnes, in the north-western suburbs of Halifax, was dedicated by Archbishop O'Brien on Sunday last.

The Anniversary Service of the Church of England Institute will be held in St. George's Church on Tuesday evening, the 28th inst.

The Government steamer *Napoleon III* got ashore near Little Glace Bay on Saturday. All hands are safe. She will probably be got off without serious damage.

The steamship *Parisian*, of the Allan line, and *Lake Superior*, of the Beaver line, left Quebec on the 9th inst., within an hour of each other, the former leading. The *Parisian* reached Liverpool twenty hours ahead of her competitor.

Mrs. Birchall has issued a personal appeal to the citizens of Woodstock, asking them to sign the petition for the commutation of her husband's death sentence. Birchall still sticks to his statement that he did not fire the shots which killed Benwell.

The Vice-Regal party left Halifax by special train at 12 o'clock on Friday night last for Cape Breton. His Excellency opened the Grand Narrows bridge on Saturday, driving the engine himself. This was the first through train over the Cape Breton railway.

The Church School for Girls at Windsor bids fair to be a great success. Miss Machin, a lady highly spoken of, has been appointed principal, and a large number of applications for admission have been received. The school opens on January 8th, 1891.

The steamship *Umda* arrived safely at Halifax on Friday last, and is now in the dry dock. She is very badly damaged, and will cost probably from \$45,000 to \$60,000 to repair her. It was a big undertaking to bring her to Halifax, and Mr. Brookfield and those associated with him in the enterprise are to be congratulated upon the success attending it.

A cable despatch to the *Toronto Globe* says there is good authority for stating that Salisbury is about to make fresh proposals to France respecting the Newfoundland question, on a basis of free access by French fishermen to the Newfoundland bait supply in return for the abrogation of the French bounties. The bait law will also form the basis of a mission to Washington.

H. M. S. *Buzzard*, which went to North Sydney last week to look after the torpedo boat, encountered a terrific gale on Friday night, during which she lost the torpedo boat, which it is thought broke in two. The *Buzzard* suffered severely by the gale herself. The Gloucester schooner *Samuel R. Crane*, which towed the torpedo boat to North Sydney, has been awarded \$25,000.

The forty-third annual session of the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, will be held at Halifax, commencing on the evening of Tuesday, 4th of November. The session, it is expected, will be very largely attended, as there is much business of importance to the Order to be considered. The usual concessions have been made by railway and steamboat lines for return tickets or at reduced rates.

The Art School free scholarship competition among the pupils of the Halifax Academy resulted in a tie between Helen Moody, Gladys Fairbanks, and Josie Belcher. Only two scholarships were offered, but Mr. Harvey finding it impossible to decide upon the best two out of these three recommended that a free scholarship be presented to each of the young ladies, which was accordingly done.

McAlpine's Nova Scotia Directory, just issued, will fill a long-felt want. An excellent map of Nova Scotia with P. E. Island and part of New Brunswick is given, after which comes the Halifax and Dartmouth Directories. The counties follow in alphabetical order, the shire town of each county heading the list. The Magdalen Islands and *St. Pierre et Miquelon* are also represented, and the whole volume will be found of great use in every business and professional man's library. An historical sketch by the Rev. Robert Murray is worth reading. Published by D. McAlpine and Son, Halifax, N.S. and St. John, N.B.



The *Cosmocrat*, published at Truro, N. S., has made its bow to the public. It is a mixture of magazine and newspaper, with a preponderance of the comic element about it, and is copiously illustrated. It will doubtless find a field of usefulness. It is published by the *Cosmocrat* Publishing Association of Truro, of which W. H. Davison is president and managing editor, and John B. Morgan, secretary and associate editor.

Messrs. A. McKim & Co., advertising agents of Montreal, are preparing what will be the first comprehensive newspaper directory of this country. Canada is now quite large enough and its journalistic interests of sufficient importance to require its own annual newspaper directory, and there are several new features of the proposed work which will make it a valuable hand book for all seeking information concerning the Canadian Press. We bespeak for this enterprising firm the hearty support and co-operation of Canadian publishers generally.

About seventy members of the Iron and Steel Institute have accepted the Government's invitation to visit Canada. The party will cross the frontier at Niagara by special train via Hamilton and Toronto for Sudbury, arriving early on the 31st. On October 31st they will leave Sudbury for Ottawa. On Nov. 1st and 2nd they will be in Ottawa, leaving that city Nov. 3rd for Montreal. On Nov. 5th they will be in Quebec, and on Nov. 6th leave Quebec for Thetford, Marbleton, Sherbrooke and Capleton, leaving the same night for New York.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. James Hannay, editor of the *Evening Gazette*, to write a book on the life and times of Sir Leonard Tilley, Governor of New Brunswick. The volume will be one of the most valuable historical works ever issued in this Province, and will cover the political, social and industrial history of the past seventy years. This period is the most important the Province has seen. The struggle for responsible government was brought to a successful termination and the provinces formed into a confederation in that time. The story of these two great events; the personal history of Sir Leonard Tilley; the building of roads and railroads and the general development of the Province will be the conspicuous features of the book. No one is better equipped with the information necessary for such a work than Mr. Hannay, and in its production he will have the active assistance of Sir Leonard Tilley and other prominent men. The volume will comprise upwards of 500 pages and will be printed with new type on good paper, and will be well bound. John A. Bowes, St. John, N. B., is the publisher.

A report has reached London that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, British Minister to Persia, in addition to his physical illness has become insane, and that it is impossible to remove him from Teheran at present.

Joseph Pulitzer has withdrawn entirely from his editorial connection with the *New York World*. The *World* will be under the direction of a board of managers. Failing eyesight is the cause of Mr. Pulitzer's retirement.

The Leland hotel at Syracuse, N. Y., was burned to the ground on the 16th inst. The total loss exceeds \$215,000. The hotel cost \$80,000. Eight persons, three guests and five servants lost their lives, and about thirty were severely injured.

Mr. Heniker Heaton, M.P., who recently visited Canada, has returned to England, confident in the success of the cheap postage movement. He has submitted to the Imperial authorities detailed proposals for the establishment of a two cent postage rate between England and Canada.

We have received from the Boston School Supply Company a new text book, intended for use in schools. It contains one hundred and seventy fables, anecdotes and stories, all of them more or less familiar, arranged with an outline to each one, for the purpose of teaching composition. It also contains some rules on letter-writing and punctuation. While this book may be of some use in imparting the information contained in the stories, in a pleasant way, we doubt its efficiency in teaching composition.—*Boston School Supply Co., Boston, Mass.*

**American Hotel, Shubenacadie, Best and Safest!**  
THOS. COX, Proprietor.

Boarding and Livery Stables in connection. Stages leave daily for Gay's River, Musquodoboit, Sheet Harbour, and Maitland, on arrival of Train from Halifax.

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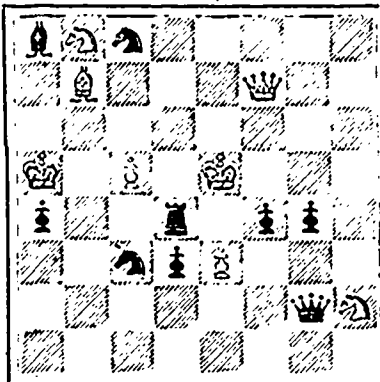
is said by Government Analyst to be composed of ingredients the best and safest for manufacturing Baking Powder.

Halifax Printing Company,  
161 Hollis Street.

**CHIESS.**

Solutions of Problems Nos. 10 and 11. Q to Qb8, K to Kt2. Solved by C. W. L.

**PROBLEM No. 42.**  
From *Nuova Rivista Degli Scacchi.*  
By E. Orsini, Livorno.  
Dedicated to Sig. C. Calapso.  
From *Montreal Gazette.*  
BLACK 10 pieces.



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

**GAME No 42**  
The following are two out of eight games played by Mr Blackburne simultaneously and *sans voir*, against eight strong players of the Montreal Chess Club, June 8, 1889.

**TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENCE.**  
WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. J. H. Blackburne. Mr. R. P. Fleming.  
1 P to K4 P to K4  
2 Kt to KB3 Kt to QB3  
3 B to B4 Kt to KB3  
4 P to Q4 P takes P  
5 Castles B to K2 a  
6 P to K5 Kt to K5  
7 Kt takes P Kt takes P  
8 B to Q5 Kt to KB3  
9 QKt to B5 P to QB3  
10 R to K sq Kt to Kt3  
11 B to K4 P to Q4  
12 B takes Kt RP takes B  
13 Q to K2 K to B sq  
14 B to B1 B to Q3  
15 B to Kt3 P to QR3 b  
16 QR to Q sq B to KKt5  
17 P to B3 B takes B  
18 RP takes B B to Q2  
19 Q to B2 Q to B2  
20 Kt at Q4 to K2 P to Kt3  
21 Kt to B1 P to KKt4  
22 Kt to Q3 Kt to R4 c  
23 Kt to K5 B to K3  
24 P to B4 R to K sq  
25 P takes P K to Kt sq  
26 P to KKt4 Kt to Kt6 d  
27 Q takes Kt P to B3  
28 P takes P P takes P  
29 Q to B4 P takes Kt  
30 R takes KP Q to KB2  
31 R to Kt5 ch K to B e  
32 Q to Q6 ch R to K2  
33 R to Q3 f Q to K  
34 R to B3 ch B to B2  
35 Kt to K2 Q to Q2  
36 R takes B ch K takes R  
37 Q to Kt6 ch K to B  
38 Q to B6 ch R to B2  
39 Q takes KR ch Resigns

**NOTES.**  
a The authorities give, —Kt takes P, as the best move for Black, if White then continues; 6—R to K, 6—P to Q4; 7—B takes P, 7—Q takes B; 8—Kt to QB3; 8—Q to KR4, or 8—Q to B5, as recommended by Mr Wayte, Black having the better game.  
b Mr. Fleming thought this necessary to prevent Kt to Kt5—when he played his Q to B2.  
c Premature, better to bring the QR into play at Q sq, etc.

d B to B sq is better, but Black has a bad game.  
e Forced, if to R2, White mates in two moves.  
f How distinctly he sees everything with his mind's eye, had he played R to KB, Black would play R to R8 ch, and when K takes R, Q takes R ch, etc.—*Gazette.*

**A Great Event**

In one's life is the discovery of a remedy for some long-standing malady. The poison of Scrophulous in your blood. You inherited it from your ancestors. Will you transmit it to your offspring? In the great majority of cases, both Consumption and Catarrh originate in Scrophulous. It is supposed to be the primary source of many other derangements of the body. Begin at once to cleanse your blood with the standard alternative.

