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HALIFAX, N. S., AUGUST 25, 1893.

{ VOL. 10
No. 34 }

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THE CRITIC,

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

BY
CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents
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Remittances should be made to A. M. FRASER, BUSINESS MANAGER.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

OUR AUGUST GALE.—The gale on Monday night proved the severest that has visited this Province for years, and was very destructive to property, the apple crop being damaged nearly fifty per cent. There was a considerable damage done to shipping, a number of vessels being wrecked and many sustaining more or less serious injury. Buildings were unroofed, trees upturned, fences blown down; but saddest of all in Halifax, a young girl was instantly killed by coming in contact with a live electric light wire that the gale had blown from its fastenings. Our climate is so equable, so free from heavy storms, that the gale was a surprise and caught most people unprepared.

TARIFF WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GERMANY.—On this side of the Atlantic we can watch with perfect equanimity the fierce tariff war now being waged between Germany and Russia, and which tends to keep Russian agricultural and live stock products out of Germany. Our crops were never better, we have unlimited quantities of pork and beef to export, and while the fight lasts the German market remains open to us. So we can afford to pat the contestants on the back and urge them to keep up the struggle. Revenue tariffs are necessary, but protective tariffs are fast becoming obsolete, and none too soon. If all the countries of the world should surround themselves with protective tariff walls, the absurdity of the theory would become apparent. But the good sense of nations have discovered this without such a universal application, and to day the movement is all towards the unshackling of trade and commerce.

INCREASED DEPOSITS IN POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.—The latest returns of the Post Office Savings Banks show that the number of depositors has increased from 145,423 last year to 148,868 this year; they have deposited \$7,707,888 this year, as against \$7,056,002 last year, and have withdrawn less this year in proportion than last year. From one point of view this would look like an increase of prosperity. But it may on the other hand only emphasize the prevailing feeling of distrust, as the rate of interest has been decreased one half per cent, so that if there was any desire to invest in business the Savings Banks deposits should show a decrease. There is, however, such widespread distrust that the people prefer to deposit their savings where they are actually secure, rather than invest in enterprises that might yield them large returns. What is wanted is a restoration of confidence.

HORRIBLE IF TRUE.—A horrible story comes from Austria where a gang of men have been arrested in Biskupitz, Croatia, for mutilating young children. The men have for years made a trade of crippling children and sending them out to beg or selling them to others for the same purpose. When the police forced themselves into the house they found two girls of 12 and 14 years of age with their legs broken. Another girl of about the same age lay bound in a bed with her right arm broken and both eyes gouged out. Two other children, hardly less horribly mutilated, were found on cots in the cellar. Many instruments which had been used in producing physical deformities were uncovered in the cellar and were seized for evidence. That such inhuman brutes exist in this 19th century seems incredible; but the report comes from authentic sources and proves that fiends in human form are still extant.

THE HOME RULE BILL.—The debate on the Home Rule Bill is drawing to a close, Mr. Gladstone having moved the adoption of a resolution to apply the closure to the report stage of the bill taking effect to-day. If the resolution has been carried, and we have no doubt that it has, the bill will soon pass its final reading and be sent to the House of Lords. It is generally thought that it will be defeated there, or so shorn of its vital principles as to be entirely unsatisfactory to Home Rulers. This will lead to new complications, and the fight will be a prolonged one, but in the end Home Rule will become an established fact. The tendency of the age is forward, not backward, and despite the intense prejudice that exists against granting Home Rule to Ireland broader views will prevail and justice will be done. The present measure is not sweeping enough to satisfy the Parallel branch of the Irish party, but it certainly goes a long way towards emancipating the Irish people and will be generally acceptable.

THE UNITED STATES HAS NO MONOPOLY IN THE SEAL FISHERIES.—As more light is thrown on the regulations promulgated for the protection of seal life by the Bering Sea arbitrators, it becomes evident, as we have suggested elsewhere, that the press have been jumping at conclusions that are quite unwarranted, and that the regulations are perfectly fair to all parties. An official statement to this effect has been drawn from Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, in answer to a number of questions put by Mr. Thomas G. Bowles (Conservative) member of Parliament for Lynn Regis. Sir Edward said:—"It was not considered that the effect of the award would be to give the Americans a monopoly of the industry. True, the use of fire arms in the capture of seals has been forbidden, a close season had been established, and only sealing vessels will be allowed to engage in sealing. The award, however, imposed certain obligations upon the United States as well as upon Great Britain, and he could not admit that these obligations would act to the prejudice of British interests, as Mr. Bowles had suggested by his question." Where the press have been fairly discussing the award with a view of arriving at the truth, there is everything to commend in its course, but where attempts have been made for purely partizan purposes to belittle the brilliant work done by Premier Thompson and Minister Tupper, we but voice the best sentiment of the country in pronouncing such tactics contemptible.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.—The Peace Congress have been in session in Chicago, and have no doubt settled matters to their own satisfaction and relegated war to a seat in the back ground. The decision in the Bering Sea Arbitration came just in time to cause them much spiritual exaltation, and it was decided to send a message of congratulation to Queen Victoria and to President Cleveland. The joint message read as follows:—"To Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and to Grover Cleveland, President of the United States:—The World's Peace Congress of Chicago sends equal congratulations to Great Britain and America on the triumph of arbitration as a substitute for war exemplified in the recent Bering Sea decision, cementing the friendship of both nations, and full of the happiest augury for mankind." If we remember aright the last Peace Congress was followed by the Franco-Prussian War, and at the present moment the signs of war are not wanting. It may be that history is to repeat itself and that the present session of the Peace Congress is to be followed by sanguinary wars. In South America the conflict is even now raging, in Bombay there is a prospect of a fanatical war between the Mohammedans and Hindoos that may involve all India. A tariff war is now raging between Germany and Russia and may end in blows. France has internal troubles as is evidenced by the late riots. Trouble may arise at any moment in Egypt, and in Siam there is still cause for apprehension. Then the world is in a state of financial chaos, poverty and suffering are producing discontent and riots in great centres of population, and a spirit of unrest is abroad that many think presages a period of violence that may end in prolonged war. We hope that peace may prevail, but the signs of the times all point the other way.

TROUBLES IN BUENOS AYRES.—Financial troubles in South American Republics are almost certainly followed by revolutions and the overthrow of the existing governments. This is now the case in Buenos Ayres, where a rebellion is in progress, and it is probable that a state of siege will be proclaimed throughout the country. There have been repeated changes of the Ministry, upsetting public confidence, and active hostilities may be precipitated at any moment in the city of Buenos Ayres. While the country is evidently about indulging in a costly and bloody revolution what must be the feelings of the English creditors who are anxiously looking for the payment of overdue interest? No wonder the Barings went to the wall in trying to finance for such unstable countries.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN INDIA.—The Indian Council has lowered the rate of India Council drafts and has thereby caused great weakness in exchange in London. The leading financial papers criticize the reduction adversely, and state that what results will flow from the Council's action it is impossible to tell. It virtually nullifies the step taken on June 26 and logically must, sooner or later, lead to the question whether after all it is not better for the Indian Government to admit the blunder and re-open the mints. If the reports are to be relied upon Mr. Balfour has scored a substantial victory in his criticism of the Government's financial policy in regard to the question, and they have been forced to follow his advice and adopt measures leading up to the resumption of free silver coinage in India.

EXTENSION OF THE INTERCOLONIAL TO DARTMOUTH.—The town of Dartmouth has now decided against the rebuilding of the narrows bridge and in favor of a direct connection with the Intercolonial at Windsor Junction, and there is every reason why the Dominion Government should grant them their wish. A branch into Dartmouth would bring into the market some very fine building property, would tap the trade of the gold mines at Waverley and Montagu, and would form a good starting point for a road up the Musquodoboit Valley. This with the large freight business that would go to Dartmouth over the new connection would soon justify by financial results the wisdom of constructing the branch. The bridge is an unrightly obstruction to navigation, and the remains of it should be pulled down and the blot on the beautiful water scape removed.

RATES OF ASSESSMENT.—The *Recorder* calls attention to the fact that the rate of taxation per \$100 in Boston is only \$1.28, while in Halifax it is \$1.68, and from it draws the conclusion that taxation in Halifax is much higher than in Boston. It is certainly high enough to be a serious burden on the taxpayers, but that the rate in Halifax is really higher in fact than in Boston is open to doubt, as the *Recorder* goes on to show that the assessed value of that city has increased some millions of dollars. It may be in this case that by largely increasing the assessed value the rate per hundred has been decreased, while the taxpayer will find the amount of his taxes really increased. Complaints from several sections of the States have been made of systematic increases in assessed values, which, while reducing the rate per hundred really increases the amount of taxes drawn from the now overburdened taxpayers. The wily assessor has many tricks in his trade.

DOCTRINE OF ETERNAL PUNISHMENT DENIED.—Orthodox church circles are being continually thrown into a state of indignation by this or that teacher of the faith recanting on the doctrine of eternal punishment. The last addition to the list is the Rev. Mr. Diehl, minister of the Church of England at Byrol and Hyde Park, who not only declares that there is no scriptural authority for the doctrine of eternal punishment, but that there is nothing in the articles or dogmas of the Episcopal church that teaches eternal punishment. This is a sensational age, and it would appear that it is the love of notoriety rather than conscientious conviction that moves the majority of the clergy to suddenly announce their disbelief in the doctrines of the church. That this is the case with Mr. Diehl there is reason to suppose, as he denounced the doctrine of eternal punishment to both his congregations, who have appealed to the bishop in the matter. A really conscientious man it appears to us would under the circumstances have left the church and thrown up his parish, not remain to spread discord and dissension amongst his parishioners. It is not our province to either affirm or deny the doctrine, but we certainly think that when a clergyman cannot support the doctrines of his church his first step should be to resign his position.

CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN CABLE.—For some years a number of progressive business and scientific men in Canada have been advocating the laying of a cable connecting Canada and Australia. Mr. Sandford Fleming was one of the principal promoters of the scheme, and the late Mr. F. N. Gisborne, of Ottawa, the distinguished electrician, was an able assistant. On their shoulders the labors of presenting the merits of the enterprise to leading financiers largely fell and have at last been rewarded with success. A late despatch says:—"The laying of the Queensland and Caledonia telegraph cable which will form the first section of the projected cable between Australia and Canada will shortly be commenced and is expected to be finished by the end of August. The laying of the continuation to Vancouver will probably be completed within two years. The late Mr. Gisborne was the originator of the first Atlantic cable, but Cyrus W. Field raised the capital to carry out the work, and selfishly adopted all the honors and a large share of the profits of the enterprise, while Mr. Gisborne was defrauded of both. He died before the second great cable work with which he had been intimately associated was begun, but we trust that in this case his family will receive the benefit of his exertions."

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

EQUALIZATION OF TAXATION.—A study of the political situation in the United States will show that the revolt there which led to the complete overthrow of the Republican party at the last election was mainly due to the public awakening to the fact that under the existing order of things taxation was most unfairly distributed. The burden was found to be upon the farmer, the householder, the man of moderate means and the poor laborer, while the millionaires of the country, were almost as far as taxation was concerned in the position of paupers paying little in the way of taxes and really being charges on the country. The large revenue derived from the tariff and the high prices asked by the protected manufacturer for his goods in the end came out of the consumer. Any part of the taxation that fell on the rich was more than made up to them by the system of special protection that prevailed. In state and municipal matters the power of their wealth was also directly felt, and assessors of taxes, too often creatures of their appointment, placed absurdly low valuations on their taxable property, while the small property-holder was assessed to the full limit of the law. The poor are generally blessed with large families and are much greater consumers of necessaries than the rich, therefore a most undue share of taxation was wrung from the hardy toilers of the land. In the case of the farmer the injustice was most apparent and the wonder is that it was tolerated so long and so quietly. His lands heavily taxed, his crops in no way protected, he was forced to pay toll to the protected manufacturers of the farm machinery and implements used by him, on the clothing of himself and family, in fact he was taxed to such an extent that there were no profits in the industry. As a result the pursuit of agriculture, the back bone of the prosperity of the country, has become unattractive and farms are being deserted, their former owners congregating in cities and towns and joining the great army of non-producers. These and many other examples of the injustice of the system of taxation might be given, but it will suffice to say that the people have at length awakened to the fact that the burdens have been most unjustly distributed and have demanded prompt and speedy reforms. The mechanic now sees that protection as practiced does not protect him from the competition of his fellow-mechanic, and that when the supply of labor exceeds the demand his wages must fall. He now realizes that protection stimulates the influx of foreign mechanics and does him real injury. In fact the great truth that protection enriches the few at the expense of the many has been made manifest, and in no uncertain tones the mass of the people have spoken, demanding that the burdens of taxation be more evenly distributed.

THE BERING SEA AWARD.—There still remains much diversity of opinion in regard to the regulations adopted by the arbitrators for the future hunting of fur seals in Bering Sea. Some contend that both Canada and the United States are placed on exactly the same footing, and that the Pribyloff Islands shall be made and kept for the next five years a nursery for seals. In order that the mother seals may have the islands from which to procure food without danger of being destroyed, two precautions are being taken—first, a zone of 20 miles in diameter, a big baby cradle of 60 miles round for the baby seals is drawn around the islands; and second, a close season of three months is prescribed. During the whole term of five years no one, American or Canadian, is permitted at any time to land on the islands to club the seal or to pursue the seal within that zone of 60 miles round. This reading of the effects of the regulations is ridiculed by others, who state that the United States refused to submit the question of seal slaughter on land to the arbitrators, and that a zone of 60 miles could not take in all the islands. They maintain, therefore, that the United States have gained a substantial victory, having the exclusive right to slaughter the seals on land, while within the close season no one can slaughter on the sea within the 60 miles zone. We think it will be found that both parties have gone too far in their surmising. It will be noted that neither the United States or Canadian arbitrators signed the regulations. It is therefore obvious that the regulations were displeasing to both countries. A majority of the arbitrators moved by the appeal to preserve the seal fisheries have agreed on stringent regulations to protect them, which must affect the United States and Canadian sealers much in the same way. They have made these regulations so stringent that seal-hunters of both nationalities will find their business much crippled, and it was the part of policy for the arbitrators from these countries not to sign them. There was a majority in favor of the regulations without their assent, and by not signing they were spared the probability of much harsh criticism on their return to their respective countries. That a majority of the arbitrators have agreed to regulations only beneficial to the U. S. is hardly creditable, and we believe that when the doubt that now surrounds the question has been removed it will be found that substantial justice has been done. It will also be found that the indiscriminate slaughter of seals has been stopped, and those sealers, Canadian or American, who in their greed for present gain would not have hesitated to entirely destroy the seal fisheries will find their occupations gone.

Is it not a little premature to cry out that in the Bering Sea arbitration England has again sacrificed the interests of Canada to please the United States. Whatever may have been the case on former occasions, in the Bering Sea arbitration England has been particularly careful to consult with Canada on every step. She appointed the Premier of Canada one of the arbitrators, and associated with the British Consul two, if not more, distinguished Canadian lawyers, one of them being the Minister of Marine. In every way she has shown a disposition to guard Canadian interests, and we must confess that we can see no grounds for faultfinding with the mother country. The advocates for independence must find some stronger grounds for condemning the Home Government, or we fear their following will be few.

