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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Housekeepers who are continually on the lookout for something new in the way of edibles, will bear with delight of the newly established Banana Food Co. on the Isthmus of Panama. The fruit is to be prepared in a variety of ways for the market. It will be canned, dried or evaporated, or prepared in the form of flour. The new banana of commerce will probably be an inexpensive luxury, as very little of the fruit need be wasted in the factory.

A gasoline steam carriage appears among the newest inventions. It is an elegant little affair, adapted for two passengers and an operator, but enough motor power is provided to "tackle on" an extra carriage or so. Mr. Olds of Lansing, Michigan, has invented and constructed the working model. It consists of a rather low carriage on wheels. In front are the seats; behind, concealed by a canopied top and curtains, are the water tank and boiler. The new vehicle supplies cheap rides, as the whole expense of power is but one cent per mile—and no extra charge for hills.

In its platform the Democratic convention has spoken with no uncertain sound upon the policy to be pursued should Cleveland and the Democrats secure the control of affairs in the United States. The abolition of the McKinley Bill is one of the principal planks of the Democratic platform, and this is to be followed by a tariff reform which will secure to the manufacturers of the United States raw products free from duty and to the people cheaper manufactured goods. It is impossible at this early date to correctly forecast the results of the election, but it is gratifying to note that the contest is to be waged on distinctive party issues, which are represented by McKinleyism and tariff reform.

The Keely Gold Cure for drunkenness has been pronounced a failure, to the grief of all who are awaiting some means by which this distress-causing and distressing habit may be eradicated. The *Medical Press* has thoroughly investigated the so-called cure, and pronounces it worse than a humbug, as the drugs which are administered have finally a worse effect on the system than the desired liquors would have. The ingredients of Dr. Keely's injections are found, on analysis, to be atropine, strychnia, caffeine, cocaine, and codeine. The doctor of course claims that the analysis is not correct, but the medical men of the United States protest against his treatment, and his thousands of dupes have succeeded in rousing against him the indignation of the press.

The egg trade between Canada and the United States has fallen off 30 per cent. under the McKinley Bill, but it is claimed that if present prices continue it will soon come up to the figures of 1889. To our mind a duty upon eggs is carrying protection beyond all bounds of reason. If the protectionists in the United States could show that the imposition of a duty of five cents per dozen upon imported eggs would encourage American hens to be more productive there might be some sense in legislators taxing the people's breakfast, but seeing that it does not do this, and that it only results in lessening the consumption of eggs and increasing the price to the consumer, it is difficult to conjecture what good purpose the egg tax can serve. The Canadian egg producers may find their market more limited and their profits curtailed, but the Canadian consumer who now luxuriates in fresh eggs at a cent apiece blesses the stupidity of McKinley and naively thinks that the American loss is his gain.

On the 5th of August next the planet Mars will reach a point in the heavens about 35,000,000 miles distant from the earth. This point he reaches but once in fifteen years, and as the improvement in astronomical instruments during the past few years has been very marked, astronomers naturally look for important results from their coming observations. Modern telescopes give to the observer eyesight two thousand times more powerful than that he possesses with unaided vision, so under the telescopic glance Mars is brought within a range of 9,000 miles as viewed by the naked eye or about one-fourteenth of the distance separating the moon from our earth. Considering the already interesting known facts with respect to Mars, the results of the coming observation will anxiously be waited for by the scientific world, as well as by a great many persons who do not lay claim to the possession of scientific knowledge, but who nevertheless take a deep interest in the discoveries of their fellow-men.

It is curious to find a man like the Hon. Edward Blake withdrawing from the turmoil of Canadian politics and yet willing to take part in the babel of Irish political life. Mr. Blake is a man of high character, broad mind and elevated tastes. He shrank from the active life which the leadership of a great Canadian party involved, and apparently preferred the independence of his profession to the trammels of political warfare. But Mr. Blake has always been a surprise to his friends, and they will be more than ever puzzled to understand why he should relinquish a leading position among Canadian statesmen to take part in a political campaign where all the surrounding are strange to him. South Longford, in which Mr. Blake is to run for his election to the British House of Commons, may elect or reject Mr. Blake, but if elected it is not probable that he will ever attain the same prominence enjoyed by him in Canada, and yet, as we know Mr. Blake, he will never be satisfied with a seat among the members who sit on the back benches. Canadians will watch with interest the results of the man whose high character and eloquence as a speaker have reflected credit upon this his native land.

In his message to Congress President Harrison clearly states his views as to the non-fulfilment of a treaty of 1871 with respect to the use of Canadian canals. In the 27th article of that treaty Great Britain agreed, with the consent of Canada, that the citizens of the United States should be allowed the use of canals upon the same terms as Canadians. The United States agreed to obtain from the State of New York the same privileges for Canadians as were enjoyed by citizens of the United States in the use of the Erie Canal and Hudson River. Neither of the contracting parties kept the spirit of this article in the treaty, and this is the more to be regretted as it may lead to measures being taken by one or both of the governments interested which will further handicap trade. The United States has never secured for Canadians the same privileges as enjoyed by American citizens in the Erie Canal, and so far Canada has a right to complain and ask the authorities at Washington to see to it that the treaty is carried out to the letter. Canada on the other hand has evaded the spirit of the treaty by offering a refund of tolls to all shippers using the canal, provided transshipment is made at Montreal. American shippers are allowed the same refund of tolls, but as American shippers do not wish to come to Montreal they are obliged to pay the full canal tolls without rebate, and they do not receive the advantages of the canals upon the terms set forth in Article 27. Harrison sets forth this grievance in very forcible language, and broadly intimates that if the treaty is not to be observed in spirit as well as in letter it is time that the United States put on the thumb-screws and twisted them to some effect. There is justice in the claim of the United States, which the Government will not be slow to acknowledge, but Uncle Sam should see to it that the mote is removed from his own eye before pointing out that in the eye of Canada,

The *Militia Gazette* expresses its regret that to-day, the twenty-fifth anniversary of Confederation, is not being more extensively celebrated by the military.

One of the subjects most interesting to the German mind just now is the marriage between young Count Herbert Bismarck and the Countess Margaret Malvine Hayoes. Both of them are strikingly handsome, and the match is considered an excellent one. The bride is of English extraction, being on the maternal side a grand-daughter of Robert Whitehead, founder of the world-famed torpedo factory near Fiume.

Paderewski, the noted pianist, is creating a furore among the musicians of London over his exquisite playing. The gifted young Pole will have no reason to think that the English are either cold or undemonstrative, for at a recent appearance, when bowing his acknowledgments to the applause of his audience, it is averred that "a seething mass of delirious women" surrounded him, pelting him with flowers and striving for the privilege of touching the supple hands of the master. And this in sober London too!

An unfortunate church quarrel is now going on between the Protestants and the Roman Catholic priests, lately of Uganda. The priests claim that the British East African Company are abusing the privileges of their charter by allowing their employes to persecute the Roman Catholic residents in that place, and as for themselves they claim that they have suffered personal indignities. Their accusations, if well grounded, will weigh heavily against the trading company, but on the other hand we must remember that there is another side to this dusky continental squabble which has not yet become public property.

The Mormon fraternity of the United States is in a very disconsolate state of mind. Since the days of Brigham Young the polygamous members of the community have been steadily growing in ill-repute, and now that his faithful followers are to be allowed but one wife apiece, there is schism among the brethren. Several members now propose to desert Salt Lake City, and to take up their abode in Mexico, where the administrators of the Republic have set aside for them a tract of 100,000 acres. The Mexicans are not particularly squeamish as to the marital relations, but it remains to be seen if they will allow the young girls of the country to be made proselytes to the erroneous Mormon faith.

The Hotel proprietors of New York City and State have at last secured a protection from the Legislature, for which they have been striving for some years past. The proprietors have been continually made responsible for large sums of money, or for valuable jewels, which have been deposited in the hotel safes. The Legislature has now decreed that the sum of \$250.00 shall be the maximum liability which the hotel-keepers shall refund in case of fire, theft or other accident. It is but a short time since a package of \$18,000 was removed by a bell-boy from the safe of the Hotel Vendome, and though the delinquent has been caught, the money is gone, and will have to be refunded by the proprietors of the hotel.

The license given to the Press of France has long been a cause of wonder to other European nations, whose newspapers have had to be carefully guarded in their statements. But the recent decision of a Paris jury in a suit for libel, brought by M. Burdeau against Deputy Drumont, has somewhat curtailed the boasted liberty. The plaintiff was wrongfully charged with having received a bribe from Baron Rothschild in a business matter relating to the Bank of France, and the indignant court, in addition to the sentence of three months' imprisonment and a fine of \$200.00, has decreed that the result of the suit shall be published in several newspapers throughout France, and also that for eight days Drumont's own journal, *Le Libre Parole*, shall on its first page bear witness to the defeat of its proprietor. The little incident would seem to point to the fact that the vaunted liberty is after all but a hollow sham.

One of the most interesting census bulletins which has yet been published is that relating to the manufactures of the country. Everyone was prepared, despite the discouraging features of the census returns with respect to population, to find a marked increase in the number of manufacturing establishments, the amount of capital employed, the number of employes, the amount of wages paid and the total value of the manufactured products, but few people could have realized the giant strides the country had been making in its manufactures during the last decade. Some idea of our development in this respect may be gathered from the following facts. Our manufacturing establishments have increased over fifty per cent., the capital employed one hundred and ten per cent., the number of employes engaged forty-five per cent., the amount of wages received sixty-five per cent., and the value of products fifty-three per cent. In other words, in 1891 as compared with 1881 we have three manufacturing establishments where there were but two ten years since; we have two dollars and ten cents now engaged in manufacturing for each one dollar employed at the beginning of the decade; three men are engaged in industrial occupations where two were formerly employed; five dollars were paid out in wages in 1891 against three dollars in 1881, and we receive three dollars upon manufactured products for every two received in 1881. This record is one that the country has reason to be proud of, and forms the silver lining to the cloud which o'er-spread the Dominion when the first bulletin with respect to population was made public.

Sober and staid "Blackwood's Magazine" has published an attack upon "The Civilization, Order and Morality of the People of the United States," which, coming from such a conservative source, will be much commented upon. The writer attacks the system of government, with its opportunities and temptations to fraud for the poorly-paid office-holders. He deplors the freedom of the Press, and does not scruple to attribute the lynchings and murders to the feeble administration of justice. The lack of self-control in individuals is another point to which he calls attention. The self-willed, ill-disciplined children of the nation become the ill-balanced, insane or suicidal citizens of maturer years. A lively American protest will probably soon appear.

There seems still to be a large number of unemployed women who have no need to work for money. To this class an English journal is appealing in the interests of the sick and afflicted. It is proposed that a volunteer corps of nurses be formed as a complimentary order to the volunteer soldiers, that the nurses shall at their own expense take a full course of hospital training, and shall afterwards give their services where they are most needed. In Canada there is perhaps no large class of women who have the necessary means, time, health and inclination to take up so absorbing a life-work, but there is ample field for this and similar work. There are innumerable ways in which those who are blessed with even a little spare time may benefit their fellow beings, and if in any part of Nova Scotia there are women, rich or poor, who desire to give some few hours each week or month towards benefiting those less blessed than themselves, we shall be delighted to give them fuller particulars.

The Halifax City Council is evidently on the *qui vive* with respect to the importance of the extension of the railway into the city. A representative committee of the Council has been appointed to interview the Minister of Railways during his stay in Halifax, and supposedly a strong case has or will be prepared. If the Board of Trade and City Council could but fix on one definite policy with respect to extension, and then go in for it in season and out of season, something might be accomplished; but divided councils have always weakened our case, and have really been the chief cause of the vexatious delays. The interest of the individual in this matter of extension is secondary as compared with many other matters of his own business, but to the community as a whole railway extension is of the most vital importance, and hence the representative bodies of the city have to be patriotic both as to thought and time if anything is to be accomplished. The members of the Board of Trade and City Council must first unite on a distinctive extension policy, and this being settled, the men who are appointed to carry it out must be prepared to be self-sacrificing, making railway extension paramount to all other business.

President Harrison's latest message to Congress fully confirms the report made by the Canadian ministers as to the negotiations between Secretary Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote. The United States was prepared to enter into a full reciprocity treaty with Canada, provided that the list of articles placed upon the free list included manufactured goods. So far so good. If our manufacturers are not prepared to compete with those of the United States, it is time they were, and it is too much to ask of the Canadian consumer that reciprocity should be sacrificed in order that Canadian manufacturers should have plums in their cake. Had the United States been content with this reciprocity, manufactured goods included, without making any other condition, the trade of the two countries might even now be flowing in its natural channels. But the United States would only consent to reciprocity upon the condition that our tariff should be raised against the rest of the world. In other words, that all outsiders should be excluded from participating in the Canadian markets. As we see it, this condition completely bars reciprocity, as it implies differential duties, not only against foreign countries but also against Great Britain and our sister colonies.

Two great national elections are now under way, two of the most important elections that the world has ever witnessed, the interest in which extends far beyond the confines of the respective countries in which they are being held. On one side of the Atlantic the election for the members of the British Parliament is being vigorously fought out. Salisbury and Balfour with their Unionist supporters are asking the people of Great Britain to maintain the Government under which Irish ills have been redressed and Ireland given a respite from the tyranny of the boycott; while Gladstone appeals to Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen alike to support the principles of the great Liberal party which he so ably commands, and give to Ireland that control of home affairs which in his judgment will best conduce to her peace and prosperity. On this side of the Atlantic Harrison and Cleveland are rallying to the standards of protection and tariff reform the citizens of the United States. Thus the two great English-speaking nations are both in the throes of political strife. They both have momentous questions to settle, and in the settlement of these questions every man in Canada has a direct or indirect interest. The triumph of Gladstone would ensure at least that measure of home rule which Ireland and Irishmen require, and in the settlement of the Irish question the only immediate danger to the unity of the empire would be removed, and in this every loyal Canadian would experience a feeling of deep satisfaction. The election of Cleveland would tend to break down those barriers to trade which now handicap the business men of Canada, as well as those of the United States.

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

COMPENSATION.

When Eve her paradise forsook,
She cast a swift despairing look
At Eden in its loveliness;
Then, conscious of her sad distress,
From heaven she stole a bit of sky
To beam forever in her eye.
A star that circled in a dance
She seized to radiate her glance:
A tiny rose that blossomed there
She plucked to make her cheeks as fair,
And snatched a trembling drop of dew
To purify her heart anew;
And so, amid all hopes and fears,
A bit of Eden woman bears.

ABRAM. S. ISAAC.

Proud Father: "Charles, why don't you study at school? What will become of you when you grow up?" Boy: "Oh, I'll be a grandfather, I'll just sit about and do nothing, and tell stories of what I used to do when I was a boy."

Mathematicians have calculated that a man who has attained the age of 60 has spent three years buttoning his collar. We should like to know how much time a lady of 45 summers has spent in adjusting her bonnet or six buttoned glove.

Lives there the man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said, "I'll pay before I go to bed, the debt I owe the printer." Yes, there are some we know full well, who never such a tale would tell, but they, we fear, will go to—, well, the place where there's no winter.