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

For several months I was troubled with scrophulous eruptions over the whole body. My appetite was bad, and my system so prostrated that I was unable to work. After trying several remedies in vain, I resolved to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and did so with such good effect that less than one bottle

**Restored My Health**

and strength. The rapidity of the cure astonished me, as I expected the process to be long and tedious.—Frederico Mariz Fernandes, Villa Nova do Gaya, Portugal.  
"For many years I was a sufferer from scrophulous, until about three years ago, when I began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, since which the disease has entirely disappeared. A little child of mine, who was troubled with the same complaint, has also been cured by this medicine."—H. Brandt, Avoca, Nebr.

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DISPENSING CHEMIST, PROP'R  
Agent for Laurance's Axis-cut Pebble Spectacles and Aquarine Glasses. A line of Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Binocular Glasses and Miners' Microscopes on hand. Sanitas Powder, the new Disinfectant, Lundy's Food, Remicels Ozonizer, Carbolic Acid, Camphor Linctus, &c.  
The late R. N. Nisbet's Prescriptions at the London Drug Store.  
All orders for Flowers, &c., from the Willow Park Nursery can be left with J. Godfrey Smith, Night Dispenser on the premises.  
Telephone call 155.

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**STEAM NAVIGATION COM'Y,**  
(LIMITED.)  
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**MARTON**  
will leave Port Mulgrave for Sydney and intermed. ports in the Bras D'Or Lakes every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY on arrival of I. C. R. train, due at 2.2; Railway time, RETURNING, will leave Sydney on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at 2 p.m., connecting with Express Train leaving Mulgrave for the West at 10.20 Railway time.  
The well known favorite Steamer NEPTUNE will leave Mulgrave for Sydney via St. Peter's Canal and East Bay on arrival of the train, DAILY, RETURNING same night, in time for Morning Train.  
The beautiful Steamer MAGNOLIA will run on the Lake between WHYCOMAGH & LITTLE BRAS D'OR, via BADDECK, as usual.  
Tickets can be purchased at the Ticket Offices of the I. C. Railway, and all information given at office of  
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Halifax, N. S. AGENTS.

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WITH  
HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA,  
For all diseases of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, as  
MENTAL ANXIETY, GENERAL DEBILITY, IM-  
POVERISHED BLOOD, Etc., it is highly recom-  
mended by the Medical Profession.

St. Andrews N. B., 4th Oct., 1899.  
Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co.  
Being very much reduced by sickness and almost  
given up for a dead man, I commenced taking your  
PUTTNER'S EMULSION. After taking it a  
very short time my health began to improve, and  
the longer I used it the better my health became.  
After being laid aside for nearly a year, I last sum-  
mer performed the hardest summer's work I ever  
did, having often to go with only one meal a day.  
I attribute the saving of my life to PUTTNER'S  
EMULSION.  
EMERY E. MURPHY,  
Livery Stable Keeper

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### THE MIRAMICHI STEAM BRICK WORKS,

Being now fitted up with new and improved  
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Bricks this season. They are warranted  
hard and well proportioned. Good Shipping  
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S. ROWLAND HILL, Commander, sails from  
Noble's Wharf, Halifax, every Wednesday  
Morning at 8 o'clock, a.m., and from  
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This New Steel Clyde Built Steamer is the  
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ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA.

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CAPT GEO. H. BROWN, sails from Halifax  
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WEDNESDAY at noon.

This Steamer is well known in the Boston  
trade, and has been thoroughly overhauled  
and repainted for the summer traffic.  
Passengers arriving Tuesday and Friday  
Evenings can go directly onboard steamers  
without extra charge.  
Through Tickets for sale and Baggage  
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Steamers in Halifax, and at 34 Atlantic  
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AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.  
For public purposes, such as Educational Estab-  
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MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1890.  
From the Month of July.  
July 9, August 13, September 10, October 8,  
November 12, December 10.

FIFTH MONTHLY DRAWING NOV. 12, '90.  
3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740.  
Capital Prize worth \$15,000.

TICKET, - - - - \$1.00  
11 TICKETS FOR - - \$10.00

ASK FOR CIRCULARS - 20

### List of Prizes.

1 Prize worth \$15,000	\$15,000 00
1 " " 5,000	5,000 00
1 " " 2,500	2,500 00
1 " " 1,250	1,250 00
2 Prizes " 500	1,000 00
5 " " 250	1,250 00
25 " " 50	1,250 00
100 " " 25	2,500 00
210 " " 15	3,000 00
500 " " 10	5,000 00
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 " " 25	2,500 00
100 " " 15	1,500 00
100 " " 10	1,000 00
999 " " 5	4,995 00
999 " " 5	4,995 00

3134 Prizes worth \$52,740 00  
S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,  
81, St. James St., Montreal, Canada.

### THE AUTUMN WIND.

Wind beloved of earth and sky and sea beyond all winds that blow,  
Wind whose might in fight was England's on her mightiest warrior day,  
South-west wind, whose breath for her was life, and fire to scourge her foe,  
Steel to smite and death to drive him down an unreturning way,  
Well-beloved and welcome, sounding all the clarions of the sky,  
Rolling all the marshalled waters toward the charge that storms the shore,  
We receive, acclaim, salute thee, we who live and dream and die,  
As the mightiest mouth of song that ever spake acclaimed of yore.  
We that live as they that perish praise thee, lord of cloud and wave,  
Wind of winds, clothed on with darkness whence as lightning light comes forth,  
We that know thee strong to guard and smite, to scatter and to save,  
We to whom the south west wind is dear as Athens held the north.  
Ho for her waged war as thou for us against all power, defiant,  
Fleets full-fringed with storm from Persia, laden deep with death from Spain,  
Thee the giant god of song and battle hailed as god and giant,  
Yet not his but ours the land is whence thy praise should ring and ruin,  
Rain as rapture ebed from song, and ring as trumpets blown for battle,  
Sound and sing before thee, loud and glad as leaps and sinks the sea:  
Yea, the sea's white steeds are curbed and spurred of thee, and pent as cattle,  
Yet they laugh with love and pride to live, subdued not save of thee.  
Ears that hear thee hear in heaven the sound of widening wings gigantic,  
Eyes that see the cloud lift westward see thy darkening brow divine.  
Wings whose measure is the limit of the limitless Atlantic,  
Brows that bend, and bid the sovereign sea submit her soul to thine.  
*Alfred Charles Swinburn, in the "English Illustrated Magazine."*

### DIGBY.

The town of Digby has a fine situation at the western end of the Annapolis Basin, near where Digby Gut breaks through the ridge of the North Mountain. This Gut, which affords means of communication between the Basin and the Bay of Fundy, is a narrow opening in the barrier wall about one-third of a mile wide, and it is a little in from the western side of this opening that the town is located. Digby has a good harbor, free of access and affording anchorage for vessels of all sizes. Here they may be securely sheltered from the destructive powers of the wind and sea with a good holding ground and plenty of water.

Owing to the great rise and fall of the tides the water privileges are not so generally good as could be desired, but good landing accommodations are now offered by the Digby Pier, at which vessels of moderate tonnage may touch at all times of tide.

The town is principally built along the water front, and has a high ridge rising directly behind it. From this ridge a fine view may be had overlooking the town and out upon the beautiful Annapolis Basin and surrounding country. The buildings are of wood, and for the most part rather unpretentious in appearance. There are, however, some very pretty residences, evincing the good taste and prosperity of the owners. The streets, as a rule, are of an indifferent class, though in some parts they are fairly well laid out, and rendered attractive by rows of ornamental shade trees; several of them are badly cut up by the tracks of the Western Counties Railway, of which Digby is a terminus.

The population, numbering about 1000 or 1200, is mostly engaged in local pursuits. Farming is carried on to some extent, and quantities of potatoes and turnips are exported. The lobster fishing is also engaged in in a small way, some of the fish going to the canneries, and the others being shipped to the "States" alive. The remainder of the business is constituted in trade and the mechanical pursuits. There is no lumbering, manufacturing, shipbuilding or mining, and as the farming and fishing industries are not very extensively prosecuted, the town is, comparatively speaking, of little commercial importance. Digby, however, is generally considered to be a very pretty place, and presents many attractions to visitors, so much so indeed that large numbers from the United States resort there during the summer months. This summer they were there by the thousand, and it is estimated that the strangers in the place far outnumbered the resident population. All the hotels and many of the houses were crowded, so that the lodging accommodations of the town were taxed to the uttermost. The number of summer visitors seems to be growing larger every year, so it is proposed to erect a large hotel that will meet all the requirements of the business and supply the increasing demand for boarding accommodations. Among the attractions may be mentioned—good climate, pure air, pretty scenery, and fine opportunities for engaging in the agreeable pastimes of boating and bathing, and sport with rod and gun. Besides this there are many pleasant places in the neighborhood, affording agreeable drives and spots suitable for picnic excursions. Digby has among other objects of interest a printing office, brass band, fire brigade, and four churches—Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic. There is steamship communication with Boston, St. John, and Annapolis, and rail communication with Yarmouth and other places. It is expected that the "Missing Link" will, when completed, impart a great impulse to trade, and put new life into the business of the town. But be that as it may, one of the leading interests of Digby is and will remain in its importance as a watering place and summer resort.

### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

THE ACADIA POWDER WORKS.—The Acadia Powder Works are situated at Waverley, one of the most beautiful spots in Nova Scotia, and cover a large extent of property. The buildings, of which there are about 55 in all, connected with the manufacturing and storing of gun powder and dynamite, have to be situated sufficiently far apart to insure safety for the others in case one blows up—a thing which is sometimes known to occur in such establishments, as, for instance, the terrible disaster at the Dupont Mills a short time ago. Mr. Wilson, the manager, who so kindly drove us about to the different works and explained the process of manufacture, is a most genial man and delightful company. He took us first to the dynamite works, which are situated at the further end of the property, about a mile and a-half from the manager's residence at Waverley. The drive along by the lake is extremely pretty, and inside the fence surrounding the property

of the company it is more like a pleasure park than anything else, with good roads and plank walks.

