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A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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HALIFAX, N. S., AUGUST 26, 1892.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The new "Soo" canal of Canadian territory will be completed by July 1st, 1893, almost a year in advance of the contract time, so that the retaliatory rate enforced on the United States canal can only affect us for about five months at the outside. In the meantime it is proposed that the Dominion Government pay the additional toll exacted, and under the circumstances it seems a most justifiable measure.

Chicago has at last succeeded in securing a good water supply. A great water tunnel, which has been in process of building for the last four years, is now completed. The tunnel extends from Chicago to Lake Michigan, eighty feet below the surface of the lake. It will supply one hundred and thirty million gallons of excellent water each day. For the first time in his life many a young Chicagoan will taste pure water.

The cholera is now getting in its deadly work in Russia, and no doubt will soon spread to this continent unless stringent measures are adopted to repel it. The influenza started in the same country, and we know how soon it reached our shores and how deadly it proved. We have a very efficient Board of Health in Halifax, and we hope that the matter is receiving their attention. "A stitch in time saves nine," and if this matter is taken in hand now the dread disease may never effect a lodgment on our shores. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

The absence of advanced Radicals in Gladstone's new cabinet has, if the newspaper reports can be relied on, rather excited the ire of that section of his supporters, but on the whole his selection of advisors seems a wise one, and we hope that the Grand Old Man will be able to carry a just measure of home rule for Ireland that will remove the discontent that has so long disturbed the peace and prosperity of the Emerald Isle. Remove the cause of this and it will soon be made apparent that Her Majesty has no more faithful loving subjects than the men who are now trying to enforce their rights by every constitutional means.

Halifax streets and sidewalks are being gradually put in good order, and if the work goes on we will soon be able to boast of our superiority over other cities in these two respects at least. Stone and the steam roller have made Hollis St. an almost perfect drive way, and the granolithic pavement has transformed some blocks of exceedingly bad sidewalks into smooth and even ways, which it is a pleasure to traverse. The paving of Upper Water Street from the Ordnance to the north side of Cornwallis St. with blocks of stone has been most successfully completed, and the very

heavy traffic that this street accommodates has been well provided for. Other business streets have been greatly improved, and the work so far accomplished this year redounds to the credit of our very efficient Board of Works and our pushing young engineer. With such evidence before them of the good work accomplished the taxpayers, while ever grumbling, will secretly have some satisfaction in paying slightly enhanced bills. Let the good work go on.

We trust that Premier Abbott may soon be restored to health, but if he is wise he will resign the reins of power into the hands of Sir Charles Tupper. We need a strong man at the helm of state just at present to meet the hostile attitude of the United States, and Sir Charles, we believe, is the best fitted of all Canada's sons to take command. A vacillating, hesitating policy would prove ruinous, but with determination on the part of the Government an intended crippling blow may be made the means of building us up as a nation. The hour has come, and in Sir Charles Tupper we have the man.

In spite of the dull times the business of Halifax is on the increase, as is proved by the customs returns for the last fiscal year. The total increase of trade in the face of falling prices was \$1,744,717. The increase in our export trade, nearly one half of which is in fish, is over one million dollars. The total foreign trade of the year was no less than \$14,305,710, proving that our trade has almost doubled in the past fifteen years. This is a very good showing, as it proves that we are steadily advancing, but still we must not rest contentedly on our oars, but with a long pull and a pull all together strive in the next fifteen years to make Halifax the foremost city in the Dominion.

If Halifaxians were aware of the good work President Harrison is doing for them in his retaliatory measures, they would call a mass meeting and tender him a unanimous vote of thanks. The managers of the C. P. R. and the Grand Trunk will, if the President continues his good work, be forced to make Halifax the winter Atlantic terminus or starting point of their roads, and the very thing we have been longing for will be accomplished through his good offices. A line of Atlantic grayhounds will be a natural consequence, and the President will soon be receiving his foreign despatches from Europe via Halifax in at least two days less time than at present. We have been leaning a little too heavily for support on our great southern neighbor, and it is high time we were taught to walk alone.

If it is true as reported that President Van Horn, of the C. P. R., has gone to England with the main object of arranging for a line of fast Atlantic steamers to sail between Halifax and some English port, then we shall have cause to be thankful. Only when we have a line of the largest and fastest steamers afloat making this city their western port, will the great superiority of our harbor over all other harbors on the Atlantic coast of North America be made apparent. The largest steamers may enter and sail from our harbor at any stage of the tide, and there are no dangerous bars to impede their course. When it is demonstrated by one great line of steamers that Halifax is the port for quick passages and speedy despatch, other lines will find it advisable to make this their port, and our, in many cases, almost unused wharves will be crowded with shipping.

The Presidential election in the United States has so far been very quietly conducted, but it is evidently the calm that precedes the storm, and with the advent of cooler weather the campaign on both sides will be vigorously prosecuted. Both sides have dissensions to heal, the Democratic difficulty being with Tammany in New York, while the Republicans are threatened with the loss of some of the Western States by the revolt of the farmers. The McKinley tariff has opened the eyes of the latter class to the fact that they are being heavily taxed to benefit the manufacturers, while receiving no benefits in return, and as their vote in the past has been largely Republican, if they now become tariff reformers and vote with the Democrats, the chances for Harrison are slim indeed. The bitter hostility of Tammany to Cleveland before his nomination really strengthened him with the country at large, but as it has now bowed to the inevitable and pledged its support to the Democratic nominee, there is almost a certainty that New York State will go Democratic. In the large cities cash has a most important influence on the vote, but in the country, more especially with the farmers, it has little effect. Therefore, the threatened loss of the farmers' vote to the Republicans is more serious than would be the loss to the Democrats of the Tammany vote, as the farmers are swayed by principle, while Tammany is largely controlled by money and spoils.

Calgary, the prosperous capital of Alberta, has come to the conclusion that its population of 4,000 peace-loving people warrant the establishment of a police force. Accordingly a chief and a sub were appointed. They paced the streets diligently, but finding official work scarce, they turned detectives, and claim to have unearthed crimes enough for a metropolis. The people are not happy over the present state of affairs. On the whole, they regret the civic pride which led them to call for a uniformed protection, and would fain dismiss the officers whose presence seems to have awakened the slumbering villainy of the town.

There have been so many disastrous accidents attendant upon the use of electricity as a motor power for street cars that great efforts have been put forth to find a practical substitute. There is at present a short railway between Manchester and Bolton, on which a new motor has been used with marked success. The euphonious name of this power is the Anhydrous Ammonia. In other words the chemical affinity between water and ammonia is the basis of the new power. Cars by this method can be run at an expense of three cents an hour, and the shrewd inventors hope that this cheap and harmless agent will speedily displace electricity as a locomotive power for street cars.

We regret exceedingly to observe that so many of our Nova Scotian lads are already acquiring the tobacco habit. We need in Canada a sturdy generation of men to continue the development of the country which their fathers have begun. The young smoker is not a promising citizen. Brain and body are alike enfeebled by the use of tobacco in any form. Under-sized and nervous youths can too often be seen—the result in great part of the tobacco-habit. On the ground of personal self-respect, boys, give up tobacco. Let your manhood reach its highest development, both mentally and physically, before meddling with the noxious weed.

Now that the planet Mars is in such close proximity to the earth, to the great excitement of the astronomical world, it is pleasing to note that "a Fellow of the Theosophical Society" have received definite information on the subject from the spirit of the late Madame Blavatsky. According to the late leader of the Theosophical sect, Mars is not now inhabited, in fact it has been void of population for some millions of years. The "Egos," who once were domiciled on the red planet, are now sojourning in one of its invisible moons. It is not probable, however, that this startling statement will discourage our astronomers from making further "unhappy and indefinite deductions from partial facts."

The Government of Chili has agreed to submit certain claims made by the Government of the United States to the decision of arbitrators. One of the most peculiar of these is a claim in which a Frenchman, surnamed Cochet, a naturalized citizen of the United States and a resident in Chili, is interested. The claimant himself has been dead for many years, and now his illegitimate son is urging for a settlement. Cochet claimed that he was the discoverer of the properties of guano as a fertilizing agent, and that half the profit of the whole guano trade of Chili had been promised him for his service to the country. The son, who is also the sole heir, calculates the damages at the substantial sum of \$500,000,000.

We are sorry to note the disgrace which J. A. Chrysler, school-teacher of Tuterville, near Simcoe, has endeavored to bring upon his profession. Happily he has failed in this, and his wrong-doing will fall only upon his own shoulders. His scheme for raising money was to advertise in the *Globe*, of Toronto, for applications for a vacant tutorship, which of course never existed. His dupes were to enclose a deposit of \$10.00 as an evidence of good faith. Not a few unwary ones nibbled at the bait, the ten dollar bills were coming in very usefully, when an enlightened dupe exposed the fraud. Chrysler's sentence has been deferred, but we trust that when given it will be a salutary one. His kind of shrewdness is not needed in Canada.

The people of the United States do not seem content with the Chinese immigration laws, for they are inflicting absurd restrictions on the 140,000 Chinese already resident in the country. The last Congress decreed that every Chinaman in the country should sit for his photograph, at his own expense, and that the picture should be retained by the Government. This new picture gallery will doubtless be as amusing as the idea is absurd. The similarity of the Chinese countenances will doubtless be a trifle monotonous, but still the American Government can claim to be the possessor of "the greatest show on earth." The *New York Sun* gravely suggests that a national museum should be built in which the Chinese photographs might be displayed to popular advantage.

An interesting lawsuit has arisen in London over the extra charges which are the bane of the British theatres. It appears that a Mr. Jones became lessee of the Avenue Theatre in last September, and that before this date a Mr. Payne had contracted with the proprietors to sell refreshments and programmes. The programmes were sold at sixpence each, a charge which seemed exorbitant to Mr. Jones. In order to put down their sale he circulated free programmes and displayed large printed copies upon the stage. In the lawsuit which followed Mr. Jones was worsted for having interfered in an illegal manner with the rights of the sub-contractor, but his championship of the free programme policy, even at his personal loss, has done much to increase the unpopularity of programme vendors.

The proceedings of the ghost-catching weather bureau of the Society for Psychological Research are not without interest to the general public. Of course few definite results have been attained, but many interesting facts are given in connection with experimental psychology. About 700 cases of veridical apparition—that is an apparition which coincides in circumstance and time with a calamity to a friend or a relative—have been collected. The Society has also succeeded in unmasking a good many humbugs, in putting down the mechanical variety of spiritual seances, and in testing the value of hypnotism as an aesthetic agent. So long as the Society shall continue to clear away superstitions it will be of great use to its generation.

Prince Bismarck is still receiving evidences of the sympathy and support of his countrymen. At Jena he was enthusiastically received—his harangues were listened to almost as if an oracle were speaking. Bismarck is raising the cry of "No Popery." He avers that the Roman Catholic Party is fast becoming an important factor in the Government—he pledges himself to do his utmost to secure a Protestant Empire. He announces himself as the foe of absolutism. The older men shake their heads over this sudden conversion to both Liberal and ill-Liberalism. They remember too well the Prince Bismarck who defied Parliaments, whose administration rested solely on the absolutism which he now denounces.

Many American tourists are coming eagerly to our city, and are going away with a sense of disillusionment about the charms of Provincial life. A great deal of this dissatisfaction is due to lack of proper hotel accommodation. Scores of tired travellers are turned away from our leading hotels after the arrival of each American boat. They are helplessly stranded in a strange city, anxious for a comfortable shelter, and quite willing to pay for it. In the absence of a proper summer hotel cannot some amicable arrangement be made between the hotels and the numerous private boarding houses in the city. By this means the travelling public would be accommodated, the private boarding houses benefitted, and a more pleasing impression given to these strangers who have left their crowded cities to seek diversion in the little city by the sea.

The one hundredth anniversary of the poet Shelley's death, which has just been commemorated in many parts of the world, has called forth much hitherto unpublished anecdote, fact, and doubtless fiction, about the clever youth. Seldom has the gift of song had such a perfect utterance, seldom has nature had a truer interpreter. Shelley caught and held the music of the sky-lark's song in all the beauty of its ethereal, cloudy height—and it is a hundred years since he passed from this world. Can we not then forget his human frailty and remember only the divine spark within the man. What was evil in his life is dead to-day. What was almost angelic is immortal. Another poet has told us of the painter who taught a monarch a lesson of kindly judgment when he bade him—

"By scanning each living temple
For the place where the veil is thin,
Discover in beautiful glimpses
The form of the God within."

Two years ago, when the Afro-American League was established, it was hoped that its influence would do much to put down the many outrages which were being perpetrated upon the American negro. Since then the administration of mob-law to the negro has grown much more frequent—the record of lynchings alone for the past year is a disgraceful one. The league having failed in its first object is now urged to more stirring measures. It is suggested that every negro in the United States shall be thoroughly armed with powder, shot and rifle, that he may be able to resent the insults heaped upon himself or his family. While we sympathize greatly with the Afro-Americans in their sufferings through the maladministration of law in the Republic, yet we cannot but condemn those who are fanning this flame of discontent. They should consider the impulsiveness of the colored people, which would but too soon carry them beyond the bounds of moderation. If there is any sense of justice in the law courts of the United States the grievance of the negro will not be lightly set aside.

We note with great interest that the public is again becoming interested in the Peeper case. Peeper has been confined in Dorchester for over three years for a crime which to our mind was never clearly proven against him. Many who have closely studied the case, and who know the prisoner well, are morally certain of his innocence. The petition which is to be circulated in our city should receive careful attention. It gives many reasons for the release of Peeper, the chief argument being that Jane Doyle, the wife of the murdered man, has on several occasions admitted that Peeper was innocent, and that she herself had shot her husband by accident. While it is greatly to be regretted that an innocent man should have undergone Peeper's experiences—in being wrongfully charged with a crime—in being sentenced to death—then at the earnest petition of the public having his sentence commuted to dreary imprisonment for life, yet a deeper disgrace will attach itself to our law courts and our citizens in private life, if with their present knowledge of Mrs. Doyle's admissions they fail to make an effort to secure freedom at least for this victim of a mis-carriage of justice.

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

TEARS.

Not in the time of pleasure
Hope doth set her bow;
But in the sky of sorrow,
Over the vale of woe.

Through gloom and shadow look we
On beyond the years:
The soul would have no rainbow
Had the eyes no tears.

"It's easy to catch on," as the fly remarked when he lit on the fly paper.

"I think I will have quite a large output this season," remarked the hammock complacently.

Boy—Is this instrument called a fiddle or a violin? Professor—Ven I blay it, it's a violin. When you blay it, it's a fiddle.

Teacher:—"What is a synonym?"

Bright Boy:—"It's a word you can use in place of another when you don't know how to spell the other."

Sympathy, dear friend, is sweet, but the best brand of sympathy does not consist in going to see a sick person and cheering him up by bragging that you never felt so well in all your life.

FISHING TIME.

The bluebird warbles on the fence,
The robin sings on high,
The fishworm folds its little hands
And faintly says "good-by."

IS IT SUITABLE?—Mrs. Totling—I'm going to make me a bath robe.

Mrs. Dimling—Are you?