Both Sides.—Mrs. Trotter to Mrs. Barlow—Since the first of the year my dear husband has turned over a new leaf. He walks down town every morning now to save car fare.

Trotter to Barlow—Hullo, old man! You ought to try my scheme of walking down town every day. It gives you a chance to smoke two cigars before you get to the office.

From a Man's Standpoint.—This is the way a reporter, who wrote up a recent party, described a lady's toilet: Miss X—wore a red bombazine dress ruffled with point alpeca and an overskirt of rose gingham with a border of parsley blossom. Her tournure was particularly noticeable from the fact that her hair was so deliciously scrambled in front. She also wore No. 9 lilac double buttoned gloves, No. 6 shoes, slashed at the heels, and pompadour socks.

WE DON'T ADVERTISE.

There is a land of bitter tears and wailings—
A land most like that drear one Dante knew,
Where wan-faced Niobe, with dark robes trailing,
In sad procession moves crowned with rue.

It is a land peopled with witless mortals—
Compared with them the Virgins five were wise.
And it is writ above its gloomy portals:
"We did not think it paid to advertise."

TWO OCCUPATIONS.—"What is Mamie doing?"

"She is a saleslady."

"Does she earn much?"

"Hardly enough to keep her soul and body together, but her sister helps her a little."

"What does her sister do?"

"She's a servant girl."

A Lively Scrimmage.—Imp—You look all broke up. What happened to you down on earth?

Satan—A fellow named Parkhurst came at me with hammer and tongs and hurt me terribly, and a fellow named De Costa threw a prayer book at me.

Imp—Did the prayer book hit you?

Satan—No; it missed me and hit Parkhurst.

BACHELOR REBUKED.

"'Marriage a failure,' did you say,
As if it settled it for aye?
You count by the romancer's tomes
And not the millions' happy homes:
You count the few within the courts,
And not the outer vast cohorts."

THE INNOCENT.—She stood looking up at him so innocently from under that sprig of mistletoe that still hung in the parlor as a reminder of the Christmas season; she was so pretty and she was under the mistletoe, and he couldn't help it—he had kissed her.

It was an ungentlemanly and unmanly thing to do. He knew that now, as he remembered her frightened, startled look, and the miserable excuses he had tried to stammer out; yes, and the tears in her eyes and the little choking sob with which she had received his stammering apology.

"Who could think she would feel like that about it!" he thought; "dear little innocent!"

And she—after he was gone she lay down on the sofa and cried. "I like him—so much, and now—to think that he should kiss me at last—and then say he didn't mean anything by it. What does he think I stood there for?—the little idiot!"

"I think you are lucky, Agnes. Short hours, light work, and a good salary."

"There is no luck about it, Alice. You have a good education, take lessons in shorthand by mail, study evenings as I did and you will soon be in as good a position." Write now.

SNELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Windsor, N. S.

INTENSE SUFFERING!

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



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

ST. JACOBS OIL

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

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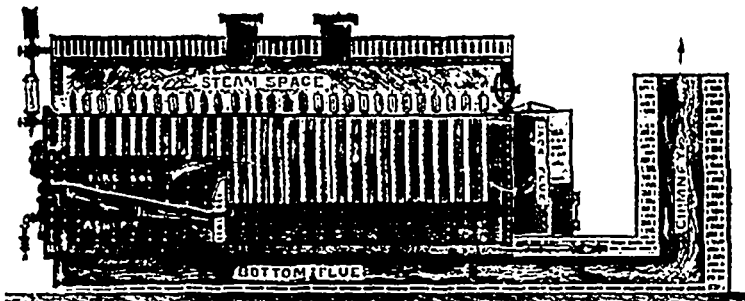
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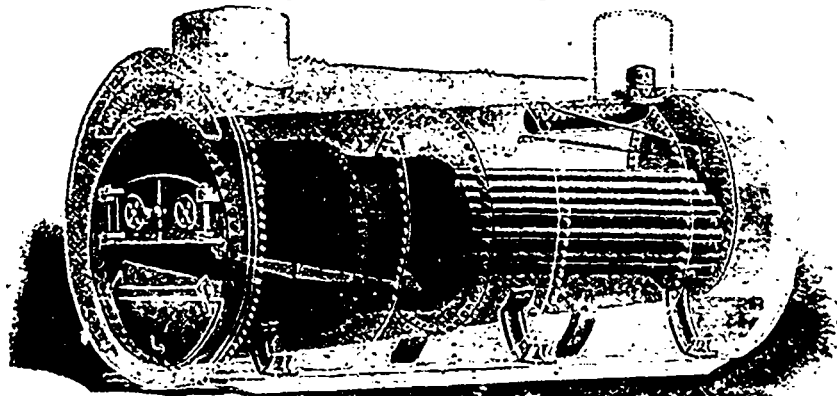
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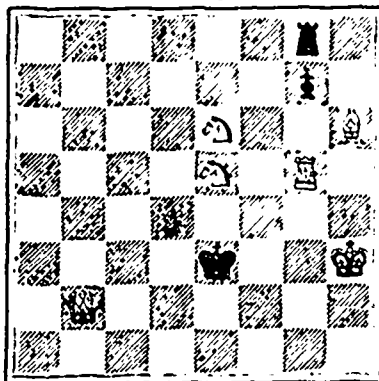
SOLUTION.

Problem No. 118: R to QB5. Solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM No. 120.

One of the ten problems in the solving journey of the New York Chess Association.

By S. Loyd.
Black 3 pieces.



White 6 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

THE BLACKBURNE-LASKER MATCH.

The second and third games of the match were drawn.

The following is the fourth game:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| White. | Black. |
| Lasker. | Blackburne. |
| 1 P to Q4 | P to Q4 |
| 2 Kt to KB3 | Kt to KB3 |
| 3 P to K3 | B to K15 |
| 4 P to B4 | B takes Kt |
| 5 P takes B | P to B3 |
| 6 Kt to B3 | P to K3 |
| 7 Q to Kt3 | Q to B2 |
| 8 B to Q2 | QKt to Q2 |
| 9 P to B4 | P takes P |
| 10 B takes P | Kt to Kt3 |
| 11 B to Q3 | QKt to Q2 |
| 12 P to QR3 | B to K3 |
| 13 Kt to K2 | Q to Kt3 |
| 14 Q to B2 | Q to Qsq |
| 15 P to B5 | P takes P |
| 16 B takes P | P to KKt3 |
| 17 B to R3 | Castles |
| 18 Castles KR | Kt to R4 |
| 19 P to K4 | Kt to B2 |
| 20 P to B4 | B to B3 |
| 21 P to K5 | R to Ksq |
| 22 B to KKt4 | B to Kt2 |
| 23 R to B2 | Q to R5 |
| 24 R to Kt2 | Kt to Q4 |
| 25 R to KBsq | P to KB |
| 26 B to Ksq | Q to K2 |
| 27 B takes Kt | P takes B |
| 28 Kt to Kt | R to KBsq |
| 29 Kt takes BP | R takes Kt |
| 30 Q takes R | Kt to K6 |
| 31 Q to Kt5 | Q takes Q |
| 32 R takes Q | Kt takes R |
| 33 K takes Kt | R to KBsq |
| 34 B to Q2 | |

And Lasker won.

Final score, Blackburne 0, Lasker 6, drawn 4.

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Will offer for ten days only,

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S PURSES,
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A Monthly Magazine for Canadians at home and abroad. Edited by Matthew R. Knight and Arthur J. Lookhart. \$1 00 a year.

"As a literary journal alone it is almost a necessity to intellectual Canada." Daily Witness-Montreal.
"This literary monthly gives increased evidence of vigor and success. It is a credit to the Maritime Provinces."—Canada Presbyterian, Toronto.
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We offer no fake prizes, but, to introduce CANADA where it is not known, we will send the magazine to new subscribers eight months (May to Dec.) for 50 cents in stamps.

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MATTHEW R. KNIGHT,
BENTON, NEW BRUNSWICK

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—IS—

ADORNED THE MOST.

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

"The Land of Evangeline"

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

Windsor & Annapolis Railway

have provided in the

"FLYING BLUENOSE"

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

PALATIAL PULLMAN PALACE

Drawing-Room Cars
and Saloon Coaches,

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. R. CAMPBELL,

General Manager and Secretary,
Kentville, N. S.

K. SUTHERLAND,

Resident Manager.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

In discussing the application of the redistribution bill in Nova Scotia Mr. F. G. Forbes protested against the wiping out of his constituency, claiming that the coal counties had undue representation in the commons, and that it would have been more just to have united Richmond and Victoria than to have given the counties of Shelburne and Queens but one representative. Sir John Thompson reviewed the position taken by the government, claiming that as the representation had to be reduced by one member from Nova Scotia it was best, all things considered, to unite the contiguous counties of Shelburne and Queens, the interests of the people being identical. Many changes in the original bill have been made, and it is now regarded by the Liberals as much more acceptable than when it was first introduced.

An effort has been made to induce the government to inspect the barrels as well as the apples which they contain, but for the present the fruit only will be inspected.

The cry of distress has again arisen among the fishermen of Labrador, and the government is taking steps to ascertain the extent of the distress with a view to relieving the inhabitants of that inhospitable coast. While the United States authorities are protesting against Canadian sealers pursuing their calling in the extensive waters of the Behring Sea, American whalers are quietly poaching in the waters of Hudson's Bay. The government will take steps to protect Canadian interests in Canadian waters.

The supplementary estimates have been brought down and among the contemplated expenditures are the following:—a new post-office at Chatham, N. B. \$43,000; a new custom house at St. John to replace the one recently destroyed by fire, \$50,000; a new drill hall in Halifax, \$40,000; for the survey of the bed of the Straits of Northumberland between Capes Traverse and Tormentine, \$12,900; for the Canadian exhibit at the World's Fair \$100,000. Sir John Thompson has intimated that the house will prorogue toward the close of the coming week.

GUELPH GOSSIP.

DEAR SIRS,—I have been troubled for a year with sick headache and sick stomach. Nothing did me any good until I tried B. B. B., which made a perfect cure before I had finished the first bottle. I recommend it as a safe cure for headache to all my friends.

MISS ANNIE MCNULTY, Guelph, Ont.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Mr. James D. Ross has already made a number of improvements in Victoria Park, Truro.

Seventy-five young men working in the mines at Londonderry have received notices of dismissal.

W. McDonald, of Pictou, has been awarded the contract for work on the Halifax esplanade for \$5,755.

The closing exercises of the Halifax Kindergarten School took place at Alexandria School yesterday afternoon.

The gardens concert postponed from the 21st of June will come off on Monday evening next, weather permitting.

The carettes ran from the north-end to Point Pleasant Park on Sunday last and were largely patronized a'l day.

It is said the new park and athletic grounds at Westville will be the finest in the province outside of Halifax.

The New Glasgow amateur athletic association assisted by their lady friends are holding a big picnic to-day at Ferrona.

The summer meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association will be held in Bridgewater on Thursday next, July 7th.

Professor Seth, of Dalhousie College, has accepted the Professorship of Natural History at Brown University, Providence, R. I.

The war on street obstructions is still waging. Several prominent citizens have been notified that the steps of their buildings must be removed.

To-day, Dominion Day, is being generally observed as a holiday throughout the province. In some of the towns extensive celebrations are going on.

Sportsmen are complaining of the flagrant violations of the game laws taking place continually in many of the best hunting and fishing grounds of our county.

Encouraging reports come from all parts of Prince Edward Island as to the excellent conditions of the crops. The farmers are much pleased with the general outlook:

The *Typeurist* is a new paper published weekly by the students of Snell's Business College at Windsor. It is type-written and is a good advertisement for the College.

July 19th has been selected as the date of Labor Day celebration, and the necessary arrangements for a grand demonstration have been completed. The committee has adopted the following resolution:—"Resolved, that all display of liquor advertisements, in any form whatever, be excluded from the procession."

AFTER THE GRIP

And after typhoid fever, diphtheria, pneumonia, or other prostrating diseases, Hood's Sarsapilla is just what you need to restore the strength and vigor so much desired, and to expel all poison from the blood. It has had wonderful success in many such cases.

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

The party of press representatives from New England arrived on the *Olivette* on Wednesday evening. They will "do" the city, returning to their homes on Saturday evening.

The *Yarmouth Times* (semi weekly), has been enlarged to eight pages. The *Times* was established ten years ago, and this is the fourth time it has been enlarged since its commencement.

Four cars for the Yarmouth Electric Street Railway have arrived in that city and are said to be models of elegance and convenience. They were manufactured in St. Catharines, Ontario.

The races at the Riding Grounds this afternoon are the chief attraction for the amusement-seeking public to-day. Much interest has been taken in the entries and excitement promises to run high.

The annual closing exercises of the Halifax Academy are to be held in Orpheus Hall this evening. The programme has been published and offers an excellent musical as well as literary entertainment.

A large number of firemen and citizens left on Wednesday morning for Charlottetown to be present at the firemen's tournament in that city. Capt. Condon and Chief Pickering accompanied the Halifax contingent.

Rufus Sommerby and his company arrived in the city on Wednesday evening, and intend opening their show in Masonic Hall next week. His list of attractions is large, including "Bertotto," the French danseuse.

The election which took place on Tuesday in Pontiac, Quebec, for the seat in the House of Commons caused by the unseating of Thomas Murray, resulted in a majority of 700 for the Conservative candidate, Bryson.

Chalmer's Church has been thoroughly renovated during the past two months and now presents a most attractive appearance. It is to be reopened on Sunday next, when sermons will be preached by Rev. L.G. MacNeil of S. John.

An exciting game of lacrosse was played on Saturday at Springhill between the Springhill team and the Wanderers. The game was keenly contested, but our boys came out ahead, the score standing: Wanderers 3, Springhill 2.

The body of John Kennedy, of Little Glace Bay C. B., who has been missing since May 22nd, was found floating in the Bay harbor on Saturday morning. It is strongly suspected that Kennedy was murdered and then thrown into the harbor.

The Dominion Educational Association meets in Montreal July 5th to 8th. The official Bulletin of the Association is at hand. It is nicely gotten up, and furnishes much valuable information to those who intend being present at the coming convention.

The "Flying Bluenose," of the Windsor & Annapolis Railway, commences its regular trips on Tuesday next, 5th inst. The W. & A. railway is to be congratulated on the splendid equipment of this train, and travellers will find it to their advantage in visiting the land of Evangeline to go by this train.

The *New Glasgow Enterprise* says:—E. P. McLean will, if no other way can be devised, pay the interest on a \$30,000 bond for a new high school and common school until the city feel able to relieve him, provided no skin work be tolerated and decent salaries be paid the teachers. He will also on the same grounds contribute \$25 towards buying the new road machine.

Another ship has been wrecked on the rocks off Prospect. On Tuesday evening the three-masted schooner *Owasca*, bound from Philadelphia for Montreal, laden with 600 tons of hard coal, struck on the rocks and was dashed to pieces. The captain and crew escaped in the ship's boat, and with the help of some fishermen landed at the light house on Betty's Island. The vessel is a total wreck.