*The Dynamite Works.*—A notice used to be fastened at the entrance to these works, which stated: "No one admitted to these grounds, on business or anything else." This was very prohibitory, so it was blown down, not by dynamite, but very rude Boreas, and the venture-ome visitor has nothing to warn him of his danger until he reaches a notice further on, which informs him that "there is no safety within 200 yards of any of these buildings." This was startling, but we thought if Mr. Wilson could stand it we could, so we went on. Eleven buildings are devoted to the manufacture of dynamite. A furnace is used for roasting the infusorial earth, which is used, together with pulverized wood, to mix with the nitro-glycerine, thus making dynamite. Work is carried on in the nitro-glycerine factory for two hours every day, and the day's work was over when we saw it. The glycerine, which comes from Belgium in iron tanks containing half a ton each, is treated with sulphuric and nitric acid. It takes seven tanks of acid to treat one tank of glycerine, and the acid is a lost product, for it has all to be washed out afterwards, and runs into the lake. The mixing process is done in a tank kept at a low temperature by ice on the outside, and a coil of pipes containing ice water on the inside. While this process is in operation the foreman in charge stands over it, thermometer in hand, and from that instrument he never takes his eyes until the work is finished, for if the temperature was allowed to rise beyond the required temperature, an uneasy feeling would prevail. They were washing the nitro-glycerine which had been made that morning in a large iron tank. A strong-limbed colored man was stirring it up violently with a long-handled implement, and every time he did so we could see the light yellow explosive coming up through the deep brown of the acid and water. There was also a can of it on the floor, frozen stiff, for it freezes at a temperature of 45 degrees. In this building the smell of the acid is warranted to give one a headache, and a nitro-glycerine headache is an experience of a life time, never to be forgotten. Nitro-glycerine is as sweet as honey, but the person who is beguiled into tasting it pays dearly for his sweets by the inevitable headache. We then went to the building where the materials are mixed. This is done in a sort of round trough, in which large wheels, covered with a smooth coating of gutta serena, to prevent friction, revolve and thoroughly mix the nitro-glycerine with the infusorial earth and pulverized wood; it then passes on to other hands, when it is made into the big brown cartridges of commerce. The cartridge cases are made by girls at their homes. The material is ordinary manilla paper, and after they are returned to the works they are treated to a bath of paraffine, which renders them water-proof. The loose dynamite looks just like ordinary yellow sugar. The cartridge cases are placed in wooden moulds which fit them, and then the filling process is easily done through a funnel. A man named Sandy was filling and pounding it in hard and fast. Mr. Wilson said Sandy was saturated with it, and if a detonator was put to him he would blow up just as well as dynamite. But Sandy did not seem to be afraid. There are several storehouses for raw materials and the finished product, and a boiler house from which steam heat is provided for warming the building where nitro-glycerine is made. This is necessary, as it freezes at 45 degrees. There are also two double-acting pumps used in connection with it to pump the ice water which keeps the tank in which the glycerine and acids are mixed cool.

*The Powder Works.*—The process of making gunpowder is neither a pretty nor a safe one. Everything is black. The workmen engaged in it are as black as Ethiopians, and as uncommunicative as wax-black wax figures. A bath house is one of the most important buildings on the premises, and there the grimy workmen restore themselves to their natural color after the day's work is over. The mills, as before stated, are far apart, and are connected by over a mile of plank walks. First there are storehouses for the raw material—charcoal, sulphur and saltpetre. A wheel mill weighing about 24 tons does the grinding, and after that it goes through seven different processes before it finally reaches the packing room. One of these is to subject it to pressure by a hydraulic press, making it as hard as rock, and then grinding it again to granulate it. The sizes are then separated, and it is put into a dry house. The finished product is packed in kegs which are made at the coopers under the charge of Mr. Hugh Graham. Canners and card packages are also filled by girls in a comfortable little packing house warmed by steam heat brought from another building. All the mills except the pulverizing department are worked by water power furnished by a stream running from Fish Lake to Lake William. The pulverizing department is worked by steam power. On passing through the beautiful grounds we saw traces of explosions. One part Mr. Wilson called the cemetery. There were a number of pieces of demolished machinery there which made us realize the terrific force of the explosions which sometimes take place. The powder works have a producing capacity of two tons a day, and the dynamite works turn out half a ton a day. Just at present the powder works are shut down. This is often the case in the autumn when the water gets low. There is only one other powder factory in the Dominion, and it is in the Province of Quebec. The Acadia Powder Works supply the Maritime Provinces, and also send some of their product to Ontario. A great deal of dynamite finds an immediate market at the mines near by. The management of powder works is not a bed of roses, there is so much risk about it. At the time one of the powder mills exploded, an old lady who was standing in a shop door about half a mile distant, bargaining with a man as to the price of a bunch of fish, was knocked down, the man was almost stunned, and the cat, who had been watching the fish with interest, was the only one to retain her presence of mind. She caught the fish and ran. The works have been established for thirty years, and in spite of the fact that several explosions have occurred only two lives have been lost in that time. From this we would infer that working in powder mills is about as healthy an employment as any other.

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CLASS D.

The 10th Monthly Drawing will take place  
On WEDNESDAY, Nov 19th, 1890.  
At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE \$50,000.

Capital Prize—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.		
1 Real Estate worth.....	\$5,000	5,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth.....	500	2,000
10 Real Estates worth.....	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets worth.....	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets worth.....	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches worth.....	50	10,000
1000 Silver Watches worth.....	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets.....	5	5,000

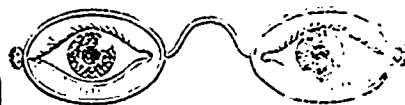
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It is offered to redeem all prizes in cash, less a commission of 10 per cent.  
Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

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## CITY CHIMES.

The ball given by the officers of the fleet in honor of the Governor-General and Vice-Regal party, in the Exhibition Building on Thursday evening of last week, was the greatest social success of, not only the season, but of many years, those who know stating that it excelled in brilliancy even the ball given to the Prince of Wales thirty years ago. It is vain to try and give a full description of the decorations of the building, which were designed and carried out with the best of taste. The north end was set apart for a supper room and was divided from the ball room by two immense ensigus. The supper room was not floored but had a carpet of canvas, which was a good idea, as the foot falls softly upon it. The supper tables were many in number, but the large round centre table, appropriated for the Vice-Royal party, Prince George of Wales, and others entitled to seats of honor, was noticeable for its beautiful decorations. Too much praise cannot be accorded for the supper room arrangements. Everything was first class, from the decorations, to the abundant and delicious viands and the attendance. A whitehead torpedo and other warlike appurtenances were prominent among the objects used for ornamental purposes. On either side of the supper room light refreshments were served during the entire evening, and the oyster bar was well patronized. The ball room was perfection. The floor, most important feature of all, was as smooth and slippery as could be desired, and had a spring in it that responded to the flying feet and made the dancers regret the closing bars of every piece of dance music. Thousands of yards of bunting were used in the decoration of the ball room, and evergreens, plants, trophies of arms, etc., were lavishly used with splendid effect. The beautiful rich colored vines of the Virginia creeper also contributed largely to the beautiful detail of the scene. All about the building were cosy sitting-out places, which were not neglected by the numerous tired dancers, although it is to be feared that much of the tasteful work expended on these decorations was scarcely observed by those who were enjoying themselves so thoroughly. The south end of the inner space of the building was arranged as a shrubbery with fairy lights of all colors twinkling among the branches. The walks through this part were carpeted. A smoking and card room upstairs was the centre of attraction for those of the sterner sex who do not trip the light fantastic too and do smoke and play whist, or whatever. The programme consisted of twenty dances, comprising waltzes, polkas, and lancers, but this was deviated from to the extent of changing three of the dances to the fashionable and popular "dance in the barn." Several extras were also danced. One dance took place before the arrival of the Governor-General and Lady Stanley with their party, about half past ten o'clock. The arrival was announced by a bugle call, and immediately an aisle was formed across the ball room to the dais. The band played the national anthem and the Vice-Regal party, preceded by the hosts of the evening—Prince George and the captains of the other ships—proceeded to the dais. Dancing was then resumed and kept up until nearly 1 o'clock on Friday morning. The scene in the ball room when the "dance in the barn" was going on was indescribable. The dance is simply the schottische militaire danced very fast, and to see the hundreds of dancers, attired in beautiful costumes and rich uniforms, careering around to the splendid music furnished by the band of the *Bellerophon* was a sight not soon to be forgotten. Lady Stanley wore a dress of steel grey silk and plush and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Daly wore pale blue brocaded satin. Many other beautiful costumes were noticed but we have not space to describe them. The light costumes predominated, a large number of pretty white ones being worn. It was a great dance and will be long remembered by those who enjoyed the magnificent hospitality of the officers of the fleet. The work of preparing for it occupied fifty men for ten days, and many of the officers and ladies also worked with ardour to make it a success. The officers of the *Buzzard* are to be sympathized with. They were obliged to depart from Halifax to look after that unfortunate torpedo boat just in time to miss the ball they had subscribed to and worked for. It was most unfortunate, both for them and their many friends. The invitations to the ball numbered eight hundred, and there must have been five hundred people present. The presence of so many distinguished persons made the occasion one of great interest. Halifax has not witnessed such a gathering for many years.

It would be a graceful act if the citizens of Halifax—those who enjoy so much hospitality from the ships, with their numerous little teas, afternoon hops, etc., and lastly the splendid ball,—were to give a ball to the Naval officers. It is generally done in other cities which the fleet visits occasionally, and it would be a fitting acknowledgment of the many entertainments given by the officers to the citizens. There would be time to do this even now before the fleet departs for Bermuda, if it were taken in hand at once.

The Grand Complimentary Concert in aid of the funds of the Academy of Music came off on Friday evening last, and attracted an unusually large audience. The programme, which was varied and pleasing, was fairly appreciated by those present, but the chief interest was centered in the distinguished personages who were patrons of the concert, to identify whom was no easy matter. To have gathered in public, under one roof, a Governor-General, a Royal Prince, a General, an Admiral, and a Lieutenant Governor, was no ordinary occurrence, and under the circumstances it was not surprising to note an apparent indifference upon the part of the audience to a really good programme of music. Miss Laine's rendition of the selection from "La Traviata" was exceedingly graceful, and reflected much credit upon that lady. Mrs. G. S. Campbell's song drew forth a rapturous encore, to which that lady responded generously. Mr. J. B. Currie and Dr. Slaytor appeared to be in good voice, and their selections were well chosen. Herr Klingensfeld and Herr Downing displayed their skill respectively upon the little and big fiddles. The Orpheus Club, with the Ladies' Auxiliary, con-

ferred several pleasing numbers, the most beautiful being Conradi's "Sunset," which is a perfect musical picture. The performances of the West Riding band were capital, the "Echoes of the Wyo" being particularly taking. The performers, the public, and the Directors of the Academy, are to be congratulated upon the signal success of the benefit concert, and ere long we may hope to see Lake Como replaced by a handsome painting, which will be an additional attraction to the Academy.

