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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

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HALIFAX, N. S., SEPTEMBER 29, 1893.

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THE CRITIC,

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE PRICE OF BREAD—There is considerable complaint about the Union bakers of Halifax retailing bread at 6 cents per loaf over the counter and 7 cents from the van, while the non-union men are selling at a cent less. The low price of flour would make it appear that the union men are reaping an abnormal profit, and that they had combined merely to keep up prices, but this they deny, and state that they are making less now than formerly.

CHURCH UNION.—The General Synod of the Church of England in the Dominion of Canada, which met last week for the first time, will doubtless have an important influence upon the future of the church in this portion of the continent. The strength of the church will inevitably be greatly increased by the uniting of all the various and widely separated branches, and the desire which church leaders have so long expressed for union and consolidation will no doubt result in the practical work of gathering the scattered churches in a fraternal union.

THE LACK OF VENTILATION.—It is hard to understand why it is, when nature has amply blessed us in the matter of pure and fresh air, that there should be so great a predisposition to lung trouble among our people. One of the most apparent causes, however, is quite overlooked. Our houses are frequently poorly ventilated, our schools and our offices are in the same condition and in the sleeping rooms of almost the whole of our people bad air is constantly fed to the lungs. The marvel is not that there is so much consumption among us, but that there is so little, when the carelessness which our people manifest towards ventilation is considered. Our churches in particular are too often unhealthy places of resort. If by chance the sacred edifice has been ventilated during the week the morning services may be bearable, but in the evening when the foul air of the morning is still floating around, when a few hundreds of people breathe the stagnant air, and when the gaslights are turned on, the physical discomfort of the would-be worshipper is very great. There should be a great reform in the matter of ventilation, especially in church ventilation. When our church architects have given useful thought to the matter and perfected a practical method for driving out foul air and introducing fresh air our clergymen will be astounded at the amount of interest and energy which their people will manifest in what is now too often a merely perfunctory service.

NEXT.—Quite a number of our Provincial hunters are enjoying the usual fall sport, but we have not as yet heard of any who have had the luck of Lord Delamoro, who is now in Africa. He and his companion have already bagged (1) twenty-one old and four young elephants, four cheetahs and one leopard, as well as an assortment of wart hogs and antelopes. After a record such as this the wildest of our local hunting and fishing stories are paled into obscurity.

VISIBLE HISTORY.—A movement has lately been set on foot in Upper Canada for the purpose of exhibiting interesting relics of the early life of Canada. There is already a most interesting collection of ancient articles at Ottawa, and it is probable that before long there will be a similar permanent exhibit at Toronto. In our own Province there is no such exhibit, nor, so far as we are aware, has any determined effort been made to make a collection of antiquities. It would be most interesting and instructive if such a collection were made and placed where it might easily be reached by the public. The cost of collection need not be great, for many would willingly give their curiosities to a museum of this kind, and it would not be difficult to obtain old household furniture, old clothing and the various interesting belongings of the early settlers of our Province. A collection of this kind, if placed at Annapolis, near the old fort, would be a source of interest and delight to the summer tourists as well as to our own people.

TROUBLE ON THE ISLAND—Prince Edward Island has been decreasing in military glory for many years. It had once a military district all its own, but these palmy days have long since fled, and now General Herbert has expressed his intention of combining the forces of the Island with those of New Brunswick, with headquarters at Fredericton. N. B. The Islanders could scarcely have been attacked on a more tender point. They are a clanish lot, and have kicked steadily since Confederation whenever there was an incursion shown to regard their Province as a part of a whole, and they hotly resent Gen. Herbert's action on this as well as other grounds. To our mind the Islanders have a genuine grievance. If the militia is incorporated with that of N. B. the *esprit de corps* of the P. E. I. militiamen will speedily vanish. If the stores of ammunition, etc., are removed to Fredericton as is now proposed, the safety of property and of life will not be assured. During the winter months the peaceable citizens have no protection against a possible rising of rioters. It is not many weeks since three hundred and odd sailors chose to attack Souris through sheer wantonness. Had it not been for the Souris company of artillery, who were called out to disperse the rough gang, serious trouble would have ensued. There have been many able and prominent leaders drawn from the Is and militia, and on sentimental as well as practical grounds the opposition to Gen. Herbert's scheme will be well supported. As Senator MacDonald and Mr. Louis Davy, M. P., are pledged to intercede with the Minister of Militia, there is a chance that Gen. Herbert's last edict may be revoked.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S GOVERNORS.—It is with a general feeling of regret that the people of our sister Province see Sir Leonard Tilley retiring to private life, but the appointment of his successor has reconciled many of Sir Leonard's warmest admirers to the change. The Hon. John Boyd, like his predecessor, is a self-made man. In his early life he had but few opportunities for self improvement, and the little school education which he was able to obtain terminated in his eleventh year. Even as a lad he was the support of his widowed mother. He began the dry goods business as a cash boy, and such energy and skill did he evince that he rose within a few years to the position of book-keeper and buyer for his firm. In 1854 he became a partner in the well known house of Daniel and Boyd, which has since enjoyed a prosperous career. In 1877, when the great fire swept St. John, Mr. Boyd, although a sufferer to the extent of many thousands of dollars, was one of the foremost to encourage the distressed citizens and to urge them to rebuild. In 1880, when he was appointed Senator, there was much general satisfaction expressed, and time has proved that the appointment was a wise one. Mr. Boyd has been most energetic in his efforts to aid all charitable and educational work in St. John. As a member of the school board he has been an indefatigable worker, and for many years has been a most efficient chairman of the board of trustees. It is a matter of congratulation to Nova Scotians that the popular wife of the new Governor is a native of Weymouth. Her father, Corono P. Jones, and her grandfather, Judge Jones, are both well known throughout our Province. We offer our sincere congratulations to the new Lieutenant-Governor and to the lady whose influence has no doubt contributed in no small degree to the Hon. gentleman's successful career.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—There is no doubt that while crime is on the increase in the United States and in many European countries, statistics prove plainly that the number of criminals is not greatly on the increase in Canada. In 1891 there were found to be 8.20 convicted criminals to every thousand inhabitants, and in 1892 the number was found to be only 8.24 to the thousand. Encouraging as the showing is there is still much to hope for, and we trust that when the statistics for another year have been compiled it will be found that the proportion of criminals to inhabitants has been reduced. Eight depraved citizens to every thousand of our people is still too large a proportion.

PRINCE OKER.—Again we are to have a Prince within our Province—a genuine fish-eating Prince from Japan. Prince Oker is on a unique expedition. He is a roving commissioner whose duty it is to look up all manner of fish used as food in Canada, and to study the various ways of preparing it for the table. The Prince's tour of investigation has taken him to the Fraser River, where he has critically examined the fresh salmon, to the Great Lakes after trout and whitefish, and he now comes to Nova Scotia to examine the salt water fish. We rather envy Prince Oker his job, and if we can be of any assistance to him or to the Japanese people among whom he wishes to introduce the new fish foods we shall be delighted to do him a service.

SOUNDS LIKE HIM.—Our old friend Citizen Train has been induced we fear to flatter Chicago at the expense of New York and Boston. He is very unflattering in his opinion of New York, which he is confident will soon become the States prison of the world, and as for Boston—bean-eating cultivated Boston—he can only say that it is 223 centuries behind the times. Citizen Train is evidently of the opinion that the Western cities are the more promising ones, and he probably believes that if Chicago should once give her mind to culture that she would "get there with both feet." We do not wonder that Mr. Train has made a host of friends for himself in Chicago.

POSTAL CURRENCY.—An excellent bill is now before the U. S. Senate. It deals with the need of a postal currency, which is felt not only in the United States but also in Canada. Thousands of people are inconvenienced every day by the trouble to obtain money orders or in registering money letters which are to pass through the mails. In order to secure the safe transmission of money it is necessary to pay an exorbitant fee, and this, coupled with the amount of red tape necessary both on the part of the sender and the receiver of the money, has led to the careless enclosure of money in ordinary letters. The bill now before the Senate provides that fractional currency notes shall be issued and redeemed at all post offices, and that they shall be supplied and redeemed without extra charge. The one improvement which we would suggest is that it should be stipulated that the notes should be redeemed and destroyed after one use, so that the danger attendant upon the handling of dirty notes should not be increased.

AN ANCIENT IDEA.—The completion of the great Greek canal is an event of the greatest importance to southern Europe. The building of the canal has been long projected. Alexander the Great pointed out the need for it. Julius Caesar, had he not occupied his spare time with commentary writing, would probably have undertaken it. The Emperor Nero cut the first sod and the Corinth Ship Canal Co. has just completed the work which was begun so many centuries ago. The canal connects the Gulf of Corinth (or Lepanto) with the Gulf of Algeria (or Saronic Gulf) and opens up a new water-way not only to the Greek merchants but also to the traders of Austria, Italy, Turkey, Bulgaria and Roumania, while a large share of the shipping from France and Spain will also make use of it. The promoters of the enterprise, if so ancient a scheme is to be called by that name, are confident that Greece will regain in part her glory as a maritime country, and that as a consequence of the increased trade the classic country will again be prosperous.

RUBBISH HOARDING.—There is scarcely another habit so deeply engraven upon our people as that of saving odds and ends and lumbering up good rooms, closets and attics with clap-traps for which we may one day have a use. In every house there is a glory hole in which are stored the remnants of useful articles, from a broken wash stand to the last year's bonnet, and in most cases the collectors of rubbish feel that they are showing a spirit of economy by putting by these relics. It was doubtless true that in the early days of Provincial life there was a need to store all flotsam and jetsam. But that day has passed. It is no longer difficult to obtain new goods of any description, and it is poor economy to provide food for moths when many human beings would welcome our surplus garments. We no longer make rag mats, and the sooner the rag box is emptied and sold to the ragman the better for all concerned. The rusty old-fashioned stoves had best go to the old iron man, and the broken furniture, if past repair, will make good kindling wood. Torn books and odd pages of music had best go to supplement the kindling wood, and all readable literature should be sent to those who make it their business to distribute books and magazines among the lumbermen and miners of the Province. Many of us regret that we are not able to give as much in charity as we would like, but if we would but give from our stores of unnecessary articles we would find that it is possible to do much without feeling it as an additional expense. The hoarding habit should be broken up even if it is necessary for that purpose to hold an annual bonfire.

THE DISHONEST APPLE GROWER.—THE CRITIC has long advocated the appointment of a fruit inspector, whose duty should be to verify the marking of apples for the Canadian, the American or the English markets. There are dishonest fruit raisers among the Provincial orchardmen who are bringing our whole fruit business into disrepute. Even in our own city many of us have been badly swindled when purchasing apples. The mark on the head of the barrel and even the appearance of the first and second layers at either end of the barrel are not sure guides to the purchaser. The fruit growers who have adopted the system of branding their names on their barrels find that a certain protection is thus afforded them, although cases have arisen where their private marks or names have been branded upon ill-assorted fruit. The only remedy which we can suggest is that every barrel shipped shall be examined by a competent man and then marked impartially for the benefit of the buying public. A Government inspection of this kind would be popular among the reputable fruit growers, and would be wholly satisfactory to the apple-purchasing communities.

HASTE TO THE WEDDING.—Dr. Stark, a well-known Scottish scientist, agrees with the statement in Holy Writ that "it is not good for man to be alone," and it follows in natural sequence that it is best for women that they shall not spend their lives in solitary splinterhood. The doctor has been studying statistics on the subject both in Scotland and in France, and the conclusions which he reaches, though based on solid facts, are rather surprising. Taking the year 1853 in France he finds that unmarried men died in nearly double the proportion to married men, and that the years between the ages of twenty and thirty are doubly as dangerous to the unmarried as to the married men. Taking at random the years 1863 and 1864 in Scotland he finds the same proportions true, and also he finds that in both countries widows and widowers suffer in comparison with the married a heavy rate of mortality. It is on the strength of these figures that the doctor concludes, "that bachelorhood is more destructive to life than the most unwholesome trade or a residence in the most unsanitary region," and he calls upon all readers of his doctrine who desire to attain to a good old age to be constant to the estate of matrimony.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.—After a wonderfully long period of comparative quiet Emperor William of Germany has exploded another bomb for the edification and instruction of his people. This time he is on delicate ground, but his action is as decisive as if there was nothing to fear. Alsace and Lorraine have never willingly belonged to the German Empire. They are French provinces and, although as a result of the Franco-Prussian war they were ceded to Germany, the people are still French in feeling and in custom. The late Emperor acknowledged the sentiment of the people and conferred many favors upon them by exempting them from laws common to other portions of his Empire and discriminating in their favor. It has long been the feeling throughout France that the day would come when the conquered provinces would be restored to the rightful owner, and when Bismarck recently made a boast that he had caused the Franco-Prussian war by falsifying a telegram there was a cry throughout France and in parts of Germany that the German Government should make amends for the unnecessary war by restoring the conquered provinces. This cry has roused the fiery William. He now announces his intention of further biending these provinces to the Empire. He proposes to annex Alsace to the grand duchy of Baden and to incorporate Lorraine with Prussia. The provinces when thus separated will be greatly weakened, and it will be to the interests of both Prussia and Baden to keep their new territories well in hand. There will probably be an outcry from France over this policy, but the Emperor can be deaf when necessary, and will probably have no serious difficulty in carrying out his line of action.

FARMERS WANTED.—Nova Scotia is a happy country for the practical farmer, and the man who finds his lot cast in almost any portion of the fertile valley regions of the Province is thrice blessed. There is perhaps no farming country in the whole world more beautiful than the low-lying regions of the Annapolis and Cornwallis Valleys. Two mountain ranges ward off the winds, and the sun's rays are caught and held on the protected farming country. Numerous streams water the valleys, and the marsh lands reclaimed by the French farmer many scores of years ago add greatly to the prosperity of the people. Along this wondrous stretch of fertile country there is neither poverty nor want. The humblest laborer is secure of his living, for nature will heartily second his efforts. There is a certain prospect of a comfortable livelihood and an almost certain prospect of affluence in the future, which should weigh with young men who are considering the advisability of leaving the country. There are still hundreds of acres of uncultivated or partially cultivated valley land to be secured, and this land is being taken up for the most part by Englishmen who are ignorant of practical farming. There is no reason why they should be allowed this monopoly. The young men of our Province have the first opportunity, although they are slow to take advantage of it. There is a need for them to betake to the ideal farm life. We need new blood among our farmers—well trained, scientific, vigorous men who are not afraid to work. When they have come to the front and gone earnestly to work we will no longer find our home markets supplied with produce from Upper Canada. We will need purchase no more of Ontario butter and cheese and of Ontario feed for our horses. The garden of Nova Scotia is quite capable of supplying the home market, and when it is thoroughly worked it will do so.

The Worst Disease—Dyspepsia
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CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

HANDICAPPED.

Their engagement's the talk of the set
The gossips are happy to-night I
And I, should I sorrow or fret,
Would be too ridiculous, quite,
From the first I was clearly outclassed—
Of course it was all for the best—
And now that I'm fairly surpassed,
I bow and applaud with the rest.