The slaughter house of Messrs. McKenzie & Boomer at Truro was burned on Tuesday morning at an early hour. There were 15 valuable Yorkshire hogs and 7 pigs in part of the building, which were being fed for the market, and they were literally roasted alive with the exception of four that escaped but were so badly burned that it was necessary to kill them. There was also a large lot of tools and other outfit necessary for an establishment of this sort, twenty-two hides, and a quantity of tallow, oils, etc. The loss altogether will not be less than \$700. No insurance.

The Home Knowledge Association and Supply Co., of Toronto, Ont., is an incorporated Co., with a paid-up capital stock of \$100,000. Its object is to supply direct to the people anything in the way of merchandise, books, music, magazines, newspapers, stationery, etc., at wholesale prices. It has been in operation for the past five years, and has now over 23,000 members. It is recommended by leading men, who are members, throughout the Dominion. As soon as practical an office will be opened in Halifax, and our readers will do well to become members. Any communication addressed to The Home Knowledge Association and Supply Co., P. O. Box 411, Halifax, will be readily answered.

Two years ago, when the Shsh returned home from Europe, there were no newspapers in Persia, but he was so impressed with their value that he set about founding a few. There are now twelve published regularly.

These are exciting times in Old Ireland. It is said that Timothy Healy finds it dangerous to openly appear on the streets of Dublin. He was recognized there one day last week, and was compelled to take refuge in a house under a guard of police.

While Mr. Gladstone was driving through Chester on Saturday to attend a meeting, a woman threw a piece of hard gingerbread and struck the O. M. in the eye. A late despatch says that Mr. Gladstone's eye is now free from pain from the injury received.

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



EMERY O. PENDLETON.

A BATTLE WITH DISEASE!
The Enemy Routed!!
SKODA WINS!
Extreme Nervousness,
Loss of Appetite, and
Rheumatism,
DRIVEN FROM THE FIELD!

MR. EMERY O. PENDLETON OF BELFAST, ME., NOW 45 YEARS OF AGE, WAS A MEMBER OF CO. I, 15TH REG. ME. VOL. HE SERVED WITH DISTINCTION DURING THE WAR, REC'D AN HONORABLE DISCHARGE AND IS NOW A RESPECTED MEMBER OF THOS. H. MARSHALL POST, G. A. R. OF BELFAST, ME. SIX MONTHS SINCE WHILE AWAY FROM HOME AT WORK, HIS HEALTH BEGAN TO FAIL RAPIDLY, AND HE WAS SOON OBLIGED TO LEAVE OFF WORK ENTIRELY. HE SAYS:

"Coupled with all my old army troubles, I lost my appetite, had a distressing and burning sensation in my stomach, extreme nervousness, so bad that the least excitement would cause large drops of sweat to stand on my body for an hour at a time. Anything at a sudden, would cause me to start and jump. Could not rest nights. Lost flesh rapidly and became much emaciated. In addition to all this, a severe Rheumatic trouble from which I have suffered severely ever since my discharge, causing my limbs and joints to swell badly so I was obliged to give up work, and became much discouraged. Get no better. I was induced to try SKODA'S DISCOVERY. It had a wonderful effect upon me. I began to feel better after using it only a short time. I have now taken four bottles. My Rheumatism has all disappeared. Appetite has returned. Have gained much in flesh and strength. Nervousness all gone. Am able to sleep well nights, and am again working at my trade as Blacksmith. I feel that I am entirely cured from all these troubles.

BETTER THAN
Yours truly,
EMERY O. PENDLETON.

SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS
For Headache and Liver Trouble. With the Discovery they cure Rheumatism. Mild, safe, reliable. Far superior to any pill. Once used you will have no other. 50 in a box. Price 35 cts.

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

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STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS,
AND
PURIFY THE BLOOD.

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR

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

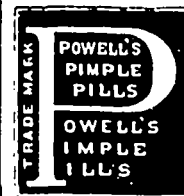
Ripans Tablets contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Pleasant to take, safe, effectual. Give immediate relief. Sold by druggists. A trial bottle sent by mail on receipt of 15 cents. Address

THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.
10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

5 PACKS OF CARDS, FREE.

One Pack, May I. C. U. Home; One Pack, Escort; One Pack, Migration; One Pack, Hold to the Light; One Pack, Our Sofa just Holds, two. One sample book full of Novelties, all FREE, if you send 6c. silver for postage.

A. W. KINNEY, H. C., Yarmouth, N. S.



CURES PIMPLES, BOILS, ULCERS, ECZEMA, BARBERS' ITCH, STYS ON THE EYES, RINGWORMS, SHINGLES, SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, and ALL SKIN DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

VERY SMALL AND EASY TO TAKE. Sent on receipt of price, pre-paid, by HATTIE & MYLUS, HALIFAX, N. S.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Highest Cash Prices paid for Empty Bottles.

FOYLE BREWERY,
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THE WELL KNOWN TEMPERANCE BEVERAGES,

Malt and Kraizer Beers.

HALIFAX, N. S.

BBB CURES DYSPEPSIA.

Dyspepsia arises from wrong action of the Stomach and is the cause of much misery and many diseases such as Constipation, Biliousness, Bad Blood, Headache, Burdock Blood Bitters is a prompt and effectual cure because it tones the stomach, aids digestion and renovates the entire system. Cases which seemed past hope have been completely cured by B.B.B.

LIFE WAS A BURDEN.

"Life seemed a burden, the simplest food disagreed with me, and I was in misery from Dyspepsia. But two bottles of B.B.B. entirely freed me from it," says Miss L. A. Kuhn, Hamilton, Ont.



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CALF SKINS,
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Returning leave Savannah Pier, Boston, every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY
at noon.

Through Tickets for sale at all Stations on Intercolonial Railway.

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WATERPROOF CAPE COATS.

NEW STOCK, NEW PATTERNS:

Fancy Checked Tweed Waterproof
Cape Coats, 52 to 58 inches long.

Black Cashmere Cape Coats, Black
Winchesters'.

Boys' and Youths' Black Cape,
Waterproof Coats.

BEST ENGLISH MAKES.

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| 1 Prize worth 15,000..... | \$15,000 00 |
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| 1 " " 2,500..... | 2,500 00 |
| 1 " " 1,250..... | 1,250 00 |
| 2 Prizes " 500..... | 1,000 00 |
| 5 " " 250..... | 1,250 00 |
| 25 " " 50..... | 1,250 00 |
| 100 " " 25..... | 2,500 00 |
| 200 " " 15..... | 3,000 00 |
| 500 " " 10..... | 5,000 00 |
| APPROXIMATION PRIZES. | |
| 100 " " 25..... | 2,500 00 |
| 100 " " 15..... | 1,500 00 |
| 100 " " 10..... | 1,000 00 |
| 999 " " 5..... | 4,995 00 |
| 999 " " 5..... | 4,995 00 |

3134 Prizes worth.....\$52,740 000
S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,
81 St. James St., Montreal Canada.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

POESY.

Sweet bridal thought, capoured in solitude,
Loved spirit, oft in loneliness enjoyed,
Visit me still with dreams out of thy wide
And starry chambers; now exalt my mood,
And rapturous o'er my growing fancy brood:
Celled in thy vales, templed upon thy hills,
Covered where ocean's pulse stormily fills
The sense, with wave by sounding wave pursued,
Or sunken in the deep of some old wood,
Have I not wooed thee long? Nay, be thou free!
I will not mention love; fidelity
Be ev'n as air and sunshine! Only come
When other eyes are closed, and lips are dumb;
Then, touch me once again, and smile on me.

-PASTOR FELIX.

IN JUNE.

"I show you a mystery."

O friend, your face I cannot see,
Your voice I cannot hear,
But for us both breaks at our feet
The floodtide of the year;
The summertime all beautiful
With fragrance and with song
Sung by the happy-hearted birds
To cheer the months along.

And so the mystery I show
Is this, all simple sweet:
Because God's summertime so breaks
At yours and at my feet,
We're not so very far apart
As it at first would seem;
We're near each other in the Lord;
The miles are all a dream.

-John White Chadwick.

JOTTINGS FROM GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 3.

DEAR CRITIC,—My long cherished hope of being able to send THE CRITIC a Berlin letter is at last to be realized. There is a German proverb, "What is long in coming is good"; also an English one, "What is long threatened comes at last." Which saying is the more appropriate in this case, the reader must decide. At the outset I can only promise him that these letters will be brief, and that they will not deal too much in generalities. When I had been here a couple of weeks, I could have written very graphic descriptions; but they would not have been true, and now I am thankful that I refrained. First impressions are so misleading, it is so easy to take the exception for the rule, that one must proceed with the utmost caution.

The past week has been marked by two events which have been general subjects of conversation in civil and military circles respectively. The first was the death of the most prominent representative of the burgher class in Germany, Von Forckenbeck, Oberbürgermeister or mayor of Berlin. As the Oberbürgermeister is chosen by the aldermen for a term of ten years, and as Von Forckenbeck was serving his second term, he was a little sovereign in himself. His career was closely associated with that of the late Emperor Friedrich. By their attachment to the Freisinnige, or liberal party, both men incurred the displeasure of the old Emperor William, who had a vague notion that liberalism ran to nihilism and dynamite. During Friedrich's short reign, in spite of the hostility of Bismarck, Von Forckenbeck enjoyed the special favor of the Emperor; and since the latter's death, he has always assisted the ex-Empress, the "Empress Friedrich" as she is called, in her many philanthropic schemes. Now, the unfortunate Empress Friedrich has for some years enjoyed a very full measure of unpopularity. People who move in military circles, where her late husband's peaceful inclinations have not yet been forgiven, try to justify their antipathy on the ground that she is "stingy." Again, the national pride was sorely wounded by her importing a foreign physician, Sir Morell McKenzie, during her husband's last illness. A woman's desire to save her husband's life ought to be a sufficient explanation; but even this has been distorted into an ambition to be an Empress even for a day! Within the past week, however, the weathercock of "public opinion" has begun to shift. People actually say some good things about the Empress Friedrich. On the death of the popular Oberbürgermeister, who was no more a favorite with the present Emperor than with Kaiser Wilhelm, the ex-Empress was the first to send a wreath and a letter of condolence to his family. She also deputed a high court dignitary to represent her at the funeral. These little attentions from royalty are all the more highly appreciated by the burghers because the Emperor is so exclusively military in his sympathies.

The other event of the week was the spring review, an inspection of thirty-five or forty thousand men by the Emperor. On Tuesday morning the city forces, horse, foot, and artillery, marched to the parade ground south of Berlin, and took up a position in a line parallel with the highway which runs through the plain. At 9 o'clock the royal party arrived, the Emperor on horseback, the Empress and the ex-Queen Emma of Holland in carriages. As they passed along the line in front of the successive regiments, the bands would strike up, the volume of sound swelling with each additional band, till the whole air was throbbing with music. You did not even ask yourself what they were playing; you resigned yourself to a general feeling of music, as you do when you are in the midst of singing birds. When the whole line had been passed, the royal carriages withdrew a short distance and the Emperor took up his position for the review. Then one regiment after another advanced from the main line, faced left, and marched in grand style past the Emperor. The infantry with their helmets and high crests of black, red, or white, looked very imposing, but the most brilliant body was

certainly the cavalry—four regiments mounted on fine bays of exactly the same shade and size. The "march past," repeated three times, occupied two hours, from nine till eleven. As the mercury was up among the eighties, I daresay some of the poor sinners who were strutting up and down in the sun, carrying knapsack, rifle, helmet, crest and heavy boots, found those two hours an unconscionable time in passing. When one sees the cruel, iron discipline to which these men are subjected in order to produce a well drilled army, one cannot help wondering if it is all necessary. I am told by one who has served, that on review day the men are up at 3 o'clock, polishing, brushing, blackening, etc. If an officer were to discover a 'blind,' that is an unpolished button, the owner would get three days' imprisonment in a dark room, with bread and water diet and no seat except a very low bed. These are the blessings of peace, as understood on the continent.

But my brevity has been that of a Pollonius. As it is just midnight here and many of your readers are at dinner, I will say "Prosit mahleit" and close.
N. C. J.

BOOK GOSSIP.

The art of giving lawn parties, and a score of new ideas for all kinds of out-door fetes, make the subject of an excellent paper by Mrs. A. G. Lewis in the July *Ladies' Home Journal*, the same magazine presenting another striking feature in Mrs. Potter Palmer's exhaustive paper on "Women and the World's Fair." Mrs. Palmer, as President of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission, speaks with authority upon a subject with which she is entirely familiar. An article which will likewise elicit interest is "A Day in an Adirondack Camp," by Jessamy Harte, the eldest daughter of Bret Harte. Miss Harte makes her literary debut in this number of the *Journal*. Miss Fanny M. Johnson contributes a sketch, with portrait of Mrs. Edward Bellamy, the wife of the celebrated nationalist, and Alice Graham McCollin gives the first authentic sketch ever published of Anna Willies Williams, the young lady who posed as model in 1878 for the head of the Goddess of Liberty, which now adorns the face of U. S. silver dollars. Mrs. Beecher continues her reminiscences of her husband: Harold Godwin is delightfully reminiscent of William Cullen Bryant, and Kate Tannatt Woods of Doctor Oliver Wendell Holmes. "Women's Chances as Bread Winners" in the field of telegraphy are instructively written of by Mrs. Randolph and by J. B. Taltavall, while "Both Ends of a Bell Wire," are charmingly touched by Florence Howe Hall. The Rev. Dr. Talmage takes a new departure by discussing "The Horse and the Race Track." Robert J. Burdette writes pleasantly "From a New Inkstand," and "The Brownies" visit Independence Hall. The fiction of the number includes, besides the conclusion of Sarah Orne Jewett's story, "An Every-Day Girl," two excellent short stories, "The Byrntell Golden Wedding," by Marjorie Richardson, and "The Story of Two Hearts," by Isabel A. Mallon. The poems are by John Kendrick Bangs, Robert Loveman, Annette Rittenhouse and Charles B. Going. Women who love dainty needlework are remembered in a page of exquisitely illustrated designs for table linen, and in "The Revival of Tatting." The other editors fill their departments with all that is interesting and attractive, and altogether there seems no end to the good things in this issue of this popular magazine. *The Ladies' Home Journal* is published by The Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia for Ten Cents per number, and One Dollar per year.

The complete novel in *Lippincott's Magazine* for July, "White Heron," is by M. G. McClelland, and one of the quaintest and most cheerful mountain stories that writer has yet given her readers. The tale opens with a charming legend of the Cherokee Indians, about a long hidden treasure-cave which the hero is destined to mend his wild ways in tracing. The work progresses with greater interest to the reader since Jack Clive pursues at the same time the equally absorbing task of making love amid attractive surroundings, which the author knows and lets one feel so well.

In the *Journalist Series*, Max de Lipman recounts "The Newspaper Illustrator's Story" with the help of numerous illustrations.

In the *Athletic Series*, W. P. Stephens contributes an illustrated article on "Canoe Life."

"Peary's North Greenland Expedition and the Relief" is well and interestingly covered by those authorities on the expedition,—W. E. Hughes and Benjamin Sharp.

Gertrude Atherton contributes a short but clever essay on "Geographical Fiction."