Yes; I have bought the loveliest piece of wastered silk for that purpose.

CONDESCENSION.—Cholly Sniffers (out with Dolly Dimple)—"Pardon me for bowing to that shabby old codger, but I feel obliged to do it." Dolly—"Who is he, Cholly?" Cholly—"He is the head of our firm."

DEFEAT.

In Cupid's war, before black eyes and brown
My stubborn heart would lay no weapon down;
But now, before two conquering eyes of blue,
My heart, defeated, owns its Waterloo.

Rescuer—Miss Poperleigh, give me your hand.

Drowning Maiden (preparing to sink for the third time)—Oh, Mr. Manly, this is so sudden! so unexpected! You will have to ask mamma.

It might be a good thing for some households if it were the custom to take down in shorthand everything that the bride and groom promise on the wedding day, and have it written out on the typewriter and framed to hang on the parlor wall.

TOO EASY.—Teacher—"Robert, this is an example in subtraction: Seven boys went down to the creek to bathe, but two of them had been told not to go in the water. Now, can you tell me how many went in?" Robert—"Yes'm; seven."

TENDER AND TRUE.—Jack—I dine with Buskin the other day. He's a dry wit—called the turkey Douglass.

Tom—Why?

Jack—Because it was tender and 'true.

"COMRADES," "TA RA BOOM," "ANNIE ROONEY." Etc.

Alas! how easily things go wrong.
A lovely girl sings a popular song,
There cometh a mist and a blinding pain,
And the girl is never the same again.

WILLIE WAS PRACTICAL.—Willie's mother had been reading aloud the poem "We Are Seven," and after some reflection he said: "Mamma, it's a pity there weren't two more of them."

"Why?"

"Because then they could have organized a baseball team."

TWO KINDS OF READING.—Leo Tolstoi, the Russian novelist, who has ideas of his own as to the right of a community to punish its members, saw the other day a policeman take an individual into custody. He at once walked up to the constable and said:

"Can you read?"

"Certainly, sir."

"Have you read the scriptures?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then you forget that they command us to love our neighbors as ourselves."

The minion of the law, quite taken aback, stared at the count, then, after a moment's reflection, made answer:

"And, pray, can you read?"

"Yes."

"Have you read the police regulations?"

"No."

"Then read them."

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INTENSE SUFFERING!

Mr. William Buchanan, 24 years engineer in the Cunard Steamship Company's service, 8 St. John's Road, Kirkdale, Liverpool, Eng., writes: "I suffered two years of agony from an affection in the head which six physicians pronounced incurable.



They were divided in opinion as to whether it was acute neuralgia of the head or rheumatic affection of the brain, but all agreed that I could never recover. In my paroxysms of pain it needed two and sometimes three men to hold me down in bed. When at death's door,

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was applied to my head. It acted like magic. It saved my life. I am well and hearty, and have had no return of the trouble."

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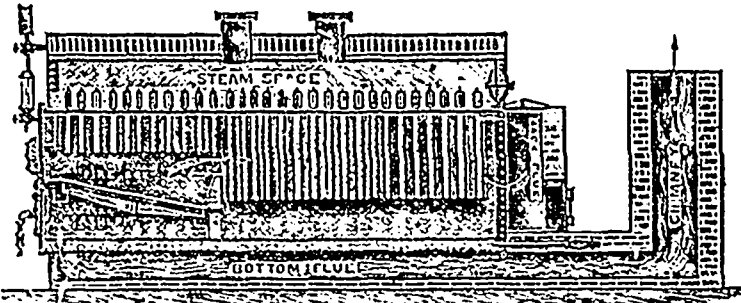
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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. A. Fraser.

A law school is to be established at St. John, N. B.

The public schools of Halifax reopen on Monday next.

The S. S. *Worcester* has been taken to Pictou for repairs.

Over a dozen colored people were baptized on Sunday last.

The railway men's Christian convention opens to day in this city.

W. W. Foster, the new city assessor, was on Monday sworn in by Mayor Keefe.

The Merchants' Bank of Halifax has opened a branch at Ormstown, Quebec.

The People's Bank will close its Mahone Bay agency on the 31st day of August.

Sir John Thompson was in the city the first of this week on his way to Antigonish.

The affairs of the Carotte Company are being wound up. The horses of the company are for sale.

The Government steamer *Neveuil* went ashore on Sunday night under Cape Jack lighthouse, C. B.

No direct information as to the whereabouts of Moncton's missing mayor has as yet been received.

The forty-seventh annual convention of the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces opened at Bridgetown on Saturday morning.

A reward of twenty-five dollars is offered for the conviction of the thieves who have been robbing the graves in Camp Hill Cemetery of flowers and bushes.

The 13th September is the date fixed upon for the trial of Jim and Buck, the men now in jail accused of the murder of Policeman Steadman in Moncton.

James Hughes, of Charlottetown, fell out of a window at Ottawa a few days ago while walking in his sleep. He died from the effects of his injuries on Tuesday.

Persons in Halifax who have interested themselves in the Preeper case are making an effort to have the life sentence of William Preeper commuted and to secure his release.

On Monday night some person broke into the superintendent's office in Camp Hill Cemetery and attempted to set fire to the building. Happily the smouldering fire was discovered before much damage had been done.

The first year's experiment with the newly established lobster factory at Pictou has proved highly successful, about sixty-five millions of young lobsters having been hatched out and placed in the sea after they had attained a few weeks' growth.

There were four large vessels launched in Parrsboro and vicinity last week, which add's fifty thousand dollars worth more of tonnage to the already large fleet. Judging from the appearance of these vessels, says an exchange, Parrsboro will soon be noted for its fine vessels.

Much serious damage was caused by the storm which swept over the western part of P. E. Island on Wednesday of last week. In Dundas one boy, aged fourteen, was struck by lightning and instantly killed, and at Bedeque Bay a young man was seriously injured. Eleven barns were destroyed.

Staff-Sergeant Ekins, while bicycling at French village on Sunday last, met a huge bear on the road. Ekins blew his horn and rang the bell of his machine, which proceedings evidently took Master Bruin much by surprise, and had the desired effect of causing his lordship to trot off to the woods without attacking his expected victim.

G. H. Lee, a well-known barrister of St. John, has suddenly departed for the land of the free, leaving a large number of creditors to mourn their loss. Mr. Lee was highly respected in social circles, and has been one of the examiners for degrees in the New Brunswick University. It is estimated that the debts and deficiencies amount to about \$100,000.

Zera Semon left for Cape Breton on Tuesday to give a series of performances through the Island and afterwards through Antigonish county. He will perform new sleight-of-hand features and run the marionettes, and in addition he will distribute prizes representing a large portion of the receipts. On his return to Halifax he expects to again open the Lyceum with good attractions.

An exchange says. "Cromar, the bank clerk, sentenced to Dorchester penitentiary for embezzlement from the People's Bank, does part of the sweeping in the institution. His work is to sweep and dust the verandah, and write a little in the office. Dr. Cummings, who was tried in Halifax, is an assistant in the dentistry department. Preeper is dining room waiter for the officials. Preeper behaves exceedingly well."

A sad event occurred at Antigonish on Saturday afternoon in the death of L. G. Harrington, grocer, of that place. Hr. Harrington was found lying dead in an apartment over his shop, with an old-fashioned revolver near by. A shot from it had passed through his heart, causing instant death. A verdict of suicide was rendered by the coroner's jury. Mr. Harrington is believed to have been temporarily insane on account of business difficulties. He was a brother of Collector Harrington, of this city.

"Whew! how my stomach aches." Take Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in sweetened water.

Hon. Mr. Fielding leaves England for home early in September.

Bridgewater and Lunenburg are still fighting over the location of the new court house.

The Irishmen of Toronto have resolved to tender a reception to Hon. Edward Blake on his return from Ireland.

The apple crop in the Annapolis Valley promises well, although in some districts the worms have done much damage.

The Woodside sugar refinery on Wednesday advanced its prices one quarter of a cent on all grades in consequence of the continued firmness in the raw sugar market.

The central school-house in Dartmouth has been repainted, a new retaining wall built and the yard graded out along the street front. This latter improvement gives additional room in the girls playground. The school now presents a creditable appearance.

The Hamilton *Spectator* recommends the Dominion ministers to stop their preparations for the Canadian exhibition at the World's Fair and asks why our Dominion should spend \$100,000, to aid a country which declares commercial war against her, and which may declare non intercourse before the exposition opens.

The Calais correspondent of the St. Croix *Courier* says: "The formation of the granite company and the removal of the Burpee granite works to that city is now assured. The works will be located on the site of the old Boardman Bros shipyard, a few yards below the shoe factory on the same property. The establishment of the new industry will give new life to almost every branch of business in the city."

Mrs. Doyle, widow of Peter Doyle, for whose murder Preeper is now serving a life sentence in Dorchester, was married last week by Rev. G. J. Bond to William Byng, an English boiler-maker. As Mrs. Doyle was known to have been married about a year ago to a young man named Chapman, she has been charged with bigamy, but taking the matter in her own hands and thus defying the authorities, Mrs. Doyle Chapman-Byng embarked on the *Oicette* for Boston, and is probably now enjoying life in the Hub.

Lunenburg has been called the Gloucester of Canada, and its people are proud of its name. The fishing fleet of Lunenburg County numbers about 100 vessels, averaging from 80 to 90 tons each. Supposing each vessel to cost \$4,500, a capital is represented of \$450,000. The crew of each vessel numbers from 14 to 17 men, so that at least some 1500 men are engaged in this great industry. This fleet is owned in Mahone Bay, Lunenburg and elsewhere, but the port of Lunenburg controls some 70 of the 100 vessels.

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

Mr. J. R. Lyons has been appointed postmaster of Kentville.

Walter Hampton, deck engineer of the MacKay Bennett, died on Tuesday by bursting a blood-vessel.

Over two hundred persons took advantage of the S. S. *Blue Hill's* excursion to Ketch Harbor on Wednesday.

The span of the Moncton bridge was put into position on Tuesday night, and teams were allowed to cross on Wednesday.

Active preparations for the Dominion Rifle Association matches in Ottawa are being made. The meeting promises to be one of the most successful in the history of the association.

Major John Menger, a well-known lawyer of this city, fell among thieves during a recent visit to New York. The major lost his wardrobe, jewelry and papers, said to be valued at \$250. The robbery was committed by John Davis, a bell boy at the hotel—the New York—at which the major was a guest. Major Menger is on a visit to his brother, Dr. Menger, who has been in ill health some time.

The following changes have been made in the staff of the Halifax garrison artillery: Captain James Maxwell becomes major, vice H. A. Boggs, retired; Lieutenants Henry Flowers, vice J. Maxwell, promoted, and Guy Carleton Hart, vice Wm. Murray Bosford, who retires, retaining rank, are appointed captains; 2nd Lieutenant John Arthur Mobray, vice H. Flowers, promoted, and Hastings W. Freeman, vice G. C. Hart, promoted, appointed lieutenants.

Old Chum

(CUT PLUG.)

OLD CHUM

(PLUG.)

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

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturers in Canada.

D. Ritchie & Co.

MONTREAL.

Cut Plug, 10c. ½ lb Plug, 10c.
¾ lb Plug, 20c.

The Yarmouth electric street railway is now in full operation.

The Mirimachi *Advances* says: "A new canning factory (owned by W. S. Loggie) for putting up blueberries, is about starting operations at the Tabusintac bridge. This, together with Messrs. Wiggins & Green's new steam saw mill at that place, ought to make it quite a busy business centre."

The miners' strike in Tennessee has assumed serious proportions.

President Harrison has issued his proclamation imposing retaliatory tolls on Canadian vessels passing through American canals.

In June more than 90,000, or a daily average of 3,100, visited the World's Fair grounds and paid 25 cents each to see the sights. The largest attendance on any one day was 12,038 on May 29.

Affairs at Homestead, Pa., are quiet just now. It is evident that many non-union workmen in the mills have come to stay, and a large number of locked-out men have secured work elsewhere and have moved away.

San Francisco and Puget Sound mill men are forming a pool to control the lumber trade of the Pacific coast. The output of the coast amounts to over \$1,000,000 per month. The pool is the result of Australia's new tariff.

One of the best posted political managers in the United States says that it will cost not less than \$10,000,000 to determine whether Harrison or Cleveland is to be president. Over a million dollars will be devoted to 200 speakers at \$85 a night for 10 nights; 400 speakers at \$50 a night for 20 nights; 200 speakers at \$20 a night for 30 nights; 800 speakers at \$15 a night for 30 nights. Campaign telegrams and literature will cost \$300,000.

Accommodations for musical entertainments at the World's Fair have been decided upon, and the construction of the necessary buildings has been ordered. They include recital hall, seating 500 people, a music hall, with accommodation for 120 players, 300 singers, and an audience of 2,000; a festive hall for performances upon the largest possible scale, with 200 players, 2,000 singers and an audience of 7,000. The music hall will contain a fine concert organ, and in the festive hall will be placed an organ for chorus support.

More than 100,000 cabinet specimens, all of them fine ones, have already been secured for the mineral exhibit which Colorado will make at the World's Fair. Besides these the many different producing mines in the state have agreed to furnish in unlimited quantity, specimens of their ores. The State School of Mines will make a valuable and comprehensive scientific display. One of the Aspen mines has offered several thousand dollars worth of silver for a statue of pure metal symbolical of the state's mineral resources. Companies and firms interested will make a very complete exhibit of marbles, coal, clays, building stone, roofing slate, mineral waters, etc.

The war between capital and labor in the United States is waging fiercely. The great railway strike at Buffalo involves seven railroads. The effects of the strike have been felt all over the Eastern States, and manufacturers have been compelled to ship goods to the west via the Provinces. The grievance concerns both time and wages. The men want 10 hours a day instead of 12 hours, and want extra pay for all time over 10 hours. They also want higher wages. The present scale is 23 cents an hour for switchmen, night work, 24½ cents for foremen or night conductors. The day figures are 22 and 23 cents. The men ask that the wages be 25 and 27 cents for night work and 23 and 25 cents for day work. State troops took possession and the strikers are giving in. Trains have been run over the roads and the usual business is being done.

The Fall River, Mass., tragedy is exciting widespread interest. Mr. and Mrs. Borden of that place were murdered in their own house, and evidence points to their daughter Lizzie Borden as the perpetrator of the horrible crime. Unquestionably there is a great deal of evidence in possession of the officials that has not yet been made public. But they have a theory, a well developed one. Unless they gather surprising facts between now and the time of the trial, they will offer it then as the story of how, as they claim, Lizzie A. Borden murdered her father and stepmother. The claim is based on the idea that Miss Borden is insane. On Thursday last Charles H. Peckham, of Central Village, Westport, Mass., walked into the Central Police Station and said to Assistant Marshal Fleet: "Well, Mr. Marshal, I killed Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Borden and I have come from home to give myself up." There is not a doubt but that Peckham is crazy. The trial is awaited with great interest.