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

CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

FROM THE SUBLIME TO THE RIDICULOUS.

Before Niagara Falls they stood,
He raised aloft his head,
For he was in poetic mood,
And this is what he said:

"Oh work sublime! Oh, wondrous law
That rules thy presence here!
How filled I am with boundless awe
To view thy waters clear!"

"What myriad rainbow colors float
About thee like a veil,
And in what countless streams remote,
Thy life has left its trail!"

"Yes, George," the maiden cried in haste
"Such shades I've never seen,
I'm going to have my next now wait,
The color of that green."

Contentment is better than riches, but it takes about the same amount of money for one as the other.

Some day we'll be so honest
That it will come to pass
That men will peddle berries
In boxes made of glass.

HARDLY.—"My lines are not cast in pleasant places," sighed the poet, as he stood helplessly by and saw his wife throw his latest effusion into the kitchen stove.

Farmer A.—How much did you get for yer taters?

Farmer B.—Wahl, I didn't get as much as I expected, and I didn't expect I would.

Young Lady—Oh, I don't see your argument at all. But then, you know (with intention), I am next door to a fool. The Poet—Oh, no! You must be beside yourself to say so! (Young lady wishes she hadn't attempted the ancient witticism.)

EXCEPTIONS TO ALL RULES.—The Enamored One—Ah, Dorothy, my darling! All the world loves a lover.

Savage Voice (from top of stairs)—Dorothy! If that young idiot ain't out of this house in ten seconds I'll come down and throw him out.

TOO MUCH EDUCATION.—Teacher (Wife's Night School)—"Now remember. A diamond is pure carbon. Shoe blacking, by the way, boys, is made of carbon, and the shine or glisten is due to millions of tiny diamonds."

Gentleman (the next day)—"I want my boots blacked. How much, boy?"

Boy—"I don't know, boss. I hain't had a chance to inquire the price of dizmonds this mornin'."

EASY ON THE HORSES.—She told a friend about it afterward.

"The poor horses seemed all worn out," she said. "I hated to get on the car, but I couldn't help it. Anyway I was as considerate as possible, for I sat down just as easy as ever I could, and I don't think half my weight rested on the seat."

This reminds one of the farmer in his wagon on the way to market who carried his pig on his lap, not out of affection for the pig, but that Dobbin between the shafts might have less of a load to pull.

SIMPLE WAYS.

Oh, for a carload of ice cream
And a lake of lemonade,
A million fans all run by steam,
A country or two of shade;
Clothes as thin as gauzy tales
Of husbands who have strayed.
Oh, for a blast from the polar vales
Or the glance of a London maid.

"That's what I call a good dinner," remarked Bobby, as he leaned back in his chair with an air of repletion.

"Bobby," said his mother, "I'm ashamed of you saying such a thing."

The minister, who was dining with the family laughed heartily. "Bobby appreciates the good things of life," he said, "like all the rest of us."

"Don't you think it was a good dinner?" Bobby asked the minister.

"Yes, indeed. I enjoyed it very much."

"Ma said she thought you would, because she didn't suppose you got very much at home."

ONCE WAS ENOUGH.—City Editor—I guess we'll have to discharge Mr. Rider, the bicyclist you got to do cycling for us.

Managing Editor—What for? He is well up in the sport, is a rider himself, and knows all the points about the pastime.

"Oh he wrote up a lantern parade and didn't call it a pageant."

"But it may have been an oversight. He may learn—"

"But he spoke of bicycles and called them wheels, instead of glittering steeds of steel."

"Fire him! Fire him! He'll make us a laughing stock."

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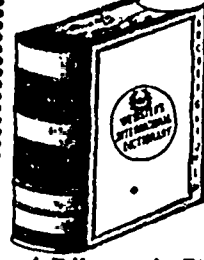
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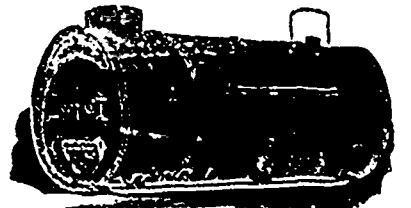
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Subscribers remitting Money, either direct to the office or through Agents, will find a receipt for the amount enclosed in their next paper. All remittances should be made payable to A. Milne Fraser.

THE LUNenburg TO BE.—The Lunenburg *Progress* predicts that "inside of ten years the county of Lunenburg, with its matchless LaHave river and incomparable Chester Bay studded with scores of wooded islands, fringed with perfect bathing beaches will be the place at which a very large portion of the Eastern American tourists will spend the heated term."

THE BAPTISTS IN CONVENTION.—St. Martins, N. B., is the scene of the 1893 Convention of the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces. The Convention met on Saturday and continued into the present week. The meetings have been well attended, the topics well chosen, practical and timely, and the discussions breezy. Rev. D. G. McDonald, pastor of the North Baptist Church of Halifax, was elected President of the Convention.

A LANDSLIDE NEAR TRURO—In the midst of Monday night's storm a special train was sent out from Truro to Stellarton. When about two miles east of Valley Station the engine ran into a lot of rock that had been loosened and thrown down by the storm. The engineer and fireman had but time to escape when an avalanche of rock, 50 tons or more, descended on the engine almost entirely burying it. The escape of the train from total destruction was almost miraculous. No one was injured.

A PLEASANT TRIP.—This season of the year is especially adapted to a trip along the shore of Nova Scotia, or perhaps more correctly speaking this trip is especially adapted to the present season. The steamer *City of St. John* leaves Halifax every Monday for Yarmouth and intermediate ports and in fine weather the trip is delightful. The boat is kept in good order, is scrupulously clean, has one of the most obliging of captains, gentlemanly officers, and is altogether to be heartily recommended to the travelling public.

ANOTHER WONDER IN THIS AGE OF WONDERS—The American Bell Telephone Company are experimenting with a new instrument called the photophone, which is to transmit sounds by a ray of light, and which may possibly rival the telephone for some purposes. A transmitter has been placed in the west gallery of the Electricity Building of the World's Fair, and is used to direct the rays into the receiver placed on the steps at the north end of the telephone temple. The apparatus as described by Electrical Industries is very simple and the experiment is said to be an unequalled success.

A CANADIAN ACHIEVEMENT.—The *Toronto Empire* gives the following details of a shipment recently made over the C. P. R. line of steamers from Vancouver to Melbourne, as illustrative of the excellent condition both of manufacturing and of transport facilities in this Canada of ours. "On June 20 the Nova Scotia Steel and Forge Company shipped from New Glasgow, N. S., to Toronto, a carload of Canadian made steel via the I. C. R. and G. T. R. The car reached Toronto on June 29, and was unloaded into the Massey-Harris factory on June 30. On July 3 the identical steel came out from the factory fashioned into beautiful spring tooth cultivators and seeders and put on board cars, the process of manufacturing four carloads of machines occupying the incredibly short space of less than three working days. The shipment was made the same day by the C. P. R. to Vancouver, arriving in time for the Warrimou, which sailed July 14 from Vancouver to Sydney. The news of the arrival may be expected shortly, and it is confidently anticipated that the cultivators and seeders will be delivered from Toronto to Melbourne in 40 or 45 days."

A SAD OCCURRENCE.—One of the saddest consequences of Monday night's great storm was the death of the little girl who stepped on the broken electric wire on Lockman St. Lizzie Morrisey, aged twelve years, a bright child residing on Lockman St., left her home early in the evening to go to a neighbor's house from which she started to return about 8 o'clock when the storm was raging furiously. When near her own door the child placed her foot on a broken wire which hung from an electric light pole and stretched across the street and was instantly thrown to the ground, the wire lying under her body. The unfortunate girl writhed in agony, but no help could be given her until a patrolman could be brought from the electric light station. This took time as the station could not be reached by telephone and consequently the current played its deadly snail into the little body for nearly 30 minutes before it could be turned off. Her clothing burnt off her, and the scene was one of the most horrible ever witnessed in Halifax. When the patrolman arrived and lifted the child from the wire life was extinct, and the scarred body was carried to the grief-stricken parents who had been all unconscious of their daughter's awful fate. This is the third victim of the overhead wire system in Halifax.

THE GALE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—Newfoundland did not escape Monday night's gale and the banks fishermen suffered severely. A boat containing David G. Webber, Member of the Assembly and Editor of the *Trinity Record*, and Richard Hiscock, capsized at Shoal Harbor. Both men were drowned. The full effects of the storm in Newfoundland as elsewhere are not yet known.

FOR SPORTSMEN.—A neat folder has been issued by the N. S. Game Society, containing a summary of the game laws as they now stand. The close seasons are as follows:—Moose and caribou, from Feb. 1 to September 14; woodcock, snipe, teal, from March 1 to August 20; partridge, grouse, from Jan. 1 to September 15; bluewinged ducks, from April 1, to June 31; hares and rabbits, from March 1 to September 30; pheasants, unlawful to shoot or have in possession.

THE GRAIN CROP IN THE WEST.—Although the grain crop of Manitoba is not as large as it has been in some years it is nevertheless a magnificent yield. It is good work for some 20,000 farmers to produce 21,000,000 bushels of wheat, 15,000,000 bushels of oats and 3,500,000 bushels of barley. This crop taken altogether averages per farm about 2,000 bushels of grain, more than half of which is wheat. The estimated average for wheat is 21 bushels to the acre, of oats 40 bushels and of barley 31 bushels. The total area in grain represents 75 acres for each farm in the province.

WORTHY CONSIDERATION.—It was suggested by one of the jurymen in the inquest held on the body of Lizzie Morrisey, the little girl killed by the electric wire on Monday evening, that rubber gloves be placed in shops on corners where people are likely to congregate, so that in case of an accident similar to that of Monday night, the victim can be removed without delay. This suggestion may or may not be practicable, but it appears to be worthy of consideration, since there seems to be no likelihood of the overhead wire system being done away with in Halifax, and while this system obtains our citizens are in constant danger of coming in contact with a deadly wire. The jury strongly cautioned the Electric Light companies to shut off the current of electricity and use every means to insure thorough inspection of the wires when a storm of wind is impending.

STREET RAILWAY AFFAIRS.—His Lordship the Chief Justice gave his decision on Tuesday on the application of the receiver of the street railway, granting the asked-for power to purchase new horses for the main line of the road. His Lordship declined to make an order in accordance with the suggestion of the company that the branch line be closed and the horses transferred from it to service on the main line. At the present plan of the running the branch line, the efficiency of the main line would not be much improved by the suggested closing since but one car is doing the business of the north-west end of the city, it leaving St. Paul's church every 38 minutes. According to Mr. Michael Wallace's statements published in Monday's *Harald* the decision given by the Chief Justice will enable the management to restore the 20 minute service in the branch line, and to work the whole road more satisfactorily.

A TREMENDOUS STORM.—Trees down in every direction, fences, telegraph poles, signs and awnings lying promiscuously around the streets, electric light, telegraph and telephone wires tangled together, broken windows, wrecked vessels in our harbor, such was the scene of chaos in the city upon which Tuesday's sun rose. Monday afternoon rain fell steadily and about dark the wind rose and continued to rise until at nine o'clock it had become a hurricane of tremendous proportion which raged all through the night, doing more damage than can be remedied for many weeks to come, and in some cases causing irremediable destruction. The effects of the gale at sea are very serious. From all parts of the coast come reports of vessels wrecked, while it is expected that many vessels out at sea will have gone down. In many parts of the Province the fruit and grain crops suffered severely. Fruit growers in King's County estimate that 50 per cent. of the fruit has been blown off the trees, although they think that is the outside figure. The grain crop which promised well now looks discouraging. Bridges, wharves, fences and trees all fell before the gale, and few if any of the cities, towns or villages in the Maritime Provinces escaped great damage by the storm.

ANOTHER WATER STREET FIRE.—The fire alarm which rang through this city about one o'clock on Monday morning called out a large number of citizens in addition to the army of firemen who were soon on the scene of the fire. The smoke was first seen coming from the large brick building on Water Street, owned and occupied by Messrs. Stairs, Son & Morrow, and although an alarm was immediately struck and promptly responded to by the fire department the flames had got well under way before they were controlled. The goods in the building were of a nature to form good fuel for the flames, consisting largely of oils, rubber goods, general hardware and woodenware. The floors of the building were made of pitch pine and burned briskly. The firemen worked bravely but against heavy odds. Four sections of the hose burst within half an hour causing some little delay. The rear of the burning building was closely watched to prevent the flames from spreading, and it is due to the efforts of the firemen that the fire did not spread to the adjoining buildings, which at times appeared to be in great danger. C. H. Harvey's store on Sickville Street caught fire at the back, but the flames were quickly extinguished. Had a wind been blowing the damage would undoubtedly have been more extensive. Several of the firemen were seriously injured. Five men were on a ladder against the burning building when it slipped and fell sideways. One of the men in falling caught on a picket of an iron gate and was picked up for dead. He has had a hard fight for life but is slowly recovering. The loss on the building and stock of Stairs, Son & Morrow is over \$100,000, which, however, is well covered by insurance.

Sure, efficient, easy—HOOD'S PILLS. They should be in every traveller's grip and every family medicine chest. 25c. a box.

AS OTHERS SEE US.—Saturday's Boston Traveller devotes about four columns to an article on the "Castled City," Halifax, by Geo. W. Penulman. It is pleasant to the loyal Halifaxian to see the charms of his beloved city set forth before the public, and the "written up" accounts form interesting reading, but there is a limit to the booming, and when one reads of "Halifax, the quaint, with its population of 445,000 people" it would appear that the limit had been passed. However, the extra 400,000 may have been added by the visitor, much to the disgust of the writer of the article. Mr. Penulman's impressions of the Castled City appear to have been very favorable.

RIOTS OF THE UNEMPLOYED.—Many have predicted that riots would be the outcome of the immense number of unemployed men in the city of New York. These predictions have been fulfilled, on the 17th inst. over 5000 men attacked a hall on Orchard St. because admittance had been denied them, and smashing windows and doors forced an entrance and took possession of the place, determined to hold a public meeting and discuss plans of finding employment. A large number of these men are foreigners, many of them being Russians. The mad excitement of the gathering, together with desperate condition of the men at being unable to obtain food for themselves and their families accounted for the wild action. Further riots are looked for in New York. In Chicago thousands of men are unable to find work, and resolutions have been adopted by the trades councils demanding that the Government employ the idle men on the roadways and other work where convicts are now employed. The situation in the great cities of the United States is certainly alarming.