Agnes Repplier talks about the "Trials of a Publisher" in her naturally readable style. Robert Burns Wilson gives an interesting review of Waitman Barbe's volume of poems, "Ashes and Incense." Joel Benton tells of "An Old Boston Magazine" established in 1842 and edited by Nathan Hale, Jr. The department "As It Seems" discusses the reception of Julien Gordon's work abroad, Excess of Cerebration and Mr. Nye's remedy, Genius and Labor, the Gift of Expression, etc.

The story is by Molly Elliot Seawell. The poetry of the number is contributed by Edgar Saltus, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Flavel Scott Mines and Harrison S. Morris.

Although deplorable, it is nevertheless true that the average American will sacrifice health, enjoyment, recreation, everything essential to physical and mental comfort, to the chase for riches. Even in the midst of a summer outing his thoughts are bent on money-making schemes. Boys grow up with the demoralizing idea that the accumulation of wealth is the principal, if not the only aim of life.

Ours is a progressive nation, but we have not yet learned to make the most of life. We acquire money rapidly, spend it prodigally, but refuse to take the time necessary to enjoy the pleasures for which we pay so dearly. Among the things we can learn from the peoples of Europe is rational

enjoyment and wholesome recreation. The English, German and French business men always find leisure to blend labor with recuperation. When they have acquired a competency, they retire from active life and devote the rest of their existence to pet hobbies, travel and observation.—*The Graphic, Chicago.*

The study of practical politics by the young men and women of our country is a gratifying evidence of their interest in the nation's welfare. It will, in the course of time, purify political methods and ensure the election to office of men familiar with the highest principles of patriotism and statesmanship.

The questions now before the people will have to be settled by the youth of to-day. How thankful we should be, therefore, that men well qualified in body and mind and faithfully attached to their country will soon be called upon to determine the economical and sociological policy of the American Government.—*Chicago Graphic.*

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Mackay Woollen Mills, (successors to the Charlottetown Woollen Co.) Charlottetown, use a very large amount of the wool grown in this province in the manufacture of cloths of the finest quality and handsomest finish. Since the fire which destroyed the old Charlottetown Woollen Mills, a new company, known as the Mackay Woollen Mills Company, of which Mr. W. D. Mackay is manager, has been formed. The company built and started a new mill, which has been in operation since the Fall of 1890. This mill is equipped with the very best machinery obtainable. The improvements in woollen machinery that have been made during the past few years are something wonderful, and as all the machinery purchased by the new company is of the latest improved makes, it will readily be seen that this places them in a position to produce a first-class article. This establishment gives employment to a large number of skilled hands, the company thus doing their best to stop the "exodus." The goods turned out by the Mackay Woollen Mills are of a superior class in make and finish. During the time of the old mills, they did quite a trade with the sister provinces, and they are now receiving unsolicited orders from their old customers across the straits, thus showing that a good honest article will always be remembered.

The St. Croix Soap manufacturing company have made a large outlay this year, going over their plant, and renewing it wherever it was weak. Besides the addition lately noticed in our columns, they have put in a new pump and engine, and are making preparations to light with gas. They aim to make theirs the best equipped factory in the country, and believe that their prospects fully justify them in doing so.

Vroom Bros., furniture manufacturers, have an equally encouraging report to make. Their new factory, adjoining that of Haley & Son, gives them more than double the available floor space that they had last year; while with a side track from the C. P. R. freight yard, they have much better facilities for receiving and shipping freight. The work of their factory is now chiefly confined to cheap ash and birch chamber sets, in which they have an increasing trade. Since moving into their new quarters they have added to their machinery a new band saw, a double-spindle shaper, a dove tail machine, a moulder, a lock machine, and a double cylinder sander.—*St. Croix Courier.*

Messrs. Thomas Down & Co., Toronto, manufacturers of chemical fire engines, have just shipped one of these machines to Victoria, B. C., and are finishing another to be sent in a few days to Vancouver, B. C. This is a new industry in Canada which is rapidly assuming a position of much importance.



Mrs. William Lohr

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

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

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

R. O. TEMPLEMAN. J. H. ADAMS.
COLEMAN & CO.,
HALIFAX, N. S.

AGENTS  FOR
LINCOLN, BENNETT & CO.,
LONDON.

By special appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

COLEMAN & CO. have just received from the above Celebrated Makers,

The Latest Styles of London Hats

In Black, Brown and Fancy Colors.

143 GRANVILLE ST.

COMMERCIAL.

In general terms business may be characterized as rather on the quiet side, but a considerable number of small orders are steadily coming in all the time, so that the aggregate volume of the movement of goods is quite respectable.

The trade returns for the first ten months of the current fiscal year, which have been recently issued by the Government, show that the export trade of Canada has developed rapidly as compared with that for the corresponding period of the previous year. The figures of the two years are—1892, \$89,435,793; 1891, \$77,462,314; increase \$11,973,479. The increase for the month of April alone was \$230,053. The imports also show a steady improvement, although, of course, the duty still shows a decrease. For the month of April the value of goods entered for consumption was \$7,975,200 against \$7,660,456 in April of last year, or an increase of \$314,744. The imports for the ten months were valued at \$89,876,146 as against \$89,490,399 or an increase of \$385,747. The duty collected during the ten months amounts to \$16,059,722—a decrease of \$2,641,146.

A rather unlooked-for result of the 12½ per cent. duty on terne plates, which are used for roofing purposes and were formerly admitted free on the same basis as tin plates for making cans, is that while roofers have ceased to buy since the price was increased by one-eighth, and have since used other material, notably galvanized iron and shingle plate, it has thus built up a most flourishing industry,—the manufacture of metallic shingles and roofing plates. That this is a domestic industry that has been notably helped by the tariff is worthy of note.

We observe that the removal of duties on sugars imported into the United States has given a valuable impetus to the production of maple sugar in Canada, and Canadian maple sugar growers are entering into active and successful competition with the Vermonters, so that now there are ten car-loads exported from Canada and the United States where there was but one before, and the disproportion is increasing rapidly. It is true that the Vermont people have the advantage of two cents per pound bounty on their product, but a New England paper says, "It costs them more trouble to get out the necessary Government license and more time to get the product approved and the bounty money out of the Treasury than, generally speaking, the sum that they finally obtain is worth." There appears to be no reason why Canada should not shortly be in a position to supply and to control the entire demand for this sugar in the United States.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., New York, June 25, 1892.—"Stock market conditions are decidedly more satisfactory. Doubts are giving way to certainties, and a better feeling has asserted itself during the week that is certainly justified by influences lately developed. For weeks past the market has been depressed by the silver situation, gold exports, crop news and Richmond Terminal affairs. In each of these respects there has been a distinct change for the better within a few days. The outlook for sound currency legislation has been cleared by the nomination of Mr. Harrison as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and Mr. Cleveland as the Democratic candidate. Whichever of these candidates is successful next November, the country will not only be saved a vast deal of anxiety concerning the silver crisis, but the prospects are encouraging for the repeal of at least the worst features in our present foolish silver laws. The full importance of the security from further recklessness of this sort until March 4, 1897, is not yet realized, for time is required to restore confidence after such a long period of fear and unrest.

In the matter of gold exports, the probability is that these will soon cease, as future grain and cotton bills will be freely offered and take the place of gold. The equanimity with which gold shipments have been regarded is something remarkable. Money has been wonderfully easy, it is true, during the whole gold exporting period; but this was rather due to the great expansion in silver circulation and moderate demands upon bankers from both trade and speculative quarters than to any other cause. At the same time, the treasury is not in a position to spare much gold; and though no concern is warranted about the treasury being able to meet all current obligations, still only the most skillful sort of management has saved it from embarrassment. The most phenomenal part of gold exports is that they should continue in the face of such an immense trade balance in our favor. In May there was an excess of exports over imports amounting to over \$1,064,000; while a year ago there was an excess of nearly \$14,000,000 in imports. In the last eleven months we have seen the extraordinary excess of exports over imports of \$210,000,000; and the best calculations are that, allowing for the gold movement, undervaluations, interest, freights, etc., a balance of over \$100,000 still remains to be explained. The explanation is that this balance was settled by the free return of securities from Europe instead of gold, which has been observed for months.

Foreign investors have received a thorough scare concerning the securities of all silver using countries; and no matter how much we may have thought such fears unfounded, they acted upon them nevertheless. Present gold shipments, even if due to special causes as some assert, have been unquestionably facilitated by this danger in the imagination of foreigners of having interest and principal payable in depreciated silver. The truth is, our merchandise exports, in spite of being the largest on record, were insufficient to pay for our imports of merchandise and securities and foreign travel combined. It is a source of wonder, therefore, that we have been able to take back such an immense amount of stocks and bonds without more weakness on the New York market. It shows conclusively that Americans have more confidence in the future of their properties than Europeans; a confidence that will probably bring its rewards when the average foreigner wakes up to the real situation here. Should the European demand revive, it can only be satisfied at higher prices than now rule.

Another development of importance was the appointment of a Receiver

for Richmond Terminal. Now that the worst concerning this property is known, a sense of relief pervades the whole market. For months this vast conglomeration of stocks and bonds has been a dead weight upon the whole market. Fortunately their decline has been so gradual and widely distributed that no serious disaster is anticipated. A general disintegration of the system seems probable.

The crop situation has shown great improvement since the first of June. All the large wheat and corn carriers have strengthened in consequence. In fact, the outlook for Western and Northwestern roads is much brighter than for Southern properties. Such lines as are independent of cotton traffic are doing fairly well; but the cotton district lines are not overwhelmed with prosperity just at the present, nor are they likely to be, should we again have a cotton crop larger than the world needs.

The outlook for the Anti Opium bill is uncertain. A canvass of the Senate shows that only a few more negative votes in addition to those now counted upon would be necessary to kill the measure in the Senate. There seems to be a fair possibility of blotting out this silly legislative effort. If the bill becomes law control of our wheat and cotton markets would be immediately transferred to England, which is naturally a chronic bear upon all that she buys of us. Where the benefit of the Anti Opium bill would come in to the American farmer I fail to see. The intended beneficiary would be the worst of sufferers. President Harrison has not expressed himself on the subject, but I should be surprised were he to fail in vetoing it.

Nothing further of importance has transpired concerning the International Conference. Although I do not anticipate that any concerted action of importance will be accomplished, still an incalculable amount of good will follow the discussion and interest thus awakened. It will at least pave the way for a future international understanding of some sort, as well as emphasize the necessity of radical correctives of some kind. If for no better reasons, therefore, the Conference should receive the hearty support of the entire banking fraternity.

As already said, I consider the future more encouraging. Summer heat and politics may contribute to dullness on the Stock Exchange; but there are sufficient evidences of improvement to warrant better prices and greater activity."

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

| | Week | | Weeks corresponding to | | | Failures for year to date. | | | |
|---------------|---------|---------------|------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------------|------|------|------|
| | June 24 | Previous week | June 24 | June 24 | June 24 | 1892 | 1891 | 1890 | 1889 |
| United States | 159 | 161 | 1891 | 1890 | 1889 | 1892 | 1891 | 1890 | 1889 |
| Canada | 26 | 23 | 31 | 17 | 35 | | | | |

DRY GOODS.—Business in dry goods continues to be pretty active in this city, and orders from the country are improving somewhat in volume. The warmer weather necessitates the purchase of summer goods, and makes business, especially in the retail departments, brisk. Prices are very firm all round. Payments continue to improve and are now more satisfactory, as a rule than they have been for a long time. Few renewals of paper in the dry goods trade are now asked for, and then generally for a short time and on a small proportion of the original notes.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The iron business continues quiet and no lots of any consequence are changing hands. Warrants are quoted at 41s. 1d. against 41s. 7d. last week. Bar iron is unchanged. Scrap iron is featureless and former prices can be repeated. An interesting topic with the trade is the business in imported iron pipe, which is much larger than usual, owing to special conditions. German and British pipes can be laid down in Canada very low at present, and as the specific duty is much smaller than on pig iron, and the *ad valorem* duty very light, owing to their cheapness, the competition which domestic manufactured pipe has to meet is keener than usual. Manufacturers of the latter have to pay the full specific duty on their raw material, no matter how low-priced it may be, and the result is as above. Tin plates have an easier tendency at present, as the boom in pig tin has collapsed. Spot prices, however, remain as they were. Pig tin is easier, as the bottom head has dropped out of the speculation attempted a couple of weeks ago. On Monday of last week a cyclone struck the market and prices in London dropped £1, while there was a heavy decline in New York, and there have been further declines since. In copper the interesting development of the past two weeks is the withdrawal of the rebate allowed on Canadian copper smelted across the line. This alters matters considerably on spot, and has already had the result of placing the contract of a large railroad company with a Montreal dealer in imported copper. The quantity is not known, but is supposed to be in the vicinity of 1,000 tons. Other lines do not furnish any interesting features.

BREADSTUFFS.—In this market flour is quiet, and in the face of the continued dullness it is evident holders would submit to some shading. Oatmeal and feed are as previously reported. Beerholm's cable reports wheat firmer and held higher; corn rather firmer. Weather in England very wet. In Chicago the wheat market has been dull and heavy with nothing transpiring worthy of special note. The *Price Current* and all other weather crop bulletins are generally favorable, notwithstanding very heavy local rains. News regarding corn is generally bearish, although very heavy rains are reported in Illinois and Iowa. A Cincinnati authority says the crop is making good progress. The acreage will be considerably less than last year, and the outlook now is discouraging. The New York, St. Louis, Toledo and Milwaukee markets are reported dull, but practically without change.

PROVISIONS.—There is no new feature in the local provision market. Pork and smoked meats continue to move out in a satisfactory manner at steady prices, and lard is quiet. At Liverpool provisions were quiet but steady. In Chicago a good business was done in provisions in a quiet way, and prices were fairly well maintained. The hog, cattle and sheep markets were rather active but at unchanged prices.

BUTTER.—This article has presented nothing new in our local market during the week. One or two of the cheese factories are using up some of

their surplus receipts of milk in making butter, and some specimens that have been shown here were of excellent quality. Very little new butter is coming in at present, but what does receive prompt and appreciative attention. Prices remain about the same. A London writer reports:—"This has been a broken week in the butter trade owing to Whitsun, and little business has been transacted, buyers only satisfying their immediate wants. Prices are no lower for foreign than last week, and it is said they can go no lower, though this is a mere matter of speculation. The large quantities of Danish arriving this week of poor quality superinduced the belief that 3s. to 4s. decline would be the not result on next week's shipments, but Copenhageners think otherwise, and they will come at present rate, surely low enough, 100s. to 106s., Irish alone seem capable of persisting in down grade, and splendid parcels have been offering at greatly reduced quotations, from 84s. right down to 72s. What little American there is in Liverpool sells there between 70s. and 80s. per cwt."