Our readers who are rustivating will welcome the following item from the Salem, Mass, *Gazette*: "The best antidote for the bite of a mosquito undoubtedly is ammonia, weakened with a little water, or salt and water. Some people go so far as to press the poison out of the bite with some small metal instrument like the point of a watch key before applying the antidote. This prevents the painful swelling that sometimes occurs. As in other cases, 'one man's meat is another man's poison,' and the same remedy will not apply to all individuals. Some find camphor most efficacious, and salt and water will not avail. Ammonia, however, seems to be generally successful as a neutralizer of the mosquito poison. Where there are large quantities of mosquitoes and no reason for their appearance is apparent, it is well to look about the premises for something which attracts them. An uncovered barrel of rain water will bring them in hordes, and damp places and stagnant pools are spots where they delight to congregate." These small "humming birds" can undoubtedly cause more genuine misery in a short space of a summer season than anything else that flies.

Mr. Gladstone has been re-elected in Midlothian.

The Queen has raised Sir Lyon Playfair to the peerage.

Advices from Madrid state that the vintage prospects of the provinces of Spain are very good this season.

Thirty-five thousand tailors have been locked out in London, owing to a dispute with the employers regarding piece work.

On the 21st inst. 6,981 new cases of cholera and 3,313 deaths were reported in Russia. The epidemic is again on the increase.

The Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Paraguay and the United States of Columbia have conceded to France the most favored nation treatment.

A despatch from Teheran says the cholera scourge rages with unchecked violence throughout Persia. Countless dead bodies lie everywhere unburied.

The Somerby estate in Lincolnshire, the birthplace of Tennyson, is about to be offered for sale. A movement is mooted looking to the purchase of the place for the nation.

Late despatches from Afghanistan show that another engagement occurred between the revolting Hazara tribesmen and a force of Afghan troops under command of the Governor of Candahar.

Considerable anxiety prevails in religious circles in London because of the work being carried on there by Mormon missionaries. It is said the missionaries have gained quite a number of converts.

So many cases of sunstroke have occurred among the troops in Paris during the marches and manoeuvres of the past few days that the Minister of War, M. de Freycinet, has ordered an enquiry into the circumstances.

The heat in London and on the Continent has been intense, and many fatal sunstrokes are reported. All labor is suspended in several German cities; at Vienna on Friday last the thermometer stood 116 in the shade, the hottest ever known there.

The French Government has decided to abolish all the emblems of the monarchies on public buildings in Paris, such as the Imperial crowns of the two Napoleons, which are still over the Palace of the Elysee, and so forth. It has been decided, however, that wherever the emblems are purely historical they shall be retained.

A typhoon at Tokushima, Japan, lately raged three days, during which time 150 persons were drowned, 2,000 houses swept away, and 20,000 houses submerged. 25,000 persons are being fed by the Government. Near Tokushima a great fissure opened in the earth at the foot of the Hagi Mountains and swallowed up several houses and over one hundred people.

One of the features of the present gathering of the Queen's family at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, is the variety of her grandchildren who are there. Princess Christian's children, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught's children, and the Princess of Wales' daughters constitute an interesting group. Kaiser Wilhelm's three boys will soon join the family party.

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

SKODA'S DISCOVERY contains MORE Sarsaparilla than any Sarsaparilla made.



CLIFTON WEST.

"People said I would die!"
A TERRIBLE CASE OF
Blood Poisoning!
SKODA VICTORIOUS!

THE FOLLOWING CASE WILL BE VOUCHERED FOR BY MANY OF THE BEST CITIZENS OF BELFAST, AND THE CURE THAT FOLLOWED IS TRUTHFULLY RECORDED.

"For months I had been a great sufferer from supposed Blood Poisoning, and its attendant results. My legs would swell to twice their ordinary size, and from my feet to my hips both legs were one solid mass of great purple sores. My arms and body also became affected in like manner. Senseless itching and burning tormented me day and night. I lost my appetite. My bowels became constipated. I was much reduced in flesh. People said I would die, and I believed there was no help for me. This was my condition when I began taking SKODA'S DISCOVERY and SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS, using SKODA'S OINTMENT daily. I soon commenced to improve. After using these REMEDIES four weeks I had gained fifteen pounds in flesh, and improved in every way.

Less than one course of the DISCOVERY with SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS and SKODA'S OINTMENT, has completely cured me. My appetite is excellent. Swelling all gone. **COLD** from my legs. Food digests well. Bowels in good condition. And my skin is free from sores and blotches, and only the ugly scars upon my legs tell of my previous trouble. Belfast, Me. CLIFTON WEST.

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

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

SPOONER'S COPPERINE BOX METAL.

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Don't have to lie, infringe, or run down other people's goods to sell it. In fact it has no competitor. Very best metal made for Bearings in machinery. Stands any weight or motion.

Hardware stores all sell it. **Hardwares all Sell it,**



BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.
 Within Two Minute Walk of Post Office.
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101 ON PARLE FRANCOISE.



**REGULATE THE
 STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS,
 AND
 PURIFY THE BLOOD.**
 A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR

Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Ripans Tablets contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Pleasant to take, safe, effectual. Give immediate relief. Sold by druggists. A trial bottle sent by mail on receipt of 15 cents. Address

THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.
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If you wish to advertise anything, anywhere, at any time, write to G. O. P. ROWELL & CO., No 10 Spruce St., New York.

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

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 With your orders for
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CANADA ATLANTIC LINE
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S.S. HALIFAX and S.S. OLIVETTE
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 and SATURDAY at 10 p.m.
 Returning leave Savannah Pier, Boston, every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY
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 For further particulars, apply to

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 NOBLE'S WHARF,
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Or **RICHARDSON & BARNARD,**
 Savannah Pier, 20 Atlantic Avenue,
 Boston, Mass.

Have you tried the

'Cable Extra'

CIGAR?

**THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
 LOTTERY.**

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Capital Prize worth \$15,000.

TICKETS, - - - - \$1.00
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1 Prize worth 15,000.....	\$15,000 00
1 " " 5,000.....	5,000 00
1 " " 2,500.....	2,500 00
1 " " 1,250.....	1,250 00
2 Prizes " 500.....	1,000 00
5 " " 250.....	1,250 00
25 " " 50.....	1,250 00
100 " " 25.....	2,500 00
200 " " 15.....	3,000 00
600 " " 10.....	6,000 00
APPROXIMATION PRIZES:	
100 " " 25.....	2,500 00
100 " " 15.....	1,500 00
100 " " 10.....	1,000 00
999 " " 5.....	4,995 00
999 " " 5.....	4,995 00

\$124 Prizes worth \$52,740
 S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,
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WEAVING.

My life is but a weaving
 Between my God and me;
 I may but choose the colors—
 He worketh steadily,
 For oft he weaveth sorrow,
 And I in foolish pride
 Forget he sees the upper,
 And I, the under side!

I choose my stand all golden,
 And watch for woven stars;
 I murmur when the pattern
 Is set in bars and wars.
 I cannot yet remember
 Whose hand the shuttles guide;
 And that my stars are shining
 Upon the upper side.

I choose my threads all crimson,
 And wait for flowers to bloom;
 For warp and woof to blossom
 Upon that mighty loom.
 Full oft I seek them vainly,
 And fret for them denied—
 Though flowering wreaths and garlands
 May deck the upper side.

My life is but a weaving
 Between my God and me;
 I see the seams and tangles—
 The fair designs sees he.
 Then let me wait in patience
 And blindness satisfied
 To make the patterns lovely,
 Upon the upper side.

The following letter to the *Salem Observer*, from one of the many tourists who have this summer visited our fair Province, may prove entertaining to our readers who are interested in Nova Scotia becoming a popular summer resort:—

THE LAND OF EVANGELINE.

Digby, Nova Scotia, Aug. 9, 1892.

If you have a week or two of vacation and wish to get the largest possible amount of rest and quiet enjoyment for the smallest possible expenditure of money, take our advice and visit Nova Scotia, the land of Longfellow's *Evangeline* and the tourist's paradise. Through the courtesy of Manager L. E. Baker, of the Yarmouth Steamship Company, the writer and a friend were enabled to leave Boston last Friday on one of the staunch steamers of that line for this beautiful country, and now in the charming little town overlooking the famous Annapolis Basin we are gaining renewed health and strength in the beauty and quietness of this little hamlet at the foot of the hills.

But let us say a word about our voyage across. Leaving the dock at high noon we were soon off soundings, the last land in sight being the familiar Cape Ann, and that only dimly seen. It was an ideal day for such a trip, the surface of old ocean scarcely broken by a ripple, and the Yarmouth, steaming along fifteen miles an hour, moved almost as steadily as though coming up Salem harbor. The wind was so light there were few sails in sight, but ever and anon we passed some collier or lumberman inward bound, though only one square-rigged vessel crossed our track. All the afternoon we sat and gazed across the placid waters, occasionally a porpoise showing his fin above the surface or perhaps a horse mackerel racing with the ship a little way. How eagerly we watched an approaching vessel, and how interested in her welfare we were until she disappeared from view!

Then, too, we made the acquaintance of Captain McGray, the commander of the ship, a young man of twenty-eight, and steward Hopkins, both of them pleasant, genial officials, who seem to take genuine pleasure in adding to the comfort and enjoyment of the travellers placed in their care, never tiring of the incessant questionings to which they are subjected, and ever ready to do one a kindness.

The afternoon passed all too quickly in such pleasant company, and soon the sun, sinking to its rest in a blaze of glory, was replaced by the moon's bright beams, and until bedtime, the evening, like the afternoon, was all that could be desired, but we had scarcely stowed ourselves away in our bunks before the stentorian voice of the whistle conveyed the undesirable information that the ship had run into a bank of fog. However, a little thing like that did not disturb us, and in spite of the constant tooting all night long, we slept the sleep of the righteous and awoke next morning thoroughly refreshed. When we got on deck everything was wrapped in genuine Newfoundland fog, so dense that one could scarcely see from stem to stern; the vessel was still going ahead, though at reduced speed, and the captain and pilots, in heavy winter overcoats, were eagerly listening for the sound of the steam fog horn at the mouth of Yarmouth harbor.

Shortly the sun burned through the mists, and so carefully and correctly had the officers made their calculations, that when the fog finally lifted so that we could see the land, we found ourselves directly off the mouth of the harbor. Immediately the bell rang for full speed, and presently the ship was at the pier, and the passengers landed safely on foreign soil.

A long train with parlor car attached was in waiting, and after a short but highly satisfactory interview with general superintendent Brignell, of the Western Counties Railway, we were on our way to "Digby the Beautiful" for a few days stay. It was a pleasant ride of about seventy miles, especially interesting to American eyes, the customs of the people, some of them, quite at variance with those of the land from which we came, were ever a source of much interesting comment.

One of the prettiest bits of scenery along the way was at the town of Weymouth, a port of some considerable importance. The railroad crosses

the river at quite an elevation, and the outlook up and down its beautiful valley is very fine. A ride of three hours from Yarmouth lands the passenger at the little station at Digby, and as the train ran slowly into the depot, quite a gathering of people and considerable life and bustle was manifest, its cause being quickly determined by a poster on the deadwalls, announcing that Washburn's American circus was in town. It was the first show of the kind that had struck the town for eight years, and one can easily imagine how the people turned out to enjoy the excitement. Thus our first day's stay in Digby was made decidedly lively by the circus and its attendant attractions. Evidently everyone within a carriage ride of the town attended. They come in all sorts of conveyances, from good-looking family carriages down to the rudest sort of ox-teams.

The attractiveness of Nova Scotia as a vacation resort, its beautiful scenery and delightful climate are becoming more fully known and appreciated by the people of the United States, and this year the tide of travel has set very strongly this way. In this delightful place, Digby, every hotel and boarding place is filled to overflowing with summer visitors, not only from the States, but from Halifax, St. John and the other large cities of the provinces. We are located at the Myrtle House, kept by Mrs. Milligan, a charming old place, formerly the home of the British consul. The house is in the midst of a grove of fine old trees, and commands a delightful view of the Annapolis Basin, which stretches away almost as far as the eye can see. Here is located a little company of twenty-five or thirty people, who enjoy to the utmost the rest and quiet which the place so fully affords. Our landlady is in every way mistress of the situation, and our every want and comfort receives careful attention, the table is abundantly supplied with simple and homelike cookery, nicely served and thoroughly appreciated by appetites made keen by the pure air of the hills. And our clean, simply-furnished chamber, with the comfortable bed, invites the soundest slumber. Oh, such nights for sleep! Last night when bedtime came, (and bedtime comes very early here,) the thermometer stood about sixty-five, and the night before at sixty, which made thoroughly acceptable the tender of an extra "puff."

Such a contrast to the weather we left in Salem,—not a day has the glass been above seventy-five, and at evening our overcoats have proven quite useful. All this time, until to-day, the sky has been without a cloud, but a cool breeze from off the water has tempered the heat, so that it has been just the weather to tramp and ride about.

The walks and rides in this vicinity are many and beautiful. One morning a carriage from one of the two stables here took a jolly little party down to Point Prim, where the light house and fog whistle are located. They are upon a bold promontory just beyond the outlet to this great Annapolis Basin, which is known as Digby Gut. This outlet or gut is not much more than a mile across, and the tide rushes with a resistless force between high cliffs rising perpendicularly from the sea, discharging the waters of this great basin into the Bay of Fundy. It must be a grand sight indeed to be here in a storm, for even in this beautiful summer weather the waves are churned into foam at the base of the cliffs, and all up and down as far as eye can reach is a fringe of white along the shore.

The rise and fall of the tide in this country is something to interest the southern visitor. The cliff upon which the fog station is built is about sixty feet above low water mark, and at high tide the water comes up nearly half of that distance, and the light-keeper said that in winter the seas will break over the roof of the station. The wharfs are built on very long piles, made necessary by this great rise and fall, and it seems so funny to be on a level with the mast-heads of the little fishermen lying alongside the wharf at low tide. Large ships are floated on the beach at full sea, and the receding waters leave them high and dry.

Another delightful ride is to Bear River, distant a dozen miles from Digby. Going over the high hills, we pass along a road sadly in need of Superintendent Merrill and his steam roller, but the roughness of the road is more than compensated for by the loveliness of the views obtained from the summit of the hills. It is a thoroughly Acadian scene stretching away on every hand, while across the broad expanse of Annapolis Basin the North Mountains raise their stately heads to the sky, enveloped in that pretty blue tint which adds so much attractiveness. After the last and steepest descent, with pictures of indescribable beauty on every bank, we are in Bear River, a most attractive little place, where one seems transported to some charming Swiss village in the heart of the Alps. Through the centre of the town flows the broad river, and rising from its bed are tall hills, on the sides of which are perched the pretty cottages of the town, which are reached by the steepest and most winding of streets. A little way up the river we are shown the ways, upon which a handsome brigantine was built, which now lies off in the stream laden with lumber, and only awaiting the arrival of her crew to proceed on her first voyage to a far away South American port. Our attention was drawn to a house on the main street, the front of which was literally hidden with flowering plants; and it is one of the noticeable features of this region, the universal love of flowers by the people. Even the humblest home has its flower-garden, and almost every house has a window filled with plants.

