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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.

THE FAMOUS YACHT RACE.—Now that the contest between the *Valkyrie* and the *Vigilant* is over, there is time for a dispassionate consideration of the two yachts as typical of the ship-building of Great Britain and the United States. The American built boats are lighter and swifter than the corresponding British built boats. Since the early days of wharf-fishing the American boat has outsailed the boats of all other nations. The Nantucket whalers and the ships built at Bath, Me., were both the swiftest of their kinds. The designers and builders on the Clyde can doubtless produce more seaworthy boats, but the advantage of speed is usually with the American craft. Another point of note is that the *Vigilant's* crew was made up of Norsemen, who, next to our Provincial men, are esteemed the best of sailors, while the *Valkyrie* boasted only a British crew, so that between the merits of the *Vigilant* as a swift sailing yacht and the merits of her experienced crew, her success was assured. Another feature of the affair is that in Great Britain yachting is merely a fashionable pleasure, while in America it is a business undertaking entered into with the same vigor which would accompany an election campaign.

THE CASE OF J. V. ELLIS.—There is nothing but general regret expressed among newspaper men over the arrest of Mr. John V. Ellis, editor of the *St. John Globe*, whom the court has adjudged guilty of contempt for its authority. The case is by no means a new one, for it has been before the public since March, 1887, when, in an editorial article, Mr. Ellis strongly condemned the action of Judge Tuck for prohibiting the recount in a Queen's County election. Judge Tuck at once entered a suit for contempt, and for the past six years the matter has been dragged from court to court, and the decision now given is that Mr. Ellis is to pay a fine of \$200 and costs and to be imprisoned in the county jail for thirty days. Mr. Ellis' counsel appealed for leave to present the case before the Privy Council, but this privilege the court at once refused, and Mr. Ellis is now incarcerated in the Fredericton jail. Our sympathies are entirely with the prisoner. While there are many subjects on which we are not agreed, we yet consider him one of the ablest of our Provincial writers, and it has been a matter of pride with us, that although St. John was his chosen place of residence yet Halifax had the honor of being the city of his birth. Mr. Ellis is a genial, kindly man, keen-brained and versatile in his mental make-up, and his most bitter enemies have never denied that he was possessed to the full of the courage of his convictions. In the case in question Mr. Ellis was undoubtedly in the right so far as the moral aspect of the affair was concerned, although his action in the matter may have been contrary to the strict letter of the law.

A TURBULENT HIBERNIAN.—There has been another little row at Chicago, and this time it is not the fault of the American hosts. Lord Mayor Shanks, of Dublin, a hardy son of Erin, is the offender. He arose at a Music Hall banquet last week to respond for an American commissioner, who was unwilling to remain until the close of the banquet. The Mayor first reviled the banquet committee for having omitted his name from the list of respondents, while they still were willing to use him as a stop-gap. Next he called the manager of the Fair to task for not having provided more spacious quarters for "ould Ireland," and continued in the same strain until the Director-General was obliged to insist on his withdrawal. The only excuse for the behaviour of Mayor Shanks that has been suggested is that he was under the influence of the ardent.

A WORTHY WOMAN.—We frequently hear of the sins of fathers being visited upon their children, but it is seldom that we hear of a descendant endeavoring to make amends for the ill-doings of the ancestral line. The Countess Firmean, an immensely wealthy lady who died recently at Salzburg, had all her life been tortured by a tradition that one of her ancestors, a hundred and sixty three years ago, had committed a terrible crime, for which no expiation had been made. Owing to his representation to the magnates of the Roman Catholic Church 30,000 Protestants were driven out of the country in the height of the winter season. As a natural result the greater number of the persecuted people perished of hunger and exposure, and the Countess has ever felt that some reparation should be made for this hideous wrong. Although herself a strict Catholic, she provided in her will that her entire property shall be held in trust for the benefit of Protestant orphan children; then when the document was duly signed and sealed, she gently breathed her last at peace with all mankind.

THE NEW VOTING MACHINE.—Politicians are taking a lively interest in the Myers Ballot Machine, which has been legalized in New York State by the unanimous votes of the Senate and Assembly. The new machine, it is alleged, will do away with much of the deception practiced at the polls, and it will totally prevent stuffing or tampering with a ballot box. The machine consists of a closed metallic booth, provided with doors at opposite ends, and one window, which is so arranged that the voter, while himself hidden, can yet, if necessary, ask questions of an outside official. Each name or question on which the vote is to be taken is inscribed plainly on the wall, and above each name or question an electric button is placed. These buttons communicate with a clock face somewhat similar to the registrar on a horse car, and as it is placed on the wall of a locked and sealed room, no inspection can be made until the voting is declared over. A special mechanism provides against double voting, for when the voter has pressed one button all other buttons are locked. Among the further advantages claimed for the machine are the reduction of the expenses of providing election officers and the absolute incorruptibility of the mechanical apparatus for counting the votes.

PRESCRIBED TEXT BOOKS.—A writer in the *Educational Review* tells of a child who inscribed on the cover of a familiar school text-book the famous quotation—"Who steals this book steals trash." It is probable that the child was innocent of the intention of joking, yet the question naturally arises as to which one of the text-books prescribed in our schools is most worthy of the motto. The child unwittingly wrote a truth which will apply with almost equal fidelity to a half dozen ordinary school books, and yet we cannot but think that the geography now used in the public schools is the book which perhaps best deserved the inscription. It is an unintelligent, ill-arranged manual. The facts which it contains are ill-assorted, and the study which should be made both popular and attractive is considered by the majority of school children as dull and wearisome. The grammar prescribed by the authorities is also a poor book. It fails in the great object of all grammatical teaching, namely, the improvement of the speech of its students. The prescribed arithmetic is another unsuitable text-book, and as a result our young people are not attaining that proficiency in mental calculation which we could wish. It is not our intention to libel the Council of Public Instruction, under whose authority the present text-books have been issued. We understand the difficulties in the way of their work, and especially we appreciate the difficulty of recalling a text-book which has not formally with their approval. What is now needed is a hard working committee who will obtain and compare the text-books in use in the various Provinces of Canada and in the United States. A comparative examination of this kind would result in the selection of the best text-books obtainable, and the result of the inspection would be that our Provincial schools would be greatly increased in efficiency, and that the other Provinces would gladly follow our lead in this direction.

NO MORE CORNER LOAFERS.—The new Criminal Code of Canada has a section which is extremely satisfactory to the police and to all peaceable citizens. The corner loafer is at last brought within the reach of the law, and the old Act of 1861 which left a loop-hole for the escape of the offender will fall into disuse. The loafer is now defined as "any loose, idle or disorderly person who loiters on any street, road, or highway," and in order to secure the conviction of any offender, it is only necessary to prove that he has been in the habit of frequenting any resort for loafers. This law, if enforced, will tend to improve every town and city in the Dominion, and will not only result in orderly streets, but in the improved condition of the morals of the young men and lads of the country.

AN EDUCATOR AND PHILANTHROPIST.—Many of the leading educators of this country are deploring the death of Prof. Benjamin Jowett, the well known master of Balliol College, and Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University. Prof. Jowett has been a prominent man in many ways, and has done perhaps more than any man of his generation to popularize education among the young men of England. His pupils have been greatly influenced by him in all philanthropic as well as in educational work, and much of the labor among the poorer classes of London has been the outcome of his personal magnetism. Scores of his students have taken up their residence in Whitechapel, that they might enter more fully into the life and needs of their chosen people, and the famous Toynbee Hall in the centre of the worst district of the metropolis was built by one of his most earnest followers.

THE ANGLO-ISRAELITE IN CANADA.—The Rev. Dr. Wild, of Toronto, is anxious to obtain a seat in the Dominion Parliament, and he is already at work endeavoring to popularize himself and his doctrines among the people of Haldimand. Should the Reverend doctor secure his election, he would undoubtedly be one of the most original men in the House, and his eloquence, combined with his erratic way would at once be the admiration and the regret of his friends. Dr. Wild is best known as a preacher in both the Methodist and Congregational Churches, and as an authority on the subject of Oriental languages. His main object in life is to convince all men of British descent that they are descended from the ten lost tribes of Israel. So strong is the Dr.'s feeling on this point that he means, if he can, to establish a third party in Canadian politics, which he is to lead as an Anglo-Israelite. It is probable that Canadians will not look upon him with favor, as there are more urgent matters to be attended to than the deportation of Jews to the Holy Land.

PLAYING WITH FIRE.—For sometime the directors of the World's Fair have been debating as to the best method of disposing of the buildings of the White City. The labor and expense connected with the work of removing the buildings will undoubtedly be great, and it is not probable that buyers will be found to purchase the material of the wrecks. Mr. Burnham, the chief director of the work of removal, has, however, evolved a scheme by which he claims the destruction of the buildings might be made to contribute largely towards the financial success of the Fair. He proposes that the building shall be well sprinkled with oil, and that the World's Fair conflagration shall be widely advertised. One or two buildings, he suggests, shall be burned nightly, and the attraction will prove so great that the vast throng of sight-seers will be quite willing to pay a double entrance fee. The seats in the Ferris wheel will be widely clamored for, and only the possessors of plethoric pocket-books will be able to view the changing scene from that giddy round. The idea of the conflagration is eminently an American one, and though amusing, it is by no means impracticable. The flames could only destroy the perishable portions of the buildings, and the steel framework will be as valuable after as before the fire. In many ways the idea commends itself to us, and we shall not be surprised to hear that the White City has been given over to the flaming element.

WORSE THAN COWARDICE.—Some individual who is apparently afraid, for reasons best known to himself, to give his name, has had the audacity to make a serious charge against the Duke of Connaught. Were it not that the charge has been widely circulated, it would undoubtedly be best to ignore the whole matter, but since so much has been written and said on the matter, we deem it best to lay the facts of the case before our readers. Eleven years ago, the battle of Tel-el-Kebir was fought. The Duke of Connaught was second in command during the entire Egyptian campaign, and until the last few days there have been no reports abroad concerning his unfitness for that important position. Shortly before the engagement General Wolseley, on the receipt of a despatch from England, ordered a change in the line of attack. Prince Arthur, with his regiment, was ordered to the rear, where they remained until the termination of the battle. It is quite possible that the order from England may have been ill-advised, and that General Wolseley's first plans should have been carried out, but in the face of an imperative despatch neither the General nor the Prince had any option in the matter. It is strange indeed that any man, especially one who admits that personally he knew nothing about the Egyptian campaign, should at this late time set such a report afloat concerning Prince Arthur, and we trust that the consideration of the facts of the case will arouse not only a spirit of sympathy with a man whose courage has frequently been tested, but also a spirit of contempt for the man who, in safe ambush himself, has attacked an honorable member of the Royal family of Great Britain.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.—The body of English reformers known as the anti-Opium League is being hardly treated by the press at large. It is certainly to the financial interest of Great Britain that the opium traffic should be protected and developed, but it is hardly expedient in this enlightened age to argue that the promotion of the opium trade is not productive of wide-spread evil. The *Standard* and the *Daily Graphic*, of London, should be more sure of the facts of the case than they now are, when they attempt to prove that opium is not a curse, but on the contrary it is the means of a harmless indulgence to the poorer classes. Another argument advanced is that should the use of opium be restricted, the capabilities of the soldiers of the Indian army would be speedily diminished—that in point of fact opium is a source of strength to the army. Such sophistries as these should not weigh with sober-minded people. The effects of the opium habit are too well known and understood to be lightly disguised by such garbled statements, and it is to be deplored that the action of the British press in so important a matter, has been the result of a financial pressure which has obscured all questions of moral right.

IRRIGATION IN THE NORTH-WEST.—There is a lesson for our Canadian North-West in the papers on Irrigation, prepared by the Agricultural Department of the World's Fair in connection with the exhibits from Colorado. Irrigation has worked wonders in the American North-West. The Mormons at Utah were the first to demonstrate its value, and the results of their work is that the barren land for which they paid \$1 25 per acre is now considered a bargain at \$84 00 per acre. In Colorado irrigation has been most beneficial. Foot hills and mountains have alike been brought under cultivation, and the artificially-watered portions of the State now exceed in value the naturally watered sections. In the State of Washington irrigated land brings \$40 00 per acre, while unwatered land in the same sections is worth only from \$2 00 to \$3 00. In Canada irrigation has been introduced with marked success, in Southern Alberta and in Western Assiniboia. There are many other portions of our North-West which would be benefitted by irrigation, and although the people are not in a position to assume the initial indebtedness, there is no reason why the Government should not arrange to construct and maintain the works. The increased value of the land and the excellent crops raised, would soon enable the farmers to discharge the debt, and the whole Western country would be benefitted.

CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.—The action of Mr. Louis Papineau in accusing the modern church-builders of impiety as well as ill-taste has been and should be widely commended. He complains that the typical Canadian church building is vanishing from the Dominion, and that the energies of the people are directed, not to the preservation of the old and historic buildings, but to the erection of new and inartistic buildings. The old Canadian style of church-building is familiar to the people of our Province. The old-time rural church was a long building of boulder masonry, steep-roofed, triangular-fronted, and surmounted by a long sharp steeple, on whose apex could be seen either the cross or the gallic cock. Churches such as these have a character which is lacking in the modern gingerbreaded edifices, and while it may not be advisable to perpetuate this style of architecture, it is certainly desirable to preserve such old landmarks. Throughout Nova Scotia there are many ancient churches of this description, and there is a still larger number of dilapidated framed meeting houses. It is greatly to be regretted that such hallowed places should be given over to decay, and we trust that Mr. Papineau's appeal will not only ward off destruction from the churches of the diocese of Ottawa, but will also tend to awaken our people to a sense of appreciation of the relics of their forefathers, of which they are still possessed.

