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A Maritime Provincial Journal

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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.

Mr. McKinley's little Bill, who has been so precocious a child, and who has been kept so conspicuously before the country, may have to retire to private life. The fond papa has frequently basted that his "little Bill" was old enough to take for himself, and it seems since the election that the young orator has expressed himself with much pardonable vehemence. His infantile prattle seems no longer to please the public.

Polygamy is growing more unpopular in Turkey, with the War Minister at least. Countless petitions have been received for the increased pay of the minor officers of the army because of the necessary expense entailed on them by their many wives and numerous families. The pension roll was also daily assuming vast proportions, and was consequently a heavy drain on the exchequer. A regulation is now enforced forbidding polygamy to officers below the rank of major. This partial abolition of polygamy will be most pleasing to the nations of the civilized world.

Notwithstanding all efforts to exterminate the wolves of Russia, the voracious animals seem to be on the increase. The peasants suffer chiefly by the destruction of their herds of cattle. The statistics of a recent year point to the loss of 800,000 head of cattle by wolves alone. In the Province of Oleniek, where both wolves and bears abound, no less than 5,000,000 head of cattle were destroyed in one year, the destruction having quadrupled itself since the year 1876. In the more thickly settled Province of Kazan the destructive animals have neither increased or decreased in number. Great efforts are now being made by the Government to encourage to even a greater extent the slaughter of the herd destroyers.

In many ways Mr. Cleveland is the most independent of all aspirants, successful or otherwise, to the Presidential chair. He has refused, even at the risk of losing popularity, to allow his wife or his child to be made political capital of. He has, rather bluntly perhaps, declined to receive the petitions of office-seekers, and he now makes a vigorous protest against the inroads which the American public are making on his private life. He is perpetually sought out for congratulations for the benefit of curious electors, or still more frequently that a promise may be extorted from him about the grinding of some particular axe. Mr. Cleveland is to a great extent his own master, as he has not "to play to the galleries" in the hope of obtaining a third term of office, so it is probable that he will not wait on the public quite so assiduously as during his first term. It is expected that much of the official hand shaking deemed incumbent upon the President will be done away during the coming year.

A recent decision of His Holiness the Pope will necessarily result in an amendment to the laws of the Province of Quebec respecting public holidays. The Pope considers that the too frequent celebration of church holidays among the Roman Catholics of that province has been a serious drawback to the industrial workers. He has therefore annulled the statutory holidays of the "Annunciation, Corpus Christi, and St. Peter and St. Paul's Day." Notwithstanding the Pope's mandate the holidays must be observed until the proper legislation has been enacted. It would indeed be passing strange if Quebec were to maintain ecclesiastical holidays after the abolishment by the highest power of the Roman Catholic Church.

Sunday, December 4th, has been set aside by the Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada as "Prison Sunday," and clergymen of all denominations are requested to observe the day. The Association has issued an excellent circular, in which much interesting information on prison life is given, and in which many suggestions are made on the subject of prison reform. The need of better methods of dealing with juvenile criminals is pointed out, and several plans are proposed for the training of children whose criminal tendencies are their only heritage. The proposed Dominion Reformatory for young men also receives the attention which it merits. As a clear and concise account of the workings, past, present and future, of the excellent association the pamphlet could not be improved.

A quiet attempt has been made to establish a branch of the "Louisiana State Lottery Co." at Niagara Falls, Ontario. A young and propoosing lady established herself in a select boarding house, and devoted her time to letter writing and in attendance on box 22 of the village post-office. So large a number of registered letters came daily to her that the P. O. authorities became curious, and when some blundering correspondent addressed a letter to the Louisiana State Lottery, box 22, the mystery was solved, and the lady received a call from the inspector which resulted in her sudden disappearance from the town. It seems that efforts have been made to secure sub-agents throughout Canada, and it is more than probable that many are now successfully at work. The liberal salaries offered to agents are doubtless a temptation to many, but the real nature of the business should be held constantly before the public. We trust that none of our Provincialists will be enticed into any of the tempting and dishonorable positions now held before them.

Prince Bismarck is figuring at present in a most undignified manner before the German people. He seems determined that his countrymen shall recognize his power, past, present or future. He claims that when the late Emperors Wilhelm and Frederick acted as his puppets that the safety of the country was assured, and that under the governance of the present Emperor, who certainly does not seek his advice, his beloved fatherland will be the scene of anarchy and conflict. He takes credit to himself for the confederation of the German States at the close of the Franco-Prussian war, when it is already a matter of history that the then Crown Prince Frederick carried through successfully the scheme for insuring the unity of the German Empire. Prince Bismarck also states with considerable effrontery that the Franco-Prussian war was brought about by a clever forgery which he appended to an official despatch to the French Government. He is willing to take upon himself the responsibility of the bloodshed and rapine of that famous struggle if the glory of the provocation may rest with him. Von Caprivi, the present Chancellor, does not scruple to give him the lie direct in both statements, and furnishes abundant proof that the claims are alike unfounded.

That Prince of blundering speech makers, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, is not an admirer of Canadians. He did us the honor a short time before the memorable Homestead lock-out of July 1st to characterize the people of our noble Dominion as "puny, miserable colonists." It is possible that in respect to country we are more happy than Mr. Carnegie, since as citizens of the Dominion of Canada we can glory in our adopted country, which in turn glories in her sons. Our relations with the mother country are most happy, and we have yet to learn that we are discounted in Great Britain as "puny and miserable colonists." There is no hostility between the Dominion and the neighboring Republic, except indeed of the blatant after-dinner variety. We concede to the millionaire manufacturer, however, that his bitterness is excusable. Disowned and disliked in his Scottish home, in spite of his efforts to obtain a popularity there, an outcast from the land where his wealth has been amassed, the stumbling block of laborers and philanthropists alike, he reaps but dissatisfaction and disappointment in his old age. On the whole, we can afford to forgive the man whose aspirations to greatness have been so baffled by the narrowness of his conceptions of duty and privilege.

Several of the large retail stores in the United States and in Canada have made special provision for that tyrant of the young matron-shopper, the baby. A clerk is detailed to look after the infant while the mother seeks bargains on the attractive counters, or if the little one is able to trudge about the store his perambulator is checked and laid by till it is again needed. The directors of the Chicago Fair have gone beyond this in providing sleep and food for the children of sight-seers. The "Children's Home" premises to be one of the most popular and unique features of the Fair. It is to be hoped, however, that the child checks may not be mislaid and fond parents enticed into a Gilbert and Sullivan comedy.

Snow-clad Norway is struggling for separation from Sweden, although as yet in a peaceable way. Her two millions of inhabitants, like their ancestors of 1818, are restive under the Swedish rule, and they clamor for life as a separate nation. The well-known author Björnsterne Björnson has been a notable politician for nearly a score of years, and it is owing to his eloquence and popularity that the present demand for national recognition has been made. Björnson is a shrewd politician, who has the welfare of his pine-clad country at heart. He is a vigorous writer, as the many pages of our leading magazines will show, and he has perfect command of the English language, which will aid him in popularizing his cause on this continent and in Great Britain.

The five great powers of continental Europe are weighed down by the taxation which is necessary for the support of their respective armies and navies. Not only are the soldiers and sailors non-producers, but the best men of the countries, men who would be valuable as laborers, farmers, or as business managers, are daily absorbed by the State demand. The Pope, as an arbiter of the powers, has an important part to play in the matter. If he would bring about the disarmament of the five great nations he would have proved himself the benefactor of all Europe. The Pope would, however, in such an endeavor be closely criticised, and the first cry to be raised would be that His Grace was intriguing for temporal power instead of impartially endeavoring to benefit the entire population of Europe.

Prepare for the comet, the cholera, and the Chicago Columbead! Although the advent of the first two is uncertain, the Columbead seems assured, unless indeed the Higher Powers intervene. Astronomers are watching curiously the movements of the long-tailed tramp, who now seems to be heading for the earth. Prof. Elias T. Colbert predicts a collision between the earth and the starry tail, which he thinks would result, however, only in disseminating an unpleasant gaseous smell over the face of the earth. The astronomers of the Lick Observatory are much more hopeful. According to their calculations the earth will shoot past the point in its orbit which the comet is to intersect, eight hours in advance, leaving the celestial visitor a good million miles from the possible point of collision.

The chrysanthemum is again the reigning flower, and its beautiful ragged blossoms are adorning many of our houses. It is to be regretted that it is the eye only which can enjoy the beauty of this flower, for the odor is far from pleasant. The Japanese, from whom we stole the blossom, take a thoroughly aesthetic delight in their excursions beyond the city limits for the purpose of "chrysanthemum viewing," and they then thriftily make another use of the blossom. The flowers are carefully washed and sold in vegetable stores, where they are esteemed a great luxury. Served in the form of a salad or in a broth, they are said to be most appetizing. The small yellow blossoms fetch a higher price than the more gorgeous varieties. Another vegetable which we have yet to borrow from the Japanese is the lily bulb. *Chilica* is considered by them far more delicate and edible than the odorless and much maligned bulb, the onion.

When our busy citizens have recovered from the effect of the extra exertion which the Christmas season requires, we trust that many of them will take a live interest in the formation and growth of Bands of Mercy throughout the Province. Our teachers have it especially in their power to call up into active life that kindly protective feeling for animals which lies dormant in the hearts of many children. A children's band is not difficult to organize, and with a little direction the youngsters will be found quite capable of running their own meetings for the purpose of instruction or entertainment. The little ones will vie with each other in looking up interesting anecdotes of animals, will listen with open ears and unrepressible brains to such stories as "Black Beauty," and will join heartily with their treble voices in the Band of Mercy hymns which have been arranged to popular airs. The impressions thus made on young children are incalculable, but they are certain to redound to the welfare of the animal creation. The boys who study the habits of birds no longer wish to molest them when the respect for life in any harmless form has been taught. The household pets profit by the new teachings, and are neither caressed or over or underfed until their lives are in jeopardy. These little people will soon be the men and women of to-morrow, before whom will come the grave questions of over-loading of teams, the ill-condition of the present cattle cars, and—for it is not such a great step—cases of cruelty to children. Those who have been well taught in their early years will be able to deal wisely with these complex problems. We should therefore be willing to give a little of our time and interest now to these little ones in our midst, so that the dumb creatures of our Province may be benefited, and that in the course of time a wiser generation may have been educated by us, so that wise legislation on the matter may be enforced.

The race of explorers is not extinct, although the entire surface of the earth is in some measure familiar to its inhabitants. Four young Englishmen of excellent family have left their homes for the purpose of adding to the information which already exists on the geography, fauna and flora of East Africa. Their starting point is to be the mouth of the Juba River, the natural boundary of Somali Land and the Galla Country. Lake Rudolph is to be the objective point of their journey, and they are confident of finding a connection hitherto unobserved between the river and the lake. As elephant and lion-shooting are to be combined with research, a very enjoyable expedition is anticipated. It will, however, be some eight or ten months before further news from these adventurous spirits will be received in Europe.

It is probable that during the World's Fair electricity will be introduced to the public in many new ways. One inventor claims to have achieved photographic telegraphy, and may transmit the opening scenes of the World's Fair to New York as a good advertising test of the experiment. Householders will be deeply interested in the plans which will be brought forward for electric lighting, heating and cooking. The invisible current is beyond doubt to be the important factor of domestic life during the next decade. A more cleanly and economical plan for cooking and heating purposes cannot be devised. An even heat is readily attained; there is no odor of gas or of oil, and an entire meal can be prepared at the cost for heating material of but nine-tenths of a cent. Some mechanical devices are yet to be invented, so that in introducing electric heating householders may not fear that they are bringing infernal machines into their homes, which are liable to give unexpected and dangerous shocks to the nervous systems of their domestics, or to the constitutions of youthful investigators who will "want to see the wheels go round."

The ill-advised petition for the release of Mrs. Maybrick, which has been flouted like a red rag before a bull in the face of the British Government, has completely failed in its object. A more undignified method of approaching Her Majesty the Queen could scarcely have been devised—the flaring assertion of the innocence of the accused woman, published in a much-read magazine, signed by the prominent ladies of the United States, which was forwarded to the office of the Home Secretary. The language in which the petition was couched was far from mild, and was certainly still farther from being diplomatic. It has been aptly characterized as "the most impudent paper ever sent to the Home Secretary," and it received consideration only because of the signatures of some well known and much-respected women. Gail Hamilton, the author of the document, refers to the answer of the British authorities as "senseless, vulgar and brutal insolence towards a friendly republican nation pleading for its own citizen." While this feminine war has been waging, Mrs. Maybrick has been confined in Woking Prison, which has been her home for the last three years. There is still much doubt in the minds of many people as to her guilt, and many of her friends regret that this ill-considered petition should have blocked the way for a sorer appeal for clemency.

When the Nicaraguan canal was first talked of, an earnest effort was made throughout France to revive a financial interest in the famous Panama canal, which had already swallowed up so much French capital. It would have been better for the Count de Lesseps if the effort had not been made, for it has drawn upon him, as the promoter and leader of the Panama Land Company, a formal charge from the French Minister of Justice of breach of trust and malversation of funds. His son, M. Eiffel, constructor of the well-known tower of that name, is also to undergo a trial as an accessory to the fraud. The Minister's claim is that of the \$260,000,000 subscribed chiefly by the poorer classes of the French people, but \$94,000,000 was used for legitimate purposes. That \$4,000,000 was spent in bribing the public press, that \$1,600,000 was distributed among politicians and lobbyists, and that the balance of \$165,000,000 was pocketed by the contractors. By the terms of the first contract of 1879 the gigantic work was to have been completed in 1893. A further extension of twelve years was given, but since 1889, when the company went into liquidation, no further work has been done, and owing to the rapid growth of vegetation and to marine forces, the \$60,000,000 of work has to a great extent been undone by nature. But 18½ miles of the 47 miles of the proposed canal were ever dug. The financial record of the company is a dark one, and the French press are already heaping abuse on de Lesseps as the prince of confidence men. It is in our mind exceedingly doubtful if such utterances come fittingly from editors who have in the past accepted bribery to keep silence. Ferdinand de Lesseps is now eighty-four years of age. He has been a most patriotic Frenchman. Since 1825 he has been in the service of the Government as Consul at Malaga, Barcelona, Spain and Italy. Within ten years (1859—1869) he raised the stock and completed that wonder of the world, the Suez Canal. In recognition of his public services he was enrolled in the Legion of Honour. A man with so fair a record behind him has a right to receive the fairest trial that can be awarded him, and the French Government appreciate both the difficulty and the delicacy of their position in the coming trial. The overthrow of the Government, in the event of an unpopular decision, is a foregone conclusion, and the bowed white-headed prisoner is still dear to many who remember the greatness of his prime, and can make his great age an excuse for the financial errors of the famous company.

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

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

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

BEFORE THE FIRE.

The wintry air seems full of snow,
The laden clouds are hanging low,
The frozen ground
Reverberates beneath your tread,
The bare boughs creak above your head—
A dismal sound.

December now is almost here—
December, chill, and dark, and drear—
And soon the snow
Will heap itself up drift on drift
And into every cranny sift,
While fierce winds blow.

Well, never mind: the glowing coal
Within the grate will cheer your soul,
And send a thrill
Of joy all through you till dismay
Eases at thought of how you'll pay
The coal man's bill.

"This is a regular sugar loaf," said the candy-store clerk when business was dull.

The author who is seriously depressed by unfavorable notices of his work may be said to be critically ill.