While at Bear River our party made purchases of the basket work of the Indians, who have a camp across the river, and weave the bark and sweet-scented grasses into all manner of pretty things. One piece represented a butter dish, another a coffee pot; there were baskets of all sorts and sizes, lovely fans, picture frames, etc., etc., and birch bark canoes, besides many other articles. All of these things are to be had for a reasonable sum, for the people of this section have not yet cultivated the art of "fleecing" the summer visitor, and this is another thing which makes a stay here a pleasure and quite a contrast to some of our American watering places.

"But my heart turns back to Digby and I must go!" So hunting up the matter-of-fact young man who drove us over, we resume our ride, going

home by the river road, which is equal to any of our boasted Essex-County roadbeds.

JOHN D. H. GAUSS.

BOOK GOSSIP.

The booklet of original poems by Willard W. Ellis, of Kentville, N. S., lies open upon our study table. Mr. Ellis has views which he has thought best to convey to the public by means of rhyme. He does not approve, for instance, of the Salvation Army, and deplors the uproar of the service in these words:—

"Hence in such worship, like children in frolic,
You are ignoring the Church Apostolic,
That has the promise of lasting endurance,
Yea, she is blest with a perfect assurance."

The "youth about town" should peruse the poem beginning with these lines:—

"A reckless youth who spent his time
In forward acts that spoil his prime,
Sought comfort in a large hotel,
After he'd spent three days most ill."

While our young ladies should carefully consider the poem on love:—

"It now adorns the handsome girl,
For with it she is blest,
And thus her gesture does unfold
What words have not expressed."

The booklet, which will serve to pass a pleasant if not an hilarious hour, is from the "New Star" Power Press, Kentville.

"The Dominion Illustrated Monthly" for August will be a much sought number. The illustrations are decidedly better than those which have heretofore appeared, while the literary contents are especially well chosen. "The History of a Magazine" is a most interesting article, in which Geo. Stewart, D. C. L., L. L. D., recounts the history of "The Quarterly," a sheet issued in St. John some quarter of a century ago. Some well-known faces appear among the pictures of the contributors, Gilbert Murdoch, James Hannay and many others. "A Day on Alberta Plains" is an excellent sporting sketch, but we regret to see in one of its stirring passages the oburgation "to go to Halifax." Arnold Haultain writes well and critically in his "Plea for Shelley." Cricket in Canada is well dealt with by G. G. S. Lindsay. Andre Mennort contributes another vivid and fearful story, "In the Old Prison." "The Queen's Highway" is an excellent pen-picture of Lake Superior and Port Arthur. J. M. LeMoine has a clever installment of "Historic Canadian Waterways," and the various departments are well conducted. "En Route," the song of a lover travelling by railroad to his lass, is exquisite in its way. We give but a glimpse of its truth and beauty in the lines:—

"I see amid the patriarch trees
Embowered the village church spires gleam;
I see white homesteads front the breeze,
And of our future home I dream.
While still the fleet train draws us twain
Each minute nearer by a mile,
Through the far-stretching fields of grain,
Which keep me sundered from thy smile."

To every lover of everything that is best in literature, dog news, athletics, cycling, hunting and fishing, with their associated pleasures, we say: Buy the August number of *Sports Field*. There is a characteristic something about this magazine which savors of the pure air and sunny skies of its native mountains. It is published at Denver, Colo., by practical sportsmen, and is as suitable for the home circle as for the club room. It marks an era in the evolution of sporting journalism.



Mrs. William Lohr

Of Freeport, Ill., began to fail rapidly, lost all appetite and got into a serious condition from Dyspepsia. She could not eat vegetables or meat, and even toast distressed her. Had to give up housework. In a week after taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla She felt a little better. Could keep more food on her stomach and grew stronger. She took 3 bottles, has a good appetite, gained 22 lbs., does her work easily, is now in perfect health.

Hood's PILLS are the best after-dinner pills. They assist digestion and cure headache.

**Athlete
and Derby
CIGARETTES**

Are Sold on their MERITS.

Everybody knows they are the Best.

Everybody Smokes Them.

They have no Rivals.

SAL ESMAN Wanted—Salary and expenses paid. BROWN BROS. Co., Nurscrymen, Toronto, Ont.

COMMERCIAL.

As is usual during this month business continues to be somewhat quiet. Though a couple of heavy rain storms that occurred in the past ten days caused some anxiety to our farmers in regard to the growing crops, the return of favorable weather has again revived the prospects of a good harvest. Very little damage has been done by these storms, and reports from all sections are encouraging. In most lines there is the usual volume of sales, and the enquiry is pretty generally good. Remittances have perhaps not been quite so good, but this is accounted for in some measure by the fact that the hay crop is enormously large, and this calls for great quantities of binding wire. For this general storekeepers in the country have to pay cash, and consequently they have to let other accounts wait.

The *Canadian Grocer* remarks on a topic that we regard as of primary importance in facilitating trade between the various portions of the British Empire as follows:—"At the Congress of chambers of commerce of the British Empire which met in London at the beginning of last month it was resolved that the interests of the Empire called for a uniform system of weights, measures and currency. If such a system were established throughout the Empire, it would be of vast benefit in the aggregate of results, therefore, it would be many times more beneficial if it were adopted by all the civilized peoples of the earth. The saving would be enormous. The salaries now paid to clerks for converting the weights, measures and values from one mode of expression to another constitute a big tax on commodities. The diversity of standards and units causes endless confusion and bewilderment. The matter is made more complicated by the growth of tariff duties all over the world. The primary cost of any commodity expressed in foreign terms of weight and value is to be increased by the duty of so much ad valorem on some unit of weight different from that named in the quotation. If there were but one way of quoting all over the commercial world, business would be wonderfully simplified. The decimal principle is of course the easiest to base uniformity upon, on account of 10 being the radix of the numeration in use all over the world. The metric system is perhaps the most scientific that could be devised on the basis of the decimal principle. It is extending in use and much more in favor. If it were established everywhere, not only should we have uniformity in all expressions of weight, measure and value, but we should have a huge mass of vague terminology—as boxes, barrels, bags, etc.—done away with, or converted into parcels of definite magnitude."

In view of the very large hay crop in Nova Scotia this year the following should be of interest to our farmers and shippers:—Recent mail advices reported a great shortage of hay on the Continent of Europe, owing to the dry weather experienced there during the past season; and several enquiries have been received from Antwerp and other Continental ports, regarding the possibility of Canada being able to supply a portion at least of the shortage on the other side. This has resulted in the sale of 50 tons of Montreal pressed hay by Messrs. Marsan & Brosseau to a firm in Paris, at a very good price, the lot being shipped by the steamer *Grimm* to Antwerp. Other enquiries have also been received from Antwerp and Rouen for cargo lots; but the great difficulty will be in obtaining freight for complete cargoes. Still, considerable quantities can be shipped in part cargoes, which will relieve this province of a portion of its superabundant crop, and it is to be hoped that the above lot, which is the first shipment of hay from this port to Paris, will be the commencement of a large export trade. In order to work up this new business, Messrs. Marsan & Brosseau are sending a representative to the other side, which, it is expected, will result in the disposition of a large quantity of Canadian hay on the Continent of Europe. —*Montreal Trade Bulletin*.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & CO, NEW YORK, August 20, 1892.—"The Stock Market exhibits an unusual degree of resisting power. Silver again touched the lowest price on record; serious strikes are in progress on the trunk lines at Buffalo and elsewhere; gold exports continue in spite of all predictions to the contrary, and Europe refuses to stop sending back her American securities. This is a list of calamities which, in ordinary times, would precipitate a sharp decline in the whole market; while, as a matter of fact, prices have refused to yield to such influences with remarkable stubbornness. Values, it is true, are lower than a few months ago, but the decline has been gradual, and judged by ordinary experience, not at all in proportion to circumstances. The question is often asked, 'why does not the market yield?' A good many operators have been convinced that it should decline, and consequently sold stocks. Instead of weakening the market the bears have possibly strengthened it by creating a new and, for the time being, probably the only important buying interest.

But the real reason for this resistance to lower prices is deeper seated than that based on any short interest. It is based on the confidence of the big holders of stocks in the future resources of the country and its railroads. Their holdings have been greatly, and perhaps unwillingly, augmented by European sales during the last six months; still there is every indication that they are determined to hold them for better prices. This being the case it makes no difference at the moment whether speculation is active or dull, whether the public will buy stocks or not. If the large owners of securities are determined to hold for better figures—and their ability to do so is undoubtedly greater than usual—it is evident that no large amount's of stocks will change hands at lower prices. The next question is, 'what do they build this confidence upon,' when the silver crisis, gold exports, diminishing merchandise exports and increasing imports, strikes, low prices for wheat, cotton and other products, decreasing gross earnings, and other facts are all presented as favoring a further drop in stocks? The truth is, that not only have these matters all been in a measure discounted, but they are all temporary in character. Big capitalists see more enduring evidences than

these on which to base their plans; and chief of these are the rapid development and widespread prosperity of the whole country. Here and there are complaints of over-production, excessive competition, low prices, etc., but beyond that is the steady increase in the volume of trade and the encouraging decrease in business failures compared with last year. Clearings are steadily heavier than a year ago. Railroad earnings do not show such heavy gains as in 1891, only because we are comparing with an extraordinary year; and net results, be it remembered, are satisfactory. Another reason for confidence in railroad securities is the gradual tendency to eliminate competition by means of consolidations. This tendency is working out very beneficial to stockholders, not only by greater economies, but by the avoidance of the reckless rate wars of the past decade. Again railroad building has been at a comparative stand still for several years past, some States showing no new mileage whatever of consequence, and others only very moderate extensions. For the last five years the growth of railroads has not been at all in proportion to the growth of population. At some future time we may enter a new era of speculative railroad building, but there are no symptoms of such at present, and this fact alone, that population has about grown to a point where railroad facilities are not in excess, is another and one of the strongest reasons for confidence in the future of good railroad investments.

As already said, it is factors such as these which served to resist the unfavorable developments of the last few weeks. These developments have probably been about discounted for the present, and, in the absence of future surprises, I look for improvement later on. The silver situation takes one by surprise. The danger has been long foreseen and well guarded against. Before long we may expect a wail of distress from the silver-producing regions; for at present prices there can be little if any profit in the mining of the product. This of itself is a crust of comfort; and there is reason to hope for some good from the discussions of the International Monetary Conference, as the distress in India is likely to force Great Britain to some sort of concession at no distant date."

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

	Week Previous		Weeks corresponding to		
	Aug. 19, 1892	Aug. 22, 1892	1891	1890	1889
United States	187	138	181	160	218
Canada	26	23	18	20	13

DRY GOODS.—The favorable weather is still assisting in clearing off stock of summer goods from the shelves of the retailers, and reports from the country are good. City trade is rather quiet as many people are still in the country. Letter orders are coming in more freely, and travellers' orders increase in bulk now that the time is drawing near when heavier goods will be consumed. Travellers continue to report very bright prospects. Retailers are buying fairly heavily but not speculatively. Prices are firm all round.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The iron markets both for pig and cast continue to be quiet with nothing doing except a few jobbing sales. There is nothing to note in scrap iron. The demand for tin plate is small. Tin plates are quiet and featureless. Canada plates furnish nothing important. There is a good trade in nails at the standard basis. Supplies in jobbers hands have been worked down very low, and wholesalers are anxiously awaiting fresh supplies from makers. Warrants are quoted at 42s. 1d. after remaining pretty steadily at about 41s. 10d. nearly all the week. Tin in England is reported weak and is quoted at £93. 15s. against £94. 2s. 6d. last week—a decline of 7s. 6d. Our local markets are quiet and no sales are reported. Prices are unchanged but are nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market has been dull and unchanged. Beyond a sluggish jobbing business, chiefly in strong bakers', nothing has transpired of the slightest importance or interest. Beerbohm's cable report wheat very quiet and corn quiet but steady. At Liverpool there is a disposition to buy spot wheat. Weather in England warm after rain. Chicago wheat has ruled steady but very dull. Fluctuations in barley have been marked, exceeding one-quarter per cent. Operators are all inclined to await the outcome of the Buffalo disturbances before making ventures. The firmer feeling both there and in New York is chiefly due to the better tone of the English cables both public and private. Britons seem to look upon the Buffalo strikes as possibly interfering with their supplies, which indicates that they expect to take some of America's cereals and cannot readily get their equivalent elsewhere. The *Cincinnati Price Current* says there is little news from the winter wheat belt, and from the spring wheat region comes the intimation of disappointment in the yield. In its weekly summary it further says:—"The information concerning corn is more cheerful, indicating that the tendency to improving has been arrested. But improvement in the average position is not apparent. Returns continue unfavorable as to yield and weight of oats. Western milling operations are enlarged, absorbing a liberal proportion of the current offerings of wheat." Prime Chicago, says:—"I should sum up the situation about this way: There is nothing very gushing about the present condition so far as yield and quality of maturing grains are concerned. On the other hand there is nothing to worry over. The country will make fair crops, with the exception of corn whose condition is still all in the future, and with ample resources of grain still in the country, a medium crop this season is, in my opinion, far more beneficial to the general interests of the country than would have been a crop as big as that of 1891."

BUTTER.—In the local market butter remains practically the same. There is nothing new to be noted, and prices are the same as before. The supply of first-class is ample for the demand, but that of lower grades is scant, and these in consequence command proportionally higher prices than they otherwise would.

Hood's Sarsaparilla absolutely cures all diseases caused by impure blood and it builds up the whole system.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market is unchanged. Canada short cut is still moving out in a small jobbing way and there is a good seasonable demand for smoked meats. The Chicago provision market has been weak with a marked declining tendency. Hogs there fell back about 5c. The cattle markets were strong for natives and steady for others. The sheep market was weak. Provisions are much affected at Chicago by the labor troubles at Buffalo, as fears are entertained of the swine men's striking at the stockyards at the former city. The result has been a quiet general dumping by the longs and selling by commission men on stop orders.

CHEESE has continued to be very quiet here. A small hand-to-mouth trade is doing locally in this article but the enquiry is anything but active.

EGGS here are a quiet market with fully ample supplies and a rather slack demand. Prices are unchanged at 9c. to 11c. per dozen.

APPLES.—The results of enquiries received from 155 different districts in England, regarding the apple crop, have been forwarded to us, and are summarised as follows.—Very thin, poor, or almost a failure, 52, half crop, or under the average, 39, fair, average, or good, 48, above average, or heavy, 16, total 155. Regarding the apple crop of Canada, more recent advices confirm our previous reports regarding a good average crop on the whole, in spite of the fact that in some sections the yield will be light. Buyers have been through the West, and we hear of contracts being made for winter stock at \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bbl. for the fruit alone, subject to rise in the market later on. About 400 or 500 bbl. have been received here this week, sales of which have taken place at \$2.00 to \$2.75 for good to fancy fruit, with sales of ordinary stock as low as \$1.75. The market is weak and declining.