CHEESE.—Little or nothing is doing in cheese here just now. The stock of old cheese that is good for anything is about exhausted and the factories have not begun to make any now in this province. A few small lots are arriving from Ontario, but they are chiefly fodder cheese and do not meet with much enquiry. A correspondent in London writes:—"The market for cheese is in a very peculiar position just now. There is little English on hand of last year's make, and the new make is very small as yet, while supplies are coming from your side in anything but quantity. Quotations on the opposite sides of the Atlantic do not square at all, and purchasers are adopting a hand-to-mouth policy in their anxiety not to buy above what they feel must be a lower market rate presently. But holders have the key of the position at present, as this is just the weather for a heavy consumption of cheese, and buyers must come out of their holes every now and again to meet the wants of their customers. Hence, while cables from Montreal are around 45s. and from New York again down 2s. to 3s.; agents here can command from 48s. to 52s. for new makes for red, and up to 54s. for white, Septembers remaining as before. In Hull, old stocks of Canadians still command 56s. to 58s.; new, 46s. to 53s.; in Liverpool, 56s. to 60s. for September, 49s. to 52s. new make of fine quality; 35s. to 47s. lower grades, inferior much below. In Glasgow, trade is very steady; but States are arriving there in quantity, and a drop is expected next week. Present rate 48s. to 50s. for new make. Septembers unchanged. About 3,000 boxes arrived there this week, and partly sold at 50s."

FRUITS.—The movement in green fruits continues to be an active one. A new feature which is developing is the bringing of strawberries by rail from the vicinity of Toronto. They arrive in excellent condition, and in limited quantities find purchasers, but the majority of consumers do not care enough for them to pay 20c. per box, containing hardly more than a pint, for berries, many of which are hardly ripe. There is little change in dried fruits, the firm feeling noted last week being maintained. Valencia raisins are very firm in New York with few California to be had, and naturally it is reflected here.

SUGAR.—Our local market does not show any very special feature, the demand being quiet. The contrast between this year and the feverish activity at this time last year when the duty was just removed is very marked. Prices are unchanged, and refiners are waiting confidently for preserving to commence. Refiners report a very fair movement in sugars, but the long-talked-of boom has not yet set in. Granulated and bright are steady to firm, but there is said to be some cutting in dark grades. The markets all round are still pretty quiet, and prices in some cases are weaker. Private cables from London quote best as quiet, with firsts at 13s. 3d. for both this and next month, a drop of 4d. for July since last week; cane is quoted as quiet, with Java at 15s. 6d. and fair refining at 13s. 9d. In New York granulated has declined 1-16c., the price being now 4 5-16c.

TEA is exceedingly quiet, and there is no news of interest. At the same time there do not appear to be any signs of great weakness in any lines. Prices generally are well maintained.

FISH.—No change has occurred in the fish situation here, and extreme dullness continues to rule. Our bankers along the shore are making very fair catches of cod, haddock, hake, etc. Mackerel continue to be very scarce. A few, mostly No. 2's, are taken almost daily along our western shores, and are retailed in this market at 40c. per dozen. It is now feared that the so-called "strawberry" run will not occur this year. It usually occurs between the 5th and 20th of June in each year. Herring are reported fairly plentiful to the eastward, and those engaged in taking them are doing pretty well. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, June 29—"Dry cod is in both limited demand and supply, and sales have been made in small quantities at \$4.75 to \$5.00, the latter figure for large fish. Gaspé salmon are selling fairly well, sales having been made at 10c. to 10½c. during the past few days. Lake trout and white fish have sold at 6c. to 7c. per lb., and haddock 3½c. to 4c. per lb." Gloucester, Mass, June 29—"Liberal receipts of Cape Shore mackerel has been the distinguishing feature of the local market this week, for which good prices have been received. The early catch on the Cape Shore is over, but there is an encouraging prospect all along the coast, and mackerel have already appeared in small numbers in North Bay. In other departments the receipts of the week have been very light. Last sales of Cape Shore mackerel out of pickle \$14.50 and \$11 per bbl.; Shore do. \$9. We quote: Mixed fish for curing, cod, \$1.87 for large, \$1.25 for small; cusk \$1.25; hake 50c.; haddock 80c.; salt do. \$2.50 and \$2.25 for cod; \$1.25 for haddock, and 85c. for hake. Fare sales of Georges cod \$3.62 and \$4 for large, and \$2.12 to \$2.37 for small; Bank \$3 and \$1.87; Rips cod \$3.60 and \$2 for large and small. Last fare sale of halibut 11c. and 8c. per lb. for white and gray. Fresh clam bait \$9 per bbl. New Georges codfish at \$6 per qtl. for large, and small at \$4.50; Bank \$5.25 for large and \$3.25 for small; Shore \$5.75 and \$4 for large and small; dry Bank \$6; medium \$3.50. Cured

cusk at \$3.75 per qtl., hake \$2; haddock \$2.50, heavy-salted pollock \$2.87, and English cured do. \$4 per qtl. Labrador herring, split \$4 per bbl., round \$3, pickled codfish \$6, haddock \$5, halibut heads \$3.50, sounds \$13, tongues and sounds \$12, tongues \$11, alewives \$3.50, trout \$14; California salmon \$14, Halifax do \$23, Newfoundland do. \$16." With regard to fish oils the Montreal *Trade Bulletin* says:—"Of the pale seal oil said to arrive, only the first lot of 1,000 bbls. have been received so far. The market is somewhat firmer, as the large increase in consumption, owing to unprecedentedly low prices, together with the limited supply to come forward beyond what has been already sold, has caused a healthier feeling in the future of this article. Stocks of steam refined seal oil in Newfoundland are light, large shipments having gone forward to England and the Continent. Prices here are firm at 37c. to 40c. as to quantity. There is very little Newfoundland cod offering, and prices are quoted at 41c. to 44c. Gaspé being quoted at 40c. to 42c. Newfoundland cod oil is quoted at 75c. to 80c."

IN ALL CASES.

DEAR SIR, I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaints, and after a fair trial have proved it a sure cure for my own case and others of the family.

LAMBERTA WING, New Dundee, Ont.

GODWIN & CALLAGHAN,

UNDERTAKERS and EMBALMERS. Dealers in **COFFINS and CASKETS.**

Orders from the Country put up at **SHORTEST NOTICE.**

106 -- GRAFTON STREET, HALIFAX, N. S. -- 106

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

| GROCERIES. | | BREADSTUFFS | |
|--|----------------|---|----------------|
| SUGARS. | | Markets are quiet. Prices are low. Since the good weather of the past few days, there has been some business doing, and the prospect seems a little brighter for business in the city. Reports of the crops are fairly good, and the outlook is a little more encouraging. We cannot say that there is any change in prices excepting in cornmeal, it may be said to be a trifle dearer—through we do not make any changes in our quotations. Middlings, shorts and bran are a trifle easier. Oats are firmer, and the prospects for the bean crop is a failure owing to the wet weather. | |
| Cut Leaf | 5 3/4 | Manitoba Highest Grade Patents | 5 10 to 5.55 |
| Granulated | 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 | High Grade Patents | 4 75 to 4 50 |
| Circle A | 4 1/2 | Good 90 per cent. Patents | 4.40 o 4 60 |
| White Extra C | 3 3/4 to 3 3/2 | Straight Grade | 4.26 to 4.35 |
| Standard | 3 3/4 to 3 3/2 | Good Seconds | 3.90 to 4.00 |
| Extra Yellow C | 3 3/4 to 3 3/2 | Graham Flour | 4.60 to 4.75 |
| Yellow C | 3 3/4 to 3 3/2 | Oatmeal | 4.40 to 4.40 |
| TEA. | | Roll'd | 4.45 |
| Congou Common | 17 to 19 | Kiln Dried Cornmeal | 3.00 to 3.00 |
| " Fair | 20 to 23 | " In Bond | 3.00 |
| " Good | 25 to 29 | Roll'd Wheat | 5.55 |
| " Choice | 31 to 33 | Wheat Bran per ton | 20.00 to 20.50 |
| " Extra Choice | 35 to 38 | Middlings | 21.50 to 22.50 |
| Oolong Choice | 37 to 39 | Shorts | 20.50 to 21.00 |
| MOLASSES. | | Cracked Corn including bags .. | 23.00 |
| Barbadoes | 32 | Ground O Cake per ton .. | 35.00 |
| Demerara | 35 to 38 | Moulée | 24.00 to 25.00 |
| Diamond N | 48 | Split Peas | 4.10 |
| Porto Rico | 34 | White Beans, per bushel | 1.35 to 1.45 |
| Cienfuegos | none | Pot Barley, per barrel | 3.90 to 4.50 |
| Trinidad | 29 | Canadian Oats, choice quality new .. | 41 |
| Antigua | 29 | P. E. Island Oats | 41 to 43 |
| Tobacco, Black | 45 o 47 | Hay | 14.00 to 15.00 |
| " Bright | 47 to 65 | J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of | |
| BISCUITS. | | Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S. | |
| Pilot Bread | 8.00 | PROVISIONS. | |
| Boston and Thin Family | 6 1/2 | Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid .. | 12.50 to 13.00 |
| Soda | 6 1/2 | " Am., Plate | 13.00 to 13.50 |
| do in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case .. | 7 1/2 | " Ex. Plate | 13.50 to 14.00 |
| Fancy | 8 to 15 | Pork, Mess, American .. | 14.50 to 15.00 |
| HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS. | | " American, clear .. | 17.50 to 18.00 |
| Apples, per bbl., N. S. | 5 00 | " P. E. I. Mess | 14.50 to 15.00 |
| Oranges, Jamaica, brls | none | " P. E. I. Thin Mess | 14.00 to 14.50 |
| Florida, per box | none | " Prime Mess | 11.50 to 12.50 |
| Lemons, per case | 4.00 to 4.30 | Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island .. | 12 |
| Cocoanuts, new per 100 | 5.00 | " American | 10 to 11 |
| Onions New, Egypt per lb. | 2 1/2 | Hams, P. E. I., green | 9 |
| " Canadian, per lb. | none | Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily. | |
| Dates boxes, new | 5 to 5 1/2 | BUTTER AND CHEESE | |
| Raisins, Valencia | 5 to 5 1/2 | Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints | 22 |
| Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new .. | 10 to 11 | " in Small Tubs | 18 to 20 |
| " small boxes | 9 to 10 | " Good, in large tubs, new .. | 18 to 20 |
| Prunes Stewing, boxes | 8 to 7 | " Store Packed & oversalted .. | 25 |
| Bananas | 2.25 to 3 00 | Canadian Township, new | 20 |
| C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St. | | " Western | 18 |
| | | " old | 20 |
| | | Cheese, Canadian | 18 |
| | | " Antigonish | 11 |
| | | SALT. | |
| | | Factory Filled | \$1.50 |
| | | Fine Liverpool, bag, from store | 1.55 |
| | | Liverpool, Whhd., | 1.40 |
| | | " Afoat | |
| | | Capiz | none |
| | | Turks Island | none |
| | | Lisbon | none |
| | | Coarse W. I. | none |
| | | Trapan | 1.35 |
| | | " Afoat | 1.35 |

| FISH. | | Ex Vesce. | Ex Store |
|---------------------------|-------|-----------|--------------|
| MACKEREL— | | | |
| Extras | 00.00 | | 22.00 |
| No. 1 | 00.00 | | 19.00 |
| " 2 large | 60 00 | | 15.00 |
| " 2 | 00.00 | | 12.00 |
| " 3 large, Reamed | 0.00 | | 9 50 |
| " 3, Reamed | 0.00 | | 8.00 |
| " 3 large, Pl' | 0.00 | | 8.00 |
| " 3 Plain | 0.00 | | 7.00 |
| Small | 0.00 | | 6.00 |
| HERRING. | | | |
| No. 1 C. B. July | 0.00 | | 5.50 |
| " 1 Fall Split | 0.00 | | 4.00 |
| " 1 Fall Round | 0.00 | | 3 7 |
| " 1 Labrador | 0.00 | | 6.00 |
| " 1 Georges Bay | 0.00 | | 2.25 |
| " 1 Bay of Islands | 0.00 | | 3 25 |
| " 1 | 0.00 | | 5 5 |
| ALWIVES, No. 1 | 4.25 | | |
| SALMON. | | | |
| No. 1, 1/2 brl. | 00.00 | | 15.00 |
| No. 2, 1/2 brl. | 00.00 | | 14 00 |
| " 3 | 00.00 | | 13.00 |
| Small | 00.00 | | |
| CODFISH. | | | |
| Hard C. B. | 0.00 | | 5.50 |
| Western Shore | 0.00 | | 5.00 |
| Bank | 0.00 | | 4.50 |
| Bay | 0.00 | | 3 25 |
| Newfoundland | 0.00 | | none |
| Haddock | 0.00 | | 3.75 |
| Banks & Western | 0.00 | | 3.75 |
| Hake | 0.00 | | 3.00 to 3.25 |
| Pollock | 0.00 | | 3.00 |
| Hake Sounds, per lb. | 2 1/2 | | |
| Cod Oil per gal. | 28 | | 33c |

MY FRIEND'S STORY.

(Continued.)

After another long walk, he said:

"Here is the big square where they pulled over the monument."

"Good!" said I; "you are doing well. This is the Place Vendôme. Go on."

Then another long walk, and crossing the Seine, Smith asked:

"What bridge is this?"

"The Pont Royal," I answered. Then he passed rapidly along, and at last said, with a shudder: "Ah! here we are!"

"What!" said I. "I might have known it; it is the Tuileries Palace!"

"Yes," said Smith, "there stood the Garde Mobile; here I was jammed up against this wall. There is the broken window—ssh. And there I fell," and he pointed down into the mass of ruins.

I looked about me. Very few were in sight. The beautiful palace was only a heap of ruins. No one guarded the once royal portals, and I glanced all around, and then asked Smith if we should descend into the dismantled and crumbling ruins. Hastily we found a mass of crumbling masonry, which formed an irregular stairway into the old deserted kitchen, for such it evidently was. One moment I lingered to look on the trampled park and the stumps of the once beautiful trees, which had been cut down for fuel, and then I followed Smith into the silent ruin.

"We must hasten our researches," said Smith, and he went directly to the centre of the room, and there took his bearings. In an instant he had kicked away a mass of mortar and rubbish, and underneath it was a copper N, now green with neglect and damp. It formed the centre of an arabesque ornament in the mosaic floor. Crossing the room, Smith pointed to a companion pattern, and in its centre another copper N.

I will confess that I was breathless with excitement as I said:

"These are troublous times. Perhaps this will be our only opportunity to prove whether this be the place or not. Let us test it!"

"More easily said than done," said Smith as he studied the pattern of the ornament on the floor. At last he stooped down and pushed against one end of the letter, and it turned; it turned further. It was evidently fastened to a screw, and as it was turned the thread of the screw pushed it up from the floor. At last it would turn no more.

"What is the obvious meaning?" asked Smith. "Why, that this letter N thus turns up for a handle. Secretary, you are stronger than I; take hold of that N with both hands and lift."

The result was so sudden that I nearly fell backward, and brought with me a thin ornament—a stone about two feet square, apparently thus thin for the purpose of a covering. What we saw under the level of the stone floor was so in accord with every strange act of the wonderful Bonaparte, that for a moment I stood as if in a trance. Only one man out of a hundred thousand men would have concealed a fabulous wealth so carelessly, that in a half century it would have remained perfectly secure, and would then only be discovered when revealed by his own intent. The one man who would have no concealed stairways or deep vaults, or heavy stone or iron doors, was Bonaparte, for there under the thin stone floor, in a square place like a box, where for fifty years servants and lords and ladies and all had walked over it day after day, had reposed hundreds of millions of dollars in gold, poured in the broad pieces of Spain, the wedges of India, the beautiful coins of Italy, the Louis of France, and the thick sovereigns of England. Here it lay a mass of uncounted gold. Here De Bresse could tell why from 1820 to 1840 there was a dearth of gold to do the world's work.