HARD ON HIM—Mabel—I suppose you heard of sister Lou's marriage? She's taken a flat up town.

Miss Jellus—Yes, I heard she had taken a flat, but I didn't hear where she had taken him.

A STREAK OF LUCK.—Bad boy—I'm in luck. When I do anything I tell pop mama said I might, and tell mama pop said I might.

Good boy—Don't they find out?
Bad boy—Nope. They don't speak.

LIFE.

What is life? The incessant desiring
Of a joy that is never acquired,
And instead of that joy the acquiring
Of enjoyments that are not desired.

TIME HE NOTICED—Penelope—Do you notice anything striking in this room?

Staylate—No; did I look as though I did?
Penelope—I didn't know but that you heard the clock.

FAMILIAR.—Mrs. Hicks—My husband is not at home, but you may leave your name.

Stranger—It's no matter. Just say a man called to see him.
Mrs. Hicks—I remember the name; he often speaks of seeing you at the theatre.

THE PESSIMIST.—"My man," said the woman, who was leaning across the fence, "is one of these here pessimists."

"An' what's that?" asked the other woman.
"Why one of these here fellers that is always sure bad luck is a-coming to him, and is mightily surprised when it comes."

To change vague and aimless wishes to strong and effectual desires is an important part of all improvement. It is the earnest and persevering effort to do the present duty in the best possible manner, to relax no power in its discharge, and to waste no time in lamentations over what might have been, that is the secret of all good work and the element of all progress.

DID AS ORDERED—Mrs. Malaprop has a host of followers who never heard of her, or who if they should hear of her would see nothing out of the way in what she said. The following true story could perhaps be matched by other Mrs. Malaprops. A well known Rochester physician was hastily summoned to attend a sick child, whom he had already visited once.

The Physician (entering)—What is the matter with the child?
Mrs. M.—Oh, sir, I don't know.
The Physician—Well, what have you done for it?
Mrs. M.—I only gave it what you told me—the condemned milk and impaired food!
It is little wonder that the child had indigestion.

OH! YES THEY HAD.—Once at a little dinner party in New York, one of the guests, the younger brother of an English nobleman, expressed with commendable freedom his opinion of America and its people.

"I do not altogether like the country," said the young gentleman, "for one reason, because you have no gentry here."

"What do you mean by gentry?" asked another of the company.
"Well, you know," replied the Englishman, "well—oh, gentry are those who never do any work themselves, and whose fathers before them never did any."

"Ah!" exclaimed his interlocutor, "then we have plenty of gentry in America. But we don't call them gentry. We call them tramps." A laugh went round the table, and the young Englishman turned his conversation into another channel.

Out of 47 replies for an office position 45 wanted to know if he was a stenographer. Fernin Shorthand taught by mail.

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

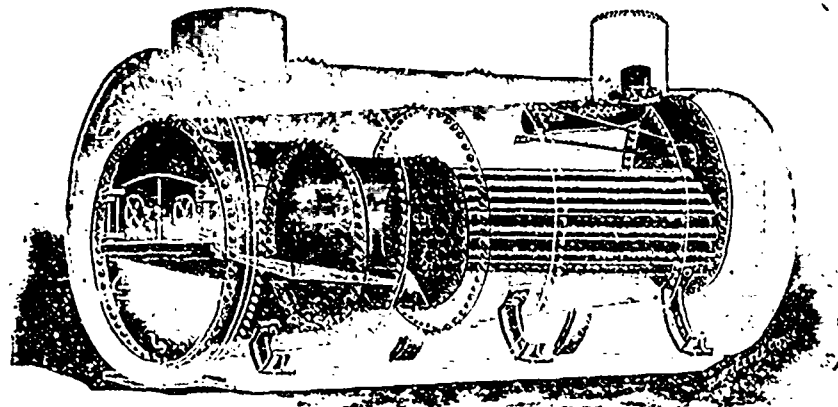
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Fancy Flannel Shirts, Collar attached.

Navy Blue Flannel Shirts, Collar

Attached. Fancy Flannel Night Shirts.

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SEALLETTE SACQUES

TO ORDER.

68 GRANVILLE ST.

TELEPHONE 869.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Lewis Morrison wants to play at the Academy in August next.

The people of Carleton County, N. B., are enjoying good sleighing.

W. C. Harris has been appointed acting postmaster in North Sydney, C. B.

The Y. M. C. A. of Truro celebrated its 33rd anniversary on Monday evening.

Sir Adams G. Archibald has donated 300 volumes of valuable works to Dalhousie law school.

Forty two students are in attendance at the medical college in this city, four of whom are ladies.

A special cablegram states that Sir Charles Tupper does not intend visiting Canada this year.

LYCEUM THEATRE, DEC. 15, ZERA SEMON'S "SHE."

Mr. Clarence Primrose, of Pictou, has been appointed to the Senate, vice Grant, lately deceased.

The city medical officer reports the past year to have been an exceptionally healthy one in Halifax.

The new operating room in the Victoria General Hospital was used for the first time on Monday last.

Bishop Courtney's son, who was injured in the Dalhousie-Kings football game last week, is dangerously ill.

The Y. M. C. A. gymnasium has started a class for little girls to meet on Saturday mornings at eleven o'clock.

Professor Semon intends opening at the Lyceum Theatre on the 15th of this month with an entirely new show.

The Auburn Cranberry Co., of Middleton, have recently shipped a carload of cranberries to Montreal which netted over \$1,000.

For a general family cathartic we confidently recommend Hood's Pills.

It is reported that the colored cotton combine, controlling all the mills in Canada except Parks, St. John, N. B., has secured control of the latter, making the chain complete.

Notwithstanding largely signed petitions for the commutation of the sentence of death passed on "Buck," the condemned man was hung at Dorchester yesterday morning.

A meeting of the Tax Reform Association was held on Monday, when it was decided to reorganize and carry on the agitation for reform in a systematic and vigorous manner.

Rev. H. R. Grant, of Trenton, having been invited by the temperance workers of New Glasgow to go over and help them, is now making things lively for the liquor sellers of the town.

The water commission of Dartmouth have imported several water meters to be put on the supply pipes of some large users of water for manufacturing purposes who have applied.

THE ADVERTISING

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is always within the bounds of reason because it is true; it always appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsement which, in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation.

The regular annual services in connection with the Halifax chapter of St. Andrew's brotherhood were held in St. Luke's Cathedral on Wednesday evening and were largely attended.

Henry Theakston, who has been secretary of the Halifax Y. M. C. A. for 25 years or more, has resigned on account of failing health. His resignation takes effect at the close of the year.

Both the corn mills of St. John, N. B., are closed on account of the supply of corn being delayed at the Grand Trunk elevator at Middleton, Ontario, owing to a lack of cars to ship it in.

The dispute between the Toronto Street Railway Company and the city in re trolley poles has been settled by the Company agreeing to take down all objectionable poles before the first of June, 1893.

Don't let rheumatism settle on you this month; Try Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, never fails.

Zera Semon opens the Lyceum Theatre Dec. 15th with an entire new show, something never before seen in the city. The great and wonderful "She" will be produced for the first time in this country.

The ladies of St. Stephen's Chapel held a sale and five o'clock tea at the Church of England Institute on Wednesday afternoon and evening, which, notwithstanding very unpleasant weather, was well attended.

The concerts given by Herr Djerling, Frau Marianna Doering-Brauer and Fraulein Buedinger, in St. John, Amherst, Moncton, Parrsboro and Springhill, were very successful and were highly enjoyed by the people of the places visited.

A petition signed by over three hundred and fifty residents of the North End of this city has been presented to Mr. Kenyon, M. P., to forward to the Postmaster-General, asking for a branch post office to be placed in the business part of the North End.

LYCEUM THEATRE, DEC. 15, "SHE." ZERA SEMON'S

The exhibition rink building in Dartmouth is being reshingled and otherwise repaired. Twenty-five incandescent electric lights are to be put in. As several parties want to hire it for the winter, the owners intend to advertise for offers for the winter's use of the building.

If you have as many friends as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment you are a fortunate person.

Sports under the auspices of the Stanley Athletic Club (colored) will be held at the Exhibition Rink on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week. In the tug-of-war events there will be teams from Dartmouth, Preston, Hammond's Plains, Colored Settlement and Halifax.

The Governor-General of Canada has received from Sir John Abbott the formal resignation of the Premiership of the Dominion, and has called upon Nova Scotia's distinguished son, Sir John S. D. Thompson, to form a new cabinet. This duty Sir John Thompson has accepted, and probably within a few days an accurate list of the ministers will be given.

The following changes in connection with the department of railways and canals took effect yesterday: Mr. Trudeau, deputy-minister, having retired, has been succeeded by Mr. Schrieber, who has assumed the combined duties of deputy-minister and chief engineer of railways and canals. Mr. Pottinger has been promoted to the position of general manager of government railways, with headquarters at Moncton.

During the few weeks that have elapsed since the last session of the Sons of Temperance in Nova Scotia, the following Divisions and Bands of Hope have been organized by its agents and deputies: Atlantic Wave Division, No. 775, at Broad Cove, Lunenburg Co.; Eldon, No. 776, at Lorway Mines, C. B.; Golden Band, No. 777, at Clam Harbor, Halifax Co.; Brilliant Light, No. 778, at Beaver Harbor, Halifax Co.; Rolling Wave Band of Hope, No. 164, Broad Cove, Lunenburg Co.; Merry Bells, No. 165, Sheet Harbor, Halifax Co.; Silver Crown, No. 166, Beaver Harbor, Halifax Co.

And what shall I say more? for the time would fail me to tell of all the virtues of Putnam's Emulsion.

Belcher's Farmer's Almanac for Nova Scotia, 1893, is now ready. It contains 260 pages literally packed with information and facts for the common use of all readers in this Province. It is a Parliamentary Companion, a Calendar, a Lawyer, Doctor and Clergy list. It contains lists of magistrates, army and navy; and of educational, religious, and charitable institutions, temperance societies and others. It has the tariff list complete. It is a post office guide, and it contains a digest of the recent census. The farmer, the traveller, the professional man, and the man of affairs, must often consult his "Belcher."

A new butter package has recently been invented and patented by a gentleman at Oxford, N. S. A glass jar made from pressed glass will hold the butter, which fits snugly into a wooden outer covering, and by an ingenious mechanical device the lid or cover prepared with suitable packing—canvas or rubber—screws down tightly on the top of the glass, thus making it perfectly air-tight. The cover can be put on or taken off instantly. This device is said to be particularly suited to the requirements of foreign shipments of butter, and the small sizes will prove useful to housekeeper for preserves, pickles, etc. If the necessary encouragement is obtained it is proposed to establish a factory for their manufacture, which will probably be located in Truro.

BLOTCHES CURED.

DEAR SIRS.—In 1890 my body was covered with blotches, and I was at last induced to try Burdock Blood Bitter; by the time I had used 3½ bottles of it I was completely cured, and I cannot speak too highly of it.

MRS. JAMES DESMOND, Halifax, N. S.

Capt. Jas. A. Farquhar, of the steamer *Harlow*, is organizing a northern yacht excursion to the far north for the summer of 1893. Two well-equipped yachts will leave Halifax or Boston the 10th of July, 1893, for the northern Labrador, Greenland and the neighboring regions, calling at the principal ports and visiting many places of note and historical interest, returning about the end of the following September. By this excursion this northern part of the organic world will be accessible to many students of nature for the first time for an exceedingly reasonable outlay. Each yacht will have accommodation for about 25 persons, and will accompany each other throughout the whole voyage, which will occupy about 80 days.

A case of Asiatic cholera is reported from Rangely, Maine.

Four green goods operators have been captured in New York.

Heavy rains in the Western States have caused much serious damage to property.

Five hundred thousand persons are said to be dependent on the sugar industry in the State of Louisiana.

It is not what its proprietors say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story of its merit. Hood's Sarsaparilla CURES.

Sam Johnson, a negro who was born in Africa 115 years ago, was murdered and robbed at Savannah, Ga., on Saturday.

Rev. Dr. Witherspoon Scott, father-in-law of President Harrison, died on Tuesday afternoon. He was born in June, 1800.

A rumor has been circulated that J. Gould is dying. It is stated that this rumor was started by Wall St. "bears" to influence the stock market.

The Mexican Government have restored the import duty on corn. The rush of corn from the United States is now so great that a railway blockade is feared.

Chicago seems to be in a fair way to be overrun with tramps and pick-pockets. The police of the city declare that the epidemic of crime now sweeping over the city is directly connected with the large number of criminals and vagrants who have come in advance of the visitors to the World's Fair.

Lieut. Peary will make another attempt to reach the North Pole. The National Academy of Science, of Philadelphia, which is planning the exploration of the northern coast of Greenland, has asked leave of absence of three years for Peary. It is said that Secretary Tracey, who is opposed to Polar expeditions, has stated that he will not grant the request of the Academy, in which case it is understood that Peary will resign his commission as Civil Engineer in the navy.

**LYCEUM THEATRE, DEC. 15,
ZERA SEMON'S "SHE."**

A despatch from Taunton to the *Boston Herald* says:—"Lizzie Borden will not be indicted by the grand jury for the murder of her father and stepmother. In another week, without any doubt, she will be a free woman, and the whole miserable pretence of case against her will be ended. The evidence laid before the grand jury was essentially the same as that produced at the hearing in Fall River, and it was not deemed sufficient to warrant the finding of an indictment."

A new bank is to be started in British India, having an immense capital.

La Union, San Salvador, is in ruins from earthquake. Many persons were killed.

The *London Daily Telegraph* announces that the Cynon tinplate works have resumed after a suspension of three months. There has been a general resumption in the Swansea, Morriston and Llanly districts, resulting from extensive American orders.

Reports from Russia state that the peasants in some places are starving. The *London Standard's* St. Petersburg correspondent says the appeal of the provinces to the Government for help indicates that the famine will be acute, though less general than in 1891.

General Dodds, commander of the French forces in Dahomey, advises that Dahomey be divided into three territories, under the leadership of native chiefs, to be controlled by a French resident Governor at Porto Novo. General Dodds also suggests that the Dahomeyan coast and lagoons be directly governed by the French, and that Whydah be made a French port.

Votes for a new poet laureate, solicited by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, shows this result:—

Percentage of Votes.	Percentage of Votes.
A. C. Swinburne..... 36.14	Christina Rossetti..... 2.41
Sir E. Arnold..... 9.64	Geo. MacDonald..... 2.41
A. Dobson..... 9.64	G. Watkinson..... 2.41
L. Morris..... 8.44	W. Watson..... 2.41
W. Morris..... 7.23	Prof. Blackie..... 1.20
G. Meredith..... 7.23	Jean Ingelow..... 1.20
C. Patmore..... 4.82	
R. Kipling..... 4.82	Total..... 100.00

"CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS"

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

THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD BRANDS.

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

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

**S. DAVIS & SONS,
MONTREAL.**

Largest and Highest Grade Cigar Manufacturers in Canada.

GIVEN AWAY

One Hundred and Forty-one Handsome Photographs In One Grand

PICTURE

All the Conservative Members of

1892 Parliament 1892

Including extra large size photographs of Sir John Abbott, Premier, and Sir John Thompson, leader of the House of Commons, surrounded by the Cabinet Ministers, and grouped on either side the members of the House from every Province in the Dominion, making a total of 141 splendid photographs; every one a perfect likeness. This great picture is a reproduction by Photo-gravure process on copper plate of the picture presented to Sir John Thompson by the Conservative Members during the last session.