DRIED FRUIT.—This market is bare of dried fruit in first hands, and jobbers are experiencing a good demand for their stocks and are able to be very firm in their prices. Some offers, which appear to be speculative, are reported to have been made for the new season's fruit, but there is no anxiety to accept them at present. The New York Commercial Bulletin says.—"Trade continues very light in all departments, the business in spot goods being confined within the limits of jobbing quantities. There is some little enquiry for new goods for forward shipment, but the volume of trade is restricted by the absence of any general offerings from the other side. Some few Valencia raisins are selling for August shipments at 15c. 6d. and f for off stalk and 20c. 6d. for larger, and first half of September shipment 14c. 6d. and 19c. 6d. New currants for first steamer are cabled at 17c. 6d. for Calamata goods c and f, but this price is above the limits of our importers; hence we hear of no important orders going out. New French prunes at 42 francs are too high for importers, though this price is not accepted here as an opening figure."

SUGAR.—A fair demand is reported here for sugars, the refiners keeping their yellows well sold up. Prices here are very low as compared with those in the States, and refiners are talking of making an advance within a very short time. Yellows are steady here at unchanged quotations. The outside sugar markets show an improvement all round during the past week both in raw and refined, and present appearances point to the likelihood of a further advance. Private cables from London state that the market is firm under small offerings; beet firsts are quoted at 13s. 4 1/2 d. for both this month and September against 13s. for this month and 13s. 1 1/2 d. for September last week; Java has advanced 3d. to 15s. 9d., while fair refining is unchanged at 13s. 6d. In New York the Trust has advanced granulated to 4 7/16c. and the demand there is very good.

MOLASSES.—Stocks in first hands here and in Montreal and Toronto are small, and there being only a few cargoes to arrive, the statistical position of market is strong. It is remarked that the quality of the Barbados molasses received this year is lower. It appears as if the Barbados molasses was getting steadily poorer in quality and darker in color and syrups are, therefore, taking its place.

TEA.—The activity in tea has dropped off a good deal during the week, but this has been due to the scarcity of medium and low grades, the arrivals having been cleared up pretty thoroughly. Teas of about 16c. to 22c. are being asked for, but are very scarce. There is nothing special in either blacks or greens.

FISH.—There is no change to record in respect to fish in this market since our last report. The along-shore men are doing fairly well as regards catching cod, haddock, hake, etc., on the adjacent banks, but prices are too low to render the industry profitable. A few herring are being taken in the coves on the western shore, but no mackerel make their appearance. As for the latter the only chance now lies in the fall run, which should arrive in six to eight weeks, but if that proves no better than it did last year, those who depend upon taking them for their living will be greatly disappointed and much suffering will inevitably ensue among their families. Our outside advices are as follows:—Toronto, Aug. 24.—"The scarcity of stock still holds trade back. With returning holidays the demand is growing fast, and supplies of fish to jobbers are readily taken up. Prices are firm at 7c. per lb. for white fish and salmon trout, \$2 to \$2.50 per hundred for lake herring, and 17c. per lb. for B. C. salmon." Montreal, Aug. 24.—"Fresh British Columbian salmon is selling at 14c. to 15c. Haddock is now getting scarce and 4c. is what it sold for in wholesale lots during the week. Whitefish and trout are still selling at 6c. to 7c. per pound. We quote as follows:—Smoked Yarmouth bloaters, per 60 box, \$1 to \$1.10; St. John's bloaters, per 100 box, 80c. to \$1; boneless cod, large boxes, 6c. to 7c; do. small boxes, 7c. to 8c.; sultan haddies 7c. to 8c. We quote No. 1 herring, per bbl. \$4.50 to \$4.60; sea trout per bbl. \$8.25 to \$8.75; codfish, green, No. 1, per bbl., \$4.75 to \$5; do. No. 2, per bbl., \$4.25 to \$4.50; codfish, dried, per bbl., \$4.25 to \$4.50; salmon, B. C., per bbl., \$13 to \$13.50; do. N.H. No. 1, per ton, \$22.50 to \$23; do. do. No. 2, per ton, \$20 to \$20.50." Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 24.—"Improved receipts from Grand Bank swell the codfish catch to nearly two million pounds the past week. Mackerel in moder-

ate receipt for the season, but there is a fair stock afloat and a good outlook for the fall fishing. Last sales of shore mackerel out of pickle \$11.37 per bbl. Mixed fish for curing, cod \$2 for large, \$1.25 for small; cusk \$1.60; hake 65c., salt cusk \$2.60. Last sales of Georges cod \$4.00 and \$4.25 for large, and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for small; Bank \$3.50 and \$2. Rips cod \$4.10 and \$2.75 for large and small. Outside sales of Bank \$4.00 for large and \$2.00 for small. Last fare sales of halibut 7c. and 3c. per lb. for white and gray. We quote New Georges codfish at \$0.87 per qtl. for large, and small at \$4.87, Bank \$6.13 for large and \$3.25 for small, Shore \$5.50 and \$4.25 for large and small, Rips \$6.25 and \$1.25, dry Bank \$6; mod \$3.50. Cured cusk at \$4 per qtl, hake \$2, haddock \$2.50, heavy salted pollock \$3, and English-cured do. \$3.87 per qtl. Newfoundland herring \$4 per bbl., pickled codfish \$4, haddock \$3.75; halibut heads \$3.50; sounds \$13, tongues and sounds \$12, tongues \$11, alewives \$3.50; trout \$14, Ilanfax salmon \$23, Newfoundland do \$16. Port of Spain, Trinidad.—"The demand for codfish has lately been exceedingly light, and we have still on hand a portion of the cargo per Josephine (referred to in our last), although offered down to \$22 prices and 20 50 boxes. The M. E. Couper from Yarmouth appeared early in the fortnight with an assortment consisting principally of haddock, hake and pollock, which we dispatched to Martinique. The W. E. Stowe arrived yesterday from Lunenburg with a large cargo of 'old catch,' which we have now on offer. Further considerable supplies are reported to be due, and our market is at present in a dull and very unsettled position. Both mackerel and herring are saleable to a limited extent."

"CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS"

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

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS	
SUGARS.		We have very little to say this week on the question of Breadstuffs. Our Canadian markets have undergone no change whatever, showing that it is a sort of interim condition between the old and new. Prices on wheat and corn have slightly declined in Chicago, closing last night at 74 7/8 August and 75 1/8 for Sept. for wheat, and 51 1/4 for corn. Wheat is cheap enough and in all reason should not go any lower as wheat is now below the possible cost of production—75c. in Chicago less a but a poor return to the farmer, who averages in the United States 15 bushels to the acre, at say 68c on the farm.	
Cut Leaf.....	5 3/4	FLOUR	
Granulated.....	4 1/2 to 4 3/4	Manitoba Highest Grade Patents 5 10 to 5.50	
Circle A.....	4	High Grade Patents..... 4 1/2 to 4.50	
White Extra C.....	3 1/2	Good 90 per cent. Patents..... 4 1/2 to 4.40	
Standard.....	3 1/4 to 3 3/4	Straight Grade..... 4.10 to 4.25	
Extra Yellow C.....	3 1/4 to 3 3/4	Good Seconds..... 3.65 to 3.95	
Yellow C.....	3 1/4	Graham Flour..... 4.60 to 4.75	
TEA.		Oatmeal..... 4.10 to 4.25	
Congou Common.....	17 to 19	" Rolled..... 4.15	
" Fair.....	20 to 23	Kitts Dated Cornmeal..... 2.90 to 3.00	
" Good.....	25 to 28	" In Bond..... 2.80 to 3.00	
" Choice.....	31 to 33	Rolled Wheat..... 8.00	
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36	Wheat Bran per ton..... 18.75 to 19.00	
Oolong Choice.....	37 to 39	Middlings..... 18.75 to 20.10	
MOLASSES.		Shorts..... 20.50 to 21.00	
Barbados.....	32	Cracked Corn " including bags..... 80.00	
Demerara.....	35 to 38	Ground Oat Cake, per ton..... 85.00	
Diamond N.....	47	Mouice..... 24.00 to 28.00	
Porto Rico.....	32 to 34	Split Peas..... 4.10	
Cienfuegos.....	none	White Beans, per bushel..... 1.35 to 1.45	
Trinidad.....	29	Pot Barley, per barrel..... 8.90 to 4.80	
Antigua.....	29	Canadian Oats, choice quality..... 40 to 41	
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47	P. E. Island Oats..... 41 to 43	
" Bright.....	47 to 65	Hay..... 14.00 to 16.00	
BISCUITS.		J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head o	
Pilot Bread.....	3.00	Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.	
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2		
Soda.....	6 1/2		
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2		
Fancy.....	8 to 15		
HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.			
Apples, per bbl., Am.....	4.50		
Oranges, Jamaica, bris.....	none		
" Mexiana, per box.....	9 to 10		
Lemons, per case.....	5.50 to 6.00		
Cocoanuts, new per 100.....	5.00		
Onions New Malta, per lb.....	2 1/2		
" America, per lb.....	3c.		
Dates boxes, new.....	5 to 5 1/2		
Raisins, Valencia,..... new.	5 to 5 1/2		
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.	10 to 11		
" small boxes.....	9 to 10		
Prunes Stewing, boxes.....	6 to 7		
Bananas.....	2.25 to 3.00		
FISH.			
Ex Vesse. Ex Store			
MACKEREL—			
Extras.....	00.00	22.00	
No. 1.....	00.00	19.00	
" 2 large.....	60.00	15.00	
" 3.....	00.00	12.00	
" 3 large, Reamed.....	7.00	8.50	
" 3 Recamed.....	6.50	7.50	
" 3 large, Plain.....	6.50	7.50	
" 3 Plain.....	6.00	6.50	
Small.....	0.00	6.00	
HERRING—			
No. 1 C. B July.....	4.75	5.25	
" 1 Fall Split.....	0.00	4.00	
" 1 Fall Round.....	0.00	3.75	
" 1 Labrador.....	0.00	6.00	
" 1 Georges Bay.....	0.00	2.25	
" 1 Bay of Islands.....	0.00	3.25	
ALWIVES, No 1.....	4.25	5.50	
SALMON—			
No. 1, 3/4 bri.....	00.00	15.00	
No. 2, 3/4 bri.....	00.00	14.00	
" 3.....	00.00	13.00	
Small.....	00.00		
CODFISH—			
Hard C B.....	0.00	5.50	
Western Shore.....	0.00	5.00	
Bank.....	0.00	4.50	
Bay.....	0.00	3.25	
Newfoundland.....	0.00	none	
Haddock.....	0.00	3.75	
Bank & Western.....	0.00	3.75	
Hake.....	0.00	3.00 to 3.25	
FOLLECK.....	0.00	8.00	
Hake Sounds, per lb.....	2 3/4		
Cod Oil per gal.....	28	83c	

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.00
" Am. Plate.....	13.00 to 13.50
" Ex. Plate.....	13.50 to 14.10
Pork, Mess, American.....	14.50 to 15.00
" American clear.....	17.50 to 18.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	16.50 to 16.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
" Prime Mess.....	11.50 to 12.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
" American.....	10 to 11
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	9
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	22
" " in Small Tubs.....	16 to 18
" Good, in large tubs, new.....	16 to 18
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	17
Canadian Township, new.....	20
" Western.....	15
Cheese, Canadian.....	19
" Antigonish.....	11

SALT.

Factory Filled.....	\$1.70
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	1.60
Liverpool, 3/4 hhd., ".....	1.40
" " Afloat.....	1.40
Capiz.....	none
Turks Island.....	none
Lisbon.....	none
Coarse W. I., ".....	none
Trapan.....	1.35
" Afloat.....	1.25

AN ANGEL UNAWARES.

Not that he was an angel, or even that he looked very much like one. But the fact was, that circumstances made the quotation oddly appropos. But, really, he was a very presentable young man, as far as a strong, shapely form, a well-featured face and a pair of keen dark eyes go. Lettie Dallas thought so from the very moment she raised her head and saw him, to her astonishment, watching her as she weeded her geraniums one fine summer morning.

If she had not been so busily employed, she might have noticed him when first he stopped at the gate; but as she was thinking of nothing but her weeds, she did *not* notice him; so he was obliged—not much against his will, I imagine—to stand and look at her until she had finished.

On her first recognition of his presence, the young lady blushed a little through her berry-brown skin; but the next moment she recovered herself sufficiently to bow and say "Good morning!" a thought confusedly, but still with great politeness.

"I ask pardon for—for alarming you, Miss Dallas," he said, with the least suspicion of amusement in his face. "But I am the bearer of a note from your rector, Mr. Clavering. My name is Mal—verson."

It was rather odd, Lettie thought, in some surprise, that he was not so ready with his own name as he was with hers, for he certainly hesitated over it, and added the final syllables as if from a sudden recollection. But his manner was so perfectly thoroughbred that it set her at ease.

"Oh, I was not alarmed," she said, frankly, "only surprised a little. Pray walk in. Mr. Clavering's friends are always welcome!" And she began to gather her light garden-tools together.

She was a decidedly piquant-looking girl, with a profusion of dark hair and a pair of large, brilliant black eyes. Restly, there was more sparkle than prettiness in her face; but the gentleman's glance, as he took in her trim little figure and satirical little dark face, was full of admiration—which did not diminish when she led the way up the wide gravel-walk to the house.

He gave her the note when she had ushered him into the handsomely furnished parlor, and, as she read it, he watched her with an expression which had a kind of half-whimsical curiosity in it. The missive ran:

DEAR MISS LETTIE: The bearer of this note is, I believe, a travelling artist, who is very desirous of making a stay of a few weeks at Amberside, for the purpose of sketching our fine scenery. I should be happy to receive him as a guest myself, but the state of Mrs. Clavering's health renders it impossible. May I recommend him to your hospitable hands? From my slight acquaintance with him, I should imagine any kindness will be gratefully regarded. Your sincere friend,
MARCUS CLAVERING."

There was the faintest suspicion of a demure smile on her face when she folded the note and looked up at him; but if she had any inward misgivings, they were not displayed either in her tone or her words.

"We shall be very glad to accede to Mr. Clavering's request, I am sure," she said. "We country people are always glad to receive visitors. If you will excuse me a moment I will tell mamma you are here."

The suspicion of a smile became a very decided one, as she crossed the hall to the family sitting-room, and she gave her shoulders a very dubious little shrug.

"Humph!" she ejaculated. "Recommended to our hospitable hands, is he? I wonder what Flo and Blanche will say!"

And then she entered the room and explained her errand.

Flo and Blanche opened their aristocratic blue eyes when, after reading the note, their mother handed it to them, and Flo pushed her crayons aside with very emphatic irritation and impatience.

"The idea of such a thing!" she exclaimed. "What must we do, mamma? Just when the Norrises are coming, too?"

"We can't do anything but make the best of it," replied Mrs. Dallas, fretfully, settling herself in her invalid's chair. "We can't offend Mr. Clavering."

"But a travelling artist!" said Flo, scornfully.

Flo was the beauty of the family, and could afford to be scornful.

"I'll take care he don't distress the Norrises," put in Lettie, with the demure sharpness which was peculiar to her, and which was not a little dreaded by her older sister. "And I don't think you need be alarmed. He might possibly be a passably well-conducted individual if he is a travelling artist, you know. One hears of such things occasionally."