THE WRECK OF THE DORCAS.—The many sad tidings that have been brought into the city this week have caused a feeling of sadness and depression to predominate. The loss of the steamer Dorcas with the barge Ella Stewart, bound from Sydney, C. B. to Halifax, when about twelve miles from this harbor, within a stone's throw of Lawrencetown, is one of the saddest events which has come to light since the storm. The Dorcas was owned by George E. Francklyn, and commanded by Captain Ferguson, who with every soul on board was swept away in the storm. The steamer left Sydney on Saturday and had fair sailing until Monday, when the gale sprang up. It is supposed Captain Ferguson thought he could make Halifax harbor by running before the wind, though not one of the 18 souls on board is left to tell the sorrowful tale. Captain Ferguson, at one time mate on the Edgar Stuart, and later commander of the M. A. Starr was an experienced and careful navigator. He leaves a wife and five children at Louisburg. Engineer Hannah of the Dorcas was well known in Halifax. He had on board his wife and three children who were returning from a visit to Cape Breton. Miss Sadie Musgrave, of North Sydney, was accompanying Mr. and Mrs. Hannah to Halifax, where she intended making a visit. Captain Spencer, of the Ella Stewart, has a brother in this city, bookkeeper at Miller Bros. Several of the crew have left families residing in Halifax, some of whom are in very poor circumstances. The affair is inexpressibly sad, and much sympathy is felt for the bereaved families of the lost seamen. The remains of the victims of the disaster have been cared for, and will be buried to-day. The shore is strewn with wreckage, and the hull of the Dorcas is lying bottom up near the shore. Wrecks of other vessels are reported from all shipping ports of the Province, but so far without loss of life. No doubt there are many losses yet to be reported.

You don't know how much better you will feel if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will drive off that tired feeling and make you strong.

BRIEFS.

- Cholera has been stamped out in New York.
H. M. S. Blake left Charlottetown on Tuesday for Quebec.
Weather prophets have warned us to look out for another storm.
Large quantities of blueberries are being shipped from Annapolis to Boston this season.
The first sod of the proposed railway from Caledonia to New Germany was turned at Caledonia on the 12th inst.
The booths and materials of the Masonic Fair are to be sold at auction at the Exhibition Building to-morrow afternoon.
It is reported that the government of Quebec propose levying a tax of from \$80 to \$400 on all bachelors in the province.
The attendance at the World's Fair is steadily increasing and from now until the last of October it is expected will continue to grow larger.
A new Academy Building is to be built at Mount Allison, Sackville, N. B., to take the place of the present wooden building used for that purpose.
Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg died on Tuesday, aged 51. The Duke of Edinburgh, second son of Queen Victoria, succeeds to the throne vacated by this death.
Fire in the Art Gallery at the World's Fair on Wednesday evening caused great excitement, but was extinguished before much damage had been done.
The missing steamer Sarnia has now been out 27 days. The Dominion line agents at Montreal believe she will arrive safely at her destination, Liverpool, Eng.
Four hundred French Canadians from all parts of Canada and the United States met in convention at Chicago on Tuesday to discuss questions of mutual interest.
The Calendar of the Collegiate School for Boys at Windsor has come to hand. The School is now in its 105th year, has a very complete and efficient staff of instructors and is well equipped for its work.

The City of Halifax is calling for tenders for loans of \$40,000 for the purpose of retiring sewerage debentures falling due on Oct 1st, and for \$37,000 for the purpose of water extension.

The big double trunked willow situated in the south-western corner of the public gardens was wholly destroyed by Monday's storm. The tree was a beauty and had stood in sunshine and storm for 110 years.

The list of factories and mills in the United States which have been compelled to close on account of lack of funds to pay employees continues to grow longer. Many that have not closed have been compelled to reduce wages.

According to the Boston Herald's estimate over 6,000 Canadian residents in New England States have returned to the Dominion within the past few weeks on account of the closing of the mills and factories in which they were employed.

The Palmerston bridge at Pugwash was blown down Monday night.

The first electric postal car ever built is now being constructed by the Ottawa car company. It will be ready for use the first of November.

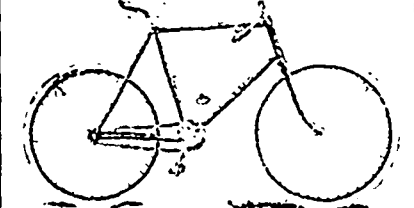
NEW CARS.—Three first class passenger cars built by the Crossen Car Works, Ont., for the Yarmouth and Annapolis line arrived at Yarmouth this week. They are beautifully finished in mahogany, upholstered in red plush, with very easy seats, patent window blinds, lavatories at each end, Pullman painted, gold trimmed and lettered "Yarmouth & Annapolis"

HALIFAX STOCK EXCHANGE

These quotations are furnished by J. C. Mackintosh, Banker and Broker, 166 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S. Aug. 24.

Table with columns: Name, Par, Share, Buyer, Seller. Lists various stocks like Bank of Nova Scotia, Merchants Bank, Union Bank, etc.

Equalled by Few. Excelled by None.



THE REMINGTON BICYCLE

Manufactured by the well known Remington Arms Co., has proven itself to be one of the best wheels on the market. It is fully guaranteed by the makers, is highly finished and has all the latest improvements, including the famous new Dunlop Tire, and for speed, durability and beauty this wheel fully maintains the reputation of its manufacturers. Send for catalogue. J. W. MACKENZIE, Agent, Halifax, N. S.

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

EVERY CON- SAPARILLA 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. My attendants' 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. Ceaseless 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 externally. I soon commenced to improve. After using the 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. 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.

Belmont, Me. CLIFTON WEST.

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

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

G. M. SMITH & CO.

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

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

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

MONTCALM.

In thy brave beauty on yon storied height
 Methinks thou movest, while the battle's storm
 Rages around thee. Thy heroic form
 Towers aloft sublime in warrior might,—
 Raying the grace of some superior light
 On Death's dread front,—the hour of dark defeat.
 Still in the sell thou keep'st thy painful seat,
 And bleedest;—mortal ill cannot affright
 Thy well-poised soul, nor shake thy nobleness.
 O haist thou sovereign worthy such as thou,
 With men of thy high type around his throne,
 Might victory walk this field in glorious dress;
 And France, these northern hills on her brow
 Unplucked, might reign supreme, and call Quebec her own.
 PASTOR FELIX.

NOT QUITE A SINCERE GIRL.

"Oh, give me time," she, trembling, said,
 "A little time to think it over."
 He smiled and kissed her drooping head,
 And yielded like a tender lover.
 "She's but a child," he mused that night,
 "Who shrinks from fate, afraid to test it;
 She really seemed quite in a fright."
 He little knew how near he guessed it.
 "How shall I break with Jack" she moaned,
 "He's got my letters. Oh, good gracious!
 And Harry has my ring," she groaned.
 "He'll keep it too, he's so audacious.
 "Was ever a girl in such a fix?
 I must get rid of Will and Stephen,
 And George, and Archibald, that's six,
 And poor dear cousin Tom makes seven."
 As thus she grieved in accents wild,
 He said, while joy his features brightened:
 "Yes, she is nothing but a child,
 And that is why she seemed so frightened."

Modelled S. Bridges.

SHE MADE HOME HAPPY."

"She made home happy" These few words I read
 Within a churchyard, written on a stone;
 No name, no date, the simple words alone
 Told me the story of the unknown dead.
 A marble column lifted high its head,
 Close by, inscribed to one the world has known;
 But ah! that lonely grave with moss o'ergrown
 Thrilled me far more than his, who armies led.
 "She made home happy!" Through the long, sad years
 The mother toiled, and never stopped to rest
 Until they crossed her hands upon her breast
 And closed her eyes, no longer dim with tears;
 The simple record that she left behind
 Was grander than the soldier's, to my mind.

HE WAS THE MAN.

THE STORY OF A BALTIMORE DRUMMER AND AN INNOCENT CHAP.

The Baltimore and Ohio southwestern train was pulling west from Belpre, on the Ohio, when the Baltimore drummer noticed an innocent-looking chap in the next seat just stowing away the fragments of a plentiful lunch in a paper bag ready for the next meal. Nudging his companion, he started in to have a bit of fun with the greenhorn.

"Pretty rough country down this way, ain't it, sir?" he asked politely of the mild-eyed lunch-taker.

"Yes; West Virginny's got her ups and downs," was the quiet reply.

"Like Mary and her lamb, eh?" quizzed the drummer, grinning.

"Which?"

"Mary and her lamb, y'know—everywhere that Mary went the lamb was sure to go. That's the way with West Virginia and her hills. Why, they tell me that the hills are as steep as the sides of a mansard roof."

"Yes, I guess that's right," placidly assented the Virginian.

"And a fellow was telling me yesterday that you couldn't pasture a billycoat on those hills without tying him on with a string," pursued the tourist, grinning slyly at his companion.

"Yes, I guess that's right," was the unmoved reply.

"And I heard last summer that a man up above Charleston fell off his

farm and broke his arm. You don't think that is so, do you?" and the drummer could hardly keep his face straight.

"Think it's so? Why I know it's so."

"Know it's so?" cried the drummer, taken aback. "How the——"

"Why, said the Virginian, calmly, "it was just this way. There was something got the matter with the hoisting tackle of the derrick."

"The derrick?" gasped the drummer.

"Yes, the derrick he was plowing with—you know you always have to plow those perpendicular fields with a derrick—and so he was stopping on the elevator."

"The elevator?" panted the drummer.

"Yes, the elevator that runs up the path to the springhouse, when he missed his footing and fell clear across his farm right slap through the window of the Methodist meeting house and broke his arm against the pulpit stairs. And, you see, I happen to know all the particulars because—"

He rose with a grim smile.

"I am the feller that fell!"

And when the train reached Little Hocking the drummer fell off the rear platform in a demoralized condition.—*Arkansas Truth Teller.*

A ROYAL MOTHER-IN-LAW.

It is a popular idea that in the hands of the Czar of Russia lies the fate of Europe.

Not in the hands and at the will of this powerful monarch lies the peace of Europe. It rests between the gentle, frail hands of a woman, the Czar's mother-in-law. According to M. DeBlowitz, but for the Queen of Denmark, Europe would be a battle-ground, and the civilized world would resound with groans of the wounded and the cries of the women and children who are bereft. The Queen of Denmark loves the young Emperor William, whom she affectionately calls "my angel." The Czar loves the mother of his wife. It is her gentle diplomacy that brought about the meeting of reconciliation between the two Emperors at Kiel. It is to gratify the kindly affection and not to grieve the affectionate heart of a woman in her declining years that these two proud young turkey cocks of Emperors are forbearing to slay one another's subjects and drain Europe in blood.

Surely the power of affection and the influence of woman was never shown in a more interesting manner. But what is best worth remarking is that the destiny of Europe is in the keeping of a mother-in-law.—*McClure's Magazine.*

A HEALTHY PROFESSION.

"Journalism must be a healthy profession," said old Mrs. Squagge, as she laid the paper on her knee and rubbed her eye-glasses with her apron.

"What makes you think so?" said old Mr. Squagge.

"Because I see the writers who used to have pieces in the papers when I was a girl are still living and writing away the same as ever; they must be very old."

"Who are they?" asked Mr. Squagge.

"Well, there is 'Veritas' for one, and 'Anon,' and 'Vox Populi,' and 'Pro Bono Publico,' and many others. I see some of these names every day, and I declare if the sight of 'em don't bring back the old school days."

Then the old lady gazed meditatively into the fire, and old Mr. Squagge went out to indulge in a quiet laugh to himself.

A CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

DYSPEPSIA is a prolific cause of such diseases as bad blood, constipation, headache and liver complaint. Burdock Blood Bitters is guaranteed to cure or relieve dyspepsia if used according to direction. Thousands have tested it with best results.

A CHINAMAN FROM TIPPERARY.

It does not take the average police-court offender long to "size up" a judge. The Irish are by far the quickest witted and invent the cleverest excuses. But it remained for a Chinaman from Doyers street to give the star excuse of the year not long ago.

The justice was a loyal son of Tipperary, Ireland, and one day a descendant of an Irish king was arraigned before him on a charge of disorderly conduct. "Well, Pat," said the justice, "the officer says you were drunk and creating a disturbance. How is that?"

"The officer was right, Yer Honor. Oi was dbrunk."

"I'm sorry to hear that, Pat. How did you get so?"

"Oi was out wid some Tipperary lade, Yer Honor, an' took a wee ghlas too mooch."

"Tipperary man," mused the judge; why, where do you come from?"

"The County Tipperary, Yer Honor." There arose before the mind of the judge a vision of green fields and lakes and blue-eyed Irish lassies. He sighed.

"Tipperary," he murmured. Then after a pause he exclaimed: "Pat, you're discharged."

There was a Chinaman standing beside the fortunate prisoner from Tipperary, and he overheard all this little dialogue. He was a vulgar opium smoker, and had been caught "hitting the pipe" in a Doyers street attic; yet his brain was clear and active.

Having dismissed Pat the justice turned to the yellow culprit.

"Well, John," he remarked, "I understand that you have been smoking opium again."

"Yeh."

"How did it happen, John?"

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'Stom of my hands from Tipplelaly came to my house. We smoke on plipe too mutchie.'
 'Some of your friends from—where?'
 'Tippelaly. I'm Irish, too.'
 John was discharged, for the justice didn't have the heart to send a Tipperary Chinaman to Blackwell's Island.

BOOK GOSSIP.

The August *Cosmopolitan*, the cheapest magazine of its standard published, is well up to the mark. W. D. Howells, H. H. Boyeson, Clinton Scollard, Bliss Carmon and several other well-known writers of the day are among its contributors. A timely article on "How to make a City Cholera-proof," by Poultney Bigelow, is worthy of attention. Published monthly at New York. Price 12½ cents a number, two for a quarter.

The August number of the *New England Magazine*, with its beautifully tinted frontispiece, a view of Mount Chocorus, is a fine production. It is of special interest to true blue Nova Scotians, containing a well-written and finely illustrated article on Nova Scotia by Thomas F. Anderson. The whole table of contents is well worth perusing. The Magazine is published at Park Square, Boston, and every Nova Scotian should make it a point to secure the August issue.

The *Canadian Magazine* for August is a very good number. It has as frontispiece a fine view of Parliament Square, Ottawa. An article on Sir John Thompson and his critics by J. L. P. O'Hanley, C. E., will interest Canadians, as will also "Political Lessons." The articles are nearly all purely Canadian in tone and authorship. Published at Toronto by the Ontario Pub. Co., Ltd.

The *September Season*, the fashion journal in which every lady is interested, has been received. As usual, it is full of seasonable designs for ladies' and children's garments, and has a host of new and bright ideas. Published by the International News Co., 83 & 85 Duane St., New York.

The *London Illustrated News*, Aug. 19th, has a photo of Her Majesty the Queen, in the dress worn at the wedding of the Duke of York and Princess May. Also an interesting illustrated article by Douglas Sladen on Siam and its provinces.