THE ORIGINAL PICTURE COST OVER \$500.

THE EMPIRE has secured the copyright to reproduce this Grand Picture. It is printed on special plate paper in photographic inks, and is 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 4 inches in size, and makes a splendid picture for framing. A key giving the name of each member and constituency represented is printed on the margin, making a valuable work of reference.

NO EXTRA CHARGE

Will be made for this Grand Premium, but it will be

GIVEN FREE

To Every Subscriber for the

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FOR 1893.

THE WEEKLY EMPIRE is without doubt the best Weekly for \$1.00 published in Canada, containing 12 pages of latest news of the day. Special departments on Agriculture, Woman's Empire, Our Curiosity Shop, Old World Diary, the latest Sporting Events, etc. Only One Dollar per year. Sent to any address in Canada or the United States. Every subscriber will get the Premium Picture as a Present.

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FRANK C. MORAN.

"I Itched Intensely!"

A TERRIBLE SKIN DISEASE

Of Eight Years' Standing

"PERFECTLY CURED" BY

Skoda's Ointment and Discovery.

LEWISTON, ME.
GENTS:—I wish to inform the suffering through you that SKODA'S GLENNAN OINTMENT and SKODA'S DISCOVERY will cure the worst skin disease to be found. This statement may seem strong, but I think a true statement of my own case, will convince the most skeptical.

For some eight years I have had a terrible skin disease from which I have suffered untold misery. I have tried Physicians of repute and about all the so-called "skin cures," but the result was failure.

My face was covered with white scales. I itched intensely, and when I would rub or scratch the face of off-burning **THAN** generation such as only those afflicted as I was may know, tormented me.

My skin was so dry that my elbows, knees, hands, etc., would crack open so badly that they would bleed freely. My scalp was so that I could not comb my hair, and I had to keep it tied close to my head.

I have now used a half dozen bottles of SKODA'S DISCOVERY and about eight ounces of SKODA'S OINTMENT. There is **GOLD** in it. I am **PERFECTLY CURED**. My skin is soft as an infant's. Instead of torment I have sweet sleep at night, and a good head of hair.

FRANK C. MORAN.

Guaranteed with Every 6 Bottles.

SKODA'S OINTMENT, the Great German Skin Cure and Finest Cosmetic made in 3 ounce tubes. Price, 50 cts. Try a tube. SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

SKODA'S OINTMENT, the Great German Skin Cure, and finest Cosmetic made. Removes Blackheads, Pimples, etc., as if by magic. 3 oz. tubes in elegant cartons 50 cts.

TWO UNUSUALLY GOOD OFFERS. REAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

FIRST.—The great Holiday No. (enlarged to 256 pages) of that brightest of quarterly publications, "Tales from Town Topics," Out December first, all news and book stands and railway trains, price 65 cents, will be sent

FREE

To all who send \$1.00 for 3 months' trial subscription to

TOWN TOPICS.

The Largest, Raciest, Strongest, Most Varied and Entertaining Weekly Journal in the World.

SECOND.—To all who will send \$5.00 will be sent Town Topics and Tales from Town Topics from date until January 1, 1894, covering 5 Nos. of the amiable quarterly (regular price \$2.00) and 14 months of the greatest of family weeklies (regular price \$1.00 per year.)

Take one or the other offer AT ONCE and remit in postal notes, orders, or New York Exchange to TOWN TOPICS, 21 West 23d St., New York,

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Within Two Minute Walk of Post Office.

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HALIFAX, N. S.

JOI ON PARLE FRANCOISE.

FRAZEE'S

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

119 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX.

THOROUGH.

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

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

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

MAX UNGAR,
PROPRIETOR

The Highest Cash Prices paid for
Empty Bottles.

FOYLE BREWERY,
P. & J. O'MULLIN,

Brewers, Malsters & Bottlers.

Sole Manufacturers of

THE WELL KNOWN TEMPER-
ANCE BEVERAGES,

Malt and Kraizer Beers.

HALIFAX, N. S.

X Old Chum X

(CUT PLUG.)

OLD CHUM
(PLUG.)

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

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturers in Canada.

S. Ritchie & Co.

MONTREAL.

Cut Plug, 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb Plug, 10c.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb Plug, 20c.

SCOTT'S

E. J. SHELDON, Esq.,

INSPECTOR OF NEW YORK LIFE,

Takes great pleasure in testifying that SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM relieved him almost instantly

CURE

from a severe attack of RHEUMATISM in the arm, and recommended it highly as a HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

FOR RHEUMATISM.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

London Rubber Stamp' Mfg Co.

Rubber and Metal Stamps,
Notarial Seals-
Photograph Copying Pads,
Stencil Cutters, &c,
322 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

AN AUTUMN EVENING.

A white road glimmering athwart the dark,
Broad shadows lying on its rutted breast,
A clump of fern, crowned with expiring spark
Of ruddy fire, from the now purpling west;
Asquirtol, chat'ring in brown-richness drest,
A soothing scent of ferns, and forest things,
An old worn fence, round which, the brifer clings
With heart on fire, to its rough hewn bars;
A broad expanse of blue, all showered with stars,
The chirp, chirp, of some belated bird,
A ploughboy, calling to his distant herd,
The laughter of a brook, with mossy stone,
The croak of frogs in deepening monotone,
The barking of a dog, so sharp and shrill,
A gold-red moon peeps o'er the long dark hill
Whose crest is fired in a deeper hue;
Tall bircher, with their red veins pulsing through
The satiny whiteness of their limbs of snow;
Another star gleams through the throbbing glow—
A light is seen to flash from yonder eill,
A gate's sharp click, a stop, and all is still.

North Sydney, C. B.

SEAWEED.

FOR THE CRITIC.

SUNSET ON THE DARTMOUTH LAKES.

A slowly heaving, surging mass of waters dark—
O'er which the last few, lingering shafts of quivering light
Are glancing from the glorious, golden West. The shadows
Brood upon the wooded shores and stretch athwart
The trembling lake, titanic arms from either side, that seem
To seize the glimmering landscape and to bind it fast
With gloomy bars and bands. A cool and gentle
Breeze sings, low and sweet, a vesper to the tiny wave,
That rippling, laps the rocky beach. The voices
Of the birds are hushed, save one full throated
Songster, perched upon the topmost limb of some
Dead forest giant, where the sunlight loves to
Linger longest, and bathed in glowing splendor,
Fills the air with music, till the throbbing notes
Are echoed from the farther shore—then sadly,
Like a lingering hope, the golden glory fades, and
With it dies the song. Then night sinks down
Upon the Lake, and like a sable pall, blots
Out the fairy scene; and naught is left except
A solitary boat—a darker shade amid
The darkness, moving slowly to the shore.

Dartmouth, Nov. 1892.

NEMO.

BOOK GOSSIP.

The Christmas numbers of the various magazines are coming in. *The Ladies' Home Journal* is at hand in a most artistic cover. The contents completely meet the needs of woman and the home, being to a large extent made up of practical information, which cannot but prove of inestimable value to women in their Christmas buying. Not a point is forgotten—everything is touched upon, the home, the nursery, the parlor, the dining room, the festooned rooms, the gowns, the table, the servants—every phase of Christmas life is fully and admirably covered. The opening chapters of William Dean Howells' new novel, "The Coast of Bohemia," will attract quickest attention, and the five chapters given promise well that this may be the brightest and liveliest story ever written by the novelist. It is for girls, and is perfect, so far, in its portrayal of American girl-life. Genial "Bob" Burdette has a most amusing account of "Christmas when I Was a Boy," while "A Christmas with Dickens," by Dickens' favorite daughter, is a delightful picture of holiday life as it was celebrated in the famous novelist's home. Mrs. Burton Harrison will interest thousands of girls, in her excellent way, by pointing out the essentials of "A Young Girl's Dress in Society," while George W. Childs tells of the "Girls I Have Educated." A very sensible article on conducting "An Evening Musicals," is given by Mrs. Hamilton Mott, while the illustrated farce, "The Burglar Alarm," comes dangerously close to the wittiest of Howells' farces. There is an exquisitely illustrated page on "Ecclesiastical Embroidery," by Harriet Ogden Morison, and Mrs. Lyman Abbott points out the wisest way of "Conducting a Ladies' Aid Society." Hamlin Garland has a pathetic literary etching. Eugene Field contributes an exquisite poem in his "Little Sans Merci," while Dr. Talmage gives one of the best articles he has ever penned in telling "Why I Have Never Been Ill." But the small sum of ten cents is asked for this Holiday number, while a yearly subscription to the Magazine costs only one dollar. Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

A new claimant for magazine readers attention is a publication to be issued by Messrs. A. D. Worthington & Co. of Hartford, Connecticut, to be entitled "Worthington's Illustrated Magazine and Literary Treasury." The initial will bear date January 1893. The prospectus of this magazine, which is to be wholly adapted for the home circle, every detail being prepared with reference to family life, promises many attractive features. Its departments will be many and varied. In that called "Between You and Me," readers are invited to propound and discuss questions of special interest, from the graver problems of human life to matters that, though seemingly trivial, may be to some of genuine value. "The World Beautiful" edited by Miss Lilian Whiting, a gifted and popular writer, will treat of daily life as viewed from the aesthetic and spiritual side. "Gleanings for the Curious" will present quaint and rare items of information, and display choice fragments of literature, curios of thought, artistic bits worthy the inspection of the critic and connoisseur. "All Round the House" will be conducted as a depository of practical and helpful information, wherein the house-wife and home-maker may find assistance and encouragement. "Health Talks" will present timely and valuable papers upon health and hygiene,

PUTNERS
IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER
EMULSION

"The Oracle" may be consulted upon obscure questions of general interest, and doubtless the "Answers to Correspondents" will be both interesting and instructive. "For Our Young People" will contain stories and articles interesting and instructive. "Home Entertainments" too will be especially attractive to the young folks, though their elders will also find much to enjoy in this department. "The Shining Hour" will delight the wee ones with story and picture, rhyme and jingle. "Knots to Untie" will offer all sorts of puzzles and problems, interesting alike to old and young. And last in our list comes "Facotise," with its humorous paragraphs and original illustrations, to help us to part company mirthfully. This list with special features will form an ideal home journal. The subscription is to be \$2.50 per year.

"One Year; a tale of Wedlock," translated from the Swedish, has been lately issued by Messrs. Worthington & Co. as No. 3 in their Fair library. This is a very interesting novel, and though commencing in a manner unlike the usual love story, ends with the hero and heroine supremely happy. That Ludwig and Lavina determined on the day of their marriage to live together for one year only seems a strange state of affairs, but the interest of the reader is held closely by the narration of the many misunderstandings and the gradual growth of a mutual love which ends most happily. The other characters of the book are well drawn, and as one reads, pity for the weak Rudolf mingles with contempt for his frivolous, selfish wife Julia. The price of this book is twenty-five cents, and it may be obtained by addressing Worthington & Co., 747 Broadway, New York. This firm has also recently published in their Rose library "Enthralled and Released," by E. Werner, translated by D. Raphael, illustrated with photogravures. The story begins on board a ship sailing from Italy to the German coast, is well written and interesting throughout. Price in cloth binding \$1.00, or in illuminated paper cover 50 cents.

"The Popular Science Monthly" for December bears on almost every page the impress of its scholarly editor, William Jay Youmans. Among the most interesting articles are a chapter on the "Warfare of Science," in which the connection between magic and chemistry is carefully traced. A well-colored map records the latest "Glacial Discoveries in England," and Jones Robinson contributes a most entertaining article on "Canine Morals and Manners." Modern uses of paper are well written of. M. Emmanuel Batoine and the interesting subject of inoculation as a preventative of cholera is discussed by Dr. S. T. Armstrong. Some "Modern Instances of Demoniacal Possession" are investigated by Prof. E. P. Evans, who at any rate is doubtful as to the benefits of modern methods of exorcism. A masterly paper on "The Formation of Character," as written of by Tennyson, appears on the "Editor's Table," and the Literary Notes and Miscellany contain much valuable and timely information. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York; subscription \$5.00 per year.

Messrs. Houghton Mifflin & Co., Boston, publish Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes's famous poems of "Dorothy Q.," "The Ballad of the Boston Tea-Party," "Grandmother's story of Bunker Hill Battle," in one compact little volume, charmingly bound in cloth, and fully illustrated by Howard Pyie. The poems rank among the Autocrat's best, and they will attract many new readers in the unique garb in which the publishers present them. In every way the edition is a gem of the book-maker's art. Mr Pyie's pictures are fine and in perfect keeping with the literary beauty of the work.

"Winterborough," by Eriza Orno White, is one of the latest publications from the Riverside press, Cambridge, and its publishers, Messrs. Houghton & Mifflin, are to be congratulated on the work. The story is laid in New Hampshire, and is an interesting story, a love story too, but not brimming over with foolish sentimentality. True, good and pure sentiment characterizes the tale, which is well written and decidedly entertaining, and "Winterborough" will make a most acceptable gift for a young friend whom you wish to remember at the coming Christmas season.

A new monthly magazine shortly to be given to the world is entitled *Childhood*. It promises to be a most valuable aid to parents and to teachers whose charges though they may have passed the bounds of infancy have by no means reached maturity. The physical welfare of the child as well as its intellectual development will be carefully written of by scientists, and leading educators of many European countries will contribute papers of deep import. The pages will also be brightened by many sketches and incidents of contemporary child-life. The new magazine has an excellent and an untrodden field, and will doubtless be sought by many who have the genuine welfare of children at heart. Published by A. L. Chatterton & Co., 78 Maiden Lane, New York. Subscription price \$1.00 a year.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

We were favored with a call this week from Mr. H. E. Cameron, traveller for A. W. Spooner, of Port Hope, manufacturer of copperine, a babbit metal, acknowledged by all machinists and saw-mill men to be one of the best metals in use. Mr. Spooner also manufactures phenyle, one of the best disinfectants and germicides in the market to-day. Through Mr. Cameron's kindness we were shown Gaudrie's Patent Laborer, Mr. Spooner being sole agent for Canada and the States. All that can be said of this machine is that it is simply wonderful. Mr. Cameron spares no pains in explaining the working of the laborer, in which he is undoubtedly well posted. Every canning factory firm should see this great labor-saving machine. All you have to do is to place the cans in the laborer, and they come out perfectly labeled, at the rate of (by hand turning) 50 to 75, and by power 100 to 150 per minute. We predict a large sale of these machines in the Maritime Provinces, as no one in the trade can well afford to be without one.

The Graham Evaporating Works at Beloville are said to be the largest

of the kind in Canada, giving employment to about 200 hands, more than half of which are women, girls and boys. The consumption of apples at these works is about 1,600 bushels per day. Since the season opened in September Mr. Graham has paid out in cash for labor and apples over \$60,000. Enlargement of his works this year cost \$6,000, and before the next season he will add a vinegar factory.

The Ontario Peat Fuel Company, with headquarters at Toronto, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000, to manufacture peat fuel and also machinery for the manufacture of such fuel.

The Dominion Embroidery Company has been incorporated at Toronto with a capital stock of \$40,000 to manufacture table and piano covers, scarfs, carriage robes, embroidered flannels, etc. Mr. William Reichling, at the head of the concern, had large practical experience in this business in Switzerland and later in Toronto.—*Canadian Manufacturer*.