On Monday next a company under the management of W. H. Lytoll, will open at the Academy of Music for a short season. They are said to be first class in every respect, and will produce those most successful plays, "Hands Across the Sea," and "All the Comforts of a Home."

On Tuesday evening a meeting of the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron was held at the Club House, Freshwater, where, after a number of private business matters were disposed of, the prizes won in the several races of the season were presented to the winners by His Honor Lieut Governor Daly. After this pleasant proceeding was over light refreshments were served and speeches were made. Mr. Fraser's *Uvira* and Mr. Kent's *Calypso* carried off three first prizes each, and the *Wenonah*, *Mismehaka* and *Mentor* one first prize each.

The marriage of Miss Edith Burns, daughter of Rev. Dr. Burns, to Mr. Alexander McKay, of Dundee, Scotland, took place in Fort Massey Church on Tuesday at the time appointed, 7.15 o'clock. The church was crowded to the doors with the friends of the bride, who were admitted by ticket. Rev. Dr. Burns, assisted by Rev. Dr. Forrest and Rev. Dr. Currie, performed the ceremony, and the choir rendered the wedding anthem, "O Perfect Love." The bride's dress was of white satin and very handsome. Miss Agnes Burns, the first bridesmaid, wore a costume of heliotrope silk trimmed with velvet of a darker shade, and Miss Mary Burns was dressed in white. The two little girls, Misses Geraldine Stairs and Jennie Forrest, who bore the bride's train, looked sweetly pretty in pink satin and white lace. The groom was assisted by Mr. John Robertson, of Dundee. The ushers were Alfred Whitman, W. G. Robertson, J. E. T. Boulton and Clement A. Burns. The church was beautifully decorated with palms and other exotics, and the organ was brightened by numerous gas lights. After the ceremony the bridal party and guests repaired to the residence of the bride's father, where a reception was held. Mr. and Mrs. McKay left in the 10 o'clock train for New York, where they will take passage to Havre, France, and will make an extended tour in Europe before going to reside permanently in Dundee.

The marriage of Miss Clara Payzant, daughter of Lewis S. Payzant, of Dartmouth, to the Hon. E. A. Anderson, of Philadelphia, took place at the residence of the bride's father on Tuesday at 12 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. W. Williams. The bride was attired in a beautiful and becoming costume of white ottoman silk with broché front, and wore a veil and orange blossoms. The bridesmaids, Misses Nellie Dustan and Minnie Payzant, were dressed in cream de laine, trimmed with Nile green silk. Mr. L. K. Payzant, brother of the bride, acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson left on the C. P. R. afternoon train, and will visit all the large cities between here and Philadelphia, their future home. Miss Payzant was a great social favorite in Dartmouth, and will be much missed by her hosts of friends, who wish her all happiness in her new home.

## COMMERCIAL.

This week has shown the same satisfactory features as the previous one, but the general movement is becoming somewhat restricted of course, as the advance of the season always diminishes business in many lines of merchandise, such as iron, chemicals, etc. This exemplifies the situation at present, while in dry goods the condition continues to be favorable. In groceries and other lines of actual necessities business has also been rather quiet. With regard to iron it is quite possible that some will have to work on short supplies this year, and they have themselves to blame. In spite of a continued steady market they have pursued a holding off policy, and now when they show anxiety as regards supplies, especially in lines of manufactured iron and metals, there is a possibility that their orders that are now being placed will not be filled, as makers at primary centres are so full of work that they will not name any reasonable date for their fulfilment. In domestic produce the movement is in excess of last year's. A feature that is very satisfactory to some of our fruit men is the firm position of apples. Cable advices received this week indicate a very favorable opening for the first Canadian offerings at Liverpool, prices being 25 to 50 per cent better than those of a year ago. The monetary position here shows considerable improvement, payments being generally better, while there appears to be a sufficiency of funds; so that, on the whole, the general feeling is a decidedly hopeful one.

The money market is in a very disturbed condition in all the great centres of the world, London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, New York, Chicago, and Montreal, having felt the effects of the general stringency in the downward tendency of the value of securities.

DRY GOODS.—The position of the dry goods trade continues to be favorable, and the improvement in payments already noted is maintained, while the general tone is cheerful. The mail brings fair sorting-up orders from travellers, while some orders for spring goods are being received already from buyers, which appears to indicate a confident feeling regarding the future. The city trade keeps fairly active, and the movement on suburban account is particularly good. Values generally are fairly maintained, and we do not hear of any cutting, and fail to find any inclination that way, while

general expectation is for higher prices on some of the leading lines of cottons and woollens.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—Trade in this branch is falling off with the close of the season, but the firm feeling continues unabated. In fact several dealers who have followed a holding-off policy now regret it with apparently good reason. Business in pig has been rather light for the reason already noted that consumers are pretty well supplied ahead. Importers do not look for any further large business of a regular nature, although there may be some speculative movements.

**BREADSTUFFS**—There is nothing to note about flour in this market, and trade rules dull; in fact there has been practically nothing doing this week. Beerbohm's cable reports cargoes of wheat and corn off coast, on passage and for prompt shipment steady; corn do. firmer. Dornbush states that stocks of breadstuffs in the United Kingdom are steadily increasing, the receipts since September 1st being about 125,000 quarters per week in excess of requirements. In connection with these must be mentioned the unusually large deliveries of home grain; and all this flood of supplies at the time that summer was lingering on through September, and caused prices to fall 1s. 6d. to 2s. At present there are no signs of immediate recovery. For importers the situation would not have improved if shipments from Russia and India had not been kept in check by the exigencies of exchange. Plainly speaking the trade has its hand on 12,500,000 quarters out of an estimated annual consumption of 27,000,000 quarters. Of course it will be necessary to provide for more than the bare difference between these amounts, as stocks must be kept up as well as a certain quantity always afloat. Present figures of values and quantities closely resemble those of two years ago, but are nearly 2,000,000 quarters greater in bulk and 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. higher in price than they were last year. In Chicago wheat advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, corn  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and oats  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. At New York wheat was strong, and advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 1¢. In St. Louis wheat advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. At Toledo the wheat market was quiet but firmer, advancing  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

**PROVISIONS.**—There is no change to note in the local provision market, pork and lard continuing in good demand at steady prices. The only change in provisions at Liverpool was a decline of 8d. in tallow. The Chicago provision market was strong. Pork advanced 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, lard 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and short ribs 5¢ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. The hog and sheep markets were steady and cattle strong.

**BUTTER.**—The butter market does not show any particular change at present, but has a steady tendency on the whole. There has been and is a steady jobbing business doing.

**CHEESE.**—The cheese market remains generally the same, and there has been but little business on spot of late. In fact, as we have said, buyers seem to be the indifferent parties now. As regards values they are practically unchanged.

**FRUIT.**—The steamer *Escalona*, from Denia, Malaga, and Cadiz, with a cargo of fruit for Messrs. Seaton & Mitchell, arrived on Sunday. This reinforcement to our supplies was much needed, as stocks in hand were very low. This cargo will doubtless bring very good prices. Mail advices from Great Britain state that business in currants has been brisk with activity in all growths. The *Growers' Gazette* of the 4th inst. says.—“The weight of fruit disposed of is simply enormous, and probably exceeds that of any week for very many years. The result has been an advance in provincial from 20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. for the lowest quality, fully 1s. on medium qualities and 1s. to 2s. on Vostizza, in addition to which the market has now an unusually scanty assortment to offer to those who need to replace stock.”

**SUGAR.**—The raw sugar market continues to rule strong, the stock in four ports of the United Kingdom being 81,000 tons compared with 157,000 tons at the same date last year. Refined sugars are exceedingly strong and advancing, and it would appear that the Canadian refineries are gradually getting tired of selling their product, particularly soft sugars, at about the cost of the raw material, as they claim to have been doing for some time past. Hence there is a strong probability of an immediate advance in the price of yellows. The stocks in the hands of both wholesale and retail merchants are small, and the refiners are looking for a good business at better prices at an early date.

**MOLASSES.**—The molasses market is in a state of expectancy at the moment. The Boston speculator who bought all the Barbadoes that he could lay his hands on has ordered his Halifax purchase to be forwarded to Portland, and what he holds in Montreal and other points may be ordered across the line at any moment, in which case prices would, no doubt, take a sharp advance in this country.

**TEA AND COFFEE.**—Low grade Japan teas are scarce and in good demand. Blacks are strong, but there is little doing in them here. Recent advices from London mention a sharp decline in Tippy, medium broken Pekoes and Souchong. Ceylon teas are holding up well there in contrast to Indians. The coffee market is firm.

**FISH OILS.**—In Montreal, while transactions are small, prices are well maintained, and the market is reported firm. In Newfoundland cod oil there is no change there to note. Sales have been made at 38¢ to 39¢ in round lots, and 40¢ in smaller quantities. Steam refined seal oil is steady and unchanged at 52¢. Cod liver oil is firmly held at 50¢ to 55¢. Norway cod oil 80¢ to 85¢. Gloucester, Mass., October 21.—Cod oil 27¢ to 30¢; medicine oil 60¢; black fish oil 55¢; monhaden oil 22¢; livers 30¢ per bucket.