The Critic's thanks are due the Bancroft Company, Publishers, of Chicago, for a copy of the first number of their *Book of the Fair*. This volume is beautifully printed on fine paper, is artistically illustrated, and is the opening chapter of what promises to be a complete historical and descriptive chronicle of the great World's Fair, its buildings, exhibits, etc., etc. The plan of the *Book of the Fair* is to give the entire work in twenty-five parts of forty pages each. By taking the leading exhibits of a class as representative of the whole, giving the rest minor mention, to a greater or less extent, the entire round can be made, and yet the total result be a work not too cumbersome or expensive for the general public to handle and purchase.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

UNAFFECTED BY HARD TIMES.—While industries of different kinds are shutting down all over the country, the St. Croix Shoe Factory has many orders and is working full crew. Good management has a great deal to do with the pleasing condition of things in our shoe factory.—St. Croix N. B. *Courier*.

A number of flat cars for the Annapolis and Yarmouth railway were sent out from the car works at Amherst last week.

A BIG LUMBER TRADE.—Nearly 9,000,000 superficial feet of lumber has been shipped from Pugwash to British ports since July 1st—in eleven cargoes.

GETTING IN ORDER.—Harlow & Kempton of Milton, N. S., are pushing work for the Milton Pulp Co. Dams are being built, grounds cleared for the site of the buildings, and a canal being dug. Two hundred men will be employed in getting the dams, mills and buildings in order.

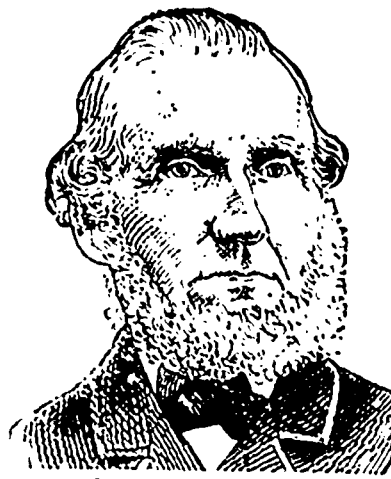
GOOD SEATS.—The Bass River manufacturing company are giving their attention almost exclusively to the manufacture of chairs, and are shipping quite a number at present. Their team makes daily trips to the station, carrying from two to three hundred chairs each load.

William Ramsay, carriage maker, of Orillia, Ont., will exhibit at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition the improved buggy seat cushion, manufactured by Munro Bros., New Glasgow.

A FLOURISHING CREAMERY.—During the month of July there were collected at the Kingsclear, York Co., N. B., creamery 8,216 inches of cream, which churned, yielded 7,266 lbs. of butter. The butter is being held in cold storage through the warm weather, and will be shipped in the autumn by the dairy commissioners in lots to different foreign markets. During July there were 57 farmers patronizing the creamery, and the number of cows contributing milk were three hundred and fifty. The stock now on hand is being added to at the rate of 200 lbs. per day.

CORNS! CORNS! CORNS!

Discovered at last; a remedy that is sure, safe, and painless. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor never fails, never causes pain, nor even the slightest discomfort. Buy Putnam's Corn Extractor, and beware of the many cheap, dangerous, and flesh-eating substitutes in the market. See that it is made by Polson & Co., Kingston.



Mr. David M. Jordan
of Edmeston, N. Y.

Colorless, Emaciated, Hoss

A Complete Cure by H. J. D'S
SARSAPARILLA.

This is from Mr. D. M. Jordan, a retired farmer, and one of the most respected citizens of Otsego Co., N. Y.

"Fourteen years ago I had an attack of the gravel and have since been troubled with my

Liver and Kidneys

gradually growing worse. Three years ago I could scarcely walk. I felt like a corpse and for five weeks I ate nothing but gruel. I was badly emaciated and had no more color than a marble statue. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I thought I would try it. Before I had finished the first bottle I noticed that I felt better, suffered less, the inflammation of the bladder had subsided, the color began to return to my face, and I began to feel hungry. After I had taken three bottles I could eat anything without hurting me. Why I got so hungry that I had to eat 5 times a day. I have now fully recovered, thanks to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I feel well and am well. All who know me marvel to see me so well." D. M. JORDAN.

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

LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD,

General and Nervous Debility,



Weakness of Body and Mind. Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Organs and Parts of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

HUGGINS' GOLDEN SYRUP.

BOTANIC.

CURES NERVOUS DEBILITY.

MALE OR FEMALE.

Hundreds of bottles sold. Sent, expressage prepaid, on receipt of \$1.00.

CHAS. E. HUGGINS,
CHEMIST, HALIFAX.

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KENTVILLE, N. S.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION.

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

D. McLEOD, Prop.
KENTVILLE, N. S.

STATIONERY

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BLANK BOOKS!

Our Stock is very complete in every Department.

A. & W. Mackinlay,
137 GRANVILLE ST.,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Equalled by few. Excelled by none.

THE REMINGTON BICYCLE.

Manufactured by the well known Remington Arms Co., has proven itself to be one of the best wheels on the market.

It is fully guaranteed by the makers, is highly finished and has all the latest improvements, including the famous new Dunlop Tire, and for speed, durability and beauty this wheel fully maintains the reputation of its manufacturers.

Send for catalogue.

J. W. MACKENZIE, Agent.

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BOSTON DRUG

THE CURE FOR

Drunkennes.

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

New Books at Allen's.

- Island Nights Entertainments, by R. L. Stevenson.....50
- In the Suntime of Her Youth, by Beatrice Whitty.....50
- Stories from Black and White.....50
- A Little Man, by Ada Cambridge.....50
- A Comedy of Elopement, by Christian Reid.....50
- Dearest, by Mrs. Forrester.....50
- The Honorable Jane, by Annie Thomas.....50
- An Auld Licht Manse, by J. M. Barrie.....50
- The Masked Veil, by Richard Henry Savage.....50
- The Doctor's Oxen, by E. Everett Green.....50
- An Imperative Duty, by W. D. Howells.....50
- The Marriage of Elinor, by Mrs. Oliphant.....50
- A Moral Dilemma, by Annie Thomas.....50
- Children of Destiny, by Molly E. Seawell.....50
- Amopolis, by Paul Bourget.....50

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BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND PRINTERS.

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of the BEST CHEMISTS testify:—

That AMMONIA is a disgusting drug.
That BAKING POWDERS containing it CAN NOT be ABSOLUTELY PURE.
The OFFICIAL REPORT of the Dominion Government shows
That a BAKING POWDER sold in this vicinity CONTAINS AMMONIA.

That WOODILL'S

German Baking Powder

IS A

Cream of Tartar Baking Powder,
AND

CONTAINS NO AMMONIA.

Printed by Halifax Printing Co.
161 Hollis St.

COOL BUT NOT COLLECTED.

Nerry Canaday—What is it!

Collector—Mr. Olway's bill, sir.

Nerry Canaday—Alright; put it right on that file there.

Collector—But he wants the amount.

Nerry Canaday—Twenty-seven dollars an' seventy-two cents. Why don't he keep books? Good mornin'.

COMMERCIAL.

The business situation throughout the Dominion at large was not materially changed during the week, and the mid-summer quiet continues to pervade most lines of trade. With us there are, however, signs of awakening. Families who have been spending their holidays in the country are returning to their homes and to business in increasing numbers, and our streets are resuming their active appearance. The renewed activity is, of course, chiefly noticeable in the retail departments—especially dry goods and groceries. In the country districts farmers are paying all their attention to crop-raising, and are purchasing only bare necessities.

Canadian industries are, on the whole, fairly prosperous, and general trade, though quiet, is regarded as in a healthy condition. Banks and other financial institutions continue to pursue a cautious and conservative policy, which assists in preventing any undue inflation of prices and largely checks illegitimate, and at the same time in cultivating a healthy and genuine trade throughout Canada, which is steadily developing the resources of the country and placing it upon a strong financial basis that will go far towards preventing any very serious results from the disastrous events transpiring in financial and commercial circles in the United States. The only trouble that we have to fear is from the threatened incursion of thousands of Canadians who, having been thrown out of employment in the States, are reported to be preparing to return and seek work in Canada. It they do this it will have a tendency to congest the labor market in this country, and the direct as well as indirect results upon general trade are difficult to estimate.

The U. S. Congress is still working (1) over various financial schemes that are before it, but makes no apparent progress with any of them. Meanwhile the general financial situation is gradually relieving itself independently of legislative interference. Gold continues to flow freely into New York, and grain to pay for it to be shipped. In the past three weeks over fifteen millions of bushels have been shipped to Europe from the port of New York alone, and the work is still going on. The worst of the situation is that, owing to the stringency of ready-made cash, hundreds of manufacturing and labor-employing establishments that are acknowledgedly in a thoroughly solvent condition were forced to close down from sheer inability to secure the money to pay wages promptly. It is estimated that fully one million of wage-earners have thus been thrown out of employment for an indefinite period. That means that about five millions of persons in the United States are now or soon will be suffering for the bare necessities of life. How to look after this immense army of people who are under enforced idleness is an important and pressing problem, which will take all the skill, discretion and tact of our neighbors to solve.

A business man can in many ways assist others while helping himself. This is especially true with regard to the payment of bills. All slow payments are not the result of a scarcity of cash with which to liquidate them. A retail merchant remarked a few days ago that he had a good balance in his bank and that he hoped to keep it there. On being asked if he owed anything, he replied:—"Yes, I owe a few accounts, but they'll wait. I'm not going to squeeze myself dry for any one." Now, in our opinion, that merchant is guilty of a grave fault. He may not realize it, but, so far as business honor and commercial morality are concerned, he is a thief. In all probability the jobbers whom he owes have been carrying him for months and showing every possible kindness. They have taken the man's word to the effect that he is unable to pay, and have treated him with every possible leniency. And all that time that retailer has money in the bank, and could pay his accounts if he would. He is perpetrating a great wrong. The man who owes, has money and will not pay, wrongs himself, his creditors and the entire community. In times like these the merchant ought to pay out his cash just as fast as he takes it in. He should keep his accounts paid up just as closely as possible. If he does this—if he shows a disposition to do all he can, he has a right to expect favors from his jobbers, and will doubtless receive them. Don't hold money in banks when you owe it. Pay it out and thus help to keep the business world moving.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND CO., NEW YORK, August 19, 1893.—Business at the Stock Exchange has shown little change during the past week, in either volume or prices. There has been however a distinct improvement in tone. The feeling has become more settled, and adverse occurrences have little effect upon holders of securities. The putting of Northern Pacific under a receivership, which might naturally have been expected to affect the market very adversely, had but a trifling effect upon prices. The market, in short, seems to have reached "hard pan," and stocks are so well held that neither accidents nor "bear" attacks produce any important impression on values. In this respect, the market may be said to be in a relatively strong position; and also in the further sense that prices for railroad shares range far below what would be warranted by the finances of the company. It is true that the current earnings show a considerable decline, owing to the universal depression of business; but the fall in prices has gone immeasurably beyond what that loss of business would call for, whilst working expenses are being severely cut down by all the roads. At current prices, therefore, stocks remain an unusually tempting

investment purchase, and people of private means continue to take them off the market, thereby strengthening the position of holders at large.

Under these circumstances, the Stock Exchange interest may be considered as having passed the worst phase of this extraordinarily protracted panic, and is waiting complacently for the return of confidence in other interests most of which are still enduring acute prostration.

The general situation may be said to be on the mend; but the recovery is so slight as to be scarcely observable from day to day. There is certainly less apprehension than existed a week or two ago. The number of bank failures and of mercantile suspensions is declining, and about as many banks are resuming operations as are closing their doors. There cannot be said to be any important general distrust as to the solvency of mercantile firms, and such fear as exists in that quarter is mainly against the possibility of sound houses becoming embarrassed through the continued extraordinary scarcity of money. The trouble among the banks seems to be less acute than it was a week ago. There has perhaps been no material abatement in the applications for currency from the interior banks; but, as those demands now meet with but a restricted response, the city banks may be presumed to be getting their resources into better shape. This result is apparent in some increase of discounting prime paper and in a disposition to lend more on call. There is also evidence of an abatement of the extreme scarcity of currency, and the opinion seems very general that the premium on money has brought into circulation a considerable amount of hoarded funds. The continued arrival of gold from Europe have made a large contribution to the local stock of money, which must have a favorable effect through restoring the reserves of the banks; but as the banks may be reasonably expected to first of all husband their resources in view of the weakened condition in which they are now placed, these new supplies of money have not yet had the effect of extinguishing the premium on currency, though they have materially reduced it.

The chief interest and dependence, however, centres in the action of Congress on silver. All eyes are fixed with intense anxiety upon the Capitol. The first posture in financial circles has been that of waiting to see what estimate Congressmen put upon the situation. The impression so far received has been one of intense chagrin and disappointment. As a rule, the representatives of the people seem to have no more serious ideas than that they are assembled to debate over again an already over-argued and settled question, and to make a display of their oratorical prowess. In neither house does it seem to be realized that Congress is summoned to execute promptly a specific and expressly defined behest from four-fifths of the people of the United States. Few members seem to understand that the country is brought to the present seriously depressed state by its silver policy, and that their sole business, as unmistakably prescribed by a vast majority of the nation, is to prohibit at once the increase of silver money under the so called Sherman law. The disposition shown during the past two weeks to consider alternatives and compromises in place of this simple repeal remedy, and the trifling with the public demand especially in the Senate, are producing a discouragement that will rapidly evolve itself into a profound national exasperation; and it now remains to be seen how far the Senate will really dare to carry its defiance of the public will. That command now needs to be expressed with a force of personal representation from the leading centres of the country that will bring reckless senators to their senses, and the signs are gathering that, in a few days, the popular demand will be uttered with a majesty that will compel the respect of those who now dare to set their own theories and petty sectional interests in hostility to the highest national welfare.

The time for debate and speech-making display is past. The conflagration flames all around us, and we want no fiddling Negroes to insult the public suffering. The hour has come when the supreme sovereignty of the American people must be absolutely obeyed, and if there should prove to be a majority of the higher house who dare to defy it to the last, it will be but for a moment that such a traitorous exercise of legislative functions will be allowed to prevail. If it is possible that the country cannot depend upon the Senate in its hour of supreme peril, let that body dare to say so by denying the demand now before them, but salvation from a debased currency could be but momentarily deferred by such a presumptuous folly. As matters now look; the silver session is likely to become an intensely exciting one at an early day; and we are far from expecting that, when the public resolution becomes properly understood, the Senate will persist in its present defiant attitude.

Breadstuffs report of the week's failures:—

Week	Previous Week	Weeks corresponding to this week—			
Aug. 17 week.	1892	1891	1890		
United States	409	474	187	181	160
Canada	20	28	20	18	20

Dry Goods.—Trade during the week has been fair and the general expectation seems to be for a satisfactory fall trade as soon as the farmers know positively what the crop returns are likely to be. The outlook is decidedly hopeful and a most favorable feature is that stocks in country dealers' hands are in good shape. A few sorting orders of an unimportant character are received daily. Payments run fair on the whole and many of the houses state that fully 80 per cent. of their paper was met this month at maturity, which they consider a satisfactory showing.

