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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.

A list has been made out of those in the British Parliament and the members of the nobility who hold shares in brewery companies, and thus have an interest in the beer traffic. It includes the names of 23 ladies of title, including H. R. H. the Duchess of Albany, 26 Peers who sit in the House of Lords, and six other Lords, 49 members of the House of Commons, composed of 25 Tories, 5 Liberal-Unionists, 13 Liberals, and 6 Nationalists.

The weather in Great Britain continues cold, windy and wet. Farmers are in dismay at the state of their hay crop, and commence to be anxious about the harvest prospects. In central Europe floods following the rains have laid bare many a highly cultivated district. For the first time during the past fifty years the streets of Innsbruck have been whitened by summer snows. The valley of the Adige, from Bozen downwards, is flooded, and half the town of Trent is submerged. The rivers on the southern slope of the Alps, in the Tyrol, and in Styria, have overflowed their banks. Terrible weather has been experienced in Southern Hungary, and reports come from Germany that the crops have suffered in that country, and that the fruit trees are ruined. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and this failure of the crops in Europe is likely to greatly benefit the farmers of Ontario, Manitoba and the North-West Territories, where the harvest outlook is excellent.

It is not many months since we heard of a woman in New Jersey, if we remember rightly, being arrested for being a common scold, and now we hear of Toronto being agitated by a similar case. The despatch says that Annie Pope, a married woman, is charged by her neighbors with being a common scold. Several of them testified in the police court of her vituperative oratory. The charge made reads thus:—"For being a common brawler and sower of discord among her quiet and honest neighbors, so that she has become a public nuisance to the neighborhood, by her scolding, quarrelling, inciting strifes, controversies, quarrels, and disputes among Her Majesty's liege people against the peace of our lady the Queen, her crown and dignity, to the common nuisance of divers of Her Majesty's liege subjects." As there is no punishment for this offence but the antiquated ducking school, which the Magistrate did not like to impose, he judiciously sent the case to the higher courts, where it is to be hoped even-handed justice will be meted out.

One of the crying needs of the city during this hot weather is better facilities for bathing. The restrictions that are everywhere placed upon people who would at this season be naturally almost amphibious in their habits, are detrimental to health and comfort. The city, instead of trying to prevent the tired, hot and dusty inhabitants from taking a plunge in the harbor, should provide a place, or several places, and some of them should be reserved for women, where bathing could be indulged in freely without money and without price to the bather. The cost to the city would not be great, and would provide a necessary and healthful recreation for a class of people who rarely have bathing facilities in their homes. The benefit to all who would take advantage of free bathing needs no comment.

The suit for divorce brought by Viscount Dunlop against his wife, who previous to her marriage was known as Belle Bilton, a singer in the music halls, has been brought to an end by a verdict for the defendant. Many of the details of this trial were of an unsavory character, and not fit for publication in newspapers which are used for general family reading, but notwithstanding this fact, the thirst for sensational reading matter has been catered to, and many papers have given an account of the trial with much of the evidence. The English nobility has of late years figured largely in scandals, so that that class is being brought almost to a level with the dregs of society so far as vice is concerned. It is well that the divorce was not granted, otherwise it might happen that either Lord or Lady Dunlop, both of whom it appears are no better than they ought to be, might be inflicted on some other matrimonial victim. Of course the young couple cannot frequent the society that would accord with their rank, so it is probable that they will relieve London of all anxiety about how to receive them by taking themselves to Australia and settling down there.

What we pointed out years ago in regard to a great shortening in the time over the I. C. R. between Halifax and St. John and Montreal has been accomplished, and fast express trains now give through travellers every facility to reach their destination in the minimum of time. But while looking after the interests of through traffic the way passenger finds that in many cases only morning and evening trains stop at his station. Elmsdale, Enfield, and Milford, are all important points on the line, Elmsdale and Enfield particularly so, as they are centres where gold miners on the way to Renfrew, Rawdon, Oshana, and other mining camps, have to alight, and where many business men of Halifax spend the summer with their families. All the fast trains dash through these stations without stopping, and we can see why they are forced to do so in order to reach their destinations on time. But what we fail to understand is the short sighted policy of the managers of the Intercolonial in not providing ample facilities for local passenger business, especially as all that is required is a mid-day train between Halifax and Milford. The present accommodation train to Bedford, if its run was extended to Milford, would meet the requirements of the case, and would develop a large and paying passenger traffic, besides affording accommodation to which the travelling public are entitled, and which they must receive. It is not a question to be haggled over, but a clear public right, which, if not speedily granted, will rouse a storm of indignation against the management of the road.

All those who have read "John Halifax, Gentleman," will be glad to know that a marble medallion to the memory of the gifted authoress, Dinah Maria Mulock (Mrs. Craik) has been placed in Tewkesbury Abbey. Tewkesbury was the place selected by Mrs. Craik as the home of John Halifax, and it was the last place visited by her before her death, three years ago. The scheme for erecting the memorial was started by a number of ladies and gentlemen, the committee including the names of Lord Tennyson, Robert Browning, Matthew Arnold, Sir Frederick Leighton, Sir John Millais, Mr. John Morley, Professor Huxley, Mr. J. Russell Lowell, Mrs. Oliphant, Mme. Guizot de Witt, and Miss Young. The memorial is the work of Mr. H. H. Armstrong, R.A., and is designed to indicate the noble aim of her work. Above the cornice is placed a group illustrative of Charity, while in the architectural member is a winged laurel wreath, surmounted by an alto-relief, containing the figures of Truth and Purity. A central shield bears the quotation from John Halifax, Gentleman—"Each in his place is fulfilling his day, and passing away, just as that sun is passing. Only we know not whither he passes, while whither we go we know, and the way we know—the same yesterday, to day and forever." A medallion portrait is contained in a circular moulding, supported by Corinthian pilasters, on which are borne the maiden and married names of the authoress, "Dinah Maria Mulock—Mrs. Craik." The inscription on the frieze runs, "A tribute to work of noble aim and to a gracious life."

The Universal Peace Congress, which opened its second session in Westminster Town Hall, London, on July 15th, seems to be badly needed on the American side of the pond. Just as the European members of the Peace Association were lauding the methods of deciding disputes in the New World, two wars break out, and the idea of peace is knocked higher than a kite.

One of the penalties of greatness is having one's private and personal affairs pried into and written of, and made public property. Henry M. Stanley's love affairs, as the papers call them, seem to be attracting more attention than his explorations or his book. The latest yarn is that Stanley was going to be married to a beautiful Greek girl in one of the Ionian Islands, but, having forgotten to pay the maiden's father a sum of money in proportion to the beauty and youth of his bride, he was reminded of the fact at the altar, whereupon Stanley indignantly told his not-to-be-forgotten father-in-law that he had intended to marry the lady, not to buy her, and the match was "off." Mr. Stanley is a sensible man, so perhaps these things do not trouble him greatly, and may yield him some amusement, if he sees them at all.

The King of the Belgians proposes to hand over the Congo State, which is his private property, to the Belgian nation. Should the bill which is now before the Belgian Parliament pass Belgians will within the next ten years lend twenty-five million francs to the Congo State without interest, and six months after the expiration of this term of ten years decide whether she will take the territory over. In the event of her not doing so King Leopold is already bound to give France the right of pre-emption, but if she does this right becomes extinguished. It is highly probable that Germany would consider Belgium a better neighbor than France, and should Belgium ever tire of her bargain she is certain to find a willing purchaser in Germany. These considerations are likely to outweigh any arguments of the opposition in the Belgian Chamber of Representatives.

The "Ottawa Liar" will have to retire and hide his diminished head, for the person who has been sending sensational press despatches from Halifax certainly deserves the title of champion liar of the Dominion. It is a very small business for any one to try and damage our city by sending such stuff as appeared in the Boston Sunday *Globe*, alleging that Nova Scotia had been captured by General Butler, that the Halifax wires were all down, and Boston was wild over the news. The versions of the Dartmouth disaster were far off from truth, stating that hundreds of people had been thrown into the water and many lives lost. This appeared in many papers, and it must have emanated from the same source as the Boston *Globe's* article, which was simply a work of the liar's excited imagination. These false reports will do Halifax no little injury, and an effort should be made to find out their source and put a stop to them. It is not probable that any respectable newspaper would knowingly publish despatches which are unreliable, and certainly not those which have absolutely no foundation.

St. John is an enterprising city, and Mr. Ira Cornwall, Secretary of the Board of Trade, and of the Exhibition Association of that place, is certainly doing his best to make the fact known to an admiring public. We had been favored with two copies of the premium list of the International Fair to be held in St. John in September and October, so we scarcely expected to receive any more literature bearing on the subject, but a few days since we were again honored with a leaflet advertising the fair, together with a copy of "Canada's National Song," "My Own Canadian Home," the words of which are by E. G. Nelson, and the music by Morley McLaughlin of St. John. The song is dedicated to Canada's Bisley Rifle Competitors on the first page, and devoted to Canada's International Fair on the last. The song is pretty and simple, easily learned, and carries conviction of our love of country (as well as the International Fair advertisement) with it. Its mission is to kill two birds with one stone, to cultivate patriotism, and at the same time draw attention to St. John, its always open and safe harbor, and its exhibition. Judicious advertising always pays, and, all petty rivalries between Halifax and St. John apart, we hope the fair will be an unqualified success.

An odd matrimonial suit is likely to come on for a hearing in Wisconsin. Mrs. Weston, the wife of a Wisconsin minister, intends, it is said, to apply for a divorce from her husband, to whom she has been married as many as nine times. Mr. and Mrs. Weston were first married in Wisconsin according to the forms of the Methodist Church, and went to Europe for their honeymoon. At Dublin it seems that doubts arose as to whether their union was "ecclesiastically perfect," so they were again married in Saint Patrick's Cathedral. But shortly afterwards Mr. Weston, remembering that unfortunately Saint Patrick's had originally been Catholic, and fearing that this might militate against the spiritual validity of the protestant rite, the couple were a third time united by a Presbyterian clergyman. Whether Mr. Weston discovered something particularly binding in the office of the Baptist Church is unknown, but the ceremony was next performed by a Baptist minister. After this there is a whirl of weddings, creeds and rituals, till Mrs. Weston, getting tired, refused to be married any more. Nine times had she named the day; nine times had she stood before the clergyman; nine times had she bought a trousseau; nine slippers had been thrown after her; nine times had rice been strewn behind her; nine times had she and her husband departed on their honeymoon, and now Mr. Weston's earnest entreaties that she would consent to be married "just this once" in the Congregational Church has met with a stern refusal. It is difficult to understand upon what grounds the divorce can be granted, certainly not upon that of conjugal infidelity, nor can Mr. Weston's conduct be described as cruel.

The removal of the National Rifle Association camp from Wimbledon to Bisley is generally regarded as a very satisfactory one. A few of the advantages of the new selection are that the range can be lengthened indefinitely, it is not so wind-swept as Wimbledon, it is far enough from town and the centres of population to be free from loafers, and the proximity of Pirbright and Aldershot is valuable, as the assistance of regulars in the multifarious routine of a rifle-camp is easily procurable. The soil at Bisley is sandy, and the rains, which have been very heavy this year, have effected it scarcely at all, while Wimbledon, it is acknowledged, would have been turned into a swamp. The Wimbledon range was opened thirty years ago by the Queen and the Prince Consort, and this year, the National Rifle Association having outgrown the capacity of that suburb, and removed their camp to the undulating heath in the bracing air of the Surrey hills, the opening ceremony was performed by the Princess of Wales. We sincerely trust that the success which has for so many years attended Canada's riflemen at Wimbledon may follow them to Bisley, and that Canada's reputation for producing good shots may not change.

The New York *Sun* grows mournful over its own statement that young women attending colleges and going in for higher education have names which suggest rather a gay and giddy view of life and its responsibilities. Many of them are called by nursery diminutives, such as Bessie, Jennie, Nellie, Carrie, etc., which the *Sun* says are no names at all, and do not befit young women who are starting out to prepare themselves for an exhausting profession. This may be so in the *Sun's* experience, but it is not so in ours. We find the greater number of women, young or old, who come prominently before the public, are provided with two dignified "front" names, which they write out in full as their proper names. Miss Phillippa Garrett Fawcett is a name which does not savor of the nursery, and the "pa," although at first one would not notice the peculiarity, is all that makes it even feminine. We have in our possession the autographs of six lady students of Wellesley College, and not one of them has an abbreviated or diminutive name in it. The *Sun's* efforts to improve the feminine taste in names will certainly be successful—although it speaks hopelessly of the task—because the ladies are already learning that dignified, euphonious names, which have been borne by queens and heroines, are far more suitable to sensible young women than pet diminutives.