Flo dropped her white eyelids contemptuously, and turned to her crayons again. Lettie was always too much for her when it came to words, even if she was the "ugly duckling" of the Dallas establishment, and the only refuge under her "impertinence," as they called it, was a magnificent disdain.

But, as their mother had said, they could not offend Mr. Clavering; so when Lettie suggested the propriety of some one's proceeding to receive the gentleman, to offer him some welcome, in default of an alternative Mrs. Dallas rose and went to the parlor prepared with even more than the usual amount of refined frostiness.

Mr. Clavering's *protégé* smiled the cool whimsical smile again, when Flo greeted him with the coldly well-bred inclination of her handsome blonde head, which Lettie most cordially detested; but he did not appear at all

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embarrassed, and set aside the snubbing in embryo in a quiet, non-recognizing style which was very amusing to one young lady at least. That young lady was Miss Lettie. As I have said before Lettie was the "ugly duckling" of the Dallas family. Flo and Blanche had been beauties from their cradles—"real Dallas beauties," as their mother said, sighing over the brunette skin and *ne retroussée* of her youngest daughter. Tall, fair girls they were, with delicate, creamy skins and quantities of fashionably blonde hair; but Lettie was nothing of the kind. She was merely quick-witted and piquant-looking, though certainly her black eyes were magnificent, and had a trick of opening themselves wide under their lashes, which was as universally admired as either Flo's pink and white or Blanche's gold.

The little girl's chief characteristic was energy (she was a little girl—the sort of a girl people call *petite*, because it suits them better than our English "little") and this same characteristic was the cause of much righteous horror in the family circle.

"It is of no use talking to Lettie," Flo and Blanche would say, when she had horrified them by some new declaration of independence. "You may as well, at once, give her her own way, for if you don't she will be sure to take it."

To tell the truth, the opinions of the three sisters were not unfrequently at variance. Lettie made friends wherever she found whom she liked, whether in society or out of it, frequently calling down upon herself great indignation through her selections. Old Mr. Clavering was her prime minister and adviser, and she often made him the confidant of her half-comical distress.

"You see, Mr. Clavering," she would say, with a little sparkle in her eyes, on coming out of an aristocratic fracas, "I am naturally democratic. I am ashamed to confess I don't like the Browns, Joneses and Robinsons any less because they are Browns, Joneses and Robinsons, instead of Fitzgeralds and De Burghs. It's awful, of course, but it's true."

But, whatever was said upon the subject, it generally ended in the young lady carrying her point. Neither Flo nor Blanche cared to face the sharp little battery of satire which she was so well able to turn upon them. If the beauty had been given to her sisters, the brains had certainly been bestowed upon Lettie, and she made good use of them in a diplomatic style which was, now and then, very refreshing to observing people.

On this occasion she was rather refreshing to Mr. Malverson. Apart from two or three country-seats, and Mr. Clavering's rectory, Amberside could boast of scarcely more than a few cottages to give it the name of a village, and accordingly, any sojourners were obliged to be entertained at the different private establishments. In this manner the gentleman had been thrown into Mr. Clavering's hands, and I have already shown you how he was transferred to the Dallases.

The first evening of his experience was really not particularly encouraging. Flo was frostily polite, Blanche was gracefully indifferent, and poor Mrs. Dallas' efforts at preserving a medium of travelling-artist patronage were, on the whole, slightly ludicrous.

But when Lettie made her appearance matters altered. She had been obliged to go out after introducing him in the morning, but when the tea-tray was brought in she followed it.

She was quite a pleasant surprise to Mr. Malverson, with her scarlet cheeks and sparkling eyes, and before she had been in the room ten minutes his face had again brightened wonderfully, and he found himself comparing her with her Junco-like sisters, with a result which was not at all favorable to the Junos.

There was not an atom of affectation about her, either in her trim, coquettishly pretty dress, or her brilliant little face, and it amused him to see how she exercised her power in the family circle. She took a chair at the table and upset Flo's dignity entirely with her first candid speech to their guest.

She talked to him just as she would have talked to the Emperor Napoleon if she had chanced to meet him—with a pleasant essence of demureness in her little satirical speeches, and the most natural little air in the world ruling her desire to please. Once or twice Mr. Malverson found him elf smiling, it was so evident that she had taken him under her protection.

"I hope you won't be disappointed in Amberside," she said, utterly regardless of Blanche's look of horror at her familiarity. "I know all the prettiest views, and I will show you the Cairn Stones to-morrow."

His eyes met hers with a sudden pleasure which a less natural girl would have blushed under, but which only made her smile frankly and feel pleased that she had spoken.

"Thank you," he said. "I am much indebted to you, Miss Lettie, and I am quite sure that Amberside won't disappoint me."

His thorough ease of manner pleased Lettie. His cool, indifferent amusement at any attempt at patronage proved that he was not accustomed to it, but at the same time his well-bred self-possession made him simply indifferent and nothing more.

If he had been awkward and uncultured, Lettie would have defended and protected him from principle; but as it was, she had taken one of her sudden likings to him, and her heart was in her work.

She left the room at about ten o'clock, and did not return again; but Malverson could hear her passing up and down stairs, and once he caught a glimpse of her in the hall, with a bunch of bright little keys dangling at her waist and a very business-like expression on her face.

As he was going up to his room to retire for the night he met her coming down, holding the same little bunch of keys in her hand, and she nodded her shining braids gayly.

EVERY TESTIMONIAL.

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"Pleasant dreams!" she said, and ran down the stairs, jingling the keys merrily.

But at the bottom of the flight she hesitated a moment, and at last turned her bright face upward to him and spoke:

"If there is anything I can do for you while you are here, will you be sure to tell me of it, please?" she said straightforwardly. "I always take care of Frank, when he is at home, and I like to do it."

She did not blush over it; she said it quite frankly and unceremoniously. But the face on which the lamp-light shone was so tempting and bright-looking, that Malverson wished frantically that he might have had the right to stoop and kiss it as he thanked her.

But when he turned into his room and shut the door, there was a touch of amused mischief in his eyes.

"Jove!" he said, laughing softly to himself. "This is likely to prove even more interesting than I imagined. What would my lady mother say, I wonder? Bravo, little Miss Lettie!"

The first thing he saw in the morning was little Miss Lettie again, and little Miss Lettie, on the way from the garden, in a bewitching working costume of brown holland, and a still more bewitching hat, with bright blue ribbon tied round it and fluttering in her crisp black hair, was even more sparkling than ever.

"Go into the breakfast-room," she said, rolling her gloves together. "Flo and Blanche are not up yet, and mamma always breakfasts up-stairs; but I will pour your coffee out for you, as you wish to take advantage of the morning coolness."

He saw her through the open door hang her blue ribboned hat up in the hall, and then she came into the room with cheeks like scarlet roses.

"I met Mr. Clavering when I was out yesterday," she said, taking a seat behind the coffee-urn, "and he said I must give you the benefit of my experience. I don't sketch myself, but Frank does, and I always went with him on his wandering expeditions."

"Frank," repeated Malverson—"is that the Frank you take care of?"

"Yes. I forgot—you didn't know. He is my brother, but he is in Berlin now, studying medicine."

Mr. Malverson took another sniff and smiled. This was a very charming little girl, he told himself for the twentieth time, as his glance took in her trim figure and big black eyes. Frank was a lucky fellow. One would not object to see an irresistible, brilliant little face like that at the head of one's table, even for three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, and there were not many women who would stand such an inexorable test as that.

How she could laugh, to be sure, and how white her little even teeth looked against her red, red lips when she did laugh! Her mouth and eyes were her best features, poor little, merry, "ugly duckling," and it took him some time to decide which were the most capricious in its power of expression. Once he decided that it was the mouth, but that was when he was not looking at the eyes; and before he rose from the table he had almost decided that her downy brown cheek, with the soft dusky red on it, was quite as lovely as her fairer sisters' cream and roses. Altogether, if ever a young lady served as *sauce piquante* to a gentleman's breakfast, Lettie Dallas did that morning.

When Flo entered the breakfast-room, the sight she saw from the open window made her shrug her shoulders again.

"Mamma!" she exclaimed, indignantly. "It is perfectly ridiculous. There is Lettie in the garden weeding the geraniums and talking to that man as if she had known him all her life. What would the Norrises say?"

Mrs. Dallas only sighed fretfully. She was not the strongest-minded woman in the world, and Lettie was too much for her as well as for other people.

The young offender in question made her appearance in the course of half an hour, bringing a letter, which she tossed on the table with a pleased face.

"It's from Munich, you see, mamma!" she exclaimed, drawing off her garden-gloves. "Frank left Berlin a month ago with that 'familiar' of his—Captain Pierre Malmaison. He says the captain is coming to America, and he proposes to give us a call, and that we are to be sure to treat him well. You had better keep your *frisettes* in order, Flo and Blanche, in case of a surprise. He might come any time you know, and he is only one remove from a peerage, and has a rental-roll of twenty thousand per annum besides."

Flo flushed a little. Captain Pierre Malmaison was a hero among the Dallases in virtue of Frank's enthusiastic praises and his own aristocracy. They had never seen him, but they had heard quite enough of him to convince them that he was *un bon parti* in all respects, and that it is just probable that Miss Dallas had some private plans of her own on hand.

But there again an idea presented itself. The idea of the Norrises meeting Mr. Clavering's *protege* had been bad enough; but how could they introduce a travelling artist, even if he was a presentable one, to Captain Malmaison?

"That is easily settled," said Lettie, with no inconsiderable spirit, when Flo had finished her hospitable speech. "The gentleman has enough good taste and discrimination to discover how welcome he is. He told me this morning that he expected to shorten his stay to a few days."

"I hope he will," put in Blanche, complacently. "The Norrises will be here on Friday."

(To be continued.)

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"A number of years ago, by recommendation of a friend, I began to use Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop the hair from falling out and prevent its turning gray. The first effects were most satisfactory. Occasional applications since have kept my hair thick and of a natural color." H. E. Basham, McKinney, Texas.

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"Over a year ago I had a severe fever and when I recovered my hair began to fall out, and what little remained turned gray. I tried various remedies, but without success, till at last I began to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and now my hair is growing rapidly and is restored to its original color." Mrs. A. Collins, Dighton, Mass.

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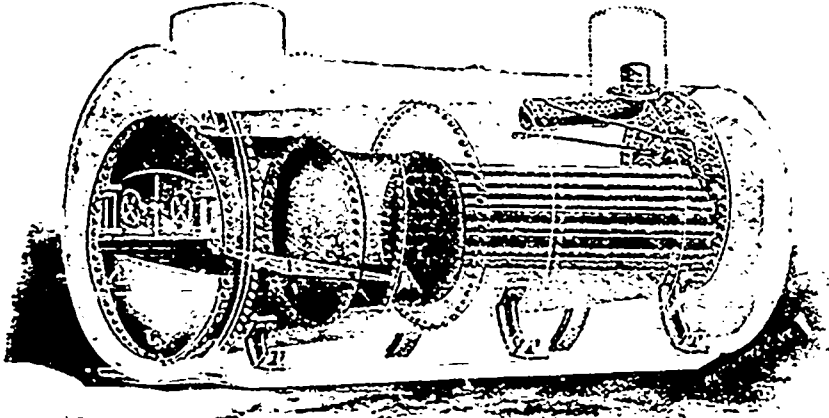
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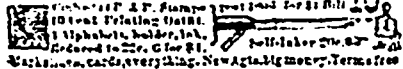
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MINING.

UNGENEROUS CRITICISM.

The *Engineering and Mining Journal*, of New York, in a late issue, published a description of the Crawford Crushing and Amalgamating Mill, and in a tabulated statement gave what purported to be the results of tests made at the West Waverley Company's mine.

These returns were not furnished by the agent here, but it is supposed were reported to the head office in New York by some mining engineers visiting the Province. Their information, it is believed, was derived from a conversation with Mr. Hardman, which must have been incorrectly reported.

However that may be, the report was premature and incorrect, as only tailings from the West Waverley Company's property had been treated. The test on these proving highly satisfactory, and showing that as an auxiliary mill to a stamp mill the Crawford would prove a great gold saver.

The mill was also tested direct on the ore from the Salisbury and Annand mines at Montague, and as far as these tests went fully confirmed all that had been claimed for it. These are the simple facts in the case, and Mr. Hardman, in writing the following letter to the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, has, we think, allowed himself to most ungenerously and distastefully criticise the Crawford Mill:—

Editor Engineering and Mining Journal:

SIR,—In your issue of July 22nd there is an article descriptive of the Crawford mill, and a tabulated statement which purports to show the results of work done by this mill compared with that done by stamps. So far as the figures relating to the "Waverley Mine, Nova Scotia," are concerned, permit me to say that they are purely fictitious. The Crawford mill has never crushed any quartz from the Waverley mines.

The few tests made by the machine in Nova Scotia, on tailings and on quartz from Montagu district, have clearly shown that the extravagant merits claimed for this machine cannot be substantiated by actual work.

JOHN E. HARDMAN, *Managing Director,*
The West Waverley Gold Company, Limited.

Waverley, Nova Scotia, Aug. 2nd, 1892.

What gold mining has done for the Randt may be judged by the following taken from the *London Times*: With plenty of capital to work our gold mines similar scenes may yet be seen in Nova Scotia.—"It (Johannesburg) has a population of about 40 000. The buildings are good, the streets are broad, there are shops with plate-glass windows full of ball dresses and silver plate; the residential quarters are rapidly spreading themselves out into squares and boulevards, a tram-line connects them with the business centre, for 20 miles east and west you may see the funnels of mining works smoking against the sky; the sound of an engine whistle is in your ears, and you find that a train has been constructed which runs from one end of the Randt to the other. The town is lit with gas, water is supplied to all its houses, every ordinary appliance of civilization is here; and, when you remember that it has all been done in five years, and that every scrap of material has been carried up, and the six pianos waiting at the frontier will presently be carried by ox-waggons, you begin to realize something of the extraordinary conditions which can have caused so sudden a development into existence.

"Johannesburg stands upon gold. When I wanted to have my conception of the position cleared, an engineer, who was showing me over one of the mines, took an enamelled iron basin and said:—'Imagine this thing magnified in thickness, battered a little, and elongated to an irregular oval of which the longest axis is about 40 miles. If you like you can call the white enamel on the inside the hanging wall, and the blue enamel on the outside the foot-wall. Thus the iron is the gold-bearing reef, and you have an imperfect model of what we believe we know of the gold formation of the Randt.'"

"At this moment there are 53 companies working on the outcrop claims. They employ 3,370 white men and 32,100 natives, and they are producing gold at the rate of 4½ millions sterling per annum. And these figures are only an approximation to the possible output from existing sources. Very few of the mines have attained to more than half their full legitimate production. Many are working with inadequate machinery and development, and on almost virgin property. Some are not at present contributing to the output at all, but are developing with a view to future results. Better methods of working, modern developments in the scientific treatment of ore, and cheapened transport, which will allow of the freer use of machinery, must steadily increase the total of production."