**FISH.**—There is absolutely nothing new to report in this line. Continued boisterous weather and great scarcity of bait prevent the taking of fish, and the discouraging tone of foreign markets continues to make it unprofitable to ship them hence. Our outside advices are as follows.—Montreal, October 21.—“Market is firm on account of scarcity of green codfish, and prices have advanced from \$4.50 at opening to \$5.25 for No. 1. Dry cod is firm at \$5 to \$5.25. Herrings are very strong, and prices have advanced about 50¢ per barrel to \$5.50 for Labrador, and in fact some holders are

asking \$6. Sales of cargoes at \$5.50 have been made at Quebec. Cape Bretons are also scarce and selling at \$5.25 for August and September, and \$5.50 for July inspection. Two cars have been sold at \$5.25. Market is steady and unchanged. Yarmouth bloomers are quoted at \$1.25 per box of 60, and St. John's, \$1.25 per hundred. Boneless cod 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ per lb., and boneless fish 4¢ to 5¢. New Finnan haddies are quoted at 7¢ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. The supply from British Columbia, which is practically inexhaustible, meets with good demand, and sales are maintained at 15¢ to 18¢ per lb. as to quality and quantity; fresh haddock are in fair demand at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 4¢ per lb. The demand for oysters is increasing, but the supply has increased in still greater ratio, and prices are a shade lower. Several schooners have arrived from the Gulf during the week, and have sold readily at \$2.50 to \$3 for finest, with ordinary qualities bringing \$2 to \$2.25; Malpique choice hand picked are \$3.50 to \$4. Gloucester, Mass., Oct. 21.—“We quote New Georges codfish at \$5.75, and \$5.87 $\frac{1}{2}$  a qtl. for large, and small at \$5, with some lots held at \$6 and \$5; bank \$5 for large and \$4.50 for small, shore \$5.50 and \$4.50 for large and small; Flemish Cape \$5.50; dry bank \$5.75, medium \$5, French codfish \$1 per qtl.; Philadelphia beach codfish \$7 per qtl.; cured cusk at \$4 per qtl.; hake \$2.50; haddock \$3, heavy salted pollock \$2.25, English-cured do. \$2.75 per qtl.; Labrador herring \$6.50 bbl., med. split \$5; Newfoundland do. \$5.50; Nova Scotia do. \$5.50, Eastport \$4, split shore \$4.25, round do. \$3.50; round Eastport \$3.25, pickled codfish \$7, haddock \$6, halibut heads \$3; sounds \$11; tongues and sounds \$9.50, tongues \$8; alewives \$3.50; trout \$13; California salmon \$15; Hantax do. \$23; Nfld. do. \$16.” Trinidad, September 24.—“The imports consist of the cargo per *Garnet* from Liverpool, a small assortment per *Troya* from Liverpool, and 50 casks Newfoundland cure from Demerara. In the absence of any outright offer we have commenced lotting the *Garnet's* assortment at \$24 tierce, \$26 drum, \$6 boxes, and \$18 haddock, and should not further immediate arrival take place we hope to close out at those figures. The demand has not been as good as usual during the past fortnight, and the fish from Demerara being offered by retail at \$22 per cask has somewhat unclouded the market. Both mackerel and herring would sell readily at fair rates.”

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf	8
Granulated	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6
Circle A	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
White Extra C	6
Standard	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Extra Yellow C	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yellow C	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
TEA.	
Congou, Common	17 to 19
Fair	20 to 23
Good	25 to 29
Choice	31 to 33
Extra Choice	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes	35 to 36
Demerara	31 to 38
Diamond N.	45
Porto Rico	36 to 37
Cienfuegos	33
Trinidad	33 to 31
Antigua	33 to 31
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44
Bright	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	3.15
Boston and Thin Family	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soda	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
do in lb. boxes, 60 to case	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fancy	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

Markets steady, but little change to note. Flour is rather firmer. Cornmeal is decidedly higher. Oatmeal remains unchanged. The outlook is steady markets.

FLOUR.

Mantoba Highest Grade Patents	6.40 to 6.50
High Grade Patents	5.50 to 5.75
Good 90 per cent. Patents	5.20 to 5.30
Straight Grade	5.05 to 5.10
Superior Extras	4.90 to 5.00
Good Seconds	4.60 to 4.70
Graham Flour	5.00 to 5.25
Pillsbury's Best, in half bbls.	3.50
Oatmeal	4.70 to 5.00
Rolled	5.60 to 5.15
Kiln Dried Cornmeal	3.00 to 3.20
Rolled Wheat	5.50
Wheat Bran, per ton	18.00 to 18.50
Shorts	15.00 to 25.00
Middlings	26.00 to 28.00
Cracked Corn including bags	32.00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton	35.00
Moulce	28.00
Split Peas	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel	5.00 to 2.00
Pot Barley, per barrel	3.90 to 4.10
Canadian Oats, choice quality	52 to 53
P. E. I. Oats	60 to 51
Hay per ton	10.00

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Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	12.50 to 13.00
Am. Plate	12.50 to 13.00
Ex. Plate	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American	16.50 to 17.00
American, clear	18.00 to 19.00
P. E. I. Mess	16.50 to 17.00
P. E. I. Thin Mess	14.00
Prime Mess	12.00 to 12.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island	10
American	11 to 12
Hams, P. E. I., green	8 to 2

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BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	25
in Small Tubs	20 to 22
Good, in large tubs, new	18 to 20
" old	7 to 10
Store Packed & oversalted	10
Canadian Township, new	20 to 22
Western	16 to 17
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Apples, per bbl. N. S.	2.00 to 3.00
Lavenstiens	3.50 to 4.00
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Lemons, per case	8.00
Cocoanuts, new, per 100	5.00
Onions, American, per lb.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canadian	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dates, boxes, new	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new	7 to 8
Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new	13
small boxes	12 to 13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes	none
Pineapples, per doz	none
Bananas, per bunch	1.50 to 2.50

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3 large	18.00 to 19.00
4 large	17.00 to 18.00
5 large	16.00 to 17.00
Small	7.50
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore July	4.50 to 4.75
No. 1 August, Round	2.75 to 3.00
September	2.75 to 3.00
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.	none
Bay of Islands, Split	2.25 to 2.50
Round	none
ALBWAYS, per bbl.	3.00 to 3.25
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore	4.25 to 4.50
Bank	4.00 to 4.25
Bay	4.00 to 4.25
SALMON, No. 1	18.00 to 19.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.	2.75 to 3.00
HAKE	2.00 to 2.25
nsk	1.50
POLLOCK	1.50
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
COD OIL A	25

## A NIGHT'S ADVENTURE.

Some years ago important business summoned me to Spain and forced me to live nearly a year in Andalusia.

At that time I was hardly twenty three years old. Instead of confining myself to Cadiz, the streets of which are narrow and dirty, I went to Puerto-Real, a pretty town with white houses pierced by an infinite number of windows, behind the blinds of which, at every hour of the day, you see black eyes sparkling and red lips smiling.

So my time passed in the most pleasant manner in the world. Neglecting my business more than I should have done, I made many pleasant acquaintances, and only sought to amuse myself.

Still, three or four times a week, I plucked up my courage, and myself away from my delicious retreat, and, mounted on a magnificent jennet, galloped the three leagues between Puerto Real and Cadiz, and looked into my business, much more to discover how much longer I could enjoy the delicious life I had organized, than for the serious interests which had been entrusted to me.

At this time much was said about a certain highwayman, Jose Maria, who had for a long time scoured the highways of Spain, and who, having made peace with the government, had retired to Cadiz, his native place, there to enjoy quietly and honorably the fruits of his career of robbery.

This ex bandit had awakened in me a keen curiosity and a great desire to meet him.

One morning I received a letter from one of my companions, named Don Torribio Quesada, announcing that the famous Jose Maria was to dine with him that evening at Cadiz, and urging me not to lose the opportunity of seeing and conversing with the old bandit.

Bounding with joy at the unexpected news I had my horse saddled at once, and rode towards Cadiz at full speed. Two hours later I was comfortably installed in Don Torribio's drawing room.

Jose Maria was punctual. He was the sort of man I expected to see. He was such as my imagination had represented him, and the few hours I spent in his company were very enjoyable, and seemed to pass with the speed of a dream so strongly was I impressed on hearing him relate, with his grave and sonorous voice, and with the expansion and frankness of a superior man, the stirring incidents of his adventurous life.

Finally we had to separate. Jose Maria left us, after a parting glass of wine and after having shaken hands with us in a friendly way.

When I found myself alone with Don Torribio he invited me to pass the night with him, for it was getting dark and I was three leagues from Puerto-Real. But I persisted in setting out. Wrapping myself in my cloak I set spurs to my horse's side and galloped off.

The night was dark, and the atmosphere was hot and heavy. Big drops of rain were beginning to fall, and at intervals deep growls of thunder were heard in the distance, preceded by flashes of lightning, the vivid splendor of which blinded my horse and made him rear with terror.

I advanced fearfully along the solitary road, my head full of the gloomy stories which Jose Maria had been telling all the evening without stopping, and my eyes wandered about me anxiously, seeking to pierce the obscurity and fortify me against the snares that might be set for me by the *Caballeros de la Noche* (Cavaliers of the night), who at that period swarmed on all the highways of Andalusia.

I was armed, and, notwithstanding my apprehensions, I had too often ridden from Cadiz to Puerto-Real not to know what to think about the subject of fear; but this night, with my head stuffed with a number of lamentable stories, I was a prey to unaccustomed terror. Of what was I afraid? I know not—or, rather, to tell the truth, I was afraid of everything.

Meanwhile the weather had become detestable. The sky had changed to an immense sheet of fire; incessant flashes of lightning spread a livid and fantastic light; the rain was falling in torrents, and finally the tempest, which had been threatening a long time, burst forth in fury.

My horse shied and stumbled at every step in the midst of this convulsion of nature, and I was obliged to watch him with the greatest care to avoid being dropped in the mud.

I was literally drenched by the rain, and I cursed my obstinacy in refusing Don Torribio's obliging offer and choosing thus to plough along blind roads in the middle of the night.

I came near breaking my neck twenty times, and I was nearly at my wit's end, when I remembered an old building that could not be far off, and which might afford a temporary shelter from the tempest.

I laid my course as well as I could in the pitchy darkness, and succeeded, at the end of a few moments, in reaching the hospital roof. It was an old tower, the relic of some feudal manor which time had undermined and wrecked; it was abandoned, almost falling to pieces, and served as a retreat for night birds. The country people called it "The Night-Owls' Tower," a name that fitted it in every way.

I dismounted, and passing the bridle over my arm entered, followed by my horse.

Strange stories were told about this place, which, I know not by what fatality, came back to my morbid imagination with a vividness and force which sent a shudder through my limbs, and it was only with a certain anxiety that I looked round on the place which must serve me for shelter for some hours at least.

As I said, I found myself in a vast hall, occupying the entire breadth of the tower. It was pierced by narrow windows, long since deprived of their shutters, through which the rain, driven by the wind, was whirled into the interior. At the end a dilapidated staircase ascended spirally to the upper stories; in one corner a heap of rubbish of all kinds rose to the arched ceiling, and did not seem to have been disturbed or touched for a

century at least. But what really terrified me was to see a heap of brush and dead wood blazing in the middle of the hall.

Where were the occupants of this strange place? Not wishing to blunder stupidly into peril I returned to the road and looked out keenly in every direction; but the night was too dark for me to discover anything, and, though I listened attentively, I heard only the furious hissing of the wind, to which no human sound was added.