The banquet recently given to General Middleton is an example of a tendency to sympathize with offenders against laws or morals, who have in public opinion been sufficiently punished for their transgression, especially if the offender has been a public favorite, or the transgression stand alone in an otherwise correct career. This tendency is akin to that expressed in "Don't kick him when he's down," but it is one thing and commendable to abstain from kicking a man when he's down, and quite another thing and reprehensible to help up and pat on the back the man who has deserved to be knocked down. It may be that those who most closely scrutinize the conduct of others, who are the first and most clamorous in denunciation when they have discovered or think they have discovered a departure from strict rectitude, are those whose own record would not bear close inspection; be this as it may, the susceptibility of public opinion, the readiness and sternness with which it demands the punishment of those who offend against its code of ethics, is the best conservator of official morality, the best safeguard against immorality. Gen. Middleton was found guilty of a grave offence. Nothing short of his resignation would have appeased public opinion, and had the Dominion Government condoned the offence by refusing to demand his resignation it is just possible that the electors might not be able to distinguish between the original offender and the accessory after the fact.

It is most unfair to make political capital out of the fact that many of the very best of our young men and young women—best in the sense of being most energetic and enterprising, best because only the best is wanted—every year seek homes in the United States. Nova Scotia is a young country, its natural resources and its manufacturing industries are but in the infancy of development. It has not within itself the vast accumulations of capital with which to start and maintain industrial enterprises which the United States, for instance, has. The people of our Province are prolific, and our population is increasing more rapidly than are the means for profitable employment. What could be expected under these conditions? That our immigrants or migrants should stay at home and either do nothing or share with their fellow workers the work and the wages that are to be had at home? Another important factor in occasioning this annual exodus or migration is the movement from the Eastern to the Western States, especially of farmers and their families, creating a demand for labor which our people hasten to fill. Finally, and this if a source of loss should also be a source of pride, it is admitted that our young people, we may say Canadians, are preferred, their work is in demand across the border. Should then any government be blamed on this account? We think not, unless indeed it has neglected to do what lies in its power to open up resources, to encourage industries and the influx of capital. A writer in *Our Grange Homes* graphically describes a drive from Rhode Island to New Hampshire. Of the four head lines of that article one is "Deserted Farms," and the writer says that in his drive of 180 miles he counted 108 deserted farms, each of which he estimates must have represented an outlay of \$2,500 in buildings, tools and cattle. The New England papers also assure us that many of the occupied farms are heavily mortgaged. Let us be thankful that if we have this in one sense deplorable annual exodus and migration we have few abandoned or vacant farms. That there is quite a noticeable tendency among our young men, especially of the migration class, to settle on our own farms, and that mortgages are being paid off rather than increased in number and volume.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE JOBBERWOCK.

Beware the jobberwock, my son,
The jaws that bite, the claws that catch;
Beware the jub-gub bird, and shun
The frumious baddler snatch!
He took his vorpal sword in hand
Long time his moxome foe he sought
So resisted he by tum-tum tree
And stood awhile in thought.
And while in ulfiah thought he stood,
The jobberwock with eyes of flame
Came whuffling through the tugley wood
And burbled as he came!

- Louis Carroll.

O Where, and O Where?—Ermyntude—"And whose poor old M'Phairson gone to?" Hermoine—"I don't know, dear—he's dead!"

Sweetam—She smiled on my suit, Robbins, old boy." Robbins—"Well, I think she might. The wouder is she didn't go into hysterics."

The bachelors of Baden, so it is chronicled, have formed an anti-musical association, binding themselves, under oath, not to marry girls who play the piano.

Wanted to be an Angel—"I wish I was an angel" said Willio. "Why?" "It must be bully this weather to be nothin' but a head with a pair of feather fans behind your ears."

A grand turning cupola eight meters in diameter is to be erected in the Vatican Garden, for covering the photographic equatorial instrument which is to be used in connection with mapping out the stars.

Professor—"Mr. Newman, your knowledge of the grammar is very limited. Do you not have trouble in getting your translations?" Newman—"Oh, no, sir; they keep them at all the book stores."

"Madam, a boy whom I am told is your son has just thrown a stone at me, causing a wound that is very painful. What are you going to do about it?" Mother—"I don't know; have you tried arnica?"

Of all our woes the cynics say
That lovely women cause 'em,
And who so like to start a fray
As pretty Mary Clausum?

Inquiring Guest.—Waiter! Waiter—Yes, sah. Inquiring guest—What is this that you have let fall on my bread? Waiter—Dat, sah, is calf's brains on toast. Inquiring guest (after a long and careful observation)—What a duced idiot that calf must have been!

"Eva," he said softly, as they strolled through the park, "let me call you Eve. It will make this place seem still more like the Garden of Eden." "Certainly, George," replied the bewitching girl, "but I can't call you Adam. You—you are not my man, you know. Not by several, George."

According to a telegram, "lightning struck a man in Springfield, Ohio, killed him, burned the sign of a cross on his back, and then dug a hole in the ground behind him the exact size and shape of a grave." It is also rumored that the electric bolt paid all the funeral expenses, ordered a monument for his grave and offered to marry his widow, but this report lacks confirmation.

The effect of incubators.—"Yes," said the old hen, as she picked her feathers a little, "everything is changing."

"What's the trouble?" asked the peafowl.

"The incubators; 75 chickens came walking out last night and I can't tell which are mine and which are the incubator's. Maternity is truly an awful responsibility."

At a Cabinet Meeting.—"You must make yourself very blame with Salisbury, Mr. Secretary," said the president. "Yes, Mr. Blaine," put in Mr. Windom, "don't put too much confidence in the lord." "Tell him your motto is 'Fiat Justitia, Ruat Sealing,'" added Mr. Wansmaker. "But don't be over-Behring," urged the secretary of war. "You remind me of an old mathematical problem," returned Mr. Blaine. "How?" queried omnes. "You are indulging in the Pons Asinorum," was the reply.—N. Y. Herald.

ICE WATER—DOCTORS DISAGREE.—A celebrated physician says: "All ice-water drinking is bad," also that "a severe blow upon the body just over the solar plexus," (which in good United States language means an important portion of the nervous system located just back of the stomach,) "will cause almost instant death," and he further says "the sudden shock caused by a deluge of ice-water into the stomach has exactly the same effect upon the solar plexus as the blow, and may cause sudden death by its action upon it and through that on the heart." Another equally celebrated physician says, "Any dietetic which unqualifiedly say that cold drinks are bad and hot drinks are good must be absurd" and further "cold water stimulates gastric secretion, therefore do not smile at your friend because he thinks a half glass of ice-water before eating gives him an appetite and helps his digestion." In continuation we will say, drinking ice-water in copious draughts when over-heated is injurious, if not dangerous, that is undeniable. But that the free drinking of water in some form in hot weather must be avoided, is undeniable, and is one of the greatest popular errors extant. When a person is perspiring freely, a vast amount of water is drawn from the body, which must be resupplied, or great injury is being done the physical health, and the foundation of some of the worst forms of Kidney disease is being slowly but surely laid. Do not drink ice cold water, but pure cold water, a little lemon-juice will improve its effectiveness. Plain soda water with a little acid is also excellent in hot weather. If from drinking too much ice-water you have stomach cramps, or are "water-logged" as it is called, or are attacked with Cholera morbus, Summer complaints, diarrhea or dysentery, do not resort to alcoholic stimulating drinks, which irritate rather than allay the inflammation which has caused the trouble; but adopt the practice of taking daily just before retiring, during July and August, one tea-spoonful of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in a little sweetened water, which will prevent all such attacks and ill effects from ice-water. In fact a little pamphlet sent free to any one by I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston Mass., contains a vast amount of information about treating those summer troubles with that good old household remedy.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The press excursion to Charlottetown takes place on the 27th inst.

Representative exhibits of Canadian flour and cheese are to be sent to the Jamaica exhibition.

New Brunswick had a cyclone on Monday which did considerable damage in St. Ann's, Madawask Co. This is coming pretty near home.

The elections for the Upper House in Prince Edward Island on the 30th ult. resulted in the return of five Liberals and two Liberal Conservatives.

Their excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Stanley of Preston and suite will arrive in Quebec from the fishing grounds about the end of this month.

The twenty-third annual convention of the Y. M. C. A. for the Maritime Provinces is being held at New Glasgow from the 7th to the 15th of this month.

The Summer School of Science closed its session in Parrsboro on Thursday of last week. The next place of meeting will probably be Antigonish or Sydney, C. B.

The *Chignecto Post* says:—"The Cumberland Coal Company is clearing sixty acres of wilderness land near the north slope, Springhill. It will greatly improve the appearance of the place.

The *Amherst Sentinel* says:—"The poles are nearly all up for the street lights. The dynamo and other material have arrived. The company expect to have the streets lighted by the middle of August."

The warship *Thrush*, commanded by Prince George of Wales, arrived at Halifax last Friday. She is one of the smallest vessels in the British Navy. The *Thrush* will probably accompany the other ships to Quebec.

Lida Lamontagne, arrested at Boston on a charge of having been accessory to the murder at Sherbrooke, Que., of her husband, Napoleon Michel, by her brother Remi, has been handed over to the Canadian constable and taken to Sherbrooke, where she is now in jail.

The new church of England Infirmary, Queen street, was opened for the reception of patients on Wednesday. Sisters Margaret and Sarah, of Holyrood, are in charge. A benediction service was held by Bishop Courtney and several clergymen on Tuesday evening.

Diphtheria has broken out at Red Bay, a fishing settlement on the Labrador coast, and people are dying by scores. No precautions are taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and there is no doctor to attend the patients. The village is in a shocking state as regards sanitation.

We received some weeks ago, from J. D. Medcalf, Windsor, the "Grand March in honor of the Centennial of King's College," composed by R. G. Allison. It shows considerable knowledge of composition and has several very pretty melodious phrases through it. We are glad to see home talent coming to the front.

The *S. S. Portia* had a narrow escape from destruction by an iceberg off Fogo Head, Nfld. The huge berg broke in three pieces, and one of them came up under the ship, raising her by the stern and then driving her head under water. The sea, which had been calm, became in commotion, but the *Portia* got clear and steamed off.

The Maritime Provinces Lawn Tennis Tournament opened at Truro on Tuesday and continued until Thursday. The weather was very hot, but that did not prevent the play being good. Mr. O. C. Cummings gave a brilliant reception on Tuesday evening, on Wednesday evening there was a garden party in Sir Adams Archibald's grounds, and last night a ball was given in the rink.

All projecting street signs in Montreal had to come down on August 1st in obedience to the order of the City Council on the subject. The streets in consequence present a large airy appearance. The law is to be rigidly enforced, and delinquents will be prosecuted. The move may be an improvement to the appearance of the city, but the projecting sign is a very useful institution and will be missed.

There is much destitution among the Springhill miners, who have been out on strike for upwards of two months. Collections have been taken up in some of the Halifax churches for their benefit. It is no time to discuss the rights and wrongs of the strike when starvation is threatening the families of the men. All should do what they can to help. The strike has been most orderly, and sympathy is generally with the men.

Patrick Peters of Prince Edward Island claims to be king of the air, at least he has, or claims he has, invented a perfect flying machine, with which he can navigate the air with ease and at a speed that will throw the records of the Atlantic gray hounds far into the shade. His machine is bird-like in shape, and seated in the body, by the aid of huge wings operated by wheels he soars aloft, (it may be in imagination) and flies over forests and streams, either with or against the wind, alighting as it wills him. His invention is entitled to a patent or he is a patent-prevaricator.

At the annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Cotton Company, held on Wednesday, it was resolved to authorize the directors to dispose of the property. An offer has been received from a responsible syndicate for its purchase. The profit for the year after paying running expenses amounts to \$23,341.56, which, allowing for interest on debentures and on bank overdraft, amounting to \$7,149.83, deducting depreciation for the year, \$9,000, and allowance to the directors, \$2,000, leaves a net profit of \$5,191.73, which goes to reduce the debit at profit and loss account from \$28,161.94, last year, to \$22,970.21. The old board of directors were re-elected.