POOR OLD ROBINSON CRUSOE.—Although this is the age for new ideas, it is certainly a little singular that from conservative England should come an appeal of the most novel kind for help for a man who is already earning a comfortable livelihood. It appears that there are still two surviving descendants of Daniel Defoe, the author of Robinson Crusoe. These are James Defoe, Sr., a pauper of Chelmsford Union, and his son, an able-bodied seaman. An effort is now being made to raise a fund for the benefit of the aged recipient of alms, and it is pleasant to know that the wants of his old age will probably be attended to. The amusing thing is that the cause of the young Defoe is being vigorously taken up, and an effort is being made to secure a sum sufficient to maintain him in ease during his life. It is contended that the young man is leading a dangerous life, and that at any time he may meet with the death of a seaman, and that as he has not yet given any hostages to fortune in the shape of a wife and babies, he should be induced to remain on shore and marry, so that there may be a chance of the famous name being handed down to posterity. The sentimental considerations upon which this appeal is based are—first, that the far away ancestor did much to benefit the nation by inspiring among the people the desire for exploring and colonising; and secondly, that it is a pity that a family which has produced one great man should be permitted to die out. For our part we cannot sufficiently admire the young fellow who, with a common sense which is uncommon even in our part of the world, declined to make new ties for himself until he had some prospect of supporting his aged father. As to the fund which is to promote his marriage, it seems to us nothing but the most arrant stuff and nonsense that has ever been brought before the public.

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CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

DOUBLE-HEADED.

A young man was seen
With two heads on his shoulders,
Which you doubtless would think
Would surprise most beholders;
But 'twas no freak of nature,
The fact should be known
That one head was his sweetheart's—
The other his own.

The latest method of eloping is by bicycle. In such instances it is love which makes the wheels go round.

A WORLD'S FAIR FLYER.—Mr. Hardy Times (on his way to the Fair)—Porter, why do they call this train "the Limited?"

Porter—"Cause, sah, you ain't allowed to gib do potah moro'n 'fo dollars at any one time.

Maudo—There's one thing Belle can say about her fiancee. He belongs to a well-known family.

Grace—Indeed? What is his name?

Maudo—Smith.

A TRIUMPH.—Mr. Parvenu (to his wife who has just returned from the seaside)—Well, did you make an impression on society, my love?

Mrs. Parvenu—Didn't I, though? Wore my diamonds down to breakfast every mornin', an' not another woman in the hotel had any on.

SAD.

Of the vowels that sprinkle
The alphabet through,
Most frequent and sad are
The "I," "O" and "U."

AN EYE FOR AN EYE.—First oculist—I had the most interesting case yesterday that I ever had the pleasure of attending to.

Second oculist—What was that?

First oculist—A young lady called who, instead of a common pupil, had a college student in her eye.

A flirt, dear breddern, is a female who goes fru life cherishin de fond delushun dat she's breakin' hearts by the score, w'en, nine times out ob ten, she's only furnishin' amusement for a band ob worthless men, who'll band togeddor w'en she begins to lose her freshness an' her bloom, an' break her heart in reality jos to git square.

THE WAY OF IT.

Electricity sometimes doesn't kill,
And poison's never certain,
But the pistol toy
In the hands of a boy
Never fails to bring down life's curtain.

You need not be afraid of giving too much. The old darkey said, "If any ob you know ob any church what died ob liberality, jest tell me whar it is, an' I will take a pilgrimage to it, an' by the soft light of the pale moon I will crawl upon its moss-covered roof an write upon de topmost shingle, "Blessed are de dead who die in de Lord."

A LOVING WOMAN'S REASON.

"I love you well, my sweetheart why;
I'm true."
The maiden blushing answered:
"Love you."
"Why do you love me, my adored?"
A pause.
And then she answered with a word:
"Because."

How HE GOT UP.—Certain stories, even when the same man continues to repeat them, have a tendency to grow, like rolling snow-balls. "So our friend Bushier went to the top of Mont Blanc?" said one man to another. "Not at all." "But he said so." "True. Two months ago, when he returned from Switzerland, he said that he had been at the foot of Mont Blanc. Since then he has gradually lied himself to the top."

REALIZATION.

I wished one day with Burns, some power wad gie
The gift by means of which myself I'd see,
As to the watching world I seemed to be.

And, as it chanced, some fairy came my way,
And granted me the wish I'd made that day;
And, oh! It filled my soul with blank dismay.

For as I looked, ah, how my pride did fall;
Aghast I staggered back against the wall;
The world was not aware of me at all!

YET HE WAS NOT SATISFIED.—"Oh," he sighed passionately when he had concluded his request for her hand, "do not say 'Nay!'"

"I won't," she replied.

"Thank you very much."

"I wouldn't think of such a thing. Plain old-fashioned 'No' is good enough for me."

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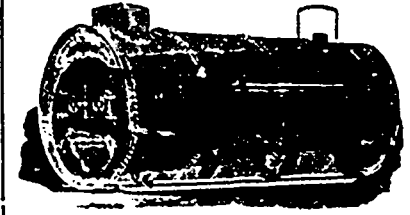
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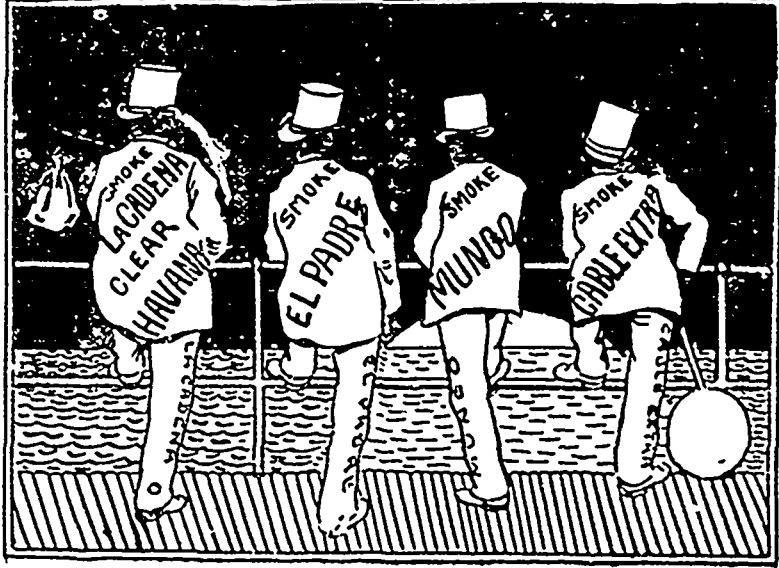


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A YOUNG LADY'S ESCAPE.

AN INTERESTING STORY FROM NORFOLK COUNTY.

General Debility & Chronic Neuralgia made Miss Lizzie Bentley's life miserable—Her Parents feared the was going into Consumption—Brought Back from the Brink of the Grave.

From the Sturges Reformer.

Miss Lizzie Bentley is the daughter of Mr. Ira Bentley, of Waterford, a former well-known resident of Simcoo. It is well known that Miss Bentley was long and seriously ill, and it was recently reported that she had fully regained her health and strength. Her case has excited considerable interest in Waterford, and coming to the ears of the Reformer, we felt more than a passing interest in the matter for the reason that for a period of nearly three years, there have been from time to time published in our columns, particulars of alleged cures of various serious cases of illness that have been effected through the use of a remedy known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The scenes of these cures have been located in widely scattered portions of the country, it might almost be said of the globe, for some of these stories come from the United States and some from England, to such great distances have the proprietors extended the sphere of their usefulness.

It is of course the common idea that the age of miracles has long passed, and thousands of people who would not relish a classification among "doubting Thomases," and who are quite ready to believe any long story, so that it does not trespass upon their pre-conceived notions, and what old line physicians tell them of the limits and capabilities of the medical pharmacopoeia, as laid down by the schools, hear with a shrug of the shoulder and a smile of incredulity, of cases the evidence of which is of so certain a character that no court or jury in the land would question it. Take one of the best known and striking instances of the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. We refer to the case of Mr. John Marshall. Could any evidence be clearer or more convincing even to a sceptic. Mr. Marshall is a well known citizen of so large a city as Hamilton. He was paid by the Royal Templars of Temperance the sum of one thousand dollars, that being the sum paid by that institution to its members who are proven to the satisfaction of its physicians to have become permanently incurable. Every fact in connection with the case was investigated by the Hamilton papers and vouched for by them. Not satisfied to take its evidence at second-hand, the Toronto Globe sent a representative to Hamilton. The result of these investigations was the publication by the Globe of an article in which every claim made by Mr. Marshall and the proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was fully conceded, and the "Hamilton Miracle" unreservedly endorsed by this great Canadian newspaper.

In a way it reminds us of the story of the great lawyer who attended a prayer meeting. His own views of religion were of the most heterodox character. He went to be amused; he came away with all his pre-conceived ideas changed. He said: "I heard these men, whose word was as

good as the Bank of England, get upon their feet and tell what religion had done for them, not theoretically, it was their own personal experience of it. Were these men in a witness box I would not have the slightest inclination to doubt their word; as a consistent man I was unable to doubt them anywhere else. I had doubted, now I believe.

The man or woman who will give an hour's attention to the evidence that the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company have to submit, must, if able to reason at all, concede that their Pink Pills contain wonderful properties for the amelioration of human ailments.

All these reflections are introductory to the case that has come under our notice. Mr. Ira Bentley is widely known in this district, where he has carried on business as a pump and windmill manufacturer for years. He formerly lived in Tilsonburg, afterwards in Simcoo, and now resides in the village of Waterford. A representative of the Reformer visited Waterford not long since to interview Mr. Bentley as to his daughter's recovery. For he it understood this journal is as little prone to be carried away by fair spoken or fair written words as the rest of humanity, and as we had heard that Miss Bentley's cure was due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, we were anxious to investigate, that we might add our personal testimony, if possible, to the many who have already spoken and written on behalf of this great Canadian remedy. The result of the writer's journey to Waterford was eminently satisfactory. We failed in finding Mr. Bentley at home for he was in Scotland that day setting up a windmill, but Mrs. and Miss Bentley who were the immediate beneficiaries of the good effects of Pink Pills, proved quite able to give full particulars. Mrs. Bentley was apparently enjoying the best of health, and we were more than surprised to be told by her that it was she who first of the family had experimented with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She told us that a couple of years ago she had been grievously attacked by rheumatism, and had after solicitation by some friends sought relief in Pink Pills. The result had been eminently satisfactory as any observer could see. It was, however, to become acquainted with the case of Miss Bentley that we had gone to Waterford. In answer to our enquiries Mrs. Bentley told us that her eldest daughter, Lizzie, was nineteen years of age, that from her infancy she had been a sufferer and that her chances of growing to womanhood had never been considered good. She early became a victim of acute neuralgia, that for weeks at a time racked her body and made life a burden. She would at times go down to the very brink of the grave; she was in appearance a mere shadow, thin, pale and weak, unable to do anything. After finding how Pink Pills had benefitted her mother she too began to use them. No change from sickness to health could have been more rapid, no cure more complete. "You can say," Mrs. Bentley said to us, "she is a well girl, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured her, and we are willing to tell the whole world that such is the case."

Desirous of seeing Miss Bentley herself, we next repaired to the Waterford post office, where she is employed as a telegraph operator. We had known Miss Bentley when she lived

in Simcoo. We remembered her pale, delicate face as it was then. One glance at the bright young girl before us, her cheeks glow with ruddy health, was sufficient. The days of miracles were not gone. The happy subject of one stood before us. Her story was a repetition of the one told us by her mother, only with an added depth of thankfulness to the means of her recovery. We came away from our interview with Miss Bentley fully satisfied that we now knew of our own knowledge of at least one marvellous cure to be credited to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

An analysis shows that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpita-

tion of the heart, nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address.

MACDONALD & CO.

(LIMITED)

HALIFAX, N. S.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

PUMPING MACHINERY

FOR MINERS' USE

IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, &c.

Assays and Complete Analyses
OF IRON, COAL and ALL MINERALS.F. H. MASON, F. C. S., (First-Class in Chemistry and Metallurgy at the Royal School of Mines, London) Late Chemist and Assayer to The Newbery Vautin (Patents) Gold Extraction Company, Ltd.
THE ASSAY OFFICE, ARLINGTON PLACE, TRURO, N. S. P. O. BOX 425.

HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

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

ABUNDANCE OF SWEETNESS.—C. R. Pineo, of Chipman's Corner, King's Co., estimates that his honey crop this season will amount to 1700 pounds from 52 hives. Mr. Pineo says the season has been unusually poor on account of dry weather.

FOR THE JUNIOR FOOTBALLISTS.—A handsome silver cup has been presented by N. Sarre & Sons to be awarded the victor in the Junior Football League games. This handsome trophy will be a great incentive to the juniors who are already doing some good work.

AT THE LADIES COLLEGE.—Miss Irene Hayward assisted by Mr. J. H. Logan, is to give an elocution recital at the Halifax Ladies College this evening. The programme prepared is very promising, and doubtless all who are favored with tickets will enjoy a pleasant evening.

CHOLERA REPORTS.—In St. Petersburg on the 12 inst. 42 deaths from cholera and 89 fresh cases were reported. From London word comes that 3 cases of cholera developed on the 15th in the Greenwich workhouse where 150 such cases have previously been reported. Eight persons have died in this workhouse from the disease.