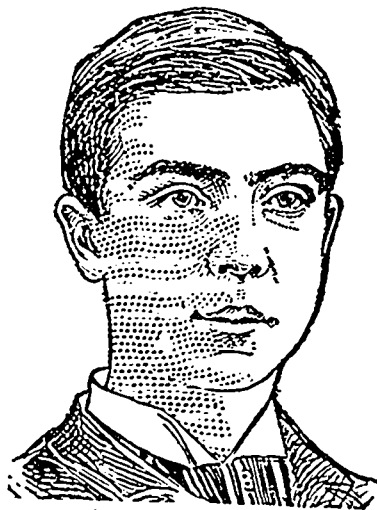
The New Glasgow *Enterprise* says the closing of the glass factory is a serious loss to Trenton and New Glasgow. It is said the moulds, which cost \$22,000, were sold for \$8,000. We certainly think the directors should have made bigger efforts to retain these and keep the factory open this winter. Two hundred men thrown out of employment means a serious thing for us. Merchants will feel the stoppage keenly, as \$4.00 a day was a common wage for a glass blower.

Messrs. Smith & O'Neill have just finished sawing 1,600,000 feet of lumber for Messrs. Huntley & Epps, at Lakelands, and will remove their rotary mill to Sussex, N. B., where they will saw 2,500,000 feet of deals for Joseph Campbell. They expect to return to Lakelands next spring to saw Messrs. Huntley & Epps' winter cut of logs.—*Parrsboro Leader*.

The lumber cut on the Aroostook waters for manufacture in New Brunswick will be about the same as last year. Stetson, Cutler & Co. will get out on this river twelve or fourteen millions, Dunn Bros. six or seven millions, Cushing & Co. five or six millions, and Hale & Murchie four or five millions. Others will cut largely in the State of Maine on tributaries of the St. John north of the Aroostook.

HEAT ROOFING
"HALIGONIAN"
RAGS.

Made at
221 Barrington St.



Mr. Herman Hicks
Of Rochester, N. Y.

Deaf for a Year
Caused by
Catarrh in the Head

Catarrh is a CONSTITUTIONAL disease, and requires a CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY like Hood's Sarsaparilla to cure it. Read:

"Three years ago, as a result of catarrh, I entirely lost my hearing and was deaf for more than a year. I tried various things to cure it, and had several physicians attempt it, but no improvement was apparent. I could distinguish no sound. I was intending putting myself under the care of a specialist when some one suggested that possibly Hood's Sarsaparilla would do me some good. I began the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla at once, and to my surprise and great joy I found when I had taken three bottles that my hearing was returning. I kept on till I had taken three more. It is now over a year and I can hear perfectly well. I am troubled but very little with the catarrh. I consider this a remarkable case, and cordially recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla
"All who have catarrh." HERMAN HICKS, 30 Carter Street, Rochester, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS are pure vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

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

J. A. LEAMAN & CO.
Wholesale & Retail Victuallers,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
CANNED GOODS, BOLOGNAS, & C.
6 to 10 Bedford Row,
ESTABLISHED 1864 HALIFAX, N. S.

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

A. & W. MACKINLAY,
137 Granville Street.

TERRIOS
FRENCH BLUEING.

The best in the world, will not streak the clothes.

Red Star
Ammonia, FULL PINTS, Fifteen Cents per bottle. Prepared by
THE WAYNE MFG. CO.,
BOSTON MASS

COMMERCIAL.

Wintry weather has set in and general trade has been more lively in most of the leading lines. Farmers have generally disposed of the bulk of their produce, and are now investing the proceeds in the purchase of goods that they require for the winter and spring. This, of course, makes trade livelier, and a good many country merchants have been in town during the week replenishing their stocks, especially in groceries and dry goods. Certainly, iron, fruit, etc., feel the impetus thus given. For some years the government of "this Dominion of ours" has imposed a very heavy tax, amounting to more than 100 per cent, on petroleum that is imported into Canada. As a protective measure this tax appears to have been a failure, for Canada uses over 5,000,000 of gallons of United States oil per year and only about half-a-million of gallons of the native product. The U. S. oil is pronounced to be far superior for practical purposes to any that Canada produces. Again, the use of tank cars for the carriage of crude petroleum is prohibited, and oil has to be imported in barrels. This prevents the refining of imported crude oil into Canada, and makes an extra and unnecessary cost of 10 cents per gallon to the consumer. The duty seems to be imposed only in the interests of a few pump men in Lambton County, Ont. Is this duty and are these restrictions intended to protect only those who pump the crude petroleum from the earth? or are they meant to protect the refining industry? or both? If the latter, it might be well for the government to pay a bounty on the production and admit American crude oil free and maintain the duty on the refined article. If this were done American oil refined in Canada would meet the domestic demand for that quality, and Canadian labor would find occupation in refineries that do not now exist. It has been stated that Canadian oil is superior to American for lubricating purposes. But if that is a fact it would maintain its supremacy despite the competition of lubricants made of American oil. If American petroleum was admitted free the consumption of Canadian oil might cease, but the consumer would obtain what is proved to be a better article for at least ten cents per gallon less than he now pays. The *Canadian Manufacturer* remarks:—"It does not seem to be any lack of enterprise on the part of Canadian refiners that their coal oil is not as highly prized for domestic consumption as that made in the United States. According to the *Petroleum Advertiser* one refining concern there owns one of the most complete oil manufacturing in the world. What with the lubricating oil, paraffine wax and gas oil that they turn out, nothing is wasted, everything is used up, and their plant is in continual use from one year's end to the other. This shows the enterprise and energy calculated to ensure unbounded success; but as good oil as this concern can produce, and as cheaply as they can make it, it does not fill the bill, for consumers will have American oil, paying over a hundred per cent duty on it, giving it the preference over any oil which has ever yet been manufactured in Canada."

Among the many city by-laws which, being unenforced, are unknown, is one which prohibits a person under the age of sixteen driving a vehicle. It is surely time that this wise law was rescued from the obscurity into which it has lapsed. Its enforcement will be a public boon. The way in which boys recklessly and wildly drive along our streets, in apparent emulation of more mature men who are allowed to run over people with impunity, is scandalous. The grossly cruel way in which these boy-drivers often abuse the unfortunate horses which short-sighted owners leave to their tender mercies is very reprehensible. This resurrection of a forgotten by-law should bring up the whole matter of the control of traffic on the public streets. The police should be instructed as to what by-laws are really in existence and be ordered to enforce them against every offender.

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

	Week Previous		Weeks corresponding to	
	Nov. 25, week.	Nov. 25, week.	Nov. 25, week.	Nov. 25, week.
United States	135	205	242	233
Canada	27	41	37	36

DRY GOODS.—The advent of more wintry weather has livened up the dry goods business, and trade in all classes of staples, especially of winter goods, has been as large as is expected at this season. Most buyers who come from the outside appear to be interested in holiday goods, which class of material is selling very fast. Almost anything in this line seems to sell, but the choicest goods are offered. New designs, striking patterns and delicate colorings mark the lines of fancy goods. While cheapness is the soul of selling in some of these lines, nevertheless quite large orders are being executed for this class of goods. Stock-taking is the watchword of the hour, and all are interested in the result of the season's traffic. As a result of this stock-taking nearly every house is pushing broken lots and remnants. Special "drives" are shown in every department—some worthy, some not so, and many very properly designated as "snaps." Letter orders continue to be very numerous, and in some cases clerks have to work in the evenings to keep up with the letters received. Orders run chiefly for men's heavy underwear, ladies' underwear, hosiery and gloves. A large percentage of these orders are repeats. The sharp advance in raw cotton has led to a further advance in cotton goods of all kinds, the combine, of course, taking full advantage of the rise in the raw material. Orders of several lines given in September and October for spring delivery cannot be repeated except at a very considerable advance. It is impossible to state what the actual advance is, as it varies considerably, the lines that are selling most freely being more greatly advanced than those that are dragging in the market.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local demand for flour continues to be quite fair, but buying is of a hand-to-mouth character at steady prices. Still, both bakers and dealers seem disposed to anticipate their wants further ahead, as they feel assured that prices cannot recede further to any material extent. Wheat is very low in Ontario, and Millers there, even at the present cheap rates for flour, are making money. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* says:—"Consider-

able quantities are going forward direct from Ontario mills to the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland, sales having been made of straight rollers at \$3.60 to \$3.65 c.i.f. St. John's, Nfld. In this market sales of car lots of straight rollers have taken place on track at \$3.45 to \$3.50, and 90 per cents at \$3.55 to \$3.65. It is stated that several round lots of winter patents have been made by millers west of Toronto for English account, to be shipped via Boston and New York. In spring wheat flour, sales of city strong bakers have transpired at \$4 for round lots, which is 10c. higher than it could be bought for about 10 days ago. The market is in good shape for spring wheat flour, and any change will, it is thought, be in an upward direction."

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market does not show any change. The demand is fairly good, and prices remain as they were at our last report. A report from Montreal reads as follows:—"In Canada short cut moss pork there have been sales at \$17.50 to \$18, and the market is firm at these figures, which might probably be shaded for round quantities. A good business has been done in lard, sales of round lots of compound having taken place at \$1.45 per pail of 20 lbs., and we quote \$1.45 to \$1.50 with a firm market and higher prices looked for. Smoked meats are in good demand, hams selling all the way from 11c. to 12½c. as to quality and quantity. Bacon sells at 11c. to 12c. under a fair enquiry. It is not as scarce as it was."

BUTTER.—There is no change in the butter market here. Holders of creamery are, of course, ready to entertain offers, but the want of encouragement over the cable deters shippers from becoming buyers at present prices for finest, so that the actual movement is restricted to the moderate demand on local consumptive account. In Montreal "there appears to be plenty of creamery butter offering. Two factorymen were in the city yesterday claiming that their goods which they sold at 23 c. had been thrown up, owing to some defect or other which is usually discovered in a weak market. Other creameries are also offered. The November make of creamery is said to be very fine, but present prices are looked upon as too high." A London, G. B., letter says:—"Market quotations for butter are no guide as to the course of sales, for although no change is recorded owing to diminished supply, concessions are known to have been made to waiting buyers who would not come in at the ruling rate, and to a large extent, therefore, the prices current are incorrect. Buyers will, however, probably get nipped, as to the Antipodean arrivals, on which they have been counting and for which they are lying in ambush, are now cabled as coming in only half the previously advertised quantity, owing to bad producing conditions in Victoria, and prices may likely take another upward turn in consequence. Danish still sells up to 140s., a ridiculous figure for the average buyer. American and Canadian are much in request, and considerably firmer in value, while margarine has gone up a bit further, as purchasers who hold off the genuine must fill with something. The adulteration acts are a great power here, but retailers risk the pillory when rates are so dead against them as now, and their customers will have a shilling cut."

CHEESE.—The cheese market here rules quiet but steady. Stocks are light for the season, and what finest stock there is is very firmly held, so that it is difficult to give a reliable price on it. A Montreal report says:—"The market is decidedly firm, finest Septembers and Octobers being unobtainable at under 10½c., a bid of 10½c. being made for 500 boxes of finest Octobers without fetching them. Plenty of English orders are on the market for finest at 10½c., but limits will have to be advanced before they get the stuff. We quote prices firm at 10½c. to 10¾c. for finest, some holders asking 11c. for white, there being fully ½c. premium on white. Underpriced goods are quoted at 9½c. to 10½c." A London correspondent writes:—"Cheese has veered round to pretty much the condition of butter, only that buyers have less chance in this department of getting any hold for their ideas. They expect rates to go down, and talk of the big stocks said to be held here when seeking concessions. But we have seen the last of heavy unloadings now, and if stocks are large so is consumption, so that while trade hangs fire this week, and may do so even for another and yet another week, the upward march can hardly be stayed, and patient holders will be rewarded. In London prices remain about the same, and Liverpool and Glasgow rates have levelled down to —, so that from 50s. right up to 56s. for finest Septembers may now be generally quoted. It will be easier to run up the better parcels of late make when the mass of inferior undoubtedly in the country has been disposed of at the dreadfully low currencies it is being disposed of."

EGGS.—There is nothing new to say about the local egg market except that it appears to be somewhat steadier in tone, though prices have not notably altered. It is reported from England as follows:—"With Italy, Austria, Hungary and Russia sending largely increased supplies, the paucity from France is not felt, and prices have tumbled for most selections of eggs in London, Liverpool, and the North, while some markets are simply demoralized by heavy plungings. About 3d. to 1s. per 120 may be recorded as the drop, and agents fear another fall next week. Canadians still at about 8s. to 9s. per long hundred."

APPLES.—This fruit continues to be in over-abundant supply, and prices here rule lower than usual. The fact is that outside markets are so depressed as to offer no outlet for our surplus product this year. Many of our farmers are turning their best apples into cider, and the product thus made is of better quality than customary, while the price is so low as to place it within the reach of all. A London letter says of the English market:—"Apples are a slow and gorged market still. Some 300 bbls. American Baldwins sold on Thursday in London at 7s. 9d. per bbl., while Canadian Greenings and Calverts were thrown away at as low as 2s. 9d. per bbl., 8s. being an exceptional top price. The trade is simply demoralized by forced sales of heavy consignments of fruit, much of which is poor, and too much, unfortunately, in such a condition as to necessitate cataloguing as valueless."

DRIED FRUIT.—The call for dried fruit is now quite general, and contributes what special character the grocery trade now has. The time when consumption is at its best is at hand, and the stiffness in prices stimulates buying. Currants are very firm. The stock in Greece is reported to be very low both in quantity and quality, 35,000 tons being given as the extent of it, and a considerable portion of this is represented to be only fit for winemaking. That strengthens the views of holders everywhere, and it appears that at no point is there any prospect of a surplus. Valencia raisins show no easier tendency, but rather the reverse. The stock on spot is supposed to be quite limited, and it cannot be replenished at so low prices as it was bought. Inquiries of New York holders are met by firm quotations, and the feeling prevails everywhere that fruit will be higher.

SUGAR—There is not much said about the sugar trade. It is regarded with comparative indifference these days, being of small volume and not showing any symptoms of going either upwards or downwards. While the trade is spoken of as small, it is freely conceded to be fully up to the average for the time of the year—the smallness appearing as a consequence of comparison with busy sugar seasons. Now and then an order for a carload is filled, but business on that scale is limited. Profits are still of little moment, as the cost at the refineries, plus the higher freight, leaves little for the jobber who sells at quoted prices. The Canadian Grocer has the following:—"The annual publication of Herr Licht's first complete estimate of the European beet crop of 1892, speaking as it does of a possible decrease of 100,000 tons as compared with the previous year, has caused considerable speculative excitement in the market. Prices have rapidly advanced, but as usual at such times, a reaction has followed, and less animation exists at the close. If the beet crop proves really deficient the position of sugar would no doubt be too strong to allow of any return to a low range of prices, and the fact that quotations for forward delivery are considerably dearer than for prompt shipment may thus seem to be fairly justified from the present outlook, especially as the general existing supplies show only a trivial excess. By somewhat of a coincidence, however, the surplus from the world's supply which is exported, together with that portion of the world's consumption of sugar of which returns are available, have for the last two or three years been almost equally balanced, and with such a narrow margin as a few thousand tons a steady level of prices is liable to sharp alterations. Yet, after all, this is a more healthy state of things than would exist and has before now existed, when a heavy weight hangs over the market. It has been suggested that if next year's consumption should increase at the same rate as the past four years that there will be a serious deficit in supplies, but so far as genuine dealers in sugar are concerned it will perhaps be best for them to bear in mind that any pinch which might occur next year will hardly be felt till the autumn of 1893. A rise in price has always had a wonderful effect in bringing out uncalculated stores of sugar from countries like India, which has an immense production, equal apparently to millions of tons, and from which immense supplies can be drawn directly the margin becomes tempting.