An accident to a lock valve in the Sault Ste. Marie Canal on Thursday of last week, necessitated the stoppage of traffic for 89 hours in order to repair it. There have been 150 vessels tied up in consequence. The canal is the greatest in the world in point of use. During the five or six months of the year that navigation is open a greater tonnage passes through its locks than during the entire year in the Suez Canal, through which all Britain's eastern trade is carried. Through the Sault the immense inland traffic of the great lakes is carried, including thousands of tons of perishable goods for the eastern markets. One Canadian transportation firm controlling only about one five hundredth of the traffic will lose close on \$10,000 through the vessels losing a trip, and this is true of the steamers of many lines that use the Sault Canal in navigation between Chicago and the upper lakes. The total loss in all its ramifications will be almost a million of dollars diffused among the shipowners of half a hundred ports.

Reports from various parts of Kansas state that the crops there will be almost a total failure on account of the heat and drought.

Kremmler was executed by electricity at 6.48 at Auburn N. Y., on Tuesday morning. He met death with steady nerves. It took three shocks to kill him, but the doctor said he suffered no pain.

Recollections of General Grant, with an account of the presentation of the portraits of Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, at the military academy, is an interesting little volume just issued from the Collins Printing house, Philadelphia. It is dedicated to Mrs. Julia Dent Grant by George W. Childs, the author.

Millions of caterpillars have invaded the fields in Austin, Texas, and planters and farmers are busy poisoning them. They are very bad along the Brazos river, and it is possible the cotton crop will be seriously injured. The pests are at least three weeks earlier than usual, and they make the atmosphere offensive with their peculiar odor.

Senator McMillan, Michigan, in an interview said he was opposed to the Federal Election Bill as throwing irritating and needless obstruction in the way of steadily improving the condition of the South. He is opposed to irregular election methods in the South, but believes the abuse should be remedied by such legislation as will be effective without hazarding the business and educational prosperity of the South. President Price, (colored,) of Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., says he is in favor of a Federal Election Law, but does not favor the present Bill, as he believes it will not protect those for whom it is intended. Bishop Turner, President of the National Afro-American League, says: "I have no confidence in the Bill at all; in fact I have no faith in the Government doing anything to protect the Negro." The *State Journal*, a colored paper, in which the interview was published, says it is opposed to the Bill.

People are dying of starvation in hundreds in the Soudan.

Free trade is to be allowed in the German territory in East Africa.

A Buenos Ayres despatch says one thousand persons were killed and five thousand wounded in the revolution.

Italy has ordered the study of English to be added to the curriculum of all Italian universities, and has endowed the necessary professorship for the purpose.

The British Minister at Lisbon has been instructed to demand of Portugal the punishment of the Portuguese who seized the British African Lakes Company steamer.

The International Conference on cremation opened at Berlin on Monday. The Conference adopted a resolution that the governments of the world should recognize the pernicious effects of present methods.

Lord Dunlop has had an interview with Lady Dunlop since the termination of the trial of his suit for divorce, and a reconciliation has been effected. Lady Dunlop will make a tour of the Provinces, appearing in the character of Venus.

The operation performed by Prof. Fuchs, of Vienna, on the eyes of the Shah's first wife has proved unsuccessful, and she is now totally blind. Berlin oculists do not blame Prof. Fuchs, as he warned the patient that it was too late for him to guarantee that the operation would be a success.

The London postmen, recently discharged on account of their activity in organizing the men and urging their demands for better treatment, are in a starving condition, despite the efforts of the union to help them. The newspapers very generally urge Postmaster-General Rikies to reinstate them.

Late despatches from Lisbon, Madrid and Cairo report an alarming increase of the Cholera. In Spain it has appeared in the province of Badajoz, and a rigorous cordon has been established on the frontier by the Portuguese authorities. At Mecca in one day there were over 400 deaths from the disease.

Mr. Chaplin, president of the board of agriculture, replying to questions in the House of Commons, declined, in the absence of authoritative proof, to consider the United States free from pleuro pneumonia. He said that within a short time animals suffering from the disease have arrived at Liverpool from New York.

A despatch from Alexandria to the *Morning Post* says the damage to the Egyptian cotton crop by worms has been grossly exaggerated. The recent heat has destroyed nearly all the worms. The bulls concocted the report in order to raise the price of futures. The cotton area is generally believed to be larger than the Government returns show, the cultivators having falsified the returns.

On August 1st the Emperor William started from Wilhelmshaven on his trip to England, and on his arrival at Cowis was received by Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales. He is now enjoying the festivities of this well known resort and cruising in the Prince of Wales' yacht.

The troopship *Tamar* broke down on its voyage to Bermuda with the Grenadier Guards on board, and the troops were transferred to a steamer chartered by the British Government. They are now to remain at home, and orders have been sent to Halifax countermanning all previous orders regarding the departure of the West Riding Regiment for the West Indies on August 10th. The regiment will now remain in Halifax until March, and there is in consequence general rejoicing over the break down of the *Tamar*, which is regarded as a ruse of the authorities to quell the men.

England has not forgotten the officers of the *Calliope*, who behaved so gallantly during the hurricane at Samoa. The captain is now in command of the *Inflexible*, one of the largest ironclads in the navy; the first lieutenant has been since made a commander, and the chief engineer has been advanced to the rank of staff engineer. The remaining officers have received appointments to important ships. The gunner's mate, who specially distinguished himself, will be promoted to gunner as soon as he qualifies. Nothing is said, however, about the common sailors, who did their duty well.

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CHIESS.

Solution to Problem No. 29, Q to K B5, solved by C. W. L.

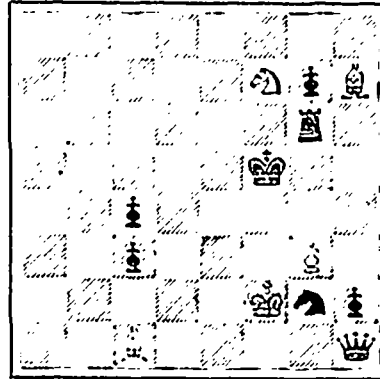
PROBLEM No. 32.

By G. Heathcote, Manchester, England.

First prize in *East Central Times*.

From *Gazette*.

BLACK 5 pieces.



WHITE 8 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves

GAME No 33.

EVANS GAMBIT.

- | WHITE | BLACK |
|---|----------------|
| Master O. E. Michaelis, Mr. G. Hammond. | |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 K Kt to B3 | Q Kt to B3 |
| 3 B to B4 | B to B1 |
| 4 P to Q Kt4 | B takes Kt P |
| 5 P to B3 | B to B4 |
| 6 Castles | K Kt to B3 a |
| 7 P to Q4 | P takes P |
| 8 P takes P | B to Kt3 |
| 9 B to R3 | P to Q3 |
| 10 P to K5 | Kt to R Kt5! b |
| 11 P takes P | P takes P |
| 12 K R to K ch | Q Kt to K2 |
| 13 B to Q Kt5 ch | K to B c |
| 14 Kt to B3 | B to Q B2 |
| 15 Q R to B | K Kt to B3 |
| 16 Q to Q2 d | P to Q R3 |
| 17 B to Q R4 | P to Q Kt4 |
| 18 B to Q Kt3 e | P to K3 |
| 19 R takes Kt! f | Q takes K |
| 20 R to K | Q to Q |
| 21 Kt to K5 g | B to K3 h |
| 22 B takes B | P takes B |
| 23 Kt to Kt6 ch | K to B2 |
| 24 Kt takes R ch | Q takes Kt |
| 25 Q to B4 | Q to Q |
| 26 Kt to K4! | P to Q4 |
| 27 Kt to Q6 ch | B takes Kt |
| 28 B takes B | Q to R4 i |
| 29 Q to K5! | Kt to K5 |
| 30 R to Q B | Kt takes B; |
| 31 Q takes Kt | R to K j |
| 32 R to B7th ch | K to Kt k |
| 33 Q to K5 | |

And Black resigned.

NOTES.

- a This is not a good move when the B is retreated to B4.
- b The best move.
- c Forc'd. If 13 * + B to Q 2, then 14 B takes Q P, B takes B; 15 R takes Kt (ch), Q takes R; 16 B takes Q and wins.
- d Probably, either 16 Q to Q 3, or 16 K Kt to Kt 5, would have been a better move.
- e 18 K B takes P would have given White apparently a good attack: but still it would not have been sound.
- f This sacrifice is perfectly safe.
- g All of White's pieces are now in action, while Black's Q R, Q B and K B are comparatively out of play.
- h The best move under the circumstances.
- i This is a weak move, as it draws the Q away from the point of attack.
- j This loses immediately, but we are

unable to find any move which will save Black's game. If 31 * * Q to Q then 32 R to B 7 (ch) K to Kt (best); 33 Q takes K P (ch), K to R; 34 Q to K 5, Q to B; 35 Q takes Q 7 (ch), and wins. If 31 * * R to Q, then 32 R to B7 (ch), and wins.
k If 32 * * K to K3, then 33 Q to K Kt3 ch, K to B4; 34 R to K B7 ch, K to K5, 34 Q to K3 mate.—*Gazette*.

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100	" " 25	2,500 00
250	" " 15	3,750 00
500	" " 10	5,000 00
100	" " 25	2,500 00
100	" " 15	1,500 00
100	" " 10	1,000 00
250	" " 7	1,750 00
500	" " 5	2,500 00

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A DAUGHTER OF THE NILE.

She, she was laid away
 From the living light of day
 In the early far-off ages, while yet the Sphinx was young
 And the quiet earth hath kept her,
 Since they who walled and wept her
 Cried their cry of lamentation in the old Egyptian tongue.
 She, she has rested well,
 For yet a glance can tell
 The latest hands that touched her were loving, longing hands—
 Then let her calmly slumber
 Through years we shall not number,
 At peace for endless aeons in the drifting desert sands.

-The Academy.

"BETTER THAN BEST."

What can we say of her? What can we do for her?
 Woman the Conqueror? Woman the King!
 Why should we kneel in submission and sue for her
 'Tis of her victory manhood must sing!
 Equal to man? She has risen superior!
 Daughter of Pallas Athene confessed!
 Lifted to triumph who once was inferior,
 Better than Best!

Has she not given us Love for our covering?
 Love for our shelter, and Love for our star.
 Love for our comforting, love that is hovering.
 Soothing our sorrows at home or afar.
 What would the world be without her who loveth us?
 After our wandering, woman's the Nest,
 Ah! the reward she can give when she proveth us
 Better than Best.

Calm in her confidence. Proud of her purity.
 How she has soared on her wings to the blue.
 Brain for her help, and her heart for security.
 What is there left for a Woman to do?
 Classic and Wrangler, deep science and art with her,
 Proudly she stands and submits to the test,
 Man can but love her the more, and not part with her,
 Better than Best.

TRANSMIGRATION.

There must be something in the doctrine of metempsychosis, ancient and widespread as it is, which makes it specially alien to the modern Western mind. Englishmen in particular, though they, of all European mankind have most to do with it, seem never quite to comprehend its meaning, or to recognize that it is the fundamental belief that regulates the lives, and even the thoughts, of a hundred and fifty millions of their fellow subjects. They rarely allude to it in books except as something comic, and seem utterly unaware that to thousands of the subtlest brains in the world, brains too, specially capable of philosophic speculation, transmigration seems to be, of all philosophies, the one which best explains the great riddle of human destiny. Indeed, we are not quite sure whether the system does not escape a majority of English observers, just as the cry of the grasshopper or some high notes on the fiddle escape a majority of listening ears. At least, we can vouch for it that a majority of Anglo Indians, familiar enough with the ritual of Hindooism, and able to discuss its mythology, forget altogether this far more influential doctrine; while of a hundred books upon India, not five will contain more than the barest reference to its existence. Some, even of those who are aware of its enormous importance in Hindoo life, seem unable to catch its true meaning, and fall into errors which must seem to educated Hindoos—by which we mean, not whitewashed Hindoos, but Hindoos acquainted with their own learning—singularly grotesque. The clever author, for instance—or is it, as we should rather imagine, authoress?—of "The Rajah's Heir," a novel just issued by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., has endeavored to use the doctrine in order to infuse into his book a flavor of the supernatural. The hero, born and bred an Englishman, is really the son, and becomes the successor, of the Hindoo Rajah of a Central Indian State, a man of the highest character and attainments in philosophy, who has made of his principality a model kingdom. So good and pure has been his life that he has attained to "freedom" in its Hindoo theological sense—that is, to the condition in which spirit completely dominates matter, and is therefore conscious of its own history, its continuousness, and its approaching absorption into the self-existent and omnipresent spirit which is "All." The Rajah is ready to be absorbed, or, rather, reabsorbed into the Divine, and is accepted as ready, when, under an impulse of supreme benevolence towards his subjects, for which we desire to render to the author much intellectual credit, he elects for their sake to be once more "conditioned" in a human body, and accordingly enters that of his own son, the Englishman. The consequent struggle in this Englishman's mind between the two natures, that of the ordinary Western gentleman of our idea, and that of the great Hindoo, is powerfully though intermittently and, so to speak, jorkingly described, and gives to a story otherwise only clever an original and striking interest; but if the author conceives that he is adhering to the Hindoo doctrine of metempsychosis, he is, so far as we know, utterly mistaken. The Rajah, by the might of self-sacrifice, which, as it were, coerces Fate, and because it molts the choir of matter, secures to the soul something of the freedom inherent in pure spirit, might obtain from the Divine All the right to be born an infidel—though the doom would seem to a Hindoo so awful as to impugn the justice of Fate itself—but he could not, in his new

birth, expel an existing soul. Two souls cannot, in the Hindoo variety of the theory of transmigration, co-exist in the same shroud of matter; and consequently, under no circumstances, could the father be soul to his own son. The true theory is, that one and but one particle of the Divine Spirit is imprisoned in each material form, giving it sentience; that the particle struggles always to regain its source, and will attain its end whenever it has dominated the evil impulses inherent in matter, and has become, by continued purity alike of life and ceremonial—for somehow life is linked with the blood, and whatever pollutes the blood pollutes also the life—so perfect as to be identical in essential character with the original All. It is a long and painful process, involving many lives and many ups and downs in the great journey; and though success is inevitable in the end, for spirit must eternally conquer matter, which is, indeed, a mere precipitate of spirit, the misery and degradation of many of the lives may be almost unendurable, and are shared by the convinced Hindoo as few among modern Christians, even of the Catholic faith, are found to dread the Christian hell.

