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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal

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## THE CRITIC,

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

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Ex-President Cleveland is showing much quiet good sense and good feeling in refusing to participate in the dedicatory exercises at Chicago. He declined his pressing invitation on the ground that a trip to Chicago at this time would be construed to be a political move, and that as the other candidate for the Presidency was detained by the bedside of his sick wife it would be neither seemly nor just to take so unfair an advantage. Mr. Cleveland's letter does him much credit as a manly statement of a considerate and worthy sentiment.

The elections in New Brunswick on Saturday last have resulted in the Government being sustained by an overwhelming majority. For each member elected upon the side of the Opposition the Government can show two members. This is certainly a brilliant victory, and the Government would have reason for unmixed satisfaction had it not been that their leader, Attorney-General Blair, has been defeated in the very hour of victory. Mr. Blair is a strong, able man, and can ill be spared from the Provincial Parliament of our sister province. It is probable that a seat in Westmorland or elsewhere will be vacated in his favor, in which case his election would simply mean a walk over.

The question of military drill in our public schools aroused much attention last year. The drill was found to be thoroughly beneficial to those who participated in it, but the regulations prescribed by the Militia Act prevented many companies from being formed. The stipulation is first made that in the event of any company being formed the university or school with which it is connected shall become directly responsible for the care of all arms and accoutrements entrusted to the young lads, and secondly, that a suitable room fitted with "lock-up arm-racks" shall be provided. The authorities of the school are also made responsible for the appointments of the young officers, and they are to see that each member of the company is supplied with uniform clothing of pattern and color approved by the Government. Owing to these regulations few companies have been formed, the school authorities in many cases not caring to assume the financial responsibility connected with the loan of the rifles, and many parents objecting to providing out of their own pockets the requisite uniform. Physicians have also taken exception to the weight of the rifle provided by the Government, stating that it is too heavy for lads of from twelve to fifteen years of age, and that in their opinion a lighter one should be substituted. It is hardly likely that even the most obliging of authorities will remove all the difficulties in the way of school drill by lifting the responsibility from the teachers, supplying tailor-made uniforms and by manufacturing miniature fire-arms.

Not only have the telephone subscribers made things lively for the Electric Car Company of Montreal, but the great army of house-holders have also arisen in arms. They complain that their houses are being shaken to their foundations by the jar of the passing cars. That the pictures and mirrors sway on the walls whenever a car passes, that the china dances on the pantry shelves, and that the kitchen tins rattle incessantly. A servant girl claims to have been badly scalded by a tin of boiling water which the vibration from a car obligingly over-turned, and threatens to bring a suit for damages—or repairs. House property is depreciating in the districts where the cars are running. The fault is of course not due to the electric service, but to the narrow, cramped streets of the city.

The religious census of Victoria may well set our missionary societies a thinking, for a more remarkable set of statistics has seldom been given on the subject. The Episcopalians number 417,000, Roman Catholics 248,000, Presbyterians 167,000, Methodists 158,000, while the Baptist denomination tapers down to 27,882. Then the variety show begins; the "Judaists and Confucians" number 5,000 and the "Spiritualists" over 700. The "Hindoos" number about 40 and the "naturalists," whatever they may be, 13. The "Cosmopolitans," "Positivists," "Communists," "Nihilists," the "Peculiar People" and the "Theosophists" have all obtained a foothold, notwithstanding that over 16,000 inhabitants profess no creed whatever. One man enters himself as a "Go-as-you-please," while four individuals describe their creed in truth probably as "L. s. d." The Mormons seem also to be creeping into our Canadian territory, a fact which is much to be regretted. That there should already be representatives of more than a score of denominations in so young a country is not only a matter of wonderment but of pity also.

Notwithstanding all legislation to the effect that "the Chinese must go" it is almost impossible to prevent them from stealing into America. Many of the Celestials regard the tax of \$50, which our Canadian Government is endeavoring to enforce, as an investment which will bring a sure return in prosperity. The admittance fee seems so those who can afford it rather similar to the price paid for a opera ticket where one is sure of getting the worth of one's money back. Unfortunately it is not because of too great prosperity that we are giving the cold shoulder to the brethren of the pig-tail. During last week it is probable that a few Chinamen crept into the United States through the Province of Quebec, and while public attention was being called to this international leakage, a grand smuggling business was being carried on on the Pacific Coast. A dapper little steamer had been hovering about Victoria for some days, sometimes she flew the English sometimes the American flag, but she never ventured into the harbor. Collector Mine grew suspicious of the tug craft, and had her tugged into port. No less than 50 Mongolians were on board gloating over the prospect of settling in America without passport or fee. During the past few weeks 135 of these Asiatics have been landed at St. Quentin and near San Francisco. Something more powerful than ordinary legislation, and more potent than the stipulations of the Geary Bill, will have to be devised if the wily Chinese are to remain in the Flowery Kingdom.

Mr. Erastus Wiman, of New York, who is a Canadian by birth, addressed a large public meeting in Masonic Hall on Monday evening last, presenting his views upon the question of unrestricted reciprocity between Canada and the United States. Mr. Wiman is a forcible and argumentative speaker, and those who heard him were delighted with the manly, straightforward manner in which he handled his subject. Political union, or annexation, Mr. Wiman considered as impracticable and undesirable, but unrestricted reciprocity he regarded as the most natural policy for both countries to adopt. In his opinion such a policy would make Nova Scotia blossom like the rose, would result in the development of her great natural resources, and would make her people contented and prosperous. Mr. Wiman's arguments were certainly brought out in a strong light, and his opinions are worthy the calm consideration of every man who desires to advance the natural welfare of this Canada of ours. Honest discussion and straightforward expressions of opinion are always worth hearing, and he must be a biased partizan indeed who does not accord to the speaker's remarks the thoughtful consideration they deserve. If Mr. Wiman is right it is time the people of this country should know it; if he is wrong let his arguments be disposed of by argument. Ridicule is not argument, and the journal's which essay to overwhelm Mr. Wiman with ridicule must regard their readers as milk-sops. Is unrestricted reciprocity feasible, practicable and attainable, and if so will it bring about the prosperity promised; or if not, why not.

Montreal Aldermen have evidently a somewhat large idea of their importance to the community and to the world at large. No less than thirty of them have now decided to help along "The World's Fair" by attending it at the city's expense. The plan will doubtless be discussed at many Aldermanic meetings, and perhaps were it known beforehand what the subject-matter of the discussion was to be, it would not be difficult to get together a quorum of Aldermen, even in Halifax.

One of the most important factors of the work of modernising Japan is to be found in the number of young Japanese students who flock to Europe and to America for the purpose of taking the law course in the Universities. The laws of Japan are being constantly revised by these young men, many of whom become Judges in the Island Kingdom. It has been found necessary on many occasions to draw up codes and treaties, for which a knowledge of European models was an essential requirement, and the young men are receiving every encouragement from the Emperor to pursue their studies abroad, so that afterwards their country may reap the advantage of their foreign sojourn.

The rules of the British Army seem to be pretty rigidly enforced just now. A court martial recently held at Windsor has imposed a punishment of eighteen months' imprisonment on one Private Marshall of the 1st Life Guards Regiment, who not only wrote an article for a newspaper on the recent mutiny in his squadron, but also posted it on the wall of the canteen. The offender will be dismissed from his regiment when his term of imprisonment is over; and the Corporal in charge of the canteen who permitted the article to be posted, is also to be deprived of his stewardship. The punishment, although in the case of the steward it may be harsh, has undoubtedly been well earned.

The coming winter promises to be most severe upon the poor of Great Britain. Owing in part to demoralization attendant on the cholera panic during the summer, and in part to the gradual decline in manufacturing, thousands of competent workmen are now out of employment. There is comparatively little being done at the docks, and the textile clothing and printing trades are extremely dull. Ship-building is at a stand still, and to crown the trouble the harvest is reported as the worst in fifty years. However, the financial outlook is brightening, capital is becoming more confident, and although the commercial outlook is poor, some method will have to be devised whereby the helpless and the hungry may be provided for.

The German Emperor is desirous of increasing the strength of his army, so that it will equal in numbers that of France. With this end in view a bill has been prepared which proposes to enlist 243,000 men yearly for two years of service, instead of enlisting 162,000 yearly for a three years' term. This Military Bill will meet with much opposition in the German parliament—there is not sufficient accommodation for so large a number of recruits, and the people are already too heavily taxed for the support of the army. If the bill were adopted, it would be impossible to draft so large a number from among the technically called "able-bodied men," but persons who were deaf, shortsighted, or lame, would become soldiers of the nation. The furor which the bill has already created will probably prevent its being presented in form to the parliament.

A veritable slave-ship has been sailing upon American waters, if we may credit the account which a San Francisco paper gives of the cruise of the steamer *Montserrat*, on which a reporter has been sailing in the guise of a sailor for some months. The steamer has been plying between the Gilbert Islands and various ports of Central America. The Islanders were induced to enter on a contract by which they bound themselves for a term of five years for a fair money consideration, which was to be paid at the end of the voyage. As a consequence the unwary natives were neatly trapped and sold to plantation owners or to slave-speculators for \$100.00 a head. During the past two years the *Montserrat* and the *Tahiti* have carried over 1000 slaves, 400 of whom were lost at sea on the *Tahiti*, while over half of those who were safely delivered have since died from the effects of bad treatment and disease.

We notice in a contemporary account of an experiment in peanut-growing, which has been tried in Kings County, N. S. As the experiment was partially successful, and is perhaps indicative of a new industry for our farmers, we would like to correct a popular error into which the *Kentville New Star* has also fallen. The peanut is a productive and profitable nut, but is not, as is often stated, a wholly underground nut. On the contrary, it is a branched, trailing annual, not unlike a combination of the dwarf pea and strawberry plants. When the flower falls, leaving the young pods exposed, a rigid, deflexed stalk appears, curving in such a manner as to push the pod below the soil, where the nut gradually ripens. The nuts, therefore, do not, as is often stated, "hang around the roots in clusters like potatoes." Since it has been found that our summer season is long enough to allow the nuts to ripen, some facts on peanut culture may not be inappropriate. The peanuts which find their way to our Canadian markets are grown in Virginia and other Southern States. The European demand is filled by the peanut planters of West Africa, while the export of South American peanuts is also very large. Although great quantities of the nuts are roasted and eaten, their chief use is for making an oil, of which the seeds contain nearly fifty per cent. This oil forms the basis of much soap, etc. The grain of the nut is also used in a variety of ways, chiefly in adulterations and in the manufacture of chocolate.

In another column we give the results of a series of experiments in butter-making, in which black pepsin was used. We recommend our readers, more particularly those interested in the product of the dairy, to carefully peruse the report referred to, and if in practice it should be found that by the use of black pepsin they can double their output of butter with little or no increase in the cost, we shall rejoice in their good fortune; and as one good turn deserves another, we shall hope that as they have profited by the publication of the report in *THE CRITIC*, so *THE CRITIC* will profit by their hearty recommendation of a paper that desires above all things to advance the interests of Nova Scotia and Nova Scotians. Read it, ye dairymen, ye struggling farmers, ye overworked farmers' wives, and ye bonnie country lasses, and above all things, when ye have read the report, try the experiment for yourselves, and give your fellow-*CRITIC* readers the benefit of your experience.

Many who have been reading the different articles in which the famous Columbus voyage is celebrated have been puzzled over the descriptions of the Sargasso Sea, that weedy area of ocean so dangerous and often fatal to mariners. The sailors on board the caravels held that it was the uncertain edge of the earth, and were most unwilling to pursue their journey further. It has been held by many that the rustling weeds which cover the water were pushed up from the bottom of the ocean by some unknown agency. But a German scientist who has recently been investigating the cause, has concluded that the weeds come from the shores of Mexico, the Antilles, Florida and the Bahamas, that they are borne onward by the Gulf-stream for about fifteen days, when becoming water-logged they sink in the Sargasso region. If this theory be correct, the dangers to mariners in the Sargasso sea are ever increasing, for in the course of time the immense dropping of seaweeds will form a serious barrier to navigation.

Although Princess Marie of Edinburgh and Prince Ferdinand are now formally betrothed, it is doubtful if the marriage ceremony will ever be performed. As Prince Ferdinand is a Roman Catholic the Pope objects to granting the necessary dispensation to allow his marriage with the fair Lutheran, especially since, in the event of children being born to the young couple, they are to be brought up in accordance with the doctrines of the Orthodox Church. It is also stated that the Princess will become a member of the Orthodox Church immediately after her marriage, and it is thought more than likely that her husband will set aside his ancient faith in favor of hers. In the famous "Bill of Rights" which was drawn up more than two hundred years ago, the stipulation was made that any Princess "marrying a Papist" was compelled formally to renounce her claims to the British Crown. The prospective bride is now ninth in the order of succession. Strangely enough, this is the first time in the course of two centuries that the clause regarding the marriage with "a Papist" has ever been called in question.

The future of the Indian Empire is already shadowed by serious difficulties. Both native and British politicians are seriously considering the probable result of the present method of Government. The Anglo-Indian administration has paid great attention to the safety and welfare of the people—famines and plagues have been in a measure checked, civil wars have not been permitted, the burning of widows and the sacrifices at the Juggernaut have been forbidden, and a great number of man-eating beasts and venomous serpents have been killed. As a consequence the condition of the people is decidedly bettered, but in consequence of this paternal care the death-rate has been much lowered, and the population has rapidly increased, so much so that in the course of another equally productive generation many of the habitable portions of India will be over-populated. Hindu emigration has never been encouraged, indeed it is contrary to native ideas, but as homes will have to be found for the teeming population, East Africa, Arabia, Beloochestan, Southern Persia and other countries under British protection will have to be colonized by the surplus people. Thanks to the excellent schools and colleges established by the Government and by Missionaries the natives are being trained for all manner of work. It is no longer necessary to send skilled labor from England, as teachers, clerks, and officials of all kinds are now trained in their special work in the native schools. The policy of the Government in thus preparing the dusky race for self-government is a thoroughly sensible one, and yet it has been the cause of a most perplexing state of affairs. There is a continual drifting to India of an incompetent white class, and for the most part young men who go out to try their fortunes without any assured positions. These men as a rule fail utterly, as they cannot compete with the Hindu officials or workmen. They marry frequently among the Europeans and increase the pauper population. Again, owing to the depreciation of the silver rupee, the lesser European officials find themselves unable to send their children to England to be educated, the result being an ever-increasing number of puny, uneducated children, who will doubtless be the progenitors in time of a wholly pauper generation. It has been suggested that the whole male pauper population should be conscripted, but the suggestion is of no use, for the paupers are as a rule physically unfit for continuous work. The enervating character of the Indian climate is responsible in great part for the indolence and lack of muscular power which so frequently characterise both the native and the European population. What with the prospect of over-population, and the prospect of an immense pauper population, the men whose best thoughts are given to the subject of Anglo-Indian Government are sorely perplexed.