Somewhat relieved by this silence and solitude I determined to go round the old fortress, my investigation had no result, only I found a kind of old shed in which I put my horse. Then convinced that, for the time at least, I was the only inhabitant of the tower, I re-entered the hall, but, wishing not to be taken by surprise, I resolved to ascend to the top story.

As far as I could judge in the midst of the darkness in which I was plunged, the upper hall was exactly like that I had left; the same decay, the same heap of filth, and the same staircase leading to the upper story.

Not to be surprised without defence, I examined the caps of my pistols; then wrapping myself in my cloak, after a fervent prayer, I lay down near the staircase resolved to keep awake, but tired as I was, my eyes closed in spite of myself, my ideas became confused, and I was dropping asleep, when all at once the sound of footsteps ringing in my ears suddenly roused me from my torpor and restored me to myself.

A dozen persons had just entered the tower. From the place where I was lying, by advancing my head slightly, it was possible to see them without being seen myself. They were men with tanned skins, dark faces and stout limbs, dressed in the rich and striking Andalusian costume and armed to the teeth. They were seated around the now blazing fire, and talking earnestly, while they threw covetous looks on two large coffers they had placed in a corner.

The first words I heard did not permit me to preserve the slightest doubt as to their profession. They were highway robbers, and belonged to the band of El Nino, a famous bandit chief, who had succeeded Jose Maria, whose name had become the terror of Andalusia. Their gestures were animated, sometimes they laid their hands on their weapons. I thought I understood that they differed about the division of the booty contained in the chests. The dispute finally became so hot that I thought the wretches would slay each other.

They rose tumultuously, drew their knives and glared at each other fiercely, when their chief suddenly appeared.

El Nino was at this period a man of forty, tall and strongly built; his broad shoulders and muscular arms denoted uncommon vigor; his features were harsh, and his expression savage; the fantastic fire-flashes playing on his face gave his physiognomy a character rendered yet more strange by the ironical smile which seamed his thick and fleshy lips.

"Quarrels and disputes again!" he said, in a stern, decided tone. "Can't you live in harmony like honest robbers?"

The brigands attempted a justification which he instantly cut short.

"Silence!" he said. "I won't hear anything. Good Heaven! you were squatting round the fire like idiotic monks, without thinking any more of our common safety than if you were alone in the universe. Luckily I am always on the alert. Where did the man go to whose horse I found in the shed?"

At these words an involuntary shudder ran through me, and I reflected with terror on the perilous position in which chance and my evil destiny had placed me.

I was literally in a trap from which there was no escape, and I commended my soul to Heaven, while resolving to sell my life as dearly as possible to these bandits, whose ferocity I knew too well to entertain the slightest doubt as to the fate which awaited me should I fall into their hands.

Meanwhile the bandits, startled by their captain's words, had seized on their blunderbusses and carbines.

"We do not know where the man you speak of is," said one of the men. "When we came here the tower was empty."

"Possible," replied El Nino. "In any case, two of you must search outside the tower. He may be in hiding."

The men went out, and the captain began striding up and down the hall, while awaiting their return.

They came back in a minute.

"Well?" asked the captain.

"We have not seen him," replied the two bandits. "The horse is still in the shed, but there's no trace of the rider."

"Humph!" and the captain resumed his tramp.

In a moment's time the captain halted.

"Has the inside of the tower been searched?" he asked.

"No," replied the bandits. "No man would be insane enough to rush into a wolf's den."

"Who knows?" muttered the captain, shaking his head. "Perhaps the man we seek was here before you, and hearing you coming, knowing whom he had to deal with, and finding his retreat cut off has gone into the upper stories. Let us search them. In our trade two precautions are better than one."

And, followed by his men, El Nino went towards the staircase.

I immediately went up to the second story. I soon heard the racket made by the bandits as they searched and ransacked in every corner.

"You have seen no trace of him?" I heard the captain say. "Search higher up."

The tower had but two stories and ended in a platform, which I reached, gasping, a prey to the profoundest terror. To me it was evident that no human power could come to my rescue. I went back and forth and round and round like a wild bear. Below the platform was a precipice of a hundred feet. My teeth chattered as if they would break, a cold perspiration

bathed my face, and a convulsive tremor shook my whole body. I heard the bandits on the stairway springing like blood-hounds in pursuit of me, and I shuddered as I calculated how many seconds were left to me.

Finally, maddened by terror, I resolved to spring off the tower rather than fall alive into the hands of these villains.

Mechanically, before accomplishing this desperate act, I leaned my head over the abyss, doubtless to measure the chasm at the bottom of which I would soon be crushed.

I perceived then, about two feet below me, an iron bar about three feet and an inch and a half in diameter, which was set firmly in the wall, from which it projected horizontally. What had this bar been formerly used for?

At the moment I scarcely troubled myself about this. A sudden idea had occurred to me and given me hope of escaping from the assassins who were pursuing me and soon would reach me.

Time pressed. I had not a minute to lose; so, without further reflection, I bestrode the ledge of the platform, and seizing the iron bar with both hands I let my body hang over the abyss and waited.

I had no sooner assumed this position than the bandits poured tumultuously on the platform, which they began to cross in every direction. The storm still continued, the rain fell in torrents, the wind blew furiously, and at intervals vivid flashes of lightning tore the clouds asunder.

"You see, captain, there is nobody!" cried the bandits.

"True," replied the captain, spitefully.

"Let's go down; it isn't serene here," said one of the robbers.

"So be it," said the chief.

A sigh of relief escaped my heart at these words, which showed me that the brigands, convinced of the uselessness of their search, were finally retreating.

From the depths of my heart I thanked Heaven for the unexpected succor vouchsafed in my distress, and prepared to climb back to the tower.

There was nothing agreeable in my situation, and now that the danger had passed, I felt an unusual fatigue in my wrists and arms.

Whether it was illusion or reality I know not, but it seemed to me that the bar from which I was hanging—too weak to support the weight of my body long, and doubtless devoured by rust—was bending slowly, and imperceptibly inclining toward the abyss!

I had to make haste.

The most profound silence reigned at the summit of the tower. Preparing for the effort I had to make I raised my head to calculate the distance which separated me from the crest of the wall.

The captain, carelessly leaning on the ledge of the platform, fixed his eyes on me, and looked at me with a smile of irony.

"Demon!" I wrathfully cried.

Without answering El Nino leaned over to seize me.

I removed one hand from the bar and drew one of the pistols which I stuck in my belt ready cocked.

"You shan't escape me, comrade," said the bandit, with a fiendish sneer.

"I will kill you!" I cried, covering him with my pistol.

At this moment I felt the bar bending.

My hand slipped; I let my weapon drop, and by a supreme effort succeeded in clinging with both hands to the bar, which kept bending, bending!

"Oh!" I cried, in despair, "anything rather than such a death!"

Now, summoning all my strength, with superhuman agility I sprang forward to reach the crest of the wall.

"No!" cried the captain, with a bitter, strident laugh. "You shall die there like a dog!"

Then something terrible passed within me. I suffered a moment of awful anguish. The bar, becoming too much inclined downward, could not sustain me longer, notwithstanding my frenzied and desperate efforts.

I felt my clinched fingers sliding along the iron; I heard a fiendish laugh, doubtless from the bandit, who was enjoying my punishment. Then, losing all hope, I closed my eyes, so as not to see the frightful gulf into which I was falling! And—

I awoke, for all this agony was but a dream.

I had fallen asleep in the saddle on leaving Cadiz, and, with my head stuffed full of robber stories, I dreamed all I have described, while my horse, wide awake, luckily for me, and knowing every inch of the road, carried me to my house, where he stopped.

This sudden cessation of movement awoke me, and thus I was delivered from the frightful nightmare which had been tormenting me for upwards of two hours.

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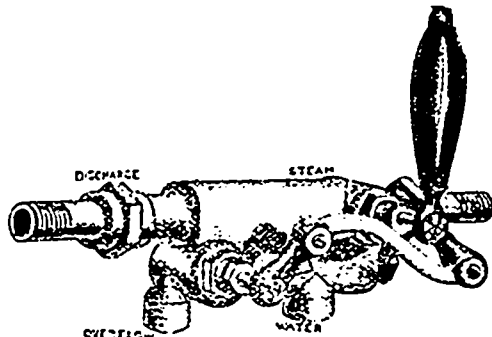
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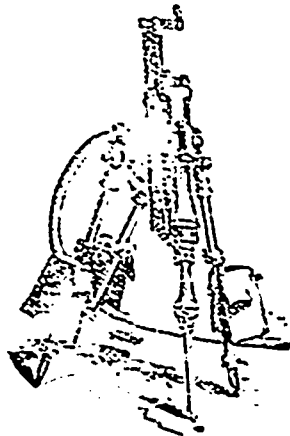
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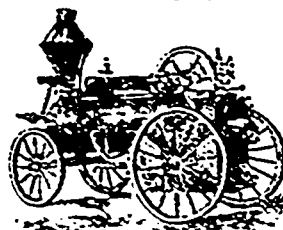
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## MINING.

Items From Our Travelling Correspondent.

OLDHAM GOLD DISTRICT.—Oldham is one of the oldest and most important gold producing districts in Nova Scotia. The country is rugged and hilly, and abounds in rock of the slate and whinstone or quartzite formation. In many places along the hillsides are to be seen deep irregular ditches and pits, where dabblers and amateur miners have sought for gold, but generally with indifferent success. The only mines of any importance now worked are those of the Standard Gold Co. and the Oldham Gold Co.; both managed and partly owned by Mr. Hardman. The mine of the Standard Gold Co. is called the "Dunbrack," and has two principal shafts. This Co. has about completed a new pumping plant over their main shaft, and this will be in operation in a few days. At present all the work of pumping and hoisting is done at the old shaft, and the power is furnished by one engine, which is hard run to do the work. The mine of the Oldham Gold Co. is called the "Baker Mine," and this has also two shafts working; the power for hoisting and pumping for both shafts being furnished by a single engine of superior make. The working of the two mines are very much alike, and to see one is to understand them both. The shafts are run down with the inclination of the lode until they come to what is termed a level, here are long, irregular passages, tunnelled through the solid rock along the course of the lode. There are several of these levels, as the 100 ft. level, the 200 ft. level, the 350 ft. level, etc., but they all resemble one another in their physical appearance. The quartz lode lies upon the bed rock of whinstone, as it is commonly called, with a layer of slate above it, and then above this again comes the whinstone. In order to obtain a single ton of quartz it is necessary to blast out many tons of stone, but only the quartz is carried to the surface. This, after being taken from the mines, is carted to the crusher, which is some distance away, and there reduced to powder and the gold extracted according to the regular process. The crusher now in use has been working for some twenty one year, and does not now seem quite suitable for the work. The Co. are, therefore, erecting a new one directly back of that in present use. They are going to import a superior water-wheel from England, and, in order to get a sufficient head of water, they have had a channel cut over the hill for nearly one quarter of a mile, with a result of 12 ft. head. Mr. Hardman, who is a scientific and practical miner, undoubtedly has a full understanding of the mineral resources in this district. He protests against the practice of publishing garbled and exaggerated accounts of the mineral wealth of the country, and declares that unjustified booming, together with unadvised and incompetent working of the mines, is doing a great deal of harm. All who have an interest in mines and mining operations are assured of a cordial welcome and inspection of his properties and works. And now for a general review of the history and standing of these mines as furnished by our informant.