There is not one particle of evidence for it all, except, indeed, that curious fancy which we have all felt, that we have passed through a scene or a situation once before, and which is plausibly explained by modern science as the result of the momentarily unequal action of the two lobes of the brain; but we cannot see that transmigration is in itself an ignoble faith, and it does explain some of the otherwise inexplicable phenomena of human life. It supplies a reason for the struggle upwards which man instinctively recognizes as right, and which is, we think, apart from revelation, the source of that faith in a future state which cannot have been born of a non-existent experience. Transmigration gets rid of that notion of the ultimate defeat, whether of God or Good, which is inherent in the notion of Hell, and it disposes at once of the apparent injustice inflicted on us by unearned misfortune or non-educative pain.—*Spectator*.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

LORNE INSTITUTION.—A growing and comparatively new industry in this country is the manufacture of factory cheese. There are already several factories in Antigonish county, but we have only one in active operation. The "Lorne Cheese Manufacturing Company" was organized a short time ago, and at their large and commodious building at Lorne, West Branch, the finest quality of cheese is manufactured in large quantities. Several hundred cows are subscribed and, unlike some newspaper readers, all pay their subscription. Each morning the milk is collected at an hour early enough to allow of its being at the factory at nine o'clock a.m. There it is placed in huge vats and its temperature gradually raised by steam passing—but we are not going to give the process away and thus throw Mr. Townson, who is an efficient and obliging gentleman, out of a position. At the rear of the building is a large pig yard, almost a grove, where visitors are always taken and if eligible, remain. In this pig's paradise, the animal may be seen in all the grades of size, shape and pigment. When the visitor approaches the surroundings he has a beautiful prospect of the animal in repose. He sees first perhaps, one solitary pig, roaming moodily through the grove and at intervals uttering a disgusted "grunt." This pig is a cynic. He doesn't view the world as the majority of pigs do, but looks on everybody and everything with distrust, a sort of Carlyle among pigs as it were. Then there is the very hungry pig. Of course all pigs are hungry, but this type enormously so. When a visitor approaches the confines of the yard, this pig immediately rushes up, with an intense hungry look, and implores you to turn on the "whey." Then there are the amorous pigs, who always go in pairs and exchange loving, confidential grunts as they go. The pigs from the different localities may be distinguished by an ordinarily close observer. When the obliging manager of the factory turns on the "whey" into the pig trough, there is a grand rush from all quarters. Pigs seem to rise up out of the mud, as indeed they do, and respond to the call. There are sixty pigs, large and small, in the yard, and the troughs two in number are quite inadequate to their accommodation. So when sixty pigs arrive at a seven foot trough filled with whey, it is quite clear that fifty-eight of those pigs, if not more, are going to be hungry. The charge they make is something inspiring. Then it is that the different localities represented may be distinguished. At the head of the trough, and abreast, are two stalwart pigs from Fox-brook, they gallop up and assume their positions at the end of the trough into which the whey pipe runs and nothing less than a "Johnstown horror," or the prospect of a larger trough will drive them away; next to them but close up, is the Lorne contingent. Their countenances seem to convey that they think it a shame that they should only be seconds, and their own factory, too. The Riverton pig is an interesting animal, he has a quiet insinuating way about him that leads you to think whey is the last thing he thinks of, but before the banquet is well under way, he has worked himself up to third place on the trough, and were it not that he fears the Fox-brook twain, he would soon occupy a proscenium box. After these come the common herd "in no fixed rank, but each as he can." When this rear-guard arrives the look of woe on its face is sad to see. He has no prospect as he well knows that all that passes the Fox brook pair will be absorbed by Lorne and Riverton. This is an abuse that should be remedied by the Directors. There are other beautiful institutions, such as the young pigs, but even a pig's tail must have an end.—*New Glasgow Enterprise*.

An abundant lumber crop is expected in New Brunswick this summer, as nearly all the drives are coming out, bringing 50,000,000 or 60,000,000 feet hung up last year.

The largest boom of logs ever built in British Columbia is now on its way from the northern part of the province to Vancouver. The boom consists of one million feet of logs and is consigned to H. R. Morse.



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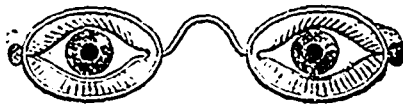
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1 Real Estate worth.....	\$5,000	5,000
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1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth.....	500	2,000
10 Real Estates worth.....	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets worth.....	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets worth.....	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches worth.....	50	10,000
1000 Silver Watches worth.....	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets.....	5	5,000

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This Steamer is well known in the Boston trade, and has been thoroughly overhauled and repainted for the summer traffic. Passengers arriving Tuesday and Friday Evenings can go directly onboard steamers without extra charge. Through Tickets for sale and Baggage checked through from all Stations on the Intercolonial Railway, at the Offices of the Steamers in Halifax, and at 34 Atlantic Avenue, Boston.

It is offered to redeem all prizes in cash, less a commission of 10 per cent. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

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CITY CHIMES.

Our lady friends should be glad to learn that a long slim foot is now the stylish shape. The cramped-up knotty knuckles have gone out. The girl who wore a 3½ now wears a 1½, with the result that her feet look smaller and more shapely, and feel more comfortable than they ever did before. And is this not common sense? Why should people inflict tortures upon themselves in order to make their feet appear smaller than nature intended them to? Injury to health is certain to result from any such attempt, and the main object, beauty, is not attained after all. Follow the new fashion, a size larger than you have been accustomed to, and there will be a marked falling off in the sale of corn plasters, extractors, etc. Comfortable shoeing contributes to good health, beauty and good temper, which are all very desirable.

The beauty of the moonlight nights recently has drawn many people out for walks in the parks, and boating on the harbor. These nights have been like the old-fashioned kind, not a cloud in the sky, and the moon as big as a wash tub. It is worth while enduring the heat of the day to be refreshed by such nights.

There ought to be a law against the strowing of banana, orange or other peelings upon the sidewalk. If there is already a law on this matter it ought to be enforced at once. Not long since two ladies were passing along the sidewalk in front of the Halifax Hotel when one of them stepped upon an orange peeling and came very near falling flat upon the pavement in full view of the six or eight men who were disposing of their limbs in various striking attitudes upon the veranda of the hotel. It is only a wonder that accidents do not frequently happen, since it is no uncommon thing to find the sidewalk in front of the hotel strewn with peelings and cigar butts. Another nuisance about our streets is the tobacco spit, and the sidewalk around the Post Office is disgraceful in this respect. If our male citizens cannot observe decency in getting rid of their superfluous saliva something ought to be done to teach them better manners. Some philanthropic man might donate a sum of money to be spent in providing cuspidors at every street corner, in order to save ladies the annoyance of having to take a round about course into the street to find clean walking, or else drag their skirts through the offensive matter. Of course this state of affairs is not prevalent in all parts of the city. It is only "where men most do congregate," Water Street being the worst, with Bedford and Hollis Street coming next. Any man caught spitting upon the sidewalk should be prosecuted as a public nuisance. I. they must spit, make them do so outside the curbstone. This is rather a disagreeable subject to touch, but it is quite time something was done about it.

The bazaar in aid of the building fund of the Catholic church in Dartmouth was opened by His Grace the Archbishop on Tuesday evening in the Exhibition building. The articles offered for sale are numerous and handsome, including some beautiful art work and silverware. The building is prettily decorated with bunting. Mrs. Paul Farrell and her host of young lady assistants will probably succeed in raising a considerable sum of money towards the new church.

Last Saturday was a pet day, but one that reminded us most forcibly that "God made the country and made the town," for indeed the heat was awful in the latter, and we were glad to get away to the other place. A picnic, organized by the ladies and gentlemen of Dartmouth, was one of the most attractive outing expeditions of the day. About sixty people assembled on Waddell's wharf, Dartmouth, at 3 o'clock, and when all were safely on board the lighter, together with the provision basket and the Italian harpers, off she started, and after calling at the Lumber Yard Wharf, proceeded to Lawlor's Island, where the party landed. Naturally the company paired off until tea time, and explored the beauty spots of that delightful little island. A more perfect place for a picnic could scarcely be imagined. After the repast had been done full justice to—for appetites are always good at a picnic—the hospital building was repaired to, where on the waxed floor, to the music of harp and violin, the light fantastic toe was tripped until half-past nine o'clock. The moon had then risen and was shedding a golden glory over land and sea. As the tired dancers wended their way down to the landing place again the scene was a fair one. All safely stowed on board again, and the music adding to the enjoyment, a start was made for home. A pleasant feature of the return trip was Mr. Sobieski's singing, that gentleman kindly consenting to sing in response to the request of the whole party. If giving pleasure to others is any gratification, Mr. Sobieski must feel that he is rewarded. During his singing we noticed that some of the finny inhabitants of the briny deep came up to listen, and when he finished they fell back into their element with a sad plunk that almost brought the tears to our eyes. But this is digressing. We were all sorry when he stopped, for we felt what somebody, Milton, we think, called "such sweet compulsion," that we could have listened all night. All good things must have an end, and it did not take long to get home. Sunday morning was coming on apace, so no time was wasted, and everyone had ample time to get to bed before midnight.

COMMERCIAL.

The volume of business continues to increase in most lines as the summer wears on, but a large proportion of country orders are sorting. The feeling of distrust of the future course of trade, and an evident desire to act on the conservative side as regards purchasing goods, causes many traders in the country to hesitate before placing orders. Still, as the growing crops in

almost every direction promise full returns, a more hopeful view of the situation is taken by many than was held by the same parties six or eight weeks ago.

Mr. J. V. Short, an English manufacturer, made the following statement recently in Chicago regarding the price of binder twine:—"You must know that binding twine costs the farmer a great deal of money," he explained, "and for some years this necessary article has brought an excessive price. Now the welcome news is heralded that there will be a big reduction. The high price of recent years has generally been attributed to a combination among the manufacturers. They have formed no trust. Binding twine is made from manilla hemp, which is produced in the Philippine Islands, and from sisal hemp, grown in Yucatan. The supply in these countries is limited, and it requires about four months to bring the manilla hemp to the factories. The rapid increase in the consumption of binding twine had the natural effect of sending up the price. The twine was made dangerously expensive for the farmers on account of the large number of buyers in the market. When it began to dawn on the manufacturers that such a condition could not exist long they reduced the competition where the goods were originally bought. The Canadians engaged in the manufacture of binding twine organized a company—not a trust, mind you—to buy their fibre, and a similar association was formed in the United States. In purchasing raw material these two big organizations will now co-operate. The raw material can be obtained at such a reasonable price that a considerable reduction in the price of the twine is expected. It is said that this combination is only for buying purposes, and that it has no jurisdiction over the selling price. This is to be regulated by the law of supply and demand."