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE ALL-YEAR-ROUND-GIRL.

They talk of the Summer Girl,  
Of her flowing and snowy gown;  
They go into ecstasies over her  
And her sun-kissed cheeks of brown.  
And others glow when they even think  
Of the Winter Girl in season,  
And exclaim and sigh at her coal-black eye,  
And rave without any reason.  
They're good enough, I suppose, the twain,  
The Summer, the Winter Maid,  
The latter to court by the fireside,  
The former 'neath some tree's shade.  
But, ah! as for me, my fancy goes  
For the maid with the dark brown curl,  
Or the golden locks (be they light or dark,  
It little affects the girl).  
The girl, I mean, who is always bright,  
Who happy is always found.  
The queenly girl, the girl of girls—  
The Girl of the All Year Round!

It is the man of sound judgment that knows when to keep still.  
Sorrow adds beauty to the character when taken in broken doses.

It is well to remember that everything follows a man who goes ahead.  
There can't be an honest game of whist. There's always some trick in it.  
When a mortal does not know what to do he proceeds to knit his brow.  
A bigot is a man who is dead sure of something he knows nothing about.  
If a man will associate with thieves he should not complain when he is robbed.

"This thing is worth looking into" murmured the pretty girl as she stood in front of her mirror.

THE BOY'S CURIOSITY.—"Mamma," said little Johnny, "if I swallowed a thermometer would I die by degrees?"

A POET'S POWER.

Bards often write, "Oh, onward flow,  
Thou silver stream the meadows through."  
Suppose they told it not to go—  
What do you think that stream would do?

DOCTOR.—"You will have to take two tablespoonfuls of medicine three times a day."

MRS. O'FLYNN.—"Then, sor, I'll have to get the loan of a tablespoon, t ekase I only have one, sor."

MARITAL HAPPINESS OF THE PRESENT DAY.—Mr. Peck (sentimentally)—  
Ah, do you remember those halcyon days, Marie, when you and I were first caught in love's soft charms, long ago?

MRS. PECK.—There you go again (sob) flinging my age up to me. You're he-art-less (sob), you're br-r-utal!

DIDN'T SEEM POSSIBLE.—At the theatre—Two young women have sat through the performance. Suddenly one glances at the stage and exclaims: "Why, Belle, can it be possible?—the curtain's gone down. How time has flown! I didn't know it was nearly so late. We've had a real nice chat, haven't we?"

VON SCHRIBBEL.—"I just wish to leave those few short stories with the editor. What is customary? I've never done any work for the papers before."

OFFICE BOY.—"Well, its the general custom to leave 'em, an' then come back in a day or two—an' get 'em."

MAD AT HIM.—Mother—Why are you so angry with your husband?  
Daughter.—I asked him what Mrs. Brown was wearing.  
Mother.—Yes?

DAUGHTER.—And I have come to the conclusion that he must have been looking at her admiringly to remember as well as he did.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.—"I tell you," he said disconsolately, "women are altogether too business-like nowadays."

"What's the matter?"  
"I proposed to the heiress yesterday."  
"Did she accept you?"  
"No. She took out her note book, wrote my name and address in it, and said she would consider my application."

A Prominent Lawyer said:—"How stupid some people are. Here are several young men who want to get a start in the legal profession, overcrowded as it is now-a-days, and not one had business wit enough to learn shorthand—the one thing that would accrue an opening almost anywhere. I don't see what they are thinking of."

Why not be wise and fit yourself for the demands of the age. You can learn Simple Shorthand thoroughly by mail—No failures by this system. Write for primer, free.

"SNELL'S COLLEGE, Windsor, N. S."

VERY MANY SUCH.



RHEUMATISM.—COL. DAVID WYLIE, Brockville, Ont., says: "I suffered intensely with rheumatism in my ankles. Could not stand; rubbed them with St. Jacobs Oil. In the morning I walked without pain."

NEURALGIA.—Mr. JAMES BONNER, 1-3 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont., writes: "St. Jacobs Oil is the only remedy that relieved me of neuralgia, and it effectually cured me."

BACKACHE.—"I can highly recommend St. Jacobs Oil as being the best medicine in existence, it promptly cured me of severe lumbago." G. N. BOYER, Carleton, Quebec.

SPRAINS.—"My mother received a very severe sprain and bruise by falling down stairs. St. Jacobs Oil cured her in a couple of days." R. BURNAND, 124 Tecumseth St., Toronto, Ont.

BRUISES.—Mr. AITCHISON, Hamilton, Ont., Fire Department, says he met with a serious accident and his back and shoulders were terribly bruised, but by the use of St. Jacobs Oil he was completely restored.



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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 directors of the Bank of Montreal have declared a half yearly dividend of five per cent.

The foundation of a large factory for the manufacture of fruit fertilizers, is being laid at Middleton.

Mr. H. A. Munro, of Bridgewater, has in his possession a copy of the bible printed in the year 1600.

Mr. George Way of Halifax has invented a telephone tablet for which he has taken steps to secure a patent.

Would-be-thieves made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the Bank of Nova Scotia at Bridgetown on Friday night.

The fishing schooner *E. B. Phillips* with crew of fourteen men has been lost on the Grand Banks with all on board.

A woman named Sarah Burr, employed at the Russell House at Ottawa, was crushed to death in the elevator there on Monday.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau's health is reported to be very poor, and it is said he intends going to Paris to consult his physician there.

The publishers of the *Dominion Illustrated* are making elaborate preparations for the Christmas number of their magazine.

A very ancient book, the "Constitution of the Brotherhood of Carpenters," dated 1798, was found last week in the old City Building.

Eleven hundred barrels of apples have been shipped from Grand Pre to date. This is only one third less than the total shipment last year.

This season no permits for deer shooting in Ontario will be given to residents of the United States owing to the great number of applications received.

No suitable site for the new cemetery has yet been fixed upon by the committee, whose members seem to find the task of selecting such site a difficult one.

The Montreal correspondent of the *Herald* has learned that it is the intention of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to build a large hotel in Halifax within two years.

The hospital, dwelling and outbuildings at Lawlor's Island have been thoroughly renovated. Jas. Harrison & Co. performed the necessary work in a most satisfactory manner.

Thirty-five cases of diphtheria, 25 cases of typhoid fever and 16 cases of scarlet fever were registered in Toronto during the past week. Our own city is wonderfully free from sickness.

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

Murdock Haley, a laborer of Truro, found his wife dead in her bed on Sunday morning. The coroner's jury pronounced heart disease to be the cause of the death. The deceased was addicted to drink.

The County Court of St. John met on Tuesday. The Grand Jury returned true bills against Rev. Sydney Welton, C. B. Welton, Dr. Randall and Gideon Wells, in the graveyard insurance case, for conspiracy to defraud.

Manager Clarke of the Academy of Music kindly invited the pupils of the School for the Blind to attend the matinee on Saturday last, and has extended a similar invitation to the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution for to-morrow afternoon.

A despatch was received from Barrington on Tuesday by the North Atlantic Steamship Co. stating that their steamer *Brittania* from Boston, October 24th for Halifax, struck on the Race Horse shoals off Cape Sable. The crew and passengers, eight in number, were safely landed.

At the Supreme Court on Tuesday the following were admitted to practice at the bar: H. J. Logan, J. E. Corbett, H. S. Blackadar, Willard H. Fulton, J. N. Armstrong, F. F. Mathers, G. O. M. Dockrill, J. Power, L. M. Johnstone, E. M. Bill, L. X. McDonald, M. N. Doyle, J. A. McKinnon, C. E. Casey.

The Chambers Electric Light and Power Co. of Truro is doing a big business in heating private houses, stores and offices of the town by steam. It has been affirmed that this Company possesses the only successful steam heating plant in the Dominion. Twenty-nine private houses, stores and offices in Truro are now heated by steam from this plant. The *News* says the company intend introducing electric heating and cooking apparatus also heating of tailor's and soldering irons by the electric current next season.

The issue of *Progress* last week was partly printed by a new improved press run by electricity. *Progress* tells the story of the removal of the old machinery and the placing of the new thusly. "Before the last issue was all printed the carpenters were at work tearing away partitions making a place for the new machine. The huge foundations had been looked after early in the week. \* \* Everything went like clock work under the direction of Mr. Foote, the representative of the Cranston Printing Press Co., who, within two hours after his arrival, had the press at this office." All was in order by Tuesday evening. The steam engine stands near by the new, ready in case of an emergency. *Progress* is now planning to put in operation many plans that have been in abeyance on account of limited facilities for printing as required;

According to a late blue book issued by the Dominion Government, Canada's shipments of horses to England are rapidly increasing. The value of this export, which in 1887 was \$38,230, reached \$214,785 in 1892. The increase is but an indication of what is possible. England spends annually \$2,103,704 in horse flesh, and no doubt Canada will yet get a larger share of the trade. The increase of nearly \$200,000 in the exports to England has in the same period been accompanied by a decrease of one million dollars in Canadian exports of horses to the United States, but still that country expends nearly five dollars on Canadian horses for every dollar England does.

The steamer *Eagle* of St. John's has been in luck this year in her trip to Greenland. On the 20th of August when last reported she had two large black whales, which ought to mean 1½ tons of bone besides the oil, and two smaller whales. Whalebone is at present worth \$13 200 per ton. By the way, it has been said the man who can invent or discover a satisfactory substitute for whalebone will be pretty sure to reap a fortune. The article has become so scarce that it brings enormous prices. Two vessels that went to the Arctic regions last year were offered \$12,500 per ton for every scrap of whalebone they brought home, but they captured only two whales. It is not the ordinary sperm whale that is sought, but the right whale, an enormous creature fifty feet in length, with a head one-third the size of the whole body, and a bony structure weighing from three-quarters of a ton to a ton and a half, every pound of which is valuable. The American fleet which hunted for whales in the Arctic the past season had good success, but the English whalers have become discouraged and will try their luck in the Antarctic seas.

Capt. J. W. Lawlor, who sailed from Boston in a 12-foot boat on a trans-Atlantic voyage, has been given up by his friends as lost.

Mrs. Harrison, wife of President Harrison, died at Washington at 1.40 o'clock Tuesday morning. The remains were taken to Indianapolis, where interment will be made to-day.

Columbus Day was appropriately celebrated with parades and public exercises at Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Providence and various other cities throughout New England and Atlantic States.

The inventive genius of our cousins over the border has been strikingly brought out in their latest creation, an air ship. The inventor, Edward J. Pennington, has devoted nine years to the work of constructing the air ship which will appear shortly. His plan of action when the work of wonder is taken from the factory near Chicago, is to sail up to Chicago the first day and land at the Lake front. Then set out for New York city; thence to New Orleans and over to the Pacific coast, and from San Francisco back to Chicago. The hydrogen gas in the great bloated pickle is not intended to raise the ship, but simply to render its weight nil. The little fans on the side do the elevating, and the great wheel in front draws the ship forward. The present buoyancy chamber will lift two tons and a half. The car attached immediately beneath will carry ten passengers. The air ship theoretically is perfect. Every possible mechanism to lighten it and overcome gravity and to lessen the atmospheric current has been secured. The results of the test are eagerly awaited.

The World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago was formally dedicated on October 21st in the presence of over one hundred thousand people. The scene presented was in many respects without precedent. Everything was on the order of the superlative. The dedication hall, the manufacturers' and liberal arts' building is the largest structure ever erected, and in it was gathered the largest crowd ever assembled beneath a single roof. The Auditorium had been fixed as the rendezvous at which most of the dignitaries should take carriages. At 9 o'clock the guests and their local civic escorts entered their carriages and the start was made, the cavalry troops, the artillerymen and the mounted escorts taking up their march of attendance. The procession was a grand spectacle. Seventy five carriages were required to carry the Columbian officials. Efforts had been made to have present a woman representative from each of the original 13 States of the Federal Union. Seven States responded, and their representatives were in the procession. Among the first to enter the Dedication building were the members of the grand dedicatory chorus. A few minutes after 10 o'clock the band struck up, and 5,500 voices joined in preliminary practice of the Dedication Ode. The effect of this multitude of voices in the vast manufacturers' building of forty acres floor space was not so overwhelming as might have been supposed.

Six hundred troops will be sent from Dekar, to reinforce the French column under Col. Dodds, which is now operating against the Dahomeyans.

Sir Charles Tupper has been appointed British plenipotentiary with Lord Dufferin, British minister at Paris, to negotiate a commercial treaty between France and Canada.

The men belonging to the 13th Company of the Army Service Corps, at Portsmouth, who were arrested for participation in the mutiny that took place there October 1st, have been sentenced each to one year's imprisonment, and to be ignominiously cashiered.

It is rumored that a serious difference has arisen in the cabinet over the question of the release of the prisoners who were convicted of having taken part in the dynamite outrages that occurred several years ago. A prominent conservative organ even declares that the situation is so acute that Mr. Asquith, the home secretary, has threatened to resign.

"I often prescribe Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for Erysipelas," said a physician to us.

Great snowstorms have been raging in England and Russia.

To mark the christening of the infant Princess of Germany four hundred women, who were imprisoned for various offences, have been released, and there is consequently much rejoicing among the erstwhile prisoners and their families.

The Princess of Wales and her daughters last week received Miss Kate Marsden, who is interested in a project to establish a leper hospital at Viboosh, Eastern Siberia. The Queen has summoned her to visit Balmoral Castle prior to her starting on her American tour to raise funds to carry on her work in aid of the lepers.