BREADSTUFFS.—There is no improvement in the tone of the local flour market. Values are weak and favor buyers. Sales are limited to small lots for immediate local requirements. Oatmeal moves very slowly in small lots for the local trade. All feeding stuffs are in good demand. The supply is small and prices are, in consequence, firm. In Chicago wheat has dropped about 1½c. The topic for consideration with grain merchants at present is chiefly the apathy of exporters about taking advantage of the abnormally low prices now ruling. It is true that the outward movement of grain has

been very large and is still quite full, but this is the result of old business. New business with exporters is very slow; the foreign markets show very little stability and the cable information indicates that the foreigners are awaiting for some definite action by Congress on the silver question and believe that the still uncertain surroundings as to money matters will make it hard to move the new crop of wheat, thus making the exporter the dictator as to the price he must pay. The policy has resolved itself into one of masterly inactivity on all ideas. The decrease in the interior movement of wheat in the United States is believed to be primarily the result of poor bank accommodations at country points. At the same time letters now coming from the interior indicate that farmers realize the significance of the situation to such an extent that they are refusing to part with their wheat at famine prices, except when compelled to do so.

PROVISIONS.—The local demand for pork and smoked meats is slow and confined to actual requirements. Holders are firm on values, but sales are merely of a small jobbing nature for current wants. In Boston the pork market is dull and the position is not firm. Quotations are nominally unchanged. Beef is actually very short and the market is firmer with quotations higher. Choice fancy steers 9c. to 9½c.; prime 8c. to 8½c.; good 7c. to 7½c.; light 6½c. to 7c.; extra heavy hinds 12c. to 12½c.; good 9c. to 11c.; light 8c. to 8½c. Muttons and lambs are very steady with the supply not heavy. Veals are coming in bad order. At Chicago pork has again declined and lard still drops. Light hogs have been steady there, but heavy hogs fell 10c. The cattle market has been slow, but prices rule steady. The market for best sheep was unchanged, but others were 10c. lower.

BUTTER.—The local butter market is unchanged. Receipts are ample for the demand, which is only to supply actual consumptive demands. Provincial creameries are reserving their make for an anticipated outside demand, which is slow this season. A Toronto report says that prices have further appreciated and that there is a brisk local demand, but, as far as export business is concerned there is nothing particular doing. This is the weak point in the market and, if it does not improve in this particular, prices will naturally depreciate, for the local demand cannot absorb all the offerings. Shippers are holding off. The idea as to price is: Fine dairy tubs, pails and crocks 17c. to 18c.; store packed 14c. to 16c.; pound rolls and 22c. to 23c. for pound prints.

CHEESE.—There is no notable change in the local cheese market, most of what is being made is going into storage awaiting an expected demand from abroad.

GREEN FRUIT.—The briskness in green fruit, noted for some weeks past, continues. The small domestic fruits are, of course, occupying the most attention, but considerable trade is doing in bananas and melons. Lemons are lower and oranges are quiet.

DRIED FRUIT.—The market continues much as before. Valencia raisins continue to move slowly for both selected and off-stalk. Currants are very dull and prices are practically nominal. Advices regarding new crop do not denote any actual transactions, but prices for Valencia raisins are nominally quoted, cost and freight to Halifax about 16s. 2d. to 17s. 10d. First shipments of new fruit are expected to be made about the end of this month, but these will not come direct but via Liverpool.

SUGAR.—Nothing new has developed in this market during the past week. The movement continues to be of a hand-to-mouth character. In fact the trade is waiting quietly to see the outcome of the recent move of the new combine in incorporating itself outside Provincial or Dominion authority before stocking up. A possibility of a "slump" is evidently scouted and the watchword is, consequently, "make haste leisurely." In New York raws have declined ¼c. The statistical position is strong as the stock in Havana and Matanzas is 113,000 tons against 135,000 tons at the same time last year. The six principal ports of Cuba give:—Receipts 3,000 tons, exports 5,000 tons. The total stock reported in all countries is 722,000 tons, against 976,905 at the same time last year. Financial affairs have gone, however, from bad to worse during the week and counteracted all the good effects that might have resulted from the statistical position of sugar. Buyers simply waited the pleasure of holders, and over the close of last week a few sellers gave up the hope of an advance and disposed of some sugar on the previous weeks' basis. Other holders now seem disposed to follow, and Europe also barely maintained its firmness till the end of last week when it showed signs of weakness again. The most that can now be expected is a steady market at quotations and there is some change for the better in the financial situation.

TEAS.—The demand has slackened off somewhat, as is usual at this season, although there is a fair business doing in Ceylons. Very little is doing in China teas. Samples of new Japan teas have been received in Montreal, and the goods are generally considered first-class, and far better value at the money than the new goods purchased last fall. How the arrival of these new-crop samples will influence holders of old stock it is difficult to say, and opinions differ with regard to it. Holders of some of the higher-priced stock of last year, however, who have held on with the idea of making a better figure in their stock, will find it more difficult to make with this good quality of new crop offering.

COFFEES.—Business is still confined to a few odd bags, although there seems to be a little demand. Coffees generally are scarce on the market, and buyers have in some instances been compelled to take better grades than

DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES FOR ELECTRIC BELTS.

\$1.55, \$2.65, \$3.70; former prices \$5, \$7, \$10. Quality remains the same—16 different styles; dry battery and acid belts—mild or strong current. Less than half the price of any other company and more home testimonials than all the rest together. Full list free. Mention this paper. W. T. BARN & Co., Windsor, Ont.

they really wanted. The Kfo market continues firm and the New York weak. Prices are unchanged here.

FISH.—The weather during the week has been unfavorable for fishing operations, and, consequently, the take has not been large. Codfish, hake, and other deep sea fish are reported plentiful on all the banks, and bait is in ample supply at most points along the shore, so that whenever the weather permits the fisherman receives the reward for his toil. Mackerel are taken in very small lots from time to time along the shore, but not in sufficient quantities to make it pay to salt them down. The market is in a good state and ready to take all kinds of fish that are offered at fair prices. In Toronto the fish trade is weak, and no change is expected before the middle of next month. Present quotations are:—Fresh sea salmon 16c. to 18c.; Labrador herring \$3 per half bbl.; shore herrings \$2.75 per bbl.; Digby herring 12c. to 12½c. In Boston the supply of mackerel is yet small, but the market is not quite so firm by reason of a desire to sell on a dull market. The fleet are not getting mackerel in sufficient quantities to depress the market, but the few offered do not find very ready purchasers, by reason of the lack of confidence in trade. The last sales of P. E. Island mackerel were at \$11 to \$12.25. The last sales of shore mackerel at Gloucester were at \$12, \$14 and \$16. The jobbers are quoting mackerel at:—large 3's \$11.50 to \$13; new 2's \$14 to \$15; autumn caught \$18 to \$20; 1's and extra 1's \$18 to \$22; bloaters \$30. The supply of codfish is larger, so far as pickled fish in the butts are concerned, but the curers are being careful not to cure enough to depress the market. Still dry bank fish are really easier.

"Whow! how my stomach aches," Take Johnson's Anodyne Linctant in sweetened water.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

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

BREADSTUFFS

Breadstuffs markets are steady. There is a general feeling amongst the millers everywhere that markets should be higher, and there is a spasmodic effort to put prices up; in fact some mills have done so. 5 or 10c. is almost universally asked over the prices of three weeks ago, and it is a fight between the buyers and the sellers.

We make no changes in our quotations.

Table listing various flour and breadstuff items with their prices.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruit items such as Apples, Oranges, Lemons, and Dates with their prices.

J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provision items such as Beef, Pork, and Lard with their prices.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Table listing various butter and cheese items with their prices.

SALT.

Table listing various salt items with their prices.

A WILD PROXY.

BY MRS. W. K. CLIFFORD.

CHAPTER I.

Mr. Charles Lambert, with whom we are not much concerned here, was a worthy middle-aged gentleman, who had made a sufficient income in the North of England to enable him to settle down with his family for the rest of his days in Hyde Park Gate. His early life had been spent in Sunderland, where, when he was twenty-two, he had married a curate's only daughter, who had become an invalid soon after the birth of her only child, and exhausted his patience and many of his then slender resources by keeping her room and having a professional nurse in attendance on her for five years.

When at last he was left alone, he thought the child distinctly in his way; but he put her out of it, as far as a nurse and a school would enable him to do so, and went on his way making money. At the end of five years he married again, a good strapping girl of six-and-twenty, one of a healthy family, addicted to long walks, outdoor exercise and worldly wisdom. She bore him five children, all of them, like herself, healthy of limb, loud of voice and unflinching of appetite.

Luckily Helen, for so the child of his first marriage was called, was healthy too, as well as slim and undeniably pretty. Her stepmother was by no means unkind to her; she thought her an encumbrance of course, but she resolved to bring her up in the way she should go, to buy her becoming clothes, and to get her married as soon as possible.

When Helen was eighteen the Lambert family installed itself in Hyde Park Gate, prepared to give dinners and evening parties and to make itself known to London society so far as London society would allow it.

Helen was not only pretty, she was distinguished looking and intelligent, and had the attraction that belongs to most girls who have been thrown upon their own resources for companionship and sympathy. She had read a good deal and thought a little, imagined that she understood Browning and appreciated Wagner. She glowed over Swinburne, though she carefully avoided reading his love poems according to a promise made to a young man in a conservatory at an evening party who assured her that they were very improper, and would sully the purity of her soul. It pleased her to think that she had a soul, she wondered what sully it would feel like; but she was resolved to keep it as pure as the fair young man with the low voice and large shirt front seemed to think it. She had, moreover, ambitions of a feminine kind, a great desire to travel, and a secret conviction that if she had been all alone in the wide, wide world it would have been glorious to go on the stage. But meanwhile she knew that it was her business in life to get married, and that it was her stepmother's intention that she should do so before her half-sisters grew up. It was to this end, as she was perfectly aware, that Mrs. Lambert took her to balls and parties and private views, bought her dainty dresses and was careful of her complexion. She was too good a girl not to wish to fulfil her obligations, so she regarded the other sex with interest. Besides she was very lonely; no one had cared much for her in life as yet, and she had a vague hope that before the marriage there might come a falling in love that would make the rest of the story bewilderingly happy. Her father was engrossed by many things, and troubled little about her; her step-mother naturally preserved her affections intact for her own children. The children themselves were as yet given over to lessons and games. She had no companions, and she was not encouraged to make any, but luckily she was a lively girl with a happy temper, fond of dancing and innocent dissipation as well as of the higher walks of literature and music; and there was a simplicity about her that was decidedly beguiling. Still in her first season she had only had one offer, and that from a young man in the War Office, who would have been sorely put to it if she had accepted him; but this she never for a moment dreamt of doing, for she was not one who sacrificed, and she knew that his income was not equal to the requirements of her family.

In her second season there appeared on her horizon Mr. Laurence Halstead. He was eight and twenty and well connected. He had distinguished himself at Oxford, and studied for the Bar, though he had not yet been known to obtain a brief. He had, however, written a treatise on Jurisprudence, as well as several very long letters to the *Times* on economic questions. One of the last had been printed in large type, and it was said that he intended to try for Parliament at the next election. Altogether he was considered clever and coming-on, and people expected a good deal from him in a quiet way, as they frequently do from a young man who takes a good degree, writes to the papers and talks little. Mr. Halstead was very silent, and nothing leaves so wide a margin as silence for the conclusions of others. He was distinctly well off as the upper-middle or lower-upper class man goes; that is, he had a house in Eccleston Square and a cottage in the country, which he had lent for the last two years to an elderly maiden cousin giving to writing for the religious magazines; he rode in the park every morning on a sturdy cob, and he drove a phaeton and excellent pair of horses in the afternoon. He had also the advantage of being distinctly good looking. He was tall and graceful, rather thin perhaps, and pale; he had good brown eyes that were very grave, and brown hair which he did not wear cropped too close to his head after the manner of a woman's hero in a novel. He went to an excellent tailor, though he did not by any means

effect very new clothes or dandyism. His thin overcoat in summer was always a trifle too large for him, and it is astonishing how much security in a small emergency a woman will manage to feel with a silent man who has a large moustache and wears a thin and rather slopping overcoat.

It was this sense of security that first attracted Helen Lambert. He was not a dancing man, but he sometimes looked in at a ball and hung for half an hour round a doorway, just to show that he was not above the diversion. This was how she had met him, but as he never asked her to waltz, or even to sit out with him, his existence did not interest her. One night it happened that he was going on, as she was, from a party in Chesham Place to a little dance in Halkin Street. The carriage had gone to bring Mr. Lambert from somewhere else. It was only a few steps from one house to the other. Mrs. Lambert wrapped her chudder round her and went on in front with a niece she was chaperoning; Helen followed with Mr. Halstead, a soft lace wrapped about her slender shoulders. He offered her his arm, she leant on it a little, to avoid treading too heavily on her yellow silk shoes; and it felt strong and comfortable. He was a little too tall for her, but as that only increased her sense of his manliness, she liked it. He wore the thin slopping coat and a crush hat, and looked picturesque and fashionable, and hardly spoke a word; but he turned his face towards her once or twice. In the soft summer night, and by the flash of the carriage lamps as they whirled past, his eyes looked unutterable—to him very unutterable indeed—things, and Helen felt her simple heart thrill. A dreamy, puzzled feeling came over him, which was perhaps his response to her thrill. She was very sweet, he thought, in her yellow dress and buttercups; with her oak brown hair twisted round her head; so girlish and innocent and slender, that he could have taken her in his arms and kissed her—if he had dared.

'I wish I liked dancing,' he said, with a gravity too great for the subject. She gave a little sigh.

'It is heavenly,' she answered. He felt as if she were qualified to speak with authority. They went on for a moment in silence, then, as if an idea had slowly dawned on him, he asked:—

'Do you like the river?'

'I love it.'

'I wonder if you and your mother would come down to Cookham one day. We might have a party.' She gave a little cry of pleasure. She was delightfully fresh, he thought, and he wished he knew how to talk to her. He didn't show a sign of it, but as a matter of fact he was rather afraid of girls and of women in general. He often stood dumb and picturesque in their presence, and rather a frightened object, while he wondered what on earth he ought to do or say to them.

'A cousin of mine is coming from Egypt shortly,' he went on, 'and he rather affects the river. Perhaps you have heard of him—Frank Merreday. He is by the way of being clever. He has some sort of official position in Cairo.'

'I don't know him, but isn't Mrs. Percy Ives a great friend of his?'

'That's it. She is very good to him. Wanted her husband to go out to him last year when he was down with fever. Here we are, I am sorry to say.'

In some odd way it came about that Helen missed three dances in Halkin Street, and sat them out with Laurence Halstead. He did not talk to her, but listened while she chattered, and looked too beautiful for words. She felt almost reverent, and a little afraid of him, but she was flattered by his attention.

Mrs. Lambert was pleased. She asked him to dine the next night, and to go to the opera three nights later. After this he called at Hyde Park Gate frequently and without waiting for invitations.

Mrs. Lambert was "at home" on Saturdays. On that day she wore a black satin gown, with quantities of bugles across her expansive chest, and talked to a crowd of women and a sprinkling of men, who dropped in between four and seven to sit in the much-furnished drawing-room and drink tea. Mr. Halstead appeared on the Saturday following the opera. He leant against the mantel-piece and counted the number of whole parakeets on the chintz-covered chairs and sofas. Most of them, he noticed regretfully, had had their tails lopped by the upholsterer, or tucked in between the seams.