The state of the exchanges would render such exports far easier than that of old. Under these circumstances, the best plan for the retail trade to pursue, as they generally hold small stocks, is to raise their quotations to the public and await the development of events. There can be no reason for their losing money because the market has gone against them; and if the shop quotations were flexible enough, they could go down as quickly as they went up, when markets justified it. The improvement in the beet market has caused considerable attention to be paid to cane sugars, which are now relatively cheap, and a larger business has been done in these kinds than for some time past. Grocery descriptions have also been helped by the marked advance in refiners' yellow crystals, and prices have advanced about 1s. per cwt. from the lowest point. Crystallized Demerara sugar is, however, by no means dear even now, and the quality of new crop sugar which is likely to be received here in the next month or two will be very moderate. The imports of crystallized raws to London for the week ending the 27th inst. amounted to 250 tons, and for this year to 37,955 tons, against 24,796 tons in 1891."

TEAS.—The local market for tea is quiet, and no sales of interest are reported. All kinds are very firm and advancing prices are postponing business. Low and medium grades are very scarce, and the demand is seldom so good in the last half of November as it has been lately. In all growths the feeling continues very firm. Jobbers are not buying freely, but are, for the most part, confining their purchases to small parcels to keep current trade going on. The London market is firm, and low grade black particularly are strong, there being nothing obtainable under 5½d. to 6d.

FISH.—The local fish market continues about the same as previously reported. A little is of course doing in shipping fish abroad, but those engaged in the business claim that there is no margin for profit in their transactions. There have been no sign of the "fall run" of mackerel this season, and it is now too late to hope for any large catch in 1892. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, Nov. 30—"The local movement in fish continues very good, dealers being very well satisfied with the demand now passing. The sales are not large, but more numerous than in former years. We quote: Labrador herring \$5 to \$5.50; Cape Breton salmon \$13 to \$15; green cod \$4.50; haddock and cod 3c." Another report from the same market is:—"Under a good demand here the market for green cod is firm with sales at \$4.50 for No. 1 and \$4.75 for large draft. Herrings are in small compass, but they appear to be sufficient for the demand, which is limited. Labrador herrings are quoted at \$5.50, and Cape Breton at \$5.50 for fat July's. Shore herrings range from \$4 to \$4.75 as to quality. Dry cod \$4 to \$4.50." Gloucester, Mass., Nov. 30—"The receipts show the falling off usual at Thanksgiving time. Most of the Bay fleet have arrived, and the mackerel season is practically over with a moderate catch and very small stock in first hands, for which however the demand is light at present.

The Newfoundland herring fleet are getting away, and the business will be vigorously prosecuted again this season. We quote latest fare prices as follows: Mackerel in fishermen's order at \$13.50 to \$15.50 per bbl. Last sales Bank halibut 15c and 10c. per lb. for white and gray Georges cod from vessel \$4.50 and \$4.37 for large, \$2.62 and \$2.75 for small. Bank \$3.62 and \$2. Outside sales of Bank cod \$3.50 and \$2. Fresh mixed fish: cod \$2.50 for large and \$1.50 for small; cusk \$1.65; hako 70c.; haddock 80c.; pollock 90c. New Georges codfish at \$7 per qtl. for large, and small at \$5; Bank \$5.50 to \$6 for large and \$3.25 for small; Shore \$6.50 and \$4.50 for large and small. Dry Bank \$6; medium \$3.50. Cured cusk at \$5 per qtl; hako \$2; haddock \$2.50; heavy salted pollock \$3, and English-cured do. \$4 per qtl. Newfoundland herring \$4 per barrel. Pickled codfish \$4; haddock \$3.75; halibut heads \$3.50; sounds \$13; tongues and sounds \$12; tongues \$11; alewives \$8.50; trout \$14; Halifax salmon \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

ON TRIAL FOR 90 DAYS.

The finest, completest and latest line of Electrical appliances in the world. They have never failed to cure. We are so positive of it that we will back our bellows and send you any Electrical Appliances now in the market and you can try it for Three Months largest list of testimonials on earth. Send for book and Journal Free.

W. T. BARN & Co., Windsor, Ont.

POWER & CO.,

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

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

Nos. 289 & 291 BARRINGTON and 132 & 134 UPPER WATER STS.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.		
Cut Leaf.....	5½	
Granulated.....	4½ to 4¾	
Circle A.....	4	
White Extra C.....	3½	
Standard.....	3¾	
Extra Yellow C.....	3¾	
Yellow C.....	3¾	
TEA.		
Congou Common.....	17 to 19	
Fair.....	20 to 23	
Good.....	25 to 29	
Choice.....	31 to 33	
Extra Choice.....	35 to 36	
Oolong Choice.....	37 to 39	
MOLASSES.		
Barbadoes.....	32	
Demerara.....	35 to 38	
Diamond N.....	47	
Porto Rico.....	30 to 32	
Cienfuegos.....	none	
Trinidad.....	28	
Antigua.....	28	
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47	
Bright.....	47 to 55	
BISCUITS.		
Pilot Bread.....	8.00	
Boston and Thin Family.....	6½	
Soda.....	6½	
do in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½	
Fancy.....	8 to 15	

BREADSTUFFS

Not a word to say—weather dull —markets dull. Prices low, though no lower.

Cornmeal and oatmeal firm—everything else easy.

FLOUR.	
Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	5.00 to 5.10
High Grade Patents.....	4.15 to 4.25
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	4.00 to 4.10
Straight Grade.....	3.90 to 4.00
Good Seconds.....	3.30 to 3.40
Graham Flour.....	3.90 to 4.00
Oatmeal.....	4.00 to 4.10
Rolled.....	4.10 to 4.25
Kila Dried Cornmeal.....	2.85 to 2.95
In Bond.....	2.80 to 2.90
Rolled Wheat.....	4.00 to 4.25
Wheat Bran, per ton including bags.....	18.75 to 19.00
Middlings.....	20.50 to 21.00
Shorts.....	18.75 to 19.00
Cracked Corn.....	28.50 to 29.00
Ground Oil Cake per ton.....	30.00 to 31.10
Moulse.....	22.00 to 24.00
Split Peas.....	4.10
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.85 to 1.40
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	8.90 to 4.45
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	40 to 41
P. E. Island Oats.....	39 to 40
Hay.....	18.00 to 13.75

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, per bbl., Gravensteins.....	2.50 to 3.00
No. 1 Fall.....	1.50 to 2.00
Oranges, Jamaica, brls., New.....	6.50 to 7.00
Lemons, per case.....	6.00
Cocoas, new per 100.....	5.00
Onions, crib.....	2 to 2½
per lb., Canadian.....	5 to 5½
Dates boxes, new.....	5½ to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	10 to 11
Figs, Klime, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	9 to 10
small boxes.....	8
Prunes Stewing, boxes.....	2.00 to 2.50
Bananas.....	2.00 to 2.50

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

FISH.

MACKEREL—	Ex Vesse.	Ex Store
Extras.....	16.00	
No. 1.....	14.00	
2 large.....	12.00	
2.....	10.00	
3 large, Reamed.....	7.00	8.00
3, Reamed.....	7.10	7.50
3 large, Plain.....	6.75	7.50
3 Plain.....	6.75	7.50
HERRING.		
No. 1 C. B. July.....	5.10	5.50
1 Fall Split.....	2.60	3.25
1 Fall Round.....	2.93	3.00
1 Labrador.....	6.00	6.00
1 Georges Bay.....	0.00	2.00
1 Bay of Islands.....	0.00	3.00
ALEWIVES, No. 1.....	4.10	5.50
SALMON.		
No. 1, brl.....	16.00	18.00
No. 2, brl.....	14.00	16.00
3.....	12.00	14.00
Small.....		
CODFISH.		
Hard C. B.....	3.75	4.25
Western Shore.....	3.50	4.00
Bank.....	3.60	4.00
Bay.....	2.75	3.25
Newfoundland.....	3.75	4.50
Haddock.....	2.50	3.00
Bank & Western.....	0.00	3.75
Hake.....	1.75	2.50
Pollock.....	1.75	2.25
Hake Sounds, per lb.....	1¾	
Cod Oil per gal.....	28	13c

J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.00
" Am., Plate.....	13.00 to 13.50
" Ex. Plate.....	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	16.00 to 17.10
" American, clear.....	16.00 to 19.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	16.50 to 17.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	15.00 to 15.50
" Prime Mess.....	11.50 to 12.30
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
" American.....	10 to 11
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	9

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
" in Small Tubs.....	22 to 24
" Good, in large tubs, new.....	18 to 20
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	14
Canadian Township.....	22 to 24
" Western.....	18 to 20
Cheese, Canadian.....	16¾
" Antigonish.....	11

SALT.

Factory Filled.....	\$1.50
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	60
Liverpool, whhd.,.....	1.50
Capit.....	none
Turks Island.....	1.45
Lisbon.....	none
Coarse W. I.....	none
Trapan.....	1.40
" AGOST.....	1.00

MATT.

A TALE OF A CARAVAN.

(Continued.)

This time Monk was on foot. He wore a dark dress, with knickerbockers and heavy shooting-boots and carried a gun. A large dog, of the species lurcher, followed at his heels.

Brinkley was passing by without any salutation, when, to his surprise, the other paused and lifted his hat.

"I beg your pardon," he said. "We have met once before; and I think I have to apologize to you for unintentional incivility. The fact is—hum—I mistook you for a vagrant! I did not know you were a gentleman."

So staggered was the artist with this greeting that he could only borrow the vocabulary of Mr. Toots:

"Oh, it's of no consequence," he said, attempting to pass on.

But the other persisted.

"I assure you, Mr.—Mr.—(I have not the pleasure of knowing your name) that I had no desire of offending you; and if I did so, I beg to apologize."

Brinkley looked keenly at the speaker. His words and manner were greatly at variance with his looks—even with the tone of his disfigured brow, and his mouth twitched nervously as if he were ill at ease.

Regarding him thus closely, Brinkley saw that he had been somewhat mistaken as to his age, but his hair was mixed with gray and his features strongly marked with the scars of old passions. A handsome man, certainly; an amiable one, certainly not! Yet he had a peculiar air and power of breeding, as of one accustomed to command.

Curiosity overcomes dislike and the young man determined to receive Mr. Monk's overture as amiably as possible.

"I dare say it was a mistake," he said. "Gentleman don't usually travel about in caravans."

"You are an artist, I am informed," returned Monk.

"Something of that sort," was the reply. "I paint a little for pleasure."

"And do you not find this neighborhood suit your purpose? It is somewhat flat and unpicturesque."

"I rather like it," answered Brinkley. "It is pretty in summer; it must be splendid in winter when the storms begin and the uneventful career of our friend, William Jones, is varied by the excitement of wrecks."

How Monk's forehead darkened. But his face smiled still as he said:

"It is not often that shipwrecks occur now, I am glad to say."

"No," said Brinkley, dryly. "They used to be common enough fifteen years ago."

Their eyes met and the eyes of Monk were full of fierce suggestion.

"Why fifteen years ago especially?"

The young man shrugged his shoulders.

"I was told only to-day of the loss of one great ship at that time. Matt told me of the little foundling. You know Matt, of course?"

"I know whom you mean. Excuse me, but you seem to be very familiar with her name?"

"I suppose I am," replied the young man. "Matt and I are excellent friends."

Monk did not smile now; all his efforts to do so were ineffectual. With an expression of savage dislike, he looked in Brinkley's face, and his voice, though his words were still civil, trembled and grew harsh as scannel pipes of straw.

"May I ask if you propose remaining long in the neighborhood?"

"I don't know," answered the artist. "My time is my own, and I shall stay as long as the place amuses me."

"If I can assist in making it so, I shall be happy, sir."

"Thank you."

"Do you care for rabbit shooting? If so, there is some sport to be had among the sandhills."

"I never shoot anything," was the reply, "except, I suppose, 'folly as it flies'; though with what species of firearm that interesting sport is pursued," he added, as if to himself, "I haven't the slightest idea!"

"Well, good-day," said Monk, with an uneasy scowl, "if I can be of any service to you, command me!"

And raising his hat he stalked away.

"Now, what in the name of all that is wonderful does Mr. Monk, of Monkshurst, mean by becoming so civil?"

This was the question the young man asked himself as he strolled away seaward. He could not persuade himself that he had wronged Monk, who was in reality an amiable person, instead of a domineering bully, no, that suggestion was contradicted by every expression of the man's baleful and suspicious face. What then could be the explanation of his sudden attack of courtesy?

An idea! an inspiration! As it flashed into his mind, the young man gave vent to a prolonged whistle. Possibly Monk was—jealous!

The idea was a repulsive one, and almost amusing. It was not to be

A REMARKABLE CASE.

GENTLEMEN,—About five years ago I noticed on my hands a great number of soft, spongy warts, very painful, and which bled when touched. I never witnessed anything like it, and was quite alarmed. We are never without Haggard's Yellow Oil, and one evening my little girl applied it to each wart. They did this several nights and in the morning the pain and itching were so bad I had to cool my hands with snow, but finally the warts dropped out and I have never been troubled since.

Mrs. Wm. Craig, Brighton, Ont.

conceived, on the first blush of it, that jealousy would make a surly man civil, a savage man gentle; it would rather have the contrary effect, unless—here Brinkley grew thoughtful—unless his gloomy rival had some sinister design which he wished to cloak with politeness.

But jealous of little Matt! Brinkley laughed heartily when he fully realized the absurdity of the notion.

He crossed the sandhills and came again to the path which he and Matt had followed the previous day. A smart breeze was coming in from the southwest, and the air was fresh and cool, though sunny; but clouds were gathering to the windward, and the weather was evidently broken. Reaching the cliffs, he descended them, and came down on the rocks beneath. A long jagged point ran out from the spot where he stood, and the water to the leeward of the same was quite calm, though rising and falling in strong troubled swells. So bright and tempting did it look in that sheltered place, that he determined to have a swim.

He stripped leisurely, and placing his clothes in a safe place, took a header off the rocks. It was clear at once that he was a powerful swimmer. Breasting the smooth swell, he struck out from shore, and, when he had gone about a hundred yards, floated lazily on his back and surveyed the shore.

The cliffs were not very high, but their forms were finely picturesque. Here and there were still green creeks, fringed with purple weed; and large shadowy caves, hewed roughly in the side of the crags; and rocky inlets, covered with slimy weed and awash with the lapping water. A little to the right of the spot from which he had dived the cliff seemed hollowed out, forming a wide passage which the sea entered with a tramp and a rush and a roar.

Towards this passage Brinkley swam. He knew the danger of such places, for he had often explored them both in Cornwall and the west of Ireland; but he had confidence in his own natatory skill. Approaching the shore leisurely with strong, slow strokes he paused outside the passage, and observed that the sea-swell entering the opening rushed and quickened itself like a rapid shooting to the fall, turning at the base of the cliff into a cloud of thin, prismatic spray. Suddenly through the top of the spray, a cloud of rock pigeons emerged, winging their flight rapidly along the crags.

Brinkley knew by this phenomenon that the spray concealed the entrance of some large subterranean cavern. If any doubt had remained in his mind it would have been dispelled by the appearance of a solitary pigeon which, leaving its companions, wavered lightly, flew back through the spray with a rapid downward flight and disappeared.