A GOOD "AD." FOR OUR APPLE GROWERS.—J. W. Bigelow, President of the N. S. Fruit Growers Association, writes from Chicago, under date of October 11th, that the highest marks given for any fruit in the Exposition has been awarded by the Judges Committee to Nova Scotia gravenstein apples, which means a good medal to the exhibitors thereof. Prices of apples are away up.

BEARS NEAR HOME.—Bears have been quite plentiful in some districts of the Province this autumn. It is thought that owing to the scarcity of blueberries they are coming out of their forest-homes in search of food. Report says that a large bear with two cubs was seen near the railway bridge at Bedford this week. Whether this be fact or not the people who live in that vicinity are badly frightened, and a sharp lookout is kept for Mrs. Bruin's re-appearance on the scene. At Gay's River a bear visited an orchard one night last week and devoured a lot of apples that had been picked off and placed under the trees.

HOOB'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

NOT OVER YET.—Last week the telegrams from Chicago stated that the World's Fair would positively be closed on October 31st. Later despatches say the Committee recently appointed as to keeping open the World's Fair after October have practically decided on doing so, so long as the weather will permit. Many exhibitors favor the plan.

A BIG FIRE IN A SMALL PLACE.—The village of St. Mary's, opposite Fredericton, N. B., was almost wholly destroyed by fire on Tuesday. For a distance of one hundred yards not a building was left standing. The total loss is estimated at \$60,000 with about \$30,000 insurance. The town had no fire engine and therefore the flames could not be easily subdued.

STILL A MYSTERY.—An extensive investigation into the St. John & Morrow fire is being carried on but so far no new light has been thrown upon the cause of the conflagration. All the employees of the firm were examined at a meeting held on Monday evening but each one stated that he was not near the building from the time of closing till after the alarm of fire.

A MOTH IN OUR GRAIN.—The Chicago fair authorities have stopped the distribution of samples of grain in the courts of the different States and Canadian provinces, consequent upon being found infected with caterpillar or small moth, and grain weevil. Entomologist Fletcher says these pests are well known. No danger need be apprehended in Canada, as the climate generally kills them.

AN EDITOR IN JAIL.—John V. Ellis, ex-M. P. P., editor of the St. John Globe, was sentenced on Friday last in the Supreme Court at Fredericton, N. B., to 30 days imprisonment in the York County jail, and to pay a fine of \$200 and all the costs of the case. Contempt of court in reference to his editorial comments on Judge Tuck's action in the Queen's County election case six years ago is the charge of which Mr. Ellis has been "found guilty."

BIG NAVAL PARADE.—On Tuesday morning next the crews of the warships *Blake*, *Tartar*, *Pelican*, *Mohawk*, *Buzzard* and *Cleopatra* will take part in a grand naval review to be held on the common. The sailors, headed by their combined bands, will leave the Dockyard at nine o'clock and will arrive on the common at about 9 45 o'clock. The force will be under command of Commander Bayley of the *Blake*. Every available man will be present from the six ships.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—A civil service clerk, named Hooper, was recently arrested near Montreal on suspicion of poisoning his wife, who had died suddenly while on the C. P. R. train from St. Ambrose de Kildaire to Montreal. The body has been exhumed and an analysis made, the result of which has not been made public. The circumstances of the case are very suspicious, a glass of milk had been given the deceased by her husband about half an hour previous to her death, and prussic acid had been obtained by him at a drug store some time before, ostensibly for the purpose of killing a dog. Hooper's actions before and after the death of his wife have been such as to excite considerable comment. Mrs. Hooper had been insane for some time, and the general opinion is that her husband wished to free himself from a burdensome alliance and marry again. Hooper's trial opened on Tuesday at Joliette, Quebec, where he has been imprisoned since his arrest.

A WORTHY OBJECT OF CHARITY.—The Cottage hospital at Springhill is to be formally opened on November 1st by Bishop Courtney, and will be open for the reception of patients from that date. The building is well adapted for the purpose to which it is to be devoted. The purpose of the corporators is to make it a model hospital for accidental cases from the mines, railroads and factories. All classes of patients will be admitted, and although expected to contribute as far as possible towards their support, yet none will be excluded if they cannot pay. The building has been erected entirely by the Episcopalians, and will stand as a monument of their humane generosity, but the advantages of the institution will be available to persons of all or of no denomination. Free beds and endowed beds are urgently needed in order that the poorest sufferer will be hospitably treated and well cared for. Two hundred dollars per year will provide a free bed, and four thousand dollars an endowed bed. Many single men, away from home, are often injured or sick near mining places, and to this class of patients the hospital will prove a boon. It is hoped that the worthy object of this institution will appeal to the generous hearts of Nova Scotians, and that practical assistance will be freely offered.

The great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouchered for by thousands of people whom it has cured.

BRIEFS.

- The *Valkyrie* was not in it.
- The Masonic bazaar in Yarmouth realized nearly \$600.
- The Provincial Normal School opened on Wednesday.
- Lord and Lady Aberdeen arrived at Chicago on Saturday.
- Gounod, the celebrated composer died in Paris on 18th. inst.
- The much discussed meeting of citizens was held last night at the Lyceum.
- Alfred F. Bell, of Montreal, has been appointed Secretary of the Halifax Y. M. C. A.
- Several firms in Digby are actively engaged in shipping finnan haddies to all parts of Canada.
- 16 barrels of gravenstein apples were gathered from one tree in an orchard at Upper Canard, King's County, this season.
- The preliminary examination of the colored man, Wheary, charged with the murder of his sister-in-law at Fredericton is now going on.
- D. M. Johnson, Esq., M. D., Port Hawkesbury, certifies: "I have used *Pulner's Emulsion* with great satisfaction where Cod Liver Oil is called for. I recommend it as so disgusting the oil that patients never refuse to take it."

Now that the fence has been removed from the front, G. M. Smith & Co.'s new building on Harrington St., it presents a very handsome appearance.

The Grand Trunk Railroad claims to have obtained a greater share of World's Fair passenger travel than any other line reaching Chicago from eastern points.

Rideau Hall, at Ottawa, requires 600 furnaces, grates and stoves to furnish sufficient heat. The erection of a modern structure would surely be an economical move.

The Lady Aberdeen Society of N. S. is calling for contributions of books, magazines, papers, etc. to be sent to Bellevue for distribution among the settlers in the Northwest.

Mr. James Clark, in charge of Canadian machinery department at the World's Fair, has telegraphed the Robb Engineering Co. that their engine has been awarded medal and diploma.

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

"A DOSE OF THE GREAT SHILOH'S CURE."
 THE BEST COUGH CURE
 25c 50c 1.00
 Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
 H. B. CLARKE, Lessee and Manager.

Commencing Monday, Oct. 23.
 LAST WEEK OF
JULES GRAU OPERA CO.
 Monday and Tuesday,
 The Craze of New York.

GIROFLE-GIROFLA
 Wednesday, Thursday & Friday,
 and Saturday Matinee,
SHIP AHOY
 SATURDAY, FAREWELL NIGHT,
A GREAT BILL.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, OF CANADA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL STOCK \$100,000.
 A society established with a view to disseminate the taste for arts, to encourage and help artists.
 Incorporated by Letters Patent of the Government of Canada, the 27th February, 1893.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,
 Nos. 1666 & 1668 Notre-Dame St., Montreal.

EXHIBITION and SALE.
 Admission FREE from 10 o'clock a.m. to 4 p.m.
 The only chance in this country to purchase works of masters.

All the Paintings are Originals.
 Mostly from the French School.
 The Leading Modern School.

Eminent artists such as Francois, Rochegrosse, Aublet, Barau, Pezant, Petitjean, Marius Roy, Scherrer, Sauzay and a great many others, are members of this Society.

Ask for our Catalogues and Circulars.
H. A. A. BRAULT,
 Director.

PISO'S GURE FOR CONSUMPTION
 CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
 Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

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.



Mrs. Capt. P. H. LANE.

"They thought I must die."
"THE STRONGEST STATEMENTS COULD NOT TELL HALF IT HAS DONE FOR ME."
 Hereditary Liver Trouble,
ENLARGEMENT OF THE LIVER,
 Diagnosed by the best Physicians, CURED.
 GENTS - My father died of Consumption of the Liver, many in my family have died with the same disease, and a large part of the time for the past two years I have been very sick, no appetite, bowels alternating between Constipation and Diarrhoea. Pain all over my body, and severe pains all through my Liver, so nervous I could not sleep nights, in fact was much emaciated and run down. My Physician said I had Enlargement of the Liver.

BETTER
 The day before I commenced the use of SKODA'S REMEDIES, I had two different Physicians call upon me. People thought I must die. I had doctored so much and taken so many different kinds of patent medicines, without any benefit, that when SKODA'S DISCOVERY was brought to me, I threw away the other's medicines, and began to use SKODA'S. Soon I commenced to gain; my appetite increased; soon being weak and feeble I began to grow stronger; bowels assumed a natural condition; sweet and refreshing sleep came to me nights; I began to increase rapidly in flesh.

I have now taken less than a full course (six bottles) of SKODA'S DISCOVERY, with SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS, and to-day I am strong, am able to do my own work. In fact, am well and happy. The strongest statement I could make would not tell half your wonderful Remedies have done for me.

Respectfully yours,
 ROCKLAND, ME. MRS. P. H. LANE.

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

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.

G. M. SMITH & CO.

New Autumn Goods.

NEW SILKS, NEW SATINS, NEW VELVETS,
NEW PLUSH.

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

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

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE BRITISH FLAG.

From the French of Louis Fréchet.

Mr. Gustavus W. Wicksteed, of Ottawa, has made an excellent translation of this piece in unrhymed verse, from which this version, in a different measure, is derived. His is notable for fidelity of phrasing the original; I have taken some liberties, and with greater freedom of expression aim to give the sense of the author. The poem is an undoubted epitome of the race feeling prevalent in French Canada.

"Behold, my son! Admire—
So spake to me my sire—
"You banner, bravely borne,—
Meteor of the morn!
"This land," my father said,
"Hath prospered where it led;
That banner of the free
Respecteth liberty.

"That banner, son of mine,
Is Britain's own ensign,
That ever waves on high
In unstained majesty;
It gladdens all the air,
Unfolding everywhere,
And over land and sea
Floateth triumphant!.

"An eighth part of the globe
Its beauty doth enrobe;
The ensign of command,
It waves o'er many a land,—
Hiding, with color new,
Some patch of heaven's blue,
Nor e'er obscures a ray
From the serene of day.

"O'er many a land and sea
It waves exultantly,
And follow, where it flies,
Progress and enterprise:
See its red glow emerge
O'er ocean's farthest verge,
While forest lands remote
Behold it proudly float!

"It waves o'er great and small,
Its impress is on all;
To far off wild and den,
To tribes of savage men,
It dawns upon the sight,
The harbinger of light,
And for the world supplies
Each art to civilize.

"And in the march, direct,
Of conquering intellect,
Through mists of twilight gray
Behold it show the way;
Like dove from ark released,
After the flood had ceased,
Or guiding column high
Upreared o'er Sinai.

"In days when men were bold,
That glorious flag of old
'Gainst ours was lifted high
In jealous rivalry,—
Deeming itself the peer
Of ours, and destined here
To put our own to shame
In the great race for fame.

"Ah, then it proved its might
In many a famous fight!
O'er many a sea, unfurled,
And country of the world,
Through years, with ours, at length,
It measured strength with strength;
Their's—ours—alternately,
Defeat and victory.

"God's will alone may be,—
He doomed the Fleurs-de-lis
Before that flag to bow,—
Secure and sovereign, now,
If, borne o'er hill and glen,
It wrought us sorrow, then,
It since of old distress
Hath taught forgetfulness.

"And if, with regal sway,
That banner floats, to-day,
The rocky ramparts o'er
Sacred to France of yore,
It waves benignantly

Above a people free;
No faith doth it betray,
It takes no right away.

"Vanish each gloomy form
Of battle and of storm;
Forget them, best we may,
In brightness of to-day;
And sluce, my son, we have
O'er us that banner brave,
Our freedom and our faith
To cover from all scath,
We must, where'er we see,
Salute it reverently."

"But, father, if I dare
Pardon me, and forbear,—
Say, is there not *our*, yet—
Our own—can we forget?

"—Ah, that," exclaimed my sire,
His eyes instinct with fire,—
"That standard of our King
Is quite another thing!
And he must bow who sees
And kiss it on his knees!"

—ARTHUR JOHN LOCKHART

A BURGLAR AND A BABY.

The burglar was not a bad-looking man, though his business had a bad look.

He stood by the door of a sleeping room and peered in. A faint light was burning, and he could hear the measured breathing of someone asleep.

Cautiously he crept inside, stooping low and looking around.

No one there save a sleeping woman.

In an instant a cloth saturated with ether was thrown over her face, and he waited one, two, three—ten minutes, and the stertorous breathing of the sleeper told him the drug was doing its work.

With a dexterous hand he seized the jewellery and money lying on the dressing case, and began a quick search in the drawers of the case.

"Oo-o-o," came a voice from the shadows of the room.

Quick as a flash the burglar clutched his silent knife and turned to meet his victim.

No one was visible.

"Oo-o-o," came the voice again, and the burglar saw a child in its crib by the foot of the bed.

It was a pretty baby sleepily holding up its hands to him.

He let the knife fall to his side, and, stepping over to the crib touched the child.

It cooed again softly, and held up its arms for him to take it.

The impulse was beyond his control, and he lifted the baby to his bosom, and it nestled its soft, white cheek down to his, and put its white arm around his neck.

He purred to it, and in a moment its curly head was laid against his face, and it was asleep again.