The Earl of Onslow, formerly governor of New Zealand, is engaged in forming a committee of five to examine the books of Gen. Booth, showing the receipts and expenditures of the Salvation Army. This is an answer to the recent challenge for such an examination, which Booth accepted. The committee will make a most thorough and searching investigation. Gen. Booth defies them to find that he has spent even a half-penny wrongfully. The examination will take place next week.

Dr. Thos. Neill's trial for the murder of Matilda Clover was concluded on Friday last and a verdict was returned of wilful murder. He was sentenced to be hanged. Neill is a Canadian, born at Quebec and studied at McGill, Montreal, and graduated in 1876. He practised in Kingston, Hamilton and other places, in each place was suspected of malpractice and several times was arrested. His father left him some \$16,000 at his death, and shortly after this he went to England, where he was known as Dr. Thos. Cream.

**THREW AWAY HIS CRUTCHES A TRUE ACCOUNT OF A REMARKABLE EVENT.**

STATEMENT OF MR. McNEE.

FOR eight years I was troubled with a sore on my leg, which resulted from having it brokun. The doctors kept me in bed five months trying to heal it up, but all to no purpose. I tried all sorts of salves, liniments, ointments, pills and blood medicines, but with no benefit. In 1883 it became so bad that I had to sit on one chair and keep my foot on another for four months. I could not put my foot on the ground or the blood would rush out in a stream and my leg swelled to twice its natural size. Eleven running sores developed on it which reduced me to a living skeleton (I lost 70 lbs. in four months). Friends advised me to go to the Hospital; but I would not, for I knew they would take my leg off. The doctor then wanted to split it open and scrape the bone, but I was too weak to stand the operation. One old lady said it had turned to black erysipelas and could never be cured. I had never heard of Burdock Blood Bitters then, but I read of a minister, Rev. Mr. Stout, who had been cured of a severe abscess on the neck by B. B. B., after medical aid had failed, and I thought I would try it. I washed the leg with the Bitters and took them according to directions. After using one bottle I could walk on crutches, after taking three I throw away the crutches, took a scythe and went to work in the field. At the end of the sixth bottle my leg was entirely healed up; pieces of loose bone had worked out of it and the cords came back to their natural places again. That was nine years ago and it has never broken out since. I can walk five miles to day as fast as any one, and all this I owe to B. B. B., which certainly saved my leg if not my life. I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers. Give B. B. B. a trial, and it will cure you as it did me.

Yours truly, WM. McNEE, St. Ives P. O., Ont.

Mr. F. C. Sanderson, the druggist of St. Marys, Ont. certifies to the entire truthfulness of the remarkable statement made by Mr. Mc Nee, and says that several other wonderful cures have been made in his district by this unrivalled remedy for bad blood, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation and all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

**A LEEDS CO. MIRACLE.**

**A STORY CONTAINING A LESSON FOR PARENTS.**

*The Restoration of A Young Girl Whose Condition Finds a Parallel in Thousands of Canadian Homes—Not Through Wilful Neglect, but in Ignorance of the Terrible Consequences.*

Brockville Times.

The great frequency with which pale, sallow, listless, and enfeebled girls are met with now-a-days is cause for genuine alarm. The young girls of the present day are not the healthy, robust, rosy-cheeked lassies their mothers and grandmothers were before them. On all sides one sees girls budding into womanhood, who should be bright of eye, light in step, and joyous in spirits, but, alas, how far from this is their condition. Their complexion is pale, sallow or waxy in appearance, they are victims of heart palpitation, ringing noises in the head, cold hands and feet, often fainting spells, racking headaches, backaches, shortness of breath, and often distressing symptoms. All these conditions betoken chlorosis or aæmia—or in other words a watery and impoverished condition of the blood, which is thus unable to perform the functions required of it by nature. When in this condition unless immediate resort is had to those natural remed-

ices which give richness to the blood corpuscles, organic disease and an early grave are the inevitable results. It was in a condition closely resembling the above that a young lady in Addison, Leeds County was when Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People came to her rescue, and undoubtedly saved her from premature death. This case was recently brought to the notice of The Times by H. S. Moffatt, general merchant and postmaster at Addison, of which family the young lady in question is a member. Mr. Moffatt has read the numerous articles in the Times regarding what are admitted on all sides to be marvellous cures by the use of the popular remedy above named, after all other remedies had failed, and felt it his duty to make public for the benefit of sufferers, the wonderful restoration to health and strength that had taken place in his own household. The young lady in question is his adopted daughter, and is some 16 years of age, a very critical period in the life of all young women. She had been declining in health for some time, and the family became very much alarmed that serious results would ensue. Medical advice was sought, and everything done for her that could be thought of, but without avail, the treatment did her no good and she gradually grew worse and worse. Her face was pale and almost bloodless, she was oppressed by constant headaches, and her appe-

tite completely failed. When her friends had almost despaired of a cure, some person who had purchased Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at Mr. Moffatt's store, and tested their virtues, advised their use in the young lady's case. The advice was acted upon and Mr. Moffatt says the results were marvellous. In a short time after beginning their use a decided improvement was noticed. The color began to return to her cheeks; her appetite was improved, and there was every indication of a marked improvement of the system. After taking a few boxes she was completely cured, and is now as well as ever she was. In his business Mr. Moffatt deals in various kinds of proprietary medicines, but says he has never handled any medicine that has given such universal satisfaction as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The demand is large and is constantly increasing, thus affording the most satisfactory evidence that they are what is claimed for them, a blood builder, nerve tonic and general re-constitutor, curing diseases hitherto held to be incurable, and restoring health where all other remedies had failed.

In view of these statements a grave responsibility rests upon parents—upon mothers especially. If your daughters are suffering from any of the troubles indicated above, or from any of the irregularities incident to a critical period in life, do not, as you value their lives, delay in procuring a remedy that will save them. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is a remedy that never fails in such cases, and is a certain specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, whether young or old. They act directly upon the blood and nerves and never fail in any case arising from a vitiated condition of the blood, or a shattered condition of the nervous system.

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

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

**A—NILE, HOLY LAND, ROUND**  
**Oct. THE WORLD.** Excursion leaves Oct. 26, Round the World; Nov. 29, Jan. 3, Feb. 4, for Nile and Palestine. Send for "Tourist Gazette." Ocean Tickets. H. GAZE & SONS, 115 Broadway, N. Y.

**ON TRIAL FOR 90 DAYS.**

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
 SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

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

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



**REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.**  
 A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR  
 Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Blisters, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.  
 Ripans Tablets contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Pleasant to take, safe, effectual. Live immediately. Sold by druggists. A trial bottle sent by mail on receipt of 15 cents. Address  
**THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.**  
 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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

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

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

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THE WELL KNOWN TEMPERANCE BEVERAGES,

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**Old Chum**

(CUT PLUG.)

**OLD CHUM**  
 (PLUG.)

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

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturers in Canada.

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Cut Plug, 10c. 1/2 lb Plug, 10c.  
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The excruciating pain of  
**TOOTHACHE STOPPED.**  
 Can be instantly  
 By applying a few drops of  
**SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.**

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

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

CARLETON, ST. JOHN, N. B.

With satisfaction I wish to inform you that for the last three years I have suffered from Rheumatism in my arm. I have used many kinds of liniment without relief - of late I have used four bottles of SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, and I am perfectly cured.

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**London Rubber Stamp Mfg Co.**

Rubber and Metal Stamps,  
 Notarial Seals,

Heotograph Copying Pads,  
 Stencil Cutters, &c.

223 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

**SOMETIME.**

Sometime, when all life's lessons have been learned,  
 And sun and stars for evermore have set,  
 The things which our weak judgments here have spurned,  
 The things of which we grieve with ashes wet,  
 Will flash before us, out of life's dark night,  
 As stars shine most in deeper tints of blue,  
 And we shall see how all God's plans are right,  
 And know what seems reproach was love most true.

And we shall see, while we frown and sigh,  
 God's plans go on as best for you and me;  
 How, when we called, He heeded not our cry,  
 Because his wisdom to the end could see.  
 And o'en as prudent parents disallow  
 Too much of sweet to craving babyhood,  
 So God, perhaps, is keeping from us now  
 Life's sweetest things, because it seemeth good.

And if sometimes, commingled with life's wine  
 We find the wormwood, and rebel and shrink,  
 Be sure a wiser hand than yours or mine  
 Pours out this potion for our lips to drink;  
 And if some friend we love is lying low,  
 Where human kisses cannot reach his face,  
 O, do not blame the loving Father so,  
 But wear your sorrow with obedient grace!

And you shall shortly know that lengthened breath  
 Is not the sweetest gift God sends his friend,  
 And that sometimes the subtle pall of death  
 Conceals the fairest boon His love can send.  
 If we could push ajar the gates of life,  
 And stand within, and all God's workings see  
 We could interpret all this doubt and strife,  
 And for each mystery could find a key.

But not to-day. Then be content, poor heart!  
 God's plans like lilies pure and white unfold;  
 We must not tear the close-shut leaves apart,  
 Time will reveal the calyxes of gold  
 And if, through patient toil, we reach the land  
 Where tired feet, with sandals loosed, may rest,  
 When we shall clearly know and understand,  
 I think that we will say - "God knew the best."

MAT RILEY SMITH.

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOUTH AUSTRALIA DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION, MELBOURNE, AUGUST 3RD, 1892.**

At the February meeting of the Association the Hon. Carl Wertz presented a paper in which he stated:—"I claim that one gallon of cream churned with Black Pepsin, which is perfectly harmless, will produce more than twice as much butter as when churned without Black Pepsin. I also claim that the butter is healthier, tastes better, looks better, keeps better and sells better than butter churned in the ordinary way, and I ask this Association to appoint a committee, one member of which shall be an official chemist, to make both practical and analytical tests, with not less than twenty cows, and for not less than thirty days, and that the results of said experiments be made known to the world. The Committee to report at the August meeting." The President appointed on this committee Hon. Carl Wertz, Capt. Jonah Parton and Prof. Thomas Rowell, chemist.

The following is the report of the committee:—  
 "Your Committee would respectively report that on Wednesday, June 3rd, 1892, we began a thirty day test with twenty ordinary cows, the cream in every test was thorough, mixed, half being churned with Pepsin, and half without. From the half of the cream churned without Black Pepsin during the thirty days, we made 348 pounds and 12 ounces of butter, which at 28 cents a pound amounts to \$97.65. To the other half of the cream churned with Black Pepsin we added one teaspoonful of Black Pepsin to each gallon of cream, and made 884 pounds and 8 ounces of butter, which at 28 cents a pound amounts to \$247.66. Remember the half churned without Black Pepsin made 348 lbs. and 12 oz., while the half churned with Black Pepsin made 884 lbs. and 8 oz.—495 pounds more butter from the half churned with Black Pepsin. We used in this thirty days' test \$4 worth of Pepsin. This shows conclusively that by the use of Black Pepsin the production of butter was more than doubled; that the four dollars' worth of Pepsin made \$150 worth more butter than could have been made without it. Now if \$150 a month more can be made from ten cows, or \$300 a month more from twenty cows, by using Black Pepsin, why should not every dairyman use it? Why throw away \$300 a month in buttermilk? It only costs half a cent a pound; two and a half dollars worth of Black Pepsin will make 500 pounds of butter. Prof. Rowell's analysis shows that, on the average, the cream churned during the thirty days contained 12 per cent. butter, 10 per cent. cheese, 13 per cent. sugar, and 4 per cent. other salts. Churning without Pepsin only 15 per cent. of these solids enter into the butter, and 24 per cent. is thrown away in the buttermilk; by churning with Black Pepsin 37 per cent. of the solids enter into the butter, and only 2 per cent. is thrown away in the buttermilk; thus by using Black Pepsin we increase the yield of butter 150 per cent. Cheese that contains all the cream, all the elements of milk, is better and healthier than skimmed milk cheese, and butter that contains all the elements of milk is better and more healthy than butter that contains only part of the elements of milk. Nature makes no mistakes, and nature puts nothing in milk but what is healthy; and butter that contains nothing but what milk contains must be healthy butter. Black Pepsin is harmless as salt, it simply unites all the solids of milk; it combines the cheese and sugar with the butter, and takes all these solids out of the milk in the form of butter. It violates no law. We are convinced that by adding one teaspoonful of Black Pepsin to each gallon of cream the yield of butter can be more than doubled, and we think every butter-maker should try it. It is almost impossible to realize the great advantage it would be to butter-makers to double the yield of butter without additional expense or labor. Any

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

person can get samples of Black Pepsin by sending stamps enough to pay postage to Harf & Leidler, Berlin, Germany. Send them 100 Pfennigs in German stamps, or by sending 38 cents in U. S. two cent stamps to The Concord Chemical Co., New York City, U. S. A., they will send you samples. As Black Pepsin has only been discovered recently, all drug stores do not keep it in stock, but the wholesale druggists all keep it. The English firms do not send free samples; they require postage, and pay for samples, too. We sent to the above firms for samples before ordering Pepsin for our thirty days' test. Black Pepsin is black in color; common Pepsin will not do. Our analysis of Pepsin showed it to be perfectly free from anything objectionable; on the other hand it aids digestion greatly.

We have here at this meeting, a sample of butter from each churning during the thirty days, and think these samples will convince any person that the butter made with Black Pepsin keeps sweeter, and more solid, than butter made in the usual way. We would therefore conclude our report by stating that our experiment convinces us that the use of Black Pepsin will more than double the yield of butter. That the butter is more healthful than butter churned in the old way, because it contains all the healthful elements of milk. That it will keep longer, ship better, sell better, and give better satisfaction, than butter churned in the old way. We believe that the use of Black Pepsin will place many million dollars in the pockets of the dairymen, being, in fact, the greatest discovery ever made in the science of butter making. We do not expect everyone to use this system immediately, because there is always a class of men, and newspapers, that oppose every advance in art and sciences; but we know that the enterprising butter-makers of the world will be quick to improve by our experiment, and will fully appreciate the efforts of our Association in the onward march of progress."