He was floating a little nearer with an enjoyment deepened by the sense of danger, when a figure suddenly appeared on the rocks close by him, wildly waving its hands.

"Keep back! Keep back!" cried a voice.

He looked at the figure and recognized William Jones. He answered him, but the sound of his voice was drowned by the roar from the rocks. Then William Jones shouted again more indistinctly, and repeated his excited gestures. It was clear that he was warning the swimmer against some hidden danger. Brinkley took the warning, and struck out for the shore, and then back to the place where he had left his clothes.

Watching his opportunity, he found a suitable spot and clambered in upon the rocks. He had just dried himself and thrown on some of his clothes, when he saw William Jones standing near and watching him.

"How are you?" asked the young man, with a nod. "Pray what did you mean by going on in the absurd way just now?"

"What did I mean?" repeated William, with a little of his former excitement. "Look ye, now, I was waving you back from the Devil's Caldron. There's many a man been drowned there and been washed away Lord knows where. I've heard tell," he added solemnly, "they are carried right down into the Devil's kitchen."

"I'm much obliged to you, Mr. Jones, but I'm used to such dangers and I think I know how to take care of myself."

William Jones shook his head a little angrily.

"Don't you come here no more, that's all!" he said, and muttering ominously to himself, retired. But he only ascended the neighboring crag, and squatting himself there like a bird of ill-omen, kept his eyes on the stranger.

Having dressed himself, Brinkley climbed in the same direction. He found William seated on the edge of a crag, looking the reverse of amiable, and amusing himself by throwing stones in the direction of the sea.

"You seem to know this place well?" said the young man, standing over him.

William Jones replied without looking up:

"I ought to; I were born here. Father were born here. Know it? I wish I know'd as well how to make my own fortune."

"And yet they tell me," observed the other, watching him slyly, "that William Jones, of Aberglyn, has money in the bank; and is a rich man."

He saw William's color change at once; but, recovering himself at once, the worthy gave a contemptuous grunt and aimed a stone spitefully at a gull which just then floated slowly by.

"Who told you that?" he asked, glancing quickly up, and then looking down again. "Some Tomfool, wi' no more sense in 'un than that gull Rich! I wish I was, I do!"

Brinkley was amused, and a little curious. Laughing gayly, he threw himself down by William's side. William shifted his seat uneasily, and threw another stone.

"My dear Mr. Jones," said the young man, assuming the flippant style

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

which Matt found so irritating, "I have often wondered how you get your living."

William started nervously.

"You are, I believe, a fisherman by profession; yet you never go fishing. You possess a boat, but you are seldom seen to use it. You are not, I think, of a poetical disposition, yet you spend your days in watching the water, like a poet, or a person in love. I conclude, very reluctantly, that your old habits stick to you, and that you speculate on the disasters of your fellow-creatures."

"What d'ye mean, master?" grunted William, puzzled and a little alarmed by this style of address.

"A nice wreck, now, would admirably suit your tastes? A well-laden Indiaman, smashing up on the reef yonder, would lend sunshine to your existence and deepen your faith in a paternal Providence? Eh, Mr. Jones?"

"I don't know nowt about no wrecks," was the reply. "They're no consarn o' mine."

"Ah, but I have heard you lament the good old times, when wrecking was a respectable occupation and when there were no impertinent coast-guards to interfere with respectable followers of the business. By the way, I have often wondered, Mr. Jones, if popular report is true, and if, among these cliffs or the surrounding sandhills, there is buried treasure, cast up from time to time by the sea and concealed by energetic persons like yourself."

William Jones could stand this no longer. Looking as pale as it was possible for so rubicund a person to become, and glancing round him suspiciously, he rose to his feet.

"I know nowt o' that," he said. "If there is summat I wish I could find it; but such things never come the way of honest chaps like me. Good-mornin', master! Take a poor man's advice, and don't go swimming no more near the Devil's Caldron!"

So saying, he walked off in the direction of the deserted village. Presently Brinkley rose and followed him, keeping him steadily in view. From time to time William Jones looked round, as if to see whether the other was coming; lingering when Brinkley lingered, hastening his space when Brinkley hastened his. As an experiment, Brinkley turned and began walking backwards towards the cliffs. Glancing round over his shoulder he saw that William Jones had also turned, and was walking back.

"Curious!" he reflected. "The innocent one is keeping me in view, I have a good mind to breathe him!"

He struck off from the path, and hastened, running rather than walking, towards the sandhills. So soon as he was certain that he was followed, he began to run in good earnest. To his delight, William began running too. He plunged among the sandhills and was soon engaged busily running up and down them, hither and thither. From time to time he caught a glimpse of his pursuer. It was an exciting chase. When he had been engaged in it for half an hour and was almost breathless himself, he suddenly paused in one of the deep hollows, threw himself down on his back and lit a cigar. A few minutes afterwards he heard a sound as of violent puffing and breathing, and the next instant William Jones, panting, gasping, perspiring at every pore, appeared above him.

"How d'ye do, Mr. Jones?" he cried gaily. "Come and have a cigar."

Instead of replying, William Jones looked completely thunderstruck, and after glaring feebly down and muttering incoherently disappeared as suddenly as he had come.

Brinkley finished his cigar leisurely and then strolled back to the caravan.

CHAPTER IX.

A DISCOVERY.

The young man of the caravan was now thoroughly convinced that one of two things must be true; either that William Jones had been instructed to keep a watch upon him, or that he, William Jones, had a secret of some sort which he was anxious not to have revealed. After both suppositions had been duly weighed the second was accepted as the most likely, and it forthwith received the young man's consideration.

If there was a secret, he argued, it was in some way connected—firstly, with William Jones' worldly prosperity; secondly, with the reports current of treasure hidden in times past among the sandhills of the dangerous caverns of the sea. Was it possible, after all, that those reports were true, and that in some mysterious manner Jones had become acquainted with the hiding place? It seemed very improbable for many reasons, one of the chief being the man's extreme poverty, which appeared to touch on the very edge of starvation.

A little inquiry in the neighborhood, however, elicited the information that Jones, despite his abject penury, was certainly well-to-do and had money in the bank of the neighboring market town; that the ruined village of Aberglyn belonged almost entirely to him, and that, in short, he was by nature and habit a miserly person, who would prefer hoarding up whatever he possessed to purchasing with it the commonest necessaries of life.

An old coast-guard, whom Brinkley found next day on the station, was his chief informant.

(To be continued.)

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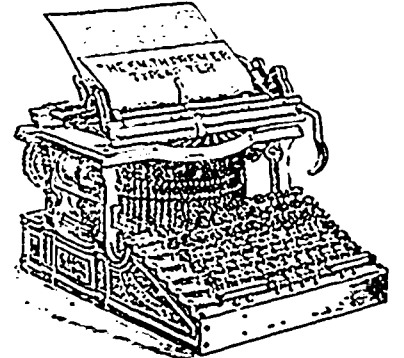
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A CALGARY MIRACLE.

THE MOST WONDERFUL CASE EVER
RECORDED IN THE NORTHWEST.

*Miss Lela Cullen is Rescued From
What Her Physicians and Friends
Thought to be Her Deathbed.*
Winnipeg Tribune.

Calgary, N. W. T. Oct. 20, 1892.—
For some time past the residents of
this town have been deeply interested
in the case of Miss Lela Cullen, a
young lady who had so nearly ap-
proached the portals of the great un-
known that her friends despaired of
her recovery, and who has now fully,
indeed almost miraculously, regained
her health and strength. Having
read on various occasions in The
Tribune the particulars of what ap-
peared to be miraculous cures, your
correspondent determined to investi-
gate the case of Miss Cullen, and now
sends you the particulars fully believ-
ing that you will be justified in giving
them the widest publication.

When your correspondent visited
the residence of Mrs. Cullen, the
mother of the young lady, he was
courteously received, and in reply to
his enquiries as to whether she would
be willing to give the facts of her
daughter's wonderful recovery, for
publication for the benefit of other
sufferers, Mrs. Cullen readily assented.
"My daughter's first illness," said
Mrs. Cullen, "was in June 1890,
when she was taken with the measles.
At that time she was seventeen years
of age, tall, fine looking, and exceed-
ingly healthy, weighing about 140
pounds. All the family took the
measles, and all got over them without
trouble, except Lela. Her case from
the first baffled all the ordinary reme-
dies used for that disease, and as the
measles did not come out, a physician
was called in. He administered
remedies, but with no better results,
and her case seemed to baffle the
physician's skill. After a few weeks
my daughter began to improve some-
what, but did not regain her former
strength, and six weeks after she was
first taken ill, her face, neck, and
limbs broke out in blotches. The
doctor was again called in, and said it
was the measles getting out of her
system, and that she would soon be
all right again. The doctor's state-
ment was not verified however, for
not only did my daughter not im-
prove, but she gradually grew worse.
Soon after she began to swell, first
the feet, then the limbs, breast and
face became puffed up. Another doc-
tor was called in and he pronounced
her trouble dropsy, resulting from the
measles. The doctor attended her all
winter, and although he seemed to do
all in his power for her, she gradually
became weaker, and weaker. She did
not eat, and tonics failed to improve
her appetite, and she gradually grew
weaker, she lost her courage, felt that
hope of life was fast slipping away. In
the spring, the doctor's medicine
having done her no good, was discon-
tinued, and instead he gave her pre-
parations of beef, iron and wine,
hypophosphites, eggs, cream, etc. In
fact, stimulants of this kind had to be
constantly forced upon her to keep
her alive and I gave up all hope of
her recovery, and in my misery waited
for her death. She was now so weak
that she could not walk across the
floor, and in order to rest her we
would lift her into a chair, where she
would sit for a short while when we

again would place her in bed. She
was slowly but surely dying before our
eyes, and nothing we could do for
her was of avail. She was still puffed
up, and nothing the doctors could do
would reduce the swelling. Her
limbs would no longer support her
and she could only sit up a very short
time each day. In this condition she
lingered on until August, 1891, some
fifteen months after she was first taken
ill, and while we were sorrowfully
awaiting what seemed the inevitable
end, a ray of hope came. I read in a
newspaper of a remarkable cure from
the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
for Pale People, and while I feared
that I had heard of this wonderful
medicine too late, I hoped almost
against hope and sent to the head-
quarters of the company at Brockville,
Ont., for a supply. At this time, Lela
was not able to be removed from bed;
her weight was reduced to 90 pounds,
and her lips were blue. You will
thus see how little hope there appear-
ed for her when she began the use of
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After she
had taken the first box, although there
was no visible improvement, she
thought they were doing her good, and
her spirits began to rise. At the end
of the second box I could notice the
improvement, and Lela was very hope-
ful, and felt life was returning to her
again. After she had been taking Dr.
Williams' Pink Pills for a month, she
was able to get up, and by October she
was so well that she could superintend
the work about the house. She still
continued taking the Pills, and rapidly
recovered all her old time health,
strength and spirits. I cannot tell
you," continued Mrs. Cullen, "how
deeply grateful I am for the wonder-
ful medicine that saved my daughter's
life. You may be sure that both me
and mine will always warmly recom-
mend it, as we have every reason to
do."

WHAT A PROMINENT DRUGGIST SAYS.

Your correspondent then called
upon Mr. J. G. Templeton, the well-
known druggist on Stephen avenue.
In reply to an enquiry as to what he
could tell me about Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills, Mr. Templeton replied: "What
can I tell you about Pink
Pills? Well I can tell you, they are
the most wonderful medicine I ever
handled, I had experience with them
in Ontario before coming out here, and
in all my experience as a druggist, I
never knew any medicine have such a
wonderful demand, or give such great
satisfaction. My experience here has
been like my experience in Ontario,
all who have used Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills speak in their praise, and if I
were to tell you how many boxes I am
selling here daily, you would be read-
ily excused for being somewhat in-
credulous. If I am asked to recom-
mend a medicine, I unhesitatingly
recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills,
and my confidence in them has
never been misplaced. I have
already said that the demand for
Pink Pills is astonishing, and they
invariably give the best satisfaction.
I know this to be so from the state-
ments of customers. I have sold
here and in Ontario, thousands of
boxes, and have no hesitation in re-
commending them as a perfect blood
builder and nerve restorer, curing
such diseases as rheumatism, neural-
gia, partial paralysis, locomotor
ataxia, St. Vitus dance, nervous head-
ache, nervous prostration and the
thired feeling therefrom, the after

effects of la grippe, diseases depend-
ing on humors in the blood, such as
scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc
Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale
and sallow complexions, and are a
specific for the troubles peculiar to the
female system, and in the case of men
they effect a radical cure in all cases
arising from mental worry, over-work
or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the
Dr. Williams' Medicine Company,
Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady,
N. Y. and are sold only in boxes bear-
ing our trade mark and wrapper, at

50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.
Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills are never sold in bulk, or by
the dozen or hundred, and any dealer
who offers substitutes in this form is
trying to defraud you, and should be
avoided. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
may be had of all druggists or direct
by mail, from Dr. Williams' Medicine
Company from either address. The
price at which these pills are sold
make a course of treatment compara-
tively inexpensive, as compared with
other remedies or medical treat-
ment.

MINING.

Mineral samples sent to the CRITIC office, accompanied by a fee of one dollar, will be
submitted to a thoroughly competent assayer for a preliminary examination and slight test
of contents. The results will be communicated to senders of samples, and if full assays
are deemed advisable, they will be notified and instructed as to amount of fees to be
remitted.

On Saturday afternoon last Mr. Alfred Woodhouse, F. G. S., of the
Nova Scotia Gold Mines, Ltd. and the Symon-Kaye syndicate, sailed for
England in the *State of California*, the new addition to the Allan Line.
A large party of gentlemen representing all professions saw him off, attesting
that in the short time Mr. Woodhouse has been in the Province his sterling
worth and geniality have won him the general esteem of this community.
He will be absent only about six weeks, and will be present in London at
the statutory meeting of the Nova Scotia Gold Mines, Ltd., of which
Company he is a director. He will be able to present the Company with a
report of his operations here, which should cheer the hearts of the share-
holders, and which should also prove unique in the proceedings of
preliminary meetings. Since taking over the mines of the Company about
two months ago he has introduced the improvements described in a former
issue of THE CRITIC, and that without touching a cent of the working
capital. Not only that, but after paying all expenses from the product of
the mine, he leaves a balance of several thousands to the good. "There is
nothing that succeeds like success," and this fine showing at the statutory
meeting of the Company will do more to place the gold mines of Nova
Scotia in a favorable light before London capitalists than any number of
glowing reports by leading mining engineers. It will prove that not only
are our gold mines immensely rich, but best of all that they can be worked
at a large profit. Mr. Woodhouse is an enthusiast in all he undertakes,
and is equally conversant with the mining and financial aspect of gold
mining. He is known in London by leading financiers as a thoroughly
reliable and safe guide in mining matters, and it was only his great personal
influence that induced London capitalists to take hold of a gold mine in this
Province, as many previous failures had ruined the reputation of Nova
Scotia as a gold mining country. He confined all his attention to the one
property, and it took months of the hardest kind of work to overcome the
prejudice against this Province, and to finally successfully float the Nova
Scotia Gold Mines, Limited, in London. That secured he carried through
the purchase of the Kaye-Symonds mine and formed the Symon-Kaye
syndicate. During his short stay in the Province, in addition to the work
accomplished on the Annand mine, he has inaugurated extensive works on
the property of the Symon-Kaye syndicate, and these under the direct
charge of Manager McQuarrie and Mr. Lucius J. Boyd, consulting engineer,
are being rapidly pushed to completion. In fact they are so far advanced that
in a week or two we hope to be able to furnish a full description to our readers.
This is a splendid record, and if Mr. Woodhouse is only given fair play he
will follow up his present advantages with undiminished vigor, and inside
of a year a similar boom to the one he started in Africa will place unlimited
capital at the disposal of our gold miners.