"Never seen a kid like that," he whispered to himself. "Most of um is afraid of strangers," and tenderly he laid it in the crib.

Then he went back to the dressing case.

He stood still a moment, and then furtively looked over his shoulder towards the crib.

The sleeping face of the child was turned towards him.

Slowly he replaced in the case all he had taken from it, hastily he snatched from the woman's face the saturated cloth, opened the door near the bed, and quietly slipped downstairs.

Once on the street again he looked up at the house angrily.

"Dang it!" he growled, "a man that ain't got more gizzard than I have ought to git out of the business."

And he disappeared into the shadows of the night.—*The Million.*

LEARNING THINGS.

The drummer was looking so sad that it attracted the attention of the hotel clerk.

"What's the matter?" asked that functionary, "lost a friend, or your job?"

"No; worse," responded the drummer.

"Lost two friends?" queried the sympathetic clerk.

"No; just thinking of a man I met out here in Adrian last night at supper."

"What did he do to you? Beat you at poker?"

"No; he asked me a question, and I answered it by asking him another."

"Give me the particulars."

"Well, it was this way"—and the drummer showed by his looks how badly he felt to bring it all up again—"we were at supper, and I had been pretty smart, and the man had been very quiet."

"Did you ever notice," he said, as innocent and kindly as a school-teacher, "that over in Wisconsin the people shake the pepper box this way, while those in Indiana hold it fast and pat it on the bottom, this way?"

"I had noticed it and told him so."

"I'm from Indiana," he said, knocking some pepper on his potatoes.

"Yes," said I, "it shows on you."

"Do you know," said he seriously, "why they do it differently?"

"No," said I, "why do they?"

"To get the pepper out," said he earnestly, and then the gang at the table gave me the laugh in eighteen places, and the man asked me how much salary I got for learning things."

THE MAN WE MEANT TO MARRY.

What a model of order he was! Never aimed burnt matches under grates or into corners, and never littered mantles and tables with scrap tobacco and gray ash. We never had to follow in his wake, picking up discarded garments, sorting shoes and tidying papers, with a view to answering 'Why things weren't left where they were put!'

Under the most vexatious circumstances our ideal man was always the same whole-souled, genial, generous fellow, keeping all his troubles to himself, sharing all his pleasures with us, and shielding us from all knowledge of the disagreeable side of life. The world might batter him to the very door, but we weren't to know it. He must come in smiling, and ready to sympathize with us if the jam wouldn't jam, or the blue got streaked in the starch.

With womanly inconsistency while wishing for a slave, we also yearned for intermittent intervals of dominating lordly assertion, for moments when we recognized our will as secondary, and proudly, though grudgingly, submitted to a higher power. The ideal man always rewarded submission by increased tenderness and deference of mien, leading us to think we had had our own way after all.

That he was rich goes without saying, though our impractical youth did not insist on that point; but what man is ideal without the glamor of gold?

Did we marry him? No, oh no! It takes time to produce perfection, and the world isn't quite six thousand years old.—*Mary B. O'Sullivan, in October Donahoe's.*

SHE BROKE IT TO HIM GENTLY.

It was only a short time after Lulu McStubbins was married that the startling truth was forced upon her that her young husband was not exactly a teetotaler; and on the evening a short time after the wedding that strict old cold water crank, Papa McStubbins dropped in to call and found his daughter alone.

After a time he asked:
 'Where is Christopher?'
 'Well, the fact is, Christopher isn't feeling very well this evening.'
 'Is that so? What seems to be the matter?'
 Well, or—the fact is—or—Christopher is suffering from a bad attack of—propinquity.
 'Propinquity—propinquity,' repeated the puzzled old gentleman. 'That's a disease I never heard of. I guess you must be mistaken, daughter.'
 'Oh no, father; let me explain. Propinquity means nearness, doesn't it?'
 'I guess so.'
 'To be near is to be close, isn't it?'
 'Em—yes—yes.'
 'And when we speak of a man as being close we mean that he is stingy, don't we?'
 'Sure.'
 'And when a man is stingy we call him tight, don't we?'
 'I believe so.'
 'Well,' she added with a sigh, 'that's what's the matter with Christopher.'—*Truth.*

BOOK GOSSIP.

Dr. Alice B. Stockham, of Chicago, is the author of an exceedingly clever, able and helpful book called "Tokology." It is essentially a woman's book, written by a womanly woman for all members of her sex. The twenty three chapters give full and concise directions for the care of the health. Sanitary food and clothing are well discussed, and the regimen of a healthful life laid down. Young married women will find that Tokology is an invaluable guide, and will be greatly benefitted by the plain talks on subjects which are seldom discussed. Tokology is published by the Alice B. Stockham Co., Madison St., Chicago, and will be sent to any address on payment of \$2.75.

The third part of "The Book of the Fair" has been issued, and is a fine piece of work. The illustrations are excellent, and the book when complete will undoubtedly be a very comprehensive history of the great Exposition which has represented the life of the nations of the earth. The Book of the Fair is to be issued in 25 parts, two parts monthly, by the Bancroft Company, Chicago. Price \$1.00 per number.

Walter Blackburn Harte has been engaged by the publishers of *Worthington's Magazine*, of Hartford, Conn., to contribute a monthly column under the caption of "In a Library Corner" to their magazine. Mr. Harte's "Dadsley" paper, of which this series is to be a continuation, was familiar for the past two years to readers of the *New England Magazine*. The first essay of the new series appears in the December *Worthington's*.

YARMOUTH'S INDUSTRIES.

Yarmouth's manufactures have been growing and developing to replace the loss in ship-building. The departure of population when the ship-yards were closed has thus been halted and looms and lathes are taking the place once occupied by the ship adze and axe. Some hundred men are employed in the factories and mills of Yarmouth and surroundings. There are in town two duck mills, one woolen mill, one wood working factory, one cooperage factory, two foundries and one boot and shoe factory, all conducted on a large scale, besides other small manufactories. At Arcadia, three miles out of town, there is a grist mill and a wood-working factory, at Hobron, three miles out, a shoe factory; and at Ohio, six miles out, a wood-working factory.—*Progress*

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COMMERCIAL.

On the principle that "no news is good news," we suppose that the fact that the general position of trade in the Dominion has undergone no material change during the past week, and that a healthy, steady business is reported in most staple lines, including dry goods, groceries, hardware, clothing, boots, shoes, etc., ought to be satisfactory. Purchases are, as a rule, moderate and confined to actual wants. The varied lines covered by orders clearly indicate that stocks in retailers' hands throughout the country are pretty well run down and will require frequent replenishing to meet the evidently increasing consumptive demands. Prices have been, with few exceptions, well maintained, and altogether the trade outlook is quite encouraging. Crops have, on the whole, turned out a fair average, and have, generally been saved in a good condition. The satisfactory yield will largely make up for the low prices ruling in some lines of produce, and the position of producers generally is comparatively favorable.

What was affirmed in regard to the financial crisis in the United States has been confirmed by the statistics adduced by Bradstreet, giving the total failures in the country for the past nine months of the year. But, bad as is the condition revealed, it is probably no worse than most people expected. The total failures for the nine months aggregate 11,174. This is 51 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1892 and 26 per cent more than in the same period in 1891. In liabilities the enormous total was reached of \$324,087,768—about four and a quarter times the aggregate indebtedness of the 7,378 embarrassed concerns of 1892, and nearly two and one-half times the total indebtedness of the 8,866 insolvents of 1891. The assets for the nine months aggregate, \$225,758,881, or 70 per cent of the liabilities. This proportion is unprecedentedly large, and is about the only redeeming feature about the report. For the nine months of last year the proportion of assets to liabilities was 51 per cent and the same ratio obtained the previous year, while in 1890 it was only 48 per cent. In 1889 the proportion was 50 per cent, and in 1888 53 per cent.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND CO., NEW YORK, October 14, 1893—"During the past week, Wall Street has continued to suffer from the delay of the Senate in reaching a vote on the silver question. Other influences have been favorable, almost without exception, but the larger operations of finance, whose issues extend away into the distant future, refuse to move until some certainty is reached as to what is to be the quality of the money in which contracts are to be settled. Transactions which may be liquidated a few weeks or months hence stand in a different category, for in such cases payments will, in any event, be made in good money; but even such operations suffer in sympathy with these more lasting ones which cannot afford to assume any risks as to the future money of payment.

Nor do the doubts raised by the attitude of the Senate involve merely a monetary risk. They also raise a very serious political question,—one which is fundamental to the stability of every national interest. It is impossible to ignore the fact that we are threatened with the possibility of a break down of one of the co-ordinate branches of the National Government. Already, it is demonstrated that a minority of the Senate may become so demoralized and so defiant of the preponderant public sentiment as to prostitute the liberties of debate for the prevention of a legitimate conclusion of a great public question. If the minority on the silver question fail to commit such a wicked violence, it will be only because they fail in physical endurance. This amounts to a virtual failure in one of the most vital of our political institutions—the right of the majority to govern. It is a demonstration that we cannot safely trust to the members of our highest legislative body the rights and liberties of debate which every statesman is bound to respect with unflinching and conscientious honor. A more alarming failure in the exercise of the functions intrusted to Congress has never occurred in the history of the nation; and the distrust thus thrown upon our political institutions seriously aggravates that which comes from the obstruction of the Senate vote on the silver question.

The end of the Senate's obstruction may possibly have been gained before these advices reach our friends; and it is to be hoped may rest with the majority; in which case this harassing issue will happily be determined in the public interest, though through a method that will be a lasting stain upon a legislative body of which Americans have always been justly proud. If, however, the end proves to be a failure to reach a vote, it will be but a postponement of acquiescence with the public will, and a brief one at that. The public indignation at the insolence of the Senate minority has been steadily rising, and it will certainly brook no irreparable defeat. Public opinion and popular organization will know how to rebuke such a revolutionary prostitution of legislative powers, and will certainly see to it that its demands are finally obeyed. In the event therefore of the present defeat of repeal, there would be no justification for the supposition that the country is doomed to continued endurance of the evils connected with the Sherman Act. Nor do we think that such a result would produce any deep-rooted and persistent reaction towards the depression from which the country is now recovering. It would have the natural effect of the disappointment of an expected immediate relief; but so resolute would public opinion be for reversing the action of the Senate that there would be no despondency and no surrender of the present settled conviction that repeal will come at a

somewhat later stage. The effect upon business therefore would be to continue the present check upon the reviving tendency, rather than a new prostration of confidence and a general return to the demoralized conditions that preceded the silver vote in the House of Representatives.

The process of repair from the late crisis is progressing at a rate which affords much encouragement. The rapid resumption of work in the industries is evidence of the existence of a good demand for products and indicates that a good buying capacity still exists among the people at large. It is also evidence that however much confidence may have been shaken in the immediate repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law, yet the feeling is one of entire confidence that Congress must ultimately and at no distant day respect the will of the country. It is somewhat remarkable how little the prospect of the new tariff is now influencing manufacturing operations. It is generally concluded that the new duties cannot take effect earlier than January, 1895, and that leaves producers free to make all needful preparations for the next season's business.

Contrary to all previous experience, money is flowing in large amounts to this centre at the middle of October,—the season at which it has always gone to the interior for moving the crops. All the tendencies are towards a plethora of funds seeking employment in this market; and, should the repeal bill pass the Senate, this ease in money will set capital free for employment in the larger enterprises and promote a general revival of business.

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

	Week Previous		Weeks corresponding to this week		
	Oct. 14	1893	1892	1892	1890
United States	406	365	191	198	177
Canada	2	30	0	0	2

DRY GOODS.—Quite a satisfactory volume of trade has transpired in dry goods during the week, and the general position seems to be sound enough. It is as yet a little too early to gauge the actualities of the sorting trips, as travellers have hardly been long enough out, but there are, nevertheless, encouraging circumstances to note. A very good demand has been experienced for regular fall goods, underwear, flannels, blankets, cloakings, etc., having a fairly brisk movement. Tweeds have met with a fair enquiry, while the demand for dress goods is also encouraging. The first week in October is always a big week for maturing paper with the dry goods trade, and this year it has passed off very well, many of the houses reporting that over 65 per cent. of their paper had been met, which is regarded as a very good showing and a promise of good things for the future. Prices of all kinds of goods remain very firm, and the more conservative traders contend that if the houses generally would devote more attention at the present time to selling goods now wanted than to soliciting orders for spring goods it would be to the interests of all concerned. At present nearly every traveller has a line of spring samples, even the most conservative houses being compelled by the force of circumstances to follow others.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour is not quite as active in the local market as it was last week, but the tone is firm. The oatmeal market has been quiet, but rather firmer under continued small supplies. The offerings of feed have been larger, and the market is in consequence easier. Bradstreet's report give the visible supply of wheat east of the Rockies as 74,325,000 bushels—an increase over the previous week of 3,217,000 bushels. On the Pacific coast the supply is 7,423,000 bushels—an increase of 261,000 bushels, a net increase on both coasts of 3,478,000 bushels. The world's stocks are calculated to be 164,164,000 bushels—an increase of 3,074,000 bushels. The stock of corn in America (Canada and the United States) is 11,793,000 bushels—an increase of 1,108,000 bushels. Oats increased 516,000 bushels, the stock being 5,839,000 bushels. In England both wheat and corn have been quiet but steady. No quotable changes in prices have transpired in the United States markets, which have ruled steady and firm.