CARL WERTZ,  
JONAH BARTON,  
THOMAS ROWELL, } Committee.

On motion the report of the committee was received, and the Secretary instructed to have the report printed and sent to each member of the Association, and to send copies to our Consuls in England, United States and Germany, to mail to the leading papers in those countries, requesting them to publish, with such comments as they deem proper, and ask their readers to report their success, so that all may be benefited, as it is certainly worthy the attention of all enterprising people.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

"There is an organization in Chicago," says an exchange, "composed entirely of women, which is operating a bread-making establishment on a large scale. The idea is to make bread cheaply so as to reduce its cost to the poor. The present cost of turning a barrel of flour into bread is about \$2.50, but the machinery used by this company enables it to be done for fifty cents. The entire process is automatic, from dumping the barrel of flour into a hopper to taking the baked loaves from the moving belt which passes through the oven. If the plan proves a success it cannot be too widely followed, as it would be of the greatest benefit to all people, insuring both cheap and pure bread. West Chester, Pa., women have also lately held a meeting to discuss the project of starting a bakery to be conducted on the same lines." With flour at 65 cents to \$2.10 per 100 lbs. as to grade, and bread at ten to fourteen loaves for \$1, there would seem to be a good field in Manitoba for the operation of a few of these cheap bread societies.

The Kinney-Haley Manufacturing Co. and Messrs. G. T. Allen & Co., of Yarmouth, who were the principal sufferers by the fire which destroyed part of that town in July last, are rebuilding. The Yarmouth Herald says:—"The new buildings of both firms will be on a much more extensive scale than their predecessors. They are designed with special reference not only to convenience but to procuring the utmost possible safety from fire. The main building of the Kinney-Haley Manufacturing Co. is to be a substantial structure of 50 feet in front, by 75 feet deep, with an L on the northern side 40x60, and an addition to the L measuring 22x30. It is two stories high, with a basement. In the centre of the front of the main building is a tower three stories in height, which is to be occupied on the ground floor by the business offices of the company. The room on the second story of the tower will be used as a store room for hardware and other stock. The engine and boiler house is of brick, 30x50 in dimensions, with an iron roof. Both these buildings are detached from the main building and isolated from each other. The doors are of iron, and every care is taken to render them completely safe from fire. The shavings from each machine in the factory are carried automatically by means of an exhaust fan to the boiler house, where they are consumed. The chimney now being built by Churchill and Burton, is to be eighty feet high. The engine, of 75 horse-power, for driving the machinery, is known as a Leonard Ball engine. This is manufactured in London, Ontario, and is a duplicate of the engine at the electric car station, but with 25 less horse-power. The dry room is an important feature of the new buildings, being designed with the greatest care. It is fire proof, being arranged on what is called the "Common Sense" plan—the most approved system of recent times in the United States. There is an arrangement of fans for the expulsion of the damp air and of replacing it with heated air. The machinery, of the latest, and most approved patterns, is nearly all purchased of the celebrated firm of S. A. Wood & Co., Boston. It consists of planers, moulders, buzz planers, &c. The band saws, shaping machines, &c., are made by Cowan Bros., Galt, Ont. The heating of the entire factory is by means of a fan and hot blast arrangement, with steam direct from the boiler. The buildings will be lighted by the electric incandescent system, supplied by Robb & Sons, Amherst. The dynamo will be driven by their new engine, which will furnish their own establishment with utility lights and the neighboring one

of G. F. Allen & Co. with ten lights. The Company expect to occupy their new premises about the 1st of December. In the meantime they are pushing on the work with vigor. Mr. G. F. Allen, who is also one of the shareholders of the Kinney-Haley Mfg. Co., was the heaviest individual loser by the July fire. His establishment, with its machinery and most of the stock, was completely consumed. Mr. Allen is also rebuilding on a much larger scale than before. His new building will be very complete and convenient. It is 50x101 feet, and on the front, or Water St., will contain five floors. On the rear there will be six floors. The machinery has been ordered and will consist of planers, matchers, band and other saws, setting-up machines, hoop-benders, heading and dowel machines, and all other requisite machinery for a first-class cooperage and wooden box-making factory. Power and light will be supplied by the Kinney-Haley Mfg. Co. The shafting is being supplied by the Burrell-Johnson Iron Co. Mr. Allen's large and growing business demands this increased accommodation, and his new building will be most suitable for his purpose."

THE FUTURE OF ELECTRICITY—It is to displace the Steam Engine and revolutionize Cooking.—"Since in obtaining power from fuel by means of steam engines, upwards of 90 per cent. is wasted in unused heat, while the power obtainable for use represents scarcely more than ten per cent. of the real value of the fuel; under the very best conditions the question arises whether there may not be discoverable a plan whereby a much larger percentage of the real value of the fuel may be turned to account as electricity, and through the latter as heat, light or power," says Professor Elihu Thomson, the eminent electrical inventor and expert, in the July New England Magazine. "This question has at present no answer. The subject has been alive in the minds of our most able engineers and inventors for years, and some have striven hard to find a solution to the problem. Records of scientific discovery have been earnestly ransacked to find some clue; or, as it were, a guiding post to point the way for the uncertain explorer. It now appears that we may be compelled to await some new discovery, some new adaptation, or some new generalization before the way to the much desired solution may be found. The effect on the general industrial and economic development in electricity which would follow the discovery of some not too complex means for realizing an economy of even 40 to 50 per cent. of the energy value of fuel is indeed almost incalculable. Then truly would electricity become the almost universal agent in the production as well as the transmission of power. The steam engine would go out of use almost entirely. We should burn our coal, not under steam boilers; it would be consumed in electric generators. Our steamships would have their machinery replaced by such generators, and their propellers would be turned by gigantic electric motors connected with the generators. The speed would be increased so as to still further shorten the time of an ocean voyage. The uses of electricity as a heating agent would be vastly extended, and it goes without saying that our lighting would be accomplished at much less cost."

The cheese which Canada is to exhibit at Chicago next year was made at the Dominion experimental dairy station at Perth under direction of Prof. Robertson, dairy commissioner, and will certainly rank as the mammoth cheese of the world. It weighs over 22,000 pounds and contains the curd of a day's milk from 10,000 cows. A gigantic oaken press was erected for the purpose of constructing the cheese, and 200 tons of pressure was applied. The mould or hoop is made of steel boiler plate, five-sixteenths of an inch thick.

"CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS"

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



Mr. Chas. V. Hauer

Of Frederick, Md., suffered terribly for over ten years with abscesses and running sores on his left leg. He wasted away, grew weak and thin, and was obliged to use a cane and crutch. Everything which could be thought of was done without good result, until he began taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which effected a perfect cure. Mr. Hauer is now in the best of health. Full particulars of his case will be sent all who address

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and nervousness.

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

J. A. LEAMAN & CO.

Wholesale & Retail Victuallers,

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CANNED GOODS, BOLOGNAS, &c.

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NEW GOODS.

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and a General Assortment of ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

A. & W. MACKINLAY,

137 Granville Street.



## COMMERCIAL.

Business in most lines is kept fairly active by the continued fine weather, which also is enabling farmers to get their fall work all finished and to well advance their spring work. Reports from the country are, consequently, very satisfactory. As the farmers realize on their crops they have money at their disposal which they invest liberally in necessaries, thus enlivening general trade and keeping remittances up to the desired mark.

The trade outlook in England, noted in our last, continues to be very unfavorable. We regret to record that advices since received from the eastern counties of England are of even a more deplorable state than those previously referred to. Farmers who were some years ago in good circumstances are represented to be now so reduced in their financial resources as to be, for the first time, unable to meet their rents this Michaelmas. It is not only the low price of grain that is cutting down their incomes, but they have to contend with unprecedented shrinkages in the price of live stock, which have cut off all chances of making profits in raising cattle and sheep. The agricultural interests of many parts of England have fallen into such a state of hopeless decadence that the rural population is crowding into the cities at a ratio that is beginning to tell upon the labor—especially at the present time when a number of leading industries are suffering from depression. Private letters lately received from Bradford, Leeds, Sheffield and other centres in the North of England speak gloomily of business prospects. An extract from one of these missives says:—"What we fear is that the general depression in the country districts may strike the large centres of trade during the coming winter." We trust it may not, but are far from feeling assured on this point.

The *Canadian Grocer* notes a new and apparently salutary movement among some of the merchants engaged in the grocery business that may bear following in this locality. It says:—"The Hamilton Retail Grocers' Association is evidently animated by a spirit of progress. The resolutions passed at its last meeting show the beginning of movement on new lines, along which it is hoped the Association may advance further before it stops. The idea of surplus stocks being taken off the hands of a colleague who has probably more than he can sell or pay for, is a good one and makes for solvency. With timely relief of this sort a hard pressed man may be able to turn back the tide of indebtedness that threatens to overwhelm him. The requirement that canned goods shall be guaranteed is an enlightened condition to introduce into this branch of trade, which all grocers should aim to keep to a high status. The reading of a paper at each meeting is an educative practice that once adopted will satisfy the Association of its great value. The Association has also added its influence to the forces that are enlisted in the support of a weekly payment Act, and it is expected that a bill will be brought in by Hamilton's representatives at the next session of the Ontario Legislature."

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co, NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—"The stock market has been unsettled, chiefly owing to the higher rates for money. Bank reserves have steadily declined until the surplus reserve is almost wiped out. Early in June the banks held a surplus of about \$23,000,000. Such a fall in the reserves as this, so early in the crop and business season, naturally causes stringency.

The present stringent condition of the money market, however, is not a strong argument in support of the calamity side of the market. If it came from distrust, as scarce money sometimes does, then such an argument on the part of the bears would be well taken; but as money is now active, because it is well employed all over the country for legitimate business uses, it only goes to show that the country is under an impetus of great prosperity. This naturally results to the advantage of the railroads and insures them plenty of business for some time ahead; whereas, if money were active from distrust and want of confidence, railroads would suffer from restricted business, thereby making a receding market in the prices of their securities as a natural consequence. Some of the leading bear operators have become more demonstrative in their attacks owing to active money, which they are trying to make a factor in forcing lower prices.

The only other disturbance has been the action of Chancellor McGill towards the coal combination, which affected all the coal shares adversely. These properties have all made large advances during the past few months, based upon the better prices obtained for coal through the coal combination; and now that their power in this respect has met with a severe check, their course is less certain. The present outlook for our railroads is an unusually bright one; but, as bear side is pretty strongly backed through the influence of tight money, long stocks may be forced out from time to time. It is quite possible that money may return from the west sooner than usual, owing to the unusual earliness of the grain movement this fall. Of late the receipts of grain at western points have been unprecedented; and it follows that the early marketing of grain should release a portion of the funds sent westward correspondingly soon.

I advise taking fair profits when obtainable, and recommend quick turns in both buying and selling, at any rate until currency commences to return from the interior or gold starts to come this way. The latter may be expected at no distant period, although it will meet with strong resistance at all points of Europe. Natural currents, however, will always prevail in the end. We are now entitled to import some gold, and it will not be much longer interfered with by artificial and other illegitimate methods."

DRY GOODS.—The past week has been rather featureless as regards the wholesale trade. The continued fine weather has made the tailoring and retail clothing trades rather dull, and this has reacted on the wholesale trade, making it slow in woollens. Light overcoatings have been in fairly good demand for this season of the year, while heavy overcoatings have not been quite as good as was expected. City retailers are, on the whole, doing fairly

well, and orders from travellers are coming in satisfactorily. Letters are continuing fairly numerous and somewhat bulkier than usual. Dress meltons is one line that has been in special demand through this source, and haberdashery has been much called for. The advance in raw silk, which was mentioned by us sometime since, has at last begun to be effectively felt on this market. Consequently ribbons and silks are good stock at present prices, and the effect will be more perceptible two months hence than it is at present. Prices are firm all round, and there is little or none of the slaughter of goods which has generally been a feature at this season of the year.

BREADSTUFFS.—Business in flour continues of narrow proportions, and whenever the case of a round lot comes under negotiations the buyer has the best of it. There is little doing in oatmeal and prices are nominal. Feed, bran and shorts are the only lines that show any animation. Oats and peas are steady and fairly active. In Chicago and all other grain centres in the United States wheat and corn have been dull with a considerable downward tendency, as foreign cables rule dull and the demand is very slow.

PROVISIONS.—There is no change to note in the local provision market, the demand remaining fairly good at unchanged prices.

BUTTER.—The local butter trade continues dull, owing to the high figures at which holders value their goods. Supplies in sight here are quite sufficient to meet all demands, but dealers seem to think that bigger prices may be attained by retaining their goods for a while. We doubt that their expectations will be realised. Present indications, so far as we can judge of them, point the other way, when storage, insurance and natural deterioration are counted in as factors of future prices. A *Montreal report* says:—"The quiet feeling noticed last week has been maintained, although there has been some business on export account, the sale being reported of 400 tubs of Western at 19c., holders now asking 20c. Kamouraska has changed hands at 18c., 500 tubs being reported sold at that figure. Creamery is held at too high figures to admit of much business, holders asking 24c. to 25c. for their Sep. and Oct. makes. In Eastern Townships dairy there have been sales in the country at 21c. to 22c. for choice fall dairies." A letter from London reads:—"Butter has come to its senses. Buyers are not so anxious as they were, nor holders so exigent; but supplies are dwindling, and the chief source of our supply is sending us less, so that we are more and more dependent on outside sources. Danish advanced 3 kronor yesterday, and will, maybe, go higher still, as the amount of good quality on offer is exceedingly small and easily disposed of; the difficulty in disposition lying alone with the inferior and middling descriptions, which are not so readily saleable, the buyers must turn to them when other brands fail them at a profitable rate, and shilling out is the go now; and if this is surpassed on the wholesale market, buyers look apace, as they have their customers to look to. Russians are coming very freely just now; but customers do not take kindly to the barrelled stuff they are sending, and complaints are loud as to the condition the samples are in when unpacked. Australian, on the way, is looked forward to, to give buyers a chance, and some good Canadian within selling profits would be welcomed just now."