"Fill every pocket," said Smith, for this is now a matter of simple hard work to carry away this treasure. Store it in the office of the American Minister. Find trusty men to assist, and when all is secure you shall be rewarded."

We seized all we could carry without suspicion, and filled every available pocket. Then the letter N was screwed down again.

"I am curious on one subject," said I. "Before we go, Smith, turn up the other N, and let us see what we have to do to remove this wealth."

With trembling hands we turned up the tell-tale letter, which had revealed nothing until their master willed. It was a companion piece to the other. A simple nest in the pavement where reposed the plunder of a score of nations. We hastily covered the spot with mortar and stones again, and clambered out to the street with our several loads of treasure.

"It seems almost like a crime in which we are engaged," said I.

"It is mine," said Smith. "It has come down through the years, and has fallen at last into the hands for which it was intended. Probably no court will allow my claim—in fact it would probably be laughed at; but you who know my history, and how I became possessor of the secret, must admit that it is mine. I have now a desire to hold it—not for the mere possession of wealth, but to carry out the wishes of a great ruler; and more, I wish to succeed in this undertaking for the mere pleasure of success. It will be a work of some danger, and will take some time, but I wish every coin and bar of that gold securely housed in the cellars of the Legation. I trust that entirely to you—I am bent on seeking Aimee and finding her if she be alive."

"I hold that you are heir to this treasure, and when it is once safely stored away, I will guarantee its safe delivery in America. What a joy it will give the commerce of the world when it once more lubricates the wheels of business! But cheer up, Smith! If we are as successful in our next quest as we have been in this, we need not complain."

When we reached my office it was my intention to enter quietly and deposit what gold we had secured in the office safe. For that reason I

went ahead and noiselessly entered the room to see if all was clear. What was my astonishment to see on the couch, asleep, a ragged form, snoring in a comfortable manner. Motioning backward with my hand, Smith entered and came up to the couch to see what I was staring at. The man on the couch was a large, well proportioned, middle-aged man, but his features were unrecognizable on account of a large, variegated bruise involving one eye, and a black silk patch over the other, giving the impression that it was worse off than the visible one. The frock-coat was held together by one button, and the trousers were covered with mud, and at one knee the healthy, muscular leg was visible through a large rent. Beside the couch on the floor, reposed a tall silk hat—now it was a sad wreck. As Smith looked down at the weary sleeper he smiled; then another look, and he laughed aloud; then, when the sleeper awoke and gazed at us with one swollen, disfigured eye, he roared. I joined him for a moment, and then the wreck arose and sat sidewise on the couch, saying in a reproachful voice:

"Gentlemen, the jig is up."

"Why, great guns! it is Sturgis," said Smith.

"Yours truly, Nehemiah Sturgis, General Agent," he said, dolefully. "I came to France enthusiastic for travel and general information and experience. The travel has been what yew might call disjointed and humpy in spots, the general information has been liberal and variegated, and the experience all that was advertised, and a large and imposing street parade thrown in. Air yew onto me!—the jig is up—U P—large Roman capitals," and he tried to wink with the discolored eye, and the attempt was painful to look at.

"Why," said I, "Sturgis, I left you at Brinvilliers after my balloon *Masco*."

"Yes," said he, drily, "yew left me there, and I got left a good deal worse after that, tew."

"How did you get through the lines?" I asked.

"How does a bundle of wheat git through a threshing machine? I was fired through. Look at me!"

Smith nearly burst in his attempt to smother a laugh, but he was instantly sobered by the next remark of Sturgis. He turned a sorrowful look on Smith, and said:

"When I remark that the jig is up, I mean in reference tew the little gal, Aimee. She's a goner."

Smith jumped to his feet excitedly and asked:

"Have you been near her, and have you seen her?"

"Why, where else would I be! The Secretary, there, told me tew keep an eye out, and, by George! both of 'em's out, I'm afraid; but I was there on the ground with my bills up, and the show had to go on. Well, here I am—yew kin see whether business has dragged or not."

We sat down and listened to his story, which will be easier read reduced to English than in his vernacular.

CHAPTER XVI.

Sturgis at the village of Brinvilliers had been a startling and meteoric success. France was far advanced in civilization and art, and was also the centre of fashion and gayety, but there remained one great and glorious production of the nineteenth century which France had not yet been introduced to, and that was—the American drummer! There were heights of effrontery which even a Frenchman gazed at with a dizzy feeling and an involuntary clutching at the air, as though dreaming of a fall in a nightmare. There were a nerveless and adamant cheek and a childlike stare which froze the very marrow of the shocked and paralyzed Frenchman.

At Brinvilliers the simple inhabitants gathered about Sturgis and examined him as though he had landed during a thunder-storm in company with a meteorite. They pitied his simplicity at first, and the kind-hearted among them warned the shrewd and crafty that they must not take advantage of the wild American. Sturgis absorbed this pity as a Virginia soil assimilates dew and rain. Other kind-hearted men offered advice on etiquette and social laws, which also sunk into the receptive soil of the drummer's nature. He was as open to all advice and sympathy as is a flower to sunshine, and in as genial a manner he took everything in, even to the men who gave the advice. He opened and expanded like a flower. It was only the second day at the carabet that he inducted a select audience into the mystery of the string game. He was tossing the string from him and letting it coil itself loosely on the floor. As it fell in loops like a figure 8 he asked one of the group to put down his finger in a loop so as to catch the string. Then did Sturgis pull away on his string, and lo, the Frenchmen were too shrewd for him and he sighed sadly. Then the youthful and very smart ones wished to bet many francs that they could catch the right loop every time, and then did Sturgis cheer up and take all bets, and after that, strange as it may appear, they could not put down a finger so as to catch the string. It was very wonderful, and Sturgis was still so childlike and bland that everybody was happy. Then, as he became more popular, he sported with three walnut shells on his knee, and the little joker was first under one shell and then under another, and bets poured in eagerly. In a day or two, as the interest deepened, he introduced three cards which the on-lookers declared were possessed of a devil, for they changed their color and the number of spots even as they betted on them; yet with it all Sturgis took only what money he needed for his necessities and gave the rest back to his victims, and they spent most of it for wine at the carabet, and so he was the most popular man at the little hostelry, and the most popular man in the village. Pity gave way to respect, and if Sturgis had advertised to ascend to the moon on a certain date he would have had an expectant audience on hand at the specified time. He was a ventriloquist of no mean powers, and could give a twist to his tongue in

whistling so that two distinct tones would be heard at once. In fact, he had all the exquisite accomplishments of the hotel reading-room and the smoking-car, which are necessary in the calling of the travelling salesman. He caught buzzing imaginary flies on the old cure's head, and he tore open the notary's long coat with a rushing sound of rending cloth, which made the startled old man reach up his back to see how far his garments were torn open, only to find the cloth intact and the happy Sturgis smiling broadly. Yet, with all his boyish love of fun, there seemed to be a relish for information. As he sat in the carabot sharing a bottle of wine with the old notary, Lebar, and the Cure, he looked out at the chateau and said:

"If the estate and village are called Brinvilliers, how does it happen to be in possession of the Marquis Larue?"

"Hum—m!" grunted the old notary, "it is not a wonder that you ask that, and you are not the only one that asks it. Since the times of Louis XVI the Brinvilliers have been cast out. The estate has been a tennis ball racketed to and fro until under the third Napoleon, it went to a distant branch of the family; but now under the Republic, there will be an overhauling, and the child of Lieutenant Boh, if alive, will be the heir."

"Well, she is alive, and I have seen her," said Sturgis; "and more than that, I know she is now in the chateau with the Marquis and his son."

"You must be dreaming, my friend," said the old cure. "She would not trust herself in the power of her enemies."

"No, I do not dream, my friends, for I have seen her. I was in a party of prisoners taken by the Bandit Le Noir, and the Marquis and Aimée Boh were set free on the payment of a ransom. I escaped, and followed them here. Do I not know her, when I have talked to her and called her by name?" and Sturgis spoke in such a confident tone that the old cure and the notary sat and gazed upon him in astonishment. He went on, lowering his voice:

"I know the room where they keep her. It is at the head of the grand staircase, at the back of the chateau. There are grates on the window—you can see them from the back of the chateau in the orchard—and yesterday I heard a scream there, and I went in without knocking and found the old man and his son—I think the tailor-made ape was his son—coming down from that room. They were angry and excited. They had filed in some plot, for they came at me with curses for coming in without ceremony. We cannot always stand on etiquette, messieurs, can we?" and Sturgis smiled. They went into ecstasies of merriment at his *naiete*.

"And then," said the cure, "they threw you out, probably, with very little ceremony."

"Hardly," said Sturgis. "I know not why, but the men are few who would attempt liberties with me. No, they told me to go, and I went. Now, I should think the people of the village could be stirred up to release Aimée if they knew she was a prisoner, and knew she was the heir of the Brinvilliers estate. As we say in the United States, if this thing was boomed, the release of Aimée would be certain."

"You have, my friend, what you call the horizontal head—or it is the level head? That is it—you have the flat head on you, and we will speak of this among the people soon. If I send some of the men to you, can you prove that Aimée is in the chateau?" asked the Notary Lebar.

"Yes, indeed! To-night, at nine, send to me a few of the villagers, and I will prove to them that the heir of Brinvilliers is a prisoner in the chateau. By the way how do the people feel toward the Marquis? Is he a good master and landlord?" asked Sturgis.

"He is most heartily and cordially hated," said the notary. "He calls all the laboring men the *canaille*. He worships only the aristocracy, and cares nothing for God or man. He must have his rent, if it costs life and blood to get it. He is a sprout out of the mangled roots of the old *regime*, which should have been cut off in '98. Ah! when I think of the old days of the Beaubarnais and Brinvilliers families! How in the vintage time the toilers sang on the lawn and danced under the great chestnut on the village green, and the great ones at the chateau were as parents to the peasants more than masters. Monsieur Sturgis, there were some pleasant things about old aristocratic France, though Heaven knows I am a good Republican;" and he sighed heavily.

"I know the feeling of reverence for old things which you describe," said Sturgis. "Whenever an old custom is to be buried, we do not have to hire mourners. Everything, when it gets into the shade, has a sombre look, and if the devil were to die, some tender-hearted person would remember that he had a wonderful curl to his tail, and mourn for that. It was so with American slavery, but hurrah for the living present! Send down to me to-night a few reliable men, and I will prove that Aimée is shut up in the chateau a prisoner."

"Well, until then, farewell," and the old notary, and he and the cure went out arm-in-arm.

At the carabot in the evening the usual programme of marvellous feats and strange ventriloquial noises kept the villagers amused until nine o'clock, and then, with uncertain steps, they wended their way to their homes—all but a half dozen who were still sober, and who remained behind. Among them was the old notary. Sturgis waited until all the lights were out in the village streets, and then led his little party to the back gate of the chateau garden. This was easily scaled, and an entrance effected thus into the orchard behind the chateau. Sturgis pointed up to the grated window in the darkness, but all was still. How to arouse the prisoner without arousing her guards, was the query in the mind of Sturgis. He whistled in imitation of a night-hawk. No answer from the window. Then he tried the warble of a canary. It trilled among the frosty branches of the trees in a manner to astonish any naturalist, who would little expect such music out-of-doors so early in the spring. All his art seemed at fault until he said to himself:

(To be continued.)

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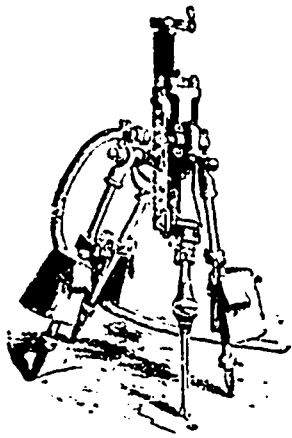
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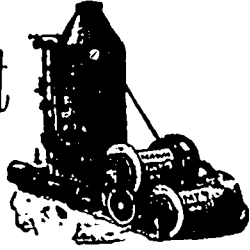


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MINING.

The *Stellarton Journal and News*, the official organ of the Local Government on mining matters, announces that the World's Fair is not to be ignored by the Provincial authorities, but that "Instructions have been given to Dr. E. Gilpin, the efficient and painstaking Deputy Commissioner of Mines and an enthusiastic geologist, to have a collection of coals and iron ore made up. Other minerals will also be displayed. A collection is to be made also of the products of the farm and the field, and also of our fisheries. The work of collection will entail much additional labor on the already hard worked deputy commissioner, for which he is likely to receive no remuneration, though well entitled to it." The work could not be entrusted to better hands but that it should be ordered without remuneration is hardly creditable. Surely a tithe of the extra royalty squeezed out of the coal owners might be applied to this purpose.

The supplemental estimates at Ottawa, we gladly note, provide the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for World's Fair purposes.

MONTAGUE.—Last week very rich ore, as rich as any yet extracted, which is saying a good deal, was struck at Montague in the now famous Annand mine. All the ore mined pays handsomely, but every once in a while the pay streak, as it is sunk upon, discloses deposits of coarse gold yielding thousands of dollars in the space of a few feet. Such a rich mine in any other part of the world would cause a real sensation, here we take it as a matter of course, so frequent and regular have been these bonanza strikes.

GOLD AT COUNTRY HARBOR.—The Antigonish Company had another good return of gold from their large belt—110 ounces—the result of 11½ days crushing, with only 10 men in the mine by day.

R. R. Sinclair, of Sherbrooke, has started work here on a belt showing gold. Success to you, Robert, hope you may find lots of the precious metal.

Some new finds are reported on leads up north.—*New Glasgow Enterprise*.

Work around the Foord pit is progressing fairly. The improvements are extensive. The new screen has to undergo further alterations. The screen is the only one of the kind in Nova Scotia. "The belt" or endless movable chute that conveys the coal from the screen proper to the cars is to be given a slight inclination, as the weight has been found too heavy for the engine. When all is finished the bank head will be one of the best in the province.—*Stellarton Journal and News*.

R. R. McLeod points out that H. S. McKay's paper on the Killag District is confirmed by Mr. Faribault of the Geological Survey.

Editor of The Critic.

Sir: I find in your issue of the 27th ult. extended extracts from the Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department. In those extracts Mr. Faribault has set forth his conclusions in brief of certain important features of the gold districts of Nova Scotia. In his opinion the richness of a vein "depends a together on its position and relation to the structure of the elliptical dome to which it owes its origin." Mr. Faribault goes on to say that he has given special attention to Oldham as a typical district, and expresses his obligation to Mr. J. E. Hardman, B. Sc, M. E., manager of gold mining property at Oldham.

I wish now to call your attention to the fact that in February of this year there was read before the Nova Scotia Institute of Science a paper prepared by Henry Squarebriggs McKay: "On the Nova Scotia gold districts, their formation, as proved by borings in the Killag District."

This paper was accompanied by a "geological map" of Killag. Mr. McKay pointed out and illustrated the elliptical nature of the "dome" and the relation of the "pay chimney" to the apex of the anticlinal fold.

The boring with the diamond drill was carried on with much good judgment, and the results, which were shown on the map, (which I enclose to you as proof of my statement,) show how much was accurately determined by Mr. McKay.