PROVISIONS.—There is a good local demand for provisions at steady prices, and stocks are moderate. A few lots of dressed hogs have been brought forward during the week, but the weather is still too warm to encourage raisers to slaughter their hogs. A nice jobbing trade is, however, doing in smoked meats, which are, just now, rather scarce. Lard is moving out well. In Chicago the markets for hog products have not been changed, the fluctuations ranging within narrow limits. The live stock market is without change. Good beefs bring firm prices, while common, of which the supply is large, meet with poor demand. Sheep and lambs sell fairly well. There is quite a brisk demand for choice milch cows at good figures. Common stock is low and slow of sales.

BUTTER.—The local demand for butter is fairly active, especially for choice butter. The British market is reported as overstocked and quotations are weak. A Toronto report says that there has not been the same anxiety to purchase butter as there was, but while there is an easier feeling in that respect prices remain much as before. As high as 20½c. has been paid for a round lot of choice dairy tub and the range which jobbers would pay is 20c. to 21c. Really choice dairy butter, whether tubs, casks, pails or rolls, is taken freely by retailers at 21c. to 22c. Medium butter goes at 18c. to 20c., and farmers' pound rolls at 23c. to 24c. Bakers' butter is quoted ordinarily at 14c. to 15c., but it is difficult to find any on the market as low as the inside figure quoted and anything as low as that is not much wanted. The creameries are still strong in their views. As a rule they are asking 23c. for tubs and, while that price has been paid this week for lots, it is somewhat above jobbers' views. What jobbers want is something that will not them 25c. a pound. Outside buyers wanting car lots have to pay 24c. Creamery pound prints are selling at 26c. to 27c. according to make.

CHEESE.—The local cheese market continues firm but quiet. There is a fair demand but, as pointed out before, the supply offering is light. In fact buyers who expected to pick up some stock here and there through the country have been disappointed finding that they have been forestalled by

A WILD PROXY.

BY MRS. W. K. CLIFFORD.

(Continued.)

She arrived in Paris quite early in the morning on her backward journey, and drove to the Grand Hotel. It did not feel like a strange place, for she had been there already with Merreday, but when she had gone up in the lift to her room on the seventh floor, she felt very much alone, indeed, as she remembered that she was in a big hotel and a foreign land. She threw herself down on the bed, determined to think things over. She had not been able to do so very clearly in the train. And then she would write to Lal. Heaven only knew where he was, but a letter would surely find him, even if it was delayed a little. A telegram would be no good, for she could not explain much in it, and she felt that the sight of one must be maddening to him. But in a letter she would tell him everything, and beg him to come. She would tell him—oh! if she had not cared for Frank; or if she could only get him out of her thoughts! But she would tell Lal all that was in her heart. She felt that if she concealed the least little thing she would never be able to go to church, and hear the seventh commandment read out again, or remember calmly that it was printed in excellent type in the middle of her prayer book. He should know everything, even though he divorced her for it, or killed her and married a black woman afterwards. Yes, she would tell him that fearful story of guilt love—but not in a letter. And then she fell asleep, like the worn-out little soul she was, and had a few hours' blessed forgetfulness.

She awoke with a start, stared at the blue-and-drab curtains of the bed with astonishment, and suddenly remembering where she was, sprang up, rang the bell, and ordered some coffee. She had not courage enough to walk into an eating-room by herself. Then she sat down to count her money, and found that she had forty pounds left of the sum her father had given her, in a neat little pocket-book, on her wedding day. These little preliminaries over, she ventured down to the reading room, in which she had awaited Frank a fortnight ago, and, retiring to the screened-off portion at the far end, sat down to pour out her heart and soul to her husband.

She explained it all as well as she could, but she felt as if she had done it tamely, though as she wrote she loved him more and more, and felt that if on getting it he sent her, as she begged, one little word by telegraph to say that he was coming, it would be greater joy than she could bear. At last the letter was dropped into the box, and she returned to the deserted writing corner again, but only to sit down on the sofa between the two big palms where so many people go for semi-secluded and distinctly platonic flirtation. She wished she could turn the world round a little faster till Lal and her letter met, and he hurried to the telegraph office to set her fears at rest. And while she was thinking this someone said in a tone of astonishment, 'Mrs. Halstead!' She looked up with a cry of fear. There stood Mrs. Percy Ives.

'My dear Mrs. Halstead, I should as soon have thought of seeing my own ghost.' Her attitude was doubtful; instinctively Helen felt it.

'Mr. Merreday is here, I suppose?' Mrs. Ives saw that Helen's eyes were swollen with crying. 'Let us go away and talk, dear,' she said, taking her hand: 'and don't be afraid of me. I have not gone through life picking up stones to throw at other women. Where is Frank?'

'I don't know,' Helen said, chokingly.

'The young demon can't have left her already,' Mrs. Ives thought. 'Come to my room,' she said, gently. 'Percy won't be back for an hour. You look as though you wanted a woman's comforting.'

Almost without knowing it, Helen found herself sitting on the sofa at the foot of Mrs. Ives' bed, relating her story. Her listener was breathless. She heard it to the end, and then suddenly rushed to the dressing-table and looked for her eau-de-Cologne; 'for if I hadn't,' she told her husband afterwards, 'I should have laughed out.'

'You poor little thing,' she said aloud. Helen was a good five foot six inches; but adjectives and their meaning so often go separate ways on a woman's tongue. 'That boy is a demon; but what a goose you were! How could you think your husband such an idiot? Why, my dear, a man who could treat his wife in that cool fashion would deserve to live at the North Pole, with only a bear to keep him company. I can't think how you could go on.'

'But I didn't know,' said Helen. 'I'd never been on a honeymoon before, and Frank was his cousin.'

'Bless you!' she laughed. 'If Mr. Halstead isn't an idiot, he'll love you all the more for your innocence. But a man don't usually send his cousin to do his honeymooning for him. In fact, this is the only case in which I ever heard of its being done by proxy.'

'Oh, don't laugh!'

'I won't; but it is absurd, dear; though, like many ridiculous things, it's not so funny as it sounds. It set everyone in London talking, and made Mr. Halstead look such a fool: it was a joke at every club in town when we came away. I don't wonder he bolted.'

'Bolted! Has he bolted?'

Yes, indeed. First of all, he searched all round Paris for you, put the

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police on, I believe; that would account for your not being found and for the whole thing being in the papers. He came back, I hear—we have been away from the day after your wedding, so I only speak from hearsay—shut up his house, sold his horses, and went abroad for a couple of years."

'A couple of years! Then he won't get my letter,' Helen exclaimed, in despair and consternation. 'Where has he gone?'

'To the Rocky Mountains, I should say; they appear to be the sentimental cemetery to which men hurry to bury their various woes. Depend upon it he will return in excellent spirits to inherit the benefit of his experiences. He will be quite surprised to find you awaiting him.'

'Mrs. Ives,' said Helen, standing up and walking across the room with her head erect, 'if Lal lives two years thinking I have run away with another man I'll never speak to him again; I'm angry with him now sometimes.'

'Quite right, dear, and you look splendid when you blaze.' Helen thought of Frank's remark two nights before. 'Remember, he is in a trying position; imagine a bride bolting on her wedding day!'

'I'll never see him again—that is the kindest thing I can do for him.'

'Nonsense. It must simply be set right. I shall make a point of going everywhere and saying it is all a mistake and a wicked story invented to prevent him from being returned at the next election. Of course, we must telegraph all over the earth for him now; and when he contemplates another honeymoon, I should say, he will take a policeman at his elbow, and another at his wife's.'

'I am beginning to feel that I can never see him again.'

Mrs. Ives looked at her curiously. Then she put her arms round Helen's neck and kissed her.

'Tell me something quite truly, dear,' she said gently, 'have you grown fond of Frank?'

The hot blood rushed to Helen's face. 'No,' she said, and her heart sank. Some lies are rejected by hell in return for the good resolutions it filches to make into paving-stones. 'But I don't think I can go back.'

'Then you'll have to go on the stage, it's the feminine equivalent for the Rocky Mountains; but the return journey takes longer, and is more difficult. What are you going to do immediately?'

'I shall go home to my father,' Helen said, doubtfully. 'I shall go today.'

'That is wise. Percy shall take you as far as Calais, and directly I am back—we are only going to stay here a week—I will go and see you.'

The next evening Helen found herself at Charing Cross. It was half-past seven when she arrived, and broad daylight. She was afraid to drive up to her father's house. She decided to sit quietly in the waiting-room for an hour till twilight came—men and women are under so many obligations to the twilight—then to take a cab to the corner of Hyde Park Gate, and walk quietly on to the house. She was afraid to arrive too ostentatiously, for she was uncertain of her reception. Her stepmother had always been kind, but she knew that she had strong opinions about many things, especially of morality and the attitude that those in authority of any sort should take up concerning it.

The servant who opened the door was dismayed. 'I mustn't let you in, ma'am,' he said firmly but respectfully. She looked up aghast.

'They are Mrs. Lambert's orders,' he said, coming forward and speaking in a low confidential voice. 'She came down and gave them directly after Mr. Lambert's death.' A little cry escaped her lips.

'After Mr. Lambert's death! Is my dear father dead, Williams?'

'Yes, ma'am; didn't you know? He died three days after you went off with—Mr. Merreday.'

Helen was too miserable and too proud to contradict anything.

'Which he never heard of,' Williams went on, as if divining her thoughts. 'Mr. Halstead kept it dark. For the first week none of us knew, not till it was in the papers,' he added.

'He didn't hear? You are sure my father didn't hear?'

'No, ma'am! Not a word.'

'Thank God!' she said, holding on to the railings for support.

'He was taken ill the night of the wedding, and went off quite quiet on the Saturday, the man went on. 'You was telegraphed for, but no answer was had, and then Mrs. Lambert come down when it was in the papers, and told us all if you come we was not to let you in, and to say that the door was closed against you on account of what—you had done, ma'am.' He said the last words as if they were a painful duty.

'But it's all a mistake, Williams.'

'I'm glad to hear that, ma'am,' he said, rather incredulously; 'but I couldn't let you in without orders; and Mrs. Lambert is away now; they all went out of town directly after the funeral. Shall I call a cab or anything for you, ma'am?' he asked civilly.

'No thank you,' she answered, and slowly walked away. She went a few yards along the main road; then, fearing lest she should be seen by anyone who knew her, and with a desperate longing to be still, she slipped through the as yet open gate of Kensington Gardens, and hurried towards the trees. She found a seat beneath them, and crouched down, stunned by the news she had just heard. It occurred to her in a dreamy way that perhaps by an accident she might be shut in, and then she could stay there all night. That was what she would best like to do—four walls and ceiling would suffocate her. She wanted to cry her life out. She wanted to grieve for her father, to realise that she would never, never see him more, and to think of her husband though her heart was growing cold towards him; and, right or wrong, Frank Merreday would come into her thoughts,

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with his loving voice and compassionate eyes. She knew that if he could only see her now he would go on his knees and entreat her forgiveness again and again, and be thoroughly miserable all his life, and love her. She felt that no one in all the world could love so well, though his love could never be given to her, and she must deliberately chase him out of her thoughts.

CHAPTER XI.

Five weeks later Frank Merreday, too, was once more in London. He had been desperately ill since Helen left him, and there had been a terrible conflict in his heart. 'Who would have thought,' he said to himself, 'that a slip of a girl of twenty with dark eyes and a walk like an empress should have been able to give me five weeks's torture not unworthy of an ancient Christian gridiron when a usurious Jew was handy, and that on top of a raging fever! Some things are ingeniously done in this world.' He also arrived at Charing Cross Station, and stood blankly wondering what to do.

'I know,' he said. 'Go to the club and see if there are any letters; then to Hans Place, I shall hear where Nell is, the latest news about everybody is always there.' But at the club he heard for the first time of Halstead's departure and Lambert's death, and an ungovernable desire took hold of him to see Helen again. He looked hurriedly through his letters without reading them. He took up a paper, and the first line that met his eye was: "We understand that Mrs. Laurence Halstead is studying for the stage." His face turned white with rage.

'It shan't be done. I must find out where she is, and put a stop to it at once. Why doesn't that belated idiot Lal wake up and behave like a man? I wrote him every conceivable thing that it was possible to say.' Suddenly a thought struck him, if it was true, Miss Volney might know where and with whom she was studying. In another moment he was driving to Chelsea Gardens.

Yes, Miss Volney was still in town, but going away to-morrow, and too busy to see anybody.

'She'll see me,' he said, and walked in. Miss Volney was drinking tea and eating tinned lobsters and lettuce. Her sitting-room was disarrayed, but the mantelpiece was still covered with portraits of actors and actresses. Merreday longed to sweep them on to the floor and stamp on them.

'I didn't expect to see you,' she said, without any further greeting. 'Why didn't you tell me of Ted's death?'

'Why should I?' he asked. 'You forced him to keep his life a secret from you, the least you could do was to let him keep his death one. Who told you of it?'

'Ben Galton.'

'Seen him again, have you?' he said angrily.

'You needn't be so disagreeable about it. He's been in trouble and came a bit. He talks of going abroad.' Merreday looked at her with a long vacant expression, then he remembered that among his letters he had noticed one addressed in Jean's hand. There would be time enough to find out about Ben presently. 'You might have told me about Ted's death,' she went on again sullenly. 'I don't pretend that I cared so much, but it isn't nice to remember that one went laughing round while one's husband was lying in his open coffin.' He looked at her again for a moment in silence.

'You're right there,' he said. 'I only kept it from you for fear you should play the devil with a man's life again. I came to see you last time because he asked me. Keep straight, if you can, for his sake. Look here,' he said, with a sudden change of voice, 'you heard about Mrs. Halstead, I suppose?'

'Everyone heard about her,' said the woman scornfully. 'She could not have cared much for her husband, or she wouldn't have gone off.'