CHEESE.—The local cheese market does not present any new feature calling for comment. Business is not brisk, though there is a fair demand for goods of medium grades. On goods of the finest descriptions holders are very firm, which checks business and makes quotations difficult. The make this season has been very large, and the question appears to us to be, whether the demand will be adequate to the supply. *Montreal reports*:—"The market is firm with a fair export enquiry, sales of finest Western September having transpired at 10½c. The Liverpool private cable has advanced another 1s. to 51s. for September, which, considering the remarkably heavy shipments during the past three weeks, amounting to about 240,000 boxes, was unexpected. Considerable sales have been made of underpriced goods at 9½c. to 10½c. It is stated as we go to press that 10½c. would have to be paid for finest Western. The shipments this week were 32,955 boxes against 42,877 boxes for the week previous." A London correspondent writes:—"Cheese is brisk in both the home and foreign departments, English advancing as the nights grow long and winter comes on apace; and American and Canadian slowly forcing their way, an exaggerated estimate of the stock of American and Canadian in London puts the stock at 200,000 boxes, which is no doubt in excess of actual facts, but even if this were true, there is ample room for its disposal, and the advance during the week to set figures, 50s. to 51s., seems amply justified by the rate of consumption, which carries off all before it. I shall have something to say next week on this subject from special inquiries I am making in quarters where the consumption of cheese is greatest."

EGGS.—Though the local supply is gradually falling off the demand is far from being active, and therefore prices do not advance. The market in Montreal continues firm at 17c. to 18c. for choice fresh gathered stock, and at 15½c. to 16c. for round lots of the ordinary run of stock. Advices from England report a firm market, and sales have been made during the past week at f. o. b. basis here, which show an advance upon last week's limits from the other side. In London eggs are still an advancing market, French going up 3d. per 120 this week to 11s. 3d., top price, but in Liverpool and Glasgow trade is slow, and old quotations are with difficulty maintained, owing to plunging of supplies. Just as I despatch this I receive advice that stocks in Glasgow are nil, and Canada's fair inquiry at good rates, next week's sales promising satisfactory results."

APPLES.—The breaking down of the British apple markets has forced larger quantities of this fruit to the local market than the demand calls for, and, consequently, prices rule very low. There is some hope that, when fall apples are cleared off in outside markets, winter varieties may secure better prices, but this seems problematical as yet. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* in reviewing the present situation says:—"It is only within the past two or three years that Canadian shippers ventured to send fall apples to the English market owing to their poor keeping qualities; but this year

they were forwarded in too large quantities, and the result has been disaster, as noted in our last issue, a number of sales in Liverpool having shown a loss of 50c. to \$1.00 per bbl, while a good deal of wasty fruit was rushed off at prices that would not cover freight and charges. The imports of Canadian fall apples in Liverpool have been far in excess of former seasons, and owing to their faulty quality have completely demoralized the market, which it is feared will have an unfavorable effect upon winter stock, now going forward in considerable quantities." The following report dated Liverpool, Oct. 8th, will give some idea of the condition of things on the other side. "During the past week, supplies from this source have been enormous, something like 13,000 barrels having been offered, making a total to date of 16,419, whereas up to the same date last year only 3,875 barrels had been received. In the face of these heavy arrivals, and considering also that the general quality of the fruit is very inferior, comparing, in fact, but poorly with the plentiful supplies of Continental and Home growths yet available, it is not surprising that the market yesterday completely collapsed, the demand being very dull indeed at the following rates:—Culverts 7s. 3d. to 9s. 6d., and Jennettings 7s. to 8s. 9d. per barrel. The few Gravensteins and Snows, which are practically the only colored varieties, met a good demand, and realized from 15s. to 18s. 6d. per barrel, this class, as above noticed, being particularly wanted." Another Liverpool report says:—"The receipts as shown above are very heavy, and for this early period of the season far in excess of any previous record. A large proportion of arrivals have been from Canada and consisted of early varieties, with which description the market has already been overstocked from America, and not being keeping quality they had to be forced off, resulting that at yesterday's sales some very low prices had to be accepted. There is no appreciable improvement in the quality of arrivals from other ports, Baldwin being still small, immature and poor colored, and this added to the unusual quantity of unattractive fruit has caused a depressed state of affairs throughout the week, and the market closed dull at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per barrel."

**DRIED FRUIT.**—Valencia raisins are very firmly held, though buyers continue to be very shy, and are not at all inclined to pay the big figures that holders ask. Still, the general tone of the market is considerably improved, and it is likely that a lively trade will open before long. Currants are steady, but they do not invite special comment.

**SUGAR.**—A fair trade is reported in sugars in this market, but there is said to be considerable cutting in yellows, owing to severe competition. The raw market is steady, and beet is higher than last week. Cable advices from London quote cane as quiet, but steady, with Java at 15s. 9d., and fair refining at 13s. 6d., and beet steady at 13s. 9d. for spot and November, which is 6d. advance for spot and 4d. advance for November. Prices in the States are unchanged, granulated in New York being 4 13/16c; and in Chicago 5-16c., but the Trust is still unable to fill orders, and enquiries are coming in from many points in the States to our Canadian refineries, wanting to purchase. But the Trust has dropped their figures low enough to keep out Canadian sugar, although they cannot supply it themselves in sufficient quantity. In our local markets the demand is rather quieter, and low grade yellows 1-16c. lower. A report of the Canadian refineries forming a Trust has appeared in a New York paper, apparently copied from an evening paper, but there appears to be no foundation at all for such a rumor.

**MOLASSES.**—This article is very quiet just now. Although local stocks are believed to be quite low the demand is almost nil, and everyone seems to be "waiting for something to turn up."

**TEA.**—The tea market generally is quiet. London advices are that the market there for Ceylon and Indian teas has held strong for several weeks. Lower grades have advanced 1d. to 1 1/2d. Pekoe Suchongs cannot be bought under 6d. per pound. Low grade China teas have also gained 1/2d. per lb. In fact, the general position of the market is decidedly stronger. Java and green teas are selling at full figures. A fair local movement is reported at steady figures.

**FISH.**—Prices in this market for all kinds of fish continue to rule very low. The receipts are not up to the average, and stocks in hand are smaller than has been usual at this season, but quotations in outside markets continue to be satisfactory, leaving no margin for profits in handling. In the vicinity of La Have Island the catch of the season for cod, hake, haddock, etc., has been quite large, but the very low prices that have ruled have made the season an unprofitable one for those engaged in taking and curing fish. A few mackerel and herring have been captured on our western shores during the week, but no large bodies of these fish have struck in as yet. It is now so late in the year that the probabilities are strongly against the making-up of a respectable catch this season. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, Oct. 26—"There is a quiet demand for Labrador shore herring, which are in small supply. Green cod is moving out fairly well, and a good movement is reported in salmon. A fair local demand is reported for haddies. We quote green cod at \$4.55 to \$5 per 200 lbs.; dry cod \$4.75 to \$5.25; Labrador salmon \$12 to \$14; N. S. and Nfld. herring \$5.25; C. B. do. \$5.50 to \$5.75, Portland haddies 7 1/2c., Yarmouth bloaters \$1 per 50." Another Montreal report of the same date says:—"Labrador herring are very scarce this year, and are quoted at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per bbl. A cargo of herring is now being offered here at \$5. Cape Breton herring are quoted at \$5.50. Green cod is quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.50, and dry cod \$4.25 to \$4.50. Kipperd herring are quiet at \$2.50 to \$3 per box of 100. Bloaters \$1.25 to \$2.50 per box as to quality. Finnan haddies 7 1/2c. to 8 1/2c. per lb. Bonarross cod 5 1/2c. to 7 1/2c., and do. fish 3 1/2c. to 4 1/2c. Scaled herring are quoted at 1 1/2c. to 1 6c. for new and 8c. to 10c. for old. Fresh haddock continues scarce, and prices at 3c. to 3 1/2c." Gloucester, Mass., Oct. 26—"Most of the shore seiners are at home, but a few will go out again. The receipts have been very light of late, and there has been no recent catch, while there is no stock of consequence afloat. There are a number of vessels in North

Bay, but nothing of consequence is being done there. Cod and other ground fish are in good receipt for the season. We quote latest fare prices as follows. Mackerel in fisherman's order at \$17.50 per bbl. Last sales Bank halibut 12c and 8c. per lb. for white and gray. Georges cod from vessel \$4.50 and \$4.62 for large, \$2.62 and \$2.75 for small. Bank \$4 and \$2.25. We quote New Georges codfish at \$7.50 per qtl. for large, and small at \$5, Bank \$5.50 to \$6.50 for large and \$3.50 for small; Shore \$6.50 and \$4.50 for large and small; Rips \$6.25 and \$4.25; dry Bank \$6; medium \$3.50. Cured cusk at \$5 per qtl, hake \$2.50; haddock \$3; heavy salted pollock \$3, and English-cured do. \$4 per qtl. Newfoundland herring \$4 per barrel. Pickled codfish \$4, haddock \$3.75; halibut heads \$3.50, sounds \$13, tongues and sounds \$12, tongues \$11; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14; Halifax salmon \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

It is what Hood's Sarsaparilla actually does that tells the story of its merit and has given it the largest sale of any medicine.

Ladies' Sarques and Suits made to order. SEE OUR CLOTHES.  
For Gentlemen we have a Large Stock. SEE IT NOW.  
**E. MAXWELL & SON,**  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailoring Establishment.  
68 GRANVILLE ST. TELEPHONE 800.

**9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS.**  
RUNS EASY. No Backlash. SAVES DOWN TREES.  
BY ONE MAN  
Send for free illustrated catalogue, showing testimonials from thousands who have saved from 5 to 6 cords daily. It saws down trees, folds like a pocket knife, weighs only 41 lbs., easily carried on shoulder. One man can saw more timber with it than two men with a cross-cut saw. 25,000 in use. We also make larger-sized machine to carry 7 foot saw. No duty to pay, we manufacture in Canada. First order secures the agency. FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 241 to 247 So. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

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

**GROCERIES.**

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf .....	5 3/4
Granulated.....	4 3/4 to 4 1/2
Circle A .....	4
White Extra C.....	3 3/4
Standard.....	3 1/2
Extra Yellow C.....	3 1/4
Yellow C.....	3 1/4
TEA.	
Congou Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
Oolong Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	32
Demerara.....	35 to 36
Diamond N.....	47
Porto Rico.....	30 to 32
Cienfuegos.....	none
Trinidad.....	28
Antigua.....	28
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47
" Bright.....	47 to 55
BIACURTS.	
Pilot Bread.....	8.00
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2
Soda.....	6 1/2
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2
Fancy.....	8 to 15

**BREADSTUFFS**  
In Breadstuffs markets steady, both for flour, oatmeal and cornmeal.  
Oats and hay, steady.  
Mill feeds, firm.  
Trade quiet.  
No change in market quotations.

**HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.**

Apples, per bbl., Gravensteins.....	2.60 to 3.00
" No. 1 Fall.....	2.00
Oranges, Jamaica, brils., New.....	8.00
Lemons, per case.....	9.00
Cocoa, s, new per 100.....	5.00
Onions, crlb.....	2 to 2 1/2
per lb., Canadian.....	5 to 5 1/2
Dates boxes, new.....	7 to 7 1/2
Raisins, Valencia,....., new.....	10 to 11
Figs, Elcome, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	9 to 10
" small boxes.....	8
Prunes Stewing, boxes.....	3.00 to 2.50
Bananas.....	3.00 to 2.50

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

**FISH.**

MACKEREL—	
Extras.....	00.00
No. 1.....	00.00
" 2 large.....	60.00
" 2.....	00.00
" 3 large, Reamed.....	7.00
" 3, Reamed.....	6.50
" 3 large, Plain.....	6.25
" 3 Plain.....	6.00
Small.....	0.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 C. B. July.....	4.75
" 1 Fall, Split.....	3.25
" 1 Fall Round.....	2.50
" 1 Labrador.....	0.00
" 1 Georges Bay.....	1.50
" 1 Bay of Islands.....	0.00
ALEWIVES, No 1.....	4.25
SALMON.	
No. 1, brils.....	00.00
No. 2, brils.....	00.00
" 3.....	00.00
Small.....	00.00
CODFISH.	
Hard C. B.....	3.50
Western Shore.....	3.25
Bank.....	0.00
Bay.....	0.00
Newfoundland.....	0.00
Haddock.....	2.25
Bank & Western.....	0.00
HAKE.....	1.50
POLLOCK.....	0.00
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.....	1 1/4
CON OIL per gal.....	38

**PROVISIONS.**

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.00
" Am. Plate.....	13.00 to 13.50
" Ex. Plate.....	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	16.50 to 17.00
" American, clear.....	16.00 to 16.50
" P. E. I. Mess.....	16.50 to 17.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	15.00 to 15.50
" Prime Mess.....	11.50 to 12.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
" American.....	10 to 11
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	9

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.

**BUTTER AND CHEESE.**

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
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## MATT.

A TALE OF A CARAVAN.

(Continued.)

"She shook her head.

"'It's fifteen year come Withsundaytide,' she explained, 'since I come ashore.'

"Although I was not a little curious to know what this 'coming ashore' meant, I felt that all my conversation had been categorical to monotony, and I determined, therefore, to reserve further inquiry until another occasion. Observing that my new friend was now looking at the caravan with considerable interest, I asked her if she knew what it was, and if she had ever seen anything like it before. She replied in the negative, though I think she had a tolerably good guess as to the caravan's uses. I thought this a good opportunity to show my natural politeness. Would she like to look at the interior? She said she would, though without exhibiting much enthusiasm.

"I thereupon led the way up the steps and into the vehicle. Matt followed; but, so soon as she caught a glimpse of the interior, stood timidly on the threshold. What is there in the atmosphere of a house, even the rudest, which places the visitor at a disadvantage as compared with the owner? Even animals feel this, and dogs especially, when visiting strange premises, exhibit most abject humility. But I must not generalize. The bearings of this remark, to quote my friend Captain Cuttle, lie in the application of it. Matt for a moment was awed.

"'Come in, Matt; come in,' I said.