'Helen looked for you in the park this morning, Mr. Halstead,' Mrs. Lambert said, beamingly, and with a certain significance. After all she was a vulgar person, and the taint of but recently-made position, of remembrance of Sunderland, and of fear that her own girls would come out before her step-daughter was married, betrayed themselves frequently. 'She rode immediately after breakfast.'

'My cousin, Frank Merreday, turned up from Egypt last night, and borrowed my cob this morning,' Mr. Halstead answered. Crossing over to the back room where Helen was making tea, he sat down on a little lounge beside the table, and as usual said nothing.

'Are you going to Mrs. Percy Ives' dance to-night?' she asked presently.

'No.'

'Or to Lady Sarah Greet's?'

'No.'

She gave a panting o'd lady some tea, and thought it was absurd to expect Mr. Halstead to do so commonplace a thing as to talk. Nevertheless he did presently condescend to speak.

'I hope you will enjoy your dances,' he said. 'I am going to do some quiet work after the soiree at the Royal Society.'

RHEUMATISM IN THE KNEES.

SIR,—About two years ago I took rheumatism in the knees, which became so bad that I could hardly go up or down stairs without help. All medicine failed until I was induced to try B. B. B. By the time I had taken the second bottle I was greatly relieved, and the third bottle completely removed the pain and stiffness.

HISTORY OF 15 YEARS.

For fifteen years we have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a family medicine for summer complaints and diarrhoeas, and we never had anything to equal it. We highly recommend it.

SAMUEL WEBB, Corbett, Ont.

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parilla,

She clasped her hands, and her pretty eyes filled with something that for the life of him he could not help thinking was admiration—was it admiration of him?

'Oh, how lovely! but then you are very clever. I would give anything to go just for once in my life to an intellectual place like that.'

'I'll take you some day—if you like.' He said the last words almost in a whisper. 'There is a ladies' night once a year, and they are kind enough to send me an invitation.'

'Oh,' and she blushed. She could not help it, for she knew that her stepmother was dying to get her married, and every day for the last week the merits of the man before her had been set forth. She liked him too, he was so silent and kind, so learned and gentle; she was inclined to think that to marry him would be a beautiful and dignified fate, and that she could be very content indeed. Perhaps she was in love with him. She had no experience and could not be sure; but she was sophisticated enough to feel that there might be a certain significance in his remark.

He saw the blush and wondered. He liked her, he had thought of her constantly since the night of the Halkin Street dance. He had also thought of matrimony, but there was a certain hesitation in his nature. Moreover, it was ridiculous, but he was horribly afraid of her. Nineteen and a half, a sweet flushed face, blue eyes and brown hair, a little gray dress and gold bangles, a slim waist and a bunch of honeysuckle tucked into her belt, and he was more disconcerted than he would have been by a whole court full of the British public and a judge and jury; or by an election mob, and the fact that he himself was on the hustings.

It was no good, he could not get on with women. Let it be said at once that he had never tried. He had once made love in a highly platonic manner to a married woman, or rather, he had submitted while she made love to him. It had bored him. He had, a little later, entered upon a rather animated correspondence with the charming widow of a certain eloquent advocate of the franchise, and he had been struck with the cleverness of her letters. On one occasion he made up a party for her, and a dinner at Richmond. There was a drive by moonlight home from that expedition and he had sat looking extremely poetic and satisfied, while he was thinking that he would never do anything so tiresome again, and that as soon as he was safe in his study he would have a whisky-and-soda, and read a Maupassant story to pick himself up. Quiet men, without a spice of the devil in them, so often delight in Guy de Maupassant. He is a compensation to them. So many things are just that and nothing more.

He looked at the blush half puzzled; then, almost without knowing it, put his hand down on hers as she arranged her honeysuckle.

'I was thinking yesterday,' he said, 'that I saw you at the Academy view a year ago.'

'I don't remember,' she answered.

This was not encouraging, and he turned away. He walked home across the park, thinking of her all the time. He was convinced that she was lonely. She never seemed to have friends of her own age; he had an idea that her stepmother would have objected to them. She was a clever girl, too, and not a bit strong-minded. He had been struck by her reading and her longings. She had told him she wanted to travel—longed for it more than anything else in the world; but she had never been out of England. It would be excellent fun, he thought to take her everywhere, and to show her places for the first time. By Jove! what wonderful things first times were! There was nothing in the world like them; the worst of them was that they never came twice.

He stopped at his own door. There was a hansom before it, and while he was fumbling for his latch-key a young man appeared.

'You've just turned up in the nick of time,' he said to Mr. Halstead.

'I have not a silver coin in my pocket. Lend me ten shillings, old chap.'

'There you are,' Mr. Halstead said, leisurely pulling out some change.

'Thank you! I'm going to dine early at the Ives'. They have a dance afterwards, by the way. Good-bye. I've borrowed a latch-key. See you in the morning at breakfast,' and he drove off.

Mr. Halstead looked after him reflectively, and then went into the house.

A servant was arranging the sideboard in the dining-room.

'Hicks, did Mr. Merreday say how long he was going to stay?'

'End of next week, sir,' the man answered, 'then he's going down to Somersetshire.'

'We must do that river party soon, then,' Mr. Halstead thought. 'He will make it lively.'

CHAPTER II.

Mrs. Percy Ives lived in Hans Place, and was well known to that section of society that likes enjoying itself, and shakes its head at too much seriousness in any form. She was bright and clever in a social sense, and not in the least intellectual, for which her husband was devoutly thankful. The world was a pleasant place to her, and she tried to make other people think it one. She especially took an interest in their sentimental affairs, which she knew more about than they did themselves, probably because she generally managed to take a fairer view of them. Women trusted her, which was remarkable, and men liked her. As a rule the latter fell in love when they first knew her; but when they realized that—though she listened to them with a charming expression on her well-bred face, sighed at precisely the right moment, and had even gone so far as to allow her hand to

SUMMER WEAKNESS

And that tired feeling, loss of appetite and nervous prostration are driven away by Hood's Sarsaparilla, like mist before the morning sun. To realize the benefit of this great medicine give it a trial and you will join the army of enthusiastic admirers of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

bo held five consecutive minutes—she never went any farther, and, moreover, treasured up everything they said to regale her husband on afterwards, they drew back. They thought her most sensible and charming, but they did not care to provide amusement *a trois*. Very young men were often quite desperate about her for a fortnight, and when, on her own advice, she was replaced by somebody else, they invariably told her all about it, and if they married asked leave to bring their wives to see her. Her husband adored her, and as she had not the least objection to his flirting with other women, why he only did it occasionally, and found that it helped to strengthen his conviction that his own wife was nicer than any other man's. He was not handsome, but he was impressive in his way, big, tall and fat, slow of movement, and, like Mr. Halstead, rather scanty of speech. His wife called him a dear, sweet beloved boy when she was pleased with him. The dear, sweet, beloved boy was three-and-thirty, but that was a detail. He was secretly troubled at his increasing fatness, but she adroitly assured him that she liked it, "for you are a good old darling," she explained, "and the more room good things take up in the world the better. I hope you will grow big, and big, and bigger, till the other people are afraid of falling over the edge." He hoped he wouldn't himself, but he didn't say so, for he made a point of never disturbing her ambitions if he could help it.

'How is Merreday getting on?' he asked as they waited for dinner on the evening of their dance. 'I am sorry I missed him this morning.'

'He's as charming as ever, and as great a demon.'

'How do you know that?'

'It is evident the moment he speaks—it is in his eyes. He is a strange boy. No human being ever knows what he will do next, least of all does he know himself.'

'Is he devoted to you still?'

'Deeply, of course.'

'Sensible man,' sighed Mr. Ives. 'Is he as envious as ever of Laurence Halstead?'

'Quite. It's odd, but he always seems to want everything that is his. He is still indignant with the uncle who left him five thousand pounds some time ago, and Mr. Halstead twenty.'

'There's a difference, of course. When are we going to dine?'

'Directly. We are only waiting for him.'

'I wish he'd come, then. Oh, here he is. How do you do, Mr. Merreday? Glad to see you back again. The wife's been pining for you as usual. Is that magnificent bouquet for me?'

(To be Continued.)

A Gentleman

Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For 20 years past, my wife and I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed, white, or bald. When asked how our hair has retained its color and fullness, we reply, "By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor—nothing else."



"In 1868, my affianced was nearly bald, and the hair kept falling out every day. I induced her to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and very soon, it not only checked any further loss of hair, but produced an entirely new growth, which has remained luxuriant and glossy to this day. I can recommend this preparation to all in need of a genuine hair-restorer. It is all that it is claimed to be."—Antonio Alarrun, Bastrop, Tex.



Ayer's Hair Vigor, and very soon, it not only checked any further loss of hair, but produced an entirely new growth, which has remained luxuriant and glossy to this day. I can recommend this preparation to all in need of a genuine hair-restorer. It is all that it is claimed to be."—Antonio Alarrun, Bastrop, Tex.

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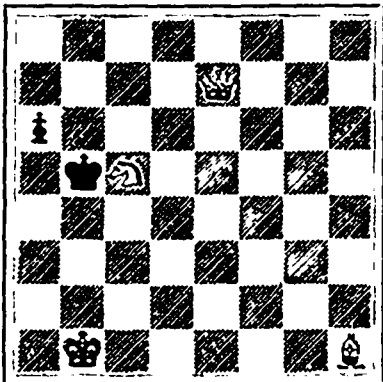
FOR SALE BY KELLEY & GLASSEY.

CHESS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 191.
R—Ksq etc.

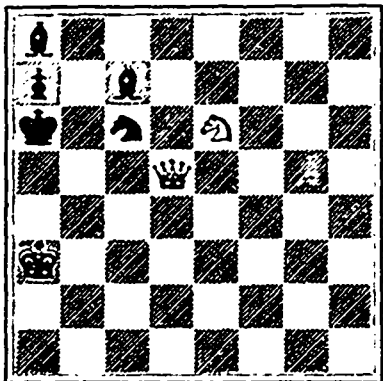
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 192.
B—KK4

PROBLEM 195.
Black 2 pieces.



White 4 pieces.
White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM 196.
Black 4 pieces.



White 4 pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME 179.

This is a specimen of the Ruy Lopez, which becomes interesting from the start. Between his eleventh and thirteenth moves black's play is weak.

RUY LOPEZ.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| WHITE
Heywood. | BLACK
Lord. |
| 1 P—K4 | P—K4 |
| 2 Kt—KB3 | Kt—QB3 |
| 3 B—Kt5 | Kt—B3 |
| 4 P—Q3 | B—B4 |
| 5 P—B3 | P—Q3 |
| 6 Castles. | Castles |
| 7 B—R4 | B—KKt5 |
| 8 B—B2 | Kt—K2 |
| 9 P—Q4 | P x P |
| 10 P x P | B—Kt3 |
| 11 Kt—B3 | Kt—Kt3 |
| 12 B—Kt5 | P—KR3 |
| 13 B x Kt | Q x B |
| 14 Kt—Q5 | Q—K3 |
| 15 Kt x B | RP x Kt |
| 16 K—Rsq | Kt—R5 |
| 17 P—Q5 | Q—B3 |
| 18 Q—Q4 | B x Kt |
| 19 Q x Q | B x KtPch |
| 20 K—Ktq | P x Q |
| 21 Resigns. | |

COMMENTS.

The following notice refers to an ex-Halifaxian and should therefore be of interest. It is taken from the *New York Recorder* of the 18th inst. The "association" referred to is the "New York State Chess Association," about the strongest organization of its class in the country.

The winner of the sixth handicap tournament of the association, Mr Hermann Helms, is well known to

The Recorder's readers. He recently won the junior championship of the Brooklyn Chess Club, and that of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. Chess Club. His style of play is an excellent one; he is cautious, as a rule, steady and brilliant when opportunities offer. It is safe to say that he is the strongest among the young chess players of the Greater New York.

In one of the sessions of the continuous tournament in the Brooklyn C. C. Mr. Helms made a remarkable score of 152 games won to 42 lost—that is, .791 per cent. He has been champion of the Y. M. C. A. Club several times in succession.

Mr Helms is an excellent solver of problems. Those who compete in The Recorder's solving contests know it but too well.

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MINING.

Mineral samples sent to Post Office Box 425, Truro, accompanied by a fee of one dollar, will be submitted to a preliminary examination and slight test of contents. The results will be communicated to senders of samples, and if full assays are deemed advisable, they will be notified and instructed as to amount of fees to be remitted.

MINING OUTLOOK.—Dullness is the general feature of gold mining, that is, when sales of properties are looked for. At most mining camps there is the usual activity, and prospecting is being prosecuted to a considerable extent. A rapid glance at the districts east of Halifax proves that work is being pushed on many old properties. At Montagu the two English companies and the Salisbury Company keep at work with varying success. At Lawrencetown there is great activity in prospecting, and if a stamp mill was running in that locality it would doubtless receive a large amount of custom work and tend to facilitate the opening up of the district. At Lake Catcha there is a lull in the large returns of the Oxford mine, but this property the Anderson and Cogswell are of undoubted value, and sooner or later will be heard from. In Tangier Barton and Murphy are hard at work, and at Mooselands the Mooselands Gold Mining Company so well managed by Mr. Stanshorne continues its regular gold yield. Prospecting is also being done by Mr. Mason and others. The Dufferin mine at Salmon river is yielding low grade ore, but this may change in character at any moment. With its large loads, its splendid facilities for mining and milling ore at the minimum of cost, this mine should pay on very low grade ore. At Isaac's Harbor the Richardson, North Star and other properties are being extensively worked, the Richardson yielding large profits and giving every indication of proving a lasting mine, and the same may be said of the North Star property. The trouble over the Palgrave properties is reported nearing a settlement, and this noted mine may in the near future be again numbered amongst the producers. At Country Harbor the Copeland and St. John companies have valuable mines, and the former company must have already won considerable profit. At Wine Harbor, Sherbrooke and other districts in Guyaboro county there is nothing of importance to report or we should have heard from our valued correspondents in that section. One matter of news we have received and that is that Alex. McQuarrie, late manager of the Annand mine at Montagu, is opening up the Cochrane Hill mine. Mr. Dean S. Turnbull, manager of the Killag mine has placed the property in fine order, and is mining good pay ore. Good reports continue to come in from Mooselands and Caribou. In the former district Mr. D. Touquoy continues to win regular returns, and in the latter the Dixon mine is in the same category. The old Lake lode mine is being opened up by Mr. Sanders, and the Truro company's property on account of some internal difficulties is to be sold at auction. The Hardman and Taylor mines at Oldham are giving the usual large gold yields, and must be the best paying gold mines in the Province. We have no late reports from the Rhode Island and Columbia Mining companies in the same district. The West Waverley is the only producing company in the Waverley district at present, but the Tunnel company (Gue and Wilson) are getting rich quartz from the tunnel under Laidlaw's hill, and have timber out for a mill. At the Rawdons and Uniacke the returns are small at present but good work is being done, and some important discoveries of gold bearing leads have been made. Yarmouth county has not been heard from for some time, and very little news comes from Queens and Lunenburg counties. In the former county are such noted mines as the Molega, Whiteburn, Brookfield, Boston and Queens county, and in the latter the Millisigate and Pleasant River. An American company are now prospecting at Millisigate, and have cut a large gold bearing lead. A glance over the field shows that there is much real work being done in gold mining, giving profitable employment to a large number of miners and laborers.