'Now, understand this once and for all. Mrs. Halstead is the purest woman on earth, and my going off with her was all a mistake, a trick, and I was a beast, and she was——'

'I know, everyone knows, it was your doing now. I suppose her husband will come back to her in time. She's living with an old governess of her's up on the next flat of this very house, and studying for the stage.'

'For the stage!' he said, aghast. Then it was true.

'It'll never come to anything. She only does it to pretend to herself that her husband's not coming back, and because she likes a little misery. Lots of people do. They should taste the real thing; that would cure them of pretending.'

'Yes, it would cure them,' he repeated. And you mean to say that she is in this very building. What a little world it is, it ought to get joined on to another planet. It isn't large enough even to hide its people.' He was talking to himself, not to her, and seemed to be considering something that had nothing to do with her. Suddenly, with a start, he looked up. 'Look here,' he said, you wanted someone to start you with a theatre. I'll give a couple of hundred pounds towards it, and I'll write and tell Sampson, my lawyer, that when you can satisfy him that it's not going into the gutter or to materially assist the devil, he is to hand it over—one doesn't remember seeing a man die for nothing. Keep straight; I am off.' He stood for a moment outside her door, looking at the stairs that led upwards. 'Have you seen her?' he asked.

'Once I passed her. Are you going up?'

(To be Continued.)

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VOGLER'S COVE.—Mining at Vogler's Cove seems to be working up rapidly. Jas. W. Ferguson is working a number of men on the property of the Vogler's Cove Mining Company, and is hoisting quartz daily that shows gold well. Old miners proclaim it the best quartz they ever saw. The mill has been crushing steadily for two weeks on quartz taken out in the dry season, as the mill is run by water power derived from a small stream, and the manager has to take advantage of the rainy season to run it. The quartz crushed seemed rich, and a large return is anticipated.

There are a number of prospectors on the Barron hunting up new leads. Mr. Owen of Bridgewater has some men at work, and has uncovered 2600 ft. of quartz, supposed to be a continuation of the lead now worked by Mr. Ferguson. It shows gold where he opened it. It is said that Mr. Owen will at once begin building and mining operations. A MINER

MINING OUTLOOK.—The coal mining outlook is very bright, the output this year from most of the collieries being larger than ever before. The contract has been let to build the Orangedale Road and this will at once give an outlet to the coal from the Broad Cove mines. The effect on Inverness County will be good as the road passes through a fine agricultural country and the opening of the mines will give employment to a large number of miners and increase business generally. There is nothing specially new to report in iron and gold but both these branches of mining in this Province are in a flourishing condition. In gold it is difficult to obtain news as mine managers are all hard at work and pay very few visits to Halifax.

CARIBOO.—Mr. W. A. Sanders, we are informed, has freed the Lake Lode Mine of Cariboo from water and has re-timbered parts of the shafts and tunnels, finding that that work had been wretchedly done. He is evidently well satisfied with the mine and now that it is placed in good working order gold returns may soon be looked for.

CENTRAL RAWDON.—Good progress is being made by Mr. G. A. Nissen in constructing the new five stamp mill on the Withrow-Sim property at Central Rawdon. This mill and the superintending of the constructing of the fifty stamp mill at Memramcook which is being vigorously pushed, keep Mr. Nissen on the move.

MINING ITEMS.—Mr. R. R. McLeod has a bond of the Ca'edonia mine at Molega, and he is now raising the water from one of the shafts in the hope that this discredited property placed upon its merits will be a producer at a profit. At the Fifteen Mile, on the Liverpool road, R. R. McLeod has placed a steam pump in operation in connection with the prospecting of Shaw & Ellis, in the expectation of finding a promising lead that has as yet disappointed all efforts to discover it.

The exact period of gold discovery in Nova Scotia seems a little difficult to ascertain. In the year 1861 Tangier was booming, and a number of people were attracted to this locality. In the month of May of that year the population rose from 300 to nearly 1000, and at one time almost reached 1200. A large number of the miners were Presbyterians, and were visited by the late Rev. John Spratt. The Halifax Presbytery also sent them a regular supply. A service was generally held in the mines in the open air, when the attendance varied from 4 to 800. No Presbyterian church has ever been erected in Tangier. A building is now in course of erection, and when finished will be the first Presbyterian church of this gold bearing region.—*Gold Hunter.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Point de Bute notes speak of the discovery of gold at that place. Two hundred mining areas have been laid off by surveyor Lund, and probably one hundred more will be laid. The lead of conglomerate is the same as that at Memramcook, and the quantity practically inexhaustible. J. H. Wright of St. John, who has taken up the areas, has every confidence in his investment. The *Telegraph* makes the somewhat doubtful statement that the deposit is 4 miles in length and 100 feet long and 100 feet deep. It would appear that nature has placed the deposit in an elongated cube of those dimensions removing rocks &c., in order that it may be easily worked by the St. John people.—*Chignecto Post.*

COAL MINING ITEM.—We understand that Mr. C. Ochiltree-Macdonald has been making observations in the districts between Mira and Cow Bays which lead him to suspect that a very important feature in connection with the search for the Tracy seam has been overlooked by the parties who hold the right of search, and in fact even by Lyman himself. If Mr. Macdonald's hypothesis is correct it may be expected to entirely alter the condition of affairs embraced by the Landroy Leases, and we recommend that some steps be taken to put Mr. Macdonald's ideas to the test. The holders of the leases could not do better than get Mr. Ochiltree-Macdonald to go over the district for them when valuable developments may be anticipated.

A PROFESSIONAL OPINION.

Rev. F. Gunner, M. D. of Hallowell Ont., says regarding B.B.E.: "I have used your excellent Burdock Compound in practice and in my family since 1864, and hold it No. 1 on my list of sensitive remedies. Your three busy B's never sting, weaken, or worry."

DOMINION REDUCTION COMPANY.—This company's plant at Windsor is now entirely completed and will be started up next month. At the annual meeting of the company in Portland, Me., recently, the following board of directors was elected for the coming year: Henry S. Sherman, Hanson Gregory, Jr., F. Rodward Hall, A. T. Vanhorn, Orin A. Morso, Charles S. Hardy, Henry B. Wells. Henry S. Sherman was elected treasurer and Thomas L. Talbot clerk.

NEW GOLD FIELD.—A press despatch from Toronto says that Mr. R. G. McConnell, who was sent by the Ottawa Government on an exploring expedition in the Mackenzie River district, has arrived at Vancouver, and reports that he has discovered the source of the Mackenzie River to be a lake at the head of the Findlay River, and that gold was found by him in abundance for 250 miles along Findlay River.

PROSPERITY AT THE JEGGINS.—A few years ago what is now known as the Jeggins mines was but a few houses built after the style of the old log cabin, and occupied by miners employed in the coal mine. To-day it is a prosperous and rapidly growing mining town of upwards of 1,500 population and possessing many elements of substantial progress. Among the enterprising house builders, some building more modern houses for themselves, others to rent, are: A. B. McLeod, Edward Laundry, William Holmes, John Devico, William McLeod, Abner Riply, and Jeffrey Lochart. New stores and shops for business are being opened. Chas. Bellerow is erecting a store on Main street which is to be opened by Burke Bros. for canned goods, confectionery, etc., A. D. Taylor, of Amherst, has extended his dry goods business to the Jeggins mines, opening a store on Main street, with Harold Stevens as manager. W. C. Holder, of River John, has opened a bakery on the shore road. J. W. Weatherbee has opened a tin and stove store, and A. E. Melanson has doubled the size of his store. Mr. Wagner of Parraboro, has the contract for a new school building, the foundation for which is now being put in, and what promises to be a very pretty Episcopal church is well on towards completion at what is known as "the road end." In all 300 men are employed in and about the mine, and 400 tons of coal are raised daily. In the mine there are four levels or main ways, the levels at 1,300 feet, 1,900 feet, 2,300 feet and 2,600 feet, the bottom of the mines. The slope to the 1,900 feet is alone in operation at the present, but the remainder of the slope is being repaired for operation in the near future. At present a small separate engine hauls the coal from the 2,300 feet to the 1,900 feet level. To keep the mines clear of water a powerful pumping engine is at work in the 2,300 feet level. A new slope is being driven upwards from the 1,300 feet level to the surface, about 2,800 feet to the east of the old bank head, which when opened, will form a separate slope and enable the getting out of 200 tons of coal per day independent of the other part.—*Herald.*

BRITISH GUIANA. During the present year up to September 7th English Guiana has produced 92,198 ozs. of gold, worth \$1,651,287.

QUEBEC—Beaver Asbestos Company.—This company, although not working to full capacity, has a fairly strong force mining in the main pit. A second cable derrick has been added to the plant, which greatly facilitates the handling of material.

United Asbestos Company.—This company employs, at last report, about 65 men and boys. The management is removing a portion of the dump from what promises to be a very productive ground, and tramping it over the mountain. A new cobbing house, 40 x 70, has been added to the buildings, together with a couple of Blake crushers, which are worked with a view to the recovery of the lower grade asbestos.

Cassidy Mica Mine.—Messrs. W. A. Jamieson & Co. have 12 men working their mica mine in the township of Hull, and 17 men on the Cascade mine. Fifteen tons were raised last month.

Lake Gerard Mica Mining System.—This company continues to work a reduced force at Lake Gerard and other mines.—*Engineering and Mining Journal.*

THE USE OF PLAIN ENGLISH IN THE DISCUSSION OF GEOLOGICAL QUESTIONS.

T. A. RICKARD IN THE ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL:

Sir: In the present contribution I desire to make a plea for the greater use of simple Anglo-Saxon English in the discussion of mining and geological matters, and to enter a protest against the rapidly increasing introduction of long Greek and Latin words, which have a tendency to diminish the clearness and force of the literature of sciences. Not long ago an individual, who called himself a "mining expert," whom his friends style "professor," was visiting a mine lying among the mountains that encircle Silver Plume, Co'o. The Cornish miners who were at work received him with simple courtesy, but he began, with criminal carelessness, to scatter around a flood of high sounding, geological terms. The "cousin Jacks" were dismayed, when, suddenly and quickly, a little man, who hailed from St. Just, came up to the "professor," and, showing him a handful of clay, asked him to give it a name. "What do we call un, you?" The big man hesitated for a moment and then let go with: "The argillaceous remnant of an antediluvian world." Quicker than I can write it came the miner's reply, tapping the "professor" on the shoulder. "That's just what I told me partner."

Who is to read and derive benefit from the writings which relate alike to mining and to geology, such subjects, for instance, as are discussed by the readers of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*? If the questions of economic geology are to be reserved for the library of the scientist and the

laboratory of the chemist, then, by all means let go your fireworks of wise-sounding words, and make the problem no less etymological than geological. Yet I would suggest that if we are to collect new facts and to make fresh observations, rather than to continue increasing the number of glittering generalizations and fascinating speculations, we must write and talk so that the miner, as well as the engineer, may understand and become interested in the accumulation of the facts and observations, without which mining geology is only amusing guesswork. We must enlist the services of those whose eyes have been trained amid the darkness of the underworld, and take our inquiry from the lecture room to the mine.

Few things are more despairing than the unpractical theories of certain geologists on the one side and the wild explanations of the practical miner on the other. Instances of the former are becoming rare, but notwithstanding the teaching of geology, and the spread of an elementary knowledge of natural science, it is discouraging that the miner, the foreman and sometimes the mine manager should so often show an entire want of confidence in the teachings of the scientific authorities. This is largely due to the fact that these men do not read the literature of the subject because it has a language which to them is to a large extent unintelligible. To these men, who have no dictionary at hand, we might owe an invaluable gathering of facts and observations, if only plain English were more generally used.

Some years ago, when visiting a well known mine in Queensland, I was shown a report written by a gentleman who had many of the letters of the alphabet after his name. In that report a certain lode was described as "traversing on the one hand a metamorphic matrix of a somewhat argillo-arenaceous composition, and on the other hand what appears to be a felspathic terfaceous igneous rock. What did he mean? Let us take down the dictionary and translate. A "metamorphic matrix of a somewhat argillo arenaceous composition," being translated, is equivalent to an "altered material of a sandy clay composition," which being further interpreted, may seem something, but certainly does mean very little, and is as descriptive of mud as of anything else.

Let me offer a few common illustrations of the unnecessary use of foreign, especially Greek and Latin words. Why do we say "argentiferous" and "auriferous" when "silver-bearing" and "gold bearing" are fully as expressive. When a man means "mud" why does he write "argillaceous matter?" Why call a thing "arenaceous" when we mean that it is "sandy?" Do not our own English words "bed" and "bedding" say everything that is told by the Latin "stratum" or the Latin-English "stratification?" Why say "folia" when it is equivalent of "leaves," and why use "interfoliated" when "interleaved" would do just as well? Finally, why not call a spade a spade and not an agricultural implement for triturating the soil?

To quote a recent example, Professor Posepney, in his new and masterly contribution to the literature of ore deposits, has introduced several fresh terms, which appear to me to be uncalculated for, and which only make more bewildering the classification of lode formations. He gives us "idiogenous," "xenogenous" and "hysteromorphous" with their allies, "idiogenite," "xenogenites" and "hysteromorphies." They are all ugly words, and wherein do they improve upon "primitive" or "original" for the first, "secondary" or "foreign" for the second, and "later" for the third? To the man who knows Greek these new terms may indeed convey certain finer shades of meaning, but the benefit to be derived is small compared to the harm done by the further bewilderment resulting from their usage.

To sum up the whole matter, the use of simple language in geology, as everywhere else, will conduce to clearness of thought and expression exactness of observation and knowledge.