It appears that the scheme to sell all the cotton mills of Canada to an English syndicate has "slumped in," and that the unsuccessful attempts to unload the Canadian cotton mills in that direction have had a depressing and demoralizing effect upon some of the mills. For instance the manager of one of them is reported to have invested in a good round lot of his own stock immediately after Mr. Andrew Gault left for England at a figure which he could not realize to-day by quite a number of points. Canada cotton stock which some time ago was held at 100 is now offered at 80. Stormont which last week sold at 45 has since been offered at 40. The last sale of Hochelaga about a week ago was at 126, whilst poor old Dundas is offered as low as 20. It is feared that the last named Company will have a hard road to travel from this out, as it is known there was some trouble over its bonds recently. News from the Lower Ports state that the manager of the Moncton Cotton Mill has been discharged, and the cotton stripped from its spindles. The opinion is that many of our cotton magnates thought all the mills in the country were going to be taken over by the English syndicate at par, wholly independent of their dividend and non-dividend paying records; and now that the syndicate scheme has fallen through, at least for an indefinite period, the stock holders of those mills that never paid a dividend are suffering from quite a spell of nausea.

All vegetable, grain and fruit crops in this province at present promise well, and, unless the prevalent drought restrains their development, a bountiful yield is anticipated. Hay particularly, especially in the middle and western section of Nova Scotia, is reported to look better than it has for many years.

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Aug. 1.	Prev. week.	1889	1888	1887	1890	1889	1888	1887
United States.....	131	186	213	160	140	6260	5859	6091	5844
Canada.....	28	22	23	24	21	970	977	1033	746

DRY GOODS.—A fair sorting trade has transpired during the past week in dress goods—English as well as Canadian—and the volume of business is on the increase in quite a number of lines. Since the more favorable reports of the crops have been received a greater willingness to place fall orders has been manifested.

IRON HARDWARE AND METALS.—The iron market has been rather quiet during the week, but the firm feeling still characterizes it and, with freights very firm, there is no prospect at the moment of better terms being obtained. Advices from Great Britain do not indicate that there has been any change so material as to be sufficient to affect values since our last. Actual business here has been of moderate volume, as the dull spell is generally on about now. Tin plates continue firm as recently reported, and we hear of nothing else of importance to note.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market is fairly active and dealers are doing more in a stocking-up way than formerly, being impressed with the sense that prices are as low as they will be for some time. The local demand inclines chiefly to strong baker's and patents. Prices rule firm all round. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat rather easier, corn steady but quiet. Spot corn is weaker. Wheat in Paris firm. The prolonged dry spell in the west has, it is reported, materially injured the grain crops, and the Chicago Price Current estimates the loss to corn at three hundred and sixty millions of tons so far. It thinks that wheat will also fall considerably short of expectations.

PROVISIONS.—In local provisions pork appears to be the only line that is meeting with any attention, and it is only moving in a jobbing way to supply a very small consumptive demand. At Liverpool lard dropped another 3d. while tallow made an advance of 3d. Pork and bacon were without change. The Chicago hog market was steady while the cattle market was easier, prices being 5c. to 10c. lower.

BUTTER.—The butter market continues without change, the weak and easy feeling being without any symptom of improvement. Prices rule easy on the whole, and to effect sales it is undoubted that concessions would have to be made—that is for anything except really choice butter.

CHEESE.—The cheese market has been quiet on spot, whatever operations there were being confined to the country. The tone does not show much

change, but, now that the temporary spurt that actuated buyers last week has expired, it is inclined to be a little easier on the whole. The cable is unchanged.

FRUIT.—Green fruits of various kinds are coming in freely. Those from tropical and semi-tropical countries—lemons, oranges, bananas, melons, etc., are in good demand and prices have advanced considerably of late. Nothing special is doing in dried fruits but the small stocks on hand are held very firmly. Until "new crop" comes in nothing can be predicted with certainty as to future values.

SUGAR.—Sugars are selling very freely, but prices are unchanged, though the tendency is decidedly upwards. The Montreal Trade Bulletin remarks:—"We have now entered a rather critical period of the sugar market, when values are susceptible of sudden changes based upon the favorable or unfavorable prospects of the beet crop. Already an advance of 4d. has been scored in the price of beet sugar in the London market, owing to reports of damages to the beet root crop of France and Germany, but later advices state that the rise may have been premature, as it is too soon yet to forecast the results of the yield either as to quantity or quality. The recent advance has not been sustained on the other side, beet sugar having declined 4½d per cwt. from 14s to 13s. 7½d, the last cable received quoting the market dull and declining. This indicates that the reports of damage to the growing crops were premature. Regarding the local market there has been considerable activity in refined since our last issue, and a little cutting is said to have been indulged in. Yellows have been sold as low as 5c. up to 5½c. Granulated has been placed at a slight shade below 6½c. at the refineries, several round lots having been taken for western shipment. It appears to be pretty generally admitted that stocks are light in the hands of jobbers, but it seems that they are determined to follow the hand-to-mouth policy which has characterized their actions for some time past, they are therefore compelled to buy oftener. Granulated is quoted at 6½c. at the refineries."

MOLASSES is very firm. The market in the islands has closed and the supplies are about all to hand. Stocks are small. A Montreal advice says: "The bulk of Barbadoes molasses for this port has been purchased at considerably lower prices than existed a year ago. But, owing to the disastrous losses which resulted from the abnormally high prices paid last season, importers have exercised great caution this year, lest last season's mistake should be repeated, and the opinion is freely expressed in some quarters that whereas too many molasses were imported in 1889, the quantity brought in this season may fall short of requirements when the extra consumption that will undoubtedly be induced by the much lower basis of values is taken into account. The sale was made on Wednesday of a cargo of 750 puncheons of Barbadoes at a shade under 33½c., and holders now quote 34c. to 36c. as to quantity."

TEA AND COFFEE.—There has been quite a movement during the week in Japan teas, owing to silver being still on the advance and exchange being very high, 3s. 8½d. being the latest quotation. Black teas are steady, and advanced ½d. to 1d. in the English market, owing to the rapid advance in Ceylon and India teas. The coffee market continues quiet and unchanged.

FISH OILS.—Our Montreal advices are as follows:—"Steam refined seal oil though still dull is the subject of more enquiry, and prospects are slightly better, though not enough so to warrant any change in quotations, which may be called steady at 48c. to 51c. per round lots. Smaller lots at better figures. Newfoundland cod oil is quoted at 33c. to 35c. in round lots with an upward tendency. Cod liver oil is in better enquiry and firmer, with prospects of a higher figure; we quote 40c. to 50c."

FISH.—The business of catching fish along our shores and on the banks has much improved during the past week. Considerable quantities of but, both herring and squid, have been secured at different points, and over 100 sail of bankers, having been supplied, have started out to try their luck in catching cod, hake, halibut, pollock, etc., on the banks. We should receive reports of their success very shortly. Numerous catches of "linker" mackerel have been made on our western shore. Seven hundred of these will, on an average, make a barrel, and when cured, will bring in this market about \$7 to \$8. A Montreal advice of the 5th instant quotes as follows:—"New dry cod is nominally quoted, to arrive, at \$4.25 to \$4.50; old stock \$3.25 to \$3.50. New codfish maintain its high figure, \$5.25 being the price quoted in Nova Scotia, but until a lower range is reached there is not likely to be much imported." Gloucester, Mass, Aug. 5.—"We quote new George's codfish at \$5.25 a qtl. for large, and small at \$4.50; Bank \$4.75 to \$5 for large, and \$4 for small; Shore \$5 and \$4.25 for large and small. Dry Bank \$5.25. Cured cusk at \$4.00 per qtl.; hake \$5 62; haddock \$3; heavy salted pollock \$2.25, and English-cured do. \$2.87 per qtl. Labrador herring \$5 bbl.; med. split \$4.50; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$6; Eastport \$4, split shore \$4.25; round do. \$3 60; round Eastport \$3.25; pickled codfish \$7; haddock \$6; halibut heads \$3; sounds \$11; tongues and sounds \$9 50; tongues \$8; alowives \$1; trout \$14.50; California salmon \$15; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

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would respectfully invite the attention and inspection of the trade to their now nearly complete stock of
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The stock consists in part of the various kinds of Sea Bread No 1 and No 2 Pilot, Captain and Cabin Biscuits, Family Biscuits, Sodas in Bbls., Boxes and Cases (of 1 and 4 lb packages), Boston Butter and Pick C. Bisc., Cinnamon, Ginger, Prairie, Graham, and oat meal, Oyster, Seed Sugar, Sultana, Fruit, Water, Wine, Milk, Honeycombe, Fancy Ruby Mixture, Assorted Jumbles, Jersey Lemon, Standard Mixture, &c., &c.
Confectionery in Bbls., Hll. Bbls., Pails, 20 lb. Boxes, also in 5 and 10 lb. Boxes. Royal Mixture, Premium Special and Scotch Mixtures, Mints and Conversation Lozenger, Sticks, Acid Drops, Gum Drops, Assorted Kisses, Chocolates, Cocoanuts, Cordial Creams, Caramels, Bon-Bons, Rock Candy, Fealberries and Tablets. ASSORTED FINE FINE FLAVORS in clear glass jars, Tin Lids, 5 lbs. each. We do not claim to offer the lowest priced goods, which are not always the most desirable to the consumer, but we do claim to give good value and wholesome eatables.

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Cut Leaf.....	8	last year.	Corn may be somewhat speculative.
Granulated.....	6 1/2		Wheat and oats are entirely on crop
Circle A.....	6 1/2		merits.
White Extra C.....	6 1/2		Wheat in the United States will
Standard.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4		not be over 63 to 64 of an average.
Extra Yellow C.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4		It is difficult to tell how seriously
Yellow C.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4		the corn and oat crop is injured.
TEA.			Canadian crop of wheat promises
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19		well. Oats are reported a failure.
" Fair.....	20 to 23		Flour in Canada is barely more
" Good.....	25 to 29		than steady. It seems very difficult
" Choice.....	31 to 33		to get much advance.
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36		Flour.
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39		Manitoba Highest Grade Patents 6.10 to 6.50
MOLASSES.			High Grade Patents..... 5.50 to 5.75
Barbadoes.....	31 to 35		Good 90 per cent. Patents..... 5.30 to 5.40
Demerara.....	32 to 36		Straight Grade..... 5.10 to 5.15
Diamond N.....	47		Superior Extras..... 4.90 to 5.00
Porto Rico.....	33 to 35		Good seconds..... 4.60 to 4.70
Cienfuegos.....	32		Graham Flour..... 5.00 to 5.25
Trinidad.....	32 to 33		American Supr. Extras. in bond. 4.35 to 4.40
Antigua.....	32 to 33		American 90 per cent. in bond. 5.00
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44		Pillsbury's Best, in half bbls. 3.50
" Bright.....	42 to 58		Oatmeal..... 5.00
BISCUITS.			Rolled..... 5.00
Pilot Bread.....	3.15		Kiln Dried Cornmeal..... 3.00 to 3.20
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2		Rolled Wheat..... 13.50
Soda.....	6 1/2		Wheat Bran, per ton..... 18.00
do in lib. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2		Shorts..... 21.00 to 22.00
Fancy.....	8 to 15		Middlings..... 28.00 to 28.00
			Cracked Corn including bags..... 32.00
			Ground Oat Cake, per ton..... 35.00
			Molice..... 28.00
			Split Peas..... 3.75 to 4.00
			White Beans, per bushel..... 1.55 to 2.00
			Pot Barley, per barrel..... 4.00 to 4.50
			Canadian Oats, choice quality..... 85 to 60
			P. E. I. Oats..... 56 to 60
			Hay per ton..... 10.60
			J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of
			Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.
			FISH FROM VESSELS.
			MACKEREL—
			Extra..... 14.00
			No. 1..... 13.00
			" 2 large..... 12.00
			" 2..... 11.50
			" 3 large..... 11.50
			" 3..... 11.50
			HERRING.
			N. 1 Shore July..... 3.25 to 3.50
			No 1 August, Round..... 2.50
			September..... 2.50
			Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl..... 3.00 to 3.25
			Bay of Islands, Split..... none
			Round..... none
			ALEWIVES, per bbl..... 3.00 to 3.25
			CODFISH.
			Hard Shore..... 4.25 to 4.50
			Bank..... 4.00 to 4.25
			Bay..... 4.00 to 4.25
			SALMON, No. 1..... 18.00 to 19.00
			HADDOCK, per qtl..... 2.75 to 3.00
			HANE..... 2.00 to 2.25
			ASK..... 2.00 to 2.50
			POLOCK..... 1.50
			HANE SOUNDS, per lb..... 12.25
			COD OAT..... 36

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, per bbl., new Am.....	4.50 to 5.00
" ranges.....	4.50 to 5.00
Lemons, per case.....	7.50
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	4.50
Onions, American, per lb.....	3 to 3 1/2
Dates, boxes, new.....	5 1/2 to 6
Raisins, Valencia.....	9
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	11
" small boxes.....	10 to 13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	7
Pineapples, per doz.....	2.50
Bananas, per bunch.....	2.00 to 2.50
C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.	