IRON TITLES AT ARISAG.—As is generally known great care has to be exercised in this Province in taking up mining properties other than gold or silver. In the oldest grants only coal, gold, silver and precious stones etc. were reserved, while later grants reserved in addition iron, copper and lead. The result is that in some cases iron, copper and lead belong to the owners of the soil, in other cases to the Government. Therefore prospectors before taking out leases over such properties should carefully examine the original grants to find out what was reserved. Neglect to do this has just resulted in trouble at Arisag which is thus described by "RAMBLER" in the *Stallarton Journal*. "I hear there's a pretty fuss at Arisag, where the new iron mines are located. Certain parties secured leases of iron ore areas from the government, and thinking the leases were O. K., opened the mines and shipped a large quantity of ore to the furnace at Ferona. Now it is asserted that the mineral was not the government's to dispose of. It belongs to the proprietors—not having been reserved. Some of the proprietors hadn't thought of this. One wily fellow, however, knew about it. He did not step in at first and stop proceedings. Had he done that the ore might have been decreed. He waited till the ore was true and tested, then stepped forward and said, "Gentlemen, you are trespassers: the ore belongs to the proprietors. It is further said that one cute fellow went round among the proprietors and got them to bond their properties. He is master of the situation."

PERSONAL.—Geo. W. Stewart has resigned the managing directorship of the "Truro Gold Mining Company."

Mr. G. F. Monckton, late of Sherbrooke, N. S., has gone to British Columbia to engage in mining. Mr. Monckton was a member of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia and was quite actively engaged at one time in gold mining in the Sherbrooke district. We wish him every success in his new field of labor.

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The following are the Official Gold Returns so far received at the Mines Office for the month of July:—

District.	Mill.	Tons qtz. crushed.	Oz. Gold.
†Sherbrooke.....	Miner's	28	2½
Do.	Goldenville	28	4½
Salmon River.....	Dufferin	425	115
Oldham	Co'umbia	33	5
15 Mile Stream.....	New Egerton Mill	200	93½
Mentagu.....	Sa'isbury	90	113½
Killag	Killag Mill (Old Prov. Co.)	30½	74½
South Uni'cke.....	Eastville	15	177
Caribou	Truro Co.	30	18
*Moose River	D. Touquoy	377	58½
Stormont	Richardson G. M. Co.	611	233½
	†Quartz and dump.		
	*Quartz, slate and surface.		

CONVICTED AND SENTENCED FOR GOLD STEALING.—On Wednesday of last week Judge Johnson gave his decision on the charge of gold and amalgam stealing against John and Alexander Greenough. His Honor thought the evidence warranted a conviction, and he therefore found them guilty. Mr. Congdon, acting for the defence, made an application to have the matter made a crown case reserved for the Supreme Court. He contended that part of Mr. Hardman's evidence had been improperly admitted, and that the charges as set forth did not contain an allegation that the gold was feloniously taken. The matter was argued on the following Thursday, when His Honor dismissed the application, and the prisoners were sentenced to three years each in Dorchester Penitentiary.

"THE GOLD FIELDS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA."—On page 16 will be found Mr. C. Ochiltree-McDonald's third article on the "Coal Fields of British North America." The articles have thrown a flood of light on the subject of which they treat, and have been largely read and most favorably commented upon.

WHITEBURN ITEMS.—The mining outlook here seems to be prosperous. Mr. Partington has had four men prospecting on his property for three weeks. They have trenched six hundred feet and cut fifteen leads, some of them showing gold.

Mr. R. F. Crocker is working on steadily. He has had placed in his mill a new amalgamating cylinder for grinding the sand. He has also put in a new cam shaft and cam shaft boxes with drip pans, and ten steel cams, and they work perfectly. The work of erection was done by Mr. J. W. Bright, of Mo'ega, who has had long experience in gold mining and milling in Nova Scotia. Mr. Bright is a first-class man in every respect and knows how to do his work.

SOUTH RAWDON.—A find of gold has been made at South Rawdon, and F. W. Ledham, James Briton and G. Manley, have taken up 60 acres.—*Chronicle.*

DARTMOUTH—It is reported that a gold-bearing lead has been discovered in a mill race at Dartmouth.

MANGANESE—Mr. Archibald, of Truro, Secretary and Treasurer of the Walton Manganese Co., returned Friday from Walton (Hants Co) with some splendid samples of the manganese, and reports the prospects excellent. Extensive operations will be begun at once.—*Truro Times.*

Work is steady at Joggins Mines. A number of good, steady miners and loaders are wanted there at once. There has not been an idle day for lack of orders since last May.

Operations are going on briskly at Whiteburn at the Crocker Mine, and also on the Whiteburn Co's Mine. The latter Co. has determined to cut across the whole property. Up to Wednesday last about thirty new leads had been discovered.—*Gold Hunter.*

THE DOMINION COAL COMPANY.

The Toronto Globe's special correspondent in the Maritime Provinces has been looking into the workings of what the Conservative newspapers call the Whitney Coal Monopoly. It has only had a corporate existence of six months but so far nothing has transpired to shake the wildly entertained belief that the Dominion Coal Company, as the organization is known, is a very sensible combination of capital. It is not a monopoly because there are immense tracks of coal elsewhere in Nova Scotia which the company cannot acquire under the terms of its charter. Its supposed alliance with the Reading Coal Combine is a bogey used to scare the timorous for the Reading Combination merely controls the Pennsylvania anthracite output. It would be little short of impossible even with limitless capital to corner the soft coal mines of the American Continent; and the price of this article will always be determined by vigorous competition.

Up to date the output of the mines controlled by the syndicate at Sydney, C. B., has been seventy thousand tons in excess of the amount mined during a similar period last year. One of the advantages of the combination is that vessels are not now detained at Sydney waiting to be loaded; the combined output of all the mines is available for loading purposes and there is no unnecessary delay. A great advantage will soon be apparent when the line to Louisburg harbor which is now in process of construction is completed. Then the mines, which now shut down when navigation closes at

Sydney not to reopen until the following spring, will run all the year round. The building of this road was quite beyond the power of any of the companies merged in the Dominion Coal Company.

The company expects to achieve most of its triumphs in the field of transportation. It is reaching out for a greater share of the western Canadian trade, and also has hopes of developing a considerable market in Boston and other New England states.

Two large first class steel tugs and two barges with 2000 tons capacity are shortly to be put on the St. Lawrence and Newfoundland trade. An official of the company told the *Globe* correspondent that Mr. Van Horne talked of tugs and lighters up the St. Lawrence, making it possible to land coal at Montreal at fifty cents, as against a present transportation charge of \$1.15 per ton. This the official regarded as somewhat improbable; and he expressed him as having hopes of accomplishing more at Boston than at Montreal. Two ramp's shipments to Boston cost the company \$1.75 for transportation, but by improving its unloading facilities at Boston and employing better vessels the cost of transportation per ton can be reduced to 75c. This would enable the company to pay the American duty of 75c per ton, and leave a good margin for profit. It is also intended to make an effort to get a part of the South American trade which at present goes to England.

The results promise to fully justify the business foresight of Mr. Whitney in grasping the possibilities of the combination, and the wisdom of the Nova Scotia government in providing the necessary legislation. Canada can stand any number of combinations which will bring foreign capital into the country and assist in developing its resources.—*Montreal Herald.*

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Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious

Notice.

A gentleman, resident in the North of England, with excellent opportunities of advancing the interests of Canadian and European traders, is open to act for same as agent or otherwise. Apply A. K. M., office of this paper.

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BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.—Low prices and easy terms. Billiard goods of every description, ivory and celluloid billiard and pool balls manufactured, repaired and re-colored; bowling alley balls, pins, foot chalks, marking boards, swing cushions, etc., etc. Estimates for alleys given on application. Send for new 93 catalogue to **SAMUEL MAY & CO.,** Billiard Table Manufacturers, 83 King St. West, Toronto.

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 RHEUMATISM SKIN DISEASES

BITTERS



Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Grand Etang Work," will be received at this office until Friday, the 27th day of September next, inclusively, for the construction of a wharf at Grand Etang, Inverness County, Nova Scotia, according to a plan and specification on to be seen at the Post Office Grand Etang, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 PER CENT OF AMOUNT OF TENDER, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
 E. F. E. Roy,
 Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
 Ottawa, 2nd August, 1891.

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OLD CHUM
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Cut Plug, 10c. 1/2 lb Plug, 10c.
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HALIFAX and OLIVETTE,
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A High Class Champagne Cognac. 20,000 Cases exported to India in 1892. J. EXSHAW & CO., BORDEAUX, FRANCE. Drank in every OFFICERS MESS in the BRITISH ARMY.

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 THE GREATEST STRENGTHENING TONIC.

Why Thousands of Physicians Prescribe it.

"A boon to the Medical Profession."—J. Milner Fothergill, M. D., London, Eng.
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 "Valuable to my La Grippe patients."—Jno. B. Hamilton, M. D., Chicago.
 "As a Nutrient Tonic it has no equal."—T. J. Yarrow, M. D., Philadelphia.
 "The desired article in vomiting of pregnancy."—Dr. Hawley & Hawley, College Corner.
 "It is a great Builder without a doubt."—W. C. Wile, A. M., M. D., Danbury.
 "I get better results from it than from any other nutrient."—Wm. Porter, M. D., St. Louis.
 "It is an essential and admirable remedy in exhaustive stages of disease."—S. D. Richards, M. D., Detroit.
 "I endorse it as a real food of great value."—E. Chancellor, M. D., St. Louis.
 "It has more virtues than you claim for it."—James P. Prentley, M. D., Chicago.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MINING.

THE COAL FIELDS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

III.

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SHIPBUILDING.*

Iron and steel have so completely superseded the use of wood in shipbuilding that the demand for wooden vessels in Canada, as elsewhere, is now extremely reduced. In consequence, the wooden shipbuilding industries of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island have almost died away, or are practically confined to the small class of vessels used in the pilot or fishing service of Lower Canada; and it does not seem probable these can ever be revived, as the root of decay does not appear to exist, as some critics maintain, in the fiscal policy of the present government, but in the world-wide transition of constructive material. In proper time, however, iron shipbuilding must become a profitable industry, for in Nova Scotia, at least, a remarkable resemblance between the districts of the Tynne and Wear and the county of Pictou exists. The Province, especially in that locality, is fully supplied with high-class iron ores, suitable for steel, or pigs, very fine coal, and every facility for blast furnaces, and rolling mills, quite irrespective of the geographical position of its fine harbors, which practically fulfil the same economic conditions towards Canada and her industries as do the minerals and ports of the North of England towards British industries and neighboring foreign markets. The steel and pig iron industries now in full swing, supported entirely by native capital, indicate that capital with prudent enterprise are alone needed to make the iron ships of Nova Scotia almost as eagerly sought after in the present market as her wooden vessels formerly were. The reasons why iron shipbuilding in Canada must develop are too complex for complete explanation here, but that the general basis of this, as of every other native industry, is wheat, the production or non-production of which implies a sliding-scale of national prosperity. Shipbuilders should not overlook Canada at this stage of her industrial and agricultural development. Agriculture as the base of all things has at last passed through a series of transitions which have carried the great wheat-producing and cattle-raising districts thousands of miles further west, where it is now carried on by an ever-increasing number of new comers; the great strain upon the public of constructing enormous railways is now relaxing; and with these two important changes is allied the marvellously improved crops. The result has been that the innumerable mortgages which have oppressed the country, especially the farming communities, for so many years, have been lifted or lightened; all kinds of industries have advanced, and, principally owing to the capital released from mortgage investments, vast sums of money have been recently thrown idle. The re-investment of this money is now an absorbing topic. The most favorite investment in Canada for something like ten years past has been bank stocks, but in the natural course of things these choice investments are limited; in fact all the bank stocks are now securely held for dividend purposes by fortunate possessors. Next come mortgages; these, as observed, are diminishing, owing to the improved commercial condition of the whole country, and the next species of investment remains to be adopted. From a careful review of the situation, and a critical intercourse with all the most eminent political or commercial authorities of Canada, I am not at all confident that minerals or rails will be the new choice of investment, for the valuable mineral is already held for speculative purposes, saleable only at figures which would result in over-capitalisation, and the country has had quite enough of railroads for some time to come; besides, supply at present practically equals demand in both cases. But as far as shipping is concerned, none of these circumstances prevail to the same degree. Ever-broadening markets, increased production of wheat, flour, and breadstuffs, with choice cattle exports, promise an entirely new field for speculation, especially as these have even now begun to react very favorably on the native industries. Take the coal trade as an example of this. In 1884, 230,000 tons of coal from all quarters were quite sufficient to satisfy the demands of Montreal; but in 1891, 562,000 were delivered in the St. Lawrence from the Nova Scotia mines.

It took about 300 trips of the colliers to carry this quantity, and cost from 12 to 14 cents per minute for transportation and sundry charges during the seven months of open water. The success of the Pacific liners of the Canadian Pacific Railway may also be mentioned as an index of improved shipping prospects in Canada. These vessels have practically driven their American rivals off the ocean in the particular branches of Japanese trade patronised by the Stars and Stripes, and the proposed swift line to Australasia will mark another stage in the growth of British America's mercantile marine, especially as this new line will provide a route superior for speed and economy to those of Suez, Panama, or New York and San Francisco. The Canadian Government very properly takes an active interest in everything in any way associated with this industry, and a Department of Marine has been established, which administers the coastwise and deep-sea traffic in an exceptional manner. In brief, steel or iron shipbuilding is to be the next great industrial feature of the progress of the Dominion of Canada and the intimate relation of such to the great Inter-Atlantic Coal Regions of peninsular Nova Scotia and insular Cape Breton affords another uncontrollable proof of the incredible prosperity which awaits the coal fields of British North America.

*Communicated by C. Ochiltree Macdonald to London "Fair Play."

PURNER'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil still remains and justifies the good opinion of the best medical practitioners. Its virtues are attested by thousands of its patrons everywhere.

MR. BALFOUR ON SILVER.

Something of a sensation was caused in London on August 6th, when Arthur J. Balfour, the leader of the Conservative party in Parliament, a close student of economical questions and an authority in many ways, made a speech at a meeting at the Mansion House, before a company of bankers and merchants, (many of whom applauded the speaker) in which he advocated bimetalism on an international basis, leaning strongly towards the views heretofore expressed in the *Engineering and Mining Journal*. According to the cable report given in the *World*, Mr. Balfour said: The country is now face to face with the currency problem, and it cannot be avoided. Everybody who is concerned with the commerce, trade or manufactures of this country must make up his mind whether some of the evils under which we are suffering do not flow from the particular form of currency we have to employ.