"She came in by slow degrees; and I noticed for the first time—seeing how near her hat was to the roof—that she was unusually tall. I then did the honors of the place; showed her my sleeping arrangement, my culinary implements, everything that I thought would interest her. I offered her the army-chair, or turned-up bedstead; but she preferred a stool which I sometimes used for my feet, and, sitting down upon it, looked around her with obvious admiration.

"'Should you like to live in a house like this?' I asked, encouragingly.

"She shook her head with decision.

"'Why not?' I demanded.

"She did not exactly know why, or at any rate, could not explain. Wishing to interest and amuse her, I handed her a portfolio of my sketches, chiefly in water colors. Her manner changed at once, and she turned them over with little cries of delight. It was clear that Matt had a taste for the beautiful in art, but her chief attraction was for pictures representing the human face or figure.

"Among the sketches she found a crayon drawing of an antique and blue-eyed gentleman in a skull cap, copied from some Rembrandtish picture I had seen abroad.

"'I know who this is!' she exclaimed. 'It's William Jones' father.'

"I assured her on my honor that William Jones' father was not personally known to me, but she seemed a little incredulous. Presently she rose to go.

"'I can't stop no longer,' she explained, 'I've got to go up to Monkshurst for William Jones.'

"'Monkshurst? Is that where the polite Mr. Monk resides?'

"'Yes; up in the wood,' she replied with a grimace expressive of no little dislike.

"'Is Mr. Monk a friend of yours?'

"Her answer was a very decided negative. Then, slouching to the door, she swung herself down to the ground. I followed and stood on the threshold, looking down on her.

"'Don't forget that I'm to paint your picture,' I said. 'When will you come back?'

"'To-morrow, maybe.'

"'I shall expect you. Good-bye!'

"'Good bye, master,' she returned, reaching up to shake hands.

"I watched her as she walked away towards the road, and noticed that she took bold strides like a boy. On reaching the road she looked back and laughed, then she drew herself together and began running like a young deer, with little or nothing of her former clumsiness, until she disappeared among the sand hills.

"Thursday.—This morning, just after breakfast, when I entered the caravan to prepare my materials for the Jay's painting, Tim appeared at the door with a horrid grin.

"'There's a young lady asking for ye,' he said.

"I had forgotten for the moment my appointment of the day before, and when I leaped from the caravan, I perceived, standing close by, with her back to me and her face toward the lake, the figure of a young woman. At first I failed to identify her, for she wore a black hat and white feather, a cloth jacket and a dress which almost reached the ground, but she turned round as I approached her and I recognized my new acquaintance.

"I cannot say that she was improved by her change of costume. In the first place it made her look several years older—in fact quite young-womanly. In the second place, it was tawdry, not to say servant-gally, if I may coin such an adjective. The dress was of thin silk, old and frayed,

and looked as if it had suffered a good deal from exposure to the elements, as was indeed the actual case. The jacket was also old, and seemed made of the rough material which is usually cut into sailors' pea-jackets, which was the case, also. The hat was obviously new, but just as obviously home-made.

"'So you have come,' I said, shaking hands. 'Upon my word, I didn't know you.'

"She laughed delightedly, and glanced down at her attire, which clearly afforded her the greatest satisfaction.

"'I put on my Sunday clothes,' she explained, 'cause I was going to have my likeness took. Don't you tell William Jones.'

"I promised not to betray her to that insufferable nuisance, and refrained from informing her that I thought her ordinary costume far more becoming than her seventh-day finery.

"'That's a nice dress,' I said, hypocritically. 'Where did you buy it?'

"'I didn't buy it. It come ashore.'

"'What! when you "come ashore" yourself?'

"'No fear!' she answered. 'Last winter when the big ship went to bits out there.'

"'Oh, I see! Then it was a portion of a wreck?'

"'Yes, it come ashore; and look ye now, this jacket come ashore, too. On a sailor chap.'

"'And the sailor chap made you a present of it, I suppose.'

"'No fear!' she repeated with her sharp shake of the head. 'How could he give it to me when he was drowned and come ashore? William Jones gave it to me, and I altered it my own self—look ye now—to make it fit.'

"She was certainly an extraordinary young person, and wore her mysterious finery with a coolness I thought was remarkable, it being quite clear, from her explanation, that all were fish that came to her net, or, in other words, that dead men's clothes were as acceptable to her unprejudiced taste as any others. However, the time was hastening on, and I had my promise to keep. So I got my crayon materials and made Matt sit down before me on a stool, first insisting, however, that she should divest herself of her head-gear, which was an abomination, but which she discarded with extreme reluctance. Directly I began she became rigid, and fixed herself, so to speak, as people do when being photographed—her eyes glaring on vacancy, her whole face lost in self-satisfied vacuity.

"'You needn't keep like that,' I cried; 'I want your face to have some expression. Move your head about as much as you like, laugh and talk—it will be all the better.'

"'Last time I was took,' she replied, 'the chap said I mustn't move.'

"'Ah! I suppose he was a travelling photographer?'

"'He had a little black box, like, on legs, and a cloth on top of it, and he looked at me through a hole in the middle. Then he cried "now," and held up his hand for me to keep still as a mouse; then he counted fifty—and I was took.'

"'Ah! Indeed! Was it a good likeness?'

"'Yes, master. But I looked like the black woman who came ashore last Easter was a year.'

"With conversation like this we beguiled the day, while I proceeded rapidly with my drawing. At the end of a couple of hours Matt had become so fidgety that I thought it advisable to give her a rest. She sprung up, and ran over to inspect the picture. The moment her eyes fell on it she uttered a rapturous cry.

"'Look ye, now, ain't it pretty? Master, am I like that?'

"I answered her that it was an excellent likeness, and not too flattering. Her face fell, however, a little as she proceeded.

"'Are my cheeks as red as that, master?'

"'You are red, Matt,' I replied flippantly; 'so are the roses.'

"She looked at me thoughtfully.

"'When it's finished, will you give it to me to keep?'

"'Well, we shall see.'

"'I gave t'other chap a shilling for his, frame and all, but I've got no more money,' she continued, with an insinuating smile, which, as a man of gallantry, I could not resist. So I promised that, if she behaved herself properly, I would in all probability make her the present she coveted.

"'You must come again to-morrow,' I said, as we shook hands, 'and I'll finish the thing off.'

"'All right, master, I'll come.'

"And, with a nod and a bright smile, she walked away.

"During the whole of the interview Tim had not been unobservant, and so soon as I was left alone he looked up from the work he was engaged upon, viz., potato-washing, and gave a knowing smile.

"'Sure she's a fine bold colleen,' he said. 'Does your honor know who she is?'

"'I have not the slightest idea.'

"'They're saying down beyant that she's a say-fondling, and has neither father nor mother, nor any belongings.'

"'Pray, who was your informant?'

"'The man who picked her from the say—William Jones hisself.'

"That name again. It was becoming too much for flesh and blood to bear. From the first moment of my arrival I had heard no other, and I had begun to detest its very sound.

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CHAPTER IV.

INTRODUCES WILLIAM JONES AND HIS FATHER.

My story is now bound to follow in the footsteps of Matt, who, on quitting the presence of her artistic friend, walked rapidly along the sand-encumbered road in the direction of the sea.

Skirting the lake upon the left hand, and still having the ocean of sand-hills upon her right, she gradually slackened her pace. A spectator, had he been by, would have doubtless observed that the change was owing to maidenly meditation; that in other words, Matt had fallen into a brown study.

Presently she sat down upon a convenient stone, or piece of rock, and, resting her elbows on her knees, her chin in her hands, looked for some moments at vacancy. At last she rose, flushed warmly, and murmuring something to herself.

The something was to this effect:

"His hands are as white as a lady's when he pulls off them gloves, and he said I was as pretty as my picture."

I can only guess at the train of reasoning which led to this soliloquy, and express my opinion that Matt had well-developed ideas on the subject of the sexes. True, she was not above sixteen, and had little or no experience of men, none at all of men who were both young and good-looking. Nevertheless, she was not insensible of the charms of a white hand, and other tokens of masculine refinement and beauty.

By a natural sequence of ideas, she was led to stretch out her own right hand and look at it critically. It was very brown, covered with huge golden fleckles. The inspection not being altogether satisfactory, she thrust both her hands irritably into the pockets of her jacket and walked on.

Leaving the lake behind her she followed the road along the swampy hollow, down which the very shallowest of rivulets crept along to the sea, now losing itself altogether in mossy patches of suspicious greenness, again emerging and trickling with feeble gurglers over pebble and sand. Presently she left the road and came upon a primitive wooden bridge, consisting of only one plank, supported on two cairns of stone. Here she paused, and, seeing a red-legged sand-piper running about on the edge of the water just below her, made a gesture like a boy's throwing a stone, whereon the sand-piper sprang up chirping, and flew along out of sight.

By this time she was in full sight of the sea. Deep, calm, and covered with rain-colored shadows, it touched the edge of the flat sands about a mile away, and left one long creamy line of changeless foam. The sands themselves stretched away to the westward far as the eye could see. But to the left and eastward, that is to say, in the direction towards which she was going, there was a long, rocky promontory, with signs of human habitation. Breaking into a swinglike trot, Matt hastened thither, following a footpath across marshy fields.

In due time she came out upon a narrow and rudely made road, which wound along the rocky promontory, at low water skirting the sand, at high water the sea. The first house she reached was a wooden life-boat house, lying down in a creek and, it being then low tide, at some distance from the water's edge. On the roadside above the house was a flagstaff, and beneath the flagstaff a wooden seat. All was very still and desolate, without a sign of life, but a little further along the road was a row of cottages which seemed inhabited, and were in fact the abodes of the coast-guard. Instead of lingering here Matt proceeded on her way until she reached what at first sight looked like the beginning of a village or small town. There were houses on each side of the road, some of them several stories high; but close inspection showed that most of them were roofless, that few of them possessed any windows or doors, and that nearly all were decayed and delapidated from long disuse, while not a few had a blasted and sinister appearance, as if blackened by fire. And still there was no sign of any human soul. Suddenly however the street came to an end, and Matt found herself on a sort of rocky platform overlooking the sea; and on this platform, shading his eyes from the blazing sun and looking out seaward, was a solitary man.

A short, plump, thick-set man, with a round, weather-beaten face, which would have been good-humored but for its expression of extreme watchfulness and greed. The eyes were blue, but very small and keen, the forehead low and narrow, the hair coarse and sandy, the beard coarser and sandier still. He might have been about fifty years of age. His dress was curious, consisting of a yellow sou'wester, a pair of seamen's coarse canvas trousers and a blue pilot-jacket, ornamented with brass buttons which bore the insignia of Her Majesty's naval service.

Presently, without turning his eyes again from the far distance, the man spoke in a husky, far-away whisper:

"Matt, do you see summat ut yonder?"

Matt strained her gaze through the dazzling sunlight, but failed to discern any object on the light expanse of water.

"Look ye now," continued the man; "it may be drifting weed, or it may be wreck; but it's summat, Look again."

"Summat black, William Jones?"

"Yes. Coming and going. Now it comes, and it's black; now it goes, and the water looks white where it was. If it isn't wreck, it's weed; if it ain't weed, it's wreck. And the tide's flowing, and it'll go ashore afore night at the Caldron Point, if I wait for it. But I sha'n't wait," he added eagerly, "I'll go and overhaul it now."

(To be continued.)

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The Crawford Mill has already won its way to favor in the great gold mining countries, and its trial tests in this Province have maintained its record as a gold savor and a cheaply operated mill. Capt. George Macduff, of Waverley, the agent for Nova Scotia, is meeting with success in introducing the mill here, and before long a number will be at work. The following table shows from a long list of tests on all classes of ore the large percentage of gold and silver the mill saves from the most refractory material. The 4th and 5th columns show the value of the ores by fire assay, the final the percentage of the assay test in gold saved by the mill.

		Fire Assay	Per cent. of gold in fire	
		Gold, Silver.	assay saved in mill.	
Aug. 22nd, 30 lbs.....	No. 16	4.13 .60	98	
Aug. 22nd, 31 lbs.....	No. 17	10.33 .70	90	
Aug. 24th, 10 lbs.....	No. 18	4.13 .70	96	
Aug. 25th, 10 lbs.....	No. 19	2.07 .70	75	
Aug. 25th, 10 lbs.....	No. 20	2.07 .70	100	
Aug. 25th, 10 lbs.....	No. 21	4.13 .60	88	
Aug. 25th, 10 lbs.....	No. 22	5.17 .60	90	
Aug. 25th, 10 lbs.....	No. 23	4.13 .60	88	
Aug. 25th, 10 lbs.....	No. 24	3.10 .70	100	
Aug. 25th, 10 lbs.....	No. 25	4.13 .40	88	
Aug. 25th, 10 lbs.....	No. 26	4.13 .80	100	
Aug. 24th, 329 lbs.....	No. 27	5.17 .75	90	
The gold in this ore is mostly contained in sulphurets.				
Aug. 26th, 550 lbs.....	No. 28	7.23 .85	87	
A sulphureted ore, containing a very small per cent. of free gold.				
Aug. 30th, 150 lbs.....	No. 29	18.60 1.30	87	
Aug. 29th, 40 lbs.....	No. 30	343.12 15.00	86	
Ore from the Robbins Mine, Oregon, consisting of iron pyrites.				
Aug. 29th, 85 lbs.....	No. 31	45.47 4.20	87	
From Robbins Elkhorn Mine				
Sept. 1st, 10 lbs.....	No. 32	8.27 2.00	88	
The most refractory ore we have received.				
Sept. 1st, 50 lbs.....	No. 33	16.54 2.40	87	
Aug. 29th.....	No. 34	10.71 .50	80	
Tailings from Elkhorn Mine.				

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache.

**COAL MINING ITEMS FROM THE STELLARTON Journal and News.**—Stellarton.—Work in the English slopes was to begin on Monday. This slope it is said is to be used in connection with the ventilation of the Ford pit. The Ford pit should soon be heard from in telling ton(s).

The men in the Ford pit recommenced work last Monday, a satisfactory arrangement having been arrived at with the management. Mr. Wills, though two years in N. S., is not yet master of the situation. He is in a fair way of learning how things are managed here, and may in time adapt himself to his surroundings.