MINERAL STATISTICS AND MINES.

The Annual Report for 1891, Division of Mineral Statistics and Mines Geological Survey of Canada, edited and compiled by Elfric Drew Ingall, A. R. S. M., England, Mining Engineer in charge and H. P. H. Brumell, F. G. S. A., Assistant to the Division, has just been received. The value of the work is largely minimized by its late appearance but as this was caused by the absence on sick leave of Mr. Ingall and other exceptional causes no complaint can be made, but we trust this report will be speedily followed by the report for 1892. In this as in previous reports the value of the work is greatly enhanced by special papers those by H. P. Brumell on Natural Gas and Petroleum being very full and interesting. We have already, through the courtesy of the Division, been furnished with the general statement of the mineral products of Canada up to and including 1892 which were laid before our readers in a previous issue of THE CRITIC so that there is no necessity of reproducing this statement here and we will pass to page 135 of the report where, under the heading of "The precious metals", the subject of gold is treated as follows:

The production of gold for 1891 was 51,303 oz., valued at \$930,614, as compared with 64,046 oz in 1890, valued at \$1,149,776. The details of this production are given in table 1, which, compared with the figures for last year, shows the following features.

Nova Scotia shows a falling off of 1,204 oz., and British Columbia of 3,801 oz., whilst the estimated quantity for the North-west Territories and Yukon district is less by 7,853 oz. Quebec and Ontario only register a slight increase of 115 oz. on their small production.

The alluvial gold product of British Columbia, added to that resulting from the mining of the auriferous lodes of Nova Scotia, constituted, as in the past, all but a small fraction of the production given above. The deficit

in the former province is due to the continuation of the exhaustion of the shallower placer deposits which have hitherto furnished nearly all the gold.

Of the other items in the below given table No. 1, the amount credited to Ontario is due to the working of quartz, that credited to Quebec is a close estimate of the results of the gold washed from the gravels of the Chaudiere district.

The amount credited to the North-west Territories, &c., comprises a close estimate of the gold washed out of the bars of the Saskatchewan River, together with the mean of several estimates of the gold washed on the Yukon River in Canadian territory.

GOLD.
TABLE 1.
PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES.

Province.	Ounces.	Value.	No. of men.
Nova Scotia.....	23,154	\$451,503	498
Quebec.....	90	1 800	....
Ontario.....	100	2,000	19
North-west Territories (including Yukon District).....	2,676	45,500	100
British Columbia.....	25,283	429 811	1,199
Total.....	51 303	\$930,614	1,816

British Columbia.—The statistical details regarding the gold-mining industry of this province, as supplied by the Provincial Department of Mines, have been compiled, etc., &c.

The amounts of gold reported by the banks of the Province, as exported during the year, are as follows:—

Bank of British Columbia.....	\$196,588
Messrs. Garesche, Green & Co.....	144,654
Bank of British North America.....	16,934
	<u>\$358,176</u>

Add one-fifth; estimate of gold carried away in private hands..... 71,635

Production of gold as estimated by the provincial authorities..... \$429,811

Provinces.	Exports.				
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Ontario.....	\$ 6,650	\$	\$ 2 660	\$	\$ 1,000
Nova Scotia.....	321,379	163,412	101,671	304,521	.....
Manitoba.....	.....	50	261	.....	110
British Columbia... ..	592,300	464,696	414,658	402,271	343,582
Totals.....	\$920,329	\$628,151	\$609,250	\$706,792	\$344,692

SILVER.—From information obtained directly from the Division, the production of silver in the Dominion during 1891 had a value of \$406,233, which at the average market price for the year of 98 ct. = 414,523 ozs. This amount represents the calculated silver contents of the argentiferous iron and copper pyrites mined in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, together with the production of the silver mines proper of the Thunder Bay district of Ontario including also a small amount entered as exported from British Columbia, and the silver contents of a small amount of argentiferous galena mined in the Province of Quebec. This amount shows an increase of 13,836 ozs. over the production of last year, but a decrease of \$14,489 owing to the considerable depreciation in the value of the metal.

Table No. 1 shows the progress of the industry for the past five years.

SILVER.
Table 1.
PRODUCTION OF SILVER.

Year.	Ontario.		Quebec.		British Columbia.		Total.	
	Ozs.	Value.	Ozs.	Value.	Ozs.	Value.	Ozs.	Value.
1887.	190 495	\$190 495	146 898	\$146,898	11 937	\$11,937	349 330	\$349 330
1888.	208,064	208,064	149 388	149,388	37,925	37,925	395,377	395,375
1889.	181,609	162,309	143 517	133,666	53,192	47,873	383 318	343,848
1890.	158,715	166,652	171,545	180,122	70,427	73,948	400,687	420,722
1891.	225,633	221,120	185 584	181,872	3,306	3,241	414,523	406,233

The exports of the ores of this metal as compiled from the books of the Customs Department are given in Table 2 following.

SILVER.
TABLE 2.
EXPORTS OF SILVER ORE.

Province.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Ontario.....	\$184,763	\$208,064	\$203,871	\$203,142	\$222,071
Quebec.....	450	5	2,500	900	.....
Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	3,741	.....	5	.....	.....
British Columbia... ..	17,331	10,939	5,737	100	3,241
Totals.....	\$206,285	\$219,008	\$212,163	\$204,142	\$225,312

The balance of the report on gold in Nova Scotia with accompanying tables is from the report of the Provincial Department of mines and is ancient history here.

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- "Of special value to nursing mothers." - J. N. Love, M. D., St. Louis.
- "Valuable to my La Grippe patients." - Jno. B. Hamilton, M. D., Chicago.
- "As a Nutrient Tonic it has no equal." - T. J. Yarrow, M. D., Philadelphia.
- "The desired article in vomiting of pregnancy" - Drs. Hawley & Hawley, College Corner.
- "It is a great Builder without a doubt." - W. C. Wile, A. M., M. D., Danbury.
- "I get better results from it than from any other nutrient." - Wm. Porter, M. D., St. Louis.
- "It is an essential and admirable remedy in exhaustive stages of diseases." - S. J. Richards, M. D., Detroit.
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MINING.

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

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 C. OCHILTREE-MACDONALD.

In British America iron ores have a wide geological and geographical range. All through the various provinces we find the feriferous mineral as a local intervals, sometimes as in Nova Scotia and Ontario, in rich deposits which intrinsically repay prudent exploitation, and at other places such as parts of the Western Provinces or in the metamorphic rocks of British Columbia in more restricted quantities. The processes by which these ores, widely differentiating in chemical composition and physical features, have been formed are in themselves a sufficiently interesting and instructive study, for from the Laurentian Epoch upwards chemical and mechanical concentration have been assiduously blended to form seams, and beds of ore which have evidently been subject to agencies subsequent to their original deposition which have in many cases deprived the ores of their original character. Professor Harrington has classified these in the following manner:—

ANHYDROUS OXIDES.

- Magnetic Iron Ore or Magnetite.
- Hematite, including crystalline and earthy varieties.
- Titanic Iron Ore.

HYDROUS OXIDES.

- Limonite or Brown Hematite.
- Bog Ore.

CARBONATES.

- Spathic Ore.
- Clay Iron Stone.

In briefly considering the most important of these ores, the Nova Scotian deposits will not be alluded to, such being comprehensively treated by Dr Gilpin.

Magnetic Iron Ore.—Geologically this ore ranges over the Laurentian, Huronian, Silurian, Devonian and Trias rocks, and occurs at more recent date as iron sand upon the northern shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. These late deposits have, however, been pronounced economically useless by the analyst in the Ottawa laboratory. The origin of the important deposits of magnetic iron ore, sometimes in interstratified beds, and at other places in true veins in such rocks as crystalline limestone, greenish epidotic and chloritic rock is wrapped in some obscurity. Unlike some of the rich magnetites of the Ural Mountains and Sweden or Norway which are supposed to be of eruptive origin the Canadian deposits are said by Harrington to presumably owe their origin to the bog ores or substances similar to those out of which these were formed. The following experiment with bog ores containing 22 per cent. of water and organic matter lends some strength to this view. A pulverized sample of bog ore heated in a platinum crucible for one hour at 190° F. parted with sufficient of its combined water to change from brown to a bright red color. The organic matter remaining unchanged the powder was re-heated in a closed crucible at a temperature much below redness until a reduction of the peroxide ensued and a black strongly magnetic oxide was obtained. When the temperature was raised to bright redness, however, the powder became strongly magnetic and this suggests that the internal heat of the earth playing upon the reduction, assisting organic matter of the bog or similar ores, has produced the deposits of magnetic iron ore in Canada. As in Norway and Sweden these are associated with many other minerals, apatite, graphite, hematite, limonite, etc., and cannot be economically worked—that is in the strict application of the term economic—where these are moderately associated. The geographical range of Canadian magnetites is from (1) British Columbia on Texida Island. There the ore is of an iron gray color 20 ft to 25 ft. thick in a lineal deposit of at least one mile, in which there is a continuous exposure for two hundred and fifty feet, from 1 to 10 feet thick. The ore when mixed with bog ore from Paget Sound, yields a good pig iron. As regards smelting, mining or shipment the position of the deposit is favorable for industrial activity. Magnetic iron ore is encountered in other parts of British Columbia and an approximate average analysis is metallic iron 61.30. The shipments were 190 tons in 1885, 3,941 tons in 1886, 1,410 tons in 1887 and 7,300 tons in 1888 (2) Ontario at Wollaston. There the vein, 19 feet wide, cuts a rock of red orthoclase and black mica. Work was commenced in 1881, and in the following year the construction of the Central Ontario Railway from the mine to Trenton on the Bay of Quinte, Lake Ontario, was undertaken, distance 90 miles. This and other relative matters cost the operators \$400,000. The ore is largely used in Ohio. On an average the vein is worked for a width of 20 feet, though some of the slopes in No. 1 ore have been as wide as 40 feet. As an instance of the impedimenta associated with these magnetic iron ores, and alluded to above, I may relate that the vein worked at this mine is so thickly mixed with sulphides and rock in some places that it cannot be profitably mined. The shipments were 3,000 tons in 1884 and 15,000 tons in 1885 plus 30,000 tons in stock at the end of the latter year owing to dullness of trade. (3) Quebec at Bristol. This is a rich, dense magnetite, low in phosphorous, but with a sufficiently high percentage of sulphur to render roasting necessary. This, however, decreases according to depth and cannot be considered a grave drawback. The precise dimensions of the deposit are unknown, but judging from the quantity of ore taken out it must be considerable in thickness. The following are the essential features of the analysis—Peroxide of iron 65.44; protoxide of iron 14.50; bisulphide 2.74; silica 11.45; water 0.14, total metallic iron 58.37; specific gravity 4.32. Another important deposit which, however, should perhaps be classed with limonite, owing to the large percentage of contained titanite acid, occurs

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at Bay St. Paul 54 miles below the City of Quebec. Here an immense bed 90 feet thick has been traced for several hundred yards and yields on analysis:—

Peroxide of iron.....	10.42
Protoxide of iron.....	37.06
Titanic Acid	18.60
Magnesia.....	3.60

From the large quantity of fuel necessary to overcome this high percentage of titanite acid I cannot imagine that the future of this deposit is brilliant. All the coal must be sea-borne, and inasmuch as Nova Scotia is so richly endowed with all classes of ores of iron, it must be more economical to manufacture in the Lower Provinces and ship the iron up the St. Lawrence than incur the expense attendant on imported fuel. However if, as appears likely, the Nova Scotian coal is to ascend the river in barges, by which means transportation expenses will be reduced to a minimum, the operation which the Canadian Titanic Iron Co. initiated with two furnaces and afterwards discontinued in 1880 might be profitably resumed. There are, however, large deposits of peat in the flat country east of the St. Lawrence which might be utilized in lieu of coal, or as an auxiliary fuel, in the same manner as in certain parts of Europe. Apparently all that is required to do this, even in a wet state, is a peculiar kind of furnace, similar to those used in Sweden, in which it is found practicable to use a peat fuel containing as much as 45 per cent. of water, in a profitable manner. Many of the rocks in the Laurentian series, which is so extensively developed north of the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, are mixed with grains or crystals of ilmenite and magnetite. During the mechanical progress of disintegration these particles are gathered by a local concentration and formed into stretches of iron sand, often many miles in length along the coast. In some instances these are of post-pliocene age and lie from one to two hundred feet above the level of the tide, reminding me very much of portions of the coast of New Zealand. Dr. Hunt found that an unwashed sample contained 46.2 per cent. of magnetic grains, and increased this percentage to 52 merely by the action of washing. In an unwashed state the sand contained 55.23 per cent. of iron, 16.00 titanite acid, .07 sulphur, .007 phosphorus and 5.92 per cent. of insoluble matter. Although these sands have been smelted in a furnace they still remain of little economic value or importance as related at the outset.