I do not imagine that anybody will deny that there is a feeling of anxiety upon this question abroad; nor that we must look back with regret to that date, 20 years ago, at which the German Government decided to abandon silver and to take gold; nor that the recent action of the Indian Government has shown that at all events in one great community which had a silver standard the present position of affairs is almost or quite intolerable; nor that we all look forward to the possible action of the United States in reference to silver legislation with the gravest anxiety as to what the result may be.

We ask of a legal tender that it be a stable measure of value; that it be a permanent and fair register of amount of indebtedness; that, if debts are contracted in terms of a given standard currency at the date when they mature, neither debtor or creditor shall find that he has to pay or be paid on principles different from those in operation when the debt was contracted.

We desire that we should find the most suitable measure of value practicable and possible, though I have no hesitation now in asserting that if you cannot attain this absolutely theoretical perfection it is better for the community at large that the standard should be depreciating rather than appreciating. Standard stability is the ideal, but if it cannot be reached the worst alternative of all is that your standard should be a steady appreciating one.

If that proposition be granted, I ask whether you think it probable, or even possible, that a general single gold standard should satisfy this requirement of stability, or at all events satisfy it as much as a double standard. Assuming a double standard possible, do you not think that the requirement of stability would be better attained by it than by the maintenance of a single gold standard?

The first cause undoubtedly is the alteration of the conditions under which the metal is produced. New discoveries, exhaustion of mines, new processes, new inventions, all are influences which either augment or diminish the supply of gold in the world, and must ultimately have the effect of altering that standard. If you have a double standard, if you can count for your standard of value not merely upon the gold supply, but upon it plus the silver supply, it is evident that any oscillation or cause of change is diminished, because it is spread over a wider area.

The second great cause of variations in the value of a standard arises from the pressure put upon it by the growth of commerce, population and transactions. If the world is to grow in population and commerce, each increment of population, each augmentation of commerce throws a greater strain upon the standard by which the transactions of the community are measured. If this strain is thrown upon a gold-plus silver standard, any given change will produce much less variation in value than if confined to either gold alone or silver alone.

The third cause of variation I take to be legislation. There are some people who, apparently, are of the opinion that legislation ought to have nothing to do with the question of the value of a standard. That is entirely a delusion. The very term "legal tender" implies that the tender is the creation of law, and because a creation of law an artificial creation of the community. If each State is to legislate for itself without consultation with other States its action might throw the whole monetary interests of the world into confusion and produce an enormous variation in the standard. We desire to be stable.

I believe I am right in saying that at the present moment the great military powers of the Continent have over their gold reserves control of which we in this country have no notion. If peaceful relations did not exist I see no difficulty in a foreign government, by depriving us of our gold, producing disaster in the city of London. If we are dependent upon gold and silver that danger would be, if not removed, greatly mitigated.

One further quality. The standard should be international. It is a mere relic of barbarism, a mere survival from the Middle Ages, that that which is legal tender in one country should not also be legal tender in another. Such an arrangement is ridiculous in the highest degree and detrimental to the interests of commerce, because changes necessarily throw a tinge of uncertainty into the affairs of every man who has business with a silver-using country.

And the existence of this great divergence between gold and silver does in certain circumstances most unquestionably act as a bounty upon production in certain classes of agriculture and manufactures.

Surely, if it can be shown that, as regards its stability, its accessibility, its internationality, a double standard is incontrovertibly better than a single standard, and that the evils which follow from a single standard are not obscure and theoretical, but menacing and insistent, touching every interest and every class.

We hitherto have been accustomed to boast of our isolation in matters of currency. Now we find ourselves trembling with apprehension at the course which may be pursued by this or that government, over which we have no

control. We rightly claimed that we were the great commercial community of the world, trading with all countries, covering the seas with our fleets, taking toll of all nations, having commercial intercourse with all nations.

We now find that the world is divided into gold-using and silver-using countries, that the whole mechanism of exchange between these countries is upset, that merchants who deal with South America or Mexico or China are hampered in their transactions, and find doubt hanging over every element which should determine their course of conduct.

We hitherto boasted ourselves as the upholders of the doctrine of free trade. We now find ourselves—through a system of currency in which, I fear, we did more than acquiesce—the unconscious, but nevertheless responsible, authors of a system of bounties established by less enlightened nations in the fact that the bounties are not given to those who are of us, but to those who compete with us.

We have claimed for ourselves that we led the van of commerce, because we were the great upholders of the single gold standard, yet there is not a man in the city of London who would not look with horror and apprehension at every other nation following so good an example. Let Germany, India and the United States try a gold currency, and a tremor seizes every one of our commercial magnates. They look forward, in the immediate future, to catastrophe, and feel that the ultimate result may be a slow appreciation of the standard of value, which is perhaps the most deadening and benumbing influence that can touch the enterprise of a nation.

I appeal to the portion of my audience whose minds are not yet made up on this question to reflect whether, of all subjects in the world which deserve international treatment, that of the currency does not stand in the very first rank.

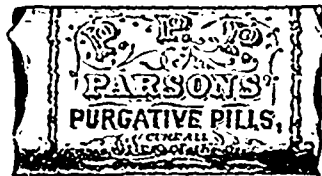
I urge them to consider whether we can afford to lose out of circulation in the world the whole of that vast mass of silver which now does duty in oiling the wheels of commerce; whether we can contemplate without absolute terror the substitution of a gold standard throughout the world for the silver standard which covers so large a part of it.

I ask whether they do not think that the great, preponderating opinion of the city of London ought to be thrown into the scale of those who desire to see some international settlement of this vast problem and the establishment—I would not say of universal bimetalism, for that, I believe, unnecessary—but of some system under which every great commercial community throughout the world would contribute its share, at all events, to maintain the stability of the value of silver.—*The Engineering and Mining Journal*

HOW TO GET A "SUNLIGHT" PICTURE.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man") to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising, and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market and it will only cost the postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

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Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds of Soda.
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E. W. GILLETT, Toronto



EXAMINATIONS OF ENGINEERS,
(Sec. 7 Mines Regulation Act.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES for Certificates of Competency will be held at Sydney, Stollerton and Springhill, October 4th, 1893. Intending Candidates will be furnished with full particulars on application to the following members of the Board:

- D. MURRAY, Springhill.
- JAS. FLOYD, Westville.
- JNO. BARRINGTON, North Sydney.
- Or to the Inspector of Mines, Halifax.

Should it appear to the Department of Mines that at any locality a sufficient number of Candidates for Certificates would be benefited in preparing for examination by the services of an instructor, steps will be taken to provide such instruction for a short period.

E. GILPIN, JR.,
Inspector of Mines.
Mines Office, Aug. 2, 1893.

TOOTHACHE!
HEADACHE!
NEURALGIA!
INSTANTLY CURED BY ONE APPLICATION OF
NERVOL.
25 cents per Bottle, at all Druggists.

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

CITY CHIMES.

Halifax has had its share of disasters this week. The fire on Sunday night and the destructive storm on Monday have caused havoc in our midst. The full consequences of the latter disaster can hardly be estimated. On land and sea property was destroyed, and in some cases lives lost. The hurricane was simply terrific, its equal not having been experienced on our coast for many years, and it is to be hoped will not be again for many years to come.

THE CLOSING OF THE FAIR.—The Masonic Fair which closed on Monday evening was throughout a complete success. It was a pity that the formal closing was postponed from Saturday evening to Monday, but the Management of the Fair, although gifted with remarkable foresight, as shown in the successful outcome of the whole arrangement of the Fair, could not forestall the uproar of the elements which seriously interfered with the imposing ceremonies of the closing. Over 800 people, I am told, witnessed the ladies' march, given under difficulties, as the rain was pouring through the roof of the building, listened to the brief speech-making and applauded the votes of thanks. It seems hard to believe that such a number of people faced the storm, even for the attractions offered by the Fair, but it is quite easy to understand how 800 souls longed for home, sweet home, as the windows crashed in, the electric lights went out, the rain poured within and without, and the raging wind defied the strength of the pedestrians. Cabmen had a busy time conveying the belated pleasure seekers and the indefatigable workers at the Fair home, and the closing of the Masonic Fair will long be remembered. The Masons are congratulating themselves on the success of their undertaking and well they may, although to their lady friends, who have labored with such commendable ardor, belongs the larger share of the glory. The Fair has been compared with the Wanderer's Bazaar of last year, in some respects favorably in others adversely, but all agree that in point of attendance the Masonic rivals all predecessors. The booths were well patronized, the refreshment tables doing an immense business, but the ladies in charge of the fancy work booths would have found many more buyers among the numerous admirers of their merchandise had they placed their prices at more reasonable figures. It is interesting to note how Halifax people groan over hard times, and yet on such an occasion as the Masonic Fair, night after night thousands will congregate and spend their money freely. There appears to be plenty of cash on hand in our old city yet. A goodly sum has passed into the Masonic Fair fund, and its promoters' highest hopes have been realized.

PLEASING SPORTS.—The Ramblers' sports came off on Saturday afternoon with great eclat, as society writers are wont to say. The weather was fine, and a large gathering witnessed the sports, which were decidedly interesting. The cyclists had practised faithfully for the various events of the programme, and as a consequence the races were closely contested. The programme opened with a parade of the cyclists on their wheels, a very effective feature. Representatives of St. Mary's, Y. M. C. A., Wanderers, St. John B. C., Truro A. A. C., cyclists from Kentville, Campbellton, and a member of the Chelsea Ramblers' club of Boston, besides a few knights of the wheel who do not wear the colors of any club, competed with the Ramblers, who are to be congratulated on the success of their third annual meet. Next week the R. B. C. are arranging to hold an evening of sports under the gleam of the electric light, and some good bicycle races are promised. Halifax men are enthusiastic over the sport of cycling, and many are becoming or have become experts in the art of riding.

A SWEET SERVICE OF SONG.—St. Matthew's church held an unusually large congregation last Sunday evening. It having been announced that Mr. and Mrs. Blackmore would take part in the service of praise, many churchgoers of all denominations forsook their wonted places of worship and gathered at St. Matthew's. Those who went expecting much from the choir were not disappointed. Mrs. Blackmore rendered a solo as only her magnificent voice could, and charmed her hearers as in days gone by when Halifaxians delighted to gather to hear Miss Laine's full sweet tones. Mr. Blackmore also sang with his wife, their voices blending well and producing most harmonious music. The thanks of the congregation are due Mr. and Mrs. Blackmore for this genuine treat.

BACK TO WORK.—Doubtless the teachers as well as the pupils of our public schools are wondering where the vacation has gone, time has passed so quickly. And now they must return from pleasant jaunts, gather up books, slates and school accoutrements generally, in order to be in their places when the schools reopen. The summer has been a very pleasant one, and it is to be hoped those who have enjoyed vacation outings have returned well fitted for work, teachers refreshed, and boys and girls full of health and happiness, ready to pick up study with a will and a determination to do their best. There is no reason why every healthy boy and girl in the city should not be at school, no excuse but ill health should keep them away, and it is to be hoped that the authorities will insist upon the enforcement of the compulsory law, Halifax has good schools, competent teachers, and should have few illiterate citizens.

THE ACADEMY.—Vernona Jarbeau was the attraction at the Academy for the first three evenings of this week, and drew good houses. The piece "Sarligh" is not a play, it has neither plan or plot, but nevertheless the performances took well, consisting as they did of a number of good specialties. The singers, comedians and the fair little skirt dancer form a strong combination, the ladies are very attractive, and Halifax theatregoers have been

unanimous in the opinion that the Jarbeau company is the best variety company that has visited this metropolis for years.

THE GARDEN PROMENADE.—Never was weather more propitious for an open air concert than on Wednesday evening. The gardens were not looking their best, since many of the trees and plants were injured by the storm, but were brilliantly illuminated and presented a charming scene. The decoration of the central path leading from the large gate of the gardens west was very effective, the soft colored glow of the Chinese lanterns among the dense foliage of the trees, whose branches meeting overhead form a high arch, being exceedingly pretty. The band stand was one glow of colored lights and, with the red coated musicians gave a brilliant effect. The King's Own and the 63rd bands vied with each other in rendering delightful programmes, and to both much credit is due. The display of fireworks was very pleasing, in every respect the concert may be justly pronounced a success. It is hoped we shall soon be favored with another evening in this enchanting garden of flowers and music. Much regret was expressed at the destruction of the ancient willow, under whose wide spreading branches such a host of tender words have been said in years gone by, and of whose friendly shade so many Halifaxians, young and old, retain pleasant memories. It is a perfect wreck, and when the broken branches are removed a large blank will be left in that portion of the gardens.

Critics.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

CANADIAN CHECKER CHAMPIONSHIP. KELLY VS. FORSYTH.

We have just received an assurance from the draughts editor of the Toronto Mail that a trophy will be presented to the winner in the above match, and have mailed him the following reply. Halifax, N. S., Aug. 21st '93.

Mr. Rennie,

Dear Sir: Your card received. I will hold myself in readiness to commence match in Toronto, on 11th of Sept. on the following condition:

That the Secy. of the Toronto Draught Club or some other responsible person over his own signature shall mail replies to the following questions to reach me on or before the 1st day of Sept.

- 1st. Has a trophy been provided.
- 2nd. What is its value.
- 3rd. What are the conditions on which it is to be given to the winner of Kelly-Forsyth match.

Hoping to have an answer by the 1st of Sept. I remain yours etc.

WM. FORSYTH.

GAME 229 "CENTRE."

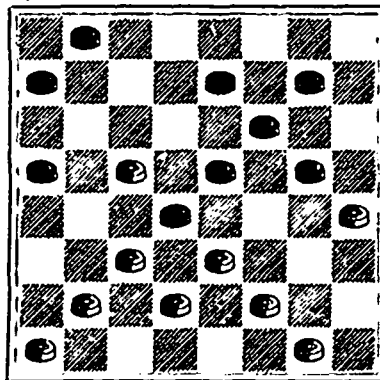
From the Glasgow Herald by W. Campbell.

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

a This forms problem No. 346.

PROBLEM 346.

Black men 1, 5, 7, 8, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18.



White men 14, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32.

White to play and win. We think the youngest of our readers should be able to discover the stroke, which wins in five minutes.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 244.

The position was:

Black men 2, 5, 6, 12, 18, 23.

White men 13, 17, 20, 21, 31, king

18-22	8-11	29-25	31-22
3-8	25-29(1)	15-18	6-10
22-25	11-15	23-26	B. wins.
Var. I.			
20-16	23-26	24-19	18-23
12-19	31-22	2-7	24-28
15-24	25-18	19-24	5-9

Black wins.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies



Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO'S Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and easily digested.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Nyanza Work," will be received until Friday, the 15th day of September next, in view of the construction of a Wharf at Nyanza, Victoria County, Nova Scotia, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the Post Office, Nyanza, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, this cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order E. F. E. ROY, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 2nd Aug., 1893.

Halifax Printing Co., 46 St. John St. Halifax.