**Cow Bay.**—Work at the colliery is fair. The making of briquettes has been resumed. The 'bricks' are being stored at the breakwater ready for shipment.

Mr. Joseph Hudson is, without doubt, the most popular manager Cow Bay has ever had. Mr. Anderson, the underground manager, is also popular, and puts his whole heart into his work.

The Company have been boring for coal on their areas. A hand diamond drill is employed. On Saturday week coal was struck, a six foot seam, near Morrison's Lake. It is thought to be the Gowrie seam by some. This find enhances the value of the property.

The real basin of the Gowrie seam has been struck. The seam at the basin has an angle of about 25 per cent. The management claim that they have over 1200 yds. of coal to the surface. But there may be differences of opinion as to the width. Messrs. Anderson and Hudson claim that there is a vast quantity of coal still in the Gowrie mine. Let us hope that their belief is well founded.

**Sydney Mines.**—Things are running smoothly here. Work keeps steady.

The output of the colliery so far this year is in excess of last year to same date. The management were chagrined last year on learning the colliery took third place. This year it will resume its former place as the leading colliery. The output is 5000 tons in advance of last year.

**Bridgeport.**—Work at the mine was perhaps worse this week than any week during the summer, as if it was all put together it would not amount to a whole day. In fact the outlook for the fall is anything but good.

**Victoria Mines.**—Work still continues brisk and prospects look encouraging for the remainder of the shipping season. Our bank is diminishing rapidly of late and we are in hopes of having a clean floor by the end of November; and then if the L. P. B. & L. Mining Co. say so, the same crowd is here to fill her up again.

**Caledonia Mines.**—It was rumored that the levels were 'sold,' and that the same parties got them again, and they have got the iron men too. We hope that our manager will have the winter work properly shared.

Owing to want of sufficient power the coal-cutting machines procured some time ago, have been out of employment. It is expected the machinery necessary for a display of their capabilities will soon be put up—and then. Well then, our genial manager may find that there is not millions in them, as compared with hand labor, when interest on money expended on their purchase and the cost of running are taken into calculation.

"Universal household remedy," is the common peoples name for Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

At one of the principal lead mines in Brussels, the Mechnich, some special features have been introduced, for not only is the mine electrically lighted, but a current is used throughout for economy of labor. An enormous quantity is daily raised—more than 3,000 tons—but so perfect are the automatic arrangements, that only twenty-five hands are required for this great output. A peculiar appliance is in vogue which has proved a great convenience, and it is thought is destined to quite general adoption. When a wagon of ore is tipped at the shaft's mouth electric contact is made in the tipping, and a small needle in the office makes a red mark on a band of paper revolving by clockwork, the object of this being not so much to give automatically the number of wagons tipped, as to show at a glance that the hauling is proceeding regularly; the paper band is divided into half hours for a week throughout, and, at the end of the week's work, it is clearly seen and known at once what number of wagons have been tipped on any day and at any time.

**SHERBROOKE**—The only two pits working in this district are the "Alexandra" and the new find on the Gold Hill property. About a dozen men are employed in the former and seven or eight in the latter. There is some talk of further prospecting on the Rockville areas, owned by the Blaikie Gold Company. The mills are idle for lack of water, and it is improbable that any quartz will be crushed this month.

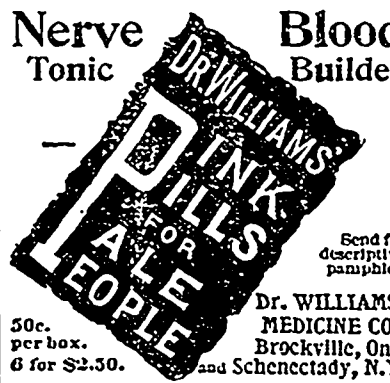
**ECUM SECUM.**—Mr. Ycraton informed our correspondent that last month's work had been fairly successful. The ore has yielded rather over an ounce to the ton so far, and the lead is improving as it is sunk on. Very few men are employed at the mine, which is easily worked. Mr. Ycraton had a small brick of gold weighing thirty-three ounces, the result of the last clean up.

**WINE HARBOR.**—The work of sinking the new shaft on the "Plough Lead" is still progressing. So far the ore is low grade, but the latest reports indicate a slight improvement.

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

Have you tried the  
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CIGAR?

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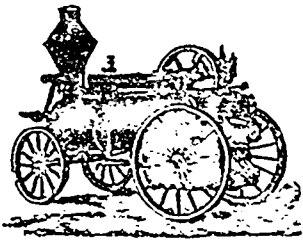
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## MINING.

### TENNYCAPE MANGANESE MINES.

These mines are situated at Tennycape, Hants Co., about 35 miles from Windsor, and are famous for the fine quality of manganese mined, said to be the best in the world. Work has been carried on for over a quarter of a century, the first operator being John D. Nash, who leased the mines from the then owners, Messrs. Stephen Parker and Wm. Church. About the same period a Mr. Dykeman was also engaged in the business, he having a lease of part of the property. During the early history of manganese mining in this locality, some wonderful finds were discovered at only about twelve feet from the surface—the largest pocket containing fully one thousand tons. These pockets are sometimes found near the surface, and at others at considerable depth, as in the case of one now being operated, at the depth of 120 feet. The leads crop out at the surface, sometimes no thicker than a man's finger, and at others as wide as three feet. A lead is followed from the surface, always runs at angles across the formation, and is found in rock, embedded in clay, blasting being employed to separate it from the rock.

The present company comprise Messrs. Shaw and Churchill, of Walton, A. E. Shaw, barrister, of Windsor, James A. Dawes and D. W. McVicar, of Tennycape, who recently purchased the mines from J. W. Stephens, (who had during his time taken out large quantities of manganese), having previously secured the mineral rights of the adjoining property, owned by Martha M. Trask, which contains 200 acres.

This Company have ten shafts sunk on the property, all of which have been worked more or less, and constant work has been going on in four of the shafts. The main shaft is underneath the mill, where the largest quantity is being obtained. The ore is first blasted from the rock, then hoisted in tubs both by steam and horse power, then placed in a revolving washing machine to cleanse it of all dirt, then it is overhauled, and where mixed with rock is subject to the "cobbing" process, which consists of hammering to separate it from the rock. The finer stuff made by the blast is placed in jigs, which separate the ore from the rock, and being heavier than the rock, falls to the bottom of the jigs, the rock being taken off with skimmers, the fine ore is then barrelled, the larger pieces being broken up to fit into casks. The writer was shown three specimens of pure manganese, which weigh 700 lbs., 650 lbs., and the other about 500 lbs. The principal markets for the Tennycape manganese are Boston, New York and Chicago. Enquiries have recently been made from Liverpool, London and Germany, but the present company have not as yet made any shipments across the Atlantic.

The price varies. At present the price per ton is \$90, but there have been periods when as high as \$140 have been paid for this manganese, which has the preference over any other in the market. It is mainly used in the manufacture of flint glass and for chemical purposes, but is also used for medicinal purposes, the part so used being of an expensive character.

The Company evidently have a most valuable property, and the discovery of a new article of commerce will make it still more so. Recently, Mr. McVicar, the manager for the Company, discovered a stone of a soft nature and of a light brown color, which when pulverized makes one of the finest polishes known for silver and gold. Samples of this stone have been sent to Philadelphia, and it is pronounced by experts to be the very finest polish obtainable for fine steel work, such as cutlery and the finer classes of machinery. What the result of this discovery will be is not as yet known, but the prospects are that it will add very materially to the value of the property.

The Company mined about twenty tons during the month of September, which are now ready for shipment. The number of hands employed in mining and other work is about thirty, and two teams for carting and hauling.

The writer was shown a number of beautiful specimens of manganese, these being a part of the exhibit to be shown at the World's Fair in Chicago, which will doubtless do much to bring these mines more prominently before the American people, as well as Canadians.—Hants Journal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—West Kootenai District.—Not since the Crest d'Alene excitement in 1883 has there been so great an interest taken in any one mining district as has been in and about Slocan the past season. A large amount of development work on the prospects made a year ago in this district has been done the past summer, and the expectations of the owners are more than realized. Mr. E. F. Steele, a mining expert of judgment, has spent the summer in the Slocan and has seen most of the locations, and says the work done on the claims shows better than anticipated. Most of the claims in this district have ore enough on the dump to pay for all the work done over and above the expense of getting the ore out of the country to a smelter. Many of the miners have several thousand dollars' worth of ore on the dump waiting for the completion of the wagon road, contracts for which has just been let. The road is some twenty miles long through heavy timber; the grade, however, is regular and quite easy. The contract price for building the road is \$23,000, and is to be completed in 60 days. The Wellington, Dardanelles, Freddy Lee, Blue Bird and others have yielded a large amount of ore and are making a good showing. Oule Washington, which probably has done the most development work, a tunnel has been run some forty feet and a three foot bed of solid ore has been struck. The peculiarity of this ore is that it runs unusually high in silver. It carries a great deal of gray copper, and assays show it to run as high as 1,500 to 2,000 ounces in silver. Average run from 200 to 500 ounces of silver and are from 50 to 70 per cent. lead. Many of the prospectors will wait until the wagon road is finished before doing much work. The cost at present to deliver ore to Kelseo on Kootenai Lake is 80c. per ton, which is

be reduced to probably 15c. per ton by next spring with good communication by wagon road. The road will tap the prominent mines and will be connected by side roads of from two to five miles with every mine in the district. Mr. Steele says: "In all my 21 years' study of mines I have never seen such promising surface indications as in this Slocan district." Mr. James Wardner, one of the owners of the Freddy Lee and also one of the most energetic mine owners in this part of the country, does not propose to wait for the completion of the wagon road, but has just shipped 70 mules into the Slocan country to pack ore from his mine, which was located only three months ago. He already has 100 mules in service. Mining experts claim another year will show the Slocan to be the greatest silver-lead mining district in the world, both for quantity and quality.

Puttner's Emulsion contains neither Quinine, Strychnine, nor other harmful drug. Its ingredients are wholesome animal and vegetable substances, and it may be taken indefinitely without dangerous results.

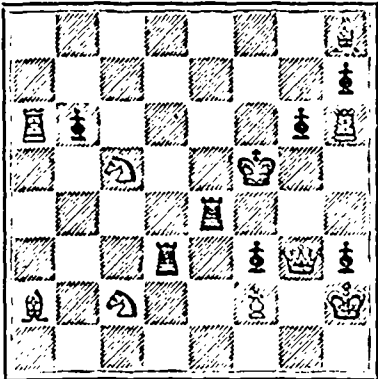
**CHESS.**

In problem 132 there are three black bishops, Bishop on Kt3 should be Pawn.

In Problem 133 white rook on K6 was omitted.

**PROBLEM 135.**

Sheffield & Rotherham Independent. Black 8 pieces.



White 9 pieces.

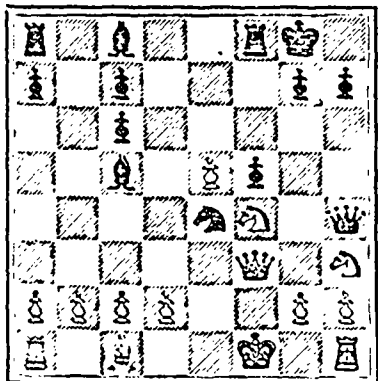
White to play and mate in two moves.

**GAME 139.**

A Vienna game played in the first round:—

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| White.        | Black.     |
| Blackburne.   | Mason.     |
| 1 P to K4     | P to K4    |
| 2 QKt to B3   | KKt to B3  |
| 3 P to B4     | P to Q4    |
| 4 Bp takes P  | Kt takes P |
| 5 Q to B3     | P to KB4   |
| 6 Kt to R3    | Kt to QB3  |
| 7 B to K5     | Q to R5 ch |
| 8 K to B sq   | B to B4    |
| 9 Kt takes P  | Castles    |
| 10 B takes Kt | P takes B  |
| 11 QKt to B4  |            |

BLACK (Mason) TO MOVE.

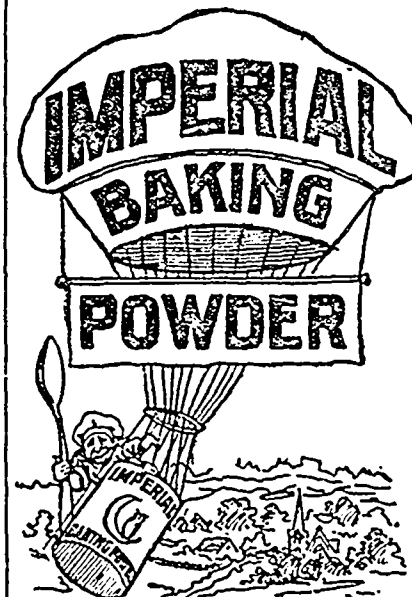


WHITE (Blackburne).

- |    |               |
|----|---------------|
| 11 | B to R3 ch?   |
| 12 | P to Q3       |
| 13 | P to KKt3     |
| 14 | K to Kt2      |
| 15 | K takes Q     |
| 16 | P takes Kt    |
| 17 | K to Kt2      |
| 18 | K takes P     |
| 19 | R to K sq     |
| 20 | B to K3       |
|    | B to R3 ch?   |
|    | QR to K sq    |
|    | Q to Kt5      |
|    | Q takes Q ch  |
|    | P to Kt4      |
|    | P to Kt5 ch   |
|    | P takes Kt ch |
|    | P takes P     |
|    | R takes P     |
|    | B to Q3       |

- |    |             |              |
|----|-------------|--------------|
| 21 | K to Kt2    | P to B4      |
| 22 | QR to Qsq   | B to Kt2     |
| 23 | P to B4     | R (Q4) to B4 |
| 24 | R to KB sq  | B to B sq    |
| 25 | R to B2     | R (K4) to B2 |
| 26 | R to Q5     | R to B4      |
| 27 | R takes R   | R takes R    |
| 28 | Kt to Q5    | R takes R ch |
| 29 | K takes R   | K to B2      |
| 30 | B to B4     | K to K3      |
| 31 | K to K3     | B to Kt2     |
| 32 | K takes P   | B to B3      |
| 33 | B takes B   | P takes B    |
| 34 | P to KKt4   | P to QR4     |
| 35 | P to KR4    | B to R5      |
| 36 | Kt to B4 ch | K to K2      |
| 37 | P to K3     | B to B3 ch   |
| 38 | Kt to Q5 ch | K to B2      |
| 39 | K to B4     | P to R5      |
| 40 | P to Kt5    | P takes P    |
| 41 | P takes P   | B to Kt2     |
| 42 | P to R5     | -- to Kt2    |
| 43 | Kt to K7    | B to Kt7     |
| 44 | Kt to B5 ch | Resigns      |

In the foregoing game Mr. Blackburne pursues his favorite attack 5 Q to B3, profiting by his experiences at Lasker's hands of the reply P to KB4. His capture of the Queen's Pawn at move 9 was faulty, and Mason should in the position shown in the diagram have won by playing at once 11 P to Kt4. If White in that case rejoined 12 Q to R5, Mason's coup de grace would have been Q to Kt5.