"Year by year since the first returns were made upon the Randt, in the middle of 1887, the figures of the output have shown a steady increase. For the first half year up to the end of 1887 they were 23,155 oz.; in 1888, 208,121 oz.; in 1889, 369,557 oz.; in 1890, 494,817 oz.; in 1891, 729,338 oz.; and for the six months which have elapsed of 1892 the total returns have already reached 562,452 oz. There seems to be little doubt in the minds of the best men in Johannesburg that this increase might be expected to grow steadily. The opening of the railway will further so cheapen transport as to render possible the working of a number of low-grade reefs, which are at present considered unpayable, and if the views generally entertained with regard to the deep-level workings be correct the basin of the Randt may be held to be only at the beginning of an unparalleled record of gold production."

LETTERS FROM LYONS.

DEAR SIRS,—For several years my sister suffered from liver complaint. As doctors gave her no help we tried B. B. B., which cured her completely. I can recommend it to all.
MISS MAUD GRAMM, Lyons, Ont.

The following are the official gold returns so far received at the Mines Office for the month of July:—

District.	Mill.	Tons (qtz. crushed.	Ozs. Gold.
*Central Rawdon....	Central Rawdon.....	50	21
Uniacko.....	Eastville.....	scraping plates.	7
Sherbrooke.....	Miners.....	21	6½
do.....	Goldenville.....	3	½
†Caribou.....	D. Touquoy.....	508	93
Lake Catcha.....	J. Anderson.....	20	19½
Stormont.....	D. Copeland.....	19½	138½
do.....	Rock and.....	42	37
Tangier.....	Mooseland Co.....	66	62½
*Go'd Rivor.....	Neptune.....	18	½
Caribou.....	Moose River Co.....	56½	7½

* Dump.

† Quariz 75 tons; quartz and slate 225 tons; surface and dump 208 tons.

The *Gold Hunter* states that the "Messrs. Hall are again prospecting their areas west of the Post Road near the 15 Mile Book, and good results are looked for."

The *Financial and Mining Record* addresses the following "To Mine-Owners Wanting to Sell Their Mines":—Parties, who have been prevailed upon to deposit money with some people in New York, claiming that the money may be for defraying expert investigation, and that, if the property be as represented, its sale at the price demanded be assured—and who have lost their money in this way or are now in danger of losing it,—will find it to their interest to put themselves into communication with the editor of this journal.

THE ALGOMA NICKEL MINES.

Editor *Engineering and Mining Journal*:

SIR: The progress of mining in this district for the past two years has not come up to our expectations by any means, and mainly owing to two causes: In the first place, the old government regulations for the sale of mineral lands in Ontario allowed a lot of speculators to buy up a great part of the nickel range without requiring any development work to be done on their claims. Then the new mining law which came into force some eighteen months ago, by foolishly imposing a royalty on all new properties taken up, has had the effect of deterring capitalists from going into mines here.

But all the old mines, with one exception, are being worked as before, and some of them on a larger scale. The Canadian Copper Co. (of Cleveland, Ohio), work two locations, the Copper-cliff, Stobie and Evans mines, and get out and treat over 300 tons of ore every day. They have lately added the Bessemer process to their smelting practices, by which they are enabled to turn out much richer matte, that carries upward of 60 per cent of copper-nickel. The Murray mine, belonging to the well known Vivian, of Swansea, Wales, also makes similar matte by the same process. The mines of the Dominion Mineral Co. were closed down for some unknown reason last fall, but the largest one of them has been started again under new and more vigorous management, and now employs about 250 hands. In the township of Drury, on the other or south west end of the range the Chicago Nickel Co. are exploiting the Traverse mine and have their smelting works nearly completed. This will make altogether five smelting furnaces in the district, with a united capacity of treating over 700 tons of ore a day. Besides, a number of other properties are being opened up this season, and there are good prospects of increased activity and interest in mining here before long.

The main nickel range is about fifty miles long and from one to four miles wide, running in a northeast and southwest direction from Lake Wahnapiac to the Spanish River. But, strangely enough, the best part, or great middle section of it, has not been touched yet, excepting a little development work done here and there on it. Most of the ore-beds of the district occur on this belt in the narrow tongues of diorite, culminating near the middle of the range or in the township of Denison into veritable mountains of mineral. I have seen the principal mining camps of North America, but I do not know of any other six miles square that has so many and such vast deposits of ore in it as this township of Denison. There are other remarkable features about this township. For instance, on the north side of it, a chain of eleven immense ore-beds run across it almost in a straight line, and all rising into great hills and ridges above the surface. One of them, known as "Lot 8," is considered one of the best nickel properties on the range. Then immediately south of this belt there is a smaller hill on the Vermillion mine that yields no less than six different minerals, namely, platinum, nickel, copper, gold and silver, and more or less tin. The nickel ore in this mine is of very high grade, or from 10 to 40 per cent., and some three miles to the southwest of it, Gersdorff's carrying 60 per cent. of nickel has been found, though not in very large quantities. Lastly, on the south side of the township a secondary mineral belt occurs, with a number of promising nickel beds on it, as well as some platinum, gold and silver.

A few of these fine properties have been bought up by the Canadian Copper Company and others, but the most of them are still in the market. They were fortunately all patented under the old law, and are therefore free from royalty or conditions of any kind.

SUBURBY, Aug. 4, 1892.

A. McCHARLES.

Do not wait till your delicate wife or child is past hope of recovery, but take warning now, and faithfully administer Puttner's Emulsion according to the directions. It will be the best investment you ever made.

CENTRAL RAWDON.—It is reported that the English company owning the Rawdon gold mine have placed a manager in charge with instructions to pump the mine out preparatory to resuming mining operations.

Gold mining news comes in slowly this week, and there is little or nothing to report.

ELECTRIC METALLURGY.—In the Hopner process chloride of copper is used instead of sulphate. The action is stated to be as follows. Cupric chloride is formed at the anodes; this is led to the matt, where it attacks the copper sulphide, forming cuprous chloride and sulphur; and it is also said to dissolve the silver as well as the copper, which, if possible, would be a drawback. I do not know why the chloride should be preferred to the sulphate; and no information is given as to what is done with the sulphur in the ore, and with the excess of ferrous chloride that must be produced.

The Marchese and Siemens and Halske processes are in commercial operation, and the electric extraction of copper is already a growing industry. The electromotive force necessary for this purpose is less than a volt; so that, assuming coal to be used as in the estimate, the electrical cost is 14s. 5d. per ton for extraction of copper. I cannot give the whole cost, as that involves so many considerations. This figure will give copper smelters some idea of the saving of replacing the ordinary refining process by electrolysis.

In dealing with such a valuable substance as copper the time element must not be neglected. The interest on money locked up in copper under treatment may be a very serious item. This is an objection of some weight in the case of matt anodes which take some time to dissolve. The whole of the copper turned out is not obtained from the anodes; but, taken all round, it may not be far wrong to assume that the copper takes about three months to pass through the works where matt anodes are employed. If the output is, say 1 000 tons a month, the copper represents a capital of some £150,000, and the interest increases the cost of refining some 12s a ton.

AN ELECTRIC MINE RECORDER.—One of the latest applications of electricity to mining operations is seen in the Metternich lead mine in Belgium. Each bucket that arrives at the top of the shaft makes an electric contact, and a needle in the office indicates by a red line upon a revolving drum the number of buckets brought up. By this arrangement it is possible to keep an accurate record of the regularity of the work, while the register prevents any disputes as to the quantity of material taken out of the mine.

Zinc Proposals have been made to deal metallurgically with zinc ores by means of electricity. The blend is to be roasted into sulphate and the solution dissolved and electrolyzed. A great difficulty arises in the disposition of the metal. It comes down in trees. Hiltner proposed to use high current densities, holding that zinc then comes down in the reguline state. Watt prefers to use acetate of zinc as the electrolyte, and am not aware that zinc has been deposited commercially. Similar processes have been proposed for dealing with the silver-zinc alloy produced in the Parés or Karsten desilverization process.

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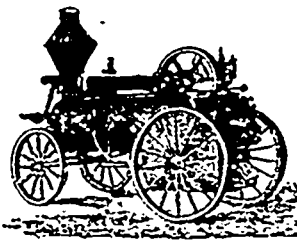
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MINING.

NOTES ON SAMPLING.

Written for the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, By H. R. Wool, M. A.

Vein and Mine Sampling.—Vein outcrops rarely assay up to the average value of the vein and it is therefore necessary to sample more than the outcrop, even at the first survey. A prospect, or first sampling, should be made from a series of pits, dug at intervals along the vein, to a depth of 10 to 12 ft. If the vein is much decomposed on the surface, however, the samples obtained in this way cannot be taken as characteristic of the lower parts of the vein. The depth to which the pits need be made varies also with the nature of the ore. If the surface croppings consist of iron oxides and carbonates of low assay yield the ore body in the form of sulphides will be reached at a less distance than 10 feet. Gold bearing veins are frequently richer near the surface, and the gold is apt to appear here in the form of large agglutinations, though at the immediate outcrop the gold may be entirely removed. When gold accompanies iron pyrites, the ferrous sulphate formed by the oxidation of the iron pyrites acts as a slight solvent of the gold, and removes it or washes it out, or deposits it in nugget like masses.

The sampling of a mine for buying or selling purposes should be done at all the levels and in the shaft as well. When the ledge is exposed at the end of the tunnel, or at the bottom of the shaft, it should be sampled all over the face; when the tunnel follows the ledge, the vein should be sampled from wall to wall, across the roof and the floor, every ten or twenty feet; in the shaft the vein should be sampled from wall to wall on both sides, every fifty feet. Pay streaks when distinctly marked from the rest of the vein might be separately sampled. When the ledge is decomposed on the surface, careful sampling should be made from wall to wall as usual, and marked variations in ledge matter should be kept separate.

Dump Sampling.—The sampler may be blindfolded while he picks up from the pile of fragments of vein and ore with which his hand comes in contact; or the pile may be sampled by a careful selection from its surface. Car samples may be taken in the same way. None of these methods is very accurate and the only satisfactory way is to ship 5-10 tons of ore to a mill or smelter, where a good commercial average assay can be obtained. Such a car load should be taken from all portions of the vein.

Sampling Slags.—It is better to sample slags while they are hot and fluid. A slender iron rod, a portion of which is bent at one end to serve as a handle, is thrust into a red hot slag and quickly withdrawn, and instantly placed in a bucket of water. The thin scale of slag coating the end of the rod falls into the water. Where the slag is run in pigs on the ground as from matte reverberatory furnaces, the slag must be broken before too cool, and the rod thrust into its center. When the slag is run into pots a small iron cup with a long handle may be used instead of the rod; the surface of the slag in the pot is broken and the cup thrust into the molten fluid, care being taken that all the particles of matte suspended in the slag be first allowed to settle. The slag in the cup should be cooled slowly, and on breaking should present a glassy appearance. Slag may be sampled when cool, several pieces being broken off from it, but this method is more inconvenient, and is not so representative of the quality of the slag. Surface samples should not be taken, as bits of coke or flux are apt to adhere.

Matte.—In sampling matte the cup should be used; the slight crust which has formed on the pot should be broken and the cup thrust well in, as there is frequently some slag on the surface. If, however, the pot is full of matte, it is not advisable to thrust the cup to the bottom, as spots is very apt to be present. The sample is cooled by dropping it into a bucket of water. Where the matte is run into a mold as in copper reverberatories, the matte is sampled by breaking small chips from the center and one end of the pig.

Zinc Pots.—The following is the method of sampling the zinc pots in the desilverization process: After the final z'ncing and the last alloy of zinc, a rich silver-lead is skimmed from the surface of the pot; and a long-handled pair of tongs having a cavity in each tong, which when closed resembles a bullet mold, is thrust into the pot by the workman, worked back and forward until heated, then suddenly closed, drawn up and opened on a clean board or flagstone. This is the method of sampling the bottom of the pot, and two bullets are usually taken. The upper portion of the pot is sampled by quickly thrusting in and quickly withdrawing a thin short bar of steel, rounded at one end; a thin coating of lead will adhere which can be readily removed by slitting one side. These samples will vary slightly .10, (.8). The lower portion of the pot usually runs a trifle higher than the surface sample, though the workman can usually tell by the nature of the last alloy removed, its crystalline structure, etc., whether the silver is all taken out.

Bullion.—The bullion direct from the blast furnaces is sampled with a punch hammer, which removes a core from each bar. These cores may be duplicated by one from the middle of the bar and one from the end. When pure refined or test lead is manufactured, the desilverizing process is continued till the lead assays .005 or less silver to the assay ton. This requires a repetition of the z'ncing process, and a re-sampling after each removal of the zinc alloy. The sampling is performed in the same way, however, but the assayer uses two assay tons from the top and bottom of the pot, which he first scorifies and then cupels. These should be taken, melted down in a pot by a moderate heat in a wind furnace and the contents poured into a mold. This may be done at the close of a month's run. The bar has a piece chiseled from the end and across the middle. This is rolled out with a hand roller to a ribbon the thickness of sheet lead, and with shears, cut across into the strips, then again cut across into small squares. These squares are mixed up, and two assay tons weighed out and scorified and cupelled.

'EL PADRE'

Reina Victoria.

Usually it will be found that the middle of the bar runs a trifle higher in silver than the end.

Blast Furnaces.—The furnaces are sampled at the lead wells, the antimonial and copper oxides brushed off the surface and a little lead poured on to a flat cold sheet of iron near by.

Softening Furnaces.—The softening furnace is sampled in much the same way; the surface is cleaned and the sample poured on the flintstone pavement near the furnace.

Cupels and Silver Furnaces.—In sampling cupels, the surface oxide is brushed away and a cup thrust in and the contents poured upon a clean portion of the hearth. In silver furnaces the bar or poker end, after being cleaned, is quickly thrust into the molten silver, coated, and knocked off on the hearth. The sample should be taken from a portion of the bath on which there is no trace of lead oxide floating. In sampling the silver while it is being poured into the mold, a portion of liquid silver from the ladle is dropped at intervals into a bucket of clean water. If the ladle is held high and carefully shaken, the silver will be granulated. After each sample has been thrown into the water, the bucket should be cleaned and refilled.

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DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

NEWS.

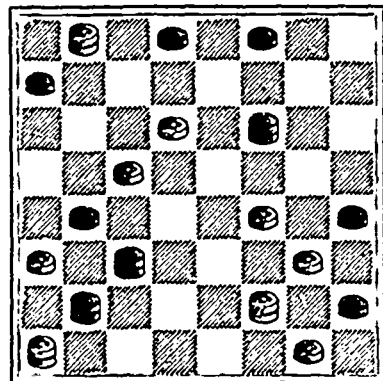
HOME NEWS FROM ABROAD.—The *Scottish American* of the 10th inst. says:—"A Canadian tournament is being talked about and Dykes, Forsyth, Kelly, Fletcher, Labadie, Pickering, MacNeil and Shaphord, are mentioned as among those likely to take part in it." This is news to us. Certainly our Mr. Forsyth has not as yet been approached on the subject.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 290—The position was: black men 13, 20, 22; white man 30, kings 28, 29. The only solution that has been received was from Mr. Oliver McGill of Yarmouth and is as follows:
28 32 28 24 30 25 25 22
20—24 27—32 22—26 18—25
32 28 24 19 19 23 29 31
24—27 32—27 27—18 w.wins

PROBLEM 292.