MONTAGUE DISTRICT.—On Thursday week we accompanied Mr. Henry
Sanders, builder, of Halifax, on a drive to inspect the prospecting work
now being conducted by Manager J. Gilfoxy, of the Halifax and Dartmouth
syndicate, on Kennedy's Barron, Montague District. The syndicate owns
some 40 areas here, giving them over 600 feet across the metals, and hope
by cross trenching to cut some of the rich leads now being worked at
Montague, notably the Skerry Lead. It was a raw, windy afternoon, and
the drive was a cold but fortunately short one, as the Barron is only a mile
and a half from Yorks on the Preston Road. On arriving at the Barron we
found Mr. Gilfoxy and a man at work in one of the trenches, and the former
conducted us over the property and pointed out the work so far accomplished.
Some years ago Mr. Kennedy owned the areas and did quite a lot of pros-
pecting, as is made evident by long trenches and a partly filled up shaft, the
cribbing of which still remains in a fair state of preservation. This shaft
was down on a four inch gold bearing lead, and a short distance away
an angular was cut and a quantity of gold won. Where Kennedy worked
there is a large amount of drift and great depth of surface, and the bed
rock was only reached in the shaft. Manager Gilfoxy commenced work to
the north of the Kennedy workings, and has already got down on the bed
rock in two or more places. Gold bearing quartz has also been dislodged,
and the prospecting so far done has, we should judge, indicated the value
of the section, and should encourage the syndicate to persevere in their
prospecting. The areas are only about a mile in a direct line from where
the Symon-Kaye syndicate are now at work, and if the Skerry lead is

tapped, and there is every reason to believe that it will be, the reward of the promoters of this prospecting enterprise, when the small amount of outlay is taken into consideration, will prove enormous. On the return journey we drove through the Kennedy place and out on to the Waverley Road, getting a grand view of the Dartmouth lakes and the surrounding country. It is, we should say, the best way to approach the Barron from Halifax, as the main road is close at hand.

While the workmen were at work in the Foord pit on Wednesday night, the 23rd, says the *New Glasgow Enterprise*, a cloud of dust, ashes and hot air rushed in from the old workings and a'armed all hands. The inspector was immediately sent for and on seeing the state of affairs, at once ordered all hands up. The horses were also taken up and the pit-shaft tightly closed. If it is really found that the mine is on fire and another explosion imminent, it is a loss for the company and a serious calamity for Stellar on and the whole country. The Foord pit seam is the finest bed of soft coal in the world, being 38 feet thick. The company have spent enormous sums of money in trying to recover this seam from the effects of the last explosion, and now, just when they had begun to take out coal, to find all their praiseworthy efforts frustrated, and all their enormous outlay gone, is very discouraging to the company and very bad for Pictou county.

OLDHAM.—Mr. Frank H. Carpenter, Manager of the Providence Company, now operating at Oldham on the Whidden property, is rapidly having the crusher and machinery purchased from the Huntington Reef mine placed in position. In a short time the mill will be at work, and then a reliable test of the value of the quartz now being mined will be made.

LAWRENCETOWN.—The areas being prospected by J. Austen in this district are attracting the attention of purchasers and are likely to change hands at an early date.

THE GOLD IN THE WORLD.—Year by year the gold production of the world is increasing, and the results for 1891 were the largest on record. In round numbers the production for the last five years was as follows:—1887, 5,097,600 ounces; 1888, 5,251,000 ounces; 1889, 5,586,000 ounces and 1891, 6,033,000 ounces. For the first time in many years there was a slight set back in 1890. Noticeable feature of recent years has been the development of the Witwater and gold fields. The production of these fields has been as follows. 1887, 34,897 ounces; 1888, 230,917 ounces; 1889, 370,733 ounces; 1890, 403,701 ounces; and 1891, 729,213. Adding in 1891 the output of other Transvaal gold fields, which amounted to about 107,000 ounces the total production of the Transvaal for 1891, reaches \$36-250 ounces. For the current year it is expected that the production will quite reach 1,250,000 ounces. In 1888 the Transvaal only produced 4½ per cent. of the world's yield, but in 1891 the production had risen to 13.08 per cent, and this year it is tolerably certain to reach 21 per cent. The following was the production in 1890 for the countries named: United States about 1,586,500 ounces; Australia, 1,469,200, and Russia 1,109,000. As the returns from these countries have not altered to any large extent, the Transvaal will probably take the third place for the current year, and very likely the second place in 1893. Mining in the Transvaal has not reached its culminating point, as the new mines are being constantly opened and old ones still further developed.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

A large mining convention will be held in Montreal during the third week of February next. Invitations have been sent to the different mining associations of Canada, and the Canadian association of civil engineers. The different mines of Canada will be visited by members of the convention, which is expected to be a very important one. The Quebec Government is to be asked to grant a sum of money towards entertaining the convention. Mr. Chas. Fergie of Westville will read a paper at the convention.

Coal and other mining items from the *Stellarton Journal and Pictou News*:—CAPE BRETON NOTES ETC.—*Gardener Mines*—Work at the mines continues fair. How long it may continue satisfactory is for the prophets to say.

A number of workmen are leaving the mines for other localities and for their homes.

A while ago a number of the workmen were suspended. After a little interviewing all got their work back. It is hoped one of the 'benefits' of union will prove to be regular attendance at work except in cases of sickness.

The Mabou Coal and Gypsum Co. have loaded 32 vessels with rock and ground gypsum, and 48 with coal during this season. They have three wharves at Mabou Harbor for loading gypsum and one at their coal mines. Schooners coming for coal run into Mabou harbor and are towed free, in their turn by the company's steamer to the coal mines, two and one half miles. The coal miners have not lost a day since the mine opened. The company are preparing to complete the breakwater at coal mine cove—in aid of which the Dominion Gov't voted \$2000 last session—and to extend their wharf. They will also open their 13 ft. seam. Owing to the improvements made at the mouth of the harbor the water has increased two feet in depth since spring, giving 11 ft. 6 in. at low water and from 14 to 16 ft. at high. The orders received for next season predict a large business.

Work is about done for the season and the prospects are poor for winter work for all except a few iron men. It is asserted the Cow Bay iron men were idle until Patterson with the iron man's father showed the owners a wrinkle or two.

Little Glace Bay.—Work was scarce enough here last week, but this week seems to show up a little better. The fortnight previous was one of the best for the miners they have had this year. The prospects from this out until navigation opens in spring may be predicted as poor. All the steamers have taken their last trip according to reports.

Caledonia Mines.—A. B. McGillivray arrived home from a meeting of the board of Examiners lately. The appointment of Mr. McGillivray to the board has been appreciated by all. No doubt he is well able to fill the office.

WESTVILLE ITEMS.—Work continues steady at both of the collieries. Double shift still continues at the Drummond.

STELLARTON.—The McGregor pit made a fresh start last week. Some seven or eight pairs of men are at work.

The furnaces at Ferona will be out of commission for a fortnight. Owing to short supply of coke, the furnaces could only be given small charges of iron ore. It is thought it will be more economical to damp down until a large supply of coke has accumulated, after that things will hum.

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Miners are invited to call, or write for prices to

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SOME REMARKABLE RESULTS IN GOLD EXTRACTING.

New York "Sun," Sept. 12.—"The Crawford Gold extractor, which was recently put into the Richmond Hill at Hill-borough, New Mexico, is giving satisfaction. It has been tested on runs of ore from different mines in his district with uniform good results."

Salt Lake "Times," Aug. 28.—"Mr. Woodman came in from Deep Creek yesterday, where he has been for a month or six weeks, and he pronounces the Crawford mill a perfect success, saying that since the mill started it has saved 92 per cent. of the assay value of the Gold Hill ores, some of which are rebellious."

John C. Smith, Supt. of the Ogema Mining and Smelting Co., says:—"It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of the Crawford mill in every way, as to its 'gold saving qualities,' 'practically no loss of mercury,' 'small volume of water required per ton of ore,' 'great ease of manipulation,' also as to

its portability to mines remote from railroads, and ease of setting up ready for operation."

L. J. Boyd, M. E., Supt. Montagu Mines, after personally supervising a test on arsenical ore, says:—"The results were simply wonderful. I am personally perfectly satisfied with this system of ore treatment, and should advise its adoption, as the experiments were carried on by my personal superintendence. Similar ore was treated by the Montagu stamp mill, showing a difference of 100 per cent. in favor of the Crawford mill."

Fredericksburg, Va., "Free Lance," Sept. 6.—"L. G. Johnston, of this city, in an interview, said he sent to the M. G. E. Co., N. Y., one ton of very low grade sulphuretted ore from the mines of the Powhattan L. & Mining Co., Culpepper Co. He went to New York and personally witnessed the working of the ore. The results of ten different samples of ore, averaging in

assay value from \$2.13 to \$7.35 per ton, showed a saving of 88 per cent. of the value by actual mill run, this without the use of chemicals or fire. These results were so satisfactory that a large sized mill will be placed on the property at once."

W. D. Sutherland, Secretary of the Salisbury Gold Mining Co., of Nova Scotia, after having over 4 tons of ore treated by the Crawford Mill, says:—"Sample of the tailings taken during the run showed by assay an equivalent to 0.033 oz. to the ton. This evidence of the capability of the Crawford Mill to extract all but a trace of the gold which the ore may contain must be considered of importance by all who are interested in the question of improved methods of milling gold from the ore. The test alluded to was made under the supervision of our company through trustworthy agents."

THE CRAWFORD MILL WORKS MORE CHEAPLY.

And saves from 20 to 50 per cent. more gold than the ordinary stamp mill, while it also successfully treats at less than \$1.00 per ton many refractory ores otherwise impossible to treat save by costly chemical processes. Complete working plant at 589 Hudson Street, New York, where samples of ore will be treated free of expense. Descriptive pamphlet mailed on request.

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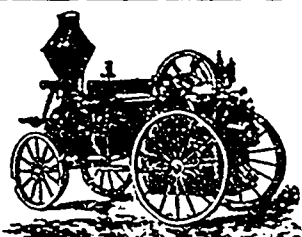
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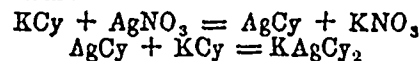
MINING.

THE CHEMISTRY OF THE CYANIDE PROCESS.

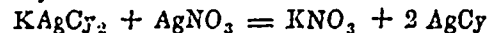
Written for the Engineering and Mining Journal by Chas. Butlers, Ph. B.,
and John Edward Glennel, B. Sc.

(CONCLUDED).

Testing of Cyanide Solutions.—It is a matter of importance to determine exactly what strength of cyanide solution is used in treatment of tailings. The ordinary method of testing depends on the fact that silver cyanide is soluble in excess of potassium cyanide, with formation of a double cyanide of silver and potassium:

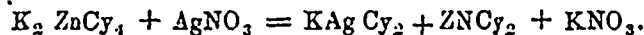


When silver nitrate solution is added drop by drop from a buret to a solution of cyanide, a white precipitate is formed, which quickly redissolves. At a certain stage the precipitate becomes permanent, when in fact the whole of the cyanide has been converted into the soluble silver salt, and an additional drop of silver nitrate produces a permanent precipitate of the insoluble simple cyanide of silver:



From these reactions 107.66 parts by weight of silver are equivalent to 130.04 parts of potassium cyanide. A convenient standard silver solution is one of such strength that every c. added to 10 c. of the solution to be tested corresponds to .1% pure KCy.

This method gives good results when pure cyanide solutions are under examination, but when we come to test solutions containing zinc, it is difficult, if not impossible, to determine the end of the reaction. A white flocculent precipitate occurs at a certain stage, probably consisting of simple (insoluble) cyanide of zinc, formed by decomposition of the soluble double cyanide:



This precipitation occurs long before the whole amount of potassium cyanide has been converted into the soluble double salt of silver (KAgCy₂), for the solution, after the appearance of the flocculent precipitate, still gives the Prussian blue reaction with acidulated ferrous sulphate. A standard solution of iodine in potassium iodide may be used with great accuracy for determining the total amount of cyanogen in a solution, whether in combination with zinc or not, making use of the reaction:



The color of the iodine is discharged so long as an excess of cyanide is present. The sharpness of the end reaction may be increased by adding a small quantity of starch to the solution under examination, which gives a permanent blue color as soon as an excess of iodine has been added.

What is most needed, however, is a rapid method of determining the amount of cyanide available for dissolving gold, for, as we pointed out above, the cyanide in combination with zinc is not available for that purpose.

The method of testing solutions containing zinc for "available cyanide," which was introduced by Mr. Battel at the Robinson Gold Mining Company's works, is as follows: Two perfectly clean flasks of equal size are taken. To each of these is added a considerable bulk, say 50 cc of the solution to be tested, and 50 cc. of water. The liquid in both flasks will probably appear slightly turbid, but the degree of turbidity will be the same in each. Standard silver nitrate solution is run into one flask until the slightest possible increase in turbidity is observed on comparison with the liquid in the other flask. This point is taken as indicating the conversion of the whole of the free potassium cyanide into the soluble silver salt, and therefore as determining the amount of available cyanide present in the solution.

The amount of gold in the solution is generally found by evaporating a known bulk with litharge, fluxing the residue and cupelling the resulting lead button. Evaporation on lead foil may likewise be employed.

Poisonous Properties of Cyanide.—A few words may not be out of place as to the poisonous action of cyanide of potassium. Although one of the most rapid and deadly of known poisons when taken internally, its action as a blood poison is much less violent. Nevertheless, when introduced into cuts it produces very painful sores. The men employed in the "clean-up" and in melting the slimes are subject to a peculiar eruption, especially on the arms, and complain of headache, giddiness and general depression. Ferrocyanide of potassium has been recommended as a remedy for the eruption; it may be taken internally and also applied as a lotion. Considering the dangerous nature of the substance, it is remarkable how few fatal accidents have occurred through the use of cyanide on a large scale. In cases of poisoning, precipitated carbonate of iron, obtained by mixing solutions of sodium carbonate and ferrous sulphate, may be used as an antidote. This forms internally an insoluble blue compound with the cyanide.

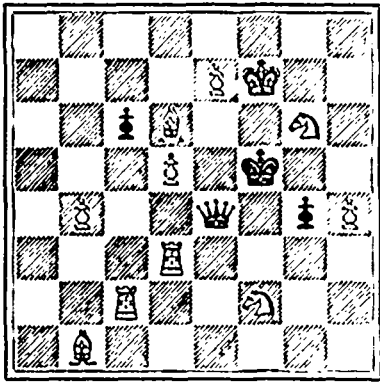
Hydrocyanic acid acts directly on the nervous system, causing instant paralysis; hence any treatment which will excite the action of the nerves, such as application of cold water to the spine, inhalation of ammonia, etc., may be tried in cases of faintness produced by breathing the vapor of the acid.

The disposal of waste cyanide liquors is a matter for serious consideration. Solutions containing .1 or .2% of potassium cyanide must occasionally be discharged and are likely to contaminate the water of the dams or streams which receive them to a dangerous extent. If some effective means of precipitating the zinc, or, better still, of dispensing with the use of zinc altogether, could be devised, there would never be any necessity for allowing cyanide liquors to leave the building.