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KENTVILLE, N. S.

**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

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

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

EPHRAIM M. HUMPHREYS, Trenton, Pictou Co.—Your letter containing solutions of problems 299 and 300 received with thanks. Also your card with solution to problem 298, which we find incomplete though rather ingenious notwithstanding, as you will see thus:—

- |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 11 | 8  | 21 | 17 | 14 | 10 | 6  | 2  |
| 15 | 11 | 30 | 26 | 23 | 18 | 14 | 10 |
| 8  | 4  | 17 | 14 | 10 | 6  | *2 | 6  |
| 26 | 30 | 26 | 23 | 18 | 14 |    |    |

Here you give 10-7 and 11-15, showing neat wins on both, but these form an incomplete solution, as we consider 10-14 black's strongest play at this point. It will be remembered that we offered a copy of "Barker and Freeman's Match Games" for the first sound win by white sent us from the position, which was:—black men 3, 26, king 15, white men 11, 12, 21, king 1. The competition for that prize we hold still open.

JOHN A. HUMPHREY, Trenton, Pictou Co.—Your card with correct solutions to problems 299 and 300 is received.

**SOLUTION.**

PROBLEM 300.—The position was:—black men 17, 20, 21, king 2; white men 15, 26, 30, king 16, white to play and win:—

- |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |             |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------------|
| 15 | 10 | 21 | 30 | 30 | 23 | 17 | 21          |
| 20 | 24 | 16 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 22          |
| 30 | 25 |    |    |    |    |    | white wins. |

**GAME 189.—"Double Corner."**

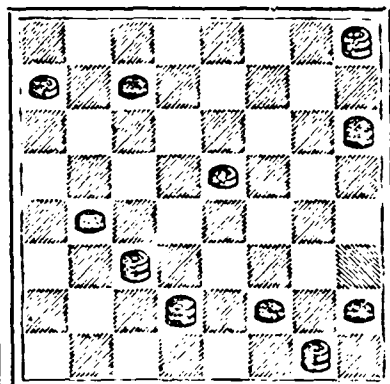
Played January, 1881, by correspondence between L. W. Breck, of Kingston, Ont., (blacks) and A. Whyte, our old correspondent, (Whites):

- |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |             |
|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------------|
| 9   | 14 | 7  | 16 | 11 | 18 | 10 | 14          |
| 22  | 18 | 22 | 18 | 23 | 5  | 15 | 10          |
| 5   | 9  | 4  | 8  | 3  | 7  | 14 | 18          |
| 25  | 22 | 26 | 22 | 21 | 17 | 13 | 9           |
| 11  | 16 | 8  | 11 | 7  | 10 | 19 | 24          |
| 24  | 19 | 22 | 17 | 24 | 19 | 32 | 28          |
| 8   | 11 | 10 | 15 | 16 | 23 | 24 | 27          |
| 28  | 24 | 17 | 10 | 27 | 18 |    | black wins. |
| 16  | 20 | 15 | 22 | 12 | 16 |    |             |
| 30  | 25 | 25 | 18 | 17 | 13 |    |             |
| *11 | 15 | 6  | 22 | 16 | 19 |    |             |
| 18  | 11 | 19 | 15 | 18 | 15 |    |             |

\*Leaves the books.

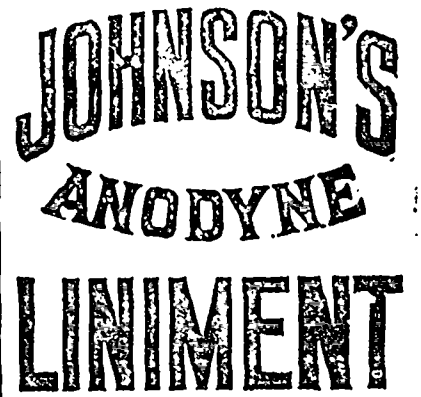
**PROBLEM 302.**

By Mr. S. Granville.  
Black men 6, 17, 27, 28, kings 12, 26.



White men 5, 15, kings 4, 22, 32.  
Black to play and win.  
We think the above one of the best of Mr. Granville's compositions. Even an expert may take some time to study out the solution. It is both ingenious

and original. This is one of those problems that give pith to the advice to young players to note very carefully which way the men are moving. Send on your post cards, with solutions.



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## CITY CHIMES.

It is not often we have a Saturday evening concert, but to-morrow is the date fixed upon for the South End Tennis Club entertainment, which is to be given in Orpheus Hall. Among others who are to take part I notice the names of Mrs. Kennedy Campbell, Mrs. A. E. Jones, Miss Payzant, Miss Stubbing, Professor J. B. Currie, Mr. C. E. Dodwell, all of whom are favorably known to Halifax concert-goers. No doubt the audience will be a large one.

We are enjoying delightful weather just now, and we shiver as we read of our English cousins being visited by a severe cold wave. Whatever may be said of the late springs, short summers and trying winters of Halifax, nothing but praise can be bestowed upon our autumns. The end of October is near, and yet we are blessed with mild breezes and abundant sunshine, and the so-called "melancholy days" have not yet arrived. Poets and prose scribblers of course are to the fore in impressing upon us that with the turning of the colors of the forests and the falling of the leaves comes "a feeling of sadness and longing," but nevertheless to many of us the cool, bright days of the season bring back as many pleasant memories as sad ones, and the invigorating influences of the season so revive our mental and physical health that we almost forget that we are growing old. Better weather for outdoor pleasures cannot be imagined or desired, and the energetic among us are availing themselves of the opportunities afforded for walking, riding and driving.

Rev. Dr. J. E. Gilbert, of Indianapolis, on Sunday afternoon addressed a mass meeting held in St. Matthew's church, and made some very interesting suggestions in re Sunday school work. Dr. Gilbert, who came to Nova Scotia to attend the Provincial Sunday School Convention held at Kentville last week, is a pleasing speaker and is apparently thoroughly enthused with his work of educating those who are or would be teachers in the Sunday schools of our land. Dr. Gilbert is fully persuaded that the present system of Sunday school workers is too haphazard to accomplish the end in view, and has proposed establishing in Halifax a training school for Sunday school teachers, modelled after the institutions of this kind which he has organized and which are being successfully carried on in various parts of the United States. The course of study covers two years, and these schools are designed to be to the Sunday school teacher what the theological college is to the minister. It is more than likely that Dr. Gilbert's suggestion will result in one of these training schools being established in Halifax, the benefits of which will no doubt be widely experienced in our community.

Herr and Frau Doering having spared no energy in preparing for a successful entertainment last evening in Orpheus Hall, I feel sure their efforts were appreciated, and trust the results more than exceeded their expectations. A programme had been prepared which to music-lovers could not fail to prove pleasing, and the many admirers of Herr Doering's cello music would on this occasion have a rare treat. The faculty of the Doering-Brauer Conservatory merit success.

What is the matter with Dalhousie? The college boys will emphatically declare in answer that "she's all right," but, if I may be pardoned a little slang, Dalhousie does not seem to be "in it" this year in the football matches played for the trophy. The third game of the trophy series was played on Saturday last by the Garrison team and the Dalhousians, and was won by the former with a score of five points against two. The military came out in a manner unexpected by the majority of the interested spectators, and played a splendid game. The Dalhousians' team was weakened by the absence of Putnam and W. E. Thompson, though Jordan and Findlayson, who took their places, did well. The enthusiasm of the crowd outside the ropes at this match was at times intense, and the cheers that went up, encouraging the players and deafening all spectators in the vicinity of the cheerers, were loud and hearty. The Wanderers now have two victories, the Collegians two defeats, and the Military is one game in and one out. There are three more games to be played in competition for the coveted trophy, and the match to-morrow afternoon on the Royal Blue Grounds between the Wanderers and Dalhousie promises an interesting afternoon's sport for the multitude who are watching closely the struggle for the championship. The other football teams of the city are perfecting themselves by practice, and several very good games have been played during the last few weeks. Many of the High School boys are rapidly becoming experts in the game, and their muscular force is to them quite as much an object of pride as their mental development. Undoubtedly the two go together, and although the game which is now the rage is rough and oftentimes full of danger, yet the students who are fond of the sport should be encouraged in it, and will no doubt study all the better by and by when the football season is past. If the present interest in sports now felt by our youths continues, Halifax will in a few years find few among her young men whose well-developed muscles and athletic skill are not a source of pride and pleasure.

The tenth of the month upon which we are about to enter has been appointed as the special day for our national and individual thanksgiving for the blessings of the past year. Not a few have already made their plans as to the way in which they will spend the day. Outside of devotional exercises perhaps the most appropriate manner in which the day may be kept is the gathering of the scattered members of the family around the well-filled table, where they were wont to meet in days gone by, and together render heartfelt thanks for the reunion and the mercies received since last they met thus in the old home. Just one suggestion I would like to make, and that is to those who have much to be grateful for. Don't in your hap-

piness forget those whose mercies have not been as abundant as your own, but in your experience prove that it is more blessed to give than to receive by calling in some less favored mortal and making them partakers with you in your feast of rejoicing. Do we not each one know of some old lady or gentleman whose dear ones have all departed this life or are in foreign lands, whose old heart would be cheered by some thoughtful attention? Or are you not acquainted with some young man or woman who is a stranger in our city, and on this day will feel homesick and alone and will be doubly grateful for a cordial invitation to dine with you and your friends? Or perhaps it is a friendless little one whom you can ask to spend the day in your home. There is certainly no lack of opportunity if we have a desire to do good. If our gratitude be genuine let us take a practical way of showing it, a way acceptable to the giver of all. Robert J. Burdette, writing in his inimitable style in the November number of the *Ladies Home Journal*, takes a humorous view of the feelings which fill the breast of the average human being at this time. He says:—"We are a grateful people. If you don't believe it, see us eat. Some of us—and these are not men—are so thankful we will not go to church at all on Thanksgiving Day. We will stay at home and get dinner for a host of other grateful people. It is the dinner that makes us thankful. Some Thanksgiving Day, just you pitch the dinner over the alley fence about ten minutes before 12 o'clock. Then see what a devoutly grateful, what a sweetly thankful crowd will come home from church. On second thought, perhaps you had better not wait until they come home. You had better run. And keep on running until you get to the middle of the Great American Desert. And stay there." There is not a little truth in his estimate.

The Opera Company at the Academy of Music has been playing to good houses, and the operas given have been very satisfactorily put on. Boccaccio was the attraction on Monday and Tuesday evening, and the presentation of this well known opera could not fail to universally please. Miss Irene Murphy, who took the part of Boccaccio, the novelist and poet, is a good actress, entering fully into the spirit of the character she represents. Her vocal powers are but secondary to her dramatic instincts, which are well developed. Miss Maud Dickson as Fiammetta charmed her audience, her sweet cultivated voice taking well the part assigned it. Miss Jessie Intropoli as Peronella, Lambertuccio's sister, had a very difficult part, which she acted most creditably. Arthur Woolley, William Wolff and Frank Runney were perfect clowns, just what they aimed to be. We've all heard repeatedly that it takes a smart man to act a fool, and it was clearly demonstrated in Boccaccio by this trio that it takes a clever actor to take a comedian's role. All three were good, perhaps if there be any favor it is due to Mr. Wolf, who as Lambertuccio, the grocer, kept the faces of his audience wreathed in smiles throughout the performance. Mr. Armand, the Prince of Palermo, is a fine tenor, one of the best, if not the best, that has been heard in Halifax for many years. Mr. Armand's enunciation is very distinct, a quality which all opera-lovers appreciate. The choruses in Boccaccio were excellent throughout, and those who took part therein are to be congratulated on the effect produced. On Wednesday evening and last evening that tuneful old favorite, the "Chimes of Normandy," was given, and was characterized throughout by a vivacity that was very pleasing. Miss Dickson made a charming Germaine, and Miss Murphy took well the part of Serpolette. The cast was wisely selected, and each of the members of the Company seemed to enter fully into the character he or she was personating. Mr. Wolff as Gaspard, the miser, merits special mention. His acting was superb, and the enthusiastic curtain call which was accorded him was fully deserved. The choruses were very effective, the pretty "ding-a-dong" being especially well sung. The "Chimes of Normandy" abounds in bright catchy airs, and the Baker Company's presentation is one likely to be long remembered by Halifax theatre-goers. This evening and to-morrow at afternoon and evening performances the "Grand Duchess" will be put on. Next week the repertoire of the Company is made up of "The New Maricot" for Monday and Tuesday evenings, "Bohemian Girl" on Wednesday and Thursday, and "Erminie" for the remainder of the week.

The president and officers of the Church of England Institute gave their first reception of the season last evening. These receptions are free to all members of the Institute and their friends, and I trust the hosts of last evening had the pleasure of welcoming a large number of the friends of the Institute.

CHIPS.

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

## CAMBRIDGE HOUSE SCHOOL.

30 Salter Street, Halifax, N. S.

Term Commences September 2nd.

## STAFF.

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

FRENCH:—MONSIEUR BALVAL.

GERMAN:—HERR VON DE GROEBEN

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

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

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

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