By A. J. Heffner, an ex-champion of America.
Black men 2, 3, 5, 17, 20, 28, kings 11, 22, 25.



White men 10, 14, 19, 21, 24, 32, kings 1, 27, 29.

White to play and win.

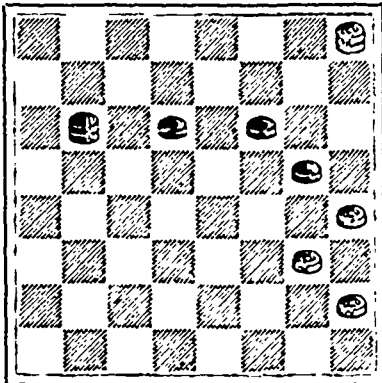
In the above brilliant problem, unless the right combination is attained, the player will find that he has been pursuing a will-o'-the-wisp and his time and study work into either a draw or a black win.—*Providence Journal*.

We may add that, as a stroke problem, it could hardly fail to gain the prize in any competition. Apart from the beauty of the shot, the position

presents all the features seen in actual play, and it is worthy of remark that a full set of draught men is required to set the situation. Mr. Heffner's compositions are, next to Slocum's, the most fascinating which appear in American exchanges.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

PROBLEM 293.

By Mr. Slocum, Chicago.
Black men 10, 11, 16, king 9.



White men 20, 24, 28, king 4.
Back to play and win.

This is admittedly one of the best of Mr. Slocum's artistic contributions. The solution, which is short, should be found by any amateur who will bestow a little attention, and the result will be a pleasing surprise.

We take pleasure in presenting to our readers the above problems by the two brilliant and celebrated composers named, but in doing so must express our non-concurrence with our esteemed contemporaries, the *Journal* and the *Mercury*, regarding the first. We look at the position, though interesting and evoking very nice play, to be one that could not occur in actual play, but as being purely a "built" one.—Ch. Ed.

Burdock CURES BILIOUSNESS.
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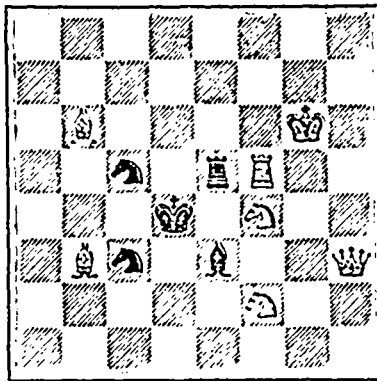
CHESS.

Solution to Problem 123: 1 P to K16.

Problem 124 solved by C. W. L. 1 B to B4.

PROBLEM No. 126.

Black 5 pieces.



White 7 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

BY PORTERFIELD RYND, THE IRISH CHAMPION.

From *Dublin Saturday Herald*.

The Dresden tournament has come and gone. It occasioned while it lasted, and chiefly by reason of the fluctuations in individual scores, a lively interest and a good deal of conjecture.

Scholarz, Gunsberg, Tchigorin and Lasker out, there were yet, in the 18 masters competing, most of the best players of the day; and their play with each other, although restricted to the single game, was sure to afford plenty of entertainment.

The retirement of Alapin—on account of the disallowance of a claim made by him against Nea for excess of time limit—entailed, contrary to first calculation, a cancellation of all games previously played with him instead of a forfeiture of those he had not played. His and other mistakes in the telegraphic despatches prevented the conjectures made at a distance from proving so reliable as usual.

In the second week's play Makovez, Marco and Mason lost ground; Dr. Tarrasch and Porges gained. In the end Tarrasch came out first. Makovez and Porges tied for second and third; Marco and Walbrodt tied for fourth and fifth, while Birdel-ban and Winawer were bracketed for sixth.

A special prize given by Baron Heydbrond and Dr. Lasz for best score against the prize-winners fell to Blackburne, below whom (by one point) was our friend Mason, who should have taken a prize.

In the final round several of the leading players were so close that half a point (the score for a drawn game) might make a material difference, and therefore it was ticklish work playing off the concluding games.

Mises, who could not gain a prize, lost by an unsound combination to Porges.

Blackburne on the other hand gamely contested a Ruy Lopez (see below) with Makovez to the bitter end, struggling on behalf of the others to avoid the draw his opponent desired.

The result of Makovez's drawing with Blackburne, whilst Porges won from Mises, was that Makovez only tied with Porges.

Dr. Tarrasch was fortunate in scoring against Loman. Loman, with a winning game, had simply to make a

couple of ordinary moves to keep within the time-limit, and then work out the win at leisure; he, however, exceeded the time-limit, and Dr. Tarrasch got a "1" instead of an "0."

GAME No. 129.

(RUY LOPEZ)

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| Makovez. | Blackburne. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 Kkt to B3 | QR to B3 |
| 3 B to K5 | P to Q3 |
| 4 P to Q4 | B to Q2 |
| 5 Castles | Kkt to K2 |
| 6 B to QB4 | Kt takes P |
| 7 Kt takes Kt | P takes Kt |
| 8 Q takes P | Kt to B3 |
| 9 Q to B3 | Kt to K4 |
| 10 B to K2 | B to P3 |
| 11 P to B4 | Kt to Q2 |
| 12 B to B3 | Kt to K3 |
| 13 Kt to R3 | Q to Q2 |
| 14 B to K3 | P to B3 |
| 15 P to R3 | Q to B2 |
| 16 B takes Kt | RP takes B |
| 17 QR to K1q | Castles |
| 18 Kt to B4 | K to Kt sq |
| 19 R to Q1q | P to Q4 |
| 20 K to R1q | B to B4 |
| 21 P takes P | B takes P |
| 22 B takes B | R takes B |
| 23 P to QKt4 | B to K2 |
| 24 Kt to K3 | R takes R |
| 25 R takes R | B to Q3 |
| 26 Kt to Q5 | R to Q sq |
| 27 R to Q3 | B to B sq |
| 28 Q to Q7 | Q to K3 |
| 29 P to QR4 | Q to B4 |
| 30 P to K15 | B to B4 |
| 31 Kt to Kt4 | R takes R |
| 32 Kt takes R | B to Q3 |
| 33 Q to K3 | P to K4 |
| 34 P takes P | P takes P |
| 35 Q to K8 ch | K to R2 |
| 36 Q to K sq | P to K15 |
| 37 P takes P | Q takes P |
| 38 Kt to B2 | Q to R5 ch |
| 39 K to Kt sq | B to B4 |
| 40 Q to K2 | Q takes P |
| 41 K to B1q | Q to KB5 |
| 42 Q to B3 | Q to B5 ch |
| 43 Q to Q3 | Q to B2 |
| 44 Q to KB3 | Q to K sq |
| 45 Q to K2 | Q to KB sq |
| 46 Q to KB3 | Q to R3 |
| 47 K to K2 | Q to K3 |
| 48 Q to QKt3 | Q to K4 |
| 49 Q to KB3 | B takes Kt |
| 50 Q to R3 ch and draws. | |

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CITY CHIMES.

The people of Halifax have given Mr. Somerby a cordial welcome on his re-appearance in the city this week, and the large audiences which have attended the show at the Exhibition Building give material evidence of the appreciation of Uncle Rufus' efforts to please his patrons. Between two and three thousand spectators have each evening enjoyed the marvellous performance of Bristol's educated horses, ponies and mules, and if the animals know as much as they appear to they must have felt highly flattered by the expressions of approbation given by their audiences. The intelligence of the equines is wonderful, and the patience and skill of their trainer, Prof. Bristol, must undoubtedly be unlimited. Each horse knows its name and apparently is as well up in the order of the programme as is the manager. In quiet tones each horse is called to the front of the stage and introduced to the audience, and, after making a bow, retires to its place in the "class." The feats of arithmetic are well done, but our credulity was severely taxed when the clever creature told its master the date and the exact time. Their education is very complete, and their faculties of understanding wonderfully developed, but it is not easy to believe that by looking at the face of a watch they can tell the precise time. However, the many remarkable acts performed by the handsome animals so entirely surprise one that almost anything seems possible. A score of feats are performed at a simple word of command. The last act showing the animals in a military march is carried through with great precision, and the antics of "Topay," the mule, are very amusing. The performance closes with a laughable scene between the owners of horse and donkey, which calls forth hilarious merriment from the small boys. On the closing night \$100 in gold will be given to the lucky holders of the three winning tickets. The first prize will be \$50, the second \$30, and the third \$20. Receptions are given every afternoon and evening, the former at 2.30 and the latter at 8. Children under 12 years of age are admitted in the afternoon for 15 cents, and are treated to a ride on a pony if they wish to try their skill at horsemanship.

The workers at the St. Mary's Glebe Bazaar, in progress this week at the drill shed, have done a rushing business, thousands of people having patronized the fair. The old building is prettily decorated. Red, white and blue streamers of tinting mingled with evergreens are artistically suspended from the roof supports, and flags and flowers profusely adorn the sides of the building. The display of fancy work has been magnificent, and speaks highly for the skill and ingenuity combined with exquisite taste of the Halifax ladies who have wrought the numerous dainty articles. The refreshment department, the flower stand and the ice cream booth have all been extensively patronized, and the numerous attractions of the fair have taken well with the multitude. The handsome parlor suite to be disposed of by ticket has attracted much attention. Among other articles to be disposed of by lottery are a silver tea service, silver coffee service, China dinner set, China tea set, smoking table, a "cosy corner," etc., etc. The doll department is the delight of the little girls, and she must be hard to please who cannot find there a baby suited to her fancy. The fair has been a thorough success and as the ladies who have worked so faithfully for the advancement of their object count their proceeds undoubtedly a source of gratification well more than atone for all feelings of weariness.

The sultry days of August are over and a chilliness is easily to be detected in the air, which faintly reminds us that "empus is fugiting" rapidly, and that ere many weeks have passed the autumn in full glory will be upon us. Poets sing, and enthusiastic lovers of nature rave, over the manifold charms of the joyous summer season, but we who live where the heat doth not oppress and invigorating Atlantic breezes fan our shores from day to day, can feel that the half has truly not been told of the delights of the season. Now that we are forced to realize that our summer days are numbered, we naturally doubly appreciate our opportunities, and excursions, picnics, driving, etc., etc., anything to keep us out of doors in the pure free air, are the order of the day. We have been favored with clear sunshiny weather this week, and the temperature, not too hot and not too cold, is simply delightful. One can drink in the sweet pure air in abundance and emphatically answer in the affirmative the question "Is life worth living."

Between sixty and seventy guests surrounded the handsomely decorated and bountifully spread tables at the complimentary farewell dinner tendered by the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron to their Commodore, Mr. A. C. Edwards, on Tuesday evening. The main table was in the form of an anchor. At the centre, in front of the Vice Commodore, who presided, were the Wenonah, Barkers and the Squadron cups, and at each end were other trophies of the Squadron. At the centre of the table, facing Vice-Chairman J. W. Steers, was a floral design bearing the words in variegated colors, "Farewell to our Commodore," and on the wall at the rear were the Squadron ensign and burgee. The scene was very attractive. The superb menu provided by host Hesselein of the Halifax Hotel was done ample justice to, and for two hours thereafter toasts were proposed, drunk and responded to in a happy manner. James Fraser proposed a full bumper for the honor of guest, Commodore Edwards, and gave utterance to the sentiments of the Squadron in expressing the deep regret with which they bade farewell to Commodore Edwards. Mr. Edwards responded in an appropriate speech, expressing his sorrow at leaving old friends, and his interest in the affairs of the Squadron. After songs and humorous speeches the company dispersed.

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Four boats contested in the Yacht race for the Ruth cup on Saturday afternoon, viz: *Lenore*, *Wynn*, *Yonka*, and *Mentor*; *Wynn* came off victorious. Next week's race will be for the Lord Russell cup.

The Spanish dancer *Cyrene*, who appears with Cleveland's Minstrels at the Academy of Music on the 7th of next month, is said to be little short of a marvel. Her salary is reputed to figure at \$600 a week.

The lacrosse match played on Saturday afternoon between the Wanderers and Crescents, was won by the former, six goals to one.

A large number of families who have been summering out of town have bidden farewell to the friends they have made in their rustic homes, to the free, fresh air of the country, to the quiet of the forest, to the music of the birds, and to all the delights attendant on a summer in the country, and have returned to the city. Regrettably they retrace their steps while the season is still full of outdoor pleasures, but duty calls. The public schools and many of the private schools re-open next week, and the little folks must be ready to begin again the turmoil of school life. Robert J. Birdette, in the *Ladies' Home Journal* for September, has a characteristic sketch of the time. "When the thistle-down, like the spirit fair of the summer, floats on the sunlit air, when against your will, your thoughts will stray to the noisy city so far away; when you say 'the weather is growing cool,' and the children wail 'oh, that horrid school!' When whistling softly, without a sound, the smiling landlord hangs around, etc.," in which he happily voices the feelings that rise as the sojourners in the summer-land say goodbye to the scenes that have grown familiar and dear to the people who have formed their daily companions. "Farewell the old friends newly met, farewell the new friends old by a summer day's trial! Landlord, adieu! The sails are spread that w.f. us from the rising bell. Thy dainties pie, thy fearless bread, peace to thy lashes; then farewell!" Mr. Birdette continues in a more serious strain—"Woe is us that summer should be so short and winter so long! That the greeting is the crisp and monosyllabic 'Hail' and the parting phrases the regret on the lingering 'farewell!' But so it must be." However, our old and solid city is not by any means an undesirable place in which to pass the remainder of the season, and more than likely those whom necessity has forced to take up their abode in their city homes thus early, will find compensation full in the sea-breezes, the freedom from the playful antics of the festive mosquito, and the many other advantages of life in Halifax.

The annual summer races took place on the Riding Grounds on Wednesday afternoon. The weather was delightful and a large crowd gathered to witness the sport. The numerous ladies in attendance, clad in bright summer costumes, lent a brightness to the scene, and much interest was manifested by the fair spectators in the events, some even going so far as to join their friends of the eternal sex in laying wagers on their favorites. The track was in good condition and the races were most successfully carried out. The first race was for the Riding Ground Pony Cup. *Kitty*, *Tipperary* and *Mignonette* were the starters in this race, which was closely contested and won by *Tipperary*. The run for the Jubilee Purse came next. There was in this, as in the pony race, considerable false starting, but after a time the horses *Stag*, *Norris* and *Messary* got off. The latter went lame and the race was practically between *Stag* and *Norris*, being won by the former. There was quite an excitement created over this race, many of the spectators and the owner of *Norris*, charging his rider, Finnegan, with pulling the horse to allow *Stag* to win. In the race for the polo purse, *Tipperary* came out ahead, but the judges announced that the swift little pony had been disqualified for short weight, and the race went to *Muffin* with *Annie Rooney* second. The remainder of the races were interesting, and with the exception of much unnecessary scoring were well managed. An unfortunate occurrence was the action of *Mignonette*, in throwing her rider Mr. Jack and thus losing her chance of winning, which was favorable. Music was furnished by the band of the Leicestershire Regiment, and all present apparently enjoyed fully the "Derby" of 1892.

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