He began work on a shaft some months ago on the anticlinal axis, and is now drifting at right angles, not to look for leads, but to cut those which the drill has already located, and in all this is doing what Mr. Faribault has suggested, and that too without consulting him at all.

And here I come to "the meat in the cocoon." This paper of Mr. McKay's was published in the *Halifax Herald* of March 16, and drew upon him the pointed scorn of this identical J. E. Hardman, B. Sc, M. E., in a letter published in the *Herald* of March 23rd.

Permit me to quote a few choice morsels: "I have gone into particulars to show the hollowness of the foundations," &c., "and to expose the superficial knowledge of the district upon which is based his whole paper." Again: "Finally, to correct Mr. McKay's gross conception of what a geological survey is, I advise him to make the acquaintance of Messrs. Fletcher and Faribault of the Geological Survey of Canada as soon as possible. *Experientia docet*, so there is hope of Mr. McKay, who is yet a veritable tenderfoot in Nova Scotia mining."

Mr. Hardman acknowledges that he had Mr. McKay's map before him. Then he has not ignorantly erred. I am not alone in wishing to know why he did not give Mr. McKay credit for having shown the exact nature of the Killag anticlinal, together with an amount of valuable and accurate knowledge of the related veins, faults, etc., that has not been equalled in any gold mine in Nova Scotia by a private individual, Oldham not excepted.

To Mr. McKay belongs the credit of having done the first exact work of the kind in this Province, and that he may have his due, despite detractors, is the object of my letter. It is surprising that Mr. Hardman, who has enjoyed the long term of association with Messrs. Fletcher and Faribault, in which he had ample time to learn of them what he advises Mr. McKay to receive from the same source, should not have recognized the singular merit of the map of Killag.

If all these letters that form such a fine appendage to a man's name do not mean that he can steer clear of prejudices long enough to render a fair judgment, then we shall feel that even his *experientia docet* will foil upon himself.

Yours,
R. R. McLxon.

A NEW PRECIPITATING PROCESS.—In response to a telegraphic request, Messrs. Harrold Bros. of Adelaide, having supplied us with the following particulars respecting the recently patented invention for precipitating metal contained in mineralized water, whilst rendering the water fit for boiler and stock purposes. The material used is sulphide of barium in solution, the only known use to which it has hitherto been put chemically being as a dipulatory. Its application as a precipitant of metals emanates from Mr. Andrew Thomas, F. C. S., London, of Adelaide, who has already, we understand, patented his idea, and who states that his object in applying this chemical to the above use arose chiefly through the fact that baryta possesses an unusual specific gravity, and at the same time possesses the advantage of being exceedingly plentiful and easily procurable in South Australia. The mode of preparing the solution from the raw material is exceptionally simple, the following being a rough outline of the process:—

The baryta is coarsely ground into a powder and then mixed with coal dross in proportions—3BaSO₄ to 1 part of coal dross. After well mixing, this is calcined, the resultant material being sulphide of barium, containing 66 per cent. of the actual principle Ba S which is soluble in water. Before the process of precipitation the operator must ascertain the metallic contents of the water, it having been found that certain metallic salts deposit their metals in an acid solution, whilst in others the reaction takes place in an alkaline solution. Assuming the water to be operated upon come from a cuperiferous lode, contents will be probably Cu S O₄, sulphate of iron and very often alumina with possibly calcium salts and magnesia. By the addition of a regulated quantity of the solution to an ordinary mine water of about 2½ lb. weight to the ton, practically the whole of the copper is thrown down with extraordinary rapidity. A further charge of the solution brings down the iron, while the addition of a small quantity of ammonia or caustic soda will precipitate the alumina.

The idea would very naturally strike one that the baryta being in a liquid form before it is applied remains in the water after having accomplished its end by precipitating the minerals originally contained. It is alleged that this is not so, for the reason that as soon as the precipitant becomes allied with the water in its soluble or sulphide form and the reaction takes place, the barium, in harmony with the other minerals in the water, undergoes a metamorphosis and changes from a soluble or sulphide form to an insoluble or sulphate form precipitating itself and falling to the bottom with the other minerals.

Experiments in Adelaide have been conducted under the superintendence of Mr. J. C. F. Johnson, M. P., and, so far as could be judged, were a success. It is intended, we are told, to energetically bring under the notice of those interested in mining, the advantages to be gained by carrying this demineraliser into practical use, and it is proposed to further demonstrate its value by treating some of the heavy mineralized waters at Broken-Hill on a larger scale.—*Australian Mining Standard.*

Mr. Theodore Fox, having met with such success in his recent suit against at least one of the chief officials of the Hale and Norcross Mining Company and those of the Nevada Mill and Mining Company, is reported to have brought two similarly grounded suits involving charges against the Crown Point Gold and Silver Mining Company, and the following directors and stockholders: J. H. Dobinson, R. F. Morrow, J. P. Jackson, A. K. P. Harmon, J. P. Martin, Charles L. McCoy, William Neris, J. P. Jones, Francis G. Nowlands and Frederick Sharon as the trustees of the estate of William Sharon. The complaint charges conspiracy by which Messrs. Jones, Sharon and Nowlands named the other defendants as a dummy board of directors for the mine, and procured the making of a contract with Jones and the Union Mill and Mining Company for the crushing of ores. By their aid and other practices, it is claimed, the stockholders were deprived of large sums of money in the same manner that the shareholders of the Hale and Norcross mine were defrauded by the Nevada Mill and Mining Company. Judgment is demanded for an accounting and that defendants be required to pay into the treasury of the mining company such amount as the Court may find to be due.

The second suit involves charges of a similar nature in connection with the Belcher Silver Mining Company. The defendants are: J. P. Martin, Jas. Nowlands, J. H. Dobinson, F. A. Tritle, R. F. Morrow, J. P. Jones, Geo. W. Beaver, A. K. P. Harmon, George D. Edwards and the Sharon estate.—*The Financial and Mining Record.*

ALMA, N. B.—Mr. Brown struck some copper ore at the Alma Copper Mine, containing about seventy per centum of copper (70 p. c. copper.) It is to be hoped that a considerable quantity of such ore is very near, where the detached pieces were found. We all wish him success in his attempts to locate it.—*Moncton Transcript.*

The great reason for the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in its positive merit. It cures where other preparations fail.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 282.—The position was: black men 17, 24, kings 22, 31; white men 5, 26, kings 2, 15; white to play and draw. Our reasons for presenting this problem were to show that, though white had an easy draw, he might as easily lose by attempting to run with the man on 26. As follows:—

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | 23 | 15 | 19 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 9 |
| 31—26 | 24—27 | 27—31 | 31—27 | | | | |

But to draw in accordance with the terms of the problem as above stated, and which is also the strongest, and therefore most correct, play the following is the way:

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|----|----|----|----|
| 5 | 1 | 26 | 23 | 23 | 19 | 19 | 16 |
| 24—27 | 31—26 | 26—23 | drawn. | | | | |

GAME 173—"BRISTOL."

Recently played between Messrs. Hamilton (black) and Granville (white) of this city.

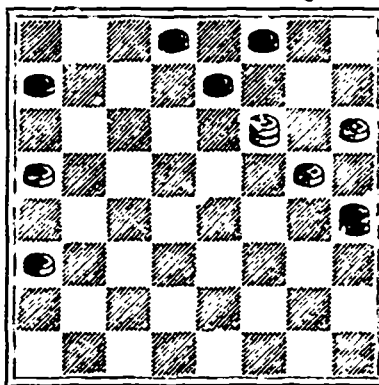
| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11—16 | 2—7 | 4—8 | 1—6 |
| 24 | 20 | 26 | 22 |
| 16—19 | 9—13 | 14—17 | 5—14 |
| 23 | 16 | 31 | 27 |
| 12—19 | 6—9 | 9—27 | 27—24 |
| 22 | 18 | a-15 | 11 |
| 10—14 | 8—15 | 27—31 | 24—19 |
| 18 | 15 | 22 | 17 |
| 7—11 | 13—22 | 31—27 | 3—10 |
| 27 | 24 | 27 | 23 |
| 11—18 | 18—27 | 8—11 | wins. |
| 24 | 15 | 25 | 2 |

Mr. Hamilton readily perceived that this stroke could be made to terminate in his favor, and proceeded to finish the game in his usual brilliant fashion.

PROBLEM No. 284.

Being an end game between Messrs. Hamilton of Halifax and Wickwire of Shubenacadie.

Black men 2, 3, 5, 7, king 20.



White men 12, 13, 16, 21, king 11
Black to play and win.

We recommend this position to students, who will find it to amply repay the time and labor that they expend upon its solution.

Old Chum

(CUT PLUG.)

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(PLUG.)

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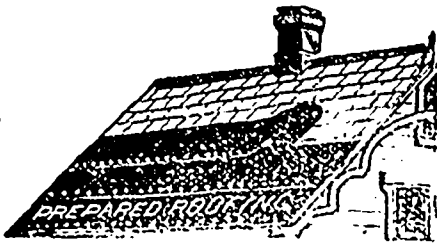
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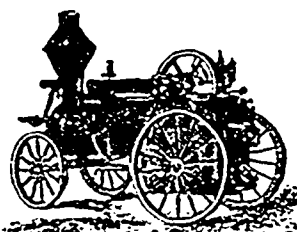
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German Baking Powder.

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NO AMMONIA.

MINING.

FAULTING IN VEINS.

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

(CONTINUED.)

Fault planes do not, however, always run across the bedding planes, but may be nearly or quite parallel with them, and are then often called thrust planes. Such faults are less easily detected than the former class, and hence, as accurate and detailed examinations become more frequent, their proportion will probably increase. Faults are found of every degree of magnitude, from the great faults which form important orographic features and have displacements of thousands of feet, down to those which are so small that they can only be detected by the microscope. Whether slickensided or polished surfaces can be found upon their walls depends, as I have said, upon the nature of the material of these walls, whether it is of a character to receive a polish in the first place, and whether conditions are such as to preserve it in the second. If Mr. Church has never seen such surfaces on bedding planes, it is not because they do not occur in nature, nor are they confined, as he seems to think, to steeply upturned beds. I will cite a few instances.

The great porphyrite mass, or laccolite, of Gothic Mountain, in Colorado, which rests upon nearly horizontal black shales of the Cretaceous, has been moved on its base (how much there is no means of determining), and if one cares to climb its steep slopes about 700 ft. above the town of Gothic to the contact plane between shales and porphyry he will find the under surfaces of the latter, where it has been exposed by the undermining of the shales, striated by this movement. Again the gold veins which cross the stratification of these same shales near Breckenridge, Colo., have been faulted by a movement subsequent to the formation of the veins along the stratification planes of the shales. But thrust planes do not necessarily follow stratification lines, even where their divergence of angle is so slight as to be hardly perceptible to the eye, as may be observed in Smuggler Hill, at Aspen, Colo., where a fault of this nature along the steeply upturned beds has changed the relations of the silurian and carboniferous strata so as to make their apparent thickness vary very greatly in comparatively short distances. The coherence of rock masses is not necessarily very much less along bedding planes (which are merely indications of changes in the conditions of sedimentation) than along any other plane, unless they mark such very decided and abrupt changes in character of material that the pressure resulting from a great weight of sediments accumulated above would be likely to produce such a molecular deformation along them as is indicated by slaty cleavage.

Faults of great displacement or the great structural faults have been, as far as my experience teaches, but rarely the loci of mineral deposits. It is the faults of minor displacement, and more especially those forming zones or systems of fracture (what Daubree calls *causes conjuguées*) that have more generally become mineral veins. But these differ from the former in degree rather than in kind. They present the same or similar phenomena as evidences of movement and pressure, but on a smaller scale. In picturing to one's self the working of the causes which have produced these phenomena, however, it is necessary to bear in mind that pressure is as important, if not a more important function than movement. It is the neglect of the importance of this function that would seem to have been the cause of many of the misconceptions of earlier writers on vein phenomena, especially that which led them to consider that the vein matter was the filling of a considerable open fissure into which fragments might fall freely from the walls as they might be dropped down a well, and with two distinct and well defined walls beyond which in either direction no vein matter would naturally be looked for.

A fissure continuously open for any considerable distance is inconceivable under the conditions of pressure which must have prevailed at the great depths at which most veins have been formed.

A fault fissure is rather to be regarded as a zone of crushed material along a fracture plane, produced by movement and pressure combined, whose width may vary, from the mere knife edge of small fissures of imperceptible displacement, to the 50 or 100 ft. of crushed material often found along the faults of great displacement. The original fractures, which determine the direction and location of these zones, were probably suddenly produced by some violent force in the nature of an earthquake shock or a volcanic explosion. But such fractures would not necessarily result in a visible fissure without a subsequent compressive strain which would produce a differential movement along the broken parts. They would at first be merely latent or potential cracks along which, although the cohesion of the original rock mass had been broken, some movement, however slight, was necessary for the production of an actual fissure; as we can conceive a mass of brittle material like glass, firmly inclosed by strong bands, to be struck a blow of sufficient violence to shatter it, if free, and yet to show few if any visible cracks until, after the removal of the bands, a differential movement had been produced among the parts.

(To be continued.)

When you're languid and dull in the spring of the year,
When stomach and liver are all out of gear,
When you're stupid at morn and feverish at night,
And nothing gives relish and nothing goes right,
Don't try any nostrum, elixir, or pill,—
"Golden Medical Discovery" just fills the bill.
The surest and best of all remedies for all disorders of the liver, stomach and blood,
is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

ANOTHER HAMILTON
MIRACLE.

THE TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF ISAAO
W. CHURCH FROM PARALYSIS.

*Crushed by a Fall of Forty Feet—
He Spends Months in a Hospital
and is Discharged only to Suffer
Great Agony—Months Without
Sleep and a Victim of Nervous
Prostration—An Account of his
Miraculous Cure as Investigated
by a "Times" Reporter.*

Hamilton Times, June 20th, 1892.