Gold was first discovered in Oldham in the spring of the year 1861, and the district was proclaimed April 25th, 1862. It has been a gold producing district every year since then, and there has been no year since the discovery when less than 500 tons of quartz were crushed; the average yield of gold per ton, however, has been considerably less than that of other districts. The average yield will probably be about \$16.00 per ton for the last 27 years. During the last 25 years more than half a dozen different companies have operated in the district. One of the earliest of these was an English Co., known as the Stirling, which, according to common report, expended \$150,000 and never paid a dividend. They abandoned their claim to tributers, and these in turn abandoned the property, so that no work has been done for the last six years. Another company, which operated here in the early days of the mines, was the Boston and Oldham, whose working was fairly remunerative. The St. Andrew's Co. was the successor of the Boston and Oldham Co., and is reported to have made a great deal of money. The "Bonanza" (1) property was also operated for a considerable time by a Co. chiefly of Americans, but has remained idle for the last ten or eleven years. A very rich lode was worked by Mr. T. N. Baker in the years 1877 and 1878. Several properties, as the Hall Lead, White Head and Britannia, have been worked by various individuals during the last 25 years, with very varying success. The only properties working at the present time are those owned by the Standard Gold Co. and Mr. Reeves and partner, besides four men tributing upon properties owned by non-residents. The Standard Gold Co. and the Oldham Gold Co., together employ about 40 men; this number is somewhat larger than usual on account of extensive additions and alterations being made to the surface plant. The number of miners ordinarily employed underground will average from 20 to 22. These mines run both night and day shifts.

The Oldham Gold Co. is now erecting a new ten stamp mill, which will crush the quartz from both Co.'s mines and any other that may be offered. The Standard Gold Co., which is completing a new pumping plant, have worked their mine to the depth of 480 ft. at the most. The average width of the lode worked by this Co. will not exceed 5 inches, that of the other Co. is variable. The underground workings of the Standard Gold Co. upon the Dunbrack lode exceed 2,300 linear ft., and these workings connect with about 1,100 ft. of the Oldham Gold Co. on the same lode. The value of quartz runs from 44 dwt. to 52 ozs. per ton, but it is quite unnecessary to say that neither of these figures represent the average value of the mines.

Gay's River—Gold was first discovered at Gay's River some twenty or thirty years ago. The working in the earlier days was altogether carried on by localists, principally farmers, whose efforts were limited to transient and unsystematic digging and washing; but according to all reports, with a considerable degree of success. The first working of any extent or importance

was done by Mr. Daniel McDonald, who erected a four or five stamp mill and worked out one claim; his operations lasted some six or seven years, and are supposed to have been attended with profit. About twelve years ago, he suspended work, and bought up all of the most valuable claims; since then little or no work has been done, until this summer, when the "Coldstream Mining Co." bought out his interest and took up 600 or 1000 acres. This Co. are now engaged in making preparations for carrying on the mining work on an extensive scale. They have at present about 75 men employed and are evidently in earnest. Since the first of September they have opened up nearly one half of a mile of good road to their mill site; have built a blacksmith shop running two forges and a large three story hotel (5 by 26 ft.) which has been placed under a special management. Besides this they are now erecting a large stable and a fifty stamp mill, which when completed will be the largest and best mill of the kind in the Dominion. There is no mining being done at present, though a large number of men are employed getting the mine and property in shape, so as to be ready for running at the beginning of the year. They are now digging a tunnel from the mine towards the mill; and are also sinking a shaft to strike this tunnel at a proper angle with top of mill. They have so far some 200 ft. of tunneling done. The ore will be run along this tunnel and up the inclined shaft to the top of mill in cars, and then dumped automatically, and carried as required into the self-feeders. The mill is to be run by steam power; and will be fitted up with all modern improved machinery. Everything is to be done automatically, so that the ore will not be handled from the time it leaves the mine till it goes through the crusher. The ore, which is a conglomerate, is found in large beds from 10 to 30 ft thick, all carrying gold. It lies in nearly a horizontal position upon a bed rock of slate, and is easily got at by running shafts in under the sides of the hill. When once the ore is reached it is obtained with little difficulty, as the working is more like an underground quarry, and large excavations have to be made before the seam is exhausted. The conglomerate beds are very large and the quantity is said to be practically inexhaustible. Besides the ore there are also large deposits of sand and gravel, carrying free gold, which will be obtained by sluicing. Judging from the amount of money they are expending, the Co. evidently have great confidence in the richness of their claim.

**GOLD RIVER** --Mr C. E. Willis, manager of the Neptune Mining Company at Gold River, has had a party of men prospecting on the Jumbo Block, and on the 14th they struck a very fine lead. Later developments prove it to be very rich, as ten lbs. of quartz (average ore, not picked specimens) yielded three ounces four pennyweights of gold, proving the lead good for at least 300 ounces of gold per ton. It yet remains to be discovered how much there is of it, but the results so far are certainly wonderful.

**CENTRAL RAWDON**.--The mines in this district are now being skillfully worked and with the best results. The surrounding country has been largely covered by prospecting licenses and leases, and new discoveries of value are being continually made. Mr. Willis the competent manager of the Northrup Mining Co., has lately been at Gold River, where he also manages the Neptune Co., and, as will be seen elsewhere, he has just opened a valuable lead at the latter place.

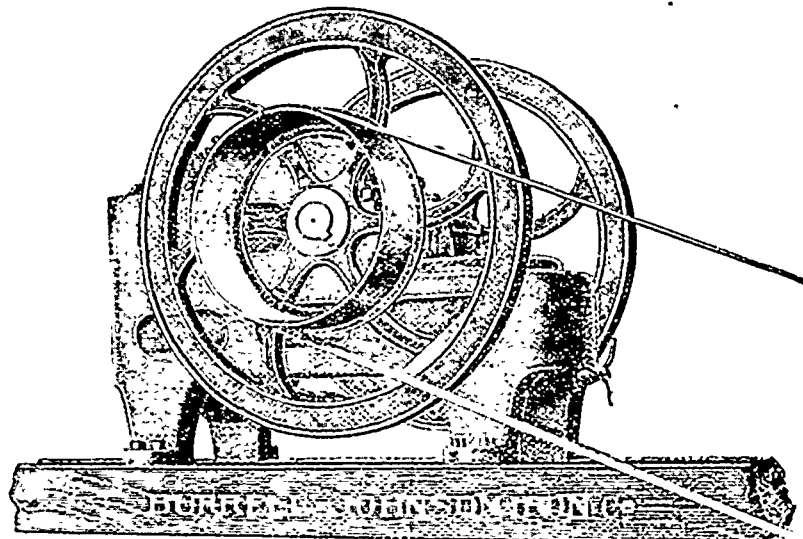
The following are the official gold returns so far received at the Mines Office for the month of September.

District.	Mill.	Qtz. Crushed.	Ozs. Gold.
Sherbrooke	Miners	46	10
Salmon River	Dufferin	400	135
Cariboo	Moose River G. M. Co.	115½	17½
do	Dumas Touquoy	444	58½
do	Herbert Dixon	50	54
do	Caffrey	26	1.½
S. Uniacke	Withrow	11	111
Uniacke	Phoenix	220	17½
15 Mile Stream	Egerton G. M. Co.	325	264
Stormont	Rockland Mill	27½	18½
Benfrew	Free Claims	26½	3½
Central Rawdon	Central Rawdon	95	124
Montague	Jas. Kaye & Co.	15	45½
Harrigan's Cove	New Brunswick	8	24
Scum Secum	Eureka Mill	74	7½
Upper Stewiacke	A. S. McPherson—alluvial gold		10
Surface soil and dump, 360 tons qtz., 84 tons.			
20 tons qtz., 75 tons mixed.			

Although the gold mining areas of Messrs. Geo. McFadden and John B. Morris have been under bond to W. J. Nelson, Esq., for the past ninety days, yet the latter named gentleman has been unable to place the property in the market, notwithstanding his utmost endeavors to do so. We are informed that Mr. Morris has recently taken up 828 acres of conglomerate property at Pembroke, Colchester Co., which from a test that has been made by experts has been pronounced superior to anything of the sort ever before found in this Province. While in conversation with Mr. Morris a few days ago, he informed us that on his property at Pembroke he has sufficient water power to drive a one-hundred stamp mill the whole year round, and that the tests made of the rock had induced several parties to offer him excellent terms on a mill which will be placed on the property within the next few months. Altogether we think Messrs. Morris and McFadden are quite fortunate in thus retaining their Brookfield property as yet, and making such a valuable find at Pembroke, still these two gentlemen inform us that they have many important facts in relation to their Brookfield property that they will communicate for a future issue.—*Bridgewater Enterprise*.

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  - SHOVELS AND SCOOPS
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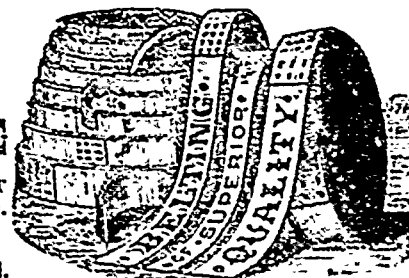
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# SWEETHEART MINE.

(Concluded.)

She drew one of his strong, sunburnt hands against her flushed face, and her eyes drooped shyly beneath his gaze.

"Do you not remember when you found me at the flood?"

He gave a short, contented laugh, and pushed the soft, dark hair gently away from her brow.

"You looked so frozen, so wild, I thought you could not heed my words; and, ah, darling, it seemed to me in that moment as though I had found you too late and you were dying!"

"As I should surely have died, my master, had you been lying beneath one of those terrible white coverings beside the river. How horrible it was I shall never forget what I suffered while I stood there watching the men at their work."