My rival is honestly poor,
But struggling to rise and advance;
In brief, such a youth as is sure
To figure in modern romance,
And she is as wealthy as fair;
'Twas wicked to keep them apart;
What chance has a poor millionaire,
When in love with a girl with a heart?

What sticketh closer than a brother? A postage stamp, by gum.

What is the difference between an engineer and a schoolteacher? One trains the mind and the other minds the train.

He was just about her love to implore,
When a little mouse ran across the floor.
Did she scream or faint or jump on a chair?
No! she acted as if it were not there.

ONE NEIGHBOR'S IGNORANCE.—Mrs. Tightfist—Oh, we had the loveliest arrangement at our church society last week. Every woman contributed to the missionary cause \$1, which she earned herself by hard work.

Mrs. Nextb'ock—How did you get yours?

Mrs. Tightfist—From my husband.

Mrs. Nextb'ock—I shouldn't call that earning it yourself by hard labor.

Mrs. Tightfist—You don't know my husband.

His REIGN.—The two tramps had been wandering about from back door to back door in a useless search for a bit, as almost every place they visited was closed for the summer.

"Anybody at home?" enquired Willie, waiting in the alley as his friend came out.

"Naw" was the disappointed responso.

"Where are they?"

"Gone to the World's Fair."

Willie sighed.

"Brother Walker," he said sadly, "when I think how this World's Fair is ruining our business, I almost wish Columbus hadn't discovered America."

A pretty maiden on the sand
Sighed forth: "Ah me, ah me!"
If there were but a youth at hand
How happy could I be!"

A youth within his office stayed
And cried: "Alack-a-day!
Beside the sea with some fair maid
I would that I could stray."

'Tis thus the world wags on amiss
And people cry: "alas!"
And meetings that should thrill with bliss
Fate never brings to pass.

A SUGGESTION.—The office boy was slow, very slow, to catch on to the less agreeable tasks of his office, and he did not always have the floor swept as neatly as it might have been, or the furniture as carefully dusted. His employer was good natured, however, and tried to teach him by gentle means. The other morning he came in and the place was untidy.

"Frank," he said to the boy as he nudged at some papers under the desk, "when you see such things as that on the floor, don't they suggest something to you?"

"Yes, sir," said Frank affably.

"What, Frank?"

"That some careless person has been around the desk," said Frank, and he got the bounce from the careless person on the spot.

SHORTHAND LEARNED IN THREE MONTHS.

Pernin Shorthand is so simple that scholars are ready for practical work in three months of study of this system. The following article from the *Daily News* of Sept. 19th, shows that the Pernin System of Shorthand is even better than what is claimed.

PRIZE WINNERS.

A public exhibition of the work of the students of Snell's Business College was given last night, in which very gratifying results were shown. The gold medal for the greatest speed in shorthand was won by Miss Gertrude Kent, who is taking a course in shorthand and typewriting, and making the extraordinary speed of 140 words a minute, new matter, after only about three months study. While this shows the ability of Miss Kent, it also speaks a good deal for the simplicity of the Pernin system. Miss Kent only made three errors in reading, 143 words being actually written. Miss Minnie Blackner came next with 126 words, which is certainly extraordinary from the fact that she has taken a full business course, bookkeeping, arithmetic, etc., and could, of course give little time to the study and practice of shorthand. The prize for the best specimen of typewriting was awarded to Miss Fannie Fletcher, while the prize for the fastest typewriting was awarded to Miss Mary Kellock, of New Glasgow, writing 99 words a minute. Miss Kellock entered the school about six weeks ago. Miss Maude Creelman took the prize for the best specimen of rapid writing.

If you do not get satisfactory results in shorthand why not adopt a simpler system? In the Pernin system we write the vowels, which makes it much easier to read, still this system is as brief, and can be written fast enough for verbatim and court reporting. Hundreds have learned this simple system entirely by mail.

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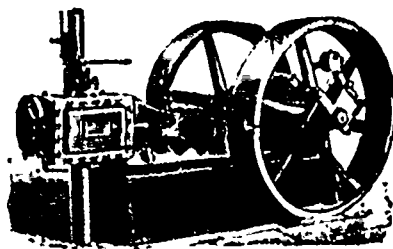
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AMHERST, - - NOVA SCOTIA.

GOVERNMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA:

Provincial School of Agriculture, TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA.

The next term will begin October 15th, 1893, in the New School Building. This institution possesses complete sets of apparatus to study the NATURAL SCIENCES and their relation to AGRICULTURE. The following courses are given:

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 - " Horticulture.
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 - Special Course in Veterinary Science, Natural Sciences.
 - " Dairying.
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- The special courses are for those who cannot take the full course. NO FEES FOR ADMISSION. By working on the farm students can earn enough to pay part of their expenses. Ladies admitted as well as gentlemen. For further information apply to PROF. H. W. SMITH, Truro, N. S.

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HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

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WESTERN WHEAT CROP—Director Saunders of the central experimental farm, having just returned from a visit to the western part of Canada, gives his estimate of the average wheat crop of Manitoba and the territories at 15 or 16 bushels per acre.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S NEW GOVERNOR—Hon John Boyd was sworn in as Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick on the 22nd inst at Ottawa. The appointment of Senator Boyd to the Governorship of N. B. is universally approved, and His Honor has received a host of congratulations from his many friends.

A HOME FOR THE LEPERS—Father Papineau, parish priest at Tracadie, N. B., has been interviewing the officials of the public works and agricultural departments at Ottawa in reference to the proposed new hospital for lepers which is to be erected at Tracadie. Plans for the new building have been prepared.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The many friends of Mr. George F. Cleary were shocked to hear of his sudden death, which took place on Sunday night after but twenty-four hours' illness. Mr. Cleary has been connected with the firm of A. & W. Mackinlay & Co. for many years, and was one of the best known business men in Halifax.

SCOTCH CATTLE.—Eight head of Scotch short-horn cattle, raised in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, arrived here Sunday on the Allan steamer *Corran* from Glasgow. They were sent over to the cattle quarantine station at Tull's Cove, Dartmouth, where they remain for three months. They belong to D. D. Wilson, of Salford, Ontario.

IN THE DRY DOCK.—H. M. S. *Blair* was successfully docked on Tuesday, and has been an object of interest to a large number of citizens this week. The dock is open to visitors every evening, and the ship's band furnishes music for the entertainment of visitors. It is expected that the repairs will be completed to-morrow or Monday.

A GOOD CUP OF TEA—The attention of THE CRITIC'S readers is called to the advertisement of the Tea Exchange in this issue. In almost every family tea is a popular beverage, and it is to the advantage of housekeepers to get the best tea at the lowest possible cost. The Tea Exchange invites purchasers of tea to give its stock a trial.

NOVA SCOTIA'S MODEL BOATS.—Among the medals awarded to Canada for canoes, boats and their appliances, etc., at the World's Fair, are the following: Chignecto Ship Railway Co., for a model of marine railway; Henry Moseley, Dartmouth, models steam launch, yachts and boats; Eben Moseley, Dartmouth, models ships, boats and barge.

OXFORD MEN TOO BRIGHT.—Green goods men have been working at their trade in Oxford, Camb. Co., but with only partial success. They evidently decided that the good people of Oxford were not green enough to prove profitable customers, as they have removed to some other place where they hope to find a more gullible community.

A BAD FAILURE—A. O. Silver, cattle dealer of Bridgewater, has assigned to J. A. Curll. The liabilities are estimated to be between \$6,000 and \$8,000, and the failure falls heavily on a class of people who cannot afford to stand such losses. Silver has for some time been buying largely from the farmers of the country, who find that they are considerably out of pocket.

KING'S COLLEGE.—The Calendar of the University of King's College, Windsor, has been issued, and contains much interesting information pertaining to the University, with engravings of the library and museum, a students room, the college chapel and the collegiate school. The staff of instructors is very complete and the University is looking forward to a bright future.

A COAL FAMINE THREATENED.—Owing to the strike of the coal miners the supply of coal in England is not equal to the demand. The season is fast drawing near when the demand for coal reaches its largest volume, and the coal merchants are advancing prices almost daily. Should the winter set in early it is expected that the suffering among the poor from scarcity of coal will be intense.

SAFE, SURE, AND PAINLESS.

What a world of meaning this statement embodies. Just what you are looking for, is it not? Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor—the great sure-top corn cure acts in this way. It makes no sore spots; safe, acts speedily and with certainty; sure and infallible, without inflaming the parts; painlessly. Do not be imposed upon by imitations or substitutes.

TRIAL OFF.—The death of Owen E. Murphy, formerly one of the contractors for the Quebec harbor works, is announced. This is the man whose revelations at Ottawa caused such a sensation, and whose evidence in the celebrated Connolly-McGreevy trial was considered so important. It is rumored that the death of Mr. Murphy will cause the suit against Connolly and McGreevy to collapse.

AMHERST'S POPULATION.—From a recent census taken by Principal Lry, of Amherst Academy, for the purpose of ascertaining the number of children in that town between the ages of 5 and 15 years, it was found that the total population was 3,651, and the number of children of the ages above stated 935. The result shows a small falling off since the official census was taken, the population then being 4,000.

A REASONABLE REQUEST.—A large number of residents of Bedford and Rockingham have petitioned the I. C. R. authorities for a night suburban train to be run out from the city three times a week. It seems to be an absolute necessity, if these suburban districts are to be kept up, that better railway accommodation be provided, and it is to be hoped that the Intercolonial magnates will do their duty in granting the petition referred to.

A RECKLESS TRAMP.—A rough looking man in the gallery of the Board of Trade at Chicago on Wednesday fired a number of shots into the midst of the crowd surrounding the grain pits below. Several men were hit, and one prominent trader was seriously injured. The despatch which tells of this reckless shooting does not state what became of the tramp, but probably he was taken in hand and will be dealt with according to his deserts.

CHOLERA RAGING.—Advice from Persia state that cholera is ravaging the towns and villages along the eastern shore of the Persian Gulf. Several villages have been wholly deserted, the inhabitants having fled into the interior to escape the dreaded scourge that worked such havoc last year in that locality. It is believed that these fugitives have carried cholera germs with them, and that their flight will result in a wide dissemination of the disease.

KENTVILLE'S EXHIBITION.—The fruit, flower and poultry show, which opened in Kentville on Tuesday, far exceeded the expectations of the promoters. About 1,200 exhibits were made including fruit, flowers, vegetables, grain, seeds, poultry and dairy products. The fruit exhibit was very fine and received much attention. The flower show also received the admiration of the visitors. The exhibition was formally opened by Lieut. Governor Daly, who was accompanied by Admiral Hopkins and Col. Clerke.

"Oh, bosh! A potent medicine." Wait until you try Johnson's Anodyne Liniment my friend.

A WORTHY OBJECT.—The fund for the relief of the widows and orphans left in destitute circumstances by the wreck of the steamer *Dorcas* and the barge *Elta Stewart* last month has reached the vicinity of \$2,000. There are nine widows and thirty fatherless children to be aided from this fund, and it is to be hoped that it has not yet ceased growing. A more charitable object has rarely appealed to the sympathies of the public, but those whose spirits are willing but whose spare cash is limited should bear in mind that every little helps.

A COMING TREAT.—The Crescent Amateur Athletic Association of this city are advertising a concert, to be held in Orpheus Hall on Tuesday evening of next week, which is sure to be a success. The programme has two leading attractions, first, vocal music by Mr. Blackmore and Mrs. Louise-Laine Blackmore, and second the first public appearance in Halifax of Herr Max Weil, the violinist who succeeds Herr Klloggenfeld at the Halifax Conservatory of Music. The concert is to be under distinguished patronage and the music lovers among us are anticipating a feast of good things.

LOOKING FORWARD.—A Chicago paper recently published an edition purporting to be the news of a certain day in the year 1993. It contains an Ottawa despatch giving an account of the alleged celebration of "Annexation Day," the orator of the day being one Laurier, the son of Wilfred Laurier, who, it said, had been premier of Canada in 1894. There were similar telegrams from Montreal, Toronto, Quebec and Halifax. The same paper told of the downfall of the Brooklyn bridge near the decayed town of New York. St. Louis was in ruins, but Chicago was a city of ten millions.

WINDSOR'S FAIR.—The Masonic Fair for which the Masons of Windsor and a large number of their lady friends have been working for nearly a year was opened in that town on Wednesday with due ceremony. The old town presented an unusually festive appearance and the Fair attracted large crowds of people. The object of the undertaking is to raise money to erect a hall to be headquarters for the Masonic brethren and public hall combined, and with this object in view the promoters of the Fair have spared no trouble in carrying out their plans. The Fair is well worth attending and Windsor has had a large number of visitors this week who express themselves as delighted with all they have seen.

A LARGE OUTPUT.—Among recent shipments from the works of the Robb Engineering Co., Amherst, are the following Robb-Armstrong Engines and Monarch Economic Boilers: Three boilers, 150 H. P. each, for an electric station, Windsor, Ont., a 125 H. P. engine to Lethbridge, N. W. T., a 150 H. P. boiler for the I. C. R. shops Moncton, a 100 H. P. boiler for the lighting station of the Canada Electric Co., Amherst, a 150 H. P. boiler for Messrs. Ferguson & Patterson, Preston, Ont., a 60 H. P. engine and boiler to T. C. Burns, Kingston, N. B., a 60 H. P. boiler for an electric station at Montreal Junction, a 40 H. P. engine for the Board of Trade building, Montreal, (two larger ones to follow), a thirty H. P. engine for running an electric plant at Quebec, a 40 H. P. engine and boiler for Lockhart and Lother, Leicester, N. S., and a 30 H. P. engine to W. H. Longley, River John, N. S.

Do you read the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla? They are thoroughly reliable and worthy your confidence.

PEARY SAFELY LANDED.—Lieut. Peary, of Arctic exploration fame, has reached the north of Greenland in safety. He is well equipped and having a good experience he is prepared to carry out his exploration plans. It has always to be remembered, however, that there are tremendous risks attendant on such voyages, and it is questionable if the knowledge gained by them is worth all the lives it costs. The return of Peary and his party will be awaited with interest.

A DESPERADO AT LARGE.—Frank Sabons, the notorious jail breaker, made his escape from the Annapolis jail on Friday night last by sawing through the iron window bars. It is thought he had an accomplice on the outside of the jail to render him assistance. His whereabouts are unknown. If he cannot be recaptured it is hoped he will give our Province a wide berth for some time to come.

APPLES FOR THE FAIR.—J. W. Bigelow, of Wolfville, President of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, has received the following letter from Mr. Wolverton, Superintendent of Horticulture at the Chicago Fair for the Canadian Department: "I hope you will forward your collection of winter apples just as early as possible as soon as they have good color. Could you not forward a barrel of Gravensteins now, or a mixed one of Kirgis, Gravensteins and Alexanders? They show up so well on the table and attract so much general attention. The Gravenstein is one of your favorite apples. Those you have sent are much admired. Some say there are no apples at the Fair equal to them."

A PRACTICAL COLLEGE.—The annual announcement of the Halifax Commercial College has been laid on our table. Its contents cannot but prove valuable to all young men and women who are thinking of fitting themselves for business life. Full particulars are given as to branches of instruction, cost of course, etc. The graduates of this college testify by their words of commendation as well as by the satisfactory work they are performing in the business community that the methods employed by Mr. Whiston and his Staff are efficient in every respect. A general business education, with shorthand and typewriting, are contained in the course of study offered to the students of the Halifax Commercial College.

BRIEFS.

Zera Semon is playing to good houses in St John.

The Supreme Court opens in this city on Tuesday next.

Wolfville orchards have a big crop of plums this year.

The World's Fair closes on October 31st. Get there if possible.

The convention of the Maritime W. C. T. U. is to be held in Truro on Oct. 20th.

Yarmouth's big hotel is rapidly assuming shape, the walls being almost completed.

A moose weighing 600 pounds was shot last week between Cariboo and Sheet Harbor.

The schooner E. V. Glover is loading 400 tons of plaster at Masbou, C. B., for New York.

The Earl of Aberdeen formally opened the Canada Central exhibition at Ottawa on Tuesday.

The Provincial Exhibition of P. E. Island was held this week at Charlottetown and was very successful.

Snow fell heavily in the north of England on Saturday, 4 inches covering the ground in Westmoreland Co.

The *Acadian Orchardist* has issued a special exhibition number devoted to the Kentville fruit and flower show.

Several shipments of gravenstein apples have been made from the western part of the province to the Boston market.

Harry J. Campbell, comedian in "True Irish Hearts" now being played at the Academy of Music, is a former Halifaxian.

The Cumberland Coal Company are building a steam tug at St. John to be used to tow the company's barges from Parrsboro.

The services of Miss Hayward, who is highly spoken of as an elocutionist, have been engaged for the Halifax Ladies' College.

Dr. Wickwire, quarantine officer at Halifax has been in Ottawa urging the government to procure a first-class steamer for quarantine service at this port.

The Lunenburg County Agricultural Exhibition is to be held at Bridgewater on the 3rd, 4th and 5th of next month and promises to be an interesting show.

The C. P. R. Co. won the gold medal offered for the finest exhibit at the Toronto Exposition. A model western farm with its products composed the exhibit.

The civic reception and the merchant's welcome given to the new Governor General of Canada and his wife in Montreal on Wednesday were brilliant functions.

C. R. Barry, formerly C. P. R. Ticket Agent in this city, has been committed to the Supreme Court for trial on the charge of embezzling the sum of \$1,000 from the C. P. R. Co.

The I. C. R. is now running a palace buffet and sleeping car to Chicago. It leaves Halifax every Monday and carries its passengers to the white city without change of cars on the route.

A mild type of typhoid fever, supposed to be due to the disturbance of the streets for the laying of water and sewerage pipes, has been almost epidemic in Dartmouth for the past week.

THE
TO
Comfort
OR
Washday
IS



SEETON & MITCHELL, Halifax, N. S.
Wholesale Agents for Nova Scotia & P. E. I.

SCOTT'S

ANOTHER MAN CURED.

EASTPORT.
I have had Rheumatism for five years. I found nothing to give satis-

CURE

factory relief until I used SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, and it has proved a perfect cure.

Yours truly,
MRS. ELIZABETH McCARTHY.

FOR RHEUMATISM.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HALIFAX STOCK EXCHANGE.

These quotations are furnished by J. C. Mackintosh, Banker and Broker, 166 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S. Sep. 28.

	Par of Share.	Buyer.	Seller.
Bank of Nova Scotia	\$100	100	100 1/2
Bank of N. America	243 3/4	147	150
Merchants Bank	100	132	123
Union Bank	50	119	122
People's Bank	20	113	116
Halifax Bank	20	113	116
Bank of Yarmouth	75	121 1/2	---
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth	70	102 1/2	---
Com. Bank of Windsor	40	100	---
Acadia Fire Insurance Co.	20	1 1/2	1.5
Halifax Fire Insurance Co.	20	125	132
Eastern Assurance (25, pd.)	100	40	55
N. S. Marine Ins. Co. (37 1/2 pd.)	100	---	50
E. C. Sav's & L'n Co., Bonds	100	97	100
" " " " " " " "	100	100	102
(50 pd. up)			
N. S. Telephone Co.	10	101	100 1/2
Halifax Gas Light Co.	40	95	70
D. M. Coal Co., Bonds	50	---	---
" " " " " " " "	100	---	---
" " " " " " " "	100	---	---
" " " " " " " "	100	---	---
N. G. C. I. & R. Co., pref. ed.	100	65	70
" " " " " " " "	100	---	---
N. S. S. P. & F'ge Co., pref. ed.	100	---	100
" " " " " " " "	100	---	100
Halifax & Nfld. S. S. Co.	100	50	75
Canada & Nfld. S. S. Co.	100	---	---
Yarmouth S. S. Co.	100	---	70
Coastal Steam Packet Co.	100	---	50
Hx. & Lunenburg Steamship Co.	100	---	50
N. S. Sugar Refinery	500	---	---
Dom. Cotton Co., Bonds	100	100	100 1/2
Dom. Cotton Co., Stock	100	115	125
Bras d'Or Lime Co., Bonds	250	---	100
Starr Manufacturing Co.	100	20	30
Rhodes, Curry & Co., Ltd.	50	---	100
St. of Canada Marine Ry. Co.	50	30	50
N. S. Furnishing Co., Ltd.	100	---	100
McDugall Distillery Co.	100	---	---
" " " " " " " "	500	---	---
Dartmouth Electric Light Co.	---	---	98

FOR FIFTY YEARS!
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
has been used by millions of Mothers for their children with results for over fifty years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.
Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

SKODA'S DISCOVERY. the Great German-American Remedy for Heart, Nerves, Liver, Kidneys, Blood. Guaranteed contract with every bottle. Pay only for the good you receive. At all Druggists, \$1.00 per bottle, six bottles \$5.50. If you want to know about SKODA'S REMEDIES, send postal for "Morning Light."



EMERY O. PENDLETON.
A BATTLE WITH DISEASE!
The Enemy Routed!!
SKODA WINS!
Extreme Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, and Rheumatism, DRIVEN FROM THE FIELD!

Mr. EMERY O. PENDLETON, of BELFAST, ME., NOW FIFTY YEARS OF AGE, WAS A MEMBER OF CO. I, 15th REG. ME. VOL. HE SERVED WITH DISTINCTION DURING THE WAR, RECEIVING AN HONORABLE DISCHARGE AND IS NOW A RESPECTED MEMBER OF THE 1st MARSHALL POST, G. A. R. OF BELFAST. AT SIX MONTHS SINCE WHILE AWAY FROM HOME AT WORK, HIS HEALTH BEGAN TO FAIL RAPIDLY, AND HE WAS SOON OBLIGED TO LEAVE OFF WORK ENTIRELY. HE SAYS:

"Coupled with all my old army troubles, I lost my appetite, had a distressing and burning sensation in my stomach, extreme nervousness, so bad that the least excitement would cause large drops of sweat to stand on my body for an hour at a time. Anything at a sudden, would cause me to start and jump. Could not rest nights. Lost flesh rapidly and became much emaciated. In addition to all this, a severe Rheumatic trouble from which I have suffered severely ever since my discharge, causing my limbs and joints to swell badly set in. I was obliged to give up work, and became much discouraged."

Get **THAN** nothing so better, I was induced to try SKODA'S DISCOVERY. It had a wonderful effect upon me. I began to feel better after using it only a short time. I have now taken four bottles. My Rheumatism has all disappeared. Appetite has returned. Have gained much in flesh and strength. Nervousness all gone. Am able to sleep well nights. And am **COLD** again working at my trade as Blacksmith. I feel that I am entirely cured from all these troubles.
Yours truly,
EMERY O. PENDLETON.

SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS For Headache and Liver Trouble. With the Discovery they cure Rheumatism. Mild, safe, effective. Far superior to any pill. Once used you will have no other. 50 in a box. Price 55 cts.
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.

G. M. SMITH & CO.

New Autumn Goods.

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

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

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

AUTUMN DREAMS

Oh, far away the summer seems,
And far away the sea:
Yet oftentimes in golden dreams
They both come back to me!

I sit as in a dream of bliss,
The happy hours flit by
Like outer courts of Paradise
Seem glowing earth and sky.

O golden hours of summer,
O joys too quickly fled,
What have I but a memory,
Now you are cold and dead!

Far, far away the summer seems
Far off the sunlit sea
"But the tender grace of a day that is dead
Will never come back to me!"

IMPRESSIONS OF CANADIAN MAGAZINES.

CANADA EDUCATIONAL MONTHLY.

C. Ochiltree-Macdonald.

This is the period of Canadian literature; the birth era of that mighty literary intellect which takes form in the womb of early national vicissitudes. Economic and constitutional problems are now adjusted, the pioneer repose and the literary intellect of Canada bounds forth like Achilles into the struggle-stained plains of Troy. As the Grecian hero turned the tide of battle and added a new era of glory to the national annals, so the nascent literary intellect of Canada will turn the tide and add a new period of delightful splendor to an illustrious race. But it is not at all clear that the Dominion of Canada yet fully appreciates or understands this phase of its nationality, and the literary intellect of the people is still permitted in consequence to struggle against the enormous disadvantage of partisan rancour. This penetrates many of the most excellent literary achievements of the young Dominion; in spite of the efforts of the authors to restrict the fatal tendency to impugn motives which the severe struggle since the conquest has inflicted upon all those who think and theorise. In this Canada is not unique; the annals of the rise of nations chronicle similar suspicions of the integrity of things as peculiar to all nations emerging from the estate militant. Time and consolidation, unity of purpose, mutual intercourse and patriotism, however, speedily dispel these dawn clouds of a nation's literature, and the resolute hues of rich intellectual attainments will at length bathe the character of the panting race with dignity as it rests upon its proudest. So shall Canada's literature appear in the early future, and it thus behoves the patriotic Canadian to profit by the experience of the older nations of the race and keep his literature pure, lofty, inspiring and instinct with instruction of the things that are most excellent. Especially in selecting educational literature to aid the teacher of the young nation to bequeath valuable and lasting truths of example, habit and conveyed knowledge to his pupils; let Canada bow and prove exacting in their tributes to the Nation's Pen. These attributes, it is encouraging to note, appear to belong to the *Canada Educational Monthly*, Toronto, a journal which I have already frequently reviewed and noticed in the *London Financial Standard* and *Imperial Post*. In addition to extracts from the educational literature of the world there are sound, although somewhat academic, editorial notes of special importance; records of school work and contemporary literature notices. The contents of the Aug.-Sept. number includes "Dr. Bryce on State Schools," an excellent article on the problem of religion in the school, rather mixed, however, with flashes of animus and undignified expression, but thoroughly typical of the Rev. George Sutherland's lofty ideals. A plea in favor of teaching the scholar to commit to memory instructive sentences or verse, some of which may truly be expected to influence the pupil's after life, as they have influenced my own, to quote—"I thought of the future whatever I did, that I never might grieve for the past," a grand though solemn text for the ambitious young. An article entitled "What is Womanly," another on the "American Woman," "Public Opinion," etc. All are eminently suitable for the purpose advocated above. The only danger which threaten the journal is the error of expressing inspiring or valuable truths in a rather austere and academic manner, but these impediments will be obliterated as time rolls on. Papers, like nations, require purging from error. Both are subject to and owe their rise and progress to public opinion. It is indeed gratifying to see the young nation Canada and the nascent educational literature Canadian in such harmonious relations with that omnipotent force.

WHEN OLD JACK DIED.

BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

When Old Jack died we stayed from school (they said
At home we needn't go that day) and none
Of us ate any breakfast—only one
And that was papa—and his eyes were red
When he came round where we were, by the shed,
Where Jack was lying half way in the sun,
And half way in the shade. When we began
To cry out loud, pa turned and dropped his head
And went away; and mamma, she went back
Into the kitchen. Then, for a long while,
All to ourselves, like, we stood there and cried;
We thought so many good things of Old Jack,
And funny things—although we didn't smile;
We couldn't only cry when old Jack died.

When Old Jack died, it seemed a human friend
Had suddenly gone from us; that same face
That we had loved to fondle and embrace
From babyhood no more would condescend
To smile on us forever. We might bend
With tearful eyes above him, interlace
Our chubby fingers o'er his, romp and race,
Plead with him, call and coax—no, we might sould
The old hallo up for him, whistle, hoot,
(If sobs had let us), or, as wildly vain,
Snapped thumbs, called "Speak," and he had not replied;
We might have gone down on our knees and kissed
The tousled ears, and yet they must remain
Deaf, motionless, we know, when Old Jack died.

When Old Jack died it seemed to us, some way,
That all the other dogs in town were pained
With our bereavement, and some that were chained
Even unslipped their collars on that day
To visit Jack in state, as though to pay
A last and tribute there; while neighbors craned
Their heads above the high board fence, and deigned
To sigh, "Poor dog!" remembering how they
Had cuffed him when alive, perchance, because,
For love of them, he leaped to lick their hands—
Now that he could not, were they satisfied?
We children thought that, as we crossed his paws,
And o'er his grave, way down the bottom lands,
Wrote, "Our First Love Lies Here," when Old Jack died.

AN UNPLEASANT SITUATION.

Miss Antique—"Why, how do you do, Mr. Globetrot! I am delighted to see you back. Of course you remember me."
Returned traveller (wrestling with his memory)—"Of course, of course. Delighted to see you looking so well. And how are the dear children?"
'Children?'
'I meant to ask how is your family, meaning, of course, your husband?'
Husband! I never had a husband.'
'Er—of course not; just a little plausibility of mine, you know. I meant of course, your brother, whom you love as much as anyone could love a husband—'
'I never had a brother.'
'Um—er—of course not, just joking, you know. How is your—you—er—. Did you ever have a mother?'

BOOK GOSSIP.

L. T. Meade's stories are spoken of in highest terms by the Prime Minister of England, as well as by the English press. She (for L. T. Meade is a lady) is the authoress of the new copyright story "A Soldier of Fortune," which commenced in the *Metropolitan* of Sept. 23. This story will not appear in any other form till completed in the *Metropolitan*. Fifty cents will pay for this journal during the continuance of "A Soldier of Fortune."
"The Human Documents" in the October number of *McClure's Magazine* consist of three portraits of T. B. Reed, four of Frances E. Willard, four of "Bill Nye," better known as Edgar Wilson Nye, and seven of George W. Cable, the novelist.

Electricity at the World's Fair is the opening article of the *Popular Science Monthly* for October. The writer, Mr. Charles M. Lungren, describes the enormous generation, the electric fountains, the operation of the electric railway and launches and other wonders of the electrical exhibit in a very interesting manner. Frederick A. Fernald tells of "Household Arts at the World's Fair." The other articles of the number are exceedingly interesting as well as instructive, and the editor's table has some very good things.

The October issue of the *Ladies' Home Journal* is out. One of the features of the number is a full piano score of a set of original waltzes by Edward Strauss, the famous composer of waltz music. The lady of fashion, the artistic as well as the practical housekeeper, the devoted mother, the musical young woman will all find their interests attended to in this number. The illustrations are very good.

The *Cyclopedic Review of Current History* for the second quarter of 1893 is now ready. It is a wonderful compendium of the prominent events of the last three months; while its subjects are, of necessity, briefly treated, nothing of importance appears to have been omitted. Under the general titles of "Leading Topics," "International Affairs," "Affairs in Europe," "Affairs in Asia," "Affairs in Africa," "Science, Literature and Miscellany," it details the world's most recent happenings with singular minuteness. In this busy age a work like this is one of great value, and while there are similar publications the *Cyclopedic Review* holds its own position. It is published quarterly by Garrettson, Cox & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., at \$1.50 per year. Single copies 40 cents.

IN THE PORTRAIT GALLERY.

Grandfather looks from the paneled wall
At grandmother hanging across the hall,
In the ripened glow of her stately grace;
And a frown comes over his shadowed face
As he says—"The world has grown askew,
My dear, since we were young—we two."

"Nothing that was is the same to-day;
Old-time fancies are cast away;
All our scruples are laughed to scorn;
All our customs are quite outworn;
Each is seeking for something new—
We were content with the old—we two."

Into the shade of the grim old room,
Steal two forms through the twilight's gloom,
Grandfather's eyes are sharp to see,
And a deep voice utters tenderly:
"For aye will I love, and love but you,
And we'll follow love to the end—we two."

Grandfather's face has lost its frown,
And his eyes grown softer gaze gently down
On the pair who naught of his watching know,
And grandmother smiles and whispers low
"One thing goes on as it used to do
In the days when we were young—we two."

—*May Loomer in the Ladies' Home Journal.*

WHAT HE SAW.

The country store in the sunny south is the rendezvous for all the village inhabitants, large and small, black and white, where the news is circulated and jokes perpetrated.

A group of loungers were seated in a store of this kind, when a coffee-colored coon with sloping shoulders and ears at right angles to his head shuffled through the doorway.

"Hallo, Pomp," said one of the loungers. "You're looking just like that lion I saw this morning."

"Lion!" said Pomp, with his hair on end. "Where was he?"

"In Jake Smith's livery stable."

"Sbo! What'd he look like?"

"Oh, he had legs and body and long ears."

"Dat wasn't no lion, yo' poor white trash," returned the darkey, disgusted. "Dat was a jackass."

"Well, you look just like him," answered the loungeur, with a grin.

Pomp saw the joke, though he didn't like it to be on him. Just then a neighboring planter entered the store, and the negro saw a chance to repeat the jest at another's expense.

"Morning, Massa Johnson," said he, "yo' look jest like dat lion I saw yes'dy."

"Where did you see a lion, you fool?" was the courteous response.

"Down Massa Smith's lib'ry stables. Had legs an body an big long ears."

"That wasn't a lion," said the planter.

"Den what was it?" asked Pomp eagerly.

"Why, a looking glass, you black coon," answered the planter contemptuously amid a general roar of laughter.—*Yankee Blade.*

MISTAKEN.

The Viscount Sherbrooke, wife of Robert Lowe, the well-known English statesman, was a woman of strong character, and she challenged criticism in that she was in the habit of saying whatever came into her mind at the moment.

She had sense and courage, a heart and a head, and she bore a large part in her husband's public life.

One reproach ascribed to her shows that she was at least ready with loyalty of speech. The French ambassador said to her one day somewhat patronisingly:

"You know England is said to be a land of shopkeepers. I had no idea of finding there such great military displays."

"Ah," she replied, "the people of different countries do not understand each other. Now, I have actually been under the impression that the French were a great military nation!"—*Youth's Companion.*

A DIFFICULT LANGUAGE.

"I wish you would tell me the meaning of an expression I have noticed in the newspapers," said a Frenchman who was studying the English language.

"Very well," replied the American. "What expression do you refer to?"

"One of the newspapers said there was 'a nigger in the wood-pile.'"

"Oo, that's an idiom. It means there is a 'snake in the grass.'"

"Nigger in the wood-pile means there's a snake in the grass?" said the inquirer with a puzzled air.

"Well, both the expressions are synonymous with 'the milk in the coconut' and 'an axe to grind.' Understand?"

But the foreigner scratched his head and walked away with an expression of despair on his countenance.—*Judge.*

FACTS ABOUT DYSPEPSIA.

WRONG action of the stomach and liver occasions dyspepsia. Dyspepsia in turn gives to bad blood. Both these complaints are curable by B. B. B., which acts on the stomach, liver, bowels and blood, and tones and strengthens the entire system, thus positively curing dyspepsia, constipation, bad blood and similar troubles.



Mr. Harvey Heed
Laceyville, O.

Catarrh, Heart Failure, Paralysis of the Throat

"I Thank God and Hood's Sarsaparilla for Perfect Health."

"Gentlemen: For the benefit of suffering humanity I wish to state a few facts: For several years I have suffered from catarrh and heart failure, getting so bad I could not work and

Could Scarcely Walk

I had a very bad spell of paralysis of the throat some time ago. My throat seemed closed and I could not swallow. The doctors said it was caused by heart failure, and gave medicine, which I took according to directions, but it did not seem to do me any good. My wife urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, telling me of Mr. Joseph C. Smith, who had been

At Death's Door

but was entirely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. After talking with Mr. Smith, I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken two bottles I felt very much better. I have continued taking it, and am now feeling excellent. I thank God, and

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and my wife for my restoration to perfect health." HARVEY HEED, Laceyville, O.

HOOD'S PILLS do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 25c.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



Weakness Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

HUGGINS' GOLDEN SYRUP.

BOTANIC. CURES NERVOUS DEBILITY.

MALE OR FEMALE.

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WATERPROOF GARMENTS.

MADE TO ORDER

By the best Tailoring Skill Military and all the latest prevailing styles put up at Short Notice. A splendid line of samples to select from. Full instructions how to measure, and samples sent free to any one outside the city. CAUTION.—As it has been reported by parties in the trade that we are making garments of a cheap quality, I beg to state that we are handling none but the MANCHESTER STEAM WEAVER'S RUBBER GOODS, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. E. PARKER, Agent, 111 Granville St.

COMMERCIAL.

The position of general trade throughout Canada is very little changed since our last review. While business is not apparently as brisk as might be desired or as was expected at this season of the year, there still is a quiet, steady improvement in the volume of transactions noted. Orders are coming in more freely, covering all the various lines usually kept in store. This indicates reduced stocks in retailers' hands which will need frequent replenishing to meet the steadily increasing consumptive demands. Travelers in nearly all kinds of goods report prospects in the country much brighter than they were a few weeks ago and look forward hopefully for a fair fall trade. In the United States business is recovering more rapidly than was hoped for six or eight weeks ago. Mills and factories which had temporarily suspended operations are daily resuming work, and every indication points to an "era of prosperity" in that country, and a vastly better feeling of confidence and hope for the future prevails. A relief of this improved condition of affairs will, doubtless, be felt in Canada.

Crop reports from the various sections of the Dominion continue to be favorable, and there is now little doubt that the surplus for export will be considerable. This cannot fail to give fresh vigor to general trade in the near future and to strengthen confidence among all classes.

At the regular half yearly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England, held a few days ago, the Governor of the bank announced that the liabilities of Baring, Bros. & Co had been reduced to £1,095,000. Governor Powell also announced that the realizations upon the Baring's assets was proceeding slowly, but that the interest upon the securities was more than enough to meet the interest on the bank's advances to the firm.

It is noted that the letter-carriers of Brooklyn, New York, expect about October 1st to commence the delivery of mail in some quarters on bicycles. The messengers leave certain stations five times a day and meet at a given collective point. Some of these stations are two and a half miles apart. The travelling in the department has hitherto been in the horse-cars, involving a heavy expense. It is with the idea of economy that the bicycles are to be introduced. The carriers are already in active practice, and unless they are knocked out by the Brooklyn cobble stones, the experiment should prove a success in the way of curtailing the expenditure of both money and time. The Postal department could profitably "take a wrinkle" from the example of Brooklyn. A letter-carrier mounted on a bicycle would be less likely to waste time along his route in chatting in shops and other places than one who trudges along on foot. Many people would be glad to have the experiment tried in Halifax and some other of our large cities.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND CO., NEW YORK, September 23, 1893.—"The delay in voting on the Repeal Bill brought business almost to a stand still, and the large traders showed no disposition to come to the relief until they received assurances that the Senate will soon act. The same may also be said of the London market. In view of this, prices for several days have been sagging, although one noticeable feature is that long stock does not come out, and the bears, while they indulge in their usual pessimistic talk, do not care to add materially to their outstanding short contracts. I regard the repeal of the Sherman Act as inevitable within a comparatively short period. After having withstood its dangers for so many months and years, a few days' extra delay is of small consequence, except to ultra sensitive individuals whose nervousness unsettles their judgment.

Railroads generally are still showing losses in gross earnings as compared with last year, but considerable improvement when compared with the last two or three weeks, which is taken as an evidence that the tide has turned and that all kinds of freight will soon assume its wonted activity. It could not be otherwise than that the railroads should suffer from the late depression in business. It is equally natural therefore that they should now reflect the improvement in the business situation, and that as factories resume and goods begin to move more freely into consumption, the gross returns will return to normal figures. Whether they will continue to maintain the large increases which they had previously shown or not, it would be rash to predict. It must be remembered that the movement of wheat, cotton, corn, provisions and other agricultural products has been very backward. For various reasons, though largely because of low prices, farmers have held back their products as much as possible. The Farmers' Alliance has undoubtedly influenced many farmers in this course. Whatever the reasons, therefore, it is evident that the products of the soil, of which we have an abundance, must soon begin to move more freely, and thus bring business to the railroads. When it is considered that there is no over-production of railroads, as in former panics; that prices are already low; that Europe stands ready to buy when our currency evils are abolished; that expenses are being largely curtailed, and that we have certainly seen the worst that can happen, there is no reason whatever for anything except sturdy confidence in the future of good railroad stocks and bonds. The Chicago Expor-

DON'T YOU KNOW

That to have perfect health you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take How's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system and gives nerve strength.

tion has proved a boon to many lines; and while this source of income will soon be lost, it has nevertheless proved a very timely aid in keeping up earnings.

As an evidence of the improvement in the financial situation the New York banks have recently retired \$8,000,000 of their Clearing House certificates, leaving the amount now outstanding \$30,000,000. Out of the \$38,000,000 originally issued, it is creditable to Wall Street that during the crises less than 20 per cent. of the sum was required to carry Wall Street interests through, thus showing the solidity of the financial firms connected with the great financial centre of this country. The remarkably sound position demonstrated through the trying ordeal of such a long panic period naturally had a most telling effect in sustaining the entire nation from more general and widespread disaster than was produced by the most severe contraction of credits that this country has ever experienced, every section of it virtually being compelled to go into a credit liquidation. The test which the panic has furnished of the soundness of business affairs almost everywhere makes the foundation a solid one now to build up on, and it should therefore bring about more rapid recuperation than after any previous panic. The financial disturbance of 1873 was produced by an excess of railroad construction. The new roads and the bankers connected therewith as sponsors mostly all came to grief. The panic of 1884 was caused by the collapse of several New York banks and unsound financing by numerous firms, whereas the panic of 1893 found the business situation of the country on a remarkably conservative basis."

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

	Week	Previous	Weeks corresponding to		
	Sept. 22 week.	1893	1892	1891	1890
United States	346	300	174	250	179
Canada	47	36	27	31	31

Dry Goods.—Trade is fully in keeping with the season of the year and sales direct from the warehouses are much better than formerly. Quite a good demand has been experienced for fall fabrics. A feature has been the continuation of the personal visits from out-of-town buyers during the past week, so that the aggregate business that this fact has led up to is generally admitted to be considerable and quite a quantity of goods, as a consequence, has moved hence to the towns and villages in various parts of the Province. There has been a good demand for heavy tweeds and overcoatings, while cloakings have also sold well. Flannels and blankets have been in good enquiry and prices of all these remain steady. White and grey cottons are also finding some enquiry in a reasonable way. The city retail houses report a good week's business, which is considered a good sign. Travellers are now preparing for a sorting trip, and from indications have a fairly successful tour before them. The system of buying large parcels ahead of the present requirements is becoming less, buyers showing more desire to supply their wants from time to time. Prices of all classes of goods, despite outside influences from Canada proper and across the line, remain steady as a rule. Remittances, though not all that they should be, are, in the main, as good as can be expected and are fairly satisfactory.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market shows more life under improved enquiry and prices are stiffer, though there has been no nominal advance in quotations. The oatmeal market holds firm under a small supply and a good, steady demand. Prices are not quotably changed but the tone of the market is stronger. The feed market is very strong. The supply is still inadequate to meeting the demand and prices are, in consequence, very strong at quotations. In Chicago the wheat market has ruled steady and variations in quotations have been confined within very narrow limits. A Chicago despatch says:—"There have been several rains north of the Missouri and east of the Mississippi rivers. Heavy rains in Wisconsin. Light elsewhere. The low price was due to further rains which neither the better English and French cables nor liberal local clearances seem to affect. It looks as if the market will drag while gradual liquidation continues and a new scalping short interest is made." In England wheat and corn are cabled as quiet but steady. In Liverpool buyers are holding off hoping to obtain some concession.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market does not show any change. Pork is still in very fair demand and there is a good enquiry for lard and smoked meats. A Montreal report is:—"Provisions remain steady; the local jobbing trade is about the usual average, smoked meats and lard receiving the most attention. Canada short-cut mess pork is firmly held." In Chicago and in Liverpool pork has been rather quiet but stronger and very firmly held. There has been no quotable change in prices in either market. In Boston pork and lard are steady and the market is unchanged. Local packers are selling about all that they can make. Beef is rather quiet. Choice fancy steers 8½c. to 8¾c., prime 8c.; good 7c. to 7½c.; light 6½c. to 6¾c.; extra heavy hinds 11½c.; good 9c. to 11c.; light 6½c. to 8c.; heavy fore 5½c. to 5¾c.

BUTTER.—A fair local jobbing demand is reported and good stock in the several grades brings firm prices in small lots for retail trade. There is nothing new to report from Montreal about butter. As already noted, the August creamery has been pretty well cleared up, and now holders are taking extreme figures on fall goods. There is danger in view of some of the figures asked that factorymen may screw up the price to a basis which will prevent the Britisher from buying at all. This has happened before on late fall creamery, and the consequence has been unpleasant both to dealers and to factorymen. At present actual business is not large on spot and quotations represent the basis for creamery in Montreal.

GIVES GOOD APPETITE.

GENTLEMEN.—I think your valuable medicine cannot be equalled, because of the benefit I derived from it. After suffering from headache and loss of appetite for nearly three years I tried B.B.B. with great success. It gave me relief at once, and I now enjoy good health.
Mrs. MARYANN SPAULD, Dungannon, Ont.

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CHEESE.—The local cheese market is unchanged, quietness being its leading characteristic. Holders, however, are firm in their views in sympathy with markets at Western points, while shippers complain of too close margins. English markets keep quiet but steady. Cable advices indicate a disposition to dicker for a close figure, but it is understood that some business has been put through for further shipment from this side, which will allow shippers a margin on September goods. With regard to quotations here they are more or less nominal in the absence of immediate business.

EGGS.—The egg market holds firm under a demand amply sufficient to work off all offerings. Prices are unchanged, 12c to 13c being about the idea for fair sized jobbing lots of really fresh stock, and 10c to 11c for "storekeepers." The probability is that from this time forward the price of eggs will advance, as the supply will fall off and the demand increase.

GREEN FRUIT.—Trade has been a little quieter this week, still a good business continues to be reported. Peaches have been in liberal supply with demand good. Grapes have not arrived as freely as anticipated, but a larger supply is expected soon. Old lemons are about finished and for the new that are beginning to come into the market there is not much demand, owing to the cooler weather. There is scarcely anything doing in oranges. There is scarcely anything doing in bananas and water-melons are slow of sale. The season for summer pears is now nearly over and the winter varieties are not ready as yet for offering.

DRIED FRUIT.—There is, as yet, but a languid demand for dried fruit, and the trade is slow and dull. It cannot be expected to revive to any extent till considerably cooler weather withdraws most sorts of green fruits from the market. Some small lots of early shipments have come to hand and were well received by the trade. Fresh arrivals are expected shortly and lower prices than those now obtained may be expected. Old Valencia are not much in demand and business in Sultanias has eased off. Business in currants is light pending the arrival of new fruit and stocks, for the same reason, are small. In prunes there is practically still nothing doing and prices are unchanged. Dates are dull.

SUGARS.—The sugar market has ruled active and prices are firm and higher. In some lines, particularly bright sugars, the advances have been considerable within the last ten days, aggregating 1c to 1 1/2c, and of some lines the market is bare. A Montreal report says that all sugars, but principally granulated and the brighter yellows, are meeting with a good demand, being unabated since last week. Local refineries have been making shipments to the Lower Provinces during the last two weeks which would seem to indicate that the stocks in the Maritime Provinces are also low. The refiners are doing all that they can to supply the urgent demand. Willett & Gray, New York, say in their Weekly Statistical:—"Raws have advanced 1/2c to 5-16c per lb, but refined are unchanged. Total stock in all the principal countries 605,835 tons against 673,285 tons at the same time last year. Allocations from all countries to the United States estimated at 45,000 tons against 66,000 tons last year. The course of the raw sugar market during the present week has proved the correctness of the statement that the recent demoralization and temporary depression of prices at home and abroad was the result of financial panic and the discouragement of a few sugar-holders, and not because of weakness in the statistical position of sugar. The latter element has come strongly into the foreground again, and the actual scarcity of sugar supplies is making itself so severely felt that even a continued advance in prices brings out only small offerings. Very few sugars, comparatively, were obtainable at the recent decline, and the rapid recovery only causes the market to resume its normal condition on the basis of supply and demand."

TEAS.—The local tea market is very quiet, at the moment there being practically no movement worth noting. Mail advices from London under date of the 8th instant show that the imports of tea during August were 30,833,364 lbs. compared with 34,186,778 lbs. in 1892 and 26,217,553 lbs. in the same month in 1891. Deliveries for the month indicate quietness in the trade. Coupled with heavy arrivals this is sufficient to account for the gradually falling prices of the last few weeks.

COFFEE.—Locally there is a fair business doing, but beyond a slight advance in Rio there is nothing particularly new to note. Advices from New York report that communication between that market and Brazil has been cut off since September 6. Prices are about 1/2c higher in New York on some kinds. The bears have been compelled to cover at a loss and the market is excited.

FISH.—There is little now to note regarding the local fish market. New stock comes in but slowly and the prevailing weather has been decidedly unfavorable to the fishermen. There has been a somewhat better demand from abroad and this has slightly stimulated the shipment of fish hence, but the movement is restricted within narrow limits. In Montreal smoked and pickled fish are meeting with a good demand and the prices now being obtained are considered very satisfactory. Of course finnan haddies are the feature at the moment—Portland brands selling at 7 1/2c to 8 1/2c; St John blon'ors \$1 50; kippered herring \$1 75 per box; green cod \$5.25 to \$5.50 per bbl; large No. 2 mackerel, half bbls, \$8.50; Labrador salmon \$12 to \$14 per bbl; C. B. herring \$5.50; Labrador do \$5. In Boston the mackerel position is very firm. The catch is a good way behind and the season is so nearly over that it cannot be retrieved. A few mackerel are being taken all along the shore wherever they may happen to be found. The prices of mackerel are firmer. Last sales from vessel were at \$17.50 for shore and \$15 for bay. The jobbers are finding a much better trade and have advanced

SEVERE DIARRHOEA CURED.

GENTLEMEN, - I was troubled with chronic diarrhoea for over three years and received no benefit from all the medicine I tried. I was unable to work from two to four days every week. Hearing of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry I began to use it. Am now all right. JOHN STILES, Bracebridge, Ont.

prices within a couple of days. The market on codfish is still more firm owing to the small supply, and from the fact that it is now too late for the catch to be made up. Out of vessels the prices are higher and the jobbers and dealers have put up figures, especially on large shore and Georges fish. The position of barrel herring is firm. New round shore are slow in coming forward. In Gloucester the market for the past week has remained without any incident of note.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—or—
Other Chemicals
are used in the
preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa



which is absolutely
pure and soluble.
It has more than three times
the strength of Cocoa mixed
with Starch, Arrowroot or
Sugar, and is far more eco-
nomical, costing less than one cent a cup.
It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY
DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.



MAIL CONTRACTS.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 20th October, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, three times per week each way, between Bedford Basin and English Corner; Middle Musquodoholt and Wyse Corner; and twice between Antrim and Gays River, under proposed contracts for four years from 1st January next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the terminal Post Offices of each route, and at this office.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 1st Sept., 1894.
CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

Table with columns for Groceries (SUGARS, TEA, MOLASSES, BISCUITS) and prices. Includes items like Cut Leaf, Granulated, Congo Common, etc.

BREADSTUFFS

As noted in our last, the United States markets have eased off. The English and Continental markets for wheat having been well supplied are not yet ready to buy at the considerable advance which took place. The large mills in Canada have settled down to an advance of not less than 10c on the low prices which were obtained before the late advance. Flour from some of the small mills may be picked up at a little below current rates.

Oats remain steady. Oatmeal has reached its bottom price. We have two carloads coming which will offer at lowest market rates. Cornmeal and feed higher, 6 to 10c. Hay lower, 25 to 50c per ton. Beans 5c. up; new crop moving.

Table with columns for Flour (Manitoba Highest Grade Patents, High Grade Patents, etc.) and prices.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table with columns for various fruits (Apples, Oranges, Lemons, etc.) and prices.

FISH.

Table with columns for Fish (MACKEREL, HERRING, SALMON, etc.) and prices.

PROVISIONS.

Table with columns for various provisions (Beef, Pork, Lard, etc.) and prices.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Table with columns for Butter and Cheese (Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, etc.) and prices.

SALT.

Table with columns for various salt products (Factory Filled, Fine Liverpool, etc.) and prices.

A WILD PROXY.

BY MRS. W. K. CLIFFORD.

(Continued.)

They walked towards the cliff. He talked about all sorts of things. He could be agreeable and calm enough when he chose. There was something charming about him. Mrs. Ives had found that out long since, and a score of women after her. Nell tried, since she was married, to be a woman of the world, and to take things philosophically. By the time they went on board she could hardly believe that it was only that morning that Lal had kissed the edge of her veil, as they drove together to Queen's Gate, but her lip quivered when she remembered it. She had lived through a good deal since that sacred moment, and had seen the world stretch itself out already into a strange humour.

CHAPTER VI.

The next morning they were in Paris. Another wild telegram was sent to Laurence Halstead, this time to Dover:—

'Excellent passage across. Nell admires Paris immensely. Don't hurry.'

'He must be considerably surprised by this time,' Merreday thought.

They only stopped at the little hotel in the Rue St. Roch to pick up a telegram directed to Mrs. Halstead. It said:—

'Go on to Marseilles with Frank; will follow as soon as possible.'

He watched her while she read it.

'I shall go back.' Her eyes flashed and her cheeks grew crimson. He thought it would be very awkward if she insisted on going back.

'You would only pass him on the road.'

'Why couldn't he let me wait for him yesterday, and why should I be hurried on like this? He can't understand a bit,' she said, almost bitterly.

The laughter was deserting this wild joke of Merreday's. His face grew grave and a little frightened as he answered.

'Probably he knows crowds of people in Paris, and doesn't want us to be seen here. You see, it would look so odd.'

He might have remembered that before he sent her on, she thought, but she kept her lips closed. After all she was very young, and knew so little of men's ways. Some men were very matter of fact with their wives. Perhaps that was Lal's way, now that he was married.

'But why does he send me away farther and farther with you? I could easily have shut myself up in the hotel till he came.' Pride and anger were rising in her throat. 'I shall not go on,' she repeated, firmly.

'Well, of course you'll do as you like,' for experience had taught him that to make a woman do as you wish, you should, above all else, leave her free to do the contrary. 'You see, he probably thinks we had this telegram in time to go on by the morning's train. He may be going through to Marseilles by it himself, and looking for us. He will be there before we are now.'

'Then let us go on,' she said doggedly. 'I am very ungenerous to him,' she added more gently, 'for, of course, he knows what is best.'

'Well, whether he does or not, it is always admirable in a woman to think that the man she has had the misfortune to marry is right,' at which she laughed a little. She didn't like to tell Merreday that it felt strange to be travelling with him alone, for it did not seem to occur to him for a moment. After all, he was not like an ordinary man; he was much more like a great schoolboy than anything else. He was so very innocent, too, she thought, naively giving him shelter in her own. She didn't believe that he had ever flirted with anybody, and she felt sure that making love would bore him enormously; it was not at all the sort of thing that he would do. Then, of course, too, he was Lal's relation—that made a difference. It was a comfort to her to remember this.

'You see,' he went on, a brilliant idea dawning upon him, 'that man who was hurt may be dead or dying, and Lal wanted as a witness at the inquest.'

'Of course,' she said, with an air of relief. 'I ought to have thought of that: or it may be a thousand other things.'

'Of course, it may be a thousand other things,' he repeated. 'They may think that Lal murdered the man on purpose, for instance; in which case he will be taken up and hanged. People have no business to massacre a coachman as a decorative deed for a honeymoon.'

'Oh, Frank!'

'Or they may think he did it by accident when he was having a first domestic quarrel with you, in which case they will only bring it in manslaughter. Anyway, here we are at the Grand—there was some mull about the rooms at the other place. You shall rest for a few hours, while I look round and see to things. You must wait it, poor baby.'

He was very thoughtful, she told herself. He remembered all manner of little comforts for her; and it was odd what simple-hearted tenderness he could put into his voice, and how full of compassion his eyes looked now and then. He had wonderful tact too, it would not have been possible to have travelled with any other young man in the world and not have felt very awkward indeed, but with him it was rather like being out with a harum-

scarum playfellow. She would tell Lal everything Frank had said that was ridiculous when he came, and make him laugh and toss back his head in the picturesque way that always made her proud of him.

Merreday walked along the Boulevard sorely puzzled. 'This lark is growing too big,' he said to himself. 'How it's to end I can't conceive; of course, if Lal isn't a fool he'll batter my head in for me the moment he gets the chance, and send me on my way rejoicing. I shall despise him if he doesn't. However, I've given him an excellent lesson in looking sharp after his wife.'

The worst of it was that his spirits were beginning to flag, for try as he would to help it he was falling more and more desperately in love with Nell every moment, and with this knowledge he knew that it would be a very difficult matter to treat the whole thing as a joke to Lal. 'Besides,' he went on, 'the moment they get together again, of course, she'll hate me, and mean to hate me to the end of her days. I shall have to keep out of her sight for at least five years. By that time it will have occurred to her, perhaps, that I was only a maniac. She'll think me a fool for my pains, of course, and make me her guide, philosopher and friend, on the strength of it. The only thing I can do at present is to get the most I can out of it, the 'tremendously' carries one through.' His spirits came back; Paris was looking delightful, and there was always something exhilarating in the air, it would be folly not to be happy. The Boulevards were animated, the trees thick and green, the sky was blue enough for Italy.

'On, but it's splendid, it's the finest time I shall have in my life, it's a pity not to prolong it now we are in the thick of it, and, after all, Nell is coming to no harm, I wouldn't hurt a hair of her head for worlds. I love her, poor baby, and I shall never get her again to myself. She shall have a royal day for her only one in Paris, we'll lunch and drive to the Bois, and talk everything but sentiment under the trees, and dine and drive to the station. I must get some money to make things straight, and send another telegram. Nell must have one at Marseilles. After all,' he laughed, 'there is a singular joy and delight in keeping a woman dancing at the end of one wire and a man at the end of another. I may as well continue the exercise as long as possible. It'll be grilling at Marseilles; we ought to get on to some cool place before he arrives. Happy thought. He wanted to go to the Italian Lakes, I'll personally conduct Nell there. We might go by boat from Marseilles, that was one of his own little suggestions, and it is only polite to pay attention to them, besides, a voyage would give our journey a pleasant variety, and the Mediterranean is never really too hot.'

He wandered down the Avenue de l'Opera looking for a banker who knew him a little. He arranged his money affairs, then sent a telegram on to Marseilles addressed to Mrs. Halstead, to await her arrival. 'I know it gives her joy to see her new title,' he said, 'and it's really kind to indulge her.'

'Go on to Genoa by boat, will join you there in a week.'

'That will give us breathing time,' he thought, 'and if Lal doesn't give up the chase he will probably by that time be looking for us at Fontainebleau, or the Lord knows where else.'

Nell was sitting by the window in the lounge room at the Grand Hotel, looking out at the fountain in the forecourt. He laughed as he caught sight of her. What a glorious girl she was, and no matter if Lal did batter in his head for him hereafter, this good time was cheap at the price, besides, when he came to think of it, he was really only educating her for him. She would have so much to recount, and life was only worth its experiences. She came to meet him with a smile: as she did so the sunshine touched the bangles on her wrist and glorified them, and he loved her; and she looked so slim and girlish that he felt it would be absurd for anyone to argue that, even though his years were very few more than hers, he was not venerable enough to travel with her to the moon.

'I'm so much happier,' she said; 'for I've been thinking it over, and am certain that it is some difficulty about the carriage accident that has kept him. Of course, he wouldn't tell us what it is in the telegram. You know he never even talks much, so that, of course, he wouldn't write much, and—'

'It's a mere miracle that he even telegraphs, all things considered; and really it must be a fearful exertion to him,' he laughed. 'Come, let us go and see Paris. We'll have simply a glorious day. We'll lunch at the Lion d'Or (best place in Paris, to my mind) and do everything that is miraculous.'

They went gaily down the Boulevard together. After all they were so young, it was difficult to take things too seriously. They lunched, and loitered about the thoroughfares. He bought her chocolates, and they drove about in a little fiacre, which he had filled with flowers, in the reckless, lavish way that characterised him.

'The Parisians will think that though you look like a queen or a baby you are really a prima donna, and being taken round by a small section of your devoted audience. Flowers are made for prima donnas, from the French point of view. That's why they put them in baskets and hang satin bows on to them.'

He pointed out the direction of Notre Dame, and took her into the Madeleine; and then with a sudden, happy thought, insisted on driving her to Napoleon's tomb, 'because,' he said, 'the English are a perfect nuisance till they have seen it; but when they had once done so they never want to go near it again. They would as soon go twice up the Monument.' By the time they were driving across the Place de la Concorde she was almost

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happy, and he was thankful not to hear Lal's name every five minutes; for he felt, although it was a most excellent sound in its way, he had already been treated to too much of it.

'By way of a climax,' he thought, 'she shall go into the Magasin du Louvre and buy some rubbish. Nothing pleases a woman so much as to run up a bill and see someone else pay it.'

CHAPTER VII.

The Fraissinet et Cie. boat had only two English passengers—a man and his invalid wife—when Merreday and Helen went on board her at Marseilles, but there were plenty of French and Italian. By this time Merreday could not blink the fact to himself that he was madly and blindly in love with Helen, but to his credit, at least he said, that he did not show it. All the fun of his escapade had deserted him. He was graver than she was. His one idea now was to keep her as long as possible with him. Once they parted it would be all over. He shuddered at the thought of it.

The worst of it was he could not believe that she was very much in love with her husband. He did not think that Lal was the man to provoke a grand passion, that any woman under five-and-twenty was capable of entertaining one. He also felt certain that Lal was not violently in love. Perhaps it would occur to him to get a divorce; but he hated the thought of that—for, even though it set Nell free, it would be disgrace. One of the odd things about this affair was, though he dreaded losing her more than he dreaded anything else on earth, he hated and despised Lal, whether he was violently in love or not, for not turning up at every street corner, and thrashing the life out of him.

The boat stopped a couple of hours at Nice on its way to Genoa, but they had no heart to land. Moreover, Merreday complained that his head was bad. They stayed together on deck, and did not talk. She sat thinking how strange it was to be at these foreign places that she had so longed to see, and only to feel weariness, and a desire to shut her eyes upon them, and to sleep and forget. She was tired and drooping and indignant in turn, and by fits and starts. Sometimes she almost hated Lal. So she had done so when she read the telegram at Marseilles, with its curt orders. He could surely have put one word of endearment, even into a telegram. After all, as Merreday had said, love and hate are just a toss up, and sometimes one comes down, and sometimes the other, and the distance between them can hardly be measured. One thing was certain—she was growing more and more grateful to her companion. She felt quite affectionate towards him by this time, and hardly liked him to go out of her sight. He was so full of tact and understanding—so thoughtful and careful of every little comfort for her. His voice went through her sometimes, and brought the tears to her eyes. He did so many little things, too, that catch a woman's fancy. He could place a cushion behind her head when she was tired, and find the eau-de-cologne in her travelling-bag; and, though he affected to despise books, he could quote poetry, putting a new meaning into it altogether. She thought that the girl he married would be very happy.

'Do you know, dear Frank,' she said (for once or twice in the last day or two she had called him that in a grateful mood), 'sometimes I think I shall never see Lal any more; that it is all over forever.' This was on board the boat as they sat and watched the people coming back from a stroll on the Nice shore. 'I wonder what I shall do. I have such a homeless feeling; I couldn't go back to London, for I think of it as the starting point of a tragedy. Oh, but it's all nonsense though. Of course he is staying behind for some good reason, and because he is a man he doesn't know how just one little letter would make me so very patient. It is his not sending me even a word that I resent.'

Merreday looked at her dumbly. Suppose her husband refused to believe in her, and to take her, where was she to go, and what would she do? His heart answered swiftly that she would be with him and go to Cairo and be gloriously happy; and the British matrons should be as shocked as they pleased. He hated the British matrons with virtue for their one possession. They needn't trouble to take so much care of it, he thought, no mortal man would snatch it from them for the world. Yet, in spite of his sarcasm, he knew that he was as narrow as any one of them; for he felt that though if Nell came to him, no matter in what guise, that he should be faithful to her, yet, odd being that he was, virtue in a woman, even its outward seeming, was more to him than anything else. Yes, even on virtue in its most narrow and restricted sense, he put an unlimited value. He had not been very lenient to women who had gone over the traces, and he knew perfectly that it would be a bitterness to him to remember that a woman he loved had gone over them even for him. All the same they were there together, in that sweet summer time, on board ship, on the other side of Europe, with not a single soul they knew within speaking range. And they were mortal man and woman. The woman was—only a woman. The man was aching with a mad and passionate love that grew wilder and deeper every moment he was with her.

'And if you never went back, and if he never found you?' He spoke almost in a whisper. Her lip went down like a baby's. 'I only say 'if,' dear Nell; what would you do?'

'I think I should break my heart,' she said. But of course I shouldn't; for I know that hearts don't break.' She was beginning to be cynical he thought. On, poor Nell! 'I should read and study, and try to make myself clever, so that he might think some day that, at any rate, I was worth loving, even though he deserted me.' She was nearly weeping.

(To be Continued.)

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'When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and all our neighbors thought I would die if I did not die. I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and puny. A gathering formed and broke under my arm. I had to be carried and gathered and threw out pieces of bone. If I tried to get up so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong.'—T. D. M., Norcutt, Kans.

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The village of Lakeport in the County of Northumberland is beautifully situated on the shore of Lake Ontario, two and a half miles from the town of Colborne. The location of the village is picturesque and healthy, and as rule the inhabitants of Lakeport are a vigorous people, with very little troubled sickness. But there are exceptions, and even in this healthy locality occasional cases of suffering and long months of weary sickness are found. Among those unfortunate was Mrs. M'io Haight, who for nearly two years was a great sufferer, sickness having made such inroads in her constitution that she was almost a complete wreck physically. Although a young woman her system had run down until life had become almost a burden. She had consulted physicians and tried many remedies, but no relief was found. Her attention was finally directed to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and having read of the many wonderful cures accomplished through the use of this great life-saving remedy, was induced to give them a trial. The result exceeded her fondest expectations, and before long she was restored to her former health and strength. Having heard of this case the Enterprise reporter called on Mrs. Haight, and enquired into the facts, which are given almost verbatim in the following statement: "I was ill for about twelve weeks in the latter part of 1891, while at home with my father in Trenton. I came to Lakeport, but was here only a few weeks when I was taken with inflammation of the bowels. After I sufficiently recovered I returned to Trenton. I had not been at home long when I was attacked with la grippe, which nearly brought me to death's door. A physician was called who said my system was run down. This was in February, 1892, and I was under his care for some twelve weeks before I was able to get out of doors. When I was taken down congestion of the lungs and spine set in and then the trouble went to my throat, and lastly to my ear, causing an abscess which gathered and broke three times, leaving me quite deaf. I suffered the most excruciating pains, sleep left me and I could not rest. I suffered continually with cold chills and cold hands and feet and severe headaches. The doctor gave me no hope of recovery. As soon as I was able I returned to Lakeport, but did not improve in health and I felt that death would be a relief. In June, 1892, I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and had not been taking them long when the chills left me, my appetite improved, and sleep returned, something I had not enjoyed for many long weary months. After using the Pink Pills for some weeks I began to feel as though I could stand almost anything. In the month of June, 1892, I weighed 114 pounds, and in April, 1893, I weighed 151 pounds, my greatest weight. I took the Pills for about four months, but I now resort to them for any trouble,

even a slight headache. I truly believe that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are worth their weight in gold, and I owe my health and strength, if not my life to them. My eyes were weak at the time I was sick, but I have had no such experience since I began the use of Pink Pills. I take great pleasure in thus making known my case, hoping that some fellow creature may be benefitted thereby. I allow no opportunity to pass without speaking well of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I know of several persons who began their use on my recommendation and were greatly benefitted by them. My father, who is some seventy years of age, is receiving great help from their use. I can truthfully say I cannot speak too highly of Pink Pills, and I would not be without them in the house under any circumstances."

Mrs. Haight's husband is also taking Pink Pills for rheumatism, and being present during the interview gave his testimony to their benefit to him. Mrs. Haight's present appearance indicates the best of health, and no one who did not know of her long suffering would imagine from her present appearance that she had ever been sick. Her case is one that cannot but give the strongest hope to other sufferers that they too may be cured by Dr. Williams' wonderful Pink Pills, whose action upon the human system seems almost magical.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co, of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y. Pink Pills are not a patent medicine but a prescription. An analysis of their properties show that these pills are an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood, or from any impairment of the nervous system such as loss of appetite, depression of spirits, anæmia, chlorosis or green sickness, general muscular weakness, dizziness, loss of memory, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, St. Vitus dance, the after effects of la grippe, scrofula, chronic erysipelas etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature. These pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain only life-giving properties, and nothing that could injure the most delicate system.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, (printed in red ink.) 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. Ask your dealers for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

MINING.

Mineral samples sent to Post Office Box 425, Toronto, accompanied by a fee of one dollar, will be submitted to 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.

RESTRICTED HOURS OF COAL MINING LABOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

C. OCHILTREE-MACDONALD.
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A feature in the industrial economy of the close of the century is the idiosyncrasy of compulsory eight hours a day. Differentiating from the antagonism which the ethics and injurious influences of restricted production are liable to cultivate in the British consumer, this is more subtle because it appeals to the sympathies of a public which is constantly seeking to increase its own leisure. Although some economists eloquently depreciate the idea that any cohesive sentiment of approval animates any important classes of the nation, disturbing evidences incessantly remind us of the operation of the leaven of this bold economic ideal, and urge us to inform ourselves of its correlative influences upon the commerce of the nation as an initiatory step to an industrial revolution to which no limits can be assigned. At the outset we must resuscitate the truism that no important change in the conditions under which a nation's industries have been and are cultivated into prosperity, is morally justifiable unless a sound majority is conclusively proved to require it from social, economic, or physical causes. This is applicable to the present agitation. We are presented with propaganda but denied an explanation of the circumstances out of which it has arisen. If these are alluded to their outline is vague and their attitude nonrealistic. As an ideal restricted hours of labor is not associated with inclination towards culture, or essentiality for physical recuperation among the mining classes. I have inquired into the social and economic circumstances of both the European and American miner, more especially with a view to discover whether more leisure is essential for well defined social or economic progress in their midst, but after a succession of disappointments I conclude that the change is demanded mainly for the sake of ease and leisure to be idle. This is a social feature peculiar to the *fin de siècle*. It is confined to no people, country, profession, craft or class. In all places where it is pre-eminently indulged in it inculcates overaction and decay, harmonizing with an invidious socialism, which British labor would repudiate if its soberer aspects and injurious influences were more fully understood. A broader aspect than this, however, invites discussion. That is the influence which restricted hours of labor is to exert upon every industry in Great Britain dependent upon an abundant, normal, and economical supply of excellent fuel. It is vain to imagine that this influence will not be harmful: it is idle to explain that the evil will be restricted, and impotent to suggest that the ends justify the means. Here is a demand that the men shall 'ride,' the picks cease, and the mine be cleared at 8 hours from bank to bank. There is no provision in this to maintain the volume of supply at its present ratio to the volume of consumption; there is no discriminating proviso in favor of the economic peculiarities of certain domestic or transmarine markets. What is the hypothesis upon which this ideal is constructed? It is based upon a system of supposition, which presupposes that the consumer, and indirectly the customer of the British manufacturer, are utterly dependent upon British mines. This is a grave error. Immediately the British miner ceases work several hours earlier, that is to say, immediately the normal shift upon which the industry has been reared is shortened, an impetus is given to the economic and industrial progress of competitive nations, who eagerly wait to pick up crumbs of trade from the rich man's table. The chief reason of this is that restricted hours of labor implies restricted production, and restricted production implies increased prices. The men of industries in Great Britain are in no humour to tolerate this at present. There is not a single industry in the country to day in which the pinch of fierce competition is not acuter every hour. These industries will not be coerced by the miner into paying more for fuel than the figure which even now is well-nigh too much. If through any peculiar circumstances this coercion was successfully applied, the manufacturer, unable, owing to the inroads of foreign competition, to raise his prices for any more than a temporary period, would ultimately attack the wages and reduce the remuneration of his employees.

In the midst of these intestine, domestic strifes, production would grow so irregular, demand for fuel so erratic, and every phase of commerce so uncertain, that all the laws of demand upon which we depend would be impaired and the flower of the industries of this country would totter to a fall, burying the prosperity of the British miner in its ruins. This, however, could not happen in practice. The consumer would step in and readjust the equilibrium from his own point of view. The fiscal system of this country permits him to import fuel. The precise quality of this would speedily become a matter of secondary importance. We are rapidly learning the art of consuming poor-class fuels with profit, and we would do it under such coercion more than ever. Attacked then from without by foreign fuels and harassed within the home coal industry would enter a transition and the re-adjustment would be injurious to the miner. It is urged, however, that the present volume of consumption can be maintained under a short shift system, by increasing the shifts in the pit, but this argument, like many others, ignores the fact that the aggregate tonnage of coal won and lifted to the screens during the normal shift cannot be run out of the mine during the short shift. This is merely a matter of arithmetic calculation, which the miner can do upon the back of a shovel with a piece of chalk. If 1500 tons are run out of the pit in say 10 hours, how can 1500 tons, the produce of an increased number of shifts, aggregating in output the

present normal shift, be lifted to the screens in say eight hours, especially when all the men have to be 'at bank' at the expiration of eight hours from descent? Again the actual price realized for the 1500 tons won under the short shift is no greater than that for coal won under the long shift, but the cost of production to the capital operator must necessarily be greater. Obviously the whole equipment of the mine, staff of officials and material, would have to be increased to lift, handle and distribute the coal, without any increase in market price as a set-off. The present state of the coal industry negatives any such outlay. Although the output increases the average selling price decreases, and rather than do so the mines wou'd be laid in. This would be injurious to the miner.

Now we consider the last item in this hurried analysis of restricted hours of labor. To restrict exertion is to restrict the production of wealth and arrest the equitable distribution of individual prosperity. It also ultimately relaxes the demand for labor. In Britain, where enormous populations, notwithstanding our present prosperity, are struggling for existence, we are reduced to the incongruity of work being a privilege which is eagerly coveted and continually accepted almost at any terms whatever. Under the economic and industrial congestion which restricts production, owing to restriction of labor hours, would produce, these strained circumstances will be immeasurably increased, and the miner, who has hitherto largely escaped this great glut of the labor market, will share its evils. The best course then that he can pursue is to cast these industrial ideals which now fascinate him to the winds and join forces with the capital operator in a determined attempt to preserve unto this country the prosperity to which they have jointly so largely contributed. Wise in time he will submit to circumstances to which the operator of the mine also submits, or he may profitably assist in the ever increasing exodus into the unpopulated territories of the west, to which the younger capitalists of Britain are repairing. These industrial ideals to be successful should have been introduced and discussed ten years ago. Then the prosperity of the British coal trade, and all the native industries, would cut some prospects of their attainment. The opportunity is past, and if the ideals are pressed upon and won from the masters of industry in this country the consequences to posterity, no less than to those now concerned, will be distinctly disastrous.

CARIBOU GOLD MINES.—Some readers of the *News* have frequently visited this gold mining region. After a drive of some 27 miles from Shubenacadie, through the beautiful Musquodoboit valley, they have in a short time reached this locality and know something of its whereabouts and beauties. Others only know of it by seeing the name in print and hearing of its gold bearing quartz. They will be surprised perhaps to learn that it is picturesque situated, contains not a few neat residences, and is inhabited by orderly citizens. Six miles from Upper Musquodoboit is this somewhat famed region, and seven miles distant is found Moose River. Like many of our mining districts, Caribou sprang up in the forest primeval. At the discovery and sound of gold, trees were soon felled, pits were opened, shafts sunk, and bustle and activity instead of stillness was soon witnessed on every hand. Thousands of dollars have been hampered out of the quartz rock, and though there have been fluctuations and few companies operating at different times yet work has never been wholly suspended. The Truro company has closed down, yet Mr Dixon is vigorously at work with over thirty men employed and is reaping good returns. There are now about 23 families residing in this locality, who, though somewhat removed from the centres of civilization, yet enjoy educational and christianizing influences. An efficient day school is in a live operation with 23 scholars enrolled. A preaching service has been held almost every Sabbath during the summer, and Messrs. G. W. Stuart and H. Dixon have been exceedingly helpful and liberal in their support of the missionary.—*Truro News*.

LOWER ECONOMY.—Thomas M. Marshall, of Onslow, an old and experienced prospector, has been prospecting at and near Lower Economy, in Colchester County, and under a bluff on the coast on the Soley farm has made a valuable discovery of manganese ore equal in quality to the best Tonnycaple ore. He has leased the property and proposes to sink a shaft on the bluff to tap the large deposit of ore that evidently exists. This property is directly opposite to the Tonnycaple mines on the north side of Minas Basin. Some six miles from the manganese he has also cut some fine beds of specular iron ore, which proved on analysis to be free from sulphur and phosphorus, and high in metallic iron. Mr. Marshall pronounces the region rich in minerals, there being besides iron, coal, galena and plumbago.

THE TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL.—The journals in this province which have been decrying the quality of our coal, and arguing that it could not compete in the markets of the New England states with the bituminous coal of Virginia and Pennsylvania were the U. S. duty on coal removed, will find the following from the *Engineering and Mining Journal* interesting reading. American coal producers have, as will be seen, a very different opinion. "September 19th there appeared before the House Committee on Ways and Means, a delegation composed of ex-Senator H. G. Davis, of West Virginia; W. D. Waldbridge, of Maryland; John Abbott, of Cumberland; Governor McCorkle, of West Virginia, and Col. William Lamb, of Norfolk, Va., who represented the bituminous coal interests. Ex Senator Davis spoke of the importance of the coal industry, and said that the duty on coal was now considerably lower than that on other dutiable goods, and he believed that it should be raised rather than lowered. Col. William Lamb, of Norfolk, spoke for the coal interests of Virginia and West Virginia, especially that of the Pocahontas mines. He said that he was a merchant, and not a mineowner. His business was

largely that of supplying steamers. It would be impossible to hold this business without the present tariff. E. H. McCullough, president of the Westmoreland Coal Company, of Pennsylvania, spoke of the advance being made by the handlers of Nova Scotia coal and the low rate at which it could be laid down at Boston and New York. If the duty was removed it would ruin the industry. W. L. D. Waldbridge, president of the American Coal Company, of Maryland, said that his company employed 10,000 men and sent about 2,000,000 tons of coal to the seaboard for use in New England. If the duty was removed they could not do this, as the Nova Scotia coal would be laid down so cheaply there that they could not compete with it."

ISAAC'S HARBOR.—A correspondent at Isaac's Harbor writes the *Chronicle*:—"The Richardson Gold Mining Company, at Isaac's Harbor, have recently discovered a large rich yield in their mine. It has been quite a mystery to many acquainted with this property where the gold could have come from that Mr. Richardson first discovered in God Brook, as it has not been seen in the quartz raised from the mine in such quantities since it has been working. But the secret is now revealed, as the mine since a day or two has been producing an abundance of gold in all its splendor. Beautiful to behold, to say the least. The monthly returns of the crushing mill will no doubt give an idea of the wealth of this mine."

ACADIA MINES.—The outlook for brisker times here is bright. Negotiations are in progress now for the reopening of some of the deeper levels at West mines, which, if satisfactory, may give a new lease of life to the old mines, and ensure a fair quantity of ore of good quality for several years to come. This, with the possibility of the rolling mill again being put in operation, will make Acadia mines a flourishing town.—*Herald*.

PERSONAL.—Dr. Gilpin, inspector of mines, has been invited by the Institute of Mining Engineers to read a paper on a mining subject at their next meeting in London in June, 1894.

MINER INJURED.—A coal miner named John McRitchie at the Intercolonial mine at Bridgeport, C. B., had a narrow escape on Friday. A large stone fell from the roof and struck him, dislocating his hip joint.

UNITED STATES COAL DUTY.—The New York *Herald* states that from New England, and more especially Boston, comes great pressure on Congress to place coal on the free list. The manufacturers there represent that they must have cheaper coal in order to continue in business, and the *Herald* intimates that the committee having the new tariff bill in hand have decided to reduce the duty on coal from the present rate, 75 cents per ton, to fifty cents. Whether this reduction will be sufficient to permit the profitable introduction of Nova Scotia coal into the New England markets is a question of great importance to this Province.

MINING SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The Mining Society of Nova Scotia held its September quarterly meeting yesterday and had as guests the General Mining Association of Quebec. The programme includes an excursion on the harbor and visits to the Waverly and Montague gold mines. Papers are to be read by Charles Fergie, M. E., W. R. Thomas, M. E., and J. E. Hardman, M. E. In the evening there was a dinner at the Halifax hotel. The session promised to be unusually interesting, and we trust that good weather may be vouchsafed, as we should like our mining friends from Quebec to thoroughly enjoy the charming scenery around Halifax.

For wounds and inflammations Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is healing and soothing.

CENTRAL RAWDON.—John Withrow, of Rawdon, and John Sim, of West Gore, have sold 37 mining areas and a two-thirds interest in 20 areas owned by J. Withrow, to a Mr. Clayton, of England, the old owners still holding an interest in the mine. This mine is situated in Central Rawdon, about 1 1/2 miles south east of the Northup mine and 2 1/2 miles north west of the old Rawdon mines, originally sold by John Sim to McNaughton & Co. This mine is on the slate formation, but carries no resemblance to the Northup, the lodes cutting a little across the formation and bearing a little nearer east and west. Four or five leads (gold bearing) are opened up and two shafts sunk, one to a depth of 20 feet. From the deepest shaft some 12 tons of good looking quartz have been raised and the other is on a very rich lead. The mine is well situated for working, being close to the main Rawdon road, and is so good that when Mr. Clayton finally inspected it, after some correspondence, he purchased at the price asked. Mr. George H. Niason, M. E., as reported in our last issue has the contract for erecting a five stamp mill on this property. This is the fifth mine that Mr. Sim has sold within the past few years, and proves him a fortunate prospector.

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Blood Builder

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Extract

containing all the virtues of Wild Strawberry, one of the safest and surest cures for all summer complaints, combined with other harmless yet prompt curative agents, well known to medical science. The leaves

of Wild

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a complete and effectual cure for all those distressing and often dangerous complaints so common in this changeable climate.

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Cures

summer complaints so promptly, quiets the pain so effectually and allays irritation so successfully as this unrivalled prescription of Dr. Fowler. If you are going to travel this

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be sure and take a bottle with you. It overcomes safely and quickly the distressing summer complaint so often caused by change of air and water, and is also a specific against sea-sickness, and all bowel

Complaints.

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MINING.

READS LIKE A ROMANCE.

THE MANNER IN WHICH TWO ST. ANDREW'S BOYS WON AND LOST BIG MONEY.

Up the Colorado River, a few miles from the little town of Yuma, Ariz., is an abandoned mining claim, writes a San Francisco correspondent. There is a gaping hole in the ground, and among the weeds that grow rank and tall along the banks of the turbulent stream thousands of dollars worth of costly mining machinery are rusting to ruin. A solitary watchman guards the spot, for no other purpose, apparently, than to prevent the carrying away of the huge shafts and fly-wheels by some prowling coyote or skulking Indian. This is all that marks the collapse of an enterprise that was begun in hope and ended in despair.

The owners of the claim were two well-known California millionaires, and the story of their lives up to the failure of their Arizona venture was strangely romantic. John and James Treadwell came from New Brunswick to California many years ago, when both were still young men and ambitious to try their fortunes in the West. James was the older of the two and a tinner by trade, while John followed the occupation of a carpenter. Good workmen they were, too, those Treadwell brothers, or so at least say those who knew them in the old days, and in San Francisco they soon found steady employment at fair living wages. Both were unmarried and lived quietly and economically, so as to save a little each month, but this, of course, was small in amount, and at the end of ten years they found themselves but little ahead of the world. At this time James was 35 and John two years his junior. Their combined savings, it is said, did not aggregate \$3,000.

At last John was sent to do some work in the store of Whittier, Fuller & Co., on Billing St., in this city, and while on his way to one of the upper floors, the elevator cable broke and the cage fell three stories, so injuring Treadwell that he has never fully recovered. In time, however, his wounds healed sufficiently to enable him to go about as usual; but his friends knew that he was a sufferer. They advised him to sue the firm in whose house he had been injured, and this he did at once through his attorneys. The suit dragged for a time, but a verdict came at last, and John Treadwell was given judgment for \$13,500. An appeal was made to the supreme court without avail by the defendants, and Treadwell found himself the possessor of a sum of money which to him was a fortune.

In the meantime the two brothers had become spiritualists, and were in the habit of attending seances in different parts of the city. One medium in particular, a woman, was their staunch friend, and after John Treadwell had come into the possession of the money which had been paid him by Whittier, Fuller & Co., the two met at the house of a mutual friend. Present were a number of their spiritualistic friends, and they decided to hold an impromptu seance. Treadwell's friend, the medium, was first to be thrown into a trance, and while in that condition she told the company that she had a message for John which it was her duty to impart only in private. The information to be conveyed, she explained, was of the most important and confidential nature and would have the most startling effect on the life of her friend. The others agreed to leave the two alone, as the spirit refused to communicate so long as they were in the room, and when all had gone but Treadwell he was told that an enormous fortune was in store for him.

'You have money sufficient now,' the message said, 'to make a venture, and if you will follow my advice I will make you a millionaire.'

Treadwell was told that if he would go to Alaska and follow certain instructions he would find a gold mine that would yield him riches greater than he had ever dreamed of possessing. The region surrounding the supposed mine was carefully described, and so minute were all the details that Treadwell was induced to undertake the search, in spite of the fact that he was not entirely ready to believe that such good fortune could come to him in such a way. At any rate he was doubtful at first, but at last he settled up his affairs in San Francisco and took passage by steamer to Sitka, determined to investigate the matter fully. At the latter place he purchased supplies, struck out with a few native attendants, and in a few days came upon a native village on the coast. Here he stopped for a short rest, and through an interpreter who accompanied him explained the nature of the country for which he was in search, as it had been described by the medium. To his infinite surprise he learned that just such a place lay up the coast a few miles, and that the natives had often visited it while on their hunting and fishing excursions. They offered to guide him to it the following day.

After a few hours' sleep, which must have been a restless one to the mine hunter, the party set out, and in about twelve hours came to a place which Treadwell was forced to acknowledge was identical in its appearance with that described by his friend, the medium. Here he decided to pitch his camp and lose no more time than could be avoided in getting down to the hard work of prospecting for the promised gold. From this task he spared only the time necessary to partake of his scanty meals and secure a few hours' sleep out of the weary 24, and at the end of a week his toil was rewarded by the discovery of a gold-bearing ledge of rock. Following it up with the aid of the natives, he found that the mountain in which the gold lay was almost a solid mass of quartz, in all of which the precious metal was to be seen, and Treadwell realized that he had a fortune within his grasp. It was greater than he had dared to hope, and he determined to hurry back to California and enlist capital for the purpose of developing the mine he had discovered.

This he found but little difficulty in doing, but considerable time was consumed in carrying out the plans. When work was fairly begun the mine was found to be of enormous proportions, but the ore was found to be of very low grade, requiring expensive machinery to extract the gold. A mill with 120 stamps—the largest in the world—was at last put in opera-

tion, and after nearly 10 years is still running in full blast. The mine is known as the great Treadwell mine, and its output has extended up into the millions. At last Treadwell sold his interest, found himself a millionaire and immediately invested his wealth in California real estate.

During this time James Treadwell had met with an experience equally remarkable, the two forming a coincidence stranger even than the dreams of fiction. He, too, had consulted the medium and had been told that a fortune awaited him as great or greater than that to which his brother had been led. Up in Lake county, he was informed was an old quicksilver mine, long since abandoned, but which at one time had been worked in a small way by a family named Bradford, who owned the land on which the claim was located. The medium assured him that the mine was one of fabulous richness and needed only money to develop it. James went at once to his brother John, who was already growing rich in money, and the latter agreed to furnish the other with whatever sum he needed to test the truth of the medium's prediction. Accordingly the elder Treadwell abandoned the tin shop, went to Lake county and found the Bradfords, who showed him the old mine. They explained that they had worked it in a small way for a number of years, but owing to a lack of capital they had finally given up the work until such time as some one could be found who would be willing to furnish the money. Treadwell had faith in what he had been told after inspecting the old shaft, and he at once telegraphed his brother that he was confident he had struck it rich, and asked that an expert be sent to him to make a thorough examination of the mine. As a result of this message a competent mining engineer was sent to the Bradford farm, and gave it as his opinion that the mine was of enormous possibilities.

This so encouraged Treadwell that he offered to furnish the needed funds for a half interest, and his terms were readily accepted. The Bradfords were only too glad to find someone willing to help them out, especially as they had all to gain and nothing to lose, and but little time was lost in closing up the bargain. It was also agreed that if the mine should be sold at any time they were to allow their backer half the net proceeds, and so the work was begun. This being all arranged in a satisfactory way, Treadwell hurried back to San Francisco, purchased the necessary machinery, employed a number of practical miners, and in a few weeks the quiet little Bradford farm had been converted into a busy mining camp. Here, too, the Treadwell luck prevailed, and the tinner brother, almost before he could realize it, found himself in a fair way to be rated among the millionaires of California. Almost from the first the yield of the mine was enormous and huge dividends rolled in month after month. The Bradfords moved into the city. Their plain little farm house was exchanged for a mansion in the West End, and blooded horses dragged their carriage through the streets. Treadwell fitted up offices in the Nevada Bank building, and across the way he erected a palatial residence, where his family were surrounded by every luxury.

A short time ago Treadwell sold the mine to a syndicate of English capitalists and the price was close to \$1,000,000. Half of this sum, together with the enormous dividends that had been paid during the time of operation, made millionaires of all concerned, and Jim Treadwell was enabled to launch out into new fields of enterprise, to add, if possible, to the princely sum he had already accumulated. During all this time the medium, who had guided the two brothers to fortune, had remained their friend, and, as was natural, she had shared to a limited extent in their success. Out of their immense earnings the Treadwells had given her money sufficient to enable her to live in comfort, but she clung to her old occupation. She believed, or professed to, at all events, that there were greater things yet in store, and a little more than a year ago she imparted to the Treadwells the information that a gold mine greater than that of Alaska was to be found in Arizona.

'If you will sink a shaft,' was what she said, 'at a place 21 miles north of Yuma and about 300 feet back from the east bank of the river, you will find a deposit of gold that will surpass anything yet discovered.'

This was all that was needed. Twice already she had told where millions were to be found, and there could be no reason to doubt the accuracy of her predictions. The experiment was at least worth making, and no time was lost in getting to work. Men who were experienced as miners were engaged, supplies and camp equipments purchased, and the necessary tools and machinery shipped to Yuma. From the latter point everything went to the point described by wagon. The expense was great, but the belief was that the profits were already assured. With this belief, work was begun in earnest. A wide shaft was sunk, and operations went on with surprising rapidity. There was no doubt in the minds of the Treadwells but that another fortune lay almost within their grasp, and that more millions would soon be added to their great wealth.

To their surprise, however, they met with an unexpected obstacle. When the bottom of the shaft reached the level of the bed of the river, quicksand and water began to flow in in enormous volumes, and no exercise of ingenuity on the part of the miners could prevent it. The mine was simply flooded to such an extent that it was found necessary to abandon the work for a time at least. In spite of this, the Treadwells were not discouraged. To overcome the obstacles met, of course, by an expensive operation, but money and science they believed was all that was needed to clear the shaft and enable them to go on with the work. Accordingly, one of the brothers went to San Francisco, and, to an experienced and able engineer, he told the story of the flooding of the mine. Of him they asked advice, and were told that pumping was the only process by which they could hope to place the shaft in a condition such as to allow of a resumption of work. This would involve a great outlay of money, and might even fail, but the two enthusiasts were not to be deterred from pushing operations.

The largest and most expensive pumps and engines that could be procured upon the Pacific coast were purchased and shipped to Yuma by rail. Here they were unloaded from the cars, and by means of mule teams

hauled to the mine and placed in position. Two months at least were occupied in this way, and then they were ready to begin the battle with the sand and water. The pumps worked like a charm, but it took but a day or two to demonstrate that the entire experiment was a failure. Huge as were the pumps and engines they were totally inadequate to the work in hand. Fast as the sand and the water rolled out through the nozzles it poured in from the bed of the river through the shifting soil. Another engineer was sent for, and after a careful survey of the situation he announced that the work of clearing the shaft was beyond the possibilities of the science of engineering. As well, he said, they might attempt to pump out the river itself, and that, of course, could not be done.

Silly the Treadwells were forced to accept his opinion, and the mine that was to yield millions was abandoned. In all they had expended just \$175,000, and all they had to show for it was the water-filled hole in the ground and a lot of useless machinery. The medium had failed them, and they were forced to admit that for once they had been guided in the wrong direction by the spirits.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

In reply to a number of enquiries we would say that Mr. Forsyth, Checker Champion of Canada and our checker editor, is spending a few days visiting friends in Ontario, and is not expected to return home till about the end of next week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OLIVER MCGILL, Yarmouth.—Your solutions to problems 347 and 349 are received. They are correct and will be found below.

GAME 234.—SECOND DOUBLE CORNER.

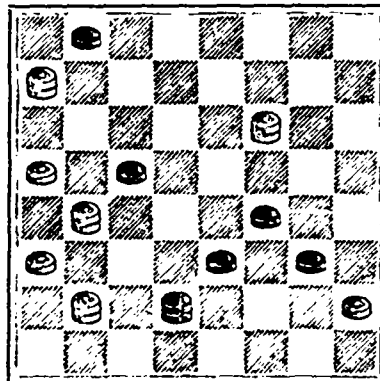
By H. Gibbs of Kankakee, Ill., in American Checker Review.

11-15	6-13	30-23	30-26
24 19	a-30	26 27 18	2 6
15-24	2-6	4-8	26-22
28 19	18 14	7 2	14 10
9-14	10-17	8-11	22-17
22 18	21 14	32 28	16 11
5-9	13-17	11-16	17-13
26 22	14 10	2 7	11 15
7-11	6-15	16-19	5-9
27 24	19 10	7 11	15 18
11-16	8-11	19-23	3-8
22 17	29 25	11 16	10 7
16-20	17-21	1-5	8-12
31 17	24 19	18 14	7 2
9-13	21-30	23-26	12-16
18 9	19 16	10 6	18-23
13-22	12-19	26-30	9 14
25 18	23 7	6 2	6-9

a-Given as a loss. w.wins.

PROBLEM 351.

By S. Granville, Halifax Black men 1, 14, 19, 23, 24, king 26.



White men 13, 21, 28, kings 5, 11, 17, 25.

Black to play and draw.

This problem will doubtless be interesting, as it is original, and by a well known Nova Scotia amateur checkerist.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 347.—The position was: black men 1, 2, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19; white men 16, 17, 18, 21, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32; black to play. What result?

13-31	27 24	23-27	14 7
18 4	19-23	32 23	2-27
1-6	4 8	14-17	drawn.
24 15	10-19	21 14	
12-19	24 15	7-10	

PROBLEM 349.—The position was: black men 4, 5, 8, 12, 16, king 31; white men 9, 11, 14, 18, 23, 27, king 15; white to play and win.

9 6	8-22	28 24	11-15
31-24	14 9	12-16	24 20
23 19	5-14	6 2	16-19
16-23	16 28	8-11	6 10
15 10	4-8	2 6	w.wins.

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Address A. W. KNOWLES, Windsor, Ontario.

CITY CHIMES.

As I sit, pencil in hand, and run my mind over the events of the week I fail to find many occurrences of interest to record.

W. A. A. C. SPORTS—The Wanderers' sports, which took place on Saturday last, were not as largely attended as usual on account of the unfavorable weather, but the programme was well filled, the various events being closely contested and the prizes well earned by the successful contestants.

GLEASON'S SUCCESS—The crowds which have gathered at the Exhibition Building every evening for the past week or so justify the assertion that in Professor Gleason the shrewd showman, Rufus Somerby, secured a drawing card. Professor Gleason has proved that he can do all he professes to do, and it is reasonable to expect that during the next year or so a kicking, balky or a vicious horse will be a rarity in Halifax. If our citizens will but profit by the instructions given by Gleason in re the management of horses the S. P. C. A. will surely find its work materially lightened, since the Professor does not advocate "beating sense into a horse" but rather gives simple practical methods of educating the animals without cruelty. The horse tamer has had many varieties of unruly horses given him to work with during his sojourn in Halifax and in all cases he has been successful.

THE ACADEMY—Theatre-goers will rejoice to have the Academy doors again thrown open and "True Irish Hearts" will probably have large audiences. The play was put on last evening and will be repeated this and to-morrow evenings. The company is well recommended and the comedy is bright, witty and almost sure to please everyone who witnesses it.

NEXT WEEK'S PLAY—Arthur Rehan, with a dramatic company, opens at the Academy on Monday next in "A Modern St. Anthony." The company is said to be first-class, and it would appear that a treat is in store for the patrons of the Academy.

OPERA AHEAD—The Grau Company, which arrived in the city this week, has no need of advance notices in Halifax, since it has already won general approval here, and the announcement that this company is to open a season at the Academy on October 9th has been received with much pleasure. It is never a risk for Manager Clarke to put a good Opera Company on the Academy stage, as Halifaxians never fail to make up large houses to hear operatic music when well rendered. Edith Mason, Ada Bernard and others well known in this city are with the Grau and some popular pieces are promised, among which are—Marta, Fra Diavolo, Girofle-Girofla, Falke, and several new to Halifax opera lovers.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE—It is not often that we have the pleasure of hearing a lady lecturer in Halifax, and Miss Lillian Phelps, who comes to this city under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., will probably have a good audience on Tuesday evening of next week, when she will speak in Argyle hall on "Equal Suffrage." Miss Phelps is a Canadian, and her oratorical powers are highly spoken of in the Upper Provinces.

WALTHER'S CONCERT—This evening a large number of the musical people, and I suppose a good many who are not musical, are going to the second Walther concert, to be given in Orpheus Hall. The fact that Mrs. Kennedy-Campbell, Mrs. Bor, and several other Halifax favorites are to assist the Walthers adds to the attractiveness of the entertainment.

THE ORPHEUS—This Club is once more getting into working order. At the annual meeting held on Monday evening the committee's report, together with the treasurer's statement, showed the affairs of the organization to be in a very satisfactory condition. Dr. Sayer has retired from the Presidency, and Geo. E. Boak was elected to the position thus made vacant. Prof. C. H. Porter has been re-elected Conductor, and T. J. Payne, Accompanist. While it is universally admitted that the Orpheus concerts are invariably very enjoyable entertainments, there have been in former years many complaints as to the price of subscriptions. Last year it was \$10.00 for six concerts. This season it is \$7.00 for four concerts, which does not seem to be a greatly reduced price, although it has been announced that "the club expects a largely increased number of subscribers, owing to the reduced subscription." Just how the club expects to accommodate the largely increased number it is not easy to determine, since every available seat in the hall has always been occupied in other seasons. However, four concerts are quite as many as the club should undertake, and no doubt the arrangement of a smaller number of concerts and a smaller subscription fee will prove satisfactory to the club's patrons. Professor Klingensfeld's position as leader of the orchestra is to be filled by Professor Porter, assisted by Max Weil. Just here I might say that Professor Klingensfeld's departure from Halifax will be much felt in musical as well as in social circles, and his exquisite violin solos, which have given such genuine delight in times past, will be missed from our concert programmes with deep regret. The Orpheus Club, auxiliary and orchestra have done splendid work in the past, and we may confidently anticipate a good season's entertainment this year.

Hood's Pills may be had by mail for 25c. of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE SEASON—Autumn is now fairly upon us and business men, good housewives and others are making preparation for the winter which is not very far off. The show days of the dry goods and millinery establishments have attracted the usual large number of the fair sex, and the salesmen and women have had a busy time; for even though the cold weather seems yet

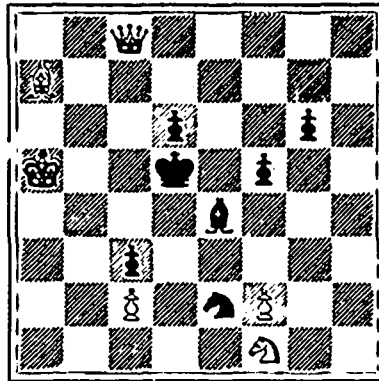
a thing of the future, those who would have new gowns, cloaks and bonnets suitable for the frosty season, find they must make their selections now or be content with what is left over later on. Halifax dry goods retailers are very cautious in their buying, and through fear of purchasing too full a stock they oftentimes come very near reaching the other extreme, thus limiting their customers' choice. The home kitchen is also a busy place just now, as the provident housekeeper makes preparation for the dull winter days in laying up a store of good things. The students, boys and girls alike, have settled down to the winter's work, and altogether in observing the general aspect of affairs it is not hard to realize that another summer has gone, although it is with deep regret that we do realize the fact. CHRS.

CHESS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 201.
Q-QB3.

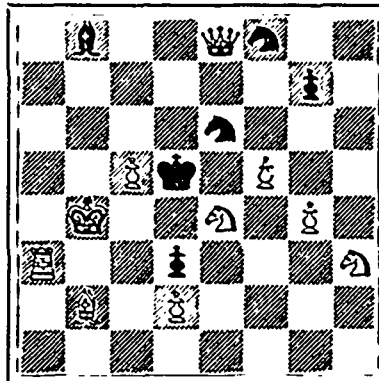
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 202.
B-Kt5 etc.

PROBLEM 205.
Black 7 pieces.



White 6 pieces.
White to play and mate in three moves

PROBLEM 206.
Black 6 pieces.



White 10 pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.
GAME 184.

Played recently at the Yorkshir Club between the Rev. J. Owen (white) and Mr. F. J. Lee (black):—

- | BLACK. | WHITE. |
|-----------|---------|
| Lee. | Owen. |
| 1 Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-K3 |
| 3 P-K3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 4 B-Q3 | P-QB4 |
| 5 P-QKt3 | Kt-B3 |
| 6 B-Kt2 | B-Q2 |
| 7 Castles | R-QBsq |
| 8 QKt-Q2 | B-Q3 |
| 9 P-QB4 | BP x P |
| 10 P x P | Kt-K2? |
| 11 Kt-K5 | Castles |
| 12 P-KB4 | Kt-Ksq |
| 13 Q-K2 | P-B4 |
| 14 QR-Ksq | R-KB3 |
| 15 QKt-B3 | B-Kt5 |
| 16 R-Qsq | Kt-Q3 |
| 17 P-QB5 | Kt-K5 |
| 18 P-QR3 | B-R4 |
| 19 P-QKt4 | B-B2 |
| 20 P-Kt5 | B-R4 |
| 21 R-QBsq | B-Ksq |
| 22 R-QB2 | R-R3 |
| 23 Kt-Kt5 | R-B3 |

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| 24 P-Kt4 | P-KR3 |
| 25 Kt-R3 | B-QB2 |
| 26 P-K5 | P x P |
| 27 P x P | R-Bq |
| 28 B x Kt | B x Kt |
| 29 B-Q3 | B-Ktsq |
| 30 Q x Pch | B-B2 |
| 31 Q-K2 | P-KKt3 |
| 32 B-Bq | R-Ksq |
| 33 Q-KB2 | K-Kt2 |
| 34 R-K2 | R-KRsq |
| 35 Kt-B4 | Q-Q2 |
| 36 KR-Ksq | QR-Ksq |
| 37 Kt-K6ch | B x Kt |
| 38 B-B4 | B x B |
| 39 Q x B | Kt-Ktsq |
| 40 Q-K5ch | K-R2 |
| 41 Q-Q6 | Q x Q |
| 42 P x Q | Kt-B3 |
| 43 P x Kt | B-B2 |
| 44 R-K7! | K-R3! |
| 45 P-Q7 | QR-KBsq |
| 46 R x B! | R x R |
| 47 R-K7! | R x P |
| 48 R-K8 | R (B3)-Bq |
| 49 P-Queens | R x R |
| 50 P x P and wins. | |

Mr. Owen's 37th and 38th moves mark a masterly combination leading to instructive and interesting end-play.

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