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

CHESSE.

PROBLEM 140.
Croyden Guardian.
Black 4 pieces.



White 11 pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME 143.

Twenty-fourth game in the Manhattan club match.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| White. | Black. |
| Lasker. | E. Delmar. |
| 1 P to Q4 | P to K3 |
| 2 Kt to KB3 | P to Q4 |
| 3 B to Kt5 | P to KB3 [a] |
| 4 B to B4 | B to Q3 |
| 5 B to Kt3 | Kt to K2 |
| 6 QKt to Q2 | B takes B [b] |
| 7 RP takes B | Q to Q3 |
| 8 P to K4 | P takes P |
| 9 Kt takes P | Q to K5ch [c] |
| 10 P to B3 | Q takes KtP |
| 4 min. | 11 min. |
| 11 KKt to Q2 | Castles [d] |
| 12 R to Q Ktsq | Q takes NP |
| 13 Kt to B4 | Q to K3 [e] |
| 14 KKt to Q6 | Q takes Kt [f] |
| 15 Kt takes Q | P takes Kt |
| 16 B to Q3 | P to KR3 |
| 17 B to B2 | QKt to B3 |
| 18 P to Kt4 | X to B2 |
| 19 B to Kt3 | P to Q1 [g] |
| 20 P to KB4 | B to Q2 |
| 34 min. | 49 min. |
| 21 B to B2 | KR to QKtsq [h] |
| 22 P to Kt5 | BP takes P |
| 23 Q to R5ch | K to Ktsq |
| 24 P takes P | B to Ksq |
| 25 Q to K2 | P to KR4 |
| 26 P to Kt6 | Kt takes P |
| 27 Q takes KRP | QKt to K2 |
| 28 Q to R7ch | K to Bsq |
| 29 R to Bsqch | Kt to B4 |
| 30 B takes Kt | P takes B |
| 40 min. | 1h 5m. |
| 31 R takes Pch | K to K2 |
| 32 Q takes Pch | K to Qsq |
| 33 R takes KtP | R takes R |
| 34 Q takes R | Resigns |
| 40 min. | 1h. 10 m. |

Notes by Lasker in the Sun.

a B to K2 or Kt to KB3 were better.

b There is no reason for this exchange: P to QB4 is preferable.

c With a view of winning a pawn. The scheme is faulty, as will be seen.

d He had nothing else; for instance, 11 Q to Kt3; 12 Kt to B4, Q to E3; 13 Kt (B4) to Q6 ch., P takes Kt (best under circumstances); 14 B to Q Kt5, and wins.

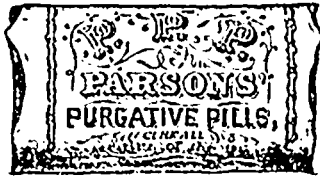
e Threatening R to Rsq.

f Black has no choice. In reply to Q to R4; 15 R to Kt5, Q to R3; 16 Kt to QB4, Q to R3; 17 R to R5, with an overpowering attack. If 14 Q to B3, White also wins the queen by 15 B to Kt5, Q to Q4; 15 P to QB4.

g He threatens P to Q5.

h Inasmuch as P to KR5 and R takes P threatens, Black cannot do for defeat much longer.

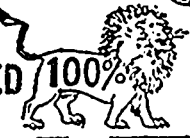
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DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. E. MATTHEWS, Y. M. C. A., St. John, N. B.—Your letter is received with thanks. I regret that I cannot give you the name of the author of the poem to which you refer, as it was originally contributed anonymously to the New York Clipper some ten or twelve years ago. There are two Messrs. Humphreys (Eph. im H. and John M.) among our checker correspondents. The address of both is Trenton, Pictou County, N. S. I think them both very fair players, though I have only personally met one of them. I do not doubt that either or both will readily enter into a correspondence match with you if you write to them making a proposal to that effect, and I shall be pleased to see your checker column in the Globe and will occasionally assist you if I may. I wish you and it all possible success. Mr. Gaskin's poetic effusion has met its object, for we had a hearty laugh over it. His many friends in Halifax will be happy to hear of him again.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 305.—The position was: black men 3, 5, 7, 10, 12; white men 14, 17, 19, 24, 30; black to play, what result?

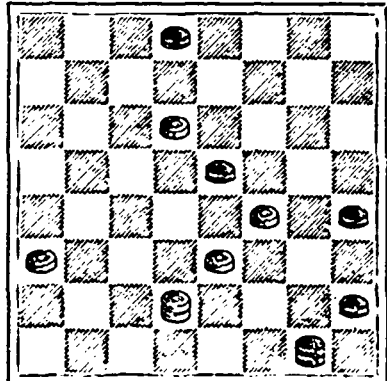
We present only one variation of this really fine problem this week, as we have not had time to thoroughly analyze the position. Meanwhile we invite criticism:—

7-11	14-17	27-31	27-23
14-7	6-2	16-11	10-15
3-10	10-14	31-27	23-26
24-20	2-7	11-7	15-10
5-9	15-18	27-23	26-22
17-13	7-10	10-15	2-6
9-14	19-23	23-18	22-18
13-9	20-16	15-10	6-9
11-15	23-27	22-26	
19-16	10-15	30-23	drawn.
12-19	18-27	18-27	
9-6	15-10	7-2	

PROBLEM 307.

By C. F. Stubb., of St. John, N. B.
This problem is noteworthy from the fact that it is the first effort of Mr. Stubb. (who is Chess Editor of the Globe,) after only one month's acquaintance with the game.

Black men 2, 15, 20, 28, king 32.



White men 10, 19, 21, 23, king 26.
White to play and win.

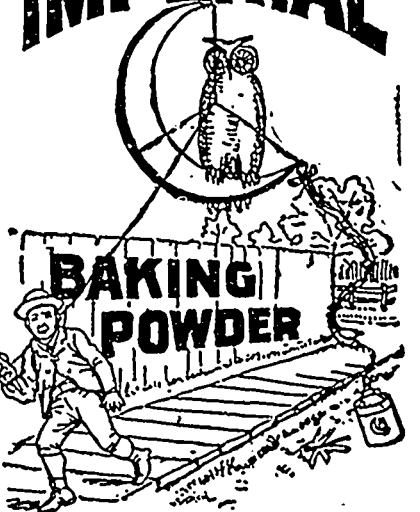
GAME 194—"OLD FOURTEENTH."

Played recently between Messrs. S. Granville (black) and A. J. Grant (white).
11-15 10-17 8-11 7-30
22-17 19-10 31-26 22-18

8-11	7-14	14-17	30-26
17-13	24-19	25-22	24-19
4-8	17-21	a-2-7	17-21
13-19	27-24	b-23-18	19-15
9-14	6-10	c-21-25	26-22
26-23	24-20	30-14	15-8
14-17	11-15	10-17	22-15
21-14	28-24	19-10	blk. wins.

a Baiting the trap.
b The bait proves too tempting.
c Fairly caught.

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CITY CHIMES.

The members of the Wanderers Amateur Athletic Club held their semi-annual meeting on Tuesday evening of this week. The club has been in existence for ten years, and the general report gives a satisfactory showing from both athletic and financial standpoints. The active membership at present numbers 244, a decrease of 25 since the last semi-annual meeting. This decrease is accounted for viz. an unusually large number having left the city and the loss of five members by death. The committee submitting the report on sports, expressed regret that the attention given to field and track sports is not what it should be, although a good example in this line has been set by Messrs. Henry, Tracey, Mackintosh, Bowen and others for the younger members to follow. The fair committee report a net balance of \$1,934. For this successful result the Wanderers may well move a vote of thanks to their lady friends, for only those immediately interested knew how the ladies worked during Fair week, and how indefatigable they were in their efforts to promote the success of the undertaking to which they had turned their attention. For services rendered Messrs. R. P. Greenwood and Stewart Wetmore have been made life members. The question of establishing a gymnasium in connection with the club is under consideration.

The Lorne Aquatic Association held their annual meeting at their club house on Tuesday evening. The reports on the season's work were very satisfactory, and it was decided to hold a regatta next summer. The young men of Halifax have many opportunities to indulge in athletic exercises, and if there be any who have not connected themselves with one of our athletic associations they would do well to consider the matter at the commencement of the new year.

The concert at Orpheus Hall to be given in aid of the Royal Blue Grounds funds, which unfortunately has had to be twice postponed, was set down for last evening, and I have no doubt proved all that the most sanguine of success could desire. The names of the ladies and gentleman on the programme were guarantees of a highly enjoyable entertainment.

LYCEUM THEATRE, DEC. 15, "SHE." ZERA SEMON'S

That the urchins of our city have participated in the entertainments provided by the Baker Opera Company is evidenced by the cheerful whistling of the lullaby chorus from *Lorraine* or the bells from the Chimes of Normandy and other catchy airs as the youngsters go about their work or play. These operatic performances varied with luscious cries of "Re-corder, Echo, Mail" have become quite familiar during the early evening hours, and no doubt the little fellows, who have many hardships and few pleasures, consider the hard-earned cash exchanged for an admission ticket to the gallery of the Gods as well spent.

That the engagement of the Baker Opera Company is about to close is sincerely regretted by a very large number of Halifaxians who, during the past seven weeks, have patronized and enjoyed the excellent performances of comic opera which have been given in the Academy of Music. The operas have been wisely selected and have given much satisfaction to our theatre goers. Throughout the season the company have not played to any but large audiences, including always a goodly representation of the "four hundred." Of course in reference to the manner of presenting the plays, as on every subject under the sun, opinions have differed, and this week, in consequence of a letter contributed to Saturday evening's *Mail*, several persons have seen fit to give the public the benefit of their views on the mode of dressing adopted by the ladies of the Baker Opera Company. Whether those who strongly object to the scant gowns and betighted limbs of the fair ones, and claim that the conscientious woman must blush to behold the lack of modesty shown by her sister women, or those who consider the "chorus girls" of the company have simply dressed according to the requirements of the operas put on, have right on their side I am not going to attempt to discuss, perhaps there may be much worthy of consideration on both sides of the case, but certainly the controversy has not lessened the popularity of the performances in the slightest degree. One fact is indisputable, namely, that any one who does not approve of comic opera and the habiliments pertaining thereto is at perfect liberty to seek amusement in some other form, and to discountenance what he or she believes to be wrong by conspicuous absence. The success of the operas this week have been but an appropriate closing of a remarkably successful season, and for the future Manager Baker is justified in anticipating a hearty welcome in Halifax. This evening the "Bohemian Girl" is on the bill, and to-morrow afternoon "Nanon" will be given. To-morrow evening at the grand complimentary benefit to Misses Dickeson and Murphy the "Black Hussar," with the band of the Leicestershire Regiment, will be played, and it is almost a certainty that standing room will be quite unavailable ere the hour arrives for the curtain to rise. The untiring efforts to please and the faithful and satisfactory work of the Baker Opera Company will long be remembered by the thousands who have attended the Academy during the last few weeks.

November passed out as it came in, wet, dreary and chill, and now we have come to the last month of the year. December has always been characterized as the "month of snow and ice and mirth," but of late years, while we may have had plenty of mirth, the snow and the ice have been lacking, and rain and mud seem quite as probable on Christmas Day as frost and snow. However, this month has only just begun, and there is no telling what kind of weather we may experience ere it ends. Should the comet chance to run up against our little earth we might have worse things to contend with than a season of rain.

It is held by some good people that it is not only extremely foolish but an actual sin to teach the children to believe in the reality of Santa Claus and his works. These worthy people may be right in their logic that, this being a pure fabrication, we are doing wrong in encouraging the innocents in our care to put their faith in the myth, and are sowing seeds of deception, but who among us would give up the memories of the years when Santa Claus was to him a very dear reality. I remember well the shock to my faith in the world in general when an older playmate informed me that Santa was not, and having appealed to the home circle I received a confession that no such person "really and truly" lived. It is a question perhaps whether the pleasure derived from the implicit faith placed in Santa's existence more than repays for the intense disappointment experienced when the child discovers the illusion, but as the knowledge generally comes when other interests are crowding in, and baby hood's days are gladly left behind by the eager little traveller on life's highway, I cannot think it wrong of us to hang the babies' stockings up on Christmas Eve and send them off to dreamland to dream of coming delights. One of the hardest questions to answer, when inquisitive little minds are wondering this and that, is why does Santa Claus not give poor little boys and girls what they wish for? Poor little souls, it is very few of their wishes that are granted them, and it is a hard heart who can carelessly think of the disappointed children who on Christmas morning find no Christmas Cheer. The families who have plenty and to spare will find it one of the best paying investments they can make to gladden some destitute home on the glad Christmas day, and those among us who feel we have nothing to give will be surprised to know how little it takes to make a poor child happy. The sight of a sad face made bright or the knowledge of a cheerless home made happier will bring full recompense for any sacrifice we may make.

While passing one of our public schools the other day, I was favorably struck with the music of childish voices singing a simple little song. The harmony was far from perfect, but the effect produced was very pleasing. The value of the study of music in the public schools cannot, I think, be too highly estimated, especially in the primary and intermediate departments. Rough and oftentimes unmanageable boys grow gentle under the influence of music, and restless pupils are at once quiet when the teacher says—"we'll sing." The *New York School Journal* speaks of this subject as follows:—"The study of music elevates and ennobles, and therefore tends to bring out the finer qualities of the child's nature. Singing to him is as natural as it is to eat. Eat he must to live, sing he must to give vent to his joys and sorrows. Music as a magnet has not only power to attract the child, but has power to reach out into infinite space and carry along all that it comes in contact with. In many of our public schools music is a new plant. In others it has not yet been planted. While in others it has taken root and has grown with great luxuriance." The aim of every true educator is to bring out the best that is in the children, and teachers who have tried the effect of music, even though the voices be totally uncultured and the tones oftentimes exceeding harsh, testify that the time employed in singing lessons has been well spent.

Much to the regret of their lady friends the North British Society decided to celebrate the one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of St. Andrew's Day by a good old fashioned dinner, instead of the conversation which has been held on the last two anniversaries. On Wednesday evening the Scots who have their homes in this capital of New Scotland, donned their best bib and tucker, and with their friends gathered at the Halifax Hotel, where the tables were laid for a bounteous repast. The company numbered about one hundred and thirty. After fully enjoying the good things provided, telegrams of greeting from Sister Societies in Vancouver, Quebec, St. John, Montreal, Boston, and Ottawa, were read. The various toasts of the evening were then proposed, and each having been happily responded to, was followed by a Scottish song. The evening, which had been very enjoyable, was brought to a close by the singing of "Good Night and joy be wi' ye a'," and "Auld Lang Syne."

I notice by Mr. R. D. Clark's advertisement that Halifax people are to have an opportunity of securing some more of the beautiful Japanese articles which were so popular some two or three winters ago, and which make such acceptable Christmas gifts. The dainty tables, beautiful screens, etc., etc., have adorned many homes, and housekeepers and lovers of artistic furnishings will do well to have a peep at these goods when they arrive.

CHIPS.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE SCHOOL.

30 Salter Street, Halifax, N. S.

Term Commences September 2nd.

STAFF.

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

RESIDENT ASSISTANTS.—MR. G. W. AYLON,
B. A. (Cambridge).

MR. F. B. MELLISH, B. A. (Oxford).

FRENCH:—MONSIEUR BALVAL.

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

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

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