"And all your fears were for me, sweetheart?" he asked, gazing into the tender eyes uplifted to him in the starlight.

"All for you, my master. After the bridge gave way I do not think I thought of anyone else."

"My master." Lionel noticed how she lingered over those words.

Surely love was stronger than pride since it had worked this change in her?

As they made their way slowly through the meadows towards the house Mollie felt the color rise in her cheeks, as she remembered how, all unasked, she had given him her love.

"Would you have said 'good-bye,' knowing it might be for ever?" she asked.

"I had nerved myself to the ordeal, so I should have gone through with it had you not spoken;" his tones scarcely louder than hers had been.

"My position was such a strange one; what right had I to tell you of my love, or to hope that I could win even pity from you?"

"But you knew I loved you, my master; you must have known. I believe I loved you from the first night of your coming; and, oh, Lionel, when I wounded you deepest, when I made myself seem hateful in your sight, I loved you most."

"You were never hateful in my sight;" he answered, kissing the lips that were trembling pitifully over the confession. "I knew your true heart too well, my darling, from the moment that you saved little Dora from burning, my brave, sweet Mollie, do you think I could love you less because you seemed to show towards me such unyielding hatred?"

"I thought so; I imagined you despised me utterly, until—until you found me by the river; and then I knew you loved me, Lionel."

"Will they let me take the dear prize I have won, or will they try to snatch you from me even now?" he said, remembering how the word farewell was the only word that should have passed between them that night.

"They?"

"Your parents—and the husband they had chosen for you."

Mollie shuddered, and some of the old, defiant spirit flashed into her eyes.

"While I have your love, Lionel, no power on earth shall take me from you; my life is yours, and to no other would I give myself."

"You shall never regret this choice, sweetheart mine," he said, his rich voice thrilling with impassioned tenderness.

### A LEVEL HEAD.

During the late strike on the New York Central Railroad, the militia were ordered to be in readiness in case of a riot, but they were not called out.

In an interview, Gov. Hill said the troops were not to be called upon except in a case of emergency. The emergency had not arisen, therefore they would not be ordered out. He remarked that this was the first great strike with which he had had experience, and he did not propose to lose his head, the only point at which there had then been serious trouble was at Syracuse, and there a deputy sheriff had lost his head and precipitated an encounter.

The strike continued several weeks and there was riotous action at various points along the road, but the civil authorities were able to cope with it without calling on the militia.

The test of a man's real ability comes when an emergency arises which makes a hasty call on his good judgement and discretion. The man who retains his presence of mind, maintains his equanimity and exercises sound discretion at such critical junctures, is to be relied on and will be put to the front.

Men with level heads have the stay-

ing qualities which do not falter in the face of danger. Otis A. Cole, of Kinsman, O., June 10, 1890, writes: "In the fall of 1888 I was feeling very ill. I consulted a doctor and he said I had Bright's disease of the kidneys and that he would not stand in my shoes for the state of Ohio." But he did not lose courage or give up; he says; "I saw the testimonial of Mr. John Coleman, 100 Gregory St., New Haven, Conn., and I wrote to him. In due time I received an answer, stating that the testimonial that he gave was genuine and not overdrawn in any particular. I took a good many bottles of Warner's Safe Cure; have not taken any for over a year."

Gov. Hill is accounted a very successful man; he is cool and calculating and belongs to the class that do not lose their heads when emergencies arise.

## MAYFLOWER.

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**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

**NEWS.**

Mr. Barker, of Boston, has challenged Mr. J. P. Reed, of Chicago, the present holder, to play a match of thirty games for the championship of America and \$1,000, and suggests that the match be on the same terms as the Barker and Freeman, to take place either in Boston or Providence. It is doubtful if Reed accepts these terms. He will not play outside of Chicago, and his match with Wyllie for the world's championship may be settled first.

**SOLUTION.**

**PROBLEM 188**—The position was black men 2, 3, king 26; white men 6, 9, 25; black to play and win:—  
 3-7 2-10-14 14-17 2-6  
 6 1 1 6 21 14 10 1  
 7-10 26-22 22-17 17-10  
 25 21 1-6 10 9 5 blk wins  
 a 26-22 only draws.

**VAR. I.**

6 1 1 6 9 13 17 29  
 22-18 9-13 17-22 26-30  
 9 6 6 9 13 17 b wins by  
 2-9 13-17 22-26 1st posit'n

**GAME 75.**

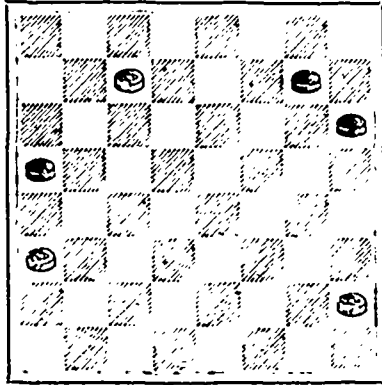
"Second Double Corner."

The following fine game was contested between Messrs. Granville and Lynch in the last match between the Halifax and Shubenacadie teams, Mr. Granville's move:—

11-15 12-16 16-20 20-24  
 24 19 26 23 24 19 23 18  
 15-24 4-8 7-16 24-27  
 28 19 31 27 19 12 18 14  
 8-11 8-11 2-7 27-32  
 22 18 27 24 22 18 15 10

11-16	6-9	6-10	32-27
18 14	32 27	23 19	10 6
9-18	1-6	10-14	3-8
23 14	25 22	18 9	12 3
16-23	11-15	5-14	17-22
27 18	18 11	19 15	3 10
10-17	9-25	14-17	22-26
21 14	29 22	27 23	drawn.

**PROBLEM No. 190.**  
 Black men 8, 12, 13.



White men C, 21, 28.

Black to play and draw.

This position appeared in the *West Lothian Courier* as variation 4 in an analysis of the "Glasgow" by F. Techeleit, champion of London, England. He worked it out to a white win, but our solution will show that black might have drawn.—*W. Forsyth, Checker Editor.*

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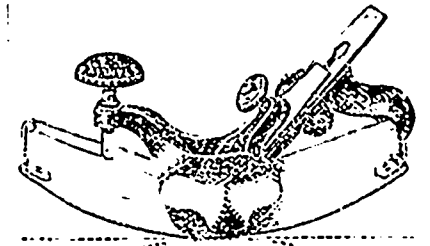
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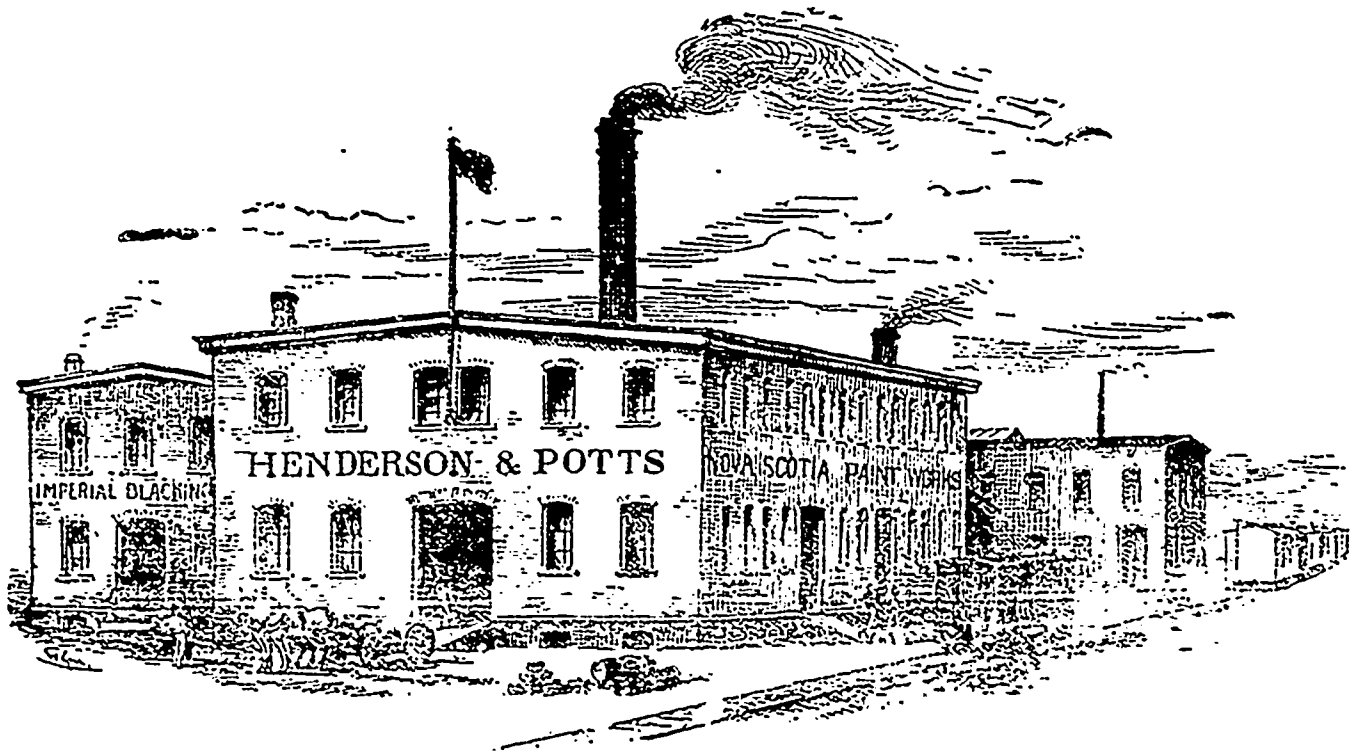
the coming enemy. You know that this enemy will sit down for five long months outside this citadel, and do its best to break in and destroy. Is this citadel garrisoned and provisioned? The garrison is your constitution. Is it vigorous or depleted? How long can it fight without help? Have you made provision for the garrison by furnishing a supply of **SCOTT'S EMULSION** of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda? It restores the flagging energies, increases the resisting powers against disease; cures Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Anæmic and Wasting Diseases (especially in Children), keeps coughs and colds out, and so enables the constitution to hold the fort of health. **Palatable as Milk.**

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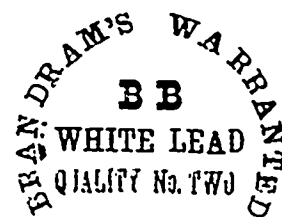
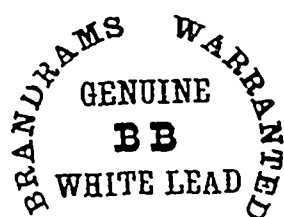
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