"In the spring of 1887, while working on a building in Liverpool," said Mr. Church, "a scaffold on which I was standing collapsed and I fell to the pavement, a distance of forty feet. Bruised and bleeding I was picked up and conveyed to the Northern Hospital, and not one of the doctors who attended me held out any hope for my ultimate recovery. The base of my spine seemed to be smashed into a pulp, and the efforts of the medical men were directed altogether towards relieving the terrible agony I suffered rather than towards curing my injuries. I had the constitution of an ox though, and the speaker threw out his chest and squared a pair of shoulders that would have done credit to a prince among athletes, "and as I seemed to have a tremendous grip on life the doctors took heart, and after remaining in that hospital forty weeks I was discharged as being as far recovered as I would ever be. For twenty-six weeks I had to lie in one position, and any attempt to place me on my back made me scream with pain. Through eighteen months after my discharge I was unable to do a stroke of work, and could with difficulty make my way about the house, and then only with the aid of crutches. Twice during that time I underwent operations at the hands of eminent surgeons, who were amazed at the fact of my being alive at all after they had been informed of the extent of my injuries. On the last occasion my back was cut open, and it was discovered that the bones which had been shattered by my fall had, by process of time, completely overlapped each other, forming a knuckle that you see here," and Mr. Church showed the reporter a curious lump near the base of his spine. "All efforts to straighten these bones continued unavailing, and finally the doctors told me that in the course of a few months paralysis would set in and my troubles would be increased tenfold. Their predictions proved only too true, and before long I was in almost as bad a condition as ever. No tongue can tell the pain I suffered as the disease progressed, and eventually I decided to come to America. So in 1890 I closed up my affairs in England, and on arriving in Halifax, so done up was I with the journey across the ocean, that I had to take to my bed and was kept a close prisoner for several weeks. Having a brother living at Moorfield, near Guelph, I with difficulty accomplished the journey there and tried to do some work. My utmost exertions could accomplish but little, however, and as the result of my trouble, nervous prostration in its worst form assailed me. I remember once being overtaken by a thunderstorm while about a mile away from the house, and while I was making my way there I fell no less

than eight times, completely prostrated by particularly vivid flashes of lightning or heavy jars of thunder. About a year and a half ago I came to this city and secured work at the Hamilton Forge Works, but before long had to quit, because I could not attend to my duties. I used to think that if I could only get a little sleep once in a while I would feel better, but even that boon was denied me. Night after night I tossed from side to side, and every time my back prodded the bed the pain that shot through every limb was almost unbearable. The doctors prescribed chloral and bromide of potash, and for weeks I never thought of going to bed at night without having first taken powerful doses of either of these drugs. Towards the last these doses failed to have the desired effect, and I increased the size of them until I was finally taking thirty grains of potash and ten grains of chloral every night, enough to kill a horse. I became so weak that I could hardly get around, and my lower limbs shook like those of a palsied old man. When everything seemingly had failed me, and I was about to give up what seemed a vain battle for life and health, my wife here read an account in one of the newspapers of John Marshall's wonderful cure by means of Dr. Williams' Pills, and although I had lost all faith in any medicine, I resolved to try once more, and accordingly procured a box of those little Pink Pills from Mr. Harrison, the druggist, and commenced to use them according to the directions. This was in October of last year. I had not taken them a week till I began to feel an improvement in my general health. In a month I slept every night like a baby. The pains left my back entirely, and by the beginning of the new year I could lie on my back for hours and never feel the slightest pain therefrom. Prior to taking the pills I suffered terribly with fits, many of them so severe that three or four men were required to hold me. The pills knocked those all out, though, and all the time I used them I did not have the suspicion of a fit, and as for my weight, well you will hardly believe it, but honestly, in that time I gained forty pounds. Well, to make a long story short, I went to work again a few months ago, this time in the Hamilton Nail Works, where I went as shipper, and I have worked there steadily since the first day I went in. Last fall I was too weak to walk a mile, now I work from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m., and my work is no child's play either. I can assure you. I handle about 500 kegs of nails every day, and each keg weighs one hundred pounds and has to be lifted a distance of from five to six feet. All my renewed strength I ascribe to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which I consider have worked wonders in my own case. For anyone troubled with nervousness, sleeplessness or loss of strength in any way, in my opinion there is nothing in existence like these pills for restoring people who are thus afflicted. Yielding to the advice of friends, who claimed that my renewed health was not due to the Pink Pills, I quit using them for about a month, but the recurrence of those terrible fits warned me of my folly, and I commenced using the pills again, and I will certainly never be without them in the house."

"Not if I know it, anyhow," remarked Mrs. Church. "I know only too well the good they have done you, and you would not have been any thing like the man you are to-day if it had not been for those pills, and no one on earth knows better than I how greatly you have been helped, and not only you, but others in the family who were thought to be going into a decline before they were restored by those pills."

Some of the particulars of the marvellous rescue of Mr. Church from a life of suffering having reached the public, a reporter of the Times thought it worth his while to investigate the matter for the benefit of other sufferers, and it was in response to his enquiries that the above remarkable story was narrated by Mr. Church. Taken in connection with the reports of other equally remarkable cures—the particulars of which have been published from time to time—it offers unquestioned proof that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People stand at the head of modern medical discoveries.

The neighbors generally were very out-spoken in their astonishment at Mr. Church's miraculous cure, all who knew anything of his case having given him up months ago as rapidly approaching the portals of the great unknown. He looks far from that now though. His eye is as clear, his cheek as ruddy, and his step as elastic as a youth in his teens. He was for seven years a member of the Life Guards, and for some time conducted a gymnasium in Liverpool. He expects to get back to his beloved athletic exercises this season, and is much elated at the success of his treatment.

The reporter then called upon Messrs. Harrison Bros., James street north, from whom Mr. Church had purchased the remedy, who further verified his statements. In reply to the enquiry by the reporter, "Do you sell many of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills?" Mr. James Harrison of the firm replied:—

"Well, yes, rather. A thousand boxes don't last long. You see our business is largely with men, women and girls employed in the big factories and mills in this locality, and the recommendations we hear from these people day after day, month after month, would indeed make the manufacturer of those wonderful little pellets think he was a benefactor of humanity. Several cases have come under my own notice of women, poor, tired-out, overworked creatures, being made 'like unto now' by the use of these pills, and I see them passing to and from work daily and looking as though life was worth living and well worth it, too. In all my experience in the drug business I never saw anything like these pills," and Mr. Harrison related a number of cures that had come under his observation in addition to that of Mr. Church.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the

blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold to make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

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kinds SHEET IRON WORK.
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Synopsis of "The General Mining Act,"
Chapter 18, 54th Victoria.

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

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

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

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

MINES, OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.

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

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

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

LEASES are given for 20 years, and renewable to 80 years, at annual rental of \$50 for a square mile. The Surveyor General, if special circumstances warrant, may grant a Lease larger than one square mile, but not larger than two square miles.

ROYALTIES.

Coal, 10 cts. per ton of 2,240 lbs.
Copper, 4 cts. on every 1 per cent. in a ton of 2,352 lbs.

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

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

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

L. J. TWEEDIE,
Surveyor General.

CITY CHIMES.

Halifax ladies will be interested in a new business establishment to be opened in this city about the first of September. The officers of the firm, which will be entitled "The Dressmaking Company," are Miss L. M. Paint, President; Miss A. F. Sherwood, Vice-President; and Miss S. L. Norton, Manager of the dressmaking department. These enterprising ladies have rented the new brick house, No 34 Morris Street, where they will reside and carry on their business. The Company intends employing about twenty girls, and is making all necessary arrangements for fully supplying a want long felt by the ladies of Halifax. Only our city sisters, cousins and aunts can tell of the trials they have experienced in having their costumes fashioned promptly and satisfactorily, and those who have endured these trials will highly appreciate the benefits to be derived from a well-managed establishment such as the one above mentioned promises to be. Halifax ladies are noted for their quiet and tasteful mode of dressing, and there is not the least doubt that the Dressmaking Company will find good work at a premium among those who delight in neatly-fitting, fashionably-made garments. Miss Sherwood left this week for a vacation in Toronto, from whence she expects to return on August 1st, on which date Miss Norton leaves for Boston and New York to engage a competent forewoman, and to have a peep at the very latest styles now reigning in these American cities. Misses Norton, Paint & Sherwood will have the good wishes and practical aid of their many lady friends in their new enterprise.

The teaching staff of the Doering-Brauer Conservatory will be enlarged Sept 1st by the addition of a teacher of singing, Fraulein Mary Buedinger, of Berlin, who comes highly recommended by Frau Professor Jochmann Wagner, niece of the celebrated composer Richard Wagner, who is recognized as one of the most efficient teachers of vocal music in Germany, and from whom Fraulein Buedinger has received her musical education. Professor Ehrlich, of Berlin, the eminent German critic, also speaks in laudatory terms of this young lady, who, he says, "possesses a singularly beautiful soprano voice of bell-like clearness and evenly cultivated in all registers." Fraulein Buedinger, writing to Frau Doering under date June 28th, says:—"Last year I had the great honor to sing before the Empress Frederic in her castle, and next week I will enjoy the honor again. I will send you a testimonial from Her Majesty the Empress Frederic herself." The musical people of Halifax will now be on the *qui vive* until Frau Buedinger arrives in our city, and it goes without saying that she will be warmly welcomed, and will undoubtedly prove a valuable addition to our already large musical circle. Miss Annie Drake has also been engaged as assistant piano teacher at the Doering-Brauer Conservatory. Herr and Frau Doering have rented the schoolhouse opposite their Conservatory, to be used for singing classes, small concerts and recitals. It is to be called the Doering-Brauer Conservatory Hall, and will be thoroughly renovated during the summer and ready for occupation when the Conservatory re-opens.

Halifax theatre-goers will be delighted to hear that Manager Clarke has secured the Frawley Company for a return engagement of two weeks, commencing July 11th. The opening play will be "Turned Up," a comedy which is said to abound in mirth provoking situations. The Frawley Company won a favorable reputation in our city a few weeks since, and doubtless large audiences will reward Manager Clarke for the trouble he has taken to again place on the academy stage first-class plays. Let cultured Halifaxians show that they know a good thing when they see it, and give Mr. Frawley and his talented supporters overflowing houses when they return to the metropolis of Nova Scotia.

The Doering Brauer Conservatory Concert is one of the principal attractions for the coming week. The performers are all pupils of the Institution. The chorus will consist of eighty voices and some excellent work is ensured. Herr and Frau Doering are putting forth every effort necessary to the attainment of success, and their pupils will undoubtedly reflect credit on themselves and their painstaking instructors.

The yacht race postponed from the 21st was sailed over the inside course. Seven yachts competed—the *Youla*, *Lenore*, *Mimehaha*, *Psyche*, *Etienne*, *Nautilus* and *Hildred*. After making Point Pleasant buoy, the race was between the rivals, *Youla* and *Lenore*, as the others of the fleet were left far behind. *Lenore* had a good lead, but shortly after the Dartmouth Cove was passed the jib halyards broke, and by the time the damage was repaired the *Youla* had come up in line. After this the struggle was a hard one. The *Lenore* crossed the finish line ten seconds ahead of the *Youla*, but as the latter has a time allowance of thirty-six seconds *Lenore* loses the race by twenty-six seconds and must be content with second prize, while the *Youla* takes the cup. *Psyche* came in third and sailed well throughout the race.

The closing exercises of the Deaf and Dumb Institution took place on Saturday afternoon and were largely attended. Addresses were delivered by His Honor Lieut-Governor Daly, J. Fearon, Principal of the Institution, Dr. Tobin, Rev. Dr. Forrest, Rev. Canon Partridge and Rev. Dyson Hague. The exercises by the pupils were very interesting and were indicative of the progress that is being made in the great work of educating the boys and girls who are deprived of speech and hearing. Prizes were distributed by Governor Daly and the recitation of the Lord's prayer by the whole class brought to a close the interesting exercises of the afternoon. The work of teaching the children to articulate is a wonderful triumph over many difficulties, and considering that they cannot hear either their teacher's or their own voices their articulation is wonderfully clear, being easily understood. Simply by watching their instructors' lips they can repeat a number of the elemen-

tary sounds of the language. The school is now closed for the vacation and the pupils scattered to their respective homes for a much needed rest.

Lyceum patrons enjoyed a treat this week, namely the reappearance of the inimitable Professor Zera Semon on the stage. At the urgent request of his many admirers Zera has taken an active part in his Vaudeville show at the Lyceum, and once more the wonder-stricken audiences have had the pleasure of beholding his magical works. The Royal Marionettes have taken well, and the performances each evening have been received with loud applause. The Novelty Company has presented an attractive programme and the singing of Harry P. Clarke, who appeared for the first time this week, has been much enjoyed. Xyarra, the wonderful juggler, etc., has sustained the reputation he gained last week for his excellent performances, and the comedian, Ed Gallagher, has supplied the audience with fun. Miss Arnold plays very nicely on the cornet, mandolin and bells, and Miss Dollie Merton has won high praise for her graceful dancing and sweet songs. The present attractions at the Lyceum are as strong as have yet been put on, and Zera has been rewarded with good houses every evening. A special matinee will be given to-morrow afternoon with an admission fee of ten cents only.

The great Fair of Nations has been a success in every sense of the word, and the Wanderers and their lady friends, who have worked so faithfully for weeks past, may now rest from their labors with a full assurance that their efforts have accomplished great things. To draw a crowd of two or three thousand people for five evenings in succession in Halifax requires no small attraction, and the committee of management are to be congratulated on their success in providing entertainment for the patrons of the Fair. The Exhibition building is very prettily decorated and the booths are well arranged, the whole displaying much skilful and artistic work. The Fair was formally opened on Monday evening by His Honor Lieut-Governor Daly, who made an appropriate speech, commending the Wanderers' Amateur Athletic Association to the support of the citizens, and expressing his pleasure at the animated scene presented. The grand march, which has taken place each evening at eight o'clock, has been one of the prominent attractions. Fifty-six young ladies, arrayed in gay costumes peculiar to the nationalities they represent, appeared at the south end of the building and formed into line, eight abreast, preceded by two little pages. The movements of the march are very pretty, and are gracefully executed. This over, the fair marchers retire to the booths and attend to the wants of their numerous customers. The booths where eatables are for sale seem to be the most extensively patronized, and the French maids in the north end of the building have all they can do to attend to the wants of the gay crowd surrounding the tables. Delicious drinks are dispensed at the Dutch booth, and confectionery at the Swiss chaise. The Moorish booth contains all kinds of bric-a-brac, and is presided over by some of the most becomingly-attired fair ones. Toys are for sale at the Venetian booth. The gayly-dressed Japanese ladies offer a great variety of Japanese wares, and the bright English girls have done a flourishing business in the fancy needlework. The gypsy encampment is one of the prettiest spots, surrounded as it is by dark green foliage, and here the curious may obtain a glimpse into the mysterious future. Special mention must be made of the graceful costumes worn by the tall and stately Grecian ladies. Of course opinions differ, but we have at least a goodly number on our side when we pronounce these the most picturesque of the host of beautiful dresses. The performances on the stage have consisted principally of tableaux and shadow pictures. The band of the Leicestershire regiment has furnished choice music. At this Fair, as at all similar places, a large part of the enjoyment of an observant onlooker consists in "taking in" the people. A close student of human nature has limitless opportunities, and to watch the varying expressions on the faces of young and old, *blase* and unsophisticated, contributes no little amusement. The announcement of the financial success of the Fair will be eagerly awaited, and judging by the way the temptations were yielded to and the strings that have been taken in, the amount realized will exceed all expectations, and the Wanderers' hearts will be gladdened. Some sage, speaking evidently from experience, says:—"The most reliable girls in the world are those at a fair; there is never the slightest bit of change about them." A sentiment probably many a young man round town, as he jingles a bunch of keys lying lonely in his pocket, will echo. We understand that this evening closes the Fair, and we would advise any, if such there be, who have not visited the Exhibition building this week, to go this evening and see what is to be seen.

Rev. Ralph Brecken says: Having tried Puttner's Emulsion for coughs, influenza, etc., I am pleased to testify to its beneficial results as compared with any remedy previously used. It neither nauseates nor weakens, but pleasantly invigorates the general health.

SUMMER TUITION.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, SCHOOL & ARMY COACHING ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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

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

RESIDENT ASSISTANTS—Mr. G. M. Acklorn, B. A. (Camab.) Mr. P. B. Mollish, B. A. (Oxon.)

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