Hematite—Geologically Canadian hematite ranges over the Laurentian, Huronian, Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous and Trias systems of rocks. Harrington imagines that those of the Laurentian and Huronian rocks do not form any specially important groups apart from the more recent ores, and this hypothesis is probably accurate. Canadian hematites like Canadian magnetites occur in both beds and veins in rocks of diverse character, such as crystalline limestones, chloritic slate associated with crystal pyrites, gneiss, etc. Their geographical range is: (1) British Columbia, upon the shores of the Straits of Fuca, where, however, no economically important deposits are known at present. (2) Manitoba, upon Big Island, Lake Winnipeg, where ore yielding from 45 to 63 per cent. of iron has been properly tested and proved of good quality. (3) Ontario, at Thunder Bay. Here the ore occurs in a series of beds 40 to 50 feet minimum thickness, associated with suitable flux. As a rule these beds consist of pure hematite and crop out 470 feet above the shores of Lake Superior in a very favorable situation for mining and smelting with charcoal. Prof. Alleyne Nicholson, of Newcastle, of Tyne, Eng., estimates that they contain from 68 to 69 per cent. of iron, and at McNab, where the ore has a surface thickness of 30 feet, styles them of excellent quality. Analysis:—Peroxide of iron 84.42; metallic iron 59.09; carbonate of lime 5.40; of magnesia 1.05; phosphorus 0.03; sulphur 0.065; insoluble matter 7.16. (4) Quebec. An important bed of iron ore is encountered at Hull, about 90 feet thick, being in a dome shaped structure flanked with gneiss and pierced from base to summit by a mass of crystalline limestone. Both magnetite and hematite are drawn from this. The hematite contains metallic iron 58.78 and silica 10.44, and the bed ranges from 2 to 12 feet. Other deposits of hematite are scattered in more or less important quantities through the provinces and especially in the eastern townships. It is of course impossible to state where iron industries could be initiated to the greatest advantage in Quebec, but it appears that some such central town as Sherbrooke might be selected. Surrounded as this town is by important lines of rail, many important transport advantages could be derived from its selection. The inception of iron industries would have a beneficial effect upon the restless French Canadians, great numbers of whom persistently repair to the centres of industries in the adjacent New England States. Industries are all that Canada has to rely upon for the retention of population in the east. Owing to a curious physical idiosyncrasy races upon the American Continent mass in areas where the percentage of moisture ranges from 65 to 75 per cent. of the total capacity of the atmosphere, and where no industries thrive no legislative interference can prohibit this westward migration. Very little is at present known of the ores of iron in the adjacent Province of New Brunswick. In point of fact very little is known of Brunswick at all. In the year 1836 Dr. Charles Jackson, director of the Geological survey of the adjoining American State of Maine discovered the iron ores of Woodstock and traced them northward to the St. John River. Other explorations prove the sequential distribution of these ores in important belts over Carleton County and demonstrate that they vary from true hematites to hydrous peroxide of iron or limonite. Considerable quantities have been smelted, but no or little industrial progress is made in this direction. Generalizations upon the future of the iron industry in New Brunswick are fruitless. I should not recommend capitalists to enter upon such responsibilities until the present tide of progress has set in with greater strength.

(To be Continued.)

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

All communications to this department must be addressed directly to the Checker Editor, Mr. W. Forsyth, 38 Grafton St.

B. STEWART, M. D., Bridgewater.—Your letter received. You will see by last week's issue that we have made ample amends for our mistake. We are always pleased to have your criticisms. Could not you occasionally send us a game or a position?

Mr. LIVINGSTONE, Clyde Bank, Glasgow.—Will this week mail a reply to yours.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 352.—The position was:—black men 3, 10, 15, 19, king 25; white men 27, 28, 31, king 7; black to play and win.

"BRIDGEWATER" has favored us with the correct solution which we give as follows:—

10—14a-I-11 16 15—18 31 22
7 11 18—22 23 14 29—9
14—18 16 23 22—26 B wins

The above play is that which was actually followed in the Forsyth-Kelly match. Mr. Fletcher one of Toronto's best players was rather demonstrative in trying to convince Mr. Kelly that he might have drawn by playing 27 24. We give the play as it would have been from that move to show him that the draw was not there even upon his lines.

VAR. I.

27 24 11 16 16 19 19 26
19—23 3—7 7—10 25—30
B. wins.

GAME 233.—"KELSO."

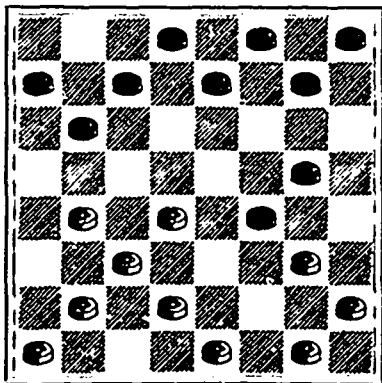
Recently played between Messrs. A. J. Grant (black) and "Steve" Hislop (white) both of Halifax.

10—15 1—6 10—19 11—16
23 18 30 26 23 16 *27 24
6—10 15—19 12—19 black
26 23 24 15 21 17 wins.

* We here leave the play and present the position as

PROBLEM 354.

Black men 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 19.



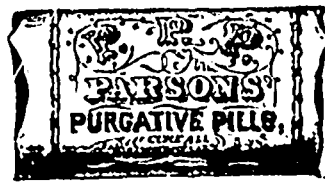
White men 17, 18, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32.

Black to play and win.

This is one of the many curious positions that are continually cropping up in our delightful game. At first glance the win looks to be evident, but below the surface there are dangers that will tax an expert to discover and avoid. To the first who sends a correct solution we will mail a copy of the American Checker Review.

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CITY CHIMES.

DELSARTISM IN HALIFAX.—Halifax society folk are indeed in luck! No more round shoulders, stiff backs, contracted chests or ungraceful gait among the ladies of good society, or at least there will be no excuse for such things after the coming winter. Some time ago our local papers informed us that the famous apostle of Delsartism, Mrs. Henrietta Russell, had arrived in Nova Scotia; and now, after a pleasant summer spent in camping at Windsor, Mrs. Russell has taken up her abode in our city, and has this week commenced a series of drawing room "lecture talks." To say she has met with a warm reception would be putting it mildly, for I hear from all sides that the ladies who have been privileged to attend Mrs. Russell's lectures are wildly enthusiastic over Delsartism, while all who have become personally acquainted with this charming lady are most favorably impressed. Your humble servant was indeed favored this week, when armed with a letter of introduction, I was granted an interview with Mrs. Russell at her apartments. I was very kindly received and assured that I was not intruding, nor asking too much in begging for a little information for the benefit of my readers. After a short preliminary conversation, during which I found that my hostess was delighted with Nova Scotia, and although at first blush she had thought Halifax to be a very unattractive spot, she had now, after having seen more of it, changed her opinion, and was prepared to enjoy her sojourn in our midst. "In which of my subjects do you think your readers would be most interested?" was asked me. To which I replied that I really could not say, but that as personally I was intensely interested in the Delsarte methods of physical culture, I would like to obtain a few points. "Let us then take that for our subject this morning, and if you so wish I will show you a few of my gymnastic exercises." To this proposal I gladly assented, having oft desired to see for myself the form of gymnastics which could produce such soft grace and perfect symmetry of motion as are possessed by the followers of the great Delsarte. "You see," continued Mrs. Russell, "we have so much to undo. The lack of training of the muscles, through which the men and women of to-day have become stiff and unnatural, the self-consciousness with which we are all more or less afflicted, and the tendency to be other than nature would have us be must all be overcome, and this Delsartism only can do. The reckless extravagance of nervous force is the secret of many of the ills of the race, and easily accounts for the numerous cases of nervous prostration and kindred diseases from which so many students, business men, society women and others suffer. The large majority of people do not know how to stand or sit, how to lie down or to walk." This seemed a strange statement, but after having seen the ease and grace with which the lady before me performed these every day acts, I was prepared to wholly agree with her that we didn't, and was filled with an almost irresistible longing to immediately throw off myself and become a pupil of this wonderful woman. "Utter relaxation of all the muscles is the first step towards grace, and without which the soft easy rhythmic motion which is natural to the human body cannot be attained. A nature illustrates this grace. The limbs of the elm tree wave softly back and forth in the breeze, the waves of ocean come flowing in, nothing is stiff, all is but repetition of the movement suggested by the natural human body. And, too, the gymnastics which produce this grace also give strength to the muscles more effectually than the 'punching' methods so popular. The girls who are taught this energetic punching as a means of developing muscle, rarely if ever have occasion to use it in after life. It is not fashionable," quaintly remarked Mrs. R. "to punch each other's heads in society. Why not practise methods which while developing muscle will at the same time be useful to you in practical every day life?" This was a new thought to me, as I have no doubt it will be to many who read these lines, and it struck me as containing food for thought. At school and college girls and young ladies, as well as many young men who never have occasion to "strike out from the shoulder," waste an abundance of nervous and physical force in the "punching gymnastics," to use Mrs. Russell's term, when the exercises prescribed by the great Delsarte are in every respect more practical. As Mrs. Russell explained, it stands to reason that having overcome the bad effects consequent upon the lack of training of our muscles and joints, and having these muscles wholly relaxed, the first move is to let nature have her way. With unconsciousness of self, without any effort to put any part of the body in an appointed place, the force of gravity will cause each joint and muscle to assume a graceful position. Try it and see. Athletes in many parts of the world commend the methods originated by Delsarte for imparting strength and elasticity, and from a physiological standpoint it is altogether in accordance with the principle of that science. When Gladstone had seen these methods of physical culture demonstrated by Mrs. Russell, (who by the way studied and taught with the younger Delsarte in Paris) the grand old man gave as his opinion that the system should be introduced into every school in Britain. Mr. Stead, of the *Review of Reviews*, was much impressed by the practical and yet scientific system of Delsarte as illustrated by Mrs. Russell, and exclaimed, "Oh, you're a prophet, the women of the future will be what you tell us of." These opinions of great men were not given by Mrs. Russell in any other spirit than that prompted by her faith in and love for her art. That the complexity of motion set forth by Mrs. Russell is necessary to beauty ladies of high degree in England, France and America have fully realized, and Mrs. Russell numbers among her pupils the leaders of social and artistic circles in Paris, London, New York and other large cities, while many famous men have listened with marked interest and profit to her instruction in the art of physical grace, of which she herself is an embodiment. Among her friends Mrs. Russell has counted many of the lords and ladies with whose names we are familiar, and has been royally entertained wherever she has gone. I have given but a very faint outline of the information gleaned from this clever woman, whom it was my privilege

and pleasure to have conversed with for over an hour on Tuesday morning, but I find that the space allotted me is more than filled, and I must desist. In answer to a question prompted by comparing the graceful ease with which Mrs. Russell performed every act with the movements of even the most graceful women of my acquaintance, I received this emphatic reply. "I boldly assert that I can make any woman graceful no matter what her physical training or lack of training has been." In my opinion as I stated at the opening of this screed, Halifax society ladies are in luck. I am promised another article for *THE CRITIC* next week on "Art in Dress," when I may be able to give those who are interested, and what one of my lady readers is not, some valuable hints.

THE WEATHER.—I am not wholly taken up with Delsarte and his pupils, although to judge by the length of the foregoing paragraph one might justly think so. There is really very little of interest to write of this week and therefore I have taken liberty of trespassing on the space usually occupied by a chronicle of the week's events in our city. The weather has been perfect and we have all forgotten already the bad treatment accorded us by that despot during the opening of the month. More healthful weather or more thoroughly enjoyable could not be desired. A number of people are still lingering in their summer quarters in the beautiful suburbs of the city and finding genuine enjoyment in long walks, shooting expeditions and other seasonable pleasures. The Park has been visited by large numbers during the past week or so, and the fine exhilarating seabreezes have been much enjoyed. It is wise to make the most of the glorious October sunshine, for November's leaden sky must soon make its appearance.

ON THE FOOTBALL FIELD.—Last Saturday afternoon the devotees of the popular game were out in force at the Wanderers Grounds to witness game I of the trophy series. The game put up between the Wanderers and the United Service furnished good sport for the players and interesting entertainment for the large gathering on a do the ropes. The city boys scored their first victory in the second half of the game when they secured a try—2 points. The teams were well matched and the victory deservedly won. On Wednesday afternoon the United Service met Dalhousie on the Crescents' Grounds and gave a good exhibition of skilful play. The game was won by the Collegians, score 13 to 0. The interest taken in the games this season appears to be quite as great as that evinced in former years, and the result of the series is eagerly awaited. The junior league is getting to work.

DALHOUSIE'S Y. M. C. A. AT HOME.—I find I have made a mistake this season in not making friends with some of Dalhousie's students, in consequence of which unsociability I was left out in the cold when the list of bids for the College Y. M. C. A. At Home was made up. However, although I confess I feel a little hurt, I rejoiced in the success which attended the efforts of the hosts of Tuesday evening, and can well believe the statement conveyed in the flowery language of a daily reporter, namely that "the evening was found to be all too short, loaded as the hours were with social pleasures." The College Y. M. C. A. is a good institution it has done an incalculable amount of good among the students, and deserves encouragement. Young men who come to our city to pursue their studies at our excellent university are surrounded with countless temptations to wrongdoing, and therefore the influence of the Y. M. C. A. is an absolute necessity to every young fellow who desires to do what he knows to be right. Dalhousie's students are as a rule a fine set of young men, but alas, there are always, as in every other such institution, a certain number of unworthy ones, who, perhaps with no evil intent, nevertheless succeed in leading their fellows into the dangerous ways in which they themselves walk. Therefore let the Y. M. C. A. of Dalhousie be encouraged in all its departments.

THE OPERA.—At the Academy this week the Grau Company has been doing some fine work, and has had splendid houses. "Martha" was sung on Monday and Tuesday evenings and was well received. The music is beautiful and it was excellently rendered by the members of the Grau Company. "Paul Jones" has been on for the remainder of the week, and has taken well. This opera is new to Halifax and has many pretty parts. It is on the programme for to-morrow afternoon when no doubt a large audience will enjoy the performance.

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Specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of C. F. W. Ingwell, Resident Engineer, old Market Building, Halifax, on and after Wednesday, 18th October, and tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.
An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of the amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.
The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order,
K. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 4th October, 1893.