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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 promise "to obey" in the marriage service has long been a stumbling block in the way of matrimonial aspirants of the fairer sex, and it has still more frequently been a source of dissension between the wedded pair. The Methodist General Conference recently held at Westminster, Md., has decided that striking out the objectionable word from the service will result in more equality between the man and wife, and give to the woman those rights which have never been denied to her partner. The chief objection to the change is that it furnishes a new loop-hole for divorce, for the husband's assertion of authority is easily related to the divorce procuring term "harsh treatment," and notwithstanding the legislating of the Conference, it will be surprising if the married state in ill-assorted matches will be rendered more happy by the absence of the vow, which in its lofty sense is dear to many who accept the Scriptural doctrine that "the husband is the head of the wife."

We note with surprise that the intelligent representatives of our friends in the United States show a decided disinclination to accept the Pure Food Bill now before Congress. The much talked of liberty of the citizens of the great Republic should not be made a cloak for fraudulent transactions, and it is well known that the ingenuity of the American mind has too often been turned to account in imitating or adulterating even the commonest food. The people have a right to be protected from such an outrage. Mr. Wedderburn, of the Agricultural Department, Washington, who has been appointed to investigate the subject, states that 15 per cent. of the food products sold in the United States are adulterated, and that in many cases the adulterations are injurious to the health of the consumer. But even this official statement does not weigh with the members of Congress, who do not propose to limit the freedom of any one man by legislating so that he will be unable to cheat his neighbor.

The American Congress has a delicate matter to handle in dealing with the pension funds. The United States, above all countries in the world, has honored and practically aided the soldier. Both in his time of warfare and when, in consequence of patriotic service, his health has been impaired, his grateful country has cared for him and supported his family. The many soldiers' homes throughout the Republic are costly institutions to keep up, and the number of applicants for pensions is steadily increasing. It is nearly a generation since the war was carried on, yet, during the last five years, the pension roll has doubled itself, and an appropriation of \$200,000-

oo is now called for. It is claimed that many pensions are obtained on false pretences, that wealthy men as well as those in poor circumstances are drawing on the relief fund, and that the whole administration of the Pension Department is rotten. This attack, coming as it does in the midst of a Presidential struggle, will doubtless furnish political capital for at least one of the parties engaged in the campaign.

In the coming great World's Fair at Chicago Canada is determined to occupy a leading place. In order that she should do this every Province in the Dominion must willingly lend its co-operation, so that we may unitedly produce something worthy of the northern half of this great Continent. It is gratifying to note that the Federal and Provincial authorities are mutually aiding each other in the securing of a large and creditable Canadian exhibit. This is the opportunity for Nova Scotia to put her best foot forward, so as to show her sister provinces and the world in general that this sea-washed Province possesses wonderful resources, and that in push and energy she does not propose to be eclipsed by any State of like area or population in the neighboring Republic, or any other country in the world. In our mining exhibit we must emulate Colorado and Nevada. Our fisheries display must excel that of Norway. Our exhibit of woods must be equal to those of Minnesota or Sweden, and in our display of fruit we must out-do the fruit-growers of Northern New York. Let our miners, fishermen, lumbermen and fruit growers enter into healthy competition with each other, so as to see which of Nova Scotia's varied industries can show to the world the most complete and perfect exhibit.

The condition of the colored citizens of the United States is being considered by men who, from the same starting point, seem to have arrived at widely different conclusions. Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, the well-known Southern writer, claims that the Afro-American has retrograded since the days of slavery. "Where," he asks, "are the negro carpenters who, a generation ago, built half the houses in Virginia? Studying at colleges, forsooth, from which they will emerge as professional failures and ruined handicraftsmen." President J. E. Rankin, of Howard University, answers him through the pages of the New York *Independent*. He gives a column of interesting statistics on the subject. The intelligent African who, twenty seven years ago was forbidden by law to read, is hungrily taking advantage of all educational privileges. There are now 238,229 negro pupils in the public schools where 20,000 colored teachers are employed. There are 150 advanced schools and colleges presided over by colored teachers, professors and presidents, and he adds proudly, "three of these college presidents were once slaves." With regard to the financial state of his countrymen he points out that in 1855 their whole taxable property was \$12,000, where now it is estimated at \$264,000,000. Truly if the negro carpenter has ceased to build houses in Virginia it is either because the relationship between the colored workman and his white neighbors is not pleasant, or more probable, it is because the workman has at last an opportunity of asserting his freedom and his right to as good an education as any of his American compatriots.

The statement made by Mr. Gladstone that "in all the great controversies in the last fifty years the leisure classes have always been wrong" is one that will be remembered long after the Grand Old Man has gone over to the great majority. Mr. Gladstone refers particularly, we presume, to the political questions which have been under discussion in Great Britain and Ireland, for he prefaces the above statement by deploring the attitude of the educated, titled and wealthy classes with respect to the Irish question. If Mr. Gladstone's statement be true, of what use is it for the Government or individuals to seek to better the condition of man and to raise him mentally, morally and physically by means of education, seeing that, according to Mr. Gladstone, the higher his level the more faulty his judgment. If education and the leisure which wealth allows only serve to dwarf the intellect and render it incapable of arriving at logical conclusions, then the civilization of the age is a mocking delusion, and the sooner we understand this the better. The great factor in human affairs which Mr. Gladstone apparently overlooks is selfishness. For centuries the British Parliament has legislated for the classes, and it is only within the last few decades that the masses have demanded and received the attention of British statesmen. In the United States neither leisure, wealth or education make a man perceive a Republican or a Democrat, but in Great Britain, where tenure of land is in the interests of the classes, human selfishness demands the protection of these vested rights, and hence in the struggle to maintain these rights there is a direct conflict between landlord and tenant. When British land is freed from tithes, and its purchase and subdivision are rendered possible by the abolition of the law of entail, then it will be found that education has been a potent factor in these reforms.

By the early part of next week the results of the borough elections in Great Britain will be known, and we shall be in a position to judge whether Salisbury or Gladstone is to hold the reins of Government in the coming parliament. In the meantime both parties are sanguine of success, each claiming the probability of a good working majority.

One very interesting and timely feature of the Chicago Exhibition will be the prominence given to methods of practical road-making. The experience of European nations on this important subject will be put before our friends of the United States. There seems to be no reason why we too should not profit by the object lessons which will be given in a matter so deeply important to our country.

The aluminium trunk is at present filling the "long felt want." This late invention consists of a light wooden frame, coated with the new metal. It can be tossed and beaten about in a manner which will delight the baggage porter, and yet will not distress the happy possessor, for it is especially adapted to stand rough usage. The new trunk is dust and insect proof, and as it is not an expensive article, it will soon become a popular addition to the traveller's equipment.

The Rev. Andrew Cartwright, formerly a slave in North Carolina, but now a returned missionary from Liberia, is giving some interesting facts as to the progress of that African Republic. He warns intending colored emigrants to beware of settling beyond or near the State borders, as their heathen brothers are not at all averse to kidnapping them and selling them into slavery. But for this drawback, he pictures a well-to-do people, already beginning to take part in commerce with the southern countries of Europe.

Recent researches in the Holy Land, under the direction of Major Candor and Mr. Charles Gordon, have resulted in a serious difference of opinion between the explorers and the clergy of the church of the Holy Sepulchre. It is now claimed that the Hill of the Skulls outside the walls of Jerusalem contains the once hallowed sepulchre, and many devotional meetings have been held on the newly-found sites. A few centuries ago, such an heretical theory would have been discouraged at the point of the bayonet, but now a newspaper paragraph serves to discuss a new opinion where once a crusade would have been thought necessary.

The rupture between Prince Bismarck and the German Government now threatens to assume a very serious aspect. Emperor William and his Ministers have steadfastly ignored the anonymous newspaper correspondence of which Bismarck is the supposed author, but it is impossible for them to let pass in silence the communication which the Iron Chancellor has over his own signature addressed to the Government at Austria. In this communication Bismarck ridicules the policy of the German Government, and refers in satirical language to Chancellor Von Caprivi. The German press condemn the imprudence and interference of Prince Bismarck, but at the same time warn the German Government to be cautious in the steps taken against the ex-Chancellor, otherwise the consequences may be most serious.

Viscount Hinton and his wife are continuing on their walking tour throughout England—a statement which would perhaps seem uncalled for were it not for the fact that they are strolling not for pleasure but for profit. This young scion of the nobility enacts the part of "Johnny Morgan" and "plays the organ" while his lady collects the ha' pennies in the traditional tin cup. As yet no monkey has been added to the travelling show but it is hoped that some philanthropic friend will start a subscription for the purchase of the much needed animal. It is now two years since the Viscount, after quarreling with his paternal relative, took to this itinerant life, which, by the bye, pays him very handsomely. His especial delight is to perform for picnic parties near his former home. As the musician is the heir to the magnificent estates of the Earl of Poolett, the public still smile amiably at his idiosyncrasies.

Li Hung Chang, the chancellor of the Chinese Empire, has been quietly making his influence felt in the world for the past score of years. The unchanging policy of his government has been "China for the Chinese," even if, in order to obtain this, "the barbarians must be beaten back with their own weapons." At the head of the "Ever Victorious Army" in 1861, he distinguished himself by promptly putting down a rebellion, and in 1863 General Gordon testified to his diplomatic powers and his shrewd foresight. The English naval system was introduced by him into China, and English officers were paid to instruct his countrymen in building iron-clads, arsenals docks, and lastly, in establishing a cadet school. Like many great statesmen of Western nations he is of humble origin, and it has been his continual boast that, although raised to the rank of "Junior Protector to the Emperor," he was but the son of a poor wood-cutter.

An ingenious and successful method of obtaining money under false pretences has just been discovered in England—that is, discovered by the authorities, for there is no data to assure the public that the same fraud has not been successfully perpetrated for some years past. It has not been generally understood that all fire-brigades were paid by county councils, or out of funds set aside for the purpose, and by taking advantage of the lack of this knowledge, several people have collected money in order to aid

various firemen's companies. One old woman organized the Norwood Fire Escape Brigade, which consisted of two boon companions and a tumble-down ladder. Through solicitations they obtained no less than £700 before the scheme was discovered. When on trial they gave the names of several who were engaged in the same lucrative business, and now the proper punishment for such impositions the public is being meted out to the offenders.

His Majesty, Someditch Peran Paramide Malia Khoulatonkorn, King of Siam, is the happy inventor of perhaps the most unique house in the world. It is built entirely of glass and can be lowered into water at pleasure, for it is perfectly water-tight, and is well ventilated by pipes leading upwards. There are some trifling drawbacks to this super-naturally cool abode, and it is to be hoped that the monarch has no stone-throwing propensities, for we well know the fate of those who live in glass houses and indulge in the bombarding habit. There is the danger too of a jealous spouse, who might slyly crack the transparent wall, or cut off the ventilation shafts. His Majesty would be safer on the solid land.

Mr. Edward Bellamy, whose schemes for improving the world were made known to us through "Looking Backward," has aroused a rival in the person of Mr. Edward Atkinson, who believes in simplifying the cares of living, but who rejects the communistic theories of Bellamy and strives to retain individuality in every home. Mr. Atkinson's strong point is the waste of food and fuel in our present system of living. He has invented a patent cooker, which, when placed over a lighted lamp, will boil, fry or bake the food for the coming meal. By following his receipts, which, by the way, sound very toothsome, one could live excellently for eleven cents a day. He has also invented a tiny oil stove to be used in connection with an ordinary tin lunch pail, which is inexpensive and eminently practical.

We note, with a sense of amusement, the tendency among the people of the world, and among Halifaxians especially, to put up with things as they are. During the week of the Wanderers' Fair, some thousands of our citizens and visitors were put to some inconvenience by a trifling which would not be tolerated in many a smaller city. The beautiful enclosure opposite the Exhibition Building which is the delight of near-by owners of property, and an ever present joy to the children of the neighborhood, affords a foot path from the corners of Morris and South Park streets to an excellent chain fence, under which every man, woman or child must bob uncouthly before gaining the sidewalk. The Exhibition Building is in constant use, as the well worn foot-path attests, and we would suggest to the authorities that they should remove the chain at the end of the path and erect a turnstile or, preferably, a post exit. We trust the needed improvement will be made before another large entertainment is given, for a proper approach through the well-kept open square will prevent the absurd scenes of the past week being re-enacted.

The report of John McQueen, one of the Scottish Farmer delegates who visited this Province last summer, is one that should make every patriotic Nova Scotian stop and think. Mr. McQueen's reference to our mines can be of no great weight, seeing that he had no practical knowledge of mining, but in speaking of farming, he advises emigrants not to come to this country. Our soil and climate he regards as well adapted to farming pursuits, but the limit to the markets, caused by the enactment of the McKinley Bill, makes farming unprofitable, and hence the exodus of so many of the young people to the United States. His panacea for all these ills is unrestricted reciprocity. Are Mr. McQueen's statements absolutely correct, and if so, how can we remedy the state of affairs to which he refers? Our farmers are certainly not responsible for the McKinley Bill, nor is it in their power to bring about its abolition. Our young people are leaving the country, and many of our best farms are only half worked. We believe that the remedies for these ills are within reach of our own people. While the markets of the United States may be closed to our farm produce, we still have a practically unlimited market for much that can be raised upon the farm. Our export of horses, cattle and sheep are insignificant, as are also those of pork, cheese and butter, and yet there are hundreds of farms in Nova Scotia where these could be produced to advantage. Our fruit-growing industry is on the increase, and is attracting both capital and labor. This is due in a large measure to the efforts of the Fruit Growers Association, which has systematically and persistently been educating the people in all that pertains to fruit farming. We believe that our public school system is responsible for much of the distaste that our young people evince with respect to farming; and this distaste is more than doubly increased by the farmers' shortsightedness in neglecting to recognize that the labor of their sons has a marketable cash value, and that in refusing to pay for this labor they are assisting the exodus. Another fact that must be patent to anyone travelling in Nova Scotia is, that our farming population work more leisurely than they do in any other country under the sun. If our farmers' sons were paid for their labor, and would but work for their living as they are obliged to work in the United States, the difference in the country would very speedily be evident. There are plenty of farmers in Nova Scotia who have a knowledge of their business, who know the best marketable commodities to be produced, who work with a will, who have no mortgages upon their farms, and who have respectable sums to their credit in the Savings Bank; and judging by these it would seem, despite the McKinley Bill, that the possession of common sense and some knowledge of farming would, with the application of labor, produce as good results as can be produced anywhere.

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM.

Say! Were any of you boys ever daft on a girl,
And continually moping and sighing,
Mad as a wasp if she smiled on your chum,
If she frowned on yourself, almost crying?

Say! Did a lump ever come in your throat
When to say something sweet you were trying;
When the words wouldn't come and your face turned red,
And you wished yourself far away flying.

Say! Did your knees knock together like chills,
As you carried her books home from school?

Say! Did you drop 'em and skip off alone,
And leave her? I was that kind of fool.

It makes a fellow mad to get left by an engine; so it does by a woman.

The heart is that part of you which leads you into scrapes from which your head has to extricate you.

There are people who sing, "I care not for silver and gold," who always come out ahead in a horse trade.

It is never too late to mend. That is why the cobbler never has your boots done at the time promised.

A London journal recently awarded a prize to the man who defined wit to be "the power to say what everybody else was about to say if he had only thought of it."

A Proof of Love.—"Are you sure Parker married Mrs. P. for love?"

"Certainly. Do you suppose a man who not only lets his wife buy his neckties, but actually wears them, doesn't love her passionately?"

"Is you gwine ter let dat mowel do as he pleas?" asked Uncle Ephriam's wife. "Wha's you' will power?" "My will power's all right," he answered. "You jes' want ter come out hyur an' measure dis here mowel's won't power."

FAIR WARNING.

When coasting on the shore, beware
Of reefers and of capes,
When they are worn by summer girls
Of most entrancing shapes.

A small boy gives his views on a very pertinent subject in these graphic words: Some boys is honestest than others, and there's no way to tell them apart except you pretend to forget your knife and watch 'em jump for it. The one that jumps last is the honestest one.

The Reason Why.—Fussy—"I can't see why you women wear such long, trailing skirts."

Mrs. Fussy—"To have something to occupy our hands with, of course. Why do you carry a walking-stick when you're not lame?"

"John, what are those round ivory things in your dress-vest pocket?" "Th—those are samples of b—buttons that I got at my t—tailor's—to-day, dear; I tucked them in there d—day before yes—" "Which do you propose to choose for steady wear, John, the red, the white, or the blue ones?"

Lucy—I'll tell you news! Wetherby Witherspoon is secretly engaged to Nina Nimble! Mamie—How do you know? Lucy—Well, Nina told Florence, Florence told Margery, Margery told Ada, Ada told Clara, and Clara told me. Now be sure and don't tell anybody. It's a dead secret.

A Delightful Ending.—When Dorothy saw Jonathan coming she ran to meet him with a cry of joy, leaving a scorching flatiron upon her father's Sunday bosom.

They were soon after married and lived happily together in wealth and luxury.

Teacher—Won't you sit down, Jimmy?

Jimmy—Nop.

Teacher—Why not?

Jimmy—Jis because.

Teacher—Because what?

Jimmy—Because when pop was puttin' down the carpet this mornin' and hit his thumb with the tack hammer I laughed.

SOLD AGAIN.

It was only a newspaper story,
And yet, as I read it o'er,
My eyes grew moist and heavy
As they had not in years before.

It was not the art of the writer
That on my heart-strings swept,
But the story, simple and tender,
Went to my heart as I wept.

But when I arrived at the "finis"
It caused my heart to ache;
And I spoke strong words, for that tender tale
Was a patent medicine "fake."

Mr. E. A. Gross, Surrey, N. B., writes a letter in excellent shorthand after only two weeks study of the art. Why not you?

Teachers, clergymen and students use this easy system from the first lesson. Thoroughly taught by mail.

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VERY MANY SUCH.



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

NEURALGIA.—Mr. JAMES BONNER, 125 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont., writes: "St. Jacobs Oil is the only remedy that relieved me of neuralgia, and it effectually cured me."

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

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

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



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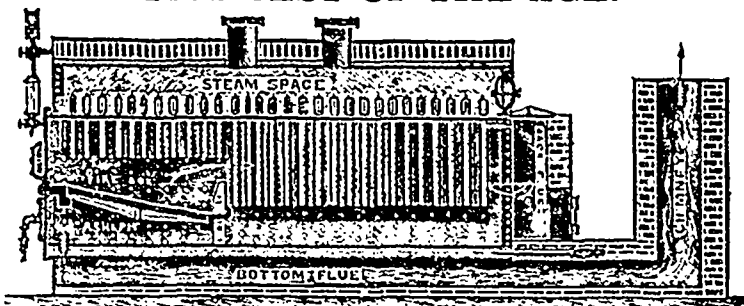
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PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The Redistribution Bill has at length been adopted by the House of Commons and forwarded to the Senate for approval. This Bill, which has called forth so much discussion and adverse criticism, has occupied an unusually large share of the time of the session. It will not come into force until the present parliament ceases to exist, and in the interim all bye-elections will be run upon old county lines.

Sir Richard Cartwright, without moving any distinctive resolution, made a furious attack upon the Government, basing his remarks upon the fac simile letters recently published by the *Toronto Globe*. He taunted the Ministry with being non-representative, in-as-much as they had been elected by a great corruption fund, and not by the electors. Sir John Thompson in reply administered one of the most scathing rebukes that Sir Richard Cartwright has ever received during his political life. Sir John ridiculed Cartwright's hypocritical pretensions to purity in politics, and averred that the Liberal Conservative party successes were mainly due to the hostility of the Knight of South Oxford.

A strong move has been made favoring the increase of the sessional indemnity from \$1,000 to \$1,500. Sir John Abbott has promised to take the matter into consideration, but as the increase involves an annual expenditure of \$150,000 the Government believes that the matter should be well considered before any decision is made.

Canada's 14,000 miles of railway is to be increased during the present year. A subsidy has been granted to a proposed railway running between Shelburne and New Germany with a branch line to Annapolis. Also to a road connecting Broad Cove to Orangedale, a station on the C. B. Railway. The New Glasgow Iron, Coal and Railway Co. have also been subsidized.

The Senate is wrestling with the codification of the Criminal Law. The prorogation of parliament depends upon the despatch with which this voluminous bill is adopted.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The Royal Military College at Kingston closed on Tuesday.

The prohibition commission sits in Halifax during the last week of July.

The cable steamer *Mackay-Bennett* left on Tuesday for Cape Ann, to repair cable.

There is to be an excursion to Mahone Bay per the steamer *Bridgewater* on Tuesday next.

Halifax is to have a new weekly paper which will devote considerable space to society affairs.

P. E. Phelan and A. G. Hiltz were on Tuesday sworn in by Mayor Keefe as special measurers of coal.

A survey is being made of the proposed tunnel across the Straits of Northumberland to Prince Edward Island.

The Diocesan Synod of the Church of England has been holding meetings in the city during the past week.

Mr. J. C. Bourinot, the accomplished clerk of the House of Commons, is writing a history of Cape Breton, which will be finished this year.

It is said that Sir Donald Smith is about to donate one million dollars for the higher education of women, the new institution to be affiliated with McGill University.

Chalmer's Church was reopened on Sunday. Painters, carpenters and furnishers have transformed the interior of the building, and it is now one of the prettiest churches in the city.

From all parts of the Province of Quebec reports of disastrous results of the long continued wet weather are coming in. In some districts farmers have had to replough their land and replant the grain.

John Dawson, while working in the sidewalk trench near Prince St. on Barrington on Saturday, was badly injured by the sides caving in. He was removed to the Victoria Hospital, and is now doing well.

The Old Parish Church at Windsor was destroyed by fire on Thursday night of last week. Built in 1788, it was one of the oldest churches in the Dominion. It had been the University Church of King's College for more than half a century.

Much interest has been created in Toronto by the startling revelations of the *Toronto Empire*. The opium dens which the *Empire* reporter discovered in the Queen city, it is said are visited regularly by many who do not wear a Chinese cue.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the notice of the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company in this issue, and would advise all travellers to secure a copy of the illustrated guide book, to be obtained at the city central office, 126 Hollis St.

The school exhibition which has been held this week in the County Academy has attracted a large number of interested friends. The display is remarkably large, and shows what our young people are doing. All the city schools are well represented in the work.

The City Council committee on laws and privileges have decided that the services of Mr. C. G. Creelman, assistant city assessor, can be well dispensed with, and at a meeting this week unanimously passed a resolution that the Council be recommended to dismiss Creelman.

When you buy your spring medicine you should get the best, and that is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It thoroughly purifies the blood.

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



MARCUS LITTLEFIELD.

Rheumatism of the Joints AND INHERITED HUMOR OF THE BLOOD

Banished by Skoda's,
AFTER PHYSICIANS HAD PRONOUNCED
THEM INCURABLE!

MARCUS LITTLEFIELD LIVES AT WEST WINTERPORT, ME. A FARMER BY OCCUPATION. HE ENJOYS THE RESPECT OF ALL WHO KNOW HIM. IN CONVERSATION WITH A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SKODA DISCOVERY CO., NOT LONG SINCE HE RELATED THE FOLLOWING STORY:

"Ever since I was born, I have been troubled at times, more or less, with a HUMOR on my hands, face and neck. For fifteen years it has been on the increase, I have been gradually failing in health, and for three years past it has festered and burned so badly, that all the way I could get any rest at night, was to bathe in strong carbolic acid, and this only relieved me for a few hours. In addition to this, eight months ago, Rheumatism in my neck and shoulders set in, drawing my shoulders so out of place, that for three weeks I did not have my clothes off. Physicians said I could never get well. I was unable to do any work, and was a great sufferer. I doctored with several Physicians, including a specialist in Boston, and took nearly all the advertised sarsaparillas and blood purifiers, but received no benefit whatever. I had given up all hopes, and my friends thought I could live but a few months. I began the use of SKODA'S DISCOVERY and TABLETS, according to directions, and also used SKODA'S OINTMENT externally. After using them but one week, there was a visible change in appearance. My skin that was literally covered with pimples and blotches began to clear up. My appetite became good, less pain in my shoulders, and I gained rapidly. I have now used less than two courses of these REMEDIES, and my Rheumatism has entirely disappeared. SHOULDERS THAT WERE DRAWN OUT OF PLACE AND WHICH THE DOCTORS SAID COULD NEVER BE GOT BACK AGAIN ARE AS GOOD AS NEW AND IN PERFECT POSITION. My skin is free from blotches and pimples. I have gained twenty pounds in flesh, can go into the woods at sunrise, and chop cord wood until dark, and not get tired, a thing I could never do before in all my life, and am able to work all the time. My friends are astonished at the results, and not more so than myself. They consider it almost miraculous."

BETTER THAN

SKODA'S DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

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

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.

BEAUTY UNADORNED

—IS—

ADORNED THE MOST.

JUST SO! But it detracts rather from the enjoyment of Nature's loveliness if circumstances are not particularly fit.

"The Land of Evangeline"

is too exquisite to allow even of such drawbacks interfering with your being mesmerized by its exceeding beauties. But there is nothing like making sure, and the

Windsor & Annapolis Railway

have provided in the

"FLYING BLUENOSE"

running to and from Halifax on and after July 5th, a train second to none on the American continent, made up of

PALATIAL PULLMAN PALACE

Drawing-Room Cars

and Saloon Coaches,

the perfection of comfort, cosiness and convenience, with every luxurious equipment the heart of the most exacting tourist can demand.

Even an Anchorite would turn Epicurean on inspection of these Superb Trains.

Your eyes are fed by the charms of Longfellow's immortalised land; your inner man can derive similar enjoyment, as the buffet of each Parlor Car affords a copious selection of dainties and delicacies; and, withal, you can rest snug in your cosiest of arm chairs, at peace with man and nature, content that life can confer no greater bliss.

The Parlor Cars have been specially built for the "Flying Bluenose" by the PULLMAN PALACE CAR COMPANY, and neither skill nor money has been stinted to make them unique of their kind. The lover of the "weed" will find in each a snugery where, in luxurious comfort, he can weather all sorts of castles in the smoke-world.

THE REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY TRAVELLER HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED.

The motto of the management in constructing the "Flying Bluenose" Parlor Car Expresses has been to supply the maximum of comfort and the removal of all inconvenience attendant on journeying by rail.

If this fixes you, write for further particulars, copy of exquisitely illustrated guide-book and time-table showing connections with every railway in Canada and the States.

W. R. CAMPBELL,

General Manager and Secretary,

Kentville, N. S.

K. SUTHERLAND,

Resident Manager.

ROBT. STANFORD,

TAILOR

156 HOLLIS STREET.

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The twenty-fifth annual convention of the Y. M. C. Associations of the Maritime Provinces is to be held at Yarmouth on Tuesday, August 4, closing Sunday, August 7. The executive have issued the circular calling the meeting.

The Y. P. S. C. E. Convention for the Maritime Provinces will meet at St. John, N. B., on July 28th, 29th, and 30th. Over 200 delegates are expected to be present. Arrangements will be made for reduction to delegates on all the routes of travel.

The Premier of Manitoba has received the following message from Liverpool, England, dated June 30th.—"Winnipeg, Manitoba, red rye wheat awarded championship gold medal at International Millers' Exhibition, London. (Signed) McMillan." Another feather in Canada's cap.

Austen Bros., of this city, are agents for Spooner's "Phenyle," a patent sanitary cube manufactured by Alouzo W. Spooner, of Port Hope, Ontario. This disinfectant has been found to be among the best made. It is neatly put up in small square blocks, and is sold at a reasonable price.

The first passenger train of the New Glasgow Iron, Coal & Railway Co. passed over the road from the Company's mines at Black Rock to Ferrona on Friday, July 1st. The main object of the road is to convey the iron ore from the mines to Ferrona, where the large blast furnaces have been erected.

Lawlor, who is crossing the ocean by himself in a twelve foot boat, was in St. John on Sunday. The last port visited was Bar Harbor, which place he left some three days before. The lonely voyager is well and happy, and expects to make his trip to Ireland all right. He has crossed twice before, and is shortening his boat each trip.

Progress is offering a silver tea service consisting of seven pieces to the person who cuts the most coupon tickets from Progress during the months of July, August and September. The ticket will be printed for the first time in their issue of July 9th. The service was supplied by Messrs. Ferguson & Page, and is guaranteed by them.

The following route for the Labor Day procession has been adopted by the managing committee:—Leaving North Common at 8 a. m., Cogswell Street, Gottingen, Gerrish, Brunswick, Cornwallis, Barrington, Buckingham, Granville, George, Hollis, Morris, Pleasant, Spring Garden Road, at west of S. P. road countermarching, thence back to Barrington, Duke to Central wharf, where the embarkation will take place for McNab's Island.

A \$50,000 fire took place in Yarmouth on July 1st. The fire started in the drying room of the Kinney-Haley Mfg. Co. at 10 o'clock in the morning, and the entire factory was soon a mass of flames. George F. Allan's steam barrel factory, the Chute-Hall Organ Co.'s factory and a number of sheds, stores, dwelling-houses and lumber piles furnished fuel for the flames. The insurance is less than \$20,000, and the dwelling-houses were mostly occupied by the poorer classes.

Ambrose Gagong, of Cape Breton, and Seymour Cochrane, of Guysboro, fishermen belonging to the Gloucester schooner *Deering*, arrived in St. John in a ship which picked them up in their boat when they had been drifting two days and two nights without food. They left their schooner to attend their trawls, got lost in the fog, encountered a gale which nearly swamped the boat and filled her more than a dozen times. By incessant labor they managed to keep the boat baled out and headed before the wind.

At a meeting of the Provincial Medical Society, held at the Halifax Hotel on Tuesday evening, it was decided to follow the conditions of the late Dr. Cogswell's will, providing for the expenditure of £1,000 for a medical library in Halifax, to be available for the physicians of the Province. On Wednesday the Maritime Association met at the Church of England Institute rooms. In the afternoon they attended a reception at Government House, and yesterday visited H. M. S. *Blake*. Last evening a dinner was given in their honor by the city doctors.

The session of the Summer School of Science for the Atlantic Provinces of Canada, which opens in St. John on Monday evening, August 1st, will, from present appearances, be largely attended. Arrangements are being made to secure the comfort of those who attend. Intending visitors should make early application for boarding houses, stating what price they wish to pay. Arrangements have been made for reduced fare by rail and steamer. A large gathering from Nova Scotia is promised, and the New Brunswick teachers are expected to be present in considerable force.

The Flying Bluenose, the popular summer train of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, made its first trip of the season on Tuesday last. This year the W. & A. Railway Company has put on a new parlor car, the "Mayflower," which with the "Haligonian" will furnish accommodation for the large number of tourists who come to Nova Scotia determined to at least visit the land of Evangeline before leaving our Province. The Flying Bluenose train is made up of a Pullman buffet parlor car, a first-class passenger car, a smoking car and a baggage van. The parlor cars with their cozy armchairs and elegant furnishings are models of convenience and comfort, and should the traveller wish to refresh the inner man a dainty and substantial luncheon can be obtained at a moment's notice. The menu card issued by the Company is very neat, and offers a repast that might well tempt the most epicurean taste. It is gratifying to know that in recommending a tour through the most picturesque and romantic portion of our Province we may at the same time feel assured that nought but high encomiums can be bestowed on the service now performed by the W. & A. line of railway. The energetic managers of the Company have conferred a lasting benefit on our Province in the equipment of the express, and visitors and our own people will do well to patronize the Flying Bluenose.

OHI, MY HEAD!

THAT splitting headache, aching brow and irritable feeling can be immediately relieved and permanently cured by Burdock Blood Bitters, the best remedy for headache, constipation and all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

At the time of the great Field forgery case in New York, the Merchants' Bank of Canada was let in for \$115,000. It is now held that the forger is only playing insanity; that he still has large sums of money hid away, and as the creditors are still watching him, the Canadian bank's loss may yet be made up.

The prophet Wiggins attributes the extraordinary rainy season we have had to the conjunction of the planets Venus and Jupiter on February 6th, 1862, which slightly compressed the globe of the earth. This caused it to give off electricity in vast quantities, which filled the atmosphere in the same way that compression produces heat.

The first exhibit for the World's fair has arrived at Chicago. It consists of thirteen enormous logs from Canada.

Cornell University has a sufficient number of students from the Dominion to enjoy the distinction of a Canadian club of 30 members.

The Exposition at Chicago is deriving quite a revenue from the visitors whose curiosity prompts them to see the grounds and the wonderful buildings now approaching completion. An admission of twenty five cents is charged, and on single days the number of visitors has exceeded 14,000. With warmer and more pleasant weather, it is believed the visitors will be much more numerous. Without exception all are enthusiastic in their admiration and wonder at the magnificent spectacle.

The balloon which went up from Boston Common on the afternoon of the glorious fourth met a sad fate. It contained the aeronaut, George Augustus Rogers, his assistant, Thos. Fenton, and a reporter Delose Goldsmith. The balloon was crossing Dorchester Bay when Prof. Rogers, attempting to land on an island, made a rent in the side of the balloon while trying to open a valve. The air ship came down in the bay. Rogers sank immediately. His body was not recovered. Fenton and Goldsmith were picked up. Fenton died on the way to the city from inhalation of gas and water. Goldsmith will recover. Rogers leaves a wife; Fenton leaves a wife and six children.

It is reported that King Alexander of Servia has decided to visit the World's Fair next year. He is sixteen years old and son of the much talked of ex-King Milan and ex-Queen Natalie.

Henry M. Stanley's first effort to capture the suffrages of the costermongers in North Lambeth was a failure. From the beginning to the end of the indoor meeting, which he proposed to address, confusion was supreme. The rough and ready element, which is strong in the North Lambeth neighborhood, had complete control of the meeting, and despite the presence of Mrs. Stanley, did not hesitate to insult and abuse the speaker. Mr. Stanley's appearance on the platform was the signal for shuffling and suppressed groaning at the rear of the hall.

It is impossible to ascertain the real situation in the disturbed state of Rio Grande-do-Sul. All telegrams are delayed and newspapers have been suppressed.

The *Times* says that Lord Tennyson has written the following to a correspondent under the date of June 28:—"Sir, I love Gladstone, but hate the Irish policy."

A London despatch dated July 4th says: "Hon. Edward Blake arrived by the Allan steamship *Parisian* this morning at Moville. He appeared in excellent health and spirits, but is very reticent, it being generally understood that he will say nothing till he has viewed the position of affairs."

The young crown prince of Roumania, who is betrothed to Princess Marie, the daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, will shortly pay a visit to England at the express desire of the Queen, and his visit will be timed in such a manner that he will meet the German Emperor at Osborne, where he too is the guest of his imperial relative.

H. M. Stanley and Mrs. Stanley tried on Friday night to address a meeting of Lambeth electors but were again refused a hearing. Mr. Stanley spoke amid great disorder and his remarks were greeted with groans, hisses and derisive laughter. Mrs. Stanley was received in the same manner and becoming confused was obliged to take her seat. The crowd soon became a fighting mob, and when Mr. Stanley and his wife reached their carriage the exciting men attacked the cab, but the driver managed to drive away from them.

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BERTOTO!
 The Wonderful Parisian Transformation Dancer,
Venus Rising from the Sea,
 The Greatest Illusion ever given to the World.
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 Lightning Calculator and Mathematical Marvel.
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CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE!
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Goods called for and delivered free of extra charge. TELEPHONE 653.

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Fresh and Salted Beef, Vegetables,
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 Returning leave Savannah Pier, Boston, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at noon.
 Through Tickets for sale at all Stations on Intercolonial Railway.
 For further particulars, apply to

H. L. CHIPMAN, Agent,
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WATERPROOF CAPE COATS.
 NEW STOCK, NEW PATTERNS:

Fancy Checked Tweed Waterproof Cape Coats, 52 to 58 inches long.
 Black Cashmere Cape Coats, Black Winchester's.
 Boys' and Youths' Black Cape, Waterproof Coats.
 BEST ENGLISH MAKES.
 JUST OPENED AT

FREEMAN ELLIOT'S,
 Opposite Halifax Club.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
LOTTERY.

BI-MONTHLY DRAWINGS IN 1892

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 S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,
 81 St. James St., Montreal Canada.

"THE LINNET SONG."

By note and word
 My sense is stirred,
 For never clearer song was heard
 Than that the linnet sings.
 Lying near it,
 Full I hear it,
 From the brier where it wings;
 "Ho kist her—kist her—kist her—
 Sweet—my sweet—
 Sweet sister."

If grief or glea
 Impels this free
 Outpouring of its soul to me,
 My voice will not betray,
 I silent lie
 The brier by
 And hear it sing and say:
 "Ho kist her—kist her—kist her—
 Sweet—my sweet—
 Sweet sister."

Think as you will,
 Or well or ill,
 Of what it sings in awing still
 Upon the brier there;
 It may be glad,
 It may be sad,
 But, O! the sweetest air—
 "Ho kist her—kist her—kist her—
 Sweet—my sweet—
 Sweet sister."

To me or you
 It says not who
 This right or wrongful act did do—
 I wonder if I could.
 I only hear
 Its notes so clear
 Go ringing through the wood:
 "Ho kist her—kist her—kist her—
 Sweet—my sweet—
 Sweet sister."

HENRY T. STANTON.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

DOWN THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Those who have never taken the trip through the beautiful scenery of the Thousand Isles, and run the Rapids, can have no idea of the treat it is for the traveller. One of the inconveniences of the river route, and at the same time its chief recommendation, is that the trip through the parts most lovely to behold is made by daylight, and nothing is wasted by darkness. The inconvenience comes in when the traveller finds he has to rise at four o'clock in the morning, in order to be on board the steamer at Kingston a few minutes after five. Those passengers who have come from Toronto on the steamer can rest an hour or so longer, for the scenery does not begin to be interesting until then.

Truly June is the month of months for travelling. The freshness of the foliage, the pleasant softness of the atmosphere, and the hope and promises that characterize this fragrant month, combine to make it excel all others for beauty. It was at the early hour above referred to that your correspondent arose one morning recently, in the city of Kingston, and took passage on the steamer *Passport* of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.'s line. At fifteen minutes after five we moved away from the wharf, and turning eastward headed directly for the rising sun. It was difficult to foretell at that early hour what sort of weather we were going to be favored with, but the prospects were not encouraging. However, the day turned out as fine as could be desired, and the high wind, which in some places created great havoc, only lent an additional spice to the mad race through the Rapids, and the *Passport* proved to be a steady and trustworthy craft.

The passengers were not too numerous for comfort, as the season was yet early for the rush of summer traffic, but they were plentiful enough to prevent one from feeling lonely. Captain Craig, the good-looking and agreeable commander, was all attention to his duties, and by pointing out places of interest along the route much enhanced the pleasure of the trip. We soon found ourselves passing through the fairy-like scenery of the Thousand Isles, which in reality are many more than a thousand, and as the morning sunlight was touching everything with its splendour, we had as good an opportunity of seeing to advantage all there was to see, as is usually afforded to mortals. It is on the American side that the prettiest cottages are built, and some of them, half hidden in trees, looked like ideal summer retreats—unfortunately it seems though, that the thronging multitudes of people who resort there, to the camp meeting grounds and elsewhere, would make it anything but a retreat. Be this as it may, the islands are very lovely to look at, as they lie like the creations of a dream, reflected in the calm waters of the river. In some places the steamer passes so close to the rocky shores that one could easily throw a pebble from the deck to the land, and at other times the distances are much greater. During the time we were passing through the Lake of the Thousand Isles, every one who was not utterly wearied by the early getting up was on deck, drinking in the ever changing beauty, and many were the expressions of delight heard as we proceeded. It was not long after leaving Kingston that the men on the boat set to work washing up the deck—a most necessary operation, but one which for a time drove the passengers within the cabin. It was speedily over, but to my mind the work was not finished, for they left the deck dripping wet, instead of, as they should have done, mopping it up after the water had been dashed on. This proved an annoyance to the ladies in particular, their thin shoes and skirts with the all prevailing train not being at all suited to such a condition of affairs. No doubt the masculine mind falls short of these things, but as I noticed in everybody officially employed on the *Passport* an earnest

desire to please their patrons, it must have been only want of thought which caused the neglect. The sun's genial warmth soon dried up the moisture, and no more was said about it.

Meals are served on these steamers at times that do not interfere very much with the scenery. After the islands are passed, the passengers are bidden to dinner, and as far as my experience went, I am pleased to say that the table was very good. The obliging chief steward explained to me that they were short of hands on that trip, and he feared the attendance was not as satisfactory as it should be. This was true to a certain extent, and I dare say that those impatient and hungry people who cannot wait five minutes for anything they want, would consider it a fine opportunity to grumble. But this should not be; dinner was got through with satisfactorily, and for the rest of the season there will be many hands to make light work.

The wind, which had been blowing quite strongly enough all the morning, now began to make the white caps fly on the river, and an alarming looking black cloud hung over us, not however coming between us and the sun. The *Passport* was kept in good trim by her capable officers, and we did not feel any inconvenience from the gale. It rather added a charm to the journey; without it the river would not have sparkled so dazzlingly, or the wooded banks looked so deliciously wind-swept. Nothing can be lovelier than the scenery along the St. Lawrence, and in this connection I might give you a verse written by that author of so many good things, "anon."

Green are its waters—green as bottle glass,
Behold them stretched thar,
Good Mascalonge and Oswego bars
In often coteched thar!
There the red Indian once took his delights
Fished, fought and fed;
Now the inhabitants is mostly whites
And nary red!

This is true, "and we sadly think of the gentle race that has passed away forever."

Past lovely meadows green with the freshness of early summer, sunlit slopes yellow with buttercups, banks clothed with cedars, elms and oaks—all these were fair to look on. In these days of rapid transit it is well for us to adopt a mode of travelling that gives us an opportunity to see the country we are passing through. We should not always be in a hurry, but should take time not only to look ahead and to one side or the other, but should turn our eyes backward and view from a new standpoint what has been passed. We lose much if we do not so act, and is it not probable in our own lives that the same thing occurs? Childhood's days, the experiences and emotions of earliest youth, should these be forgotten? Not so! Surely we can all keep in touch with the bye-gone days if we only turn around sometimes and recall them. By such means only can we keep up a lovely sympathy with those who are travelling over the road we have long left behind. It may be that we passed along it cheerfully and with light hearts, but to the great majority of us there come times of weariness and sorrow and suffering. Even these are good to recall—if not for our own sakes directly, at least for the benefit of our sympathy to others, and through them it will enrich our own lives. Great excitement was manifested when the Rapids were neared. Disappointment was my chief feeling after the Galoup was passed, but I held my peace in expectation of the Long Sault. Steam was shut off; with a splendid dive, the *Passport* slid into the white-crested billows which seemed to be turning back on the river's current, and we were fairly in the Rapids. I was not disappointed here. Oh, no! but the nine miles which the Long Sault is said to measure seemed very short. All the passengers appeared to enjoy this experience—including the newly married couples whose interest in their own concerns was manifestly great,—but most of all the children rejoiced in it. They laughed aloud and clapped their hands; at each lurch of the steamer fairly screamed with delight, and made old hearts young again with their sweet natural ways. After passing the Sault, there was little further of interest to note beyond the exquisite scenery of the shores, and the wind was terrific. At the little French Village of Coteau I left the steamer for the train and drove two miles to the railway station. The hotel at Coteau is called "The Windsor," and the sitting room is about ten feet square. In this spacious apartment I rested for a while, and then boarded the Canada Atlantic train for Ottawa, where I arrived in two hours and a half, after as pleasant a journey as often falls to the lot of mortals.

C. F.

BOOK GOSSIP.

Sports Afield for June excels even its general excellence in the matter of good things and number of illustrations. It is a great number of a grand sportsman's journal and must be seen to be appreciated. Published at Denver, Colorado.

The *Humanitarian* is a new publication; sixteen pages, large clear type. The contents of the first number are: Manifesto; Division of Labor; Humanitarian Government; Qualification for the Franchise; A Sketch from the Life of Socrates; Horticulture; Pedigree Farming; Heredity—Why is Genius Rarely Transmitted? Aristocracy of Blood. Published monthly. \$1.00 per annum. 142 West 70th Street, New York.

The frontispiece and opening article of the July *St. Nicholas* describe an interesting incident that occurred last year during the French celebration of the taking of the Bastille. Two American boys take it upon themselves to replace by a new one a votive flag which some other Americans had placed on Lafayette's tomb upon the preceding Fourth of July. Afterward they drive about Paris in a carriage decorated with the French and American banners. When President Carnot passed their carriage, one of the boys saluted him, and the President bowed to the flag. It is told by the writer, Victor Mapes, as a true story, and certainly is well placed at the beginning of a July number.

Another excellent sketch is "The Sparo Bedroom at Grandfather's," by Mary Hallock Foote—a paper of reminiscences, descriptive of New England homestead life.

"The Voyage of Columbus," by Royall Bascom Smithy, tells in simple, direct narrative the story of the great first voyage, with a commendable absence of any attempts to make capital by departing from a straightforward recital of the important facts. Following this Columbus paper is a poem by Emma Huntington Nason, devoted to the branch of scarlet thorn that was "The First to Greet Columbus"; and this, again, receives its explanatory comment from Mr. John Burroughs, who tells of the plant and its life history.

Upon Revolutionary topics there are two stories, one in prose and one in verse. "Cornwallis's Men," by Lillian L. Price, relates an attack upon a mill, and the flight of the raiders before the rescuing party brought by a plucky young maiden, who rides through the night to notify the Continentals. Nora Perry, in "Dorothy Hancock's Breakfast-Party," preserves in lively verse the memory of a young housekeeper's enterprise when her house is invaded by a large force of friendly but hungry officers. Another seasonable poem, "On the Fourth of July," is by Harriet Prescott Spofford.

Jack Bennett, in humorous verse, and quite as humorous silhouettes, celebrates the cleverness of "Ben Ali the Egyptian," when he felt called upon to rescue the united jewelers of Egypt from the extortion of their needy potentate.

Of the other longer pieces only a few words of description can be given: Richard and Anne Gibson, the celebrated dwarf artist and his wife, are the subjects of the present paper belonging to the series "Historic Dwarfs," by Mary Shears Roberts: "What Things Befell the Squire's House" are recounted in an amusing and musical ballad, written by Virginia Woodward Cloud, and illustrated by Birch; "The Rendezvous at East George" is another story of Western life, by E. Vinton Blake; and there are the three serials, and another instalment of "Strange Corners of Our Country."

Perhaps most of the *St. Nicholas* readers look first for the plums—the bits of verse and the pictures that sweeten its pages as the thinner layers of jelly lend flavor to the thicker layers of cake. Of these there are plenty: "The Studio Boy," by M. O. Kobbé; "A Dutiful Parent," by J. G. Francis; "In Ninety-Three," by Kate Putnam Osgood; "My Merry-maker," by Kate Rohrer Cain, may be cited as examples.

When to all this is added the departments, and the other articles in small type, the result is a number full to overflowing of things that children like to read and, what is better, ought to like to read.

"Jenness Miller Illustrated Monthly" for July contains many attractive features. There is a portrait and sketch of Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst, wife of the great New York reformer. Mrs. Jenness Miller writes of "Unimportant Trifles for Women." Hon. George L. Catlin, Consul at Zurich, writes of "A First Glimpse of Switzerland" Vance Thompson picturesquely describes "Children of the Streets." Foster Coates describes a visit to Archdeacon Farrar. There is a bright and attractive article by Lillian Russell on "Music Good and Bad." "Hints on Camping Out," by J. M. Burgoyne, is timely and interesting. There is a page devoted to women, by George Augustus Sala, Mrs. Frank Leslie, John Ruskin and Frances E. Willard. Special departments are "The Little Housekeeper," "The Little Physician," "Talks About Books," "Fashion Talks," and "All About Laces," by Emily Rayner, and "Idols of Our Homes," the latter being devoted to babies. There are at least a score of other great features in this issue.

It is intended to make "Jenness Miller Illustrated Monthly" the great family magazine of America. Price is \$1 a year. 10 cents a copy, of all news agents.

One of the novel features of the venture is the giving away of a \$1 Union suit of woman's underwear with each \$1 yearly subscription to the magazine. Address, publishers Jenness Miller Illustrated Monthly, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York.



Mr. Chas. N. Hauer

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

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which effected a perfect cure. Mr. Hauer is now in the best of health. Full particulars of his case will be sent all who address C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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

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For FARMS, GARDENS and ORCHARDS, is

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4 ft. Pickets woven in 3, 4 and 5 double galvanized Wire Cables, 50, 55 and 60 cents per rod. It keeps out hens and dogs. The pickets do not fall off. It lasts for 20 years. MUNRO BROS., WIRE WORKERS, NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

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Brewers, Malsters & Bottlers.

Sole Manufacturers of

THE WELL KNOWN TEMPERANCE BEVERAGES,

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HALIFAX, N. S.

COMMERCIAL.

General trade is now in a satisfactory position here, and a considerable volume of business is being transacted in nearly all lines. Payments continue to improve and notes to be promptly met—comparatively few renewals being solicited.

The Dun, Wiman & Co Mercantile Agency has issued its semi-annual review of "the business outlook" at the close of the first six months of the current year. From it we learn that business generally has been more satisfactory in its results in 1892 than it was in 1890 and 1891. The total number of failures in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, during the first six months of each respectively were—1890, 6,385; 1891, 7,090; 1892, 6,152. And the liabilities were—1890, £75,898,624; 1891, \$102,754,868; 1892, \$70,554,345. This shows that the first six months of 1892, as compared with the same period in 1891, had a decrease of 938 failures and of 32 millions liabilities. The *Review*, in speaking of Halifax, reports—"The condition of business in our district during the past year has been less satisfactory than for some years previously, and the outlook shows no signs of an immediate or early improvement. Shipping business continues depressed and generally unprofitable, and the lumber trade is also much depressed. In the fisheries the catch is reported to be good up to this date, except in lobsters, which is below the average of recent years. Prices are lower than last year. It is too early for any reliable forecast of crop prospects for this section, but the conditions generally are favorable at this time. The output of coal for the year is likely to be well maintained, but contracts have been taken at low rates, and margin of profit to mine-owners is small. Gold mining is fairly prosperous, though suffering some reaction from ill-judged investments and unwarranted equipment expenditures in certain districts. In iron there is the prospect of a largely increased development and output at an early day. Business failures show an increase in number and in amount of liabilities, and as preferential assignments are legal, the estates, as a rule, yield very little to general creditors."

The *Canadian Grocer* has the following:—"A bill for the inspection of apples, etc., has received its second reading in the Canadian House of Commons. Legislation that takes this direction usually trenches on delicate ground, as it is desirable that trade should be left as much as possible to regulate itself. In most things it is capable of doing so. Where price, quality, quantity or representations are contrary to understanding or agreement, the penalty usually follows in the form of lapsed custom. A man has to keep pretty closely to the line of square dealing if he is going to trade with business men, and law supplements the retribution of injured trade at about the right point. But the case of apples and other fruit that we export is somewhat special. It is a matter of Canadian, as distinct from individual, importance that our export trade in such fruits should increase every year. It will not do to leave the growth of this trade entirely to the nurture of individual interest, for the individual can often take shelter in the crowd of producers whose fruit is exported. This often occurs, and wasty, badly packed apples have been allowed to reach England and damage the name of Canadian shippers. The fruit is sometimes inferior, but well faced, sometimes it is ill-packed, sometimes it is put in barrels below the standard size, it is sometimes shipped in bad condition. All this is hurtful to our export apple trade, and ought to be checked. The size of the barrels is outside the scope of such a measure, and the Weight and Measures Act would have to be amended to secure reform in this respect, and it is possible that such an amendment may be made. Nova Scotia members state that a standard barrel is particularly called for in their section, as much dishonesty was practiced by growers in that Province by the use of thick heads and straight staves. In the discussion of this bill at its second reading, it was suggested that coopers be required to put their names on every barrel after a standard is adopted." We trust that this bill may become law, as the principles on which it is based are good. While we do not in general believe in the efficacy of laws to compel men to be honest, still the trade and the reputation of Canada as a fruit-exporting country have been so much injured in the past by the chicanery of packers and shippers of apples in this country, that such a law appears to be absolutely necessary in the interests of honest dealers and of our customers abroad.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., New York, July 2nd, 1892. "The financial situation has undergone little change since my last advice. Unfavorable crop reports from a few sections; reports of destructive floods in others, and continued gold shipments to Europe checked the reviving spirit shown a week ago. But these influences have been about discounted, and the outlook remains none the less encouraging. In fact any change that may have taken place has really been towards improvement. There is no further cause for uneasiness respecting the money situation, because gold shipments must shortly be suspended by a larger supply of produce bills, and in the course of a few months we shall be importing instead of exporting the precious metal; a contingency already anticipated on the London money market. There is, moreover, no further reason for apprehension about the Treasury being able to meet its obligations. Secretary Foster has done a deal of close sailing in the last few months, and he deserves full credit for the skillful manner in which he has handled the financial helm.

It is a most fortunate circumstance that the money market has required no assistance from the Government this year; for, singularly enough, the Government has been forced to ask the assistance of New York bankers in maintaining its gold reserve. However there is nothing to awaken anxiety about the future of the money market during the summer months; the recent firming up being rather of wholesome character than otherwise. Rates are still too easy for the satisfaction of lenders, and quite easy enough for all legitimate borrowing. At the West there is also a superabundance of funds, so the Westward currency movement is likely to be deferred. In

Europe, too, low rates prevail, which is important as bearing upon the gold movement and the demand for good dividend-paying securities. During the month of July considerably over \$100,000,000 in dividend and interest payments will be distributed at the three cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, a considerable portion of which will as usual be reinvested in Wall street. This demand from investors always take out of the "Street" a good many of the more desirable stocks and bonds; and the diminution of supply naturally exerts a favorable effect upon the values of good, bad and indifferent."

DRY GOODS.—The dry goods trade during the week has been quite satisfactory; the sorting-up trade has continued to be active, the demand being chiefly for Victoria lawns, embroideries, satens, etc., but all classes of summer fabrics have received attention. Novelties of all kinds have had a good sale—leather belts and fabric gauntlets and gloves especially having a good market and strong demand. Letter orders have been quite brisk and considerable in volume consisting, as usual, of a variety which covers almost every line in the trade, but more particularly for that class of goods which do not need discrimination in regard to shade and pattern. The sorting-up trade is, however, nearly wound up for this season, and travellers are returning to prepare their fall and winter samples. Fall orders are encouraging, but buying is by no means reckless. Canadian tweeds seem to be having a greater share of attention for fall and winter suitings, orders being very good in comparison with those for imported goods.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The iron market continues very quiet and has presented no new features since our last report. Though some dealers claim that business has taken a turn this week and that matters are in a more satisfactory condition, still we have failed to learn of any important transactions transpiring. Tin has dropped considerably in England and is now quoted at £100 10s. Our local market is slow to respond and figures here remain about as they were, though to effect the sale of a round lot some shading would be submitted to. Lead and antimony are firmer.

BREADSTUFFS.—No change has occurred in flour in this market and business has been dull. Oatmeal and feed are unchanged. There is a slight movement in peas and oats and quite an advance in their case at present. Beerholm's cable reports wheat steady and corn quiet, but both are firmly held. Weather in England warmer. The Liverpool public cable quotes wheat steady, demand poor, holders offer moderately; corn steady, demand poor. Private cable news from Liverpool say that India's wheat crop is 30 per cent. short. In Chicago the wheat market has fluctuated considerably but within very narrow limits. The general drift of prices has been, however, downward. The bears are having it their own way, but only to a limited extent, as the bulls are making a stubborn fight and manage to keep the market about steady. Reports from the east crop in the States are increasingly unfavorable. In the other grain centres as Newport, St. Louis, Toledo, Duluth and Milwaukee the markets are sluggish but, in the main, about steady.

PROVISIONS.—The local demand for pork continues very fair at steady prices. Smoked meats are also in good demand. In Liverpool there seems to be no speculative excitement and the movement there is confined to supplying the actual consumptive demand which is small. Consequently the market is slow and without interest though prices remain steady. In Chicago provisions have been fluctuating somewhat in sympathy with grain. The hog markets there also followed the course of grain and sagged considerably, being chiefly confined to changing over the July product. The market there was strong for native and steady for Texas cattle. The sheep market was steady.

BUTTER.—The local market for butter does not show anything new, and values remain about the same. Receipts continue to be rather smaller than usual, but they appear to be quite sufficient to meet all the present demands. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* reports of that market:—"It is stated that the large purchases of creamery in the country referred to by us last week were induced by the unexpectedly sharp advance in the English market, which induced buyers to secure all the June make they could pick up. The sales mentioned last week included the Ontario creameries. It is claimed by dealers here, that although such high prices were paid in the country, it is difficult to get over 19½c. on this market for a round lot of June creamery. Most of the receipts of creamery are going into store, proving the correctness of our statement on that point last week. Notwithstanding the reported clean sweep of June creameries, it is said that several lots of that make are being offered here, but too much money is asked for them. In Eastern Townships quite a lot has been picked up in the country, and prices here range from 16c. to 17c. In Western the sale of a lot was made at 14½c., said to be very good quality, and we quote 14c. to 14½c." A London letter reports:—"The butter market has steadied considerably, and unless the Copenhagen Committee take it into their heads to rush up the quotation under the false impression that because rates have advanced here they can go on advancing, an amount of stability will be imparted to affairs in this direction as will tend to keep things pretty level for some little time. The general impression has been for some short time that bottom had been about reached in the matter of prices; and now that the check has been given and prices have firmed up, assisted by the excellent quality of most of that coming forward, and by the accession of draught in France limiting production, agents begin to feel confident, and there is a healthier tone throughout the trade. The only factor to militate against the maintenance of rates is Denmark. There is a greedy tendency to take advantage of every upward movement here to force up rates until buyers get disgusted, retailers who thus have to lay the extra charge on their customers finding a serious falling off in the demand, which, of course, necessitates the lowering of values presently. Danish has been selling all the way from 80s. up to 106s.; prices for next week's deliveries are 106s. to 108s. for top quality. American is selling between 64s. and 70s. for factories, while

Dutch, moving gaily on from guilder to guilder, has advanced to 96s., though business in plenty has been done two to three shillings lower on large orders.

CHEESE has ruled quiet and the easiness to which we have referred in previous issues has been more apparent. There have been few sales reported but prices can be quoted a shade lower.

EGGS.—Receipts of eggs here have been lighter, but the demand has fallen off materially and prices are, if anything, easier, sales being reported at 7 c. to 8 c. as to quality, while extra fancy lots fit for shipment or boiling bring 9 c. to 10 c. and, in exceptional cases, a fraction more is reported.

FRUIT.—Business in green fruits continues very brisk here and is growing rapidly. Strawberries have proved a very heavy crop in Nova Scotia this year and large quantities are being brought to this city.

TEA.—The local tea market is quiet, both buyers and sellers showing very little inclination to do business. The teas now offering are not needed at present and cheaper grades are hard to get.

MOLASSES.—Business in molasses here continues to be very dull and the situation is unchanged. Some houses are selling at about 1/2c. less than it costs to lay it down here, in order to take trade from their rivals.

FISH.—There is nothing new locally to write concerning fish. Mackerel continue very scarce along our coasts, but as some good catches are being made off the Massachusetts shores, we would not be surprised if they should pay us a visit in a few days.

fish have sold at 6 1/2c. to 7c. per lb., and cod and haddock have been placed at 3c. to 3 1/2c. per lb. wholesale." Gloucester, Mass., June 6—"Several good hauls of mackerel were made the first of this week and while the catch does not exceed last year at this time, unless all signs of the season's close will witness a manifest improvement.

AFTER THE GRIP

And after typhoid fever, diphtheria, pneumonia, or other prostrating diseases, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed to restore the strength and vigor so much dissipated, and to expel all poison from the blood.

Hood's Pills act especially upon the liver, rousing it from torpidity to its natural duties, cure constipation and assist digestion.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

Table listing various grocery items such as Sugars, Tea, Molasses, and Biscuits with their respective prices.

BREADSTUFFS

There is little change to note in our markets, or in fact, in the markets anywhere—as they seem to have reached the bottom, and the people everywhere have been so long accustomed to a declining market that it is difficult for them to realize that markets have got as low as they can go.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruits such as Apples, Oranges, Lemons, and Raisins with their respective prices.

FISH.

Table listing various fish species such as Mackerel, Herring, Salmon, and Haddock with their respective prices.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provisions such as Beef, Pork, Lard, and Hams with their respective prices.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Table listing various butter and cheese products such as Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Pats and Canadian Towns with their respective prices.

SALT.

Table listing various salt products such as Factory Filled and Fine Liverpool with their respective prices.

MY FRIEND'S STORY.

(Continued.)

"What was that outlandish tune which Smith was always whistling? I'll bet Aimee would recognize that. It wasn't 'Hail Columbia,' or 'Star Spangled Banner,' or 'Red, White and Blue.' By thunder! it was familiar, too. War song, if I recollect, 'When this Cruel War is Over.' On no; Skewball—by the great horn spoon, that was it! Then he shrilly whistled 'Johnny Comes Marching Home.' Now the window inside the grating is heard to come slowly up. Then an apparition in white dimity is seen outlined behind the iron bars, and a childish voice speaks in a trembling tone.

"Is it the American I hear whistling the ridiculous tune?"

"It is an American, Aimee, and I am sorry it is not the one you mean. If you could only imagine me to be the one you want—and in the dark a little imagination will go a great way—it would yield me intense joy," said Sturgis.

"Ah!" said Aimee, "it is the American with the little cards, yellow dodgers, and wonderful soap. Well, Monsieur, what did you call me for?"

"Tell these friends here with me that you are Aimee Boh—that you are heir of all the Brienvilliers, and that you are kept here a prisoner. Tell them you wish to go back to your friends in Paris."

In French, and in a pathetic tone, she told her story to the little party under her window. She heard smothered curses and grating teeth, and then she heard the notary say:

"To-morrow night, Mademoiselle, you will be at liberty, if every stone in the chateau comes down. Lie down, my child, and sleep. Friends are near."

"God bless you all!" she said, and then called to Sturgis: "Where is Napoleon Smith, your friend?"

"Oh, he's all right! Getting well in the hospital at Paris. You will see him again soon," answered Sturgis.

They heard a muttered prayer and the falling of the sash, and then they dispersed to their homes in the darkness.

The preparations for the next evening's work were on a great and elaborate scale. A ladder was a portion of the equipment. A blacksmith with coldchisel and sledge was another adjunct. Then there was to be a party of twenty men who would have fought until death for the American who led them. The only drawback to success was the inordinate quantity of wine which all hands had drunk at the cabaret before starting. The sturdy Jacques, who bore the ladder, would occasionally turn around to argue with the man behind him, and sweep down a whole phalanx with his long ladder; and the blacksmith, while swinging his sledge in imaginary combat, stumbled in the darkness, and the blow of the sledge came down on the nose of a tailor, who fell in front. A Frenchman with wine and enthusiasm judiciously mixed in his system, is an object of wonder to gods and men. This chateau, unless it surrender, will be another Bastille. Again the air of the returning soldier is whistled, and again the window is raised. She is all ready, she says. Then the ladder is placed against the wall, and the blacksmith clambers up with sledge and chisel to remove the grates. He strikes only a few blows, when they hear Aimee scream, and at the same time a strong hand pushes the top of the ladder sideways, and Jacques rides on the arc of a circle whose centre is the bottom of the ladder, where stands a group of astonished men, and then he strikes squarely on the top of his head in a last year's apparagus bed, and sinks in to his shoulders. In the annals of the village of Brienvilliers he is not mentioned again in the combat at the chateau. Sturgis seems for a moment astonished, but listens attentively, and hears the screams and curses recede down the grand staircase. Then he cries:

"To the front of the chateau!—to the front! my men!"

When through arbor, dry flower-stalks, and clumps of ornamental shrubbery they find their way to the front door, they are just in time to see a white-robed form pushed into a close carriage standing at the door, to hear a smothered scream, and then the postilions lash the four horses and try to drive on.

"A rescue—a rescue!" cries Sturgis. "Aimee Boh is in this carriage. Tip over the carriage! cut loose the horses!" and then began as terrific a fight on a small scale as one will often see in a lifetime. The postilions lashing their horses, for a moment, until they were torn off and trampled under their feet. Then the villagers perceived that they were surrounded by a band of mounted men, led on by a youthful man on a great black horse. This leader seemed only to use a riding whip in the combat for the possession of Aimee. He rained blows on the upturned faces of the villagers until they screamed with pain. But in other portions of the field of battle, on the opposite side of the carriage, an occasional pistol shot rang out in the darkness, and its red flash for a moment gleamed in the faces of the mad assailants. Taking the hint, given by Sturgis, some of the peasants attempted to cut the traces of the horses, and others seized the wheels, trying to overturn the coach. Once or twice when these attempts were nearly successful Sturgis saw that when the red flash of a pistol was seen a villager would go down wounded or creep away, groaning, out of the fight. He was unarmed himself, but saw with regret that this was no child's play, but really meant life or death to some one. He set his teeth firmly, and sprang into the *mêlée*. A horse reared over him, and he reached up, seizing it by the bit. Then he applied his immense strength to setting the horse down on its hunches, at the same time wrenching its head to one side. With a crash horse and rider went down in a heap. Leaping upon the man, he grasped his revolver, tearing it from his hand.

"Now I am armed! A rescue!—rescue for Brienvilliers!" he shouted,

as he sent a bullet into another rider, and two riderless horses galloped down the avenue of the chateau.

Then into the encouraged group of peasants rode the youth on the tall black horse. The riding whip was exchanged for a gleaming rapier, before which a couple of peasants went down with bleeding heads. A scream of pain was heard, and a cry which paralyzed the hearts of the villagers.

"Fly! fly! it is Le Noir!"

Sturgis was left alone as he heard the patter down the avenue of the retreating footsteps of his friends. He saw the two led-horses cast loose from the carriage and a postilion clamber into the vacant saddle, and then away the coach flew down the avenue. With a mighty spring he clutched the swaying boot of the coach, nearly losing his clutch upon it as his muscles cracked with the strain. But he held on until his feet touched the ground, when he sprang up and seated himself on the wooden frame designed to hold the baggage of travelers. Then on either side he heard the clang of armed hoofs on the road, the low curses and talk of the men, and as he tried to think he felt a deadly sickness creeping over him. A stinging pain caused him to put his hand to his face. It was covered with blood. His hat had been driven down upon his head until the slash of the rapier had only cut a long gash in the scalp. Unnoticed blows received in the fray came up for notice now with dull aches. One eye was swelling and almost shut. One knee was uncovered and bruised with the gravel of the avenue as he clung to the boot of the coach. The horsemen on either side of the coach talked in snatches as they rode.

"To the old abbey, I suppose," said one.

"Yes, to the old abbey. There is but little money and many hard blows to this woman-stealing business. I wish the old Marquis had been at the devil before he gave the captain this job," the other bandit said.

"All is fish that comes to our net," said the other.

"But what is this clinging here to the boot. Shoot me if it isn't that cursed Yankee soap-peddler, who seems to be mixed up in everything that is going on. I will put a bullet in him as he crouches there."

"Yes, and perchance send one through into the mademoiselle inside the coach," said the other. "Let him alone until I tell the captain."

This was comforting to the almost dying Sturgis, but he said nothing, trusting in that Providence who had brought him through so many adventures. He reached down into his hip pocket for his captured revolver, determined to go down in a glory of red fire if he had to go.

The carriage stopped. Captain Le Noir rode slowly back, and when he passed the coach lamp Sturgis looked out and saw that he was playing with a silver-mounted pistol. He rode up and looked at the dark mass crouched in the boot, then said:

"Get down!"

Sturgis clambered down and stood shivering in the road. Captain Le Noir rode close up and peered into his face as well as he could in the darkness. Then he said in a musical voice:

"You are the meddling American whom I have shown mercy to once. You have crossed my path again. Are you prepared to die?"

"I am as ready as you are, Captain Le Noir. I have never struck a blow but for the right. Perhaps I am as ready now as I ever will be," said Sturgis.

Le Noir meditated a moment, then put the pistol back into its holster, then cried out, "Forward, men!" and all the cavalcade was swallowed up in the darkness, leaving Sturgis shivering in the road.

"There yew have it, gentlemen, as the boy said of the measles, I crept down into the city, and here I am. Aimee is a prisoner in the old abbey, and as the immortal Tweed said, 'What are you goin' to do about it?'" and Sturgis tried to pull his torn trousers over his naked knee, at the same time endeavoring to get off that ghastly wink with his swollen eye.

"Sure enough," said I, "what are you going to do about it?"

CHAPTER XVII.

What a barometer is the spirit of man! In the rude shock of the tempest, when nature seems to be struggling in the grasp of an unseen foe, the spirit rises until the sailor shouts in glee as he lies out upon the yard or clings to the shrouds and laughs defiantly. Then, also, the hunter, as he hears the great stems of the trees groan and writhing, and the boughs far up in the skies twist and interlace, folds his center girth with a stronger hand and stands more erect to meet the storm. Even so the soldier in the mad onset and furious charge rushes on to meet death, while another soldier equally as brave shivers with fear on the lonely picket post, amid the dead quiet of the still forest. The slow patter of rain does not more effect the soil than its dull sound effects man's spirit. The cold autumn breeze does not more certainly shake the idle leaf than it does the Æolian harp of man's sensitive nature. He opens, as does his brother flower, of a richer hue, to sunshine. He droops under the dew. I suppose some must be happy when the sky is lead-colored and the ground sodden, while a cold breeze just lifts the fog and damply smites the cheek like the dying kiss of an aged man; or do the ones most happy only endure them by shutting out the scene and burying themselves in books, or possibly in dreams of brighter days? But as we recall the heavy days of sorrow, do they not come up in memory, lead-colored, and have a sigh of autumn winds or breezes of a late spring in them. Perhaps it is the hold which nature still has on the clay of which we are composed. It was a touch of an Infinite Master's hand which shrouded the Crucifixion in three hours of darkness. There is a human moan in winter winds and a human laugh and merry smile in summer gales, that roll their chariots over bending heads of wheat, and leave their furrows in tangled heads of purple grass. It is good that our mother nature seems to sympathize with her weary children.

So it seemed to Aimee Boh as she awoke from a sound sleep the next

morning after the abduction at Chateau Brinvilliers. She awoke with a heavy heart, and for a time looked up at the ray of morning light as of old streaming in through her barred window; but instead of the curtained window of her room at the chateau, she saw far up in the wall an open casement with fragments of curious carving about it, and across it she saw the bare limbs of a great tree that was stirred by the wintry winds, which she could hear sighing outside. She looked about her with surprise. Her couch was made up of a heap of coarse blankets, and over her was spread a long military cloak of blue cloth. She reached out one little white hand, and it touched a stone floor. With eager eyes she sought the door, and saw an arched doorway which was once of richly carved stone, but now was filled with a heavy door of rough plank. Then a flood of memories came over her, and she recalled the scenes of the preceding night. The friendly attempt of the American to save her, the cruel attack of the Marquis and his son; then the fierce combat, the shouts of men, the crack of the pistols, and later the mad galloping of horses and unconsciousness, and now her sad awaking. The blood of a score of generations of brave men was in her veins, and the fragile girl had indignantly struggled through her terrible experiences with more courage than many of a stronger mold might have done; but as she thought of the tender care of her father, now dead, and her loneliness in the world, bitter tears welled up into her eyes from the fountains of grief in her breast. The low murmur of the wintry wind, the dark and dismal gloom of the morning, were in consonance with her grief, and she wept freely.

"This," said she, "is death, and it only needs the last cruel parting of the spirit from the body, and I will be with my father in Heaven."

Then, as she heard a step at the door, and the heavy fall of the wooden bar which confirmed her, she sprang from her couch and stood erect. It was only an old woman with a tray containing food and drink in her hands. She looked surprised when she saw the beauty of Aimee, but she smiled horribly, and said:

"That is the way they look when they come into the band. I was so once. Ah, my bird, you will learn to sing even in as strange a cage as this."

Aimee looked at the bleary old creature, and then asked:

"Where am I?"

"You have been here before," said the crone. "Then you had company, and money was able to ransom you, but you are not here for money now. I think you are in the old abbey to stay," and she chuckled.

"Then I am in the power of Le Noir, the bandit captain. He is so young he cannot be hard. I will soon be free," said Aimee, with clasped hands.

"Yes," said the crone, "Le Noir is young in years, but old in devilry. But I know nothing of his plans, my pretty bird; he will do as he will, no one says him nay but once, and his objection is generally his epitaph. Good-bye, my bird," and she hobbled away, chuckling to herself.

Aimee founded hopes on the discovery that she was again at the old abbey and in the power of Le Noir. She sat down on her couch and ate heartily of the rough viands spread before her. Then, with the same simplicity she would have used at her father's knee in childhood, she knelt down, and closing her eyes, she prayed. Did some old spirit that had long haunted these sacred ruins while in the flesh, now come back in the spirit to find a purer soul in childish tones putting up a prayer of simpler faith than he ever knew? Let us hope so. It will do us no harm, and it may be a comfort to us in trial to dream that ministering spirits care for human suffering and human aspirations. When the melting tones ceased and she arose, she saw that she was not alone in the room. Captain Le Noir stood with his arms folded across his breast, gazing fixedly at her. Did she imagine it, or was there moisture shining in his gleaming black eyes? He stood silent a moment, and then asked in a musical voice:

"Aimee, are there many whom you love?"

"No, Monsieur, I am lovely in the world. My father is dead, and I have no friends. I have enemies, God forgive them! but few friends," said Aimee, in a troubled tone.

"Is there no one whom you love?" asked Le Noir in a sterner tone.

"Monsieur, I am but a girl. I was reared by a tender father, and never mingled in the society of the great world. It may be that I do not know what love is," and she blushed and hid her face.

"If you had loved you would have known it," said Le Noir, in a passionate tone. "If there were one being whom you could gladly die for, for whose smile you could waste the day in watching or the night in endless toil; if there were a being whom you could feast your eyes upon from the foot to the head; one whose every spoken word should be the sweetest music, and you would awaken in the night and imagine you heard his sighs; whose voice would come to you in your dreams, and you would awake smiling and happy with the echo of his tones; one for whom you would be so jealous that you would touch his face in sleep, so that he might awake and let you bask in the light of his eyes—girl, have you ever loved like that?"

"No!" said the startled and blushing Aimee.

"Then you have never loved," said Le Noir, white with passion. "Your nature has awakened like a late spring with icy brooks still hidden, but with here and there a spot of green. Shivering songsters trill a few thin notes in your chilly breast. Bah! and some call that love. When love comes it is king, like imperial summer. The very earth pulsates with life, and every little mound and margin of a pool sends up its offering to Heaven. Every bough has its song-bird, and every little weed its blossom. Heavens, child, you have never loved."

(To be continued.)

For Scrofula

"After suffering for about twenty-five years from scrofulous sores on the legs and arms, trying various medical courses without benefit, I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and a wonderful cure was the result. Five bottles sufficed to restore me to health." Bontacia Lopez, 37 E. Commerce St., San Antonio, Texas.

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"My daughter was afflicted for nearly a year with catarrh. The physicians being unable to help her, my pastor recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I followed his advice. Three months of regular treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills, completely restored my daughter to health. Mrs. Louise Rich, Little Canada, Ware, Mass.

Rheumatism

"For several years, I was troubled with inflammatory rheumatism, being so bad at times as to be entirely helpless. For the last two years, whenever I felt the effects of the disease, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and have not had a spell for a long time." E. T. Hansbrough, Elk Run, Va.

For all blood diseases, the best remedy is

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

Cures others, will cure you



THE DOCTORS AGREE THAT NISBET'S COUGH CURE Should be prescribed in all cases of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, etc., and recommend their patients to call at

THE LONDON DRUG STORE, 147 HOLLIS ST.

AND GET A BOTTLE FROM J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, Agent for Axis-Cut Pebble Spectacles, etc. Night Clerk on the Premises. TELEPHONE 153.

The excruciating pain of TOOTHACHE STOPPED. By applying a few drops of SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

One or two applications of SCOTT'S CURE will entirely cure these severe attacks of Neuralgia that give such intense pain.

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

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

ISAAC CRAIG.

ROSCOE'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cure for Cough, Tastes Good. Use in Time. Sold by Druggists.

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OFFER a Choice Stock of Groceries just received and will sell low.

TEAS—Fine Old Hyson, Souchong and Congou at 12¢ and upward per pound. Try our Blend. Best in the city.

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FERRIS & LAWRY'S Hams and Bacon. Fine French Oils Sardines, Trouffes, Petit Pois, Champignons, Macedonnes, &c. Lauby's and Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles. Sauces—all kinds.

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Hackin's & Cowdrey's Soups—very choice. Peck Freans and Christie's Biscuits and Cakes. Lieb's, Armour's and Johnston's Extracts Beef. And a full stock of all kinds Choice Groceries.

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Synopsis of "The General Mining Act," Chapter 16, 64th Victoria.

Leases for Mines of Gold, Silver, Coal, Iron, Copper, Lead, & Other Mines & Minerals.

GOLD AND SILVER.

PROSPECTING LICENSES up to 100 areas (each 150 feet by 250 feet), issued at 50 cts. an area up to 10 areas, and 25 cts. afterwards per area, good for one year. These Licenses can be renewed for second year, by payment of one-half above amount.

LEASES for 20 years to work and mine, on payment of \$2 an area of 150 feet by 250 feet. Renewable annually at 50 cts. an area in advance.

Royalty on Gold and Silver, 2 1/2 per cent.

MINES, OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.

LICENSES TO SEARCH, good for one year, \$20 for 5 square miles. Lands applied for must not be more than 2 1/2 miles long, and the tract so selected may be surveyed on the Surveyor General's order at expense of Licensee, if exact bounds cannot be established on maps in Crown Land Office. Renewals for second year may be made by consent of Surveyor General, on payment of \$20.

Second Rights to Search can be given over same ground, subject to party holding first Rights, on payment of \$20.

LICENSE TO WORK.—On payment of \$50 for one square mile, good for two years, and extended to three years by further payment of \$25. The lands selected must be surveyed and returned to Crown Land Office.

LEASES are given for 20 years, and renewable to 40 years, at annual rental of \$50 for a square mile. The Surveyor General, if special circumstances warrant, may grant a Lease larger than one square mile, but not larger than two square miles.

REPORTED.

Coal, 10 cts. per ton of 2,240 lbs. Copper, 4 cts. on every 1 per cent. in a ton of 2,240 lbs.

Lead, 2 cts. on every 1 per cent. in a ton of 2,240 lbs.

Iron, 5 cts. per ton of 2,240 lbs. And other Minerals in proportion.

APPLICATIONS can be filed at the Crown Land Office each week day from 9.30 a. m. to 4.30 p. m., except Saturday, when Office closes at 1 p. m.

L. J. TWEEDIE, Surveyor General.

JOHN PATTERSON, Manufacturer of Steam Boilers, For Marine and Land Purposes. Iron Ships Repaired.

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CITY CHIMES.

There was quite a large gathering at the gardens on Monday evening to enjoy the concert which had been postponed from the 21st ult., but one could not but compare the number present with the crowds who in summers past on similar occasions promenaded the shady walks. The evening was fine and clear, not too warm nor yet too chilly, the bands as usual furnished excellent musical programmes, the gardens were prettily illuminated, but the people of Halifax were not largely represented. Now no one will dispute that among the many pleasant ways in which a summer evening in Halifax may be spent a walk through our charming public gardens, with their well-kept paths and tasteful appointments, is one of the most enjoyable, and few of our young or middle-aged citizens do not recall with feelings of pleasure the delightful evenings spent in this beautiful retreat. Where then lies the trouble? In our humble opinion it is in the price of admission. While there are of course many of our citizens who do not have to count over their "quar'rs," there are a larger number who do, and this latter class, strange to say, is most largely represented at our garden concerts. The *elite* of Halifax do not turn out *en force* on these occasions, and we think some concession should be made in the price of admission to the multitude who cannot indulge in evening strolls through their own well appointed grounds. It may be argued that funds must be obtained to keep up the beauty of this favorite breathing place of Halifax, but would not frequent concerts with ten cent admission fee attain this end? We have oftentimes argued that these being the people's gardens the public is entitled to more frequent entertainment, and we sincerely hope in the near future to see the ten cent fortnightly concert replace the occasional twenty-five cent entertainment throughout the summer season.

The New England Press representatives who visited Halifax last week were delighted with our city and made many firm friends while enjoying the hospitality of our citizens. A more gentlemanly lot of journalists has never been entertained in Halifax, and while we trust they carried away many favorable and lasting impressions of the capital of Nova Scotia and the good-will of its citizens, we feel sure they left behind many pleasant recollections of their brief visit. The party came at the invitation of the Canada Atlantic and the Plant S. S. Companies and the proprietors of the Halifax and Queen hotels, and the members were royally entertained by their hosts and as well by the Local Government, City Council, the Press fraternity and others who combined in providing entertainment and added greatly to the pleasure of the visit. Arriving on the S. S. *Olive* Wednesday evening, the guests were put up at the Queen and Halifax, and on Thursday morning were taken in hand by a committee of the City Council and were formally received at the City Hall. This reception over, the party was driven through our beautiful park and to the gardens. Several civic institutions were also visited during the day, and in the evening the visitors took in the Wanderers' Fair. On Friday morning they were the guests of the Local Government, and after being received at the Provincial Building were driven to the citadel, and later on boarded a steamer for Mount Hope Asylum, where they were entertained at luncheon. In the afternoon, as guests of their brothers of the press, the party was taken on the harbor in the steamer *Bluehill*, and by special courtesy of the Commander of the *Blake* and the Admiral's Secretary, paid a visit to the Admiral's Ship, and then proceeded up Bedford Basin. Friday evening the Messrs. Hession tendered the journalists a band concert and reception at the Halifax Hotel. Saturday morning was left free, in order that the visitors might recover from the effects of so much frivolity, and at one o'clock a sumptuous lunch was given on board the S. S. *Halifax* by the Canada Atlantic S. S. Company. At three p.m., by the courtesy of Messrs. Lawson & Harrington, the S. S. *Whitney* was at the service of the strangers and their friends, and a most delightful excursion on the harbor was much enjoyed. At seven o'clock Saturday evening, Mr. Sheraton tendered a supper at the Queen Hotel, and at ten o'clock the New England Press party sailed on the S. S. *Halifax* for Boston. The party was composed wholly of representative working journalists, who will hereafter take much interest in Halifax and Halifaxians, and undoubtedly the enterprising excursion will prove a valuable advertisement of our city and province.

The steady down-pour of rain on Friday evening did not prevent a large audience assembling in Orpheus Hall, the occasion being the closing exercises of the Halifax Academy. An especially good programme had been prepared, and was well carried out by the enthusiastic young ladies and gentlemen who constituted the performers. The orchestra, under the leadership of Miss Bentley, did some very satisfactory work, and the literary portion of the programme as well as the musical, attested to the excellent training that is now being given at our County Academy. The rapid progress that has been made by this institution during the last few years is very noticeable.

The Lacrosse match played on the Wanderers' Ground last Saturday afternoon between the Wanderers and a St. John team was won by the former, score three goals to two. Crowds of interested spectators watched the game with interest, and good feeling prevailed throughout.

Turner's English Gaiety Girls appeared at the Academy of Music last evening and will repeat the performance this and to-morrow evening.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE

In the price of health. But with all our precaution there are enemies always lurking about our systems, only waiting a favorable opportunity to assert themselves. Impurities in the blood may be hidden for years or even for generations, and suddenly break forth, undermining health and hastening death. For all diseases arising from impure blood Hood's Sarsaparilla is the unequalled and unapproached remedy. It is king of them all, for it conquers disease.

MINING.

In spite of considerable speculative activity in gold mines the gold returns, the crucial test of actual mining, come in slowly, and judging by them the business is confined to a few old and sound properties, the principal new comer being the Copeland mine at Country Harbor. It is, however, unfair to judge of the volume of the business at present by the returns, as many properties are about changing hands and others are being rounded up in miner-like shape to soon become large producers. The old hand-to-mouth style of mining is giving place to systematic work, and in the end the volume and certainty of the returns will be greatly increased. Several sales are almost completed, and when finally consummated the large amount of new capital introduced will soon make itself felt, and there is every probability that our present unimportant annual gold yield will be increased to figures that will place little Nova Scotia well to the front in the gold producing countries of the world. The gold is here, and all that is required for its profitable extraction is capital and mining skill.

Mr. J. E. Hardman, M. E., replies to Mr. R. R. McLeod.

To the Editor of *The Critic*:

Sir,—Apropos of a letter in your last issue, allow me to say that time alone will prove the truth or fallacy of the contentions regarding *Killag*, as it has already so effectually proved the incorrectness and utter unreliability of a printed pamphlet now lying before me, entitled "Report on Gold Mine at Gay's River, by Robert R. McLeod."

I am, respectfully yours,

J. E. HARDMAN.

MOOSELANDS DISTRICT.—The Mooselands Gold Mining Company, Ltd., managed by J. G. Stenshorne, have now sunk their main shaft on the Bismarck lead to a depth of somewhat over eighty feet, and have drifted some twenty-one feet along the lead, part east and part west of the shaft. The pay streak dips east, and in drifting the richest ore has been found west of the shaft, but all the ore extracted is well peppered with coarse gold. As the shaft is sunk the ore is found to increase in value, and a late telegram states that the rock now being raised is very rich. We were shown specimens lately taken from the mine which were full of coarse gold, and there is now almost a certainty that the Bismarck will prove a great paying lead. The last crushing, a small one, yielded sixteen ounces, and would indicate that the lead is good for several ounces to the ton, and steadily improving as it is sunk upon. We congratulate the Company, which is purely a local one, and its manager, whose years of hard labor are now receiving their reward. The Bismarck at the depth of eighty feet is about two feet wide.

TANGIER.—Mr. Barton has purchased the Essex Mine at Tangier, and the prospecting under the guidance of John Murphy has so far resulted most satisfactorily.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN SHOW.—In a circular letter published in the *Chronicle* it is announced that the subject of a Nova Scotia exhibit at the World's Columbian Fair has already engaged the attention of the provincial government, and after interviews and correspondence with Dr. Saunders, the Canadian Commissioner for the Fair, and the Minister of Agriculture, an executive board has been formed for the province embracing, in addition to the members of the executive, all the deputy heads of the several departments of the government. This board has been organized with the Hon. J. W. Longley, attorney-general and acting premier, as chairman, and Drs. Lawson and Gilpin as secretaries.

Part of the letter is particularly addressed to mining men, and for their guidance we quote as follows: "All who desire to send exhibits of our mineral wealth will communicate with Dr. E. Gilpin, LL.D., Deputy Commissioner of Mines. All intending exhibitors may as well know definitely that the Canadian Government will pay for the transport of exhibits going to and returning from Chicago and for the placing of articles sent."

In the department of mines it is learned that the principal companies engaged in mining here have expressed their willingness to contribute to an exhibit doing credit to Nova Scotia. It is hoped that a hearty response will be made by all interested in mines, quarries, etc., to the circular shortly to be issued by the executive board. The letter is signed by E. Gilpin, jr., Secretary Board, and George Lawson Associate Secretary."

The importance of a full exhibit of our minerals at the fair is evident, and we have every confidence that our mining men will bestir themselves and promptly send in their exhibits for classification and arrangement.

An event destined to have no small influence upon the future of the iron business in the Province was the opening to passenger traffic of the New Glasgow Iron, Coal and Railway Company's railroad from their mines at Black Rock to Ferrons on the Intercolonial, a distance of eleven miles.

The opening took place on Dominion Day and was taken advantage of by a number of pic-nickers which added to the gaiety of the occasion. The main object of the railroad is to convey the iron ore from the mines to Ferro. Where the large blast furnaces have been erected, which in course of time will transform the rude country of to-day into the Pittsburg of Nova Scotia. But with intent to accommodate the public the company have started a passenger and freight service. The road was built by contract under the supervision of the company's engineer, R. E. Chambers, a gentleman of well known ability and experience. The actual work of construction has not occupied more than a year, and indeed the whole work was completed within two years. Much credit is due to Harvey Graham,

the energetic secretary, and to the board of directors, all of whom are "Bluenoses." They have done much to open up this part of the country and to better the condition of the farmer and workman.

"A Miner" will please send his name in confidence.

THE RESULTS OF THE MINING INDUSTRY FOR THE MONEY METALS IN THE UNITED STATES.—It may not be untimely, once again, to recall the vital, paramount results of the mining industry of the United States since 1848, so far as the money metals have been concerned, and as are apparent through the following figures, gleaned from official documents, to include the calendar year 1891, namely:

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
California.....	\$1,257,895,000	\$ 31,928,000	\$1,289,823,000
Nevada	166,530,000	378,176,000	544,706,000
Colorado.....	97,510,000	261,525,000	359,035,000
Montana	168,215,000	143,558,000	311,773,000
Utah Ty	5,946,000	119,377,000	125,313,000
Idaho	87,080,000	36,517,000	123,597,000
Arizona Ty.....	18,032,000	56,007,000	74,939,000
Oregon.....	53,525,000	615,000	54,140,000
South Dakota.....	44,910,000	1,789,000	46,699,000
New Mexico Ty.....	7,557,000	27,350,000	34,857,000
Washington.....	7,835,000	615,000	8,450,000
Alaska.....	5,350,000	40,000	5,390,000
Wyoming.....	1,750,000	1,750,000

Totals..... \$1,922,135,000 \$1,058,397,000 \$2,980,532,000

Recapitulating, it will be seen that the results of this search for the monetary metals here in the United States westward of the Mississippi river, has given to the country and to the use of the commercial world nearly a permanent wealth to the following extent:—

	Total.	Per cent.
Gold.....	\$1,922,135,000	64½
Silver	1,058,397,000	35½
Total	\$2,980,532,000	100

This, be it noted, is apart from the by-products of this same industry, which have been as much resultants, however, of the mining industry for the money-metals as either gold or silver has been; namely, the lead and copper of the trans-Mississippi States, exclusive of Missouri, Kansas and Iowa, to not less than the following amounts:

	Lead.	Copper.	Totals.
1870—1874.....	\$12,680,000	\$	\$ 12,680,000
1875—1879.....	22,863,019	22,863,019
1880—1884.....	35,110,088	18,820,210	56,930,298
1885—1889.....	53,236,219	60,532,784	113,769,003
1890—1891.....	23,895,351	33,830,755	57,726,106
Total	\$147,784,677	\$113,183,749	\$260,968,426

That is to say, the aggregate value of the products in question may be estimated at \$3,241,778,500.—*The Financial and Mining Record.*

Edward Gilpin, jr., LL. D., F. R. S. C., etc., Inspector of Mines, has contributed another article on the Geology of Cape Breton, which was read before the Nova Scotia Institute of Science, and is now published in pamphlet form.

In a previous article Dr. Gilpin gave a sketch of the Devonian measures of Cape Breton, and this paper treats of the Lower Silurian rocks.

It bears evidence of the painstaking research that distinguish Dr. Gilpin's papers and is written in a clear, forcible style that conveys the author's ideas to even the uninitiated in the study of geology.

This set of rocks in Cape Breton has not been found to carry any important mineral deposits, and so while interesting to the geologist, is not likely to attract the attention of the prospector. Unimportant deposits of iron and copper pyrites have been found, and the author hints that upon further search it may be found that "faults along lines of junction with the older rocks have permitted the accumulation of workable bodies of copper ore in these measures. Iron pyrites is not uncommon in layers of nodules, which at numerous places have made small beds of bog iron ore, a mineral of not much value until local furnaces are built. The soil overlying the Silurian strata is generally thin and cold and in many places stony. Hitherto it has not attracted any appreciable amount of farming except at some points in the Mira River Valley, where presumably the presence of limestones, etc., has given the soil some little superiority."

NOTICE—The Crawford Mechanical Gold Extra tor is now in operation and will be running the whole of next week at the West Waverley Gold Mining Company's mill at Waverley.

Mr. Henry T. Strickland is in charge and will be pleased to exhibit the machine and explain its merits to all interested in the saving of gold.

THE EMPIRE MINE, PORT ARTHUR.—The owner of this interesting claim, Mr. W. P. Harris, has had plans and reports of the extensive openings on his three richly mineralized lodes. The Empire is located near the Beaver, and like the lower levels of that famous mine its geological horizon is that of the lower beds of the animikie slates. There is also another interesting point of similarity between these two mines, viz.: that the richest kind of silver is found in this once dreaded formation. Our commissioner, however, has steadfastly combatted the many erroneous opinions industriously

set afloat in this connection, and after repeated visits to the Empire, Gopher, Star, Beaver, Silver Mountain East, Silver Centre and other properties situated geologically well within the area of these lower beds, (commonly called "cheris") grew stronger in the conviction that the lower beds of the animikie, instead of being poor, are very frequently much richer than the upper slates. These facts, we are pleased to observe, are beginning to dawn upon the dense intellect of many of our "ponny scientists."

NOTHING SO GOOD.

DEAR SIRS,—I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in my family for a number of years, and find nothing so good for diarrhea and sick stomach as it has proved itself to be.

Mrs. D. A. Wilson, Rid'ey P. O., Ont.

MINERS WANTED! ROBERT R. McLEOD,

Practical Gold and Silver Mining Expert. Good, Experienced Hardrock MINERS can find Steady Employment in the Mines of the WEST WAVERLEY GOLD CO., LTD., at WAVERLEY. Apply at the Mines to R. R. SHERMAN, MINE CAPTAIN. Special attention given to NOVA SCOTIA GOLD MINES. Many years experience in Colorado and Old Mexico. Acquainted with Mexican Mines, Mining Laws, Language and people. Address—BROOKFIELD, QUEENS CO., N. S. REFERENCES GIVEN.



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Return engagement of T. D. Frawley and his select Company of Favorites.

MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, The Laughable English Comedy, TURNED UP.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, TWO NIGHTS IN ROME.

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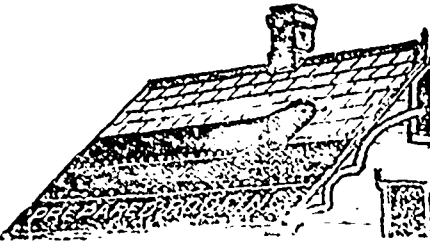
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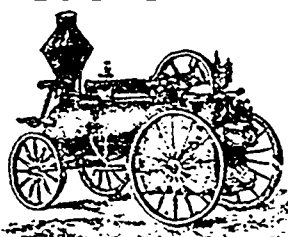
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MINING.

FAULTING IN VEINS.

Written for the Engineering and Mining Journal by S. F. Emmons.

(Continued.)

Such fractures are not necessarily plane surfaces. The fractures produced by Dabrie in a plate of glass, by subjecting it to a torsional strain, though fairly straight and generally parallel to each other on the strike, were curved on the dip or across the plate. In nature they are generally found to be irregularly curved in both strike and dip, though they are apt to be drawn as comparatively straight, because it is impracticable, or not worth while, to show all their minor irregularities. Such irregularities are made use of in treatises on vein formation to account for the supposed open spaces in which the ore is deposited. The graphic illustration of this explanation is generally a sinuous line assumed to represent the intersection of the original fracture with a horizontal surface. If we divide a sheet of paper or a board along such a sinuous or curved line, and move one part laterally upon the other, projecting points of either side will alone be left in contact, and between such contacts will be open spaces of varying size and form. But in this case the board or sheet of paper is unconfined, and the lateral movement has produced an actual prying apart of the two portions, so that after the movement the board is wider than it was before.

In rock fractures at great depth there is not this freedom of movement, and the pressure of gravity would be opposed to such prying open. In my examinations of veins I have always looked with particular care for places that bore evidence of having once been open cavities, but have never found any that I felt sure had actually been open in the way the theoretical illustration supposes, for the reason that the surprising capabilities of the action of replacement, as actually demonstrated, render it difficult to distinguish what is actual filling of open spaces from what is simply a metasomatic change of material already in the fissure.

We can only be sure that vein materials are such a filling when, by a banded or concentric structure similar to that seen in vugs or in the successive layers deposited around fragments of country-rock, as in the Bull-Domingo and other well known mines, they show evidences of having been deposited by freely moving solutions. Even in the comparatively rare instances of comb structure, most of which I know only by the description of others, I am inclined to think that some of the layers of mineral may be the replacement of squeezed and altered bands of country-rock material which, by the mechanical alteration due to pressure, combined with a decomposing action of percolating waters, had been rendered peculiarly susceptible to chemical attack by mineral-bearing solutions. My own observations have led me to doubt if pressure will admit, as a rule, of any openings being left within a fault fissure other than relatively small irregular spaces between bands and fragments of dragged-in material.

I have already given somewhat at length my views as to the most rational method of regarding ore deposits, which include a description of the various effects of faulting as seen in fissure veins, and will not, therefore, discuss them again here. I will only repeat that, in order to avoid the misconceptions which some engineers seem to entertain in regard to the causes of vein phenomena, it is first important to bear in mind that the fault phenomena are the result of movement and pressure combined, and that what appears to be the filling of vein fissures is, in a measure, the more or less complete replacement of material already there.

Now, slaty cleavage has long been recognized to be the result of intense pressure in a comparatively plastic rock material, combined probably with a certain amount of intermolecular movement. As geological studies in the internal structure of rock masses become more thorough, more of the larger features of schistosity in originally harder rocks are found to result from the same cause; what were once supposed to be the bedding planes of large areas of metamorphic rocks are now found to be the result of pressure, and of certain resulting changes in internal structure and mineralogical composition, and to be entirely independent of original bedding.

The shearing of rock material along a fault fissure is a development of the same process, localized along a given zone, and being generally in less plastic rocks, not as a rule so regular, and the movement gives it a greater extent parallel to the fracture than laterally. Nevertheless, in faults of great displacements a sort of sheeting of the country-rock is often developed for considerable distances on either side of the main fissure by a series of parallel fractures, on which the movement of displacement is not infrequently in part distributed, producing what are known as step faults. These secondary fractures are probably produced in larger measure by movement than by shock, for when the displacement is slight they are less frequent. Even if there be no perceptible displacement, however, provided the pressure be sufficient, the phenomena of striation and crushing may be produced, as Dabrie has shown experimentally (Geol. Exper., p. 376.)

(To be continued)

Some fancy the charms of the lily-white maid,
Of ethereal form and languishing eye,
Who faints in the sunshine and droops in the shade,
And is always "just ready to die."

But give me the girl of the sunny face,
The blood in whose veins courses healthy and free,
With the vigor of youth in her movements of grace,
Oh, that is the maiden for me!

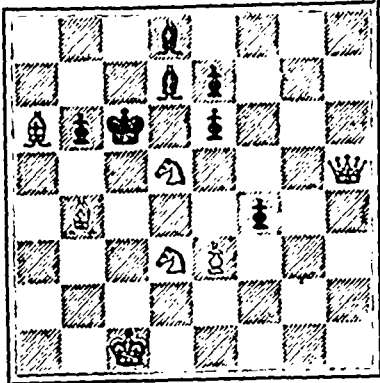
She is the girl to "tie to" for life. The sickly, complaining woman may be an object of love and pity, but she ceases to be a "thing of beauty" worn down by female weakness and disorder, subject to hysteria and a martyr to bearing-down pains. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a sure cure for these distressing complaints, and will transform the feeble, drooping sufferer into a healthy, happy, blooming woman. Guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it refunded.

CHESS.

SOLUTION.

Problem No. 119: P Knights.
Solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM No. 121.
Black 7 pieces.



White 7 pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 122.

From Chess Players' Chronicle.

This was played in the tournament of the West Yorkshire Association at Dewsbury recently. The Yorkshire Daily Post, in publishing it, says the player of white pieces is, unfortunately, quite blind, but he evinced not only a knowledge of the opening, but a clear grasp of the ever-changing position of the game, which was a particularly lively one.

KIESERITZKY GAMBIT.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| White. | Black. |
| W. H. Sharp. | J. L. Bisbey. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 P to KB4 | P takes P |
| 3 Kt to KB3 | P to KKt4 |
| 4 P to KR4 | P to Kt5 |
| 5 Kt to K5 a | P to KR4 b |
| 6 B to B4 | R to R2 |
| 7 P to Q4 | B to R3 |
| 8 Kt to QB3 | P to Q3 |
| 9 Kt to Q3 | Q to B3 c |
| 10 P to K5 | P takes P |
| 11 Kt to Q5 | Q to Q sq |
| 12 Kt takes KP | B to K3 |
| 13 Q to K2 | Kt to K2 d |
| 14 Kt to B6 ch | K to B sq |
| 15 Kt takes R ch | K to Kt2 |
| 16 B takes B | P takes B |
| 17 Q to K4 e | Kt to B1 f |
| 18 Q takes KtP | Kt takes QP g |
| 19 Q to K4 | Kt to B4 |
| 20 Q takes R | K takes Kt |
| 21 Q to K4 | K to Kt2 |
| 22 B takes P | Q to B3 h |
- and White wins.

NOTES.

- From the Yorkshire Post.
- This is a better continuation than Kt to Kt5.
 - The classical defense, of late years almost abandoned, gave white too much time for development.
 - Serious loss of time.
 - An oversight, of course, of which prompt advantage was taken.
 - The winning move.
 - There appeared to be no better resources.
 - If Q takes P, 19 Q takes P ch.
 - The game is practically won now, though it lasted other 23 moves.

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DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 283.—The position was:
Black men 1, 2, 3, 7, 13, 14, 19, 20;
White men 5, 15, 21, 23, 26, 29, 31, 32; black to move and win.
19—24 32 23 7—10 31 24
23 19 14—17 15 6 20—27
24—27 21 14 2—27 b. wins.

GAME 174.—"Dyke."

Played recently between Messrs. Granville (black) and Forayth (white)
11—15 5—9 2—9 32—27
22 17 23 18 13 6 29 25
15—19 7—11 16—20 4—8
24 15 17 14 6 2 7 3
10—19 1—5 23—27 8—12
23 16 26 17 31 24 3 7
12—19 13—22 20—27 12—16
25 22 14 10 1 6 7 11
7—10 9—14 15—19 16—20
27 24 10 1 6 10 11 16
a-10—15 14—23 19—23 c- 5—9
22 18 15 10 10 14 22 17
15—22 11—15 22—26 31—26
24 15 b-21 17 14 17 17 13
9—13 8—12 27—32 9—14
32 27 17 13 17 22 13 9
3—7 12—16 26—31 *14—17
27 23 10 6 2 7

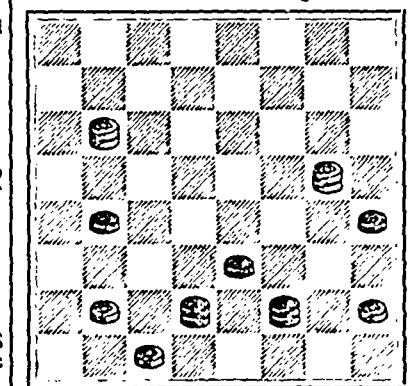
a Our impression is that this play is original, and we will be obliged if any one will point out where it has been published before if such is the case.

b Probably 10 6 would have won here.

c 20—24, 28 21, 27—24 draws.

* This brings us to the following position which we present as
PROBLEM No. 285.

Black men 17, 20, 23, Kings 26, 27.



White men 25, 28, 30, Kings 9, 16
White to play and win.

We commend this problem to our readers as involving a nice piece of strategy to accomplish the win.

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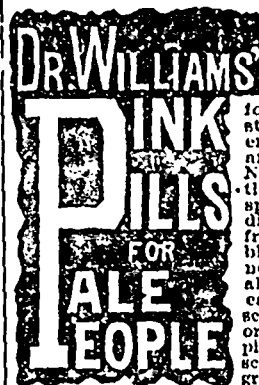
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CITY CHIMES.

(Continued from page 14).

The new Cambridge House has at present a very unassuming exterior, but, judging from results during the last year, the work done inside its walls must be of the most thorough description. The number of pupils has not at any time during the year exceeded 35, of whom a fair proportion are accounted for as follows:—Mr. Raju Noyas passed 38th out of 800 for the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; Mr. Hugh Flemming entered the Medical School at Queen's College, Kingston; Messrs. Lewis and Konny, after passing the Literary Examination for the Army, have gone to England to prepare the Military work, Mr. R. McCreith passed the Law Preliminary; Messrs. Bessonett, Hensley and Pearson, were respectively 1st, 2nd and 4th, in the Engineering Matriculation at Kings College, and Messrs. Lynds, Trezaman and Edwards matriculated in Arts in all but one subject, in which they are granted a supplementary examination in October. And with all these successes since last September, there has not been a single failure in any department. We are glad to hear that the places of the gentlemen who have ended their school career so creditably are already being filled. Cambridge House has other pupils working for the Army, the Navy, the Dalhousie Matriculation, and other examinations, and we understand that the Junior School, to which greater attention than ever is now being given, shows signs of very great promise. We quite agree with Mr. Bradford's contention that there is no necessity to send our boys to the old country to be prepared for even the strictest examinations, while he can show such unbroken success in his work here, and we are inclined to uphold his further statement that any average boy can pass any examination if he is taken in hand early enough.

The Halifax Driving Club scored a complete success at their grand mid-summer meeting at the Riding Grounds on Dominion Day. The attendance was large, the weather, until the downpour of rain at the close of the afternoon, was perfect for outdoor sports, and the track was in fine condition for speeding. The horses entered for the different events all put in an appearance, and the heats were hotly contested in every instance. The management was excellent, there being no long and tedious waits between heats, and the spectators' interest had no time to flag from the opening of the first match until the rather exciting close of the day's sports. Mr. Frank Power, the thoroughly-posted and deservedly popular Secretary of the Club, won the thanks of the large crowd by reading out at the end of each heat the positions of the horses, the time and the reasons for setting horses back, thus making it possible for everyone to follow the matches. There were ten entries in the 2.45 class, and the first two heats were taken by Clayson, a handsome bay stallion; time 2.39 and 2.42. The next two heats were won by Zulu Chief, g. g., George Wood; time 2.42 and 2.42. In the fifth heat Clayson's driver was changed, Slipp taking the reins. The word go was given, and the horses got away, Clayson taking the lead. By an accident the bell was sounded, and all the horses but Clayson and Allie Clay returned. Clayson came in first, and as the betting had been high, much dissatisfaction was expressed. The judges had a knotty point to settle, but were equal to the emergency, and with a wisdom that rivaled Solomon's, put Clayson back for performing at a mixed gait, and gave the heat to Allie Clay; time 2.52. The final heat was trotted on Saturday, and was taken by Clayson in 2.43½. This gave first money to Clayson, second to Zulu Chief and third to Allie Clay. In the free for all class there were five entries, Eddy Wilkes taking the race in three straight heats; time 2.34, 2.34½ and 2.33. Eddy Wilkes is a Yarmouth horse, and was driven by Slipp. Gladstone took second place, and his fine trotting won general admiration. Hill evidently knew that Eddy Wilkes was too much for him, and simply drove to take second, but was often closely pressed by Stranger, who took third place. Two heats were run in the 3 minute class, the match being decided on Saturday, when a final heat was trotted. There were five entries, Young Clay, b. g., R. O'Brien, winning by good honest work in three straight heats; time 2.55, 2.52½ and 2.49½, with Gentle Annie second and Millionaire third. It was a keenly contested match throughout between these three horses. The mile handicap bicycle race was won by L. L. Murphy, who had 95 yards start, in 3.07. R. L. Archibald, scratch, easily passed Sergeant A. Wrey, who had 5 yds. start, and came in second about a dozen yards behind the winner.

The closing exercises at Mount St. Vincent were held on Tuesday and were largely attended. Archbishop O'Brien, Attorney-General Longley and Alderman Wallace addressed the pupils. His Grace presented the medals to the graduates, Misses Gertrude Tobin, Mary White, Mary E Hayes, Louise Precourt, F. Chisholm and Angela Murphy,—after which an interesting musical and literary programme was well carried out. The stage settings were very artistic. After the exercises refreshments were served, of which all present were invited to partake, and after a stroll through the beautiful grounds the city guests took the train for home, well pleased with the afternoon's entertainment.

The Frawley Company open at the Academy on Monday evening in "Turned Up," which is said to be an extremely laughable comedy, Halifax theatre-goers will be glad that the Frawley Company has again "turned up" in the city, and it is to be hoped will show their appreciation of good plays in a practical manner.

The yacht race for 3 raters to have come off on Saturday last was postponed until to-morrow, the wind being conspicuous by its absence.

The second pupils concert of the Doering-Brauer Conservatory was given in Orpheus Hall on Tuesday evening, and was largely attended.

This evening and to-morrow afternoon and evening will be the last opportunities to see Zera Semon's show at the Lyceum Theatre, as this week closes the engagement. As usual the programme is attractive and, in addition to the specialists who give excellent performances, Professor Semon's marionette minstrels and magic tricks are a good entertainment in themselves. To-morrow afternoon a final opportunity will be given the little folks and their lady friends to see the show, and Zera will probably have a large audience. On Monday evening a benefit will be given Mr. Ed Kelly, Professor Semon's popular manager, to which all his friends should rally.

The free excursion on the harbor on Monday last on the steamship *Olivette*, the magnificent new addition to the line of the Canada Atlantic S. S. Company, was largely attended by the invited guests, the importers—exporters—and as was facetiously remarked, the reporters of Halifax. It was three thirty before the steamer got under way, when she steamed rapidly up the harbor, around the *Blake*, and then headed out to sea. A rather stiff north-west wind was blowing, but it was off the land, so that there was not much of a sea, but enough to give some of the party unpleasant sensations. Every part of the ship was open to inspection, and in a stroll through the handsome dining saloon, past the long ranges of airy daintily fitted up state rooms, around the breezy upper and lower decks, and down into the engine room we heard only expressions of surprise and delight at the completeness of the steamer's fittings down to the minutest detail. The engine room is cool and roomy, and the Chief Engineer, Mr. T. Devlin, was particularly obliging, and explained with pride the capabilities of the powerful compound condensing engines which were forcing the ship through the water at the rate of eighteen nautical miles an hour. The steamer's head was turned up the harbor opposite the outer light and in about 15 minutes she was back at her wharf. Then a number of guests were entertained at luncheon and with the popping of champagne corks came the flow of oratory. Speeches were made by Attorney-General Longley, B. W. Chipman, C. F. Frazer, Recorder McCoy and a number of others.

Rufus Somerby opened his parlor museum at Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening and has drawn a full house at each performance. The show has many interesting features, but the greatest of all are the illusion "Venus rising from the sea" and the bright little dancer "Bertoto." With all lights in the hall lowered the audience waits expectantly. The curtains are drawn and a marine scene presented to view. A small ship sails across the water, and then suddenly a fair sea-nymph leaps from the depths of the ocean and poses in mid-air. Through the air she moves with slow and graceful movements, and there remains unsupported, perfectly motionless, for a long time in view of the wonder-stricken admiring audience, and then dives again into the sea. The illusion is perfect and many Halifaxians are puzzling their brains to fathom the mystery of this act. "Venus" says it is her "week's salary" that keeps her up, but we with many others would like to know what power is behind the scenes. This illusion, invented and manipulated by Erickson, who received a medal for it in Paris, forms one of the most fascinating attractions that any showman has ever introduced in our city. The gay little Bertoto has quite won the hearts of all who have seen her. She is very young, with free childish manner, and is certainly a wonderful dancer. She appears in six different dances, appropriately costumed for each, and in all displays marvellous agility and grace. The serpentine dance is very pretty and the little Parisian performs it to perfection. Her costumes are gorgeous and the little lady takes about four seconds to change from a Spanish girl into a sailor and again in a flash appears robed in yards upon yards of creamy silk ready for her serpentine dance. Bertoto has been dancing before the public for ten years, though she is but fifteen years of age now. Her mother was a *premiere danseuse* at the Grand Opera House in Paris, and her father, Alexander Bertoto was for many years ballet master at the same famous hall of music. It seems as natural for little Bertoto to dance as to breathe, and her winning manner and fascinating motions will surely win her a host of admirers in Halifax. Mr. Somerby's museum includes an excellent Punch and Judy show, always a favorite amusement for the little folks, though their elders apparently enjoy it almost as much as they do. Sol. Stone, the mathematical wonder, gives an interesting exhibition of his skill. Professor Wilde delivers an instructive talk on phrenology, and invites consultation. The sketch artists are good, and have been well received. Hodge, of Kandy Kitchen fame, has a table of his sweet wares in the Hall, and is well patronized. The Hall is open from 2 until 5, and from 7.30 until 10 o'clock, and the small admission fee of ten cents permits all to see the wonders displayed.

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SUMMER TUITION.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, SCHOOL & ARMY COACHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Private Tuition in all its Branches will be carried on through the Holidays, both at 30 Salter Street, and at the Cottage on the N. W. Arm.

Summer Session commences July 1st. A few boarders, not more than eight, can be accommodated at the Cottage, with every advantage as to Boating, Fishing, Swimming, etc.

HEAD MASTER—Mr. H. M. Bradford, M. A. (Cantab.)

RESIDENT ASSISTANTS—Mr. G. M. Acklold, B. A. (Cantab.) Mr. P. E. Mellish, B. A. (Oxon.)

For terms, etc., apply to the Head Master.