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
" in Small Tubs.....	18 to 20
" Good, in large tubs, new.....	16
" old.....	10 to 15
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	10
Canadian Township, new.....	18
" old.....	8 to 10
" Western.....	16 to 17
" old.....	7 to 10
Cheese, Canadian, new.....	10
" Antigonish.....	10 1/2

WANTED—A COMPANION.

(Continued.)

"Angry, child? I am charmed—you have never been half in love."
"Oh, hush!" Pain came for an instant on the bright face. "You were telling me something, or was it somebody you were speaking of? There—I know; what is this poor Isabelle like?"

"An insipid German girl; but she is not German. Madame de la Maure is anything but insipid; she is striking. She is Alsatian, as she says—a dark woman with dark eyes and eyebrows, and a profusion of white hair."

"Like those American ladies."

"Yes; something."

"Do you know I have taken a dislike to that fashion."

"You will be converted when you see Madame."

"Yes?" the word was given questioningly.

Ellen's spirit of animation was gone, and whether to be lively cost her too great an effort, or whether she really was growing dreamy, she again fell back.

"Shall I send for Newsom?"

Suddenly there was utter loss of self-control on the girl's part. Her face burnt crimson, then as suddenly paled. The gray eyes had the terrified look in them.

"No," she cried; "no, you will never do that! It is so hard," she gasped as if to herself. "No, you must never send for him—I am going to send to say that he must never come to me. I shall never see him again. Let me leave you, Miss Scott—send me back to England; that is better than—than—I can never see him here."

"Are you mad?" Miss Scott, being a woman of energy, took the girl's arm firmly, looked into her face as firmly.

"Ah no!" A quiet sigh and a lapse into utter calm followed the words.

"I cannot understand these vagaries; I shall write to your aunt—to your father."

"I have no aunt, no father," was the quick, almost stern answer. "I deny them all! I am alone—myself—alone! Why was I born! Why cannot I die? But I can——" Really at this point Ellen Travers had forgotten Miss Scott—had, in fact, forgotten all but one thing, and this was her love, her great love for John Newsom. And seeing this love in its mighty strength she was setting against it the whole of the life she had lived, and she saw that that life and her love could never be made one.

If no help was to be given to her she would die. Not could die, but would die. There was the bit of old wall, the sheer cliff, the silent blue sea.

"Stuff and nonsense!" Miss Scott exclaimed in her unenlightened common-sense. "I've heard girls talk this rubbish before; it all means nothing."

The words stung the deep tragedy of the girl's soul.

"Ah, I am foolish!"

"I should think you were. Now walk quickly, briskly! The air is cooling; we'll go round. There's the roof of the hotel; there's sure to be a road round here."

CHAPTER X. MYSTERY.

Miss Scott and Ellen went back to their hotel. A long passage led from Miss Scott's room to Ellen's, and besides this separation they too were on opposite sides of this passage. Some two or three people came between our two.

A white-haired lady confronted Ellen as she reached her door; it was Madame de la Maure. The lady bowed. Ellen did not.

When she reached her room she gasped. She sat on her box and gasped.

The next act on was as strange. She took the key from the lock of her room, greased it in the hot tallow of her candle, and worked it well in the lock. The thing was noiseless.

Here was a long-forgotten habit taken up again. Why!

She dressed. She saw despair and stern resolve in her own face in the glass. She feared not at all; nay, she acted as calmly and as usual.

Then she went to Miss Scott's room, and knocked.

The answer "come in" came directly, but Ellen had not waited for it. By the time it was spoken she was in the room and had closed the door.

"This is the most wonderful of all hotels for doors," she said; "there are four to my room. How many have you?" and without answer the girl was examining as she had examined her own room. "See!" she cried. "This one is not fastened!"

"This is such a countrified place, dear, there can be no fear. Here, just arrange my cap for me."

Ellen's deft fingers were at work in a moment.

"Besides," Miss Scott went on, "Madame de la Maure is in that room, and she is a protection."

"No one is a protection," Ellen said decidedly. "I must barricade you as I have barricaded myself." She set to work to do it.

"There is nothing for anyone to steal," Miss Scott laughed. "I'm not worth taking myself, and my valuables are nothing at all."

Ellen did not answer. She was toying with Miss Scott's rings, then took up a little brooch, and with the natural kindly way one's own daughter would have she fastened it in the lace of her friend's dress.

"Sleep in your rings, dear," the "dear" accented, but the whole was the smallest of whispers. "Don't answer," here her hand lightly touched

Miss Scott's lips, and the next moment she laid a finger on her own lips for a sign of silence.

With all, she so impressed Miss Scott with her spirit of command that that lady never uttered a remark. She was a woman who liked to talk too.

The two went downstairs, and when the full light of the lamps met Ellen, she was something terrible to look at.

She was white, but mere lack of color was less than nothing when set by the expression of the girl's face. The light was gone from her eyes; hope had gone. There was simply despair.

"Ellen!" Miss Scott seized her arm. "What has happened to you?"

"Nothing, dear Miss Scott, dear!" For a second the girl's hands pressed those of her friend. Then she drew herself back. "We cannot cut ourselves adrift from our fate. I thought I could. I cannot."

"Stuff and nonsense!" Miss Scott declared. "I do not know any of your secrets, of course, but I'll have no nonsense about 'your fate.' I am your fate! There!"

CHAPTER XI. A LOST RING.

"I have unpacked my treasure!" Madame de la Maure cried, tapping a finger on her left hand with her right to signify the old ring. "Yes; I will show it to you after dinner."

"No," said Miss Scott, seeing some half-dozen loud-talking Germans at the far end of the long table. "No," she repeated, "pack it away again unless you wear it as I do. That's the only safe way, such things do no wear of now-a-days. Have you had a paper to-day?"

"No, Madame, no. I read not at all. Isabelle troubles me to day."

"She does not dine!"

"No; she walks—walks in the garden, she says. I much fear," and Madame significantly tipped her forehead.

Miss Scott nodded with sympathetic comprehension.

"It is another of those great hotel robberies," she said, returning to her own subject. "At Macou now—they are coming south, you see."

"Ah, I have not read; I hear what the world says. I wonder much those rascals," she really said the words in an easy English fashion, "are not caught. The law is so powerful," and she sighed restfully, as if the power of the law were a comfort to her.

The dinner that night was a good one, it always was at Les Trois Pelerins, at Sainte Marce. But it might have been of all the most indigestible food in creation, considering what a wretched night Miss Scott had. The good lady had no weight on her mind troubling her; she was indeed rather elated than otherwise over things in general, for she had by some course of reasoning best known to herself brought herself to believe in the almost immediate appearance on the scene of John Newsom, the lover. Like most good women she loved a bit of match-making, and though her two lovers had not been helped by her in the beginning, she yet looked upon herself as their good genius. Yet, with all this self-gratulation she tossed on her bed under the most hideous nightmare.

In the morning she looked quite pale.

"I might have been drugged," she cried. "Such hideous dreams! such a weight! I fought to wake myself. I am sure I cried out."

"That is true," Madame de la Maure assented; "I heard you; those walls are so thin. But it did not repeat, or I would have taken the liberty to come in to you."

"You could not have got in."

"No?" with a careless lift of the eyebrows. "You lock your door; I do not do that."

"I barricaded myself; I have no notion of being robbed. Who knows that the thieves are not here?"

"Hein! that is terrible!" The French lady looked frightened. "Then, Madame, I will show you my treasure, my one jewel, and then I will at once lock it away."

"Wear it. I do. That's the only safe plan. I have slept in mine before now."

"That's a good suggestion, but Madame is rich, while I am only poor and a servant; would it be proper for me to show diamonds on my fingers? But look, Madame!"

She came to Miss Scott's side, and seating herself by her put an old ring into her hand.

It was the counterpart of Miss Scott's own.

"That's funny!" that lady cried. "It has a bend like mine."

"From the continual wearing," Madame added. "My mother was like you; she always wore the ring, so did it conform itself to the bend of her hand."

"How old is it?"

A shrug as if incapacity to probe the depths of antiquity answered.

"I trace mine two hundred years," Miss Scott said.

"Probablyment." Madame put out her hand for her ring. "And you see this that you open so?"

She touched some hidden spring, and disclosed a little box with hair.

"That's curious; mine has not that."

"No?" The dark eyes shone with very natural delight. "Then is my ring of the more valuable! But it is possible that Madame's ring has the large centre diamond set—what do you call it!—open, not dark in this old fashion."

"No, it is not open. Fetch it, Ellen dear. I was so upset this morning that I left my rings on the dressing-table."

"Ha, ha!" softly did the French lady laugh. "And Madame's precautions of the night might be destroyed by the day."

She was almost too familiarly jocular, Miss Scott thought.

Ellen was a long time gone on her errand. She came back white.

"Miss Scott, it is not there. There are the others."

The scene must be imagined. The whole house was raised. The police were called in, and examination of likely and unlikely rooms made. It was mid-day before anything like a lull came.

At luncheon Madame de la Maure was late in coming downstairs, and was evidently still flurried.

More flurried, indeed, than Miss Scott was, for that lady was grim by this time, and had determined to invoke the assistance of sterner law than the village law of Sainte Marce.

"I am so late," Madame gasped as she sat down to her soup. "But I fear so much. I make more secret hiding for my treasure. Yes, Madame, I follow your advice; I stitch it in my—my corset, Madame. Hush! Silence. Bah! I have no hunger—I eat no more."

That night Miss Scott had a telegram from Newsom which said: "I come."

But when?

Also when she went to bed her ring was on the table. She was so excited that she ran out of her room at once to tell the household.

There was Madame de la Maure coming up, candle in hand.

"And now I will sleep!" was the ejaculation when Miss Scott told her the news. "But I will barricade after the manner of Madame. Those doors! They are terrific! When I examined before the dinner I find they are simply a folly. Mine opens outwards and inwards; how will I secure a door like that? I will not stay in a place that is so—so wild." She fell upon her English expression "wild" with wonderful ease.

For the nonce Miss Scott's mind was away from nocturnal dangers; she had her ring, and her thoughts were on the ring.

"There, you see! set dark, not open. And no box at all."

"That is so," Madame answered softly and still as if trembling. "And yet—but I think it is possible," doubt and a sort of surety were in those piercing eyes of hers—"yes. May I try Madame?"

"Try what you like." Miss Scott was a trifle offended.

"Yes" came, unheeding her. "Yes; I imagine that in the old days these rings were always made with the little box. Tchah! it is hard, but it is here."

"Were your ancestors jewellers, that you know so much of the make of these rings?" Really Miss Scott was so offended that she forgot herself, and made the rude speech. "Pardon, Madame," she added.

Very coolly did she take the ring from the other; Madame de la Maure clicked the little box together after proving her words.

She lifted her hands as if in relief, and took her candle from the table upon which she had set it.

"Ah, but it has been a day! *Bon soir*, Madame," and she disappeared. "*Dormez bien.*"

CHAPTER XII. MUST DIE.

Sainte Marce had plenty to talk of.

It was the day, too, when Newsom might come, for a letter had said that he should hasten to Cannes to see his cousins, and then come leisurely back to the little village.

Miss Scott was happy.

Ellen Travers was not happy. She kissed her lover's letter with the madness of the hottest love, no one seeing her in the silence of her room.

Next day she wrote Miss Scott a letter, placing the missive between the leaves of her friend's bible. At night that would be opened and the letter found, while she would be gone—lost.

Then she went out. She said to herself she must be—lost! And that had but one meaning. She must die!

Miss Scott grew anxious over her absence.

"Did Mademoiselle go up the hills?" she asked.

"No, Madame, the walk by the sea," the maid replied who had seen her go out.

The afternoon wore away. The train from Cannes, the slow train which stopped at all the little roadside stations, would soon be in.

"What a relief when John Newsom should be with her!" Thinking this, Miss Scott went to the station of Sainte Marce to wait for him. Of course no porters were about. After a while some one did appear in the shape of an old hanger-on, who said the train from Cannes would be in in a quarter of an hour.

Miss Scott waited, the train came in; but no John Newsom was visible.

But John Newsom had been in the train.

At Bonnaville, the next station nearer to Cannes, seeing how wearisomely slow the rate of travelling was, and to what a length the stoppages lingered on, he got out and walked the station precincts. We cannot say platform, because literally there was no platform.

A few yards below them ran the white coast road, with the slant rays of the young moon sweeping it into more vivid whiteness. The darkness of spiky cactus made weird shadows, then came a straighter shadow as the line of white stone wall guarded the precipice of rocks. And the soft splashing of the tideless sea made music.

Some goods loading for Marseilles kept the train. Newsom knew the horn for departure would not sound yet.

He walked on to the road. He walked round a curve of the road, and—a lover's instincts are true instincts—there was his love, Ellen Travers!

Newsom thought no more of any train at all but hurried along through the moonbeams and under shadows to 'be jutting point where, in the white light, stood Ellen.

Still unseen himself, he made no cry, no sign. And the train started leisurely on its comfortable course.

Ellen saw. She threw up her arms; the girl was weary with walking and fasting, and her strength by this time was a kind of frenzied strength.

(To be Continued.)

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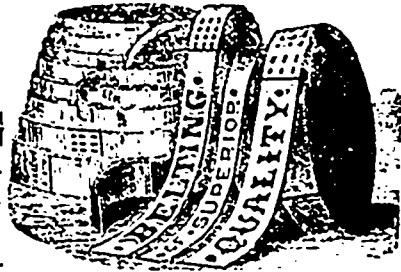
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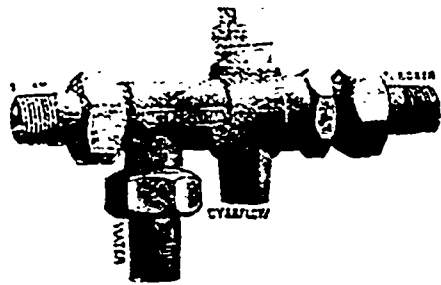
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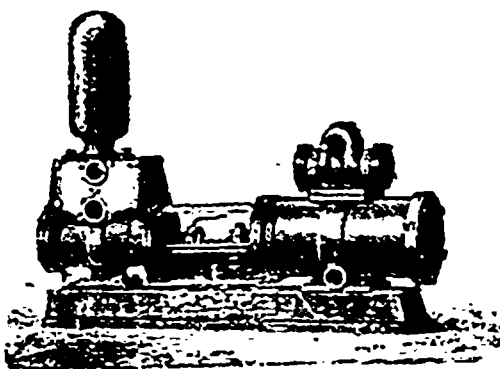
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MINING.

MOLEGA.—We understand that a wealthy English syndicate, who have lately been negotiating the purchase of the Canadian sugar refineries, have been at the Molega mine with their mining expert, but owing to press of business were obliged to leave suddenly with the intention of returning and resuming negotiations.

PARKER DOUGLAS.—This property is fast coming to the front we are happy to report. All indications since the last rich strike confirm the opinion, and when the concentrators commence operations the mine will soon be placed on a dividend paying basis.

CALEDONIA.—At the Caledonia the new hoisting machinery is working splendidly, and lots of good ore is being brought to the surface. The mill will soon be in operation and everything in connection with the mine is very encouraging.

Gay's River is the great centre of excitement, based upon thorough examinations by the best of mining experts and actual results from ore tests, and we venture to predict that it will eventually equal if not exceed in value the famous Alaska mine. We base this statement upon information which we are not at liberty to disclose. Suffice it to say that the test of a number of tons—average samples taken from a range of 900 feet over the property—gave results far in excess of the estimates placed upon the ore by the most enthusiastic believers in the mine. The interest in the property is daily increasing, and we understand that Mr. John Maguire with his English expert is on the way to examine the property which he desires to purchase.

We are simply echoing the universal verdict when we say that Mr. Gilbert Parker means business at Gay's River, where he has now contracted with Mr. McDonald of the Truro Foundry and Machine Company for a 50 stamp mill, which will be the largest and most complete mill in the Province.

KILLAG.—Mr. Pendergast has secured this property on bond. The lead which Mr. Stuart discovered after such a long and expensive search is now yielding the richest of quartz, it being fairly peppered with coarse gold.

SALMON RIVER.—A new and rich find is reported from this district on the property of the Dufferin Mining Company.

OLDHAM.—Mr T. P. Putnam has transferred the property of the Oldham Gold Company bid in by him at public sale to Messrs Hardman and Taylor. Mr. Hardman is now perfecting arrangements to secure an increased head of water, and intends putting up a model mill and the most improved hoisting gear.

PRINCESS LODGE.—There have been some reported changes in the ownership of areas in this district, and it is now probable that considerable development work will be begun.

MILLERSGATE.—We have been shown some fine gold-bearing quartz taken from the Cowie lead in this district at a depth of fifty-seven feet. The work of development is being vigorously pushed, and the prospects are that a very rich mine will reward the capital so wisely expended.

INDICATIONS OF COAL IN ANNAPOIS COUNTY.—A letter received by Mr. John S. Rose from a relative in Wilkes intimates that indications of coal have been discovered near Spa Springs. The letter says:—"J. H. Smith and John E. Thorne have discovered rocks and fossils belonging to the tussic and upper carboniferous system, and feel sure that coal must be in the immediate neighborhood. After a careful search, revealing sandstone and shale, a nucleus of a company was formed, named the Albert Coal Mining Co., Wilkes, Annapolis County, near Spa Springs. A suitable auger was at once obtained, and boring operations were pushed as fast as possible. Within the depth of 50 feet four seams of coal have been struck, the last one being much the largest. Everything favors the belief that a valuable coal mine will at once be opened up. The same Company have large beds and leads of both magnetic and hematite iron ore near the coal. Without doubt in the near future the iron will be manufactured on the spot."—*Yarmouth Herald.*

The directors of the Salt Springs Coal Co. lately visited the works. Among those who inspected the exposed coal were Senator McKay and Gardiner Clish of Truro, and Messrs Wm. Oxley, M.P.P., Geo D. Howson, and others of Oxford. The treasurer of the Company was also present, and paid off the workmen. The directors expressed themselves highly pleased with the operations thus far. Mr. Hall has a gang of 8 men employed, and is still exploring. Sixty tons of coal have been shipped from Salt Springs already—some of it coming to Springhill.—*Springhill News.*

A vein of albertite coal, 9 inches wide, is reported to have been discovered on the farm of Ralph Steeves, Lower Hillsboro, and is now being inspected by mining men with a view of developing it. It will be a valuable find, if workable, as albertite is worth \$23 per ton. Six or seven American and English capitalists interested in Albert County mine development are expected at Hillsboro on Saturday.—*Moncton Times.*

A new boiler and other machinery for the McGuire Mine at Whitebar was landed here from the packet "Harry B."—*Liverpool Advance.*

COAL.—In Cape Breton County work continues brisk at all the mines. At the Gowrie collieries it is expected that more coke ovens will shortly be built, and that the manufacture of briquettes will be resumed.

The Glace Bay Harbor, at which both the Glace Bay and Caledonia mines ship, is kept crowded with vessels.

At the International mines some little trouble was caused by a demand from the trimmers for increased pay, but it is expected not to interrupt shipping. It is likely that the total shipments from the island will exceed last year's by 20 per cent.

The bridge over the Grand Narrows, 2,000 feet long, is about finished, and it is expected that the road from that point to Sydney (40 miles) will be opened this fall. Difficulties experienced by the contractors have retarded work on the other half of the road. As the line runs close to the copper and iron ore deposits near Sydney, and connects them with coal and shipping, it will form an important factor in the future development of this section.

COPPER.—At the Coxheath mines development work is being steadily pushed. The shaft now being sunk at 250 feet in ore ground, and a cross cut is now in half way to cut the 10 feet or better. Where this is intersected, the ground has been nearly all proved by winzes; there will be a very large amount of first-class ore ready for stopping.

At George's River, the outcrop of a promising body of copper ore has been found by the Messrs Proctor, of North Sydney, in measures similar to those in which the Coxheath ore occurs.—*The Engineering and Mining Journal.*

There has been considerable stir amongst mining men during the past week, and the Halifax, Queen and other hotels of the city have numbered amongst their guests a goodly sprinkling of capitalists on the lookout for investments, mining experts and promoters. Conspicuous amongst the number were John McGuire of Melega, who with a mining expert was en route to visit Gay's River after a visit to the United States, Capt. Smart, who is a hustler and who was on his way to Boston, where he will doubtless interest a large amount of capital in our gold mines, Capt. A. B. Brown, who is well known as a very competent miner, and whose interests in the gold mines of the Province are extensive. Mr. Willis, of the Northup Mining Co. of Central Rawdon, who has lately made the discovery of the fossils in that district, which Prof. Hind considers of such importance, Mr. Whidden, lately returned from the western gold fields, and a host of others.

A despatch to the *Herald* states that there was shipped from Caledonia mines during the month of July 27,700 tons of coal, probably the largest monthly shipment from one pit ever made in the Province.

In the matter of the disputed claim to mining areas in the Indian Path district the Commissioner of Mines has decided in favor of Messrs. Fulton Foster et al, who took up the property under prospecting license. Mr. Henry Archibald, who applied for leases over the same areas, on the ground that the applications for prospecting licenses were void in not complying with the mining Act, has appealed from the decision of the Commissioner to the Supreme Court.

Messrs. McNaughton, Annand, Pearson and others have applied for letters patent for the Rawdon Antimony Mining Co., Limited, and there are other applications for companies to work gold mines. A powerful company to assist in development and prospecting work is badly needed, and we understand that a number of influential capitalists are about organizing such a company.

SOUTH UNLACKE.—Messrs. Thompson & Quirk, the owners of the Eastville mill and mine, are still securing large gold returns. On Wednesday they brought to town a gold brick weighing 162 ozs, the result of the last crushing of only eight tons of quartz, or an average of over 20 ozs. per ton.

There is a large amount of prospecting going on in the district, stimulated by the rich returns from the Thompson mine, and a large number of areas have been taken up.

CENTRAL RAWDON.—Mr. Northup has milled another very fine gold brick for the month of July. As a result of fifteen days' crushing 240 ozs. of gold were obtained. The very dry weather has caused a scarcity of water, and the mill in consequence could only be run half time.

Up to the time of our going to press there had been very few official gold returns received at the Mines Office.

SALMON RIVER.—The Dufferin Mine returns for July 202 ozs. of gold from 600 tons of quartz crushed.

WAVERLY.—The Windsor Junction Mine returns 40½ ozs. gold from 120 tons quartz crushed.

UNLACKE.—The Phoenix Mill returns 13½ ozs. gold from 2½ tons crushed.

MOOSE RIVER.—Mr. D. Touquoy was in town on Wednesday with another of his handsome gold babies weighing 62 ozs. 9 dwt. From the regularity with which Mr. Touquoy appears with his monthly gold brick his mine should be called "old reliability."

STONMONT DISTRICT.—Mr. H. K. Fisher has about completed the organization of the Star Company, operating the North Star group of mines on the west side of Isaac's Harbor. Mining is being vigorously carried on, and the lode looks well. Early in July a prospecting drift from the main incline cut the rich streak worked years ago by former owners, and the quartz is variously estimated as worth from \$60 to \$100 per ton. The erection of a mill on the west side of the harbor is now under consideration.

Gold Mining Supplies!

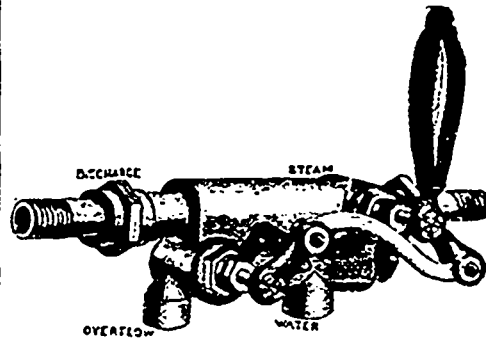
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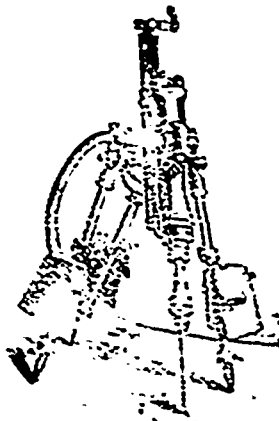
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LETTERS TO A COUNTRY FRIEND.

Dear Friend.—The prospect of a visit from you in a few days is a pleasant one, although the immediate objects of your proposed visit are, perhaps, of such a nature as to preclude the hope of deriving any other pleasure from it than may be had from being together once more for a day or two.

The determination you express, "not to borrow trouble," or "meet it half way," is a good one, and if you adhere to it you will be spared much needless anxiety. Worry has more victims than war. There are at least two things that it is folly to worry about—what can be helped or avoided, and what cannot. The inevitable should be met with fortitude, and resignation to the will of the all-wise Disposer of events, by those who can happily thus meet the ill, or seeming ill, of life, or with that manly courage and philosophy which the many boast of and the very few exercise.

The old adage, "Never cross a bridge until you come to it," which you quote, is, however, like many another wise law, good or bad in influence, according to application. If it prevents the unnecessary borrowing of trouble its influence is good, but where it interferes with prudent inquiry concerning life's bridges, and the avoidance of, or proper care in crossing the unsafe ones, it exerts a decidedly dangerous influence.

In the matter of the trouble with your neighbor, my advice to you is to keep it out of court if possible. "Agree with thine adversary quickly while thou art in the way with him." You surely have a mutual friend who would gladly assist you in arriving at some harmonious arrangement of the dispute, who would for instance suggest a settlement by arbitration. There are few men who, if properly approached, would not submit any matter to the decision of arbitrators.

In my opinion legal provision should be made for the settlement of all disputes by arbitration *without appeal*, the contestants being bound to abide by the decision of the chosen arbitrators. If such provision was made, and the courts were closed against all civil cases, the time and the money wasted in actions at law would be saved for useful purposes.

Now, with reference to your daughter's case. I recall having noticed, and having called your attention to symptoms which I regarded as being somewhat alarming, such, for instance, as an occasional dry hacking cough, especially in the morning, accelerated respiration upon sudden or unaccustomed exertion, and other symptoms, more or less common, and in themselves little worthy of notice, but all taken together, and especially when as in your daughter's case, preceded by and supervening upon dyspepsia and derangements of the liver, indicating at least a tendency to lung trouble. You mention troublesome cough with expectoration, loss of flesh and strength, occasional hectic and other symptoms, which leave no doubt in my mind that prompt and efficient treatment should be adopted. Don't be unnecessarily alarmed. All of the symptoms I have noticed, or you have mentioned, are occasionally exhibited by persons who live to a good old age, and do not die of consumption, and by those who under favorable conditions become quite robust. They are, however, symptoms that it would be criminal folly to disregard.

I dare say you have seen notices of Dr. Burt's wonderful "new," "absolutely novel" treatment for the cure of consumption, which it is claimed would be effectual in fifty per cent of all consumptive cases.

This wonderful doctor and all who with him lay claim to originality or novelty for suggesting the free drinking of water as a curative agency in any disease, must be entirely ignorant of hydropathic, and more recently hygienic therapeutic literature. Hippocrates, "the father of medicine," recommended water drinking. Pressure, by some regarded as the parent of the hydropathic system, placed great reliance upon water drinking. The works of Drs. Bell, Gully, Johnson, James C. Jackson, and Trall, the originator of the Hygienic Therapeutic Treatment School of Medicine, Shaw and others furnish abundant evidence that the only originality about Dr. Burt's discovery or invention is the degree of reliance which he seems to place upon excessive water-drinking. Water forms a large proportion of all animals and plants, and it plays a most important and essential part in all vital processes, and as it is continually passing off from the skin in perspiration visible or insensible; from the lungs in expiration; from the kidneys, and from the bowels, carrying with it impurities in solution, the normal demand of the animal system for water is constant and great. You will readily understand that if the normal demand of the system for water is not supplied, the vital processes, which are dependent upon it, will not be efficiently performed. The excessive use of water (or anything else,)—that is, the use in excess of the actual requirements of the system—must be prejudicial in every case.

Do you find any one with whom you can play chess? I am anticipating a few stirring contests with you. Strange to say, much as I love this kind of games, I have not played a game of chess since I came here. Don't you think that those who have calculated the results of moves on the chess board are more apt, as well as better able, to forecast intelligently the results of moves on life's checkered field than those who have not enjoyed this training?

I agree with you in thinking that there are very ominous clouds on the political horizon, and indeed some of the most threatening are directly overhead. It would almost appear that an occasional war is as essential to the restoration of disturbed political equilibrium as are electrical and other storms to the restoration of disturbed meteorological equilibrium. Sooner or later France will attempt the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine. Russia has not lost its appetite for Turkey, and Austria cannot afford to remain passive should Russia attempt to extend its boundaries southward. Nor can England permit Russia to obtain possession of Constantinople. This Eastern question may be solved in a way least expected by diplomatists and statesmen, but predicted by Divinely inspired seers of old.

The "strained relations" existing between the governments of Britain

and the United States may at any time be ruptured by another act of piracy of a United States cruiser upon a British vessel in the Behring Sea. The United States Government will temporize, under the delusion that England will not declare war on account of a Canadian sealer, and from unwillingness to back down ignominiously under the threats made by Lord Salisbury. What is more likely than that while the Government at Washington temporizes, some commander or captain, spoiling for a row, will pounce upon a Canadian sealer? What then? I close my mind's eye to shut out the terrible picture which unfolds before it.

Who can predict the results of such a cruel war? May the God of Nations, who alone can command peace, save us from such a war.

The claims of the United States Government to jurisdiction of the seas on any sea beyond the limit prescribed by the laws of nations is too preposterous and absurd to be worthy of notice.

If I am not greatly mistaken, Uncle Sam will have enough to do to preserve internal peace and autonomy, without hazarding war to protect the seals, or rather a sealing company.

There are, I believe, disintegrating influences at work in the neighboring Republic which will result in quitting its territory. But more of this anon. Peace be with you. S. C.

P.S.—You are right in your conjecture that the word "natural," in the sentence of my last letter—"one of the most potent latent forces in our natural economy,"—should be national.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters and games have been received, with thanks, from Messrs. Lynch and Forbes. The games will be published in due course.

JAMES BECK, St. John, N. B.—Letter sent to you by mail.

SOLUTION.

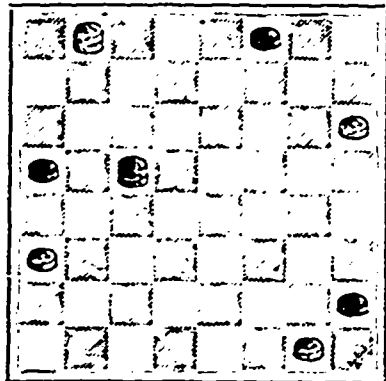
PROBLEM 177.—The position was: black men 3, 16, 17, 26, kings 8, 21; white men 6, 14, 21, 23, kings 15, 25, 30; black to play and win. This is a very fine stroke problem, the only correct solution to which has been received from Mr. Joseph Cox, of the Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

16—19 30 23 7—10 21 14
23 16 24—19 14 7 11—11
3—7 15 24 8—11 b. wins.

PROBLEM No. 179.

End game between Messrs. O'Hearn and Forsyth.

Black men 3, 13, 28, kg. 14



White men 12, 21, 32, kg. 1.
Black (O'Hearn) to play, what result?
The above is an interesting and very useful end game. We will give a copy of the *American Checker Review* for the best solution. When publishing this solution we will produce the game that led to the position.

GAME No. 66—"Glasgow."

(From the *Toronto Weekly Mail*, July 31.)

Played between Messrs. Fletcher and Wright—Fletcher's move.

11—15 3—7 9—14 2—9
23 19 28 24 26 23 28 19
8—11 7—16 8—11 15—24
22 17 24 20 22 18 22 17
11—16 16—19 5—9 24—28
24 20 25 22 25 22 17 13
16—23 4—8 10—15 1—6
27 11 29 25 32 28 31 27
7—16 19—24 6—10 a—12—16
20 11 17 13 13 6 b—drawn.

a 10—15 here would have given Fletcher an easy win.

[It would be interesting to know just how it was drawn.]

It might have been done as follows.

12—16 28—21 16—19 15—19
30 25 18 15 6 2 11 15
28—32 10—26 11—15 19—23
25 22 17 1 2 7
32—28 24—31 19—23 drawn
22 17 13 6 7 11

I took Cold.
I took Sick.
I took

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RESULT:

I take My Meals.
I take My Rest.

AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; getting fat soon, for Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for only cost me incipient Consumption and I built up my body now.

FLESH ON MY BONES

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA FOR ONLY COST ME INCIDENT CONSUMPTION AND I BUILT UP MY BODY NOW.

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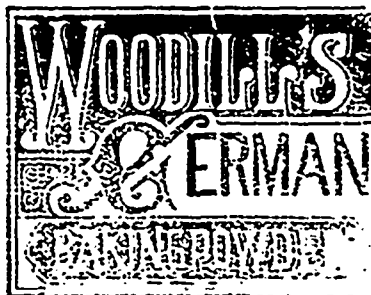
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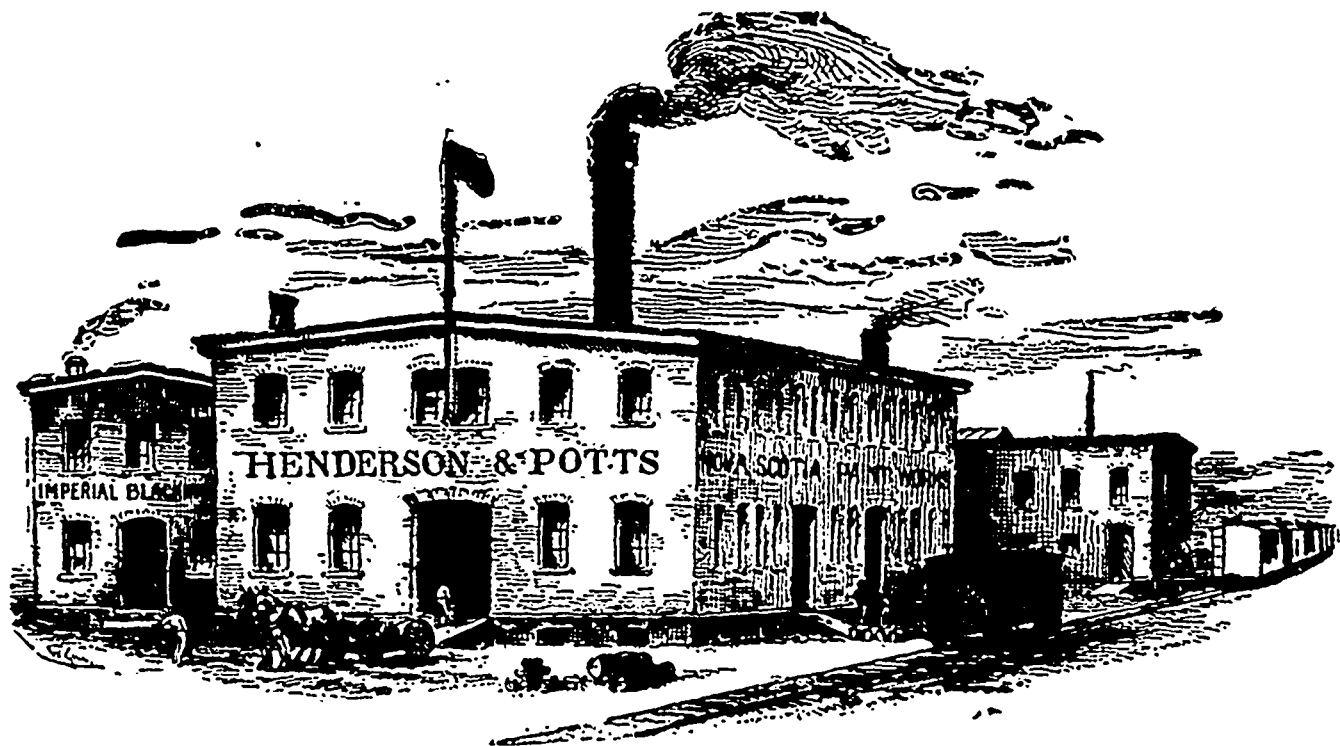
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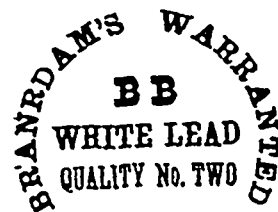
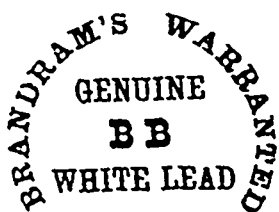
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