

Dr. Fowler's

Extract of Wild Strawberry is a reliable remedy that can always be depended on to cure cholera, cholera infantum, colic, cramps, diarrhoea, dysentery and all looseness of the bowels. It is a pure

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

Strawberry were known by the Indians to be an excellent remedy for diarrhoea, dysentery and looseness of the bowels; but medical science has placed before the public in Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild

Strawberry

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

It has stood the test for 40 years, and hundreds of lives have been saved by its prompt use. No other remedy always

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

Summer

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.

THE CRISIS IN SILVER AND THE PRODUCTION OF LEAD.

The price of silver has now declined to about 70 cents per ounce, and a further depreciation is anticipated upon the repeal of the Sherman Act which seems assured. The effect of this has been to close most of the mines in several States, especially Idaho, Colorado and Utah, which are the ones most directly affected. California and South Dakota are gold mining States, with only a small interest in silver mining; Montana and Arizona have a great copper mining industry, which is independent of the price of silver, although their copper ores are argentiferous; in Nevada the Comstock has been the only mining district of importance, for many years; its ores have 40 per cent. of their value in gold, and we are informed that they will continue to be worked, a reduction in wages and other expenses having been effected; but in Idaho, Utah and Colorado everything hangs on silver, which has been the metal of paramount importance in their mining industry. These States are the chief producers of lead, with which the silver is for the most part associated, but under present conditions the ores cannot be worked profitably for lead alone.

It seems on the face of things that the closing down of the mines in these States, especially those of Coeur d'Alene in Idaho, the Bingham district in Utah, and Leadville in Colorado, must have a serious effect upon the production, and consequently the price of lead in the United States. How important this may be is shown by the statistics for 1892 in the volume of "The Mineral Industry" for that year. The total output of domestic lead in 1892 is reported as 178,892 short tons (of 2,000 lbs.) of which 61,500 tons came from Colorado, 30,000 tons from Utah, and 36,500 tons from Idaho and Montana. The production of Idaho and Montana was not divided, but the former State should be credited with the major portion. In addition to the domestic production 39,608 tons of lead in ore and bullion were brought into the United States from Mexico, all of which came from argentiferous ores. The total production of lead from non-argentiferous ores in the United States in 1892 amounted to 37,000 tons only, or less than 21 per cent. of the total production of our mines and 13 per cent. of that of the smelting works, the latter including the Mexican ore reduced and bullion refined in bond and exported. If the mines of the silver States remain idle, therefore, it is apparent that there will be a great deficiency in the output of lead in this country within a very few months. The London and other European markets will be influenced in the same manner, since much of the foreign lead, especially the Australian and Mexican, which reaches them is also reduced from argentiferous ores, and the mines in those countries are affected similarly to those in the Rocky Mountains; more so of course in Australia than in Mexico, where the decline in the price of silver has for a time at least lessened the cost of production, that country being on a silver basis already. We are informed that the great Broken Hill mine, the largest single producer of lead in the world, has already closed down, although there are probably some ulterior motives in this action, as we have shown previously that it can be operated at a profit with silver at 50 cents per ounce.

Notwithstanding this prospect, the price of lead has remained at the low level which has been ruling for a number of months, and which is far below the average price of 1872 or any year since 1878. This is due undoubtedly to two reasons, the first being that smelters are engaged in working up their stocks, so that no scarcity has been felt as yet in the markets; and the second, the dangerous financial condition of the country, whereby stocks have been forced to a sale and consumers fear to make purchases, as is shown also in the low prices of zinc and copper and the stagnation in those metals.

With the repeal of the Sherman Act, however, a different condition of affairs may be expected. The present trouble is undoubtedly due in great measure to apprehension solely. With the removal of this feeling of fear and uncertainty business will begin to improve—slowly, perhaps, but surely, the recovery being hastened by our magnificent crops, the prospect of large exports to Europe, where there has been a serious failure of the harvest, and the certainty of high prices for them. The importation of gold, which is already beginning on a large scale, even in the present state of things, seems to bear out this optimistic view.

When this improvement in business comes the price of lead is bound to rise, and we shall not be surprised to see it attain a higher figure than for many years. It may go so high that the silver-lead ores of the Coeur d'Alene and other districts will be in demand for their lead regardless of their silver. The Coeur d'Alene ore is shipped as concentrates, which carry as a rule about 60 per cent. lead and 30 ounces silver per ton, five or six tons of crude ore being reduced to one ton of concentrates. It occurs in large veins, which can be worked economically, not much pumping being necessary and water-power abundant. According to the official report of the Helena & Frisco Mining Company for 1881 its ore was mined at a cost of \$2 45 per ton, and dressed for 45 6 cents per ton, figures which show how cheaply the work can be done even with labor, which is the largest single item of expense, ruling at \$3.50 per day (this report having been made before the wages of shovellers and trammers were reduced to \$3).

The present crisis in silver is felt keenly in the Rocky Mountains and will continue to be so felt for many months, but the mining industry of those States is not going to be stopped forever. Many men will continue to be employed in those silver mines which can be operated profitably at a lower price for the metal than now rules; many will be absorbed in gold mining.

LOOKED LIKE A SKELETON.

GENTLEMEN,—Last summer my baby was so bad with summer complaint that he looked like a skeleton. Although I had not much faith in it, I took a friend's advice and tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. He soon got better. I truly believe it saved his life.

Mrs. HARVEY STEEVES, Hillsborough, N. B.

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