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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal

DEVOTED TO

## Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS. }

HALIFAX, N. S., AUGUST 12, 1892.

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## THE CRITIC,

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

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents  
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The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the views expressed in Editorial Notes and Articles, and for such only; but the editor is not to be understood as endorsing the sentiments expressed in the articles contributed to this journal. Our readers are capable of approving or disapproving of any part of an article or contents of the paper; and after exercising due care as to what is to appear in our columns, we shall leave the rest to their intelligent judgment.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

The women of Sweden rejoice in a flourishing Matrimonial Insurance Company. The object of the company is not to insure married women, but to insure spinsters against the failure to marry. All of the members are young and eligible women, who pay a small monthly tax. The company looks up husbands of all varieties, and if, at the age of forty years, their clients are still unmarried, a weekly allowance is guaranteed.

Many experiments have been tried on logs in order to preserve them from the effect of water. A new method has been introduced in Austria which promises to become widely used. As soon as the tree is felled a solution of zinc chloride is driven throughout the timber by means of a force pump. When a sufficient force has been obtained a sap of zinc chloride will be seen issuing from the furthest end of the tree. The wood thus impregnated is said to be impervious to any form of moisture.

The city of Boston, that hub of the Universe, where the most refined essence of Freedom is in vogue, has a new law upon its statute books. The city Board of Aldermen are thin-skinned, the dignity of their august body has been assailed by the press, the street gamin, and, worst of all, by the actors of the theatres. This last straw was too much for the majestic corporation—henceforth it is decreed that any theatre manager who permits any jocular reference to an alderman shall straight-way lose his license. Is this democratic tyranny?

The Canadian Government, after receiving reports from experts, has wisely decided to protect the oyster fisheries of the Maritime Provinces. It appears that some of the methods practised by our fishermen are expensive and destructive. The bivalves of all sizes are raked up, the unmarketable ones being destroyed instead of being returned to the water. The experts found that in a raking of two hundred oysters there were only fifty suitable for commercial purposes—therefore they conclude that three oysters are destroyed for every oyster marketed. They also report that winter fishing is abused, that the refuse oysters are left on the ice until spring when they crash down upon the beds and destroy the young shells. It would certainly be a calamity if our once excellent oyster beds should be allowed to deteriorate, or that the supply should be diminished. The newly patented oyster-cage, which we have already noted in our columns, seems to us one of the most economical and safe devices ever brought before oyster-culturists.

Statistics have recently been taken on the very interesting subject of

the sexes in relation to crime. In the prisons of the United States for instance, there are confined for the cause of some degree of criminal homicide, 17 male offenders to every female offender. For minor crimes there is a showing of 11 males to every female offender. Even in Europe, where women receive far less kindness, and where that powerful incentive to crime, poverty, is more prevalent, the male offenders are largely in the majority. In France and England the criminal rates are 5 males to every female, Germany is within a fraction of the same, and Austria shows 14.8 females to every 100 males. It would seem from a study of these statistics that the superior moral power of women was vindicated, but political philosophers very ungallantly ascribe this comparative immunity of females to crime, to their feeble physical powers, and their sense of social restraint. While we do not doubt that these sexual restrictions encourage morality, we are confident the sentimental philosophers are not far astray when they affirm that the moral standard of women is loftier than that of men.

Although trouble is threatening in Afghanistan which possibly may result in war, there is still a greater probability that the affair will be diplomatically arranged. Afghanistan is what is known as a "buffer state." It is under the protection of the Indian Government, from which it receives money, arms and ammunition so long as it is loyal to British interests. Russia, though bound to respect the British Protectorate, has on several occasions encroached upon Afghan territory. Recently a large body of Turks, commanded by Russian officers, took up a strong position in the Pamir. The Ameer of Afghanistan has resented this invasion, and one indecisive contest has already taken place. Great Britain is pledged to defend the State, but as the tribesmen resent even a friendly invasion of their territories, and as Great Britain is unwilling to be drawn into an enormously expensive campaign, no action has been taken. If Russia's policy is to provoke a contest the Mahomedans of India and Central Asia will speedily unite with the British forces for the protection of the whole continent. The most serious difficulty with which Britain has now to deal is the failing health of the Ameer. In the event of his death a successor to his position must be found who will be friendly to the Protectorate, popular with the people and impervious to Russian bribes.

The Carnegie Riot has been beneficial to the United States in some very unexpected ways. Some interesting side issues have sprung up, among others a very vigorous protest against Foreign Immigration. It now transpires that nine tenths of the mob of strikers were foreigners, that is, that the so called "murderous element" was non-American. So long as the present immigration laws are in force, just so long will the American laborer be displaced by the foreigner who can work for less wages. At the Carnegie works it was necessary to employ interpreters to accompany the inspectors, so great was the foreign element. Many of these immigrants were lawless in their native country—their departure was encouraged and aided—in short, a good proportion of the refuse of Europe has been dumped on the American shore. There is a great field for these immigrants in the far west, but few of them leave the seaboard cities, where they are but at best a drag upon the public. The poor houses are sought by thousands of these creatures, as if to receive charity in the United States had been the object of their journey. What is needed is not the stoppage of immigration, but some legislation by which the immigrants may be removed to the districts where their labor is needed, and where they will not enter into an unjust competition with the American laborer of the seaboard.

The method used in modern Greek elections is both simple and thorough. The rival candidates are each backed by ten "sponsors," who help to put up the sum of 200 francs for each man, towards defraying the expenses of the election. Each candidate must call personally on every member of his party and on all voters who are not identified with any party. The American methods of "booming" candidates by processions, exhibitions of portraits and the wearing of emblems are resorted to. The balloting itself is secret, and a church or a school-house is usually chosen as the polling place. The voters enter singly, their right to exercise the franchise is ascertained, and a small lead ball handed to each. The ballot box which in appearance is not unlike a magic lantern is divided into two parts. If the ball is dropped into the right hand division a vote is counted for the candidate whose name is written on the outside of the box. If the ballot is put in the left division a vote is counted against the candidate. The elector is then given another ball which he deposits as he chooses in the box bearing the name of the rival candidate. In case there are several candidates the same simple method is followed, each elector voting for or against every candidate. When the polls are closed the balls are run through apertures in the bottom of each section into grooved boards. One board contains the votes cast for the candidate while the other registers the votes against him.

The four hundredth anniversary of the sailing of Columbus has just been commemorated at Palos. Many warships of foreign nations took part in the naval procession in honor of the great navigator. All the officials and delegates of the squadron attended mass in the little chapel where Columbus received communion before his voyage. On the 3rd of August the *Santa Maria*, an exact reproduction of the largest of the Columbus caravels, passed through the lines of the assembled fleets. This antique vessel will sail for Havana in January and will probably arrive in New York in March, when many who are interested in ship-building will examine her curiously. A sight of the little caravel would bring one strangely near to the man whose faith was so clear that over thousands of miles of unbroken waters, he could yet discern in the distance the shadowy form of the new world.

A well-directed effort is being made in railway circles to encourage total abstinence among employees. This is most satisfactory to the travelling public who, if the truth were known, have too often been at the mercy of intoxicated officials and employees. It will raise the moral standard of both employers and employed on all lines where it is adopted. Clear heads and steady hands are needed for railroad work. Already 10,000 white buttons stamped with initials, signifying the Railroad Temperance Association, have been distributed among engineers and trainmen, and the demand for them has been so great that 50,000 more have been ordered. A white button is to be worn conspicuously on the uniform of every member of the Association. The "white button movement" promises to speedily become popular with the roadmen, and there is little doubt that it will receive both sympathy and support from the travelling public.

A new era in the history of the railroad will dawn with the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway, which it is announced will be handed over this fall. The completion of this railroad will be of great advantage to Russia, for it will do away in great part with the ancient and expensive caravan trade. There are many large cities on the route which will willingly profit by the new arrangement—there are countless river steamers whose trade will be benefited by the change, and on the Pacific coast there is a pressing need for the railroad. Canada too can rejoice in the new road. With our Canada Pacific line and the steamships of Vancouver we are at once in touch with the new road, which is the natural continuation of our own great thoroughfare. Much trade will probably be diverted through Canada by the Siberian route, and the new terminus, the ancient naval port of Hadivostock, will shortly be as well known as our own Vancouver.

It is a strange thing that the man whose influence is felt in both the public and the private life of Nova Scotians should yet be without a fitting memorial. We owe much of our prosperity to the late Hon. Joseph Howe. His shrewd foresight, his clever pen, above all, his loyalty to this land of the Mayflower, have left a deep impress on Provincial life. The citizens of Truro are to be congratulated upon having taken the initial step in connection with the memorial. They proposed to change the name of their magnificent Park to Howe Park; and on August 9th, on the occasion of a great public picnic, the trustees of the Park brought forward their project for erecting a suitable memorial. The orator of the day, Principal Grant, of Kingston, was well chosen. We trust that he has succeeded in awaking the spark of patriotism which slumbers in the breast of every true citizen, and that, though his efforts and those of the Park trustees, the memory of our greatest Nova Scotian may be fittingly preserved.

An unpleasant characteristic of the United States Press is the freedom with which advice is showered upon foreign countries. We have already noted the critical state of affairs between Norway and Sweden, but we do not consider that any power outside of the two nations should interfere in the settlement of the trouble. The advice of an irresponsible press should not be taken seriously—we in Canada have not felt compelled to accept annexation because the press of the United States held it temptingly before us. Nor do we consider that following the advice freely given by the press to Brazil a year ago has born very valuable fruit. The mis-directed efforts which the press has made in endeavoring to maintain Balmaceda in Chili, and in encouraging the misunderstanding between Cuba and Spain, should be held in lasting remembrance. Indeed it's more than passing strange that with the Carnegie blossom of civilization and the prospect of a great election which will shortly shake the Union to its core, already on hand, that the press should assume to dictate the domestic policy of foreign nations.

The recent Carnegie troubles have attracted the attention of the public to the actual work of the modern steelmaker. A generation ago, the skilled manual laborer was the backbone of the steel mill—the absolute physical force of the workman counted for or against his success as a "roughing tongs man," a "buggle-man," "a hooker," or "a draw-out." Expert workmen were imported from Europe, men whose muscles must have been like the proverbial "iron-bands," as the test for employment, which was that each man would handle with ease a "bloom" weighing 600 pounds, would seem to indicate. Almost all these laborers, with their educated arms and trained muscles, were members of the Amalgamated Association, and in order to insure the continuance of business, it was absolutely necessary that employers should submit to the demands of the Association. Improvements in machinery were then introduced, which first reduced the number of workmen; then, by degrees, hydraulic power was substituted for muscular force; the mechanical engineer and the chemist became the two intelligent centers of the great establishments. Gradually the skilled steel-maker has been passing away. There is now no demand for his services. The

small boy with hydraulic lever equals a half-dozen of the last generation of workmen. The skilled laborer is no longer a requisite of the steel mill. Muscular force ceases to be the test of a man's ability. In short a moderate degree of intelligence and strength is all that is now necessary in order to make a successful workman.

The Funeral Reform Association of Great Britain have undertaken a very necessary work, a work which will require the most delicate handling. The Association takes exception to many of our most deeply-rooted funeral and mourning customs, condemning them as unwise, unfitting and unsanitary. There is but too much truth in these allegations. The Christian doctrines of Hope and Faith in the Resurrection are too often lost sight of in the face of the pompous processions—the mourners are by custom compelled to incur a heavy expense, not only in burying the dead with requisite honor, but in purchasing heavy and costly mourning apparel. The Association also takes exception to the use of hermetically sealed coffins, and advocates the simpler and more sanitary "earth to earth" burial, where the body quickly returns to its natural elements. Surely the more simply the last sad ceremony can be carried out the better for all the survivors. Public opinion is slowly coming to this conclusion. The uncovered head which was once thought necessary at every open grave, no matter how inclement the weather might be, is no longer demanded, and while every respect should be shown to the body of the departed, the health of those who remain behind should always be in urgent consideration.

Some curious and not wholly progressive qualifications of the Franchise of Cape Colony are now under consideration. There has never been a manhood suffrage in Cape Colony, but any person occupying (not owning) a tenement worth \$100 has been allowed to vote. It is now proposed to limit the Franchise by raising the property standard, that is no person occupying a tenement of less value than \$300 is to be allowed a vote. The standard for illiterate voters is also to be made higher. The South African Kaffir or Boer must be able to write his name, address and occupation before he can claim the privileges of a citizen. And yet this standard of illiteracy is set in the face of the fact that any citizen of Great Britain or Ireland is allowed to vote if his education has been carried far enough to enable him to read the names of the candidates and to make his mark. We are exceedingly doubtful that this apparent zeal for the education of the Kaffirs is genuine. Rather, we incline to the view that the disenfranchising of the natives is desired by the Dutch party who are feeling the effect in each election of a colored vote cast solidly against them. The disenfranchisement of so many who have kept for the most part with the body of the English settlers, will leave the governing power almost wholly in the hands of the Boers.

Our attention has lately been called to the fact that there is an immense amount of preventible misery in our Province. In the country districts specially, where the houses are isolated, where at best it is but a struggle for existence, and among the families of the fishermen of the coast, there is too often neglected disease. Two instances of its neglect have recently come to our notice. The first a tongue-tied lad of twelve, who through his infirmity was fast lapsing into idocy, becoming the laughing stock of the few children of the neighborhood. It is probably too late to operate successfully on the boy—it is certainly too late to restore what should have been his birth-right, a happy childhood. The other instance was even sadder. In an isolated home reached only by almost perpendicular hills on the one side, and by a stretch of decayed country road on the other, a little girl had grown to her eleventh year. At the age of two years her eyes showed a cloudy film, which the well-meaning but ignorant parents supposed would soon pass away. By her third year she had become blind. Nothing has been ever done towards removing the cataracts, and the operation which would in all probability have been successful if performed nine years ago, is now impracticable. But for the merest chance the child would have been left to grow up in ignorance. We fear that these cases are but two of many. There is preventible misery in too many isolated homes—if we mistake not there is preventible misery among the poor of our city. The Government provides for free medicine, free medical attendance and a free hospital. There are special schools and institutions for those who require a special training because of their deprivations. But still there is a need. There are numbers of our people who, through prejudice or from fear of "lowering themselves" by accepting charity, will not make use of the advantages which the Province offers. There are numbers who do not know that such advantages exist. There is a great need for some benevolent agency whose business it will be to look up the ignorant and sick of the sparsely settled portions of our Province, and to put them in communication with the proper authorities. There is no reason why the Government which supports or aids in supporting so many of these institutions should not go a step further and appoint the agent. In connection with our Medical College for instance there are few students who would not be benefited by a year of conscientious travelling and searching for cases of preventible misery. There is no doubt that much suffering could in this way be saved our people. There is no great expense connected with the plan, and we ask that our people who have shown in so many ways a broad humanitarian sympathy should carefully consider the matter.

Owing to the rapid increase in trade and the demand for K. D. C. across the border, the K. D. C. Company, Limited, of New Glasgow, N. S., have opened offices at 127 State St., Boston, Mass., from which to supply their United States customers. Their offices, formerly occupied by the British Consul, are commodious and well suited to the needs of this pushing and energetic Company, who seem bent on pushing their Dyspepsia Cure, deservedly called the "King" to the uttermost parts of the earth. The remedy will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States on receipt of price, one dollar a bottle. Free sample to any address.

## CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

## A FLAW.

Psycho's eyes are tender;  
Psycho's waist is slender;  
And, ah no! what is far worse,  
So, alas! is Psycho's purse.

## NOW IS THE TIME.

Now doth the busy little moth  
Improve each shining minute  
By hunting up your woolen stuff  
And laying egglets in it.

## A REALISTIC TRIOLET.

"Sweetheart, your eyes  
Start a great fire—"  
The love-sick youth sighs,  
"Sweetheart, your eyes!"  
But when wedded, he cries,  
Each morning with ire:  
"Sweetheart you're in,  
Start a grate fire!"

## DAISIES OF THE FIELD.

We love to scan the starry skies,  
But loftily by day we pass  
The meadow's humble traceries—  
The constellations of the grass—

Nor heed the gentle lesson taught,  
As patient, lovely, year by year,  
They come without our care or thought—  
An inspiration sent to cheer.

BLANCHE M. WALKER, Y.

## POOR YOUTH.

This is the season of the year  
When the clerk of ten a week  
Begins to think of some summer spot  
Where fun and rest he'll seek.

He goes away for a fortnight short  
And does his level best;  
But the summer girl gets all the fun,  
And the landlord gets the rest.

A fair question: "Are you going to Chicago next summer?"

The stooping bicycle rider may be supposed to be on pleasure bent.

The theatre curtain is caught in the act but is let down easy in the end.

They are never alone that are accompanied by noble thoughts.—Sir Phil Sidney.

Father—What are you practising with my daughter now? Music Master—Patience.

It is a sign you are growing old if, when you visit your friends, you are taken oftener to the cemeteries than to parties.

It isn't always the struggle for daily bread that makes people feel the race with poverty. It is very often the struggle for terrapin and quail on toast.

The recent rains added a couple of million of dollars to the value of the wheat crop, but this fact does not particularly interest a woman who got her new hat wet.

"Mamma," said little Ethel, who has been vainly trying to make the preliminary preparation with a needle and thread, "I do believe this needle is cross-eyed."

WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS: "What's your son Josia doin'?" said a neighbor to Farmer B. gosh. "Wasl," was the reply, "he thinks he's diggin' hate, but he's makin' garden."

"No," said the milkman, as he took another dipperful from the teakettle and poured it into the can, "I couldn't look my customers in the face if I used anything but boiled water in my business."

Mrs. Hicks—"People complain of being robbed at drug stores; they never overcharge me."

Hicks—"What do you buy?"

Mrs. Hicks—"Postage stamps."

ADVANTAGES OF EDUCATION.—"Why, Bridget," exclaimed the housewife, "I can write my name in the dust here." "Deed ma'am," replied Bridget admiringly, "that's more than I can do. There's nothin' loike education afther all, is there ma'am?"

The adage "Handsome is that handsome does" obtains frequent corroboration in the daily news. Every woman who shoots a burglar, saves a railway train from destruction, and does any other heroic or exceptionally praiseworthy deed, is young, handsome and intelligent.

"Nonsense!" remarked Synnek, "it isn't love that makes people marry. It's flattery, ruck flattery. The man is pleased because the woman took a fancy to so inferior a being as he knows himself to be, and the woman's vanity is tickled for a precisely similar reason. In a word, each loves the other for showing poor taste in choosing a mate."

## A DOZEN CLERGYMEN,

many teachers and lawyers, use Simple Shorthand in their regular work from the first lesson. Simple Shorthand fully answers every purpose brief, rapid, legible and easily learned by mail, in a third the time of the difficult system. Send 10 cents to try it!

S. G. SNELL, Windsor,

## EXCELLENCE.



**RHEUMATISM.**—Mr. WM. HOWES, 68 Red Lion St., High Holborn, W. C., London, Eng., states he had rheumatism 29 years; suffered intensely from swelling of hands, feet and joints. He used St. Jacobs Oil with marvellous results. Before the second bottle was exhausted the pain left him. He is cured.

**NEURALGIA.**—Mrs. JOHN McLEAN, Barrie Island, Ont., March 1, 1889, says: "I suffered severely with neuralgia for nine years and have been greatly benefited by the use of St. Jacobs Oil."

**SCIATICA.**—Grenada, Kans., U. S. A. Aug. 8, 1888. "I suffered eight years with sciatica; used five bottles of St. Jacobs Oil and was permanently cured."

**STRAIN.**—Mr. M. PRICE, 14 Tabernacle Square, E. C., London, Eng., says: to St. Jacobs Oil.

**LAMEBACK.**—Mrs. J. RINGLAND, Kincaid St., Brockville, Ont., writes: "I was confined to bed by severe lumbago. A part of a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil enabled me to go about in a day."

IT HAS NO EQUAL.



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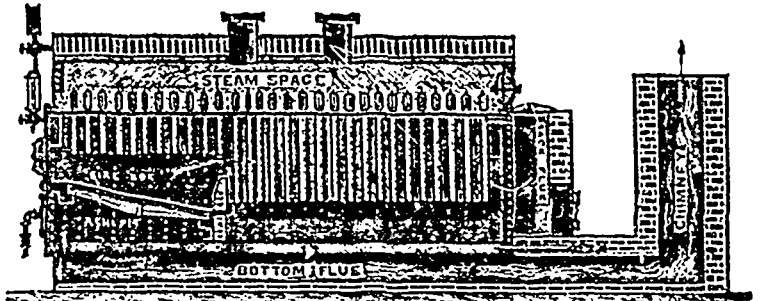
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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The artillery tournament at Point Pleasant was concluded on Wednesday.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, with his bride, has been visiting Montreal and Quebec.

Cardinal Gibbons preached in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown, on Sunday morning.

Maritime W. C. T. U. Convention at Woodstock, N. B. on 21st, 22nd and 23rd of September.

Principal Grant is mentioned as successor to the late Sir Daniel Wilson as President of Toronto University.

It is estimated that about seven thousand people attended the camp meeting at Berwick on Sunday last.

The Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. (American Order) is holding a convention at Summerside, P. E. I., this week.

A chestnut horse belonging to Alexander Stephen, of this city, was drowned in the egg pond on Wednesday afternoon.

A fine specimen of stone for pavements has been found at Margaree, C. B. Experts consider it second to none in the Dominion.

The Y. M. C. A. convention in Yarmouth last week was largely attended. Charlottetown was selected as the next place of meeting.

Sir Richard Cartwright narrowly escaped drowning on Saturday while sailing in a skiff from Kingston to his summer residence.

The Canada Railway News Co. has received the contract of supplying the Intercolonial with newspapers, etc. for the coming year.

The cheese factory at Margaree is doing well, considering the weather and its effects. Margaree cheese is taking a first place in the market this season.

A grand organ recital took place in Christ's Church, Dartmouth, last evening. The new organ lately purchased by the church was built by S. R. Warren & Son, of Toronto, and is a fine instrument.

The carettes have stopped running and the horses are enjoying a rest in the company's fine new stables on Robie St. It is estimated that the company lost over \$1,200 on running expenses. A meeting of stockholders will be held to-day.

The Howe Memorial picnic came off at Truro on Tuesday last. There were about one thousand people present at the speech-making in the Park. Rev. Dr. Grant delivered a forcible address referring in eloquent terms to the late Hon. Joseph Howe.

For cleaning the streets of New Glasgow contrary to the orders of the city engineer and street superintendent, Dr. E. P. McLean was last week fined \$10 or 20 days, and for an alleged assault on the police he was fined an additional \$20 or 10 days.

The British Board of Trade has awarded a gold watch to the captain, silver medal to the mate, and bronze medal and \$15 each to the seamen of the Yarmouth ship *Arlington* for rescuing the crew of the barque *Countess of Dufferin*, of Londonderry, in December last.

The Lunenburg Electric Light Company at their annual meeting on Tuesday declared a dividend of 3 1/2 per cent. on their first year's business. They have no street lighting yet, and not half the capacity of their plant is in use, so that the future of the Company is very promising.

Rev. Wm. Meikle, who has been holding evangelistic services in Sydney, C. B., has pitched his tent on Göttingen St., between Young and Kaye streets, and opened his series of meetings last evening. Mr. Meikle's tent meetings in Halifax a few years ago are favorably remembered.

It has been officially announced that Mr. George Taylor, general freight agent, and Mr. A. Busby, general passenger agent of the I. C. R. have been superannuated. It is understood that Mr. J. J. Wallace will succeed Mr. Taylor, and that Mr. Busby's position will be occupied by Mr. Lyons.

The corner stone of the new Congregational Church at Yarmouth was laid on Wednesday by Mrs. N. K. Clements, whose late husband took a life-long interest in the growth of Congregationalism in Yarmouth. Mrs. Sheldon Lewis, one of the older members of the church, assisted Mrs. Clements.

The store of Geo. E. Smith & Co., hardware dealers, Upper Water St., was entered and robbed between Saturday afternoon and early Monday morning. There was only a small sum of money left in the tills, but the burglars carried off a large quantity of pocket and table knives, forks, spoons and other articles.

"Buck," the man under arrest for murdering police officer Steadman at Moncton last week, has been committed for trial on the charge of murder, and sent to Dorchester. The City Council of Moncton offer a reward of \$250 for the arrest of the desperado known as "Jim," who escaped from the Donnelly house at the time of the murder.

A sad accident occurred in this city on Tuesday at the home of Albert Stone, Coburg Road, who is coachman to a resident in the vicinity. Mr. Stone was using a tub of water to wash off a carriage and had occasion to leave his work for a few minutes. When he returned his little child, aged two years, was found in the tub dead—drowned in his absence.

Every testimonial regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla is an honest, unpurchased statement of what this medicine has actually done.

A young Nova Scotian girl met a sad fate in Boston on Wednesday. Miss Belle McKenzie, aged 24, a stenographer, fell five stories down the elevator well in the Exchange Building on State St., and was instantly killed. She started to leave the elevator after the door had been closed without having informed the man in charge. Miss McKenzie's parents reside in Pictou Co.

Alexander Lawson, of the *Yarmouth Herald*, on Tuesday entered upon his sixtieth year of active journalism. The first number of the *Herald* was issued by him on August 9th, 1833. There are three men now living in Yarmouth who have taken the paper constantly throughout the fifty-nine years. Editor Lawson has seen many changes in the now flourishing town of Yarmouth and as well in the whole Province. He will celebrate this year's anniversary by giