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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

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HALIFAX, N. S., JULY 7, 1893.

{ VOL. 10  
No. 27

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## THE CRITIC,

Published every Friday at 161 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia,

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

Remittances should be made to A. M. FRASER, BUSINESS MANAGER.

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.

**WEDDING CHIMES.**—We cannot pass over the Royal Wedding without some reference to the important event. May every good fortune attend Prince George and his fair bride, and may the cordial feeling which exists between the public and the young couple be intensified. To our venerated and fast aging Queen the marriage must give signal pleasure, reviving as it does the story of her own happy courtship and her peaceful wedded life. To many of us it may seem but a short time since Albert Edward Prince of Wales brought to an English home the "Sea King's daughter from over the seas," who has won from all love and esteem, but the years have passed swiftly and the second son of that union is already in the ranks of the Benedicts. The Princess May has shown herself to be a loving, kind-hearted and active woman. If she but follows the lines laid down by the Queen and by the Princess of Wales she will of a certainty be one of the most popular and most useful women in the world.

**A HIGH-HANDED GOVERNOR.**—Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, has placed himself in a curious position by his recent action in granting pardons to three famous anarchists, who for the past five years have been paying the penalty of imprisonment for their part in the famous Chicago riots. The trial of the Chicago anarchists will long be remembered. A desperate war was waged by the lawyers for the defence, and the suit was carried to the highest tribunal in the State and finally to the Supreme Court of the United States. At each new trial the early conviction was confirmed. Yet Governor Altgeld now declares in an official document that he discharges these prisoners because they were the victims of a prejudiced judge and a packed jury, and that there has never been any adequate proof of guilt against them. When it is remembered that several anarchists were tried before the same judge and jury, and were condemned to death, the Governor's action appears in a far more serious light. Is he accusing the courts of his country of perpetrating official murder, is he libelling the honor and justice of the legal authorities of the land, or is he simply expressing a private opinion? He has certainly a right to a private opinion on the matter, but as a Government official he had no right to incorporate his opinion in his proclamation of release, and it is more than probable that he may have to make reparation to the maligned authorities.

**CHEROKEES IN BUSINESS LIFE.**—Chief Harris of the Cherokee is a prominent party in a recent financial transaction with the U. S. Government. The tribe, who are hard up for money, recently sold \$8,200,000 worth of land to the Government, and in payment have been allowed to issue some \$6,640,000 worth of bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. These bonds are endorsed by the Government. The chief is now in Wall Street, New York, negotiating for their sale, after which he will return to his tribe and divide the spoils *per capita* among his people.

**CHEAP STEEL.**—There is a probability that before long a radical change will be made in the manufacture of steel tools. The high price of the good qualities of steel has long been a stumbling stone to the impecunious workman, who yet found it to his advantage to purchase implements of the best and consequently of the most costly quality. An American inventor, however, claims that he has discovered a process by which the cheap grades of steel may be transformed into as good steel as is now in the market. The process is based on the fact that steel is a carbide of iron, and that the quality of the metal is decided by the amount of carbon of which it is possessed. He claims that poor steel can be baked by means of a special furnace in a carbonaceous mixture, and that the result will be that the lowest class steel or that which has the least carbon in its composition, will be transformed into the most enduring and valuable metal. We trust to hear of the practical application of the invention at an early date.

**AFFAIRS IN INDIA.**—General Lord Roberts has been addressing a British military audience on the interesting subject of Anglo-Indian affairs. His Lordship has certainly had opportunity to form careful and concise opinions on the matter, and many recent reforms in military matters in the East are purely his own work. He contends that one of the chief needs of India is that the military force should be thoroughly organized, as it now is, and that constant attention should be given to obtaining internal and external security. The 70,000 British soldiers now resident in India, supplemented by the Imperial service troops raised in the native provinces, are quite capable of maintaining order, except in the event of a Russian invasion when further aid would be needed from Great Britain. A great point has been gained with the Amerr of Afghanistan, who has been accorded British protection on the condition that the foreign relations of his country shall be under British control. The move will strengthen the power of the British Army, and will do much to prevent Russian intrigue.

**VOICES FROM THE PAST.**—An interesting ceremony took place in Toronto last week at which a monument erected to the memory of two Canadian patriots was unveiled. A half century ago Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews were hung as a penalty for their supposed treason. They were stern advocates of political freedom, and resenting the "family compact" system which then prevailed, they had attempted to overawe the Governor, Sir Francis Head, into granting those rights and privileges to which they were entitled as British citizens. The uprising was checked at its inception and the two leaders paid with their lives for their temerity, although instructions were received from England that clemency was to be exercised. Even to this day we feel the effect of the vigorous action of the ill-fated men, for owing to the popular remonstrance caused by their tragic end, many investigations were made, the system of "family compact" government was broken up, and the foundations for a more equitable system was laid. It is fitting indeed that recognition, even at this late day, should be made of these far-away patriots, of whom it may be said that their deeds live after them even to redound to their honor.

**TURKISH CENSORSHIP.**—Christian missionaries in Turkey are having a hard time of it with the press censors, who have lately turned their attention to the circulation of the Bible. The Sublime Porte has views which are not in accordance with those recorded in holy writ, and he does not mean that views contrary to his own shall be widely known, although he does not intend to stamp himself as being behind the times by banishing the Bible from his dominions. Accordingly many changes have been made in the text. Expressions such as "Thy Kingdom Come" have been expunged lest they should foster discontent among the subjects of the Empire. All passages relating to the restoration of the Jews to Palestine and of the second coming of Christ are omitted. Such expressions as "the liberty of the Gospel" are not permissible, for it is feared that they may suggest the thought that "liberty" does not exist in Turkey. The frequent exhortations to charity and good works are to be omitted unless the nature of the charitable work is defined and is deemed desirable by the censors. Sir Charles Ford, the British Ambassador, is making a vigorous fight to obtain redress for these interferences, and the Sultan is also looking into the matter. The result of the struggle cannot fail to be of deep interest to the religious world,

**TORONTO TO RIVAL CHICAGO.**—Early in September travellers to the World's Fair will be strongly urged to make a short stay in Toronto where they will be invited to attend the Industrial Exhibition. Those who are interested chiefly in Canadian products and manufactures will find these lines better developed than at the World's Fair, although of course in other departments the Toronto Fair will be lacking. Another of the special features will be the exhibit of all manner of electrical inventions by the Canadian Association of Electricians who will hold their convention during the time of the Fair. We would advise intending travellers by all means to take in the lesser as well as the greater show.

**A WARNING TO WHEELERS.**—A new disease has arisen which if we mistake not will soon appear in our own Province. It is called by the imposing name of Kyphosis Bicyclistarum, which in plain English is the bicycle safety stoop. It affects chiefly the young lads who use their machines constantly but who are careless as to the matter of position. The stoop is familiar to all who take an interest in this agreeable form of roadstering, although few of us have thought seriously of it. The soft bones of the young riders are twisted out of position and the injury which is done to the spinal column frequently results in a train of physical ills. By all means let our boys enjoy to the full the delights of the wheel but let them beware of doing themselves a life long injury through carelessness.

**THE STOVE WITHOUT A FLUE.**—During the present summer the patent fuel man will probably make his rounds. He is a new, plausible type of agent, and despite all warnings his dupes will doubtless be many. He is also the agent for a new stove which is so extremely portable that it has no chimney connection whatever, but needs simply to be placed on the floor and filled with the fuel in question. The grave objection to the stove will be slightly hinted at by the agent when he states that ventilation is required for the apparatus. The actual fact is that the gases generated from the stove are poisonous, and that unless the stove is placed out-doors, it will be a source of danger to all who are near it. A little study of the practical nature of combustion will deter many from purchasing the breath-killing apparatus.

**A POINT TO SETTLE.**—The legal status of the half breed has never been properly recognized in our Canadian courts, and in a recent lawsuit the question arose as to the several identities of a half-breed, an Indian and a Frenchman. According to the Indian Act, "a person of Indian blood reputed to belong to a particular band" is an Indian, and no mention is made of such persons as may be the result of a mixture of bloods. Although the Judge in the case maintained that an admixture of Indian blood is all that is necessary to stamp a man as an Indian, his decision will not hold good. The late Mr. Norquay was a half-breed and yet he was by no means an Indian as regards his civil rights. Mr. Chapleau, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, is an Indian chief, although he has all the privileges of a Canadian citizen. The question, if not promptly settled, may make trouble at no distant day.

**CAUTION TO BATHERS.**—Now that the summer bathing season is well begun, it is but right that a few facts with regard to sea bathing should be set before those who engage in the healthful, though often harmful, pastime. No bath should be taken sooner than two hours after a meal, although robust persons may indulge in baths before meals. Bathing should never be kept up so long as to cause fatigue, nor should it be indulged in when the perspiration is standing on the body. Much injury has been done to bathers by the careless habit of sitting or standing on banks or in boats after the clothes have been removed. The body is thus chilled and the results are often bad. There are a large number of people who should not bathe in the open air at all—those who are subject to giddiness or faintness, or those who suffer from palpitation of the heart should not venture in without the approval of a medical adviser. If these rules were generally observed, there would be fewer drowning accidents, and the ordinary bathers would derive more good from their exercise.

**SENSIBLE, THOUGH AN EARL.**—A Toronto editor has had the bad sense, to say nothing of the bad taste, to object to the appointment of Lord Aberdeen to the Governor-Generalship of Canada, on the ground, forsooth, that his Lordship is too near akin to the laboring man, that he is in fact "in trade." The objection thus advanced will not, we fancy, weigh heavily with the home authorities; but as it is being widely circulated, it may create some feeling throughout our Provinces. It is surely Canada's gain that a clever, practical man has been chosen for the vice-regal office. We have no need in our Dominion for titled or untitled loafers, we need workers to develop our resources, and philanthropists to ameliorate the conditions of life. Lord Aberdeen has done much for the welfare of Ireland, and he is prepared to do as much for Canada. It is to the direct advantage of our fruit-growers that he is interested in that branch of work, and it is as much to the advantage of our canning factory owners that he is one with them in their interests. We wish prosperity to his Lordship's orchards and to his factory which he is to build, for we are confident that he has a key to the British markets which will open the door to Canadian producers, and we are aware that he will have the means and leisure to experiment with the introduction of fruits which we do not now possess. So that it is with still deeper feelings of interest and respect that we welcome the Governor-General who does not think it beneath his dignity to take an active interest in the affairs of the country to which his duties call him.

**BRAZIL REGRETS DOM PEDRO.**—It is not many years since a great power was made over the establishment of a Republic in place of an Empire in the State of Brazil. The Government of Dom Pedro was kindly and paternal, but it was undoubtedly a despotic Government. Since his expulsion the country has never been at rest. There has been no unity of purpose among its leaders who have striven for selfish aims, and the present condition of affairs in the "United States of America" is worse than ever before. The President of the Republic, Floriano Peixoto, has shown himself to be both tyrannous and incompetent, although by exercising a strict censorship over the press, he has been able to prevent truthful reports of the affairs of the Republic from being circulated. The most important State, Rio Grande, has rebelled openly against the President, and even a trifling aggravation on the part of Peixoto may precipitate the fall of the venturesome nation.

**HEROISM IN HALIFAX COUNTY.**—A brave action calls for admiration from all classes, whether it be the proud Admiral, constant at his post, although a chance for life offers, and he knows for a certainty that he is fast sinking into a watery grave, or whether it be the brave deed of girlish hands hastening to the rescue of a companion in trouble. Down at Eastern Passage two children have proved themselves to be as brave, clear-headed and self-possessed as many heroes who have achieved a wider notoriety. They were mere slips of girls, twelve and fourteen years of age, and yet they made an heroic attempt to rescue two lads whom they saw struggling in the water. They were able to rescue one boy from his perilous position and place him safely in their boat, and they made a desperate effort to save the other who was sinking for the third time. Bravery such as this should not be permitted to pass unrecognized, and it is to be hoped that the testimonial talked of may reach the brave children.

**PROF. GRAY'S TELAUTOGRAPH.**—There is little doubt that the Telautograph is a genuine invention, though whether it can be perfected in our day so as to be of real use, remains to be seen. It is the invention of Professor Elisha Gray, a well-known electrician, and it is devised to do at once the work of the telegraph, the telephone and almost of the photographic camera. The instrument is an electrical contrivance for transmitting writing or drawing to distant places. The transmitter has simply to write his letter or order at the instrument, and if he wishes he may illustrate his text. Each line as it is written is flashed along the wire and is re-produced at the other end by means of an electrical pen. The writing is a *fac simile* of that sent, and any error in the original text will be repeated in the copy. If the instrument is put in general use it will afford great convenience to business men living in different cities, for cheques may be signed, drafts accepted, and stock, etc., sold and paid for on a telautograph order. The idea of the instrument is not modern, for in 1856 the Abbé Caselli of Florence operated an imperfect but somewhat similar affair between Paris and Marseilles.

**A BURIED CITY DUE UP.**—Pompeii and Herculaneum have been and are famous and interesting as buried cities, but their glory bids fair to be eclipsed by the unearthing of a buried city in the new World. The city is situated in Guatemala, at the foot of the Volcano Agua. Many interesting relics have been found in the district surrounding it, and the scientists of the neighborhood have long suspected that "there was more there than appeared on the surface." Recent excavations have led to excellent results, for the city has been bared and the manner of life of the early inhabitants made known. A comparatively high stage of civilization seems to have prevailed, for beautiful vases, jars and household utensils were found, while the statues which are carved in black basalt show skilled and artistic workmanship. It is supposed, however, that the city was swallowed or buried in the latter part of the stone age, as no trace of metal work of any description has been found. The hieroglyphics on the different articles cannot as yet be interpreted, although they are not dissimilar to those found in the southern part of Europe and the northern part of Africa. Another interesting feature is the gigantic size of the skeletons found in the city, six and a half feet in length being a not uncommon measurement.

**THE VILE ABUSE OF PICTURED PAGE.**—It is a serious question whether the world is not over-burdened with illustrated papers, magazines, etc., at present. Even our ordinary daily prints feel called upon to show something beyond lines of close print; and in order to break the monotony, exhibit drawings and cuts which are of little value, either from a realistic or an aesthetic point of view. This crude form of picture-making is pernicious and hurtful to the readers who become little better than children who find it easier to grasp the connection between the printed word "cow" and the animal if a picture of the cow is at hand. But the grown-uppers are more badly off than the children, for the illustrations provided for them are not exact or truthful. On the contrary they are of the poorest description; they are inexact and usually have but scant excuse for elucidating the text which they accompany. The horrible little cuts which appear in the columns of "Wit and Humor" of the daily papers have almost no connection between themselves and their text, and a joke that is in need of illustration, in order that the point may be made clear, is hardly robust enough to undergo the ordeal of setting up in type. In our judgment it would be better for the papers of the proper class to devote the art of illustration to its highest powers, and for the ordinary prints to leave the matter entirely alone.

**K. D. C. acts as a Cholera preventive, by restoring the Stomach to healthy action.**

**Cholera threatens Dyspeptics. K. D. C. cures Dyspeptics and makes them Cholera-proof. Try it while Cholera threatens.**

CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE ROYAL LOVERS.

They stand in a bower of roses,  
'Neath the chandler's soft light;  
I sit in my easy chair smoking,  
Watching them there to-night.

He's a handsome, gay, young fellow  
With an air of manly pride;  
And he smiles as he looks down fondly  
On a maiden by his side.

She's a winsome little damsel  
In her dainty, peasant dress,  
As she looks demurely at him,  
And submits to his caress.

In all the time I've known them  
They've never fallen out;  
Her pretty lips I'm very sure  
Have never known a pout.

They've known no pang of jealousy,  
No gnawing discontent;  
They've never had a quarrel,  
They have nothing to repent.

They've stood there by that china still,  
Beneath those china flowers,  
And loved with constant, china hearts  
For countless happy hours.

Alas! who does not envy them  
Their life so sweet and staid,  
This Royal Worcester lover  
And his Royal Worcester maid.

It's nice to have the girl you love present you with a present, but when you can't make out its use it isn't quite so pleasant.

Lieutenant Peary proposes to start for the North Pole in July. The expedition will cost him a great deal of money, but he will save his ice bill.

Traveller—"Now, what ought little boys to say when a gentleman gives them a penny for carrying his bag?"  
"Taint enough."

Some men, says an exchange, try advertising as the Indian tried feathers. He took one feather, laid it on a board, and slept on it all night. In the morning he grunted out, "white man say feathers heap soft; white man heap fool, humph."

GOOD ADVICE.

"If your neighbor's hens are troublesome,  
And steal across the way,  
Don't let your angry passions rise,  
But fix a place for them to lay."

THE FATHER IMPROVING.—Mother—Have you heard how Mr. Spanker is this morning?

Small Boy—O, he's all right. He's gettin' well fast.

"Who told you?"

"No one."

"Then how do you know?"

"His little boys has begun to hear w'en their mother calls."

Thirteen is truly unlucky I fear;  
I loved a maid with love intense,  
And she said, the ice cream season's here,  
When I had but thirteen cents.

SOME QUEER ADVERTISEMENTS.

Babies taken and finished in ten minutes by a country photographer.

Wanted—a female who has a knowledge of fitting boots of a good moral character.

For Sale.—A handsome piano, the property of a young lady who is leaving Scotland in a walnut case with turned legs.

To Be Sold.—A splendid gray horse, calculated for a charger, or would carry a lady with a switch tail.

A lady advertises her desire for a husband, "with a Roman nose having strong religious tendencies."

A newspaper gives an account of a man who "was driving an old ox when he became angry and kicked him, hitting his jawbone with such force as to break his leg."

A PUZZLE.

shd n wn thnk t nsr t rt th vis h cn rd ths vr sl n f mnt.

The above sentence shows the letters actually written in shorthand, and from which the transcription has to be made. If any person is in doubt about the necessity of writing the vowels, let him make a transcription of the above easy sentence. How is one to know whether ft means fit, fat, feet, foot, or which of the many words it might mean?

Why not learn the Simple System by mail and then review here free, at any time?

—SNELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, P. O. Box 548—Truro.

"I speak not out of weak surmises,  
but from proof."

**LARD MUST CO.**

since COTTOLENE has come to take its place. The satisfaction with which the people have hailed the advent of the New Shortening

**Cottolene**

evidenced by the rapidly increasing enormous sales is PROOF POSITIVE not only of its great value as a new article of diet but is also sufficient proof of the general desire to be rid of indigestible, unwholesome, unappetizing lard, and of all the ills that lard promotes. Try

**Cottolene**

at once and waste no time in discovering like thousands of others that you have now

**NO USE FOR LARD.**

Made only by  
**N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,**  
Wellington and Ann Sts.  
MONTREAL.

**SCOTT'S**

DEER ISLAND, ME.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I have had the RHEUMATISM so, by times, I could not walk. By chance I received a bottle of SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. I have not

**CURE**

been so free from pain in five years, and wish you every success with SCOTT'S CURE.

Yours respectfully,  
**ELMER E. WARREN.**

**FOR RHEUMATISM.**  
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

When you arrive in Halifax and take the "Tram," get off at Prince Street, go down the hill, turn to the right at the first street. The fourth door from the corner is

**E. MAXWELL & SONS**  
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S  
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

You will see one of the Largest, if not the Largest Stock of Fine Tailoring Goods in the City. By leaving your order soon after arrival, you may get the Garments, or at any rate try on before leaving the City.  
Telephone 869.

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Holder of first-class certificates in Chemistry and Metallurgy from the Royal School of Mines, England, late Chemist and Assayer to the Newbery Yaulin (Patent) Gold Extraction Co., Limited. Reports on Gold and Silver Ores, Assays and complete Analyses of all minerals.  
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The Well Known Temperance Beverages,  
**Malt and Kraizer Beers.**  
HALIFAX, N. S.

**AMHERST BOOT & SHOE MFG. CO.**  
WHOLESALE  
Boot & Shoe Manufacturers  
AMHERST, N. S.

Our representatives are now on the road with fall samples, which will be found complete.

The usual Standard of Excellence will be maintained, and orders promptly attended to.

We are making  
**A SPECIALTY**  
Of Extra Fine  
**CHOCOLATES.**  
Operas, Hazeline, Plum, Nougatines, Filberta, Burnt-Almond, Asstd. Nougats, Belmonts &c., &c., &c.  
**MOIR, SON & CO.**  
Argyle St., Corner of Duke,



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For the remainder of the season we will offer our whole stock of  
**Ladies' Mantles and Capes,**  
**Misses' and Children's Jackets.**  
**AT SPECIALLY REDUCED PRICES.**  
 ALSO UNUSUAL VALUE IN

## New Dress Goods.

ESTEMAIN SERGES, SHOT DIAGONALS, HEATHER MIXED TWEEDS, ETC.  
 New and Pretty Blouses in Silk, Delaine and Cambric.

**W. & C. SILVER,**  
 CORNER GEORGE and HOLLIS STREETS.

HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

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

**EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.**—President Cleveland has issued a proclamation calling Congress together on the seventh of August. The present session is called principally for the purpose of repealing certain clauses of the Silver Bill.

**THEY ARE COMING.**—The summer tourist travel has well set in, and large numbers of strangers have arrived in the province during the past week or so. The steamers sailing from Boston to Halifax, as well as the railroads, are being largely patronized.

**IF THEY WON'T THEY WON'T.**—An exchange says. In Canada they are talking of imposing a tax on bachelors, so as to drive them into matrimony. But the chances are that instead of driving them into the united state it will drive them into the United States.

**A NEW INDUSTRY.**—An expert from Toronto is now inspecting the different sites offered near Preston for a tomato farm. The place is being looked over in the interests of capitalists from the Upper Provinces, who, if conditions are favorable, will start a canning factory.

**EVENING SPORTS.**—The idea of having sports in the Wanderers' Grounds under the electric light, promises to take well. The evening of July the 13th inst. has been selected for the entertainment, which in all probability will be well patronized. The programme of events is interesting to athletes and those interested in athletic exercises.

**THE FERRY HALIFAX.**—After much deliberation the Dartmouth ferry commission have decided to repair the ferry steamer *Halifax*. G. & J. Young, of Dartmouth, have been awarded the contract for the wood work, and Moir & Son, of this city, the repairs to the engines. The repairs will cost between \$10,000 and \$12,000, and the work will occupy three or four months. It is much questioned if the boat, when repairs are completed, will repay the amount expended upon her.

**THE Y. P. S. C. E. AT MONTREAL.**—The Christian Endeavor convention, which is being held in Montreal this week, is reported to have fully come up to the expectations of those who have taken a prominent part in arranging the details of the gathering. About 30,000 Endeavorers are gathered together in the beautiful city, and the first International C. E. convention held on Canadian soil promises to be greater than all its predecessors. Several Halifaxians are in attendance.

**NOVA SCOTIA GAME.**—The N. S. Game Society has taken an important step in introducing a number of English pheasants into our Province. Fifteen hens and three cocks arrived from England in May, and have been judiciously distributed. If the birds increase as anticipated they will be distributed all over the province next year. Trouble or expense will not be spared in the effort to fill our forests with this finest and most prolific specimen of English game. The introduction of New Brunswick red deer, and of Newfoundland grouse is contemplated.

**THE FLYING BLUENOSE.**—This popular train made its first trip of the season on Tuesday. Everything in the equipment of the train, is up to the mark, its model engine, the "Kentville," its handsome coach, "Pomona," the parlor car, "Haligonian," and its comfortable smoker, all are first-class. Dainty luncheons may be obtained on the train. Passengers desiring to write letters en route are supplied with paper and envelopes, and those wishing entertainment further than taking in the beauties of the country through which they are passing, will find an album containing over 50 different views of the Province. The Windsor and Annapolis are aiming to please the public and are going the right way about it.

**THE RAIN.**—"There shall be showers of blessing." The promise was surely literally fulfilled on Tuesday when the rain eagerly wished for, and in some cases earnestly prayed for, poured down upon the just and the unjust, but more especially on the drooping crops of the farms of this and the other provinces. The long continued dry season was becoming, or had become, a serious matter, and a most direful prospect presented itself to the people. However, though at the eleventh hour, the grain and hay crops are probably saved by Tuesday's rainfall, and the farmers rejoice accordingly. In England owing to a protracted drouth the hay crop is almost a total failure. The misfortune of the English farmers cannot but afford a ready and profitable market for Canadian hay, and Nova Scotia farmers will find their hay one of the most important products of their farms.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, dysentery, and all forms of summer complaint, looseness of the bowels, etc. Price 35 cents.

**DOMINION DAY.**—Nearly every city, town and village in our great Dominion united in celebrating Canada's Natal Day. In our own Province several of the principal towns observed the day on Monday instead of Saturday. In Halifax a very small proportion of the people "shut up shop" and took a day off, our civil authorities having thought it best not to declare the day a holiday.

**NURSES FOR THE INSANE.**—The *Chronicle* of Monday gave an interesting outline of the training school for nurses, which it is proposed to erect in connection with the hospital for the insane in order to increase the interest and intelligence of the nursing staff of this institution. The pupils of the school will receive a thorough training in all the branches of general nursing and will reside in the hospital and act as assistants in the infirmary wards. Dr. Sinclair will gladly furnish information on this subject to any who are interested. The institutions of Nova Scotia seem to be keeping abreast of the times.

**CONCRETE SIDEWALKS.**—The Board of Works at their meeting on Monday evening, decided to lay concrete sidewalks on the following streets: On the east side of Granville Street, from George to Buckingham, and on the same street from Prince to Sackville street. On the east side of Barrington street from Blower to Salter, and on the east side of Hollis street from Sackville to Salter street. A resolution was also passed to place a concrete sidewalk on the east side of Gottingen street, from Brunswick lane to Prince William street, provided the residents are in favor of the same. The laying of these pavements costs a large sum of money, but the appearance of the city is improved, and the comfort of the citizens enhanced in no small degree. It was also decided to erect the long talked of fountain on the parade.

**WHO BLUNDERED?**—The official reports of the disaster to the British flagship *Victoria* have been made public, and it appears to be the truth of the matter that the late Vice Admiral Tryon gave a signal, the obeying of which resulted in the terrible catastrophe which has cast a gloom over the nation and made desolate many British homes. Why Sir George Tryon should give such an order remains a mystery, for such confidence was felt in his ability to manoeuvre the squadron without even the least risk of accident, that though collision seemed inevitable, his commands were obeyed to the letter. An ugly rumor as to Hon. Maurice Bourke's inefficiency as Captain of the *Victoria* is going the rounds, but the general opinion is that for some unexplainable reason Sir George Tryon did not show his usual wisdom in giving orders.

**ATTENTION, FARMER'S WIVES!**—Instruction in the work of the dairy has been one of the features of the Provincial School curriculum for some time but during the past winter special attention has been paid to this subject. One of the first improvements made to the provincial farm was the erection of a dairy building thoroughly fitted with the necessities for the perfect manufacture of butter and cheese. Special classes in this study were held during the session just closed, and the pupils, all Normal School students, manifested much interest. During the Normal School vacation a new butter class will be formed, to be carried on specially for the convenience of Normal School students during the holidays, when they can give undivided attention to the subject. This class will open July 10th. The work will be of similar character to that of the class now in progress. There are already more applicants from among the Normal School students than can be conveniently accommodated. After the Normal School class is closed, it is contemplated to offer a similar course of practical instruction to farmers' wives and daughters, to begin on Tuesday, 1st August, and to be continued for two weeks. Persons wishing to attend this class should make application by letter to Prof. Smith, agricultural hall, Truro, not later than July 25th. No class fees are charged, and it is to be sincerely hoped that this opportunity to acquire a practical knowledge of this important branch of agricultural work will be taken full advantage of by those to whom it must prove valuable.

**THE DOMINION HISTORY.**—To the Editor of the Critic—Sir,—For several years the educationists of the Dominion have been looking forward to the production of a new text-book of Canadian history by a competition established for the purpose. The preliminary arrangements are now complete, the money required (\$2000) having been subscribed by the provinces.

Competing authors will write with permission from the Dominion Committee. The other conditions of competition may be known on application to the secretary.

The author of the best book shall be awarded a royalty of 10 per cent. of its retail price. As there are over 16,000 public schools to use the work, the prize will be one of great value. Authors of the next four manuscripts of merit will receive \$200 each.

The Dominion Government begs to inform intending writers that it is now prepared to consider applications for permission to write and that it will receive manuscripts up to January 1, 1895.

The promoters of this movement to have the history of Canada written from a Dominion instead of a provincial standpoint, as at present, and suitable for general use in all Canadian schools, irrespective of creed or nationality, are actuated by a wish to inspire the boys and girls of the Dominion with a true sense of the nobility and grandeur of the heritage of Canadians, and so to help to create and maintain a unity of patriotic sentiment. In furtherance of that design they solicit the press of Canada, and especially educational journals, to keep the present competition for a time before the public.

W. PATTERSON,  
 Secretary Dominion History Committee.  
 Royal Arthur School, Montreal, June 26, 1893.

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

**A PAPER'S DECEASE.** The *Micmac*, a three month's old weekly, published in Halifax, has bidden farewell to the world, "starved to death." To say the *Micmac's* departure will be universally regretted and the public's loss deeply mourned would sound very polite, but in this case politeness must be sacrificed to truth. It never will be missed.

**CRANBERRIES.**—Alfred Robinson, of Annapolis, has a cranberry bog which brings him more money than as much land would if planted with potatoes or vegetables. Never a thing to do except to pick the berries when ripe and get \$250 for the acre's production is certainly a big improvement on the regular method of farming. Mr. Robinson has always sent the berries to Boston, and realized about seven dollars per barrel, but this year will try Montreal as the price is said to be better than across the border.

**NEWS FOR OUR FARMERS.**—Cultivated strawberries, raspberries and gooseberries have almost supplanted the wild fruit, but the idea of cultivating blueberries is new. The *Manchester Union* says the bushes, if carefully transplanted, will grow well and will improve as much by cultivation as other small fruits. It advises that the best bushes be selected and cut nearly to the ground. Then set the roots in good strong land and mulch them well. The first season they will make some growth of wood, but the second year they will make more and begin bearing, and will probably improve in quality and size of fruit above their usual product while growing wild. The blueberry is a berry universally liked, and it has no equal from the culinary standpoint. The season for it is a long one. It bears profusely and always sells at a profit, and, if improved by culture, there will be a proportionate increase in the selling price. Our farmers can try this berry in their gardens with small outlay of money.

**A GOOD PLACE TO GO.**—Kentville is one of the most attractive towns of the Province at this time of the year, and visitors from abroad as well as our own people will find it a most delightful spot in which to spend a vacation. While sea-side resorts have many charms, a beautiful inland town has also its own attractions and in these Kentville excels. Mr. D. McLeod, proprietor of McLeod's Hotel, one of the most satisfactory houses in the Province at which to put up, has had impressed upon him the almost unlimited possibilities of his town as a summer resort, and is preparing to add to its many advantages by the erection of a new hotel, which he proposes to have ready for occupation next spring. The site of the new hotel is a particularly good one, being just opposite the railway station, and the view to be had from this spot is beautiful. The building will be 72 x 70, will contain 50 bedrooms, large, well furnished parlors, fine dining room, etc. in all 75 rooms. A verandah on three sides of the house and extending up to the second story will be an enjoyable feature for the guests of the house, and greatly add to the appearance of the building. Those who have partaken of Mr. McLeod's hospitality need no assurance of the good fare and satisfactory service always to be obtained, and travellers who have not stopped at Kentville are cordially recommended to do so and to make "McLeod's" their headquarters.

**BRIEFS.**

Mayor Keefe arrived home from Chicago this week  
 The 66th P. L. F. have a church parade on Sunday next.  
 The Duke of York and Princess May were married yesterday.  
 Free public lectures are to be given this evening at Orpheus Hall.  
 Lord and Lady Derby leave Canada for England on the 15th instant.  
 The summer school of science opened at Sackville, N. B. on Wednesday.

To-morrow's yacht race will be for the L. G. Hesslein cup and squadron prizes.  
 Dominion Day was duly celebrated by Canadians at the World's Fair on Saturday last.  
 H. M. S. *Blake* arrived at Halifax from St. John's Newfoundland, on Wednesday evening.  
 Princess May's wedding ring is made from a nugget of pure gold, the gift of Welsh miners.  
 661 crates of strawberries came into Halifax, on the W. & A. R. express train Monday afternoon.

"The Crust of Society," now being played to good houses in St. John, is to be put on at the Academy of Music next week.  
 Professor Zera Semon is playing to good houses in St. John, N. B. The energetic Mr. Ed. Barnstead is again with him.

The Canada Atlantic and Plant S. S. Company offers ticket to Boston by steamers *Halifax* and *Olivette* on Saturdays for \$3.00.

The fund collected among the Mediterranean fleet to purchase a wedding gift for Princess May was lost in the ill-fated *Victoria*.

The mackerel fishing at Yarmouth is about ended for the present season. The traps have made more money than they have for several seasons.

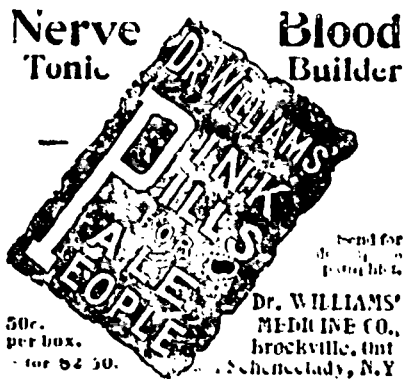
The U. E. C. have decided to celebrate the 125th anniversary of the organization of the company on August 8th, by a motor excursion to Truro.

A collection is being taken up among the miners of Springhill for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the men and boys who perished in the great explosion.

"A stitch in time, etc." Take a bottle of Puttner's Emulsion at once. Fifty cents spent on that now may save much suffering and loss of time, as well as a doctor's bill by and by.

**PISONS CURE FOR CONSUMPTION**

**Nerve Tonic Blood Builder**



Dr. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO., Brockville, Ont. Schenectady, N.Y.

**GOLD MINES WANTED.**  
 Persons having working Gold Mines for sale can learn of a purchaser by sending full particulars to  
 P. O. Box 96,  
 HALIFAX, N. S.

**BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.**  
 Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.  
**DUNCAN BROUSSARD - Proprietor**  
 HALIFAX, N. S.

**101 ON PARLE FRANCOISE.**

**EXTENSIVE MINERAL, TIMBER AND WOODLANDS FOR SALE IN WALTON AND KEMPT TOWNSHIPS IN HANTS COUNTY.**  
 See Lots in Walton Village. Farm of 110 acres near Walton, formerly occupied by late Capt. Walton. Lot of 25 acres 4 miles from Walton, 15 ready to plough. 200 acres in Tenney spr. part of Wm. Church Farm, near Tenneycape Manganesse Mines. 50 acres at Tenneycape River, with small Orchard, Timber and Woodland, also near said mines. 100 acres 3 miles from Walton and Tenneycape. Plaster and Manganesse. 200 acres in Kempt, 1/2 mile from W. L. near Churchill & Sons, Stephens' and other Manganesse Mines. 150 acres Timber and Woodland, 1/2 mile from Lot No. 8. Some of these lots contain valuable Mineral and Manganesse deposits, and will prove valuable properties. See HANTS JOURNAL of Windsor for further particulars. Apply to  
 J. W. STEPHENS,  
 Spa Spring, Windsor, N. S.  
 July 4, 1911.

**HALIFAX STOCK EXCHANGE.**

These quotations are furnished by J. C. Mackintosh, Banker and Broker, 166 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S. July 6.

	Par of Share.	Buyer.	Seller.
Bank of Nova Scotia	100	121	125
Bank of N. America	249.33	121	125
Merchants Bank	100	121	125
Union Bank	20	116	115
People's Bank	20	116	115
Halifax Bank	20	116	115
Bank of Yarmouth	10	116 1/2	115
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth	75	102 1/2	100
Com. Bank of Windsor	40	116	115
Acadia Fire Insurance Co.	25	117	117
Halifax Fire Insurance Co.	25	117	117
Eastern Assurance (25 pd.)	100	75	75
N. S. Marine Ins. Co. (75 pd.)	100	75	75
E. C. Savin & L'n Co., Bonds	100	100	102 1/2
(50 pd. up)			
N. S. Telephone Co.	10	103	100
Halifax Gas Light Co.	40	95	97
Dom. Coal Co., Bonds	100	100	100
" " Pref'd Stock	100	100	100
" " Com. Stock	100	100	100
N. S. C. & H. Co., pref'd	100	100	100
" " common	100	100	100
N. S. S. & F. Co., pref'd	100	100	100
" " common	100	100	100
Halifax & Nfld. S. S. Co.	100	100	100
Canada & Nfld. S. S. Co.	100	100	100
Yarmouth S. S. Co.	100	100	100
Coastal Steam Packet Co.	100	100	100
W. & A. R. S. S. Co.	100	100	100
N. S. Sugar Refinery	500	100	100
Dem. Cotton Co., Bonds	100	102	102 1/2
Dom. Cotton Co., Stock	100	100	100
Bras & Or Lime Co., Bonds	100	100	100
Star Manufacturing Co.	100	100	100
Rhodes, Curry & Co., Ltd.	100	100	100
St. of Canada Marine Ry. Co.	100	100	100
N. S. Furnishing Co., Ltd.	100	100	100
McDeugall Distillery Co.	100	100	100
Dartmouth Electric Light Co.	100	100	100

**SKODA'S GERMAN SOAP.**  
 "Soft as Velvet," "Pure as Gold," that tells the whole story. Most highly medicated soap ever made. Try one box. 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 WINDERSHILL, N. S. A FARMER BY OCCUPATION HE IS THE SUBJECT OF ALL WHO KNOW HIM IS CONVINCED WITH A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SKODA DISCOVERY CO., NOT LONG SINCE HE RELATES THE FOLLOWING STORY:

"Ever since I was born, I have been troubled at times, more or less, with a RHEUMATISM of my joints, and at times with a HUMOR OF THE BLOOD. For many years I have been gradually coming in and out of the hospital, and at times I have been so bad that I have been unable to get up. I have been treated with all the best medicine, but I have never got well. I was unable to do any work, and was a great sufferer. I consulted with several Physicians, including Specialists in Boston, and took nearly all the advertised arsenic and blood purifiers, but I could get 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 **THAN** for about one week, the RHEUMATISM 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 shoulder, and I gained rapidly. I have now used less than two courses of these REMEDIES, and my RHEUMATISM has entirely disappeared. SINCE I HAD MY WIFE DRAWS OUT OF ME AND WHICH THE DOCTORS SAID COULD NEVER BE GOT BACK AGAIN AS GOOD AS NEW AND IN PERFECT POSITION. My skin is free from blotches and pimples. I have gained **COLD** twenty pounds in the flesh, can go into the woods at sunrise, and now work 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."

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.

Halifax Printing Co.,  
 166 Hollis St.  
 Halifax.

# G. M. SMITH & CO.

WILL GIVE LARGE REDUCTIONS IN PRICE ON ALL  
**FANCY DRESS GOODS,  
 EMBROIDERED ROBE DRESSES,  
 BEADED SHOULDER CAPES,  
 BRAIDED, BEADED AND SATIN  
 DRESS SETS, Very Handsome.**

The above goods reduced to less than first cost. Come early and get first choice. All our summer goods must be closed out.

## WISHING.

Of all amusements of the mind,  
 From logic down to nothing,  
 There isn't one that you can find  
 So very cheap as "wishing."  
 A very choice diversion too,  
 If we but rightly use it;  
 And not as we are apt to do  
 Pervert it and abuse it.

I wish a common wish indeed -  
 My purse was somewhat fatter,  
 That I might cheer the child of need,  
 And not my pride to flatter;  
 That I might make opinion real,  
 As only gold can make it,  
 And break the tyrant's rod of steel,  
 As only gold can break it.

I wish—that sympathy and love  
 And every human passion  
 That has its origin above,  
 Would come and keep in fashion;  
 That scorn and jealousy and hate,  
 And every base emotion,  
 Were buried fifty fathoms deep  
 Beneath the waves of ocean!

I wish—that friends were always true,  
 And motives always pure;  
 I wish the good were not so few,  
 I wish the bad were fewer;  
 I wish that persons ne'er forgot  
 To heed the pious teaching;  
 I wish that practicing was not  
 So different from preaching!

I wish—that modest worth might be  
 Appraised with truth and candor;  
 I wish that innocence was free  
 From treachery and slander.  
 I wish that men their vows would mind,  
 That women ne'er were woers;  
 I wish that they were always kind,  
 And husbands always lovers.

I wish—in fine—that joy and mirth,  
 And every good ideal  
 May come erewhile throughout the earth,  
 To be the glorious real;  
 Till God shall every creature bless  
 With His supreme blessing,  
 And hope be lost in happiness  
 And wishing be possessing.

JOHN G. SAXE

## "WHAT IS THIS WORLD'S DELIGHT?"

The flower that smiles to-day  
 To-morrow dies;  
 All that we wish to stay,  
 Tempts and then flies.  
 What is this world's delight?  
 Lightning that mocks the night,  
 Brief even as bright.

Whilst skies are blue and bright,  
 Whilst flowers are gay;  
 Whilst eyes that change ere night  
 Make glad the day,  
 Whilst yet the calm hours creep,  
 Dream thou! And from thy sleep  
 Then wake to weep.

SHELLEY.

## WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

From our Chicago Correspondent.

In the centre of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, towering up above all other structures, and attracting general attention, stands the great clock tower. It is 120 feet high on a base of 40 feet. The face of the clock is seven feet in diameter, and shows the hours, minutes and seconds and the days of the month. A chime of nine bells on which numerous tunes can be performed, enhances greatly this attractive structure, this guiding star as to time and place. Surrounding the clock are the exhibits of the four great powers—Britain, Germany, France and the United States of America. Entering from the west we travel rapidly centrowards, but cannot resist a few passing glances. Siam first arrested us. A booth in the form of a summer house contained the exhibits, a good many of which were fancy work, among which we saw some very dainty table covers made of silk, knotted at intervals of about an inch, with a leaf bordering also of silk. You little know what pleasure it afforded and how at home we felt to see a

shining Starr composed of patent some skates of all kinds, quality and ages, even the old strap skato had a place. Near at hand were coils of ropes from Stairs' Rope Works, odoriferous of Halifax. Some beautiful specimens of circular saws from Galt, Ont., as well as a wrought iron frame for a picture, of floral design, size about 30 in. x 25 in., and hailing from Ottawa, were duly admired and appreciated. Then we indeed felt constrained to hasten on, as the small amount of time we had at our disposal was rapidly vanishing. The Belgian pottery was very beautiful, the tiles and vases in particular. We also noticed some very rare moonstones of different colors. The French section covers a great deal of space and is of rare interest. The gobelin tapestries fulfill one's highest expectations, each piece being quite a study. Some of the largest pieces we should take to be at least 20 x 15 ft. in size. In the principal tapestry room was a piece of about the aforesaid size, representing the arts and sciences, which we with difficulty could be persuaded to leave, there was so much in it, the design was so beautifully wrought out and the work so exquisite. On the opposite wall was, as we suppose, a companion picture, while the remaining wall space of the room was covered with these rare and costly fabrics. We gazed with delight on the exhibition of Sevres china, occupying the centre of this same room. We found the officers in charge most agreeable, a Frenchman being nothing if he is not polite. A very large exhibition of gloves next attracted us, case after case presenting itself. Well, perhaps our readers may think gloves too commonplace to waste time over, but we did turn to take a second look, knowing from experience the good fit, consequently solid comfort, of a Paris glove. The only thing at all extraordinary was the extreme length and the embroidered backs from the wrist up. Following the crowd, we came upon some beautiful gowns and furs. To give you some idea of the richness, a half length cloak of Alaska Sable could be had for \$12,000. Rare and exquisite laces, bridal veils, etc., were also to be seen. Turning from these and all such frivolities, we gave our serious attention to something more solid, namely bronzes. In Thiobault's exhibit among many other beautiful things, we found the famous "Vase la Vigne," designed and modelled by Gustave Doré and worth \$20,000. It makes us feel very mercenary to mention money in connection with such work, but we simply do it to give you a better idea of the value, although so many things seem almost priceless.

We were obliged to hasten away from Thiobault's, as we were anxious to view the exhibit of Barbedienne & Co. of Paris, not only because they are the most famous bronze makers in the world, but because one of their firm, Mons. G. Leblanc Barbedienne has lately visited Chicago, and so charmed was he with the courtesy and kindness of Chicagoans during his sojourn here that before leaving he presented to the Art Institute, as a mark of his appreciation and gratitude, a bronze statuette of Anacreon, the ancient Greek poet. We were very cordially received by Barbedienne's agent, and promptly shown our spall. He conversed fluently in French and insisted upon our doing likewise, entirely excepting the fluently. A very imposing statue of Charles V stood before us in full armor, so perfectly constructed that the armor could be put off and on. The works were so numerous that we could not begin to take them in, nor had we the time as preparations for closing were rapidly going forward. Before leaving the French section, however, we must not omit to mention the tinted statues, of which there are quite a number, and which are so harrowing in their realism, the subjects being in general exceedingly painful. Many of these adorn foreign churches. Very unwillingly we turned away from the building, but buoyed ourselves up with the hope of visiting it again shortly.

A few days later we spent a morning in the Mining Building, and if not trespassing too much on your time would like to tell you a little of it. The Mines and Mining Building is situated diagonally between the Administration and Transportation buildings, Northwest of the Administration and Southeast of the Transportation. The architect is S. S. Beman of Chicago. The building is 700 feet long by 350 feet wide, and covers nearly six acres, costing \$265,000. In the centre of the building stands an obelisk of anthracite coal from Pennsylvania. Near the Northern entrance the first exhibit of importance is a large gold block made up of three pieces, representing the gold found from 1745 to 1891 in E. Siberia (1,097,232 kg), European Russia (458,384 kg), and West Siberia (109,990 kg). Passing on we came to the German exhibit where Stumm, the ironmonger, has a massive and fine display, such as frames of houses, steps, parts of machinery, a huge column, and numerous other designs. We also saw some very fine German agates, amber chess men, etc., and pure silver and gold in fragments, not bars. Leaving the Germans we approached a glass house around which a crowd clustered to see the diamond workers. The diamonds were from De Beers Consolidated Diamond Mines, Cape Colony, the workers from Tiffany's. The different processes were very interesting but would have been much more so, had we understood more about them. The largest diamond was 282 karats.

Before closing to-day we would like to make a special appeal to our readers to come and see all these wonders for themselves. The opportunity does not offer every day. You would be amply repaid, as it affords a liberal education as well as a great pleasure and delight, and is a privilege not likely to be met with often in a century. Gazing upon those white palaces on the shore of Lake Michigan, unsurpassed or unequalled in beauty or grandeur, you are simply spell bound,—as we heard someone say the other day, it was suggestive of the vision of St. John,—we repeat it with reverence. Think of the intellectual heights that have been attained lying back of it all. Reports, we believe, have gone abroad of exorbitant prices and extortion in general, which we are glad to be able to contradict. A friend told us yesterday of a very good room he was occupying for \$1 a day, and from that up very good accommodation can be had. We would like to speak of Chicago Beach Hotel, built directly on the lake, corner of 51st and Cornell Ave., an ideal of a summer hotel, with an immense piazza all round

it, and, if you are anything of a pedestrian, within walking distance of the Fair. Doubtless you would have to pay \$5 a day up instead of down. But you will conclude we have been engaged to boom Chicago and the Fair if we do not refrain.  
J. L. F.

WOLFVILLE'S FRUIT PARK.

A correspondent of the *Truro News*, writing from Wolfville, gives the following account of the orchard of the Wolfville Fruit Land Improvement Company: "This is a fruit park of some forty or fifty acres in one block. Truro will have to guard its laurels well in the attention given to Victoria Park—that spot of wondrous beauty—or Wolfville will far outstrip it in a year or two. To reach this spot I came up Main Street to the Earnscliffe Gardens, thence by an avenue to the lands of the company. On reaching the gardens of Mr. Archibald (who, by the way, was a Musquodoboit boy) I came to a post bearing a sign board which informs the reader that "this was the site of an Acadian dwelling and forge, sixteen feet from 'tidal wave' at that time." The sea is now driven a long way back. Here many relics were found which are now in the possession of Mr. Archibald. Passing up the avenue one is met with a grove of 1200 plum trees set on an acre and a half. They are all of one variety. They are set seven feet apart in a group of five rows. They have been out only one year, but were filled with blossoms and give promise of a large yield this season. He has an orchard of 4,000 plums, 400 apples and pears, quinces, peaches and grapes, in all about 6,000 trees on 13 acres of ground. He was one of the first to experiment on the close setting of trees and the giving up of the soil wholly to the business of mixed fruit growing. Having made a success of it in his own orchard a company has been formed (of which he is the manager) and a large quantity of land has been secured within the limits of the town, and within easy distance of the university and business portion of the town. The work of development has been rapidly pushed forward. A portion of the property faces on Main street, and the whole western block is reached by three avenues which open up to the south. Two of these are now in a state to be driven over. These all intersected by cross streets at regular intervals. Building lots have been so laid out that each of them commands a fine view of the Cornwallis Valley, Blomidon and other distant points of interest and beauty, and will have an unobstructed view of the thirty or forty acres of fruit park. On the company's lands some 10,000 trees are already set, and much progress has been made in street building. The trees planted are apples, peach, pear, plum and quince. Grapes are also planted on the hill sides and other favorable points, and the whole streets are lined on either side with fruit trees. The lots are so laid out and the whole park so planned that any lot holder desiring to purchase a block contiguous to this lot can do so. It can be had set with trees—600 to the acre—at the reasonable figure of \$450 per acre. This is really a beautiful spot now, but when the trees get a year or two more of growth it will be necessary to see it in order to form any idea of its beauty. This property has streets in it of over two miles in length. Nothing like it has been attempted in this country. The far-famed orange grove of Florida or the famous vineyards of the Pacific slope will not exceed this company's property in beauty or productiveness. Under this system of planting an acre of orchard is estimated at ten years of age to be worth \$1500 and is by careful estimate considered to give at least \$600 annually per acre at that time. This is no fancy picture. It has been done on a smaller scale and can be exceeded on a larger scale as the work can be more cheaply and easily done. Compared with the old method of soil culture the fruit tree seems to be the best thing to cultivate.

THEODORE HOOK.

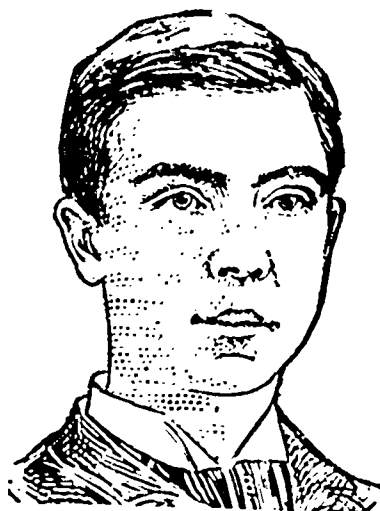
It was Hook who perpetrated the jest that forms the turning point in Gilbert Gurney's career. One day he and the elder Mathews, the comedian, took a row up the river to Richmond. Passing a well-trimmed lawn at Barnes, they noticed an inscription board sternly forbidding any strangers to land. This was enough for Hook. Tying the boat to a tree, he and Mathews landed, taking with them fishing rods and lines. Hook acted as a land surveyor, Mathews as his clerk. Pacing slowly to and fro across the lawn, they used their fishing rods as pretended measuring and levelling staffs, their lines as yard and rod measures. Soon a parlor window opened. The occupant of the villa, a well-to-do alderman, strode out in great wrath and demanded what the two interlopers were about. Hook coolly but courteously informed him that a new canal was to be cut directly across the lawn, and that he and his clerk were taking accurate measurements. Partly in rage, partly in despair, the alderman invited them in to talk the matter over. Dinner was just ready. The wine flowed freely. The alderman sought to persuade the surveyor that another line for the canal might easily be obtained. Hook said he would do his best. Good humor was restored, the conversation grew general, the novelist and the comedian succeeded in charming the household. At last Hook sat down to the piano, and finally, after numerous brilliant impromptus, rattled off the following lines.—

Many thanks for your excellent fare  
But we are not the men that we look;  
My friend is Mr. Mathews, the player,  
And I am one Theodore Hook.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Montreal Board of Trade has ordered from the Robb Engineering Co. Amherst, three Robb-Armstrong automatic engines. This makes ten of these engines sold to Montreal parties within a few months.

Adults, take two teaspoonfuls of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, in water, for cramps and chills.



Mr. Herman Hicks  
of Rochester, N. Y.

Deaf for a Year  
Caused by  
Catarrh in the Head

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by J. C. Hood, 117 Nassau St., N. Y.

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

VIGOR OF MEN

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

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CHEMIST, HALIFAX.

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DIRECTLY OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION.

EXTENSIVE improvements having been completed in this house it now possesses 32 Bar Rooms, 1 Ladies and 2 Gentlemen's Parlors, Sample Rooms, Billiard Room, Hot and Cold Baths. This house is conducted on first class principles, and will be found, outside of the town of Halifax Hotels, equal, if not superior, to any in the province. Livery Stable in connection.

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KENTVILLE, N. S.

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Our Stock is very complete in every Department.

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HALIFAX, N. S.

Baking Powder.

Inland Revenue Department,  
Ottawa.

BULLETIN NO. 10.—CLASS NO. 1.  
CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER.  
WOODILL'S.

Woodill's German Baking Powder is Pure, Wholesome and Well Proportioned.

GEORGE LAWSON, Ph.D., LL.D.,  
M. I. S. G. B. and Ireland.

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THE CURE FOR

Drunkenness.

BOSTON DRUG will make a man sober in two hours. If you have "sworn off" and find that you cannot resist the temptation to indulge, be advised and use Boston Drug, a positive remedy for the cure of Alcoholism. If you wish to taper or reduce your daily average of stimulants, Boston Drug will assist you. Try it now. Sold in boxes at the Agency, London Drug Store, 117 Hollis Street, J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor, and Agent for B. LAURANCE'S GENUINE ANIS-CUR PEARL SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES.

New Books at Allen's.

- Island Nights Entertainments, by R. L. Stevenson .....50
- In the Sunshine of Her Youth, by Beatrice Whitby .....50
- Stories from Black and White .....50
- A Little Miss, by Ada Cambridge .....50
- A Comedy of Elopement by Christian Reid .....50
- Dearest, by Mrs. Forrester .....50
- The Honourable Jane, by Annie Thomas .....40
- An Auld Light Maise, by J. M. Barrie .....50
- The Masked Venus, by Richard Henry Savage .....50
- The Doctor's Dozen, by E. Everett Green .....50
- An Imperative Duty, by W. D. Howells .....50
- The Marriage of Elinor, by Mrs. Oliphant .....40
- A Moral Dilemma, by Annie Thomas .....50
- Children of Destiny, by Molly E. Scawell .....50
- Cosmopolis, by Paul Bourget .....50

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BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND PRINTERS.

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COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS,  
24 State St., New York.

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guaranteed for consignments  
of Spruce Timber and Laths  
and prompt Cash Returns  
made.



## MACKEREL.

If things keep on as they are going the once abundant and despised mackerel will soon exchange places with the trout as a gastronomic delicacy, says the *Boston Journal*. For four or five years the mackerel catch has been of insignificant proportions as contrasted with the older days, though fleets of clipper schooners, urged on by the range of prices, have scoured the coast from Florida to Nova Scotia. The mackerel is an erratic fellow. In some years he will come in such overwhelming abundance that it hardly pays the fishermen to catch him. Then for some mysterious reason he will disappear altogether or visit our waters only at long and uncertain intervals. In such a case of course the price of mackerel soars up to amazing altitudes. A down-east paper illustrates these sharp fluctuations very neatly by the statement that while four or five years ago five barrels of mackerel would willingly have been given for one barrel of flour, to day one barrel of mackerel will buy four barrels of flour. Under these conditions mackerel soining has something of the excitement of gold or diamond digging. A good catch of No. 1s in prime shape for the market may mean a small fortune for the skipper and crew, besides a fat dividend for owners. The hunt for mackerel, therefore, is a welcome relief from the dull drudgery of fishing for cod and haddock. Everything hangs upon the judgment of the masters. Some schooners' captains have a well-established reputation as mackerel-killers. They seem to know the localities in the trackless sea where their prey may be found in season of great scarcity, and they will "stock" in an amount of money sufficient to duplicate the schooner they sail in and her own equipment, while other vessels will not earn enough to cover the cost of their outfit and provisions.

## COMMERCIAL.

Very little change has been undergone in the general state of business throughout the Dominion since our last report and the usual mid-summer quiet continues to be felt at all distributing centres. Both wholesale merchants and jobbers report business confined to sorting orders for current wants and do not anticipate much if any improvement in the volume of trade for some weeks to come. Travellers' reports are still rather interesting reading matter in a commercial way as country merchants are evidently indisposed to give any considerable orders ahead, preferring to purchase in moderate quantities and more frequently—thus placing the wholesaler in the position of carrying larger stocks and keeping the liabilities of retailers within narrow limits. Stocks in the hands of retailers and small storekeepers are generally very low and, consequently, considerable additions will shortly be necessary to sort up. Of course the extent and volume of future trade will largely depend on the results of the summer's agricultural operations. It must be frankly admitted that the present conditions are not at all encouraging. The continued drought has stunted the growth of hay so that it is turning brown and drying up without attaining maturity either in size or substance. This in nearly all sections of this Province. Fruits, roots and cereals of all kinds are languishing and it is feared that very small yields will be the result. That this will affect the purchasing ability of the farmer will be seen at a glance and also that the deprivation of ample supplies of hay will curtail the yield of milk and, consequently, of butter and cheese as well as of beef. It is to be feared that prices in all these lines may heavily advance and all classes of the community will suffer more or less from the partial deprivation of these necessities of life. The amendments made in the petroleum inspection act went into effect on the 1st instant and an order-in-council has been issued declaring the ports in Canada at which tank cars with petroleum for illuminating purposes may be imported, subject to such regulations for the protection of the revenue as the Department of Customs may establish. The ports in Nova Scotia so declared are:—Halifax, Truro, Pictou, Yarmouth, Sydney, Lunenburg and Antigonish. His excellency is further pleased to order that petroleum in packages of 50 gallons or less may be entered at any duly established custom port. At all such ports, when no excise officer is present or available, the duty of inspection shall be performed under the supervision of the Collector of Customs for such port. The amending act makes important changes in the tariff of inspection fees. The charges are made uniform for both Canadian and imported oil. This is a large reduction on the American product. For instance, a package containing from 10 to 50 gallons will cost only 10 cents instead of 30 cents; one containing from 5 to 10 gallons, 5c. instead of 10c. and less than 5 gallons 2½c. instead of 5c. Oils intended solely for use as lubricants and are from their properties unfit for illuminating purposes are exempt from inspection, but the package in which such oil is contained must be conspicuously marked or branded "non-illuminating."

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND CO., NEW YORK July 1.—In Wall Street affairs continue to drift on in about the same state as for the past month. The urgent demands of merchants for discount still continue. Precisely where lies the secret spring, the touching of which, would start the financial machinery into natural action, no one has yet been fortunate enough to discover. Clearing house certificates, issued up to the amount of some \$15,500,000, and the pre-payment of July interest by the Treasury and certain large corporations has, however, perceptibly relieved the strain. The net remittances of money to the interior and to the Pacific coast have fallen to a nominal amount, and the settlements with the sub-treasury have been in favor of the banks; also the hope has strengthened from day to day that when congress assembles in extra session it will order the suspension of purchases of silver; still, in spite of these alleviating circumstances, the pressure upon the credit of the mercantile community lacks a trust-worthy safety-valve. A strain so protracted and so stubborn has rarely been experienced. The obstacle does not lie in any general distrust

of the quality of the collateral offered for loans or of the paper offered for discount. It is generally conceded that commercial affairs are upon a sound basis, and the number of cases of insolvency that the pressure has brought to light is surprisingly small. The nearest approach to any actual relief appeared on Thursday last, when some of the stronger banks agreed among themselves to take out a large amount of clearing house certificates, and did take out \$2,000,000 in order to make an assuring impression, and the effect of this wise intervention was immediate and marked.

What the situation seems to need is some bold intrusion on the distrust that will arrest universal attention and compel a quick revival of confidence by the sheer strength of its assurances. The banks are now doing their part nobly to evoke such confidence, but there is a limit to what they can do. There is but one man and one act that can thus shake the money market out of the vague distrust into which it has fallen. The man is President Cleveland: the act is his immediate call of a special session of Congress to repeal the law to which all this trouble is largely due.\* The one thing the country needs to be assured of is that we are to be saved from a silver currency. The existing distress is mostly due to apprehensions of that danger; and but little short of the declaration of Congress that not another dollar of silver shall pollute our currency can repair this wrecked confidence.

But this imperatively needed assurance, in order to be of any efficacy, must be given without delay. This is felt to be a matter too vital for mere hopes to satisfy. The public will cherish no confident trust in mere hopes of such action. The repeal of the Sherman act is a deed in which they will not believe until it is accomplished. The period for which they can afford to wait for that deed is limited very strictly by the highly strained condition of credit from which they are suffering. They know that unless early measures are forthcoming they may continue to suffer seriously the conditions which they are now enduring. To talk of a leisurely assembling of Congress some time in September, when members have concluded their summer recreations and autumnal breezes will yield the temperature congenial to statesmanly deliberation, is like telling a drowning man to wait until you have finished your cigar. The situation is one that admits of no waiting. It demands the immediate attention which no other man or power than the United States can give. If that attention is not forthwith bestowed there will be other highly serious matters to be accounted for besides that over which the administration seems to be deliberating so leisurely. Whatever blame may be due for the present condition of our silver laws, the blame against whoever assumed the responsibility of wrecking credit, through neglecting the necessary moment for remedying its suspension, would be far more relentless. It is but a fair statement of fact to say that the delay of the administration in this matter is producing everywhere the most disheartening disappointment, and must cause serious consequences if the government fails to act promptly.

Apart from the necessity of the commercial community, the suspension of free coinage by the government of India calls for immediate action by Congress. It has precipitated a further large decline in the price of silver. Unless therefore the whole country has been mistaken in the importance it attaches to this situation, congress should be immediately summoned to consider this complicated question in all its bearings and to place the country beyond reach of further suffering from it.

It would be an error to suppose that any unsound or otherwise dangerous elements exist outside of this single question of the dangers connected with silver. The anomaly to be dealt with is a generally sound condition of trade and industry concurrently with a dangerous paralysis of credit arising from distrust as to the future of money of payments. There is, as we have already said, but one man through whom this quick and acute form of disease can be attacked, and it remains to be seen how long he may think it proper to keep the suffering patient waiting for his intervention.

\*President Cleveland, it will be noted, has taken the step urged.

DRY GOODS.—Although the present is the interim season between the summer and fall trips the week has presented a moderate degree of activity in dry goods, and has been a fairly brisk one. There is no doubt that the volume of trade for June will surpass that of June 1892 although that was an extra good month. The enquiry for all classes of summer goods has been very lively and many kinds of stock are being cleared out. If the sorting trade continues for a few days longer wholesalers' stock will be in excellent condition as the strong demand during the last three weeks has lightened at a very satisfactory rate. Travellers are now out and, although it is rather early as yet for their reports to form a reliable gauge, yet they are encouraging. Buyers, however, exhibit much caution and the trade, as a whole, does not expect them to show their hand very plainly in regard to fall supplies until after the middle or end of this month. By that time a pretty fair approximate estimate of what the coming crop possibilities are can be made. It is worthy of note, though, that the city retail trade continues active and that the demand that we have from week to week noted for all-wool challies, prints, etc., is still apparent and not to be ignored. Some good letter orders from the country have been another satisfactory feature. Payments, however, have given considerable reason for complaint which is the most disturbing factor in the situation. A noticeable feature in the clearing of summer stocks is the fact that it has not been necessary so far to modify prices except in very few cases. There has been a marked absence of slaughtering—a feature which must be pleasing to both wholesaler and retailer. It is rumored, however, that June sales have been dated October 1st which is a foolish proceeding and is very likely to lead to disaster.

## SEVERE ABSCESS CURED.

DEAR SIRS, I had an abscess just behind my right ear in August, 1891. After suffering for three months, I began to take B. B. B., and after one month's use of it I was very much better, and the abscess entirely disappeared in four months. I am certain that Burdock Blood Bitters is an excellent remedy.

FLORENCE M. SHAW, Solgirth, Man.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The local flour market continues quiet and values are more or less, unsettled, there being a pretty wide range in some cases. The demand is of a moderate jobbing character. A fair local trade is doing in oatmeal and under moderate stocks prices keep firm. The feed market remains about steady with recent sales reported at prices within quotations while buyers take a fraction lower on bran in round lots. Foreign cables have ruled weak for both wheat and corn. In Chicago wheat has been further depressed by the money situation which compelled sufficient liquidation by July holders to force that delivery to fully 6 per cent. discount below September wheat—equivalent to over 32 per cent. per annum for month. The feeling in wheat is generally very weak.

**PROVISIONS.**—The local provision market holds quiet and uninteresting. Smoked meats are moving out slowly in a jobbing way but pork and lard are almost entirely neglected. Prices all round are steady. The provision markets in Chicago have been unchanged. The general feeling or tone is rather weak but no important alteration as regards figures has been accomplished. The Liverpool, G. B., markets are dull, but little being done, prices remain about as they were.

**BUTTER.**—Although butter holders in the country still ask the full figure buyers report that their cables reflect a distinctly easier feeling. The result is a quiet market with both parties apart as to the value of the article.

**CHEESE.**—Locally little is doing in cheese but prices remain steady. In view of the absence of rain having seriously damaged the prospects for a good or even fair hay crop holders of cheese at all the country factories are very firm in their figures and refuse to listen to any hints of concessions. They assert that, though the June make was a very large one, that of the later months will be considerably below the average and far behind the early promise. At any rate, they show no disposition to push sales or to invite buyers at the present. On the other hand cables show the English markets easy and indifferent and instructions to buyers on this side limit them to low figures. It will be interesting to watch this market for a few weeks to come.

**EGGS.**—The local markets continue to rule easy. The supply is quite liberal but the demand is slow, and the fact that a good many eggs are being held back now for hatching purposes keeps prices steady at about last week's quotations.

**POTATOES.**—Dealers who have carried stocks of potatoes through since last fall are beginning to show more anxiety to get rid of old stock, as the season is pretty well advanced and prices on round lots are very easy. Supplies are liberal.

**GREEN FRUITS.**—Trade has been exceptionally brisk this week. Strawberries are receiving the most attention at the moment, but there is an active demand for lemons at higher prices. Oranges have also been in good request. Bananas are firmer and sell very freely. Watermelons are beginning to arrive and meet with ready sale. Pineapples are in good supply. There is a considerable quantity of California fruit on the market—such as cherries, pears, etc.—but they do not receive much attention, doubtless because, owing to the cost of transportation such a long distance, they become expensive luxuries, which detracts from their popularity. This market is practically completely cleaned out of native apples of last season's crop. Some miserable unripe apples are coming in from points south of us, but they meet with little favor in the presence of plenty of good, ripe, luscious fruit of all kinds. The demand for canned fruits has slackened off so much during the last two years that they have been a drug on the market. Packers, particularly of canned strawberries, have had this year to carry several lots over. The plain fact of the matter is that there is not the outlet for them—the people having to a large extent quit the using of canned fruits. Even at low prices there is practically no demand. The best quality of strawberries, which must have cost the packers at least \$1.60, have been offered to the trade for \$1.30 per dozen without meeting purchasers. As long, however, as packers continue to put up large lots of these goods they will continue to be sacrificed.

**DRIED FRUIT.**—The market for dried fruit has been fairly active, but the volume of business is scarcely up to the average. Stocks of Valencias here are getting into smaller compass all the time. The demand for Sultana raisins is fair. There are very few currants moving, but the market is devoid of any special features. Prunes are quiet and dates dull and unchanged.

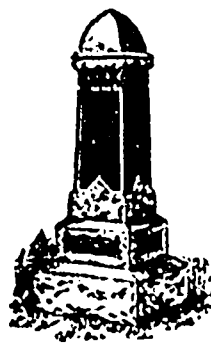
**SUGAR.**—The demand has fallen off somewhat. There are still, however, a good many sugars moving, but not to the extent anticipated. The feeling is easier outside, centrifugals having dropped in New York 11-16c. to 2c., but this is held to be merely a move on the part of the Trust to bring the price of raws to a point nearer their views. At any rate the Canadian refiners are, to outward appearance at least, as firm as ever, and will neither shade prices nor make contracts. Among jobbers, however, there is not the same unanimity of opinion as a few days ago regarding the possibility of further advance in prices. At the same time prices are still firmly held, and there is no immediate prospect of a change either one way or the other. June and July beet are quiet in London at 18s. 6d.

**TEAS.**—There is not much to be said of the local tea market which is very quiet. A few lots of new crop Japans have been sold at Montreal at 22c. The first arrivals there show poor quality in leaf and are poor in cuts as compared with last year. A small business is reported in that city in blacks, a lot of Congous, about 400 packages, changing hands at about 12c.

**COFFEE.**—There has been no material change in the coffee market during the week. The movement has been confined to a few bags here and there. The New York market has been quiet and featureless, the financial condition having checked business.

**FISH.**—Fresh-cured fish is coming in more freely and all meets ready placement at our quotations. There appears to be a good many mackerel hovering off our coasts, but they do not swarm in large schools and enter our goves and inlets in considerable numbers as in former years. Still nearly

all the seines that are out take a few barrels daily. Some of these are packed in ice and sent to supply this market and those of Boston, Montreal, etc. In Toronto the trade in fish continues good at unchanged prices. A report from Boston says that the mackerel trade as well as the mackerel fishermen are comparatively happy. Already there have been secured some 11,000 barrels more than to the same date for six years and something like three times as many as had been taken up to this time last year. The quality of fish is also superior to those being taken last year. Large 3's are the smallest fish to be seen this season. In fact there is a noted absence of medium fish. Prices have also continued to decline on the better supply of mackerel till they are now lower than a year ago. They have fallen from \$11—fisherman's order—till they have sold at \$10. Jobbers' quotations are \$11.50 for new large 3's. Prices of other fish are not materially changed in that market since our last report.



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VERY LATEST DESIGNS PROCURABLE.

**GRIFFIN & KELTIE,**  
323 BARRINGTON STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES. Our Price Lists are corrected for as each week by reliable merchants.

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS	
<b>SUGARS.</b>		Breadstuffs quiet and easy in price. It has been the buyer's market all along. The consumer has had the best of it. The farmer, the miller and the broker have had nothing but loss and disappointment. All we can say is, buy as cheap as you can; whatever price you pay it is almost certain that it is below cost of production, and yet you may be able to buy lower next week. Cornmeal easy. Oats and oatmeal are still higher. Hay has advanced several dollars a ton. We make some corrections in our quotations.	
Cut Leaf.....	6 1/4	Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	4.75 to 4.85
Granulated.....	6 1/2 to 6 3/4	High Grade Patents.....	3.90 to 3.95
Circle A.....	5 1/2	Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	3.45 to 3.55
White Extra C.....	4 1/2	Straight Grade.....	3.35 to 3.40
Standard.....	4 1/4	Good Seconds.....	2.95 to 3.10
Extra Yellow C.....	4 1/4	Graham Flour.....	3.50
Yellow C.....	4 1/4	Oatmeal.....	4.70 to 4.75
<b>TEA.</b>		Roll'd.....	4.70 to 4.75
Congou Common.....	17 to 19	Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	2.60 to 2.70
Fair.....	20 to 22	In Bond.....	2.75 to 2.80
Good.....	25 to 29	Wheat.....	4.00 to 4.25
Choice.....	31 to 33	Wheat Bran, per ton including bags.....	19.50 to 20.00
Extra Choice.....	35 to 36	Middlings.....	20.00 to 23.00
Oolong Choice.....	37 to 39	Shorts.....	22.00 to 23.00
<b>MOLASSES.</b>		Cracked Corn.....	28.00 to 28.50
Barbados.....	34	Ground Oil Cake per ton.....	30.00 to 31.10
Demerara.....	35 to 38	Moules.....	22.00 to 23.00
Diamond N.....	none	Split Peas.....	3.75
Porto Rico.....	35	White Beans, per bushel.....	1.65 to 1.75
Cienfuegos.....	none	Pot Barley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.05
Trinidad.....	29	Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	4.90 to 5.00
Antigua.....	29	P. E. Island Oats.....	4.8 to 4.9
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47	Hay.....	16.50 to 18.00
Bright.....	47 to 55	<b>J. A. CHIPMAN &amp; Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.</b>	
<b>BISCUITS.</b>		<b>PROVISIONS.</b>	
Pilot Bread.....	8.00	Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	13.00 to 14.00
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2	Am., Plate.....	14.00 to 15.00
Soda.....	6 1/2	Ex. Plate.....	15.00 to 16.00
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2	Pork, Mess, American.....	23.00
Fancy.....	8 to 15	American, clear.....	25.00
<b>HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.</b>		P. E. I. Mess.....	21.00 to 22.10
Apples per bbl.....	3.50 to 4.00	P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	19.00 to 20.00
Oranges, Jamaica, brils. New.....	none	Prime Mess.....	16.00 to 17.00
Valencia Oranges, per case.....	10.00	Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	14 to 15
Lemons, per case.....	3.50 to 4.00	American.....	18 to 18
Cocoanuts new per 100.....	5.00	Hams, P. E. I., green.....	11
Onions, New Bermuda, per crate.....	1.25	Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to be changed daily.	
per lb., Egyptian.....	2 1/2 to 2 3/4	<b>BUTTER AND CHEESE</b>	
Dates boxes, new.....	5 1/2	Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	24
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	5 1/2 to 6	in Small Tubs.....	18 to 20
Figs, Klome, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	10 to 11	Good, in large tubs, new.....	18
small boxes.....	9 to 10	Store Packed & oversalted.....	15
Prunes Stewing, boxes.....	8	Canadian Township.....	26
Bananas.....	2.00 to 2.50	Western.....	18
C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.		Cheese, Canadian.....	10
		Antigonish.....	10
		<b>SALT.</b>	
		Factory Filled.....	\$1.70
		Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	6 1/2
		Liverpool, 4 hhd., .....	1.20
		Cadiz.....	1.20
		Turks Island.....	1.20
		Lisbon.....	1.20
		Coarse W. I., .....	1.20
		Trapani.....	1.20

FISH.		Ex Vesse.	Ex Store
<b>MACKEREL—</b>			
Extras.....			
No. 1.....			
2 large.....			
3 large, Reamed.....	7.00		
3 Reamed.....			
3 large, Plain.....			
3 Plain.....			
<b>HERRING.</b>			
No. 1 C. B. July.....	4.25		
1 Fall Split.....	3.50		
1 Fall Round.....	3.25		
1 Labrador.....			
1 Georges Bay.....			
1 Bay of Islands.....	2.50		
ALWIVES, No 1.....	3.75		
<b>SALMON.</b>			
No. 1, 2 brl.....			
No. 2, 2 brl.....			
3.....			
Small.....	none		
<b>CODFISH.</b>			
Hard C. B.....	4.25		
Western Shore.....		5.00	
Bank.....			
Bay.....			
Newfoundland.....			
Haddock.....	3.00	3.50	
Bank & Western.....		3.75	
HARK.....	2.50	3.00	
POLLOCK.....	1.75	2.25	
HARK SOUNDS, per lb.....			
COX OIL per gal.....		80c.	

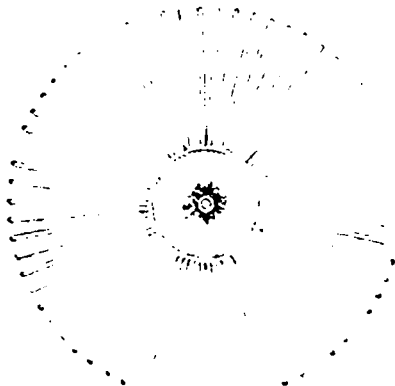
## A. D. 10,000.

GLANCING AHEAD AT WHAT MAN IS DESTINED TO ACCOMPLISH ON THIS PLANET.

AN OPTIMIST'S PICTURE OF THE FUTURE.

VERY DIFFERENT TO THOSE OF FLAMMARION OR RICHTER, AND PEERING FAR AHEAD OF WHERE BELLAMY STOPPED WHEN HE LIFTED THE CURTAIN OF TIME.

(Concluded.)



Their epoch also produced the great concave excavations for sucking up the storm winds which give us one of the forms of power necessary for the production of our electrical energy, a part of which is also derived from the action of the tides, which have been utilized by another wonderful invention, as also has solar energy, conserved from the sun's rays, by artificial means. When rain becomes necessary for the crops or vegetation, it is produced by creating atmospheric disturbances by means of concentrated gases dispersed from pneumatic instruments, one of which is located on the roof of each public hall. In this way, public convenience is better served, and at the cost of very little effort on the part of the meteorological department. The uniformity of the weather was really a necessity in an ideal condition of environment, as violent atmospheric changes had great influence upon the physical organization, producing many undesirable effects. Society has formed itself into four distinct fraternities who have their own separate cities and systems of living peculiar to each, and there are still some in the van of progress whilst the laggards bring up the rear. The most advanced of these are the dwellers upon the hill tops, and their lives are entirely devoted to moral research, in quest of which, owing to the development of certain spiritual faculties, they are able to investigate even the utmost stars. These beings are half mortal only, as their knowledge of the mysteries of nature's laboratory, and their spiritual development, has advanced them to the point which is the dividing line between spirit and matter.

Following them are the idealists, who dwell under conditions conducive to the highest development of earthly ideas; the educators, who are really selected from these two orders, and lastly the industrials, who still depend upon speech for communication and mechanical means of supplying their wants. They are all interdependent, the industrials supplying the higher communities with their clothing and building material, the idealists in turn furnishing the industrial with ideas through the medium of the electric pictures, which emanate from their hands, and both they and the etherials are employed in the educational centres, laboring for the good of all. Besides this, all new ideas come from the etherials, who by means of interplanetary impressions, are enabled to constantly increase the knowledge of mankind. Each community you may be certain, duly serves its purpose in the economy of nature. It must be born in mind that this is the mode of living among the industrials only; a description of that among the etherials and other co-existent communities will reveal yet more startling changes in the life of the inhabitants of this planet in the Ten Thousandth Century.

(From "The Story of the Millennium," by Arthur Field, fully illustrated by J. Carter Beard, in *Demorest's Family Magazine*.)

## CASE OF LOVE AT THE SHIP.

Far down the beach were two men and a boat. They were stalwart men, and the elder was busy shaking down the meshes of a drag-net entangled with tufts of maroon and brown seaweed.

'Poor draughts, Shelah,' said the net-shaker, looking philosophically into the basket that held the fish.

'Poor enough, Master Reeks. Is it home, now?'

'Ay, lad; home it is. Get into the boat, Shelah.'

The young man jumped into the boat and took the oars; the other

shoved off, and when he was knee deep in the salt water clambered in after him.

'Shelah,' said Reeks, speaking of a sudden, 'when are you going to marry my Jen?'

There came a little extra color into Shelah's smooth, tanned cheeks.

'I don't know, Master,' he said.

'Ah,' said Reeks, with a sigh, 'I wish her mother was alive.'

'Why, Old Tom?' asked Shelah.

'Why? To steer her, lad. I'm afeerd my hand is a bit too heavy on the tiller for a dainty craft like my Jen. She wants a woman at her helm—or a husband.'

'What makes you say that?' asked Shelah, resting on his oars.

'I'll tell ye, lad,' he said slowly; 'it's been on my mind a long time, an' now I'll tell ye. I don't like the comin's an' goin's of that young brewer of our'n, Mr. Cyril Rivington.'

'Now, in my father's time, an' in my time, the old "ship" might ha' tumbled about our ears, for all the brewer cared or troubled. But since this here young chap ha' come from abroad, an' his father ha' taken him into partnership, things ha' altered.

'Nigh on every day he's a-ridin' up to know if we want anything done. I shouldn't care how many times he come, Shelah, if it weren't for Jen. I'm afeerd that his fine hoss an' his velvet coat, an' his leggins, an' his watch chain may dazzle her, lad.'

'Jen is all right,' said Shelah firmly.

'So she is, my lad; but she'd be a lot better married. An' so, between man an' man, my lad, I wants to know when you are goin' to marry her!'

'I'd marry her to-morrow,' said Shelah, wistfully, 'if she'd have me, master.'

Reeks looked at him steadily for a moment.

'Shelah Baxter,' he said solemnly, 'you ain't got the pluck of a mouse.'

'Wi' wimen, I mean,' pursued Reeks. 'There ain't a man in the whole village, Shelah, that could put you on your back. But wi' wimen!' he snorted, 'why, man alive, the bolder you are wi' a woman the better she likes ye. Now, I ha' got a bit and ye ha' got a boat of your own, and what's to prevent you astitin' down together? Pluck up, Shelah, say I; ha' no more shilly-shallyin'.'

'Master,' he said, deliberately, 'can you read writin'?'

'No,' said Reeks, 'I can't. Why?'

'Because, if you could, I wanted you to read this.' He held out a sheet of pink note paper. It was soiled with fish scales and tobacco dust, but even now retained a sweet and subtle perfume.

'All I can make out, lad, he said, 'is these here.'

'What are they?' cried Shelah, eagerly.

'Kisses,' said Reeks, solemnly, 'ten on 'em.'

'Kisses,' repeated Shelah, vacantly. In sudden fury he snatched the paper and, doubling it into a ball, threw it far over the waves.

'Now,' said Reeks, as he jumped out, 'I'll stow away, lad. Go you up to the "Ship." It's about time you and Jen came to an onderstandin'. Pluck up, Shelah, and remember there's ails ways an' means of winnin' a woman.' He winked and nodded.

Shelah slowly descended the mound and walked toward the inn. The 'Ship's' sign could be seen long before the inn. Within a few paces of the sign Shelah halted. He could hear a horse's foot pawing the ground. He was soon regaled with a little whistling, then the softly hummed verses of a song.

There next sounded some loud laughter, a step on the tiled path of the inn, then the singer spoke.

'I drink your health, my charmer,' said he, in the Rivington brew.' After that he spoke lower, but the words reached Shelah's ears:

'You got my note, Jenny, but you never came. Why was that?'

'I was afraid! And oh, what would father say if he knew you sent me that note with all those—those——' The musical voice suddenly ended.

'Kisses, Jenny,' finished the horseman. 'Well, I don't know. I don't particularly care. Love is altogether reckless. And for you, my gyp, I would risk anything. Now tell me, Jenny, when can you meet me alone? It is a small favor for a lover to ask. When shall it be?'

Jenny was silent.

'Jenny,' said the rider, seriously, 'do you love me?'

Holding his breath, Shelah waited for the answer. It was inaudible.

'Come a little closer, Jenny,' said the horseman gayly, 'kisses on paper are nothing to kisses in——'

'Hush!' cried Jenny, 'someone is coming.'

It was Shelah. He rounded the corner in time to see Cyril Rivington riding away.

With his head bowed, Shelah crossed the threshold of the inn door; he was met inside by a pretty, brown-cheeked girl, whose face had a heightened and rather unusual bloom. At sight of Shelah she looked disconcerted.

'Jen, lass,' he said, 'I want to speak to you, I want to ask you something.'

'Well, then,' say it quick. What is it?'

'It's this,' said Shelah, and his voice shook a little. 'We ha' been

## PURELY VEGETABLE.

DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES FOR ELECTRIC BELTS.  
\$1.35, \$2.65, \$3.70; former prices \$5, \$7, \$10. Quality remains the same—16 different styles; dry battery and acid belts—mild or strong current. Less than half the price of any other company and more home testimonials than all the rest together. Full list free. Mention this paper.  
W. T. DAZZ & Co., Windsor, Ont.

First, the bud, then the blossom, then the perfect fruit. These are the several stages of some of the most important ingredients composing the painless and sure corn cure—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. The juices of plants greatly concentrated and purified, gums and balsams in harmonious union, all combined, give the grand result. Putnam's Extractor makes no sore spot, does not lay a man up for a week, but goes on quietly doing its work until a perfect cure results. Beware of acid substitutes.

sweet-heartin' for a long time, and I want to know when we are goin' to get married, Jen?

'Never,' she said softly.

'Never,' he repeated huskily.

'I should only make you wretched I want you to give me up, to forget me, Shelah.'

'Give you up, Jen! Give you up, Miss! Give up my life—ask me for that, Jen, but don't ask me to give you up, sweetheart, for I do so love you, my dear.'

Jenny's lips quivered and her eyes began to fill with tears, but she kept her face to the window.

'It would break my heart to marry you,' she said 'for I love someone else.'

'You love someone else!' said mechanically.

'Yes, and he is going to marry me. So you see, Shelah, it would be wrong for me to marry you. I should be always miserable and wretched, and I should make you miserable and wretched, too; so please, dear Shelah, let me go and forget me.'

White and still sat Shelah; then heavily and wearily he rose. Jenny uncovered her face for a moment. At the sight of his she hid it again.

'Forget you, lass,' he said, 'I never can.' Moved, perhaps, by the thought of what might have been, he leaned down and gently pressed his lips to her forehead.

'But if giving you up, lass,' he proceeded, huskily, 'will make you happy, why Jen'—there was an agonizing ring in his voice—'why, I give you up.'

When she looked around again he was gone.

All that night it froze hard, and the calm sea lay moaning like a dog on its chain. Shelah heard it as he stood in the lonely sentry box of the life-boat lookout.

As usual, next morning, Shelah called at the 'Ship' for Tom Reeks. He had barely entered when he heard a horse's hoofs on the hard road. A horseman reined up at the inn, and Shelah drew back into the shadow.

'Shelah!' It was Jenny who spoke. She stood, white and trembling, on the cellar steps. 'Will—will you take him this?'

Strangely fascinated by being called upon for such an act, Shelah took from her the measure of sparkling ale, and, like a man in a dream, carried it to the door. With his head down he walked up to the rider.

A loud 'hem' caused him to start and look up. Instead of the young brewer, he was facing the old one.

'No, my man,' she said, 'I don't care for anything as early as this. If you'll have the goodness to hold my horse while I dismount—I want to see the landlord. Is he in?'

Livington, sen., was a pleasant, chatty old gentleman, and he soon disclosed the object of his visit. A ball was going to be held at Herringburne town hall, and he was distributing invitations to such of his tenants as chose to attend. As he was passing—quite by accident, he assured them—he felt he ought not to miss the landlord of the 'Ship.' There were the tickets and he hoped that Reeks and his daughter would attend.

'I forgot to mention,' he said blandly, as Reeks, after expressing his thanks, took them up, 'that this ball is to be held in honor of my son Cyril's marriage. He is to be married this week to the daughter of a very old friend of mine—a man of Kent.'

As he finished a low sobbing cry startled all but Shelah. A beer warmer had rattled to the floor, and Jennie stood vacantly staring into a little lake of the spilt liquid at her feet.

'Why, what's the matter, lass?' said Reeks, 'you look as white as a ghost.'

'Nothing, father,' she answered, faintly, 'nothing only the heat of the fire.'

Shelah Baxter came out of the "Ship" and walked aimlessly down to his boat. The surf was boiling on the Scroby, and great rollers with foaming crests were racing in and tumbling down upon the sun-lighted beach.

At the base of a mound by a dwarf clump of furze sat a girl, sobbing violently. It was Jenny Reeks. He descended the side she was on and gently touched her shoulder.

Through her tear-brimmed eyes she looked into his face. Not a word of reproach. Only in his eyes was the love that had been so constant and true.

With a little catching of her breath Jenny rose and drew back; then, with a convulsive cry, she flung her arms wildly around his neck, and there she sobbed until she could sob no more. When they went back to the 'Ship' Reeks met them at the door. Something in their attitude made him softly whistle. It seemed as if Shelah had taken his advice and plucked up at last.

**DONT YOU KNOW**

That to have perfect health you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system and gives nerve strength. Hood's PILLS may be had by mail for 25c. of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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**Only the Scars Remain.**

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith



Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

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Cures others, will cure you

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PURE  
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## A BRUCE COUNTY MIRACLE.

THE ALMOST FATAL RESULTS OF A FOOTBALL MATCH.

*Allan J. Blair's Terrible Suffering—Helpless for Upwards of Two Years—The Best Physicians Could Hold Out No Hope of Recovery—His Health Fully Restored as the Result of Taking Friendly Advice—A Story That Hundreds Can Vouch For.*

(From the Blenheim News.)

Many of the readers of the News have seen and conversed with a gentlemanly young fellow who acts as a canvasser for the well-known firm of G. Marshall & Co., London, and during the past year and a half he has become well known and is highly liked by a large number of people in all the towns and villages of the West. From his personal appearance it would scarcely be believed that two years ago he was subject to the most excruciating pains that ever tortured a human individual, and was daily growing weaker and weaker, so that only a few months appeared to stand between him and the grave. Yet such was the case. He is to-day a living witness to the life-giving efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, a fact which he takes pleasure in relating, but always with the qualifying statement that he took them "according to directions," a matter which many neglect.

Mr. Blair's home is in Huron Township, near the shores of Lake Huron, and the whole family of father, mother and seven sons are respected wherever known. As an old acquaintance, the editor of the News can cheerfully testify to their sterling character. All the sons passed through the Kincardine High School, and all hold good positions in society, one being a Methodist clergyman in Southern Michigan, another being an employe of the London Chemical Works, and one a British Columbian merchant. Allan, of whose integrity all who know him have the highest opinion, has been the most fortunate of all. Unfortunately in that by a seemingly trifling accident he was eventually placed in a condition, in which he often thought death preferable; fortunate in that after giving up all hope he was enabled to recover even robust health again. His story is so wonderful that at first it seems incredible, is told with genuine earnestness that leaves no room for doubt in the minds of his hearers, and is moreover vouched for by hundreds of old friends. We will now enter into details, as the following statement by Mr. Blair, given freely over his own signature, will make the case quite plain:—

## MR. BLAIR'S WONDERFUL STATEMENT.

"While taking part in a football game at Point Clarke on the Queen's birthday, 1887, I received a kick on the shin which at first had no serious result, for I worked on the farm the nine following days. Then pains began where I had been kicked, particularly in the morning, and in about two weeks I was forced to seek medical advice. Dr. Welden, of Kincardine, whom I first consulted, said the periosteum was injured, and that serious results might follow. About a month later, as I was not getting better, but the bone was swelling and the foot getting black, I went to Dr. Se-

cord; his medicine seemed to do no good, though under his treatment for nearly a month. He said the trouble was with the nerves. I soon got so that I could not walk across the room, and vomited everything I ate. I then went to Dr. McCrimmon; he believed it to be chronic inflammation of the bone, and that the nerves were affected from it. I still continued to get worse, and was soon in such a condition that every thud of my heart caused me pain enough to make me almost jump out of bed. The doctor then directed me to go to Toronto. I went to a losing specialist there (Dr. Aitken) on the 25th of May, just a year after the accident. He said that an operation would have to be performed, to take out a portion of the bone. This operation was performed by Dr. Gunn of Clinton, who had previously recommended it. For some time after this I seemed to get better, but soon again commenced to get worse. The pain left my leg and became a general disease, and so weakened the eyes that I could not read. Next spring I got so bad I could not even ride in a buggy. The pain would come on suddenly with such violence that I lost all control of myself. The muscles would contract; I would start and laugh immoderately, and this would be followed by a violent shaking, so great that if in bed I would fall out. No person can have any idea of my sufferings at that time. In August, 1891, I was taken into London, but none of the eminent physicians there could hold out any hope of recovery, though one thought he might be able to help me somewhat. I went to the city hospital and held a consultation with the staff, who examined my sight and diagnosed my case. They said there would be no use in coming there, for the treatment would do no good, whilst the nearness of other patients would have a prejudicial effect. At this time a friend, who had been reading the accounts of the Marshall case at Hamilton, advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. At first I declined, but urged I consented to try them, with no faith whatever that beneficial results would follow. It was not long before I saw they were helping me, and I continued to take them according to directions, accompanied by the pills, and continued to get steadily better. In four weeks was able to get around, and was able to walk into London every evening, a distance of two miles. I continued taking the pills; went home, but found I was not strong enough for the farm, so I determined to try some light occupation. About Oct. 1st I began to work for George Marshall & Co., selling their teas all over the country. I am now able to get around at all times, in good or bad weather, jumping in and out of a buggy with no effort, and can honestly say that I enjoy health. Thus I have been raised from a bed of perpetual invalidism, with prospects of an early death and continued torture until the end came, to a condition of perfect health, the advantage of which can only be realized by one who has received it back as I have. Hundreds of people can testify to the state I was in. This whole result I attribute to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which I took strictly according to the directions, and without any faith when first I began to take them. I make this statement as a matter of gratitude for my wonderful cure, and

trust it may be the means of others receiving as great benefit.

ALLAN J. BLAIR.

Blenheim, May 9, 1893.

The News has every faith in the above statement, which was cheerfully made by Mr. Blair without solicitation, and we give it publicity both as a matter of news and with the hope that perhaps it may aid another who is suffering similarly, or from some other of the many ailments this great remedy is designed to cure.

The Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. of Brockville, Ontario, and Schenectady, a firm of unquestioned reliability. Pink Pills are not looked upon as a patent medicine, but rather as a prescription. An analysis of their properties shows that these pills are an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood, or from an impairment of the nervous system, such as loss of appetite, depression of spirits, anæmia, chlorosis or green sickness, general muscular weakness, dizziness, loss of memory, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, St. Vitus dance, the after effects of la grippe, all diseases depending on a vitiated condition of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood, and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature. These

pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain only life-giving properties, and nothing that could injure the most delicate system. They act directly on the blood, supplying its life-giving qualities by assisting it to absorb oxygen, that great supporter of all organic life. In this way, the blood becoming "built up," and being supplied with its lacking constituents, becomes rich and red, nourishes the various organs, stimulating them to activity in the performance of their functions, and thus eliminates diseases from the system.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper (printed in red ink.) Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood-builders and nerve tonics, put up in similar form, intended to deceive. They are all imitations, whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your grocer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

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

## MINING.

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

HAS GONE WEST.—Journalists as well as mining men know how to enjoy a pleasant holiday. We have now been on duty for many score of consecutive weeks without any let up or break, saving when we had the pleasure of visiting the mining districts and enjoying the hospitality of mine managers. But now our holiday has commenced in real earnest, and before THE CRITIC of this issue is in the hands of its readers we shall be in the Great Lake City, and will have already inspected the mining exhibits at the World's Fair. Of these you will hear from us later. In the meantime our mining friends will remember that the mining editor of THE CRITIC is holidaying, and that notwithstanding his love for his department of THE CRITIC, he is sincerely thankful, for a few weeks at least, to depute the work to other hands.

TRY IT YOURSELF.—We are believers in advertising; if you have anything to sell and you want to sell it, you must advertise. Of course one can potter away in a second rate style and do a certain amount of business without much use of Printer's Ink, but the man who wishes to build up a business, to extend a business, to do business, must advertise if he wishes to succeed. The value of advertising was never better illustrated than it has been in Nova Scotia during the past six months. The province was known to have great mineral resources. Her people were untrained in mineralogy, her capitalists had little or no faith in mining investments; and so her resources remained comparatively undeveloped, and would have remained so until the third and fourth generation, had not her mineral wealth been widely and extensively advertised. It may be patriotic to work for posterity, but we believe that the bluenose of to-day would enjoy a little present prosperity perhaps even more than the hope of grandchildren's promised prosperity, and from present indications there is every reason to believe that he may do so. In consequence of the widespread advertising that the mineral resources of Nova Scotia have received throughout Canada, the United States and Great Britain, the eyes of mining capitalists have been turned toward the Province. Mining experts representing companies, syndicates and individuals are arriving from every quarter, and we have been besieged by enquiries for all kinds of properties. One New York millionaire is seeking a good salt mine, a Chicago expert is inspecting a lead mine, a Toronto party wants a first-class gold mine, a third Boston syndicate is seeking for undeveloped coal areas, a rich New Yorker is particularly interested in antimony, and so on to the end of the mineral

chapter. So much for the advertising the Province has got. Now if mine owners desire to sell their property they should not make any mistakes. An unknown mining property, however good, will not sell itself. If you have anything to sell in the shape of mines now is the time to advertise. Coal, gold, lead and antimony mines are the ones most sought for. A little judicious advertising for the next three months will probably result in more business than you have any idea of. Try our advertising columns, and if you make a good hit it will prove the truth of the old proverb that "a word to the wise is sufficient." THE CRITIC wants to see the mines of Nova Scotia developed, and the people of the Province receiving steady and remunerative employment, and certainly the outlook for such a state of affairs has never been brighter than it is in this summer of 1893.

The Mabou Coal and Gypsum Co., Ltd., are quietly developing their properties. They have three wharves in Mabou harbor for shipping rock and gypsum, and are erecting a calcining plant at their steam mills. They have also secured the exclusive right to manufacture and sell adamant wall plaster for Canada and Newfoundland. They have two wharves at their coal mines and are even selling their coal in Pictou. Their coal is similar to the West Virginia, and is said to be a superior article for house use.—*Sydney Advocate*.

The Truro Gold Mining Company have a good property at Caribou. Although mention has been made of it before, it may be of interest to know that 708½ days' labor produced 1022.35 ounces of gold, worth \$18,982.06. Total cost of production \$1,935.32. Net profit \$17,046.71. It must be nice to own a property like this. May they continue to strike it rich.—*Atlantic Weekly*.

COCHRANE'S HILL.—A few men are at work on this property, which is situated about eight miles north of Sherbrooke gold district. Some twenty years ago the property was worked rather extensively. It produced three or four hundred ounces, and then the owners became involved in legal difficulties. Since then it has been worked in a desultory manner at long intervals, without much result. There are several large belts of quartz on the property, and last week Mr. McQuarrie cut a new lead, or rather a belt of leads, which shows very much good gold. The new discovery is close to the old workings, and the specimens which we have seen are very handsome. The gold is coarse and heavy, and differs in that respect from the gold previously found there, which was, for the most part, light and scaly. There is a crusher at Melrose, some two miles distant from the mine, and we believe it is Mr. McQuarrie's intention to thoroughly repair it and test his new find there. It is to be hoped that the results will be favorable, as mining is in a most unsatisfactory condition in the Sherbrooke district. During the last two years there has been hardly any work, and the expense of what prospecting has been done has been borne by the miners themselves and two or three residents in the district. The only work which amounted to anything in the last eighteen months was the few weeks during which the Blaikie and Alexandra companies were working. Messrs. Anderson and Jenner employed a few men for five or six weeks, and there was some work done on wages at Mitchell's Lake. It is to be hoped that the change of ownership of those once productive mines, the "Wellington," "Palmerston" and "Dominion," will alter this state of things, and that with the advent of foreign capital and skilled management the Sherbrooke district will return to its old position as a gold producer.

#### EXTRACTS FROM "SUMMARY REPORT OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1892."

Mr. Fletcher left for Nova Scotia on the 23rd of June, 1892, to continue the work of previous years in the counties of Cumberland and Hants. He was assisted during six months by Messrs. M. H. McLeod, D. I. V. Eaton and T. S. McLean, and for six weeks by W. B. Almon.

The district surveyed in Cumberland county lies west of that described in last Summary Report and in the report presented last spring. It comprises the coast north of Minas Basin from Parraboro' to Cape Chignecto, and east of Cumberland Basin on the outskirts of the Cumberland coal fields. The inhabitants of the villages on the shore as far as West Advocate are engaged in ship-building and sailing. On Cumberland Basin are the hamlets of Eatonville, Spicer's Cove, Apple River, Sand River, Shulie, Two Rivers, where lumbering is the chief industry, and the interior, with the exception of small settlements, such as Salem, is under forest. The whole coast, the roads and many of the principal streams were surveyed by Mr. Scott Barlow and Mr. Walter McQuat in connection with the survey of the coal-fields made between 1871 and 1878, as described in the reports for those years, and in Part E., Annual Report, vol. I, 1885.

The geological formations include Triassic, Permian, Carboniferous, Devonian and igneous rocks, similar to those described as occurring along the eastern part of the Cobequid range of hills. The Triassic compose chiefly masses of basalt and amygdaloid with patches of the characteristic red, soft, crumbly sandstone and conglomerate. On the south side of the hills the Carboniferous rocks appear in greatly tilted masses along the shore, whereas on the north side and along Cumberland Basin Permian and Carboniferous rocks are found lying generally at a low angle, joining the area covered by those described by Sir William Logan in his celebrated Joggins section. The limits of these two series do not seem yet to have been clearly defined inland. The Devonian sedimentary rocks resemble those already described in their association with masses of trap, porphyry, diorite, syenite, felsite and quartzfelsite generally massive, but sometimes schistose; and their more flinty or porcellanous character near the contact with such masses is as noticeable here as at Portapique and other rivers to the westward. Dark shales and quartzites, very like the iron ore series of

Londonderry, containing veins of quartz, blotches of limonite, and associated with light gray, olivaceous, sandy shales, yield at Kirkhill obscure markings of plants. Again, near the shore on Groville River, in the fine outcrops of quartz-veined quartzite and twisted slate, exposed immediately below the first dam, graphitized markings of plants were found, resembling the vegetable debris of Portapique River. These rocks are here unconformably overlaid by a conglomerate of loose texture, composed of pebbles often more than two feet in diameter, of red quartzite and other rocks, probably Devonian, interstratified with lenticular patches of crumbly, brecciated red, fine, sandstone, as in other sections on the north side of hills.

Precisely similar fossil remains were found on the shore at and near McGahey Brook at West Advocate. Here, at the mill pond, ripple marked sandy flags show obscure carbonized markings resembling broken plants. About 105 yards west of the mouth of the brook obscure traces of rootlets and Cordaites are much more abundant. East of McGahey Brook the shales show many markings like stems of *Psilophyton*, often branching, but only small fragments could be obtained owing to the jointed, cleaved and friable character of the shales. In the associated flinty quartz-veined quartzites much graphitized matter is present in layers which resemble, although greatly altered, the layers of carbonaceous matter so often found among the coarse sandstones of the Carboniferous and consisting chiefly of Cordaites. Further west on the shore these dark shales and flags come against greenish, massive, epidotic diorite and breccia, succeeded by red and gray syenite and diorite, greatly intermixed, the diorite being first blotched with the syenite, while further west the syenite predominates and is blotched, striped and veined by the diorite, the dikes or veins being sometimes horizontal, sometimes vertical.

Veins of ankerite and veins and spots of specular iron ore occur in McGahey Brook. In one of the branches of the Mahoney Brook where a mass of gray breccia, diorite and syenite is in contact with slates, the latter contain rusty weathering veins in which calcite, baryte, specular iron ore and pyrite are present. The syenite seems to cut the slates like a dyke, carrying grains of specular iron near the contact, and in one place coarse syenite forms a sheet in the bedding.

On the shore immediately east of Henning Brook a considerable quantity of iron pyrites is found in crystals and aggregations in a calcstone contained in a brecciated quartzite. The ferruginous veins of the black slates of the neighborhood hold traces of copper pyrites, and among the whitish quartzites are spots of specular iron. Several barrels of fine crystalline pyrolucite were obtained last year on the shore at Lower Economy from Devonian rocks similar to those of the manganese mines of Tenycap and East Onslow.

About 125 yards west of the mouth of Barkus Brook and near the contact of the Triassic of West Advocate with the Devonian, fragments of reddish massive gypsum, with crystals of anhydrite and white porous gypsum, are found in the cliff and are said to be in place on the beach, representing probably another outlying unconformable patch of Lower Carboniferous like those of Clarke Head. The extent of the outcrop on the land can be only a few square feet, for Devonian slates are everywhere near in runs and breaks of the bank. The Carboniferous rocks of Spencer's Island consist of red and gray rubbly sandstone grit and shales, including black calcareo-bituminous shales sometimes coaly, but no coal of importance has been found in any part of this area, a large portion of which, however shows no exposures.

The rocks of the shore of Cumberland Basin, between Eatonville and Shulie, are interesting as being the extension of those of Sir Wm. Logan's section. Red Devonian slates and syenite are overlaid near Eatonville by conglomerate, upon which, as also near Sand River, ice grooves were found running N. 35° E. At the south side of Spicer's Cove a red quartzfelsite, containing dykes and blotches of gray and dark diorite and felsite, stands against an epidotic breccia and is unconformably overlaid by soft red conglomerate, with fragments of these rocks, which occupies the high cliffs for some distance, then recedes from the coast eastward along what seems to be a large fault, on the north side of which are dark and light gray shales, and along the line of which the rocks are greatly polished, contain hematite in the joints and a vein of baryte and calcite. The shales are greatly disturbed, are full of carbonized plants, and include a two-inch seam of coal, upright trees and underclay. At the mouth of the brook in this cove there are reefs of gray, fine sandstone dipping S. 50° E. at a very low angle, overlaid by reddish or brownish sandstone, in even layers or false bedded, with patches of pebbly grit. North of the brook are outcrops of nut-and-egg conglomerate, among the pebbles of which there are some of gray sandstone containing plants and probably Carboniferous. At a rocky point beyond, brown and reddish grits with interstratified bands, sometimes ten feet thick, of nut-and-egg conglomerate, show carbonized markings of plants and extend thence for some distance along the shore, which runs about N. 32° E. At Pudsey's Point a gray sandstone, largely quarried for grindstones, is overlaid by a great thickness of conglomerate to the mouth of Apple River. East of these exposures are others, also of reddish and gray conglomerate, associated with layers of gray pebbly grit, dipping 114° < 2°, which is also the inclination on the right bank of the river beyond the sand beach and narrows. Similar rocks are found up both branches of Apple River, some of the pebbles of the conglomerate being of gray micaceous sandstone, of dark gray argillaceous shale and underclay and of fragments of coal. In the East branch above White saw-mill there are thick beds of conglomerate, most of the pebbles of which are of hard argillites and quartzites, but others of greenish-gray, soft, flaggy micaceous sandstone like that of the millstone grit or coal measures.

Alternations of brownish sandstones of red and greenish pea-and-nut conglomerate, and of dark gray and red argillaceous shale with layers of

(Continued on page 16.)

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# SUMBUL BITTERS.

The Greatest  
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TONIC. TRY IT.

A Cure for all Diseases resulting from a Dis-  
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# Coal Department.

Dealers in all kinds HARD and  
SOFT COAL.

North end Depot - O'NEILL'S WHARF.  
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gray grindstone, occupy the shore from Apple River to Hetty Point. The red sandstone largely predominates; gray sandstone comes next in abundance, while the shales are scarce, dipping 123° at a very low angle. From Hetty Point to Two Mile Brook the cliffs are scarcely broken and show a large proportion of greenish-gray conglomerate among beds of rusty-brown sandstone, while similar rocks are met on the road to Sand River. Layers of red shale then become more frequent among the pebbly rocks, and the dip at one point increases to 160°-50°. Immediately south of Sand River the rocks are also highly tilted, but there is no change in their character as far as the point north-east of the river, where greenish and rusty-gray sandstone and conglomerate are overlaid by a considerable thickness of red shale, which extends up the river to within 450 yards of the saw-mill. The pebbly sandstones are full of large plants and weather-rusty just as in the cliffs to the south-westward. Toward Sand Cove, lower beds are rapidly underlain by rocks containing much more red shale; but the pebbly layers are still abundant and rusty-brown sandstones largely exposed, sometimes considerably broken, but perhaps only by folding of the shales upon the massive gray sandstones, the general dip being low. The gray conglomerate of Fitzgibbon Brook, near Shulie, some of the pebbles of which are nine inches in diameter, is precisely like that of Apple River: it is underlain by red shale and gray fine sandstone, and by gray sandstone with pebbly patches, the shore running nearly on the strike. From the bridge on Shulie River to the mouth the section is slightly ascending, the strata being alternations of red shales with gray and rusty-brown sandstone, including several pebbly patches. At the point west of the mouth, rusty-gray and greenish-gray sandstones include three layers of red shale 18 inches thick, beyond which there is a descent to Fitzgibbon Brook.

On Shulie River, below the road from Sand River to Halfway River, gray sandstone, usually flaggy and seldom coarse, with occasional beds of red marl, presents a nearly horizontal southerly dip. Lower down gray flags dip 87°-14°, while nearer the shore greenish-gray conglomerate is found. On the Halfway River road, mentioned above, east of Jenks Meadow Brook, great blocks of greenish and gray conglomerate are found, succeeded nearer Harrison's by others from the underlying red conglomerate.

A good section of the rocks south of Ragged Reef is cut by the large stream at Two Rivers. At the road are large outcrops of gray sandstone, some of which is coarse, overlaid by greenish-gray and reddish-gray shale dipping 197°-9°; while upstream similar rocks, largely conglomerates, with fossil trunks of drifted trees, extend two miles up to a driving dam, at which rusty-gray sandstone dips 200°-11°. The West Branch of River Hebert and Atkinson Brook also expose Permian rocks consisting in the latter, near the river, of gray, rusty, flaggy sandstone with pebbly patches, dipping 170°-8°, and not unlike the rocks of Upper Maccan River. Higher up the dip becomes northerly, the rocks being gray and brownish sandy flags and shales with layers of coarse grit.

Through the kindness of Mr. J. R. Cowans we obtained plans of the levels, slopes and faults of the working on the three coal seams at present mined at Springhill, to supplement investigations made by Mr. Scott Barlow and Dr. Ellis in former years. In this extension, north and south, the workings have not passed beyond the ground proved by Mr. Barlow, but interesting questions have been suggested by the workings to the deep. Records of deep borings in this field, furnished by Mr. R. P. Fraser, Mr. James Baird and Mr. Wm. Hall will also prove of value in the determination of the structure. In the little brook that flows past the station at Saltsprings, and about 1,000 feet from the Intercolonial Railway, a small seam of coal has been opened by a shaft or slope more than 150 feet deep, the inclination at the surface being vertical but flattening to 66° and the direction being 305°; while nearer the railway the dip varies from 55° to 39°. At a depth of forty-five feet an adit connects the shaft with the brook, and lower down a level has been driven north-eastward a considerable distance. The coal is irregular in thickness, being in one place, it is said, seven feet.

The section on the brook is as follows:—

	Ft.	In.
1. Red argillaceous shale with bands of gray sandstone.....	3	0
2. Coaly shale with a streak of coal.....	0	6
3. Greenish, crumbly argillaceous shale, of considerable thickness .	1	10
4. Soft argillaceous shale with rootlets.....	0	6
5. Coaly shale and clay in thin layers.....	2	0
6. Good coal.....	0	7
7. Clay with rootlets.....	1	8
8. Coal, somewhat impure.....	1	8
9. Soft argillaceous underclay.		

This seam is supposed by some to be the 2 ft. 6 in. seam worked at Sand Run mine and on the Springhill and Oxford railway, and shown on Mr. Barlow's map. The thickness, however, is greater and the roof is different.

In the small brook about a mile east of the Styles mine and about 100 yards west of the Economy road, two seams of coal ten feet apart, very irregular in thickness and impure in quality, according to Mr. McCarthy, but containing ten inches of good coal, have been lately opened, at what is called the Stanley mine, in several small shafts, the measures dipping at an angle of 45°.

Mr. Eston also spent two or three weeks in the Pictou coal-field to add to the topography of the large map of that district. In Hants county he surveyed with odometer 320 miles of roads between Maitland and Windsor, and in the centre of the county; while Ryan Creek and many streams in the neighborhood of Shubenacadie and Elmsdale were surveyed by Messrs. McLeod and McLean.

The expenditure on the season's explorations, including the salaries of all assistants, was \$1,630.



**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

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

**To CORRESPONDENTS.**

**OLIVER MCGILL, Yarmouth.**—Your last post-card would doubtless have been quite interesting if you had not forgotten to record the play by which you proposed to solve the problem. As, however, you unfortunately neglected this little formality, the communication was quite unintelligible.

**SOLUTIONS.**

**PROBLEM 335.**—The position was: black kings 14, 27; white men 17, 31, 29; black to play and draw. We deferred giving the solution in its regular order last week in order to give problemists a further opportunity to solve it. The result has been that Mr. Wickwire, of Shubenacadie, has sent us the following, which is correct, and entitles him to the prize that we offered and which we have mailed to him.

14—9	6—2	15—18	14—17
17 13	18 14	13 9	
0—6	2—6	18—22	drawn.
29 25	14 9	17 14	
27—23	6—1	22—17	
25 22	9 5	14 10	
23—19	19—15	17—14	
22 18	21 17	10 7	

**PROBLEM 337.**—The position was: black men 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 24; white men 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 26, 30, 31, 32; black to play and win.

24—27	1—6	31 24	6—31
18 9			b. wins.

**GAME 222.—"OLD FOURTEENTH."**

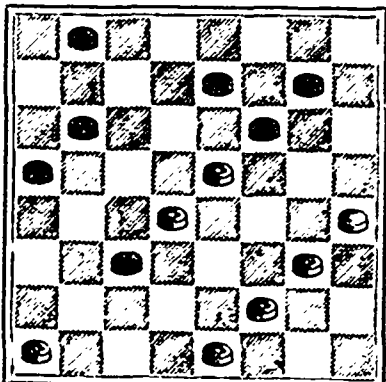
Called from *The Manitoban*, Winnipeg, by Mr. Wickwire, of Shubenacadie, and given to us.

11—15	8—11	6—9	12—19
23 19	26 23	13 6	24 15
8—11	3—8	2—9	17—22
22 17	23 14	25 18	*28 24
4—8	9—18	9—13	
17 13	21 17	17 14	
15—18	18—22	10—17	
24 20	25 18	32 28	
11—15	15—22	5—9	
28 24	30 25	19 16	

\* This brings us to the following position, which we present as

**PROBLEM 339.**

Black men, 1, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 22.



White men 15, 18, 20, 24, 27, 29, 31  
Black to play and win. This may seem a rather easy problem, but we think that a close examination will show our readers that it is both interesting and critical.

*Halifax Printing Co.,  
161 Hollis St.  
Halifax.*

**JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT**  
UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

As much FOR INTERNAL AS EXTERNAL USE. In 1810. Originated by an Old Family Physician. Think Of It. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still leads. Generation after Generation have used and blessed it. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel. Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera, Stomach, Diarrhoea, Lumbago, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure. Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Calf, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps and Pains liable to occur in any family without delay. Delays may cost a life. Relieves all Summer Complaints like Malaria. Price, 75 cts. post-paid; 6 bot. Extra paid. L. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

**Dr. Fowler's**

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

**Extract**

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

**of Wild**

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

**Strawberry**

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

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

**Cures**

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

**Summer**

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

**Complaints.**

Price 35c. Beware of imitations and substitutes sold by unscrupulous dealers for the sake of greater profits.

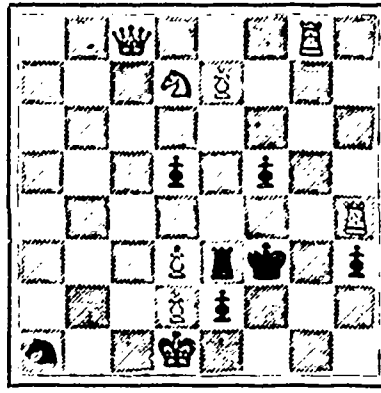
**FOR FIFTY YEARS!**  
**MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP**  
has been used by Millions of Mothers for their children while Teething for over Fifty Years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.  
Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

**CHESS.**

**SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 181.**  
Q—R8, etc.

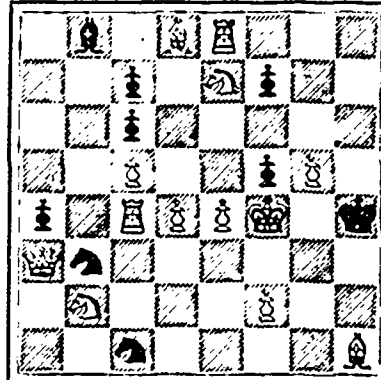
**SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 182.**  
B—KB3

**PROBLEM 185.**  
White 8 pieces.



Black 7 pieces.  
White to play and mate in three moves.

**PROBLEM 186.**  
Black 9 pieces.



White 13 pieces.  
White to play and mate in two moves.

**COMMENTS.**

The answer to the sui-mate given two weeks ago is R—QKt7 etc. etc.

The game given this week is too long to admit of further notes under this heading, and an interesting four mover has to be held over until next week.

**GAME 173.**

**HISTORICAL CONTESTS.**

*Paul Morphy's Coup d'Essai.*

Whisper low. The wreaths, immortal, and the crumpled diadem of a greatness gone that was past compare.

Many had heard the traditions of the adventurous Knights who joined Sir Palamedes in his noble game. Many had heard of the renowned Syracusan, Paolo Boy, who fought Charles the V and vanquished him; whose victory over Don John of Austria, the victor of Lepanto, was commemorated by the construction of a court of 64 large squares of black and white marble, and the repeated playing on it with living men of the martial game between vanquished and vanquisher; whose victories over the Popes elicited from Paul III the offer of a Cardinal's hat, immediately after the administering of one glorious mate in the thronged Vatican; and whose lessons to the Lady Erminia, the beautiful and pallid flower of Venice, and ward of the aged Barberigo, taught her, by flight with her perceptor, to give to the selfish designs of her guardian what they so richly deserved,

an unexpected checkmate. But who had ever dreamt that the feats of the Paolo Boy would be elipsed as they have been by those of "the boy Paul?" His coolness and concentration over the chess board, his immunity from fatigue, his courteousness and tact, singularly fitted him to earn and receive, as he afterwards did, the homage of the whole chess world.

**IRREGULAR GRECO GAMBIT.**

Played at New Orleans.

WHITE. BLACK.  
Paul Morphy at the age of 12. Paul Morphy's Uncle.

- |                    |          |
|--------------------|----------|
| 1 P—K4             | P—Kt4    |
| 2 Kt—KB3           | Kt—QB3   |
| 3 B—B4             | P—B4     |
| 4 P—Q4             | Kt—B3    |
| 5 Castles          | P—Q3     |
| 6 Kt—Kt5           | P—Q4     |
| 7 P tks QP         | Kt tks P |
| 8 Kt—QB3           | QKt—K2   |
| 9 Q—B3             | P—B3     |
| 10 QKt—K4          | P tks Kt |
| 11 Q—B7ch          | K—Q2     |
| 12 Q—K6ch          | K—B2     |
| 13 Q tks KPch      | Q—Q3     |
| 14 Q tks Qch       | K tks Q  |
| 15 Kt—B7ch         | K—K3     |
| 16 Kt tks R        | P tks P  |
| 17 P tks P         | K—B3!    |
| 18 P—QKt4!!        | B—K3     |
| 19 R—Ksq           | B—Ktsq   |
| 20 B—Kt2ch         | K—Kt4    |
| 21 R—K5ch          | K—R3     |
| 22 B—Bsq ch        | P—KKt4   |
| 23 R tks P         | R—Ksq    |
| 24 R tks Kt dis ch | K—Kt2    |
| 25 K—RKt5ch        | K tks Kt |
| 26 B—Kt2ch         | B—Kt2    |
| 27 B tks B mate.   |          |

The game is won in brilliant style, and would do honor to the best chess master.—*Bristol Mercury.*



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## A TRIP TO THE COPPER MINES

Having a holiday recently, I was persuaded by a friend who enjoys the same privilege to accompany him on a trip to the Copper mine.

I had spent some time in the neighborhood and had never visited the place, but the name was to me almost a byword, so being desirous of acquainting me with the origin of the phrase, and not having a dictionary that contained even the appellation, I readily expressed my approval of the suggested trip.

The day was all that could be desired. The sun shone brilliantly. The air which resounded with the melody of birds was pure and invigorating; and my companion devoted the first part of the journey to celebrating the scenes around him in rhymes of his own make. If I am not mistaken his first stage was—

"What numerous charms the month of May doth bring,  
It breeds the work which owes its birth to Spring;  
Commandeth Flora wear her richest dress,  
Her gayest charms, her sweetest rose and thorn."

For a time the skill which he exhibited in arranging his verses interested me more than the scenes before us.

We now find ourselves at the end of the road which leads to the mine, and we wend our way toward the mountain which bounds the horizon before us. Presently we are in front of the Manager's house, familiarly styled the "Cottage," which stands on a gentle elevation at the base of the mountain. The situation of this elaborate structure, amid shady trees, is indeed enticing. Here we were amused to see the pelt and antlers of a moose, which we were told was shot by the "Colonel" while on a hunting excursion to Cape North last fall.

Having rested here for a while, we proceeded on our journey. Our course is now up the side of the mountain. The scenery here is quite picturesque. To our right lay verdant fields possessing all the manifold characteristics of the season. But as we raise our eyes to the rugged cliff to our left, we can hardly realize the diversity. A wild, rugged ridge pursues our course to within a short distance of the "old shaft." From this place the mountain is divided by a deep gorge, through which runs a foaming stream. Descending the precipitous side we come to a tunnel made some score of feet through solid rock in the opposite bank. Curious to explore this artificial grotto, I entered it at a quick pace, but my companion wishing to startle me, averred that it was no unusual thing that masses of rock descend from the roof of this tunnel, and I'll warrant I retraced my steps quicker than I had entered.

The principal shaft, which is a short way beyond this, and which is sunk near the summit of the mountain, is the next and most important feature. A large mound of matter, which at a distance appears like a huge boulder of granite, lies in our way. It is the refuse which has been discharged from the pit. This must be ascended in order to gain an idea of the greatness of the work done in this place.

Above is a number of buildings in close alliance. The shaft house my comrade compared to the Eiffel Tower. However adequate was his idea, I presume he would have made a poor feast, had he used instead of form, method and design.

Besides this building is that which shelters the machinery. On going through this and observing the great engines and massive iron structure, one is apt to imagine that the ancient Hercules must have lent a helping hand in bringing these huge bodies to their position.

Adjoining the machine and engine house is another building, the largest of the group. We were informed that this was the "copper house." Its roof is nearly on a level with the summit of the mountain. Its interior is almost a network of gigantic timbers. In the centre is a wheel like apparatus, on which lay some fine specimens of copper. We discovered a series of ladders leading from this place to the top. Taking advantage of this we soon find ourselves parading on the roof.

Our elevated position now affords us a fine view of the surrounding country. The valley lay beneath us in gentle repose, its woods of maple and birch clad in fresh foliage presents a glowing charm. Beyond, and extending to the ridge which intercepts from our view the Bras d'Or waters, lay some pretty fields, patched here and there with some freshly tilled tracts. However, in another direction the scene is quite different. The rocks appearing in naked projections in some places; whilst in others they are covered with scrubby trees, which have acquired from a visitation of fire an air of restraint and hopelessness. In all, the scenes presented to us, from our present position forms a combination of sublimity and enchantment.

Having descended from our airy position and made sundry other explorations we bent our footsteps homeward, well pleased with our "trip."  
—*Peregrinator, in Sydney Reporter.*

## CITY CHIMES.

THE GARDENS.—Last Saturday afternoon the gardens proved to be the most popular resort for those on pleasure bent, and a very large gathering of people gathered to bear the band, take in the beauties of the charming spot, and to see and be seen. The weather being almost perfect, all the ladies were out in their new summer gowns and very attractive and becoming to their fair wearers many of them were. The usual number of little folks were present and surely had a "lovely time." Quite a number of visitors to Halifax were also present and were apparently much pleased with the gardens and much interested in the pretty scene presented. Altogether the summer concert season opened most auspiciously, and the Saturday afternoon performances of the Liverpool Band promise to be a source of delight to Halifaxians.

THE KINDERGARTEN.—By no means least among the numerous closing exercises which have been held during the past two or three weeks was the Kindergarten Training School closing on Tuesday afternoon. A large number of our citizens were present, and I also noticed a few faces not familiar in Halifax, to whom the proceedings appeared to be of more than usual interest. Halifax is proud of her schools, and the interest of visitors to the city is always appreciated. The little kindergarteners showed off beautifully, although I do not think to any better advantage than on a regular school day. The careful, thoughtful and persevering work which Mrs. Harriman has done in this branch of our educational department cannot be too highly spoken of. The boys and girls who have gone from her pleasant school room into higher grades, show to a very marked degree the benefits of the kindergarten training, while the little folks now enjoying the delightful studies under the guidance of Mrs. Harriman give glowing promise of wisely trained intelligence in the years to come. Seven young ladies who have been studying the teaching methods of the kindergarten system graduated on Tuesday and were awarded diplomas. Speeches were made by Archbishop O'Brien, Bishop Courtney, the Superintendent of Education, W. J. Butler and others, after which Mrs. Harriman was presented with a beautiful gold pen and an appropriate address by the young ladies composing the graduating class. Mrs. Harriman leaves Halifax to-morrow for the United States, much to the regret of her little pupils and her many friends in this city. She has accepted an important position in a Kindergarten School in Providence, Rhode Island, and will carry with her a host of good wishes, while leaving behind many warm friends.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Harkins company at the Academy has had splendid houses this week as last, and has given thoroughly satisfactory performances of good plays. The members of this company are without exception good actors, and are well suited to the various roles assigned them. Katie Hughes, the dainty little maid who completely captivated the hearts of our theatre goers last week as Bootles' baby, "Mignon," won the full sympathies of her audience in her part of "Editha" in "The Burglar" on Tuesday evening last. She is a wonderful little lady, and her photographs which she presents to the ladies and children who attend the matinee to-morrow afternoon, will no doubt be highly appreciated by the recipients. This evening "The Burglar" is on the bill, and to-morrow evening "Rosedale," which closes the Harkins company's engagement in Halifax. It is earnestly hoped that Mr. Harkins and his company will have received such favorable impressions during this visit to Halifax that they will in the very near future come again. Their welcome is assured.

HOPE FOR THE FALLEN.—Halifax is to have a bi-chloride of gold cure institute for inebriates. Rev. Father Murphy, a Roman Catholic priest from the diocese of Buffalo, Messrs. Carroll Ryan and J. A. Quin have been in the city this week making arrangements for the establishment of a branch of this work here on similar lines with those already founded at Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and other places. Father Murphy states that the work is purely humanitarian and wholly un denominational, does not in any way interfere with temperance work on other lines, and has been proved to be remarkably successful.

WELCOME SHOWERS.—The parched lawns and gardens and the dusty roadways and sidewalks of the city gratefully drank in the long looked for rain which fell on Tuesday afternoon and night. Tennis lawns were turning yellow, while the shrubberies and flower and kitchen gardens had begun to look very much wilted. By the city people who suffer only discomfort from the dust, or slight disappointments as the result of the long continued drouth, the joy which filled the agriculturists' hearts as the rain pattered down on the thirsty earth can only be imagined to a slight extent. Wednesday morning the sun shone brilliantly clear, and the cool, moist air was most refreshing. The summer season in Halifax is surely almost as near perfection as falls to the lot of man in any land under the sun.

THE ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.—Herr Klingensfeld's concert on Wednesday evening was a perfect success from a musical standpoint, and deserved a much larger audience. Why it is that in "musical Halifax" such an entertainment should not have every seat in Orpheus Hall occupied is simply unexplainable. However, Herr Klingensfeld merits unlimited commendation for the excellent programme performed on Tuesday evening, which afforded such pleasure to those who were fortunate enough to be present. Five numbers of the programme were given by the Orchestra, and were without exception well rendered. Although the selections were not new, they were nevertheless exceedingly enjoyable, Wagner's "Tanhauser" being particularly fine. Misses Katherine and Daisy Payzant gave a very pretty concerto for two violins, with orchestral accompaniment; Miss Page's piano solo was well played, and Mrs. Klingensfeld sang very sweetly and received a hearty encore, to which she kindly responded. Of course the gem of the evening was Herr Klingensfeld's violin solo, "Nocturne in E Flat," Chopin. As ever, the master musician played most exquisitely, with melody and delightful harmony in every chord. A rapturous encore followed this number, and an elegant bouquet was presented to the Professor. As I before remarked, the concert was thoroughly enjoyable, and if the small audience was far from satisfactory to the promoters, yet it must have done Herr Klingensfeld's heart good to note the fine work done by those who owe the training they have received to his careful instruction.

## CONSIDERED THE BEST.

DEAR SIR.—I also can bear testimony to the value of your wonderful remedy for the stomach, liver, bowels and blood, B. B. B. I have used it as well as Burdock Pills for over three years, when necessary, and find them the best remedies I have ever used for constipation.  
Mrs. GARGON, Owen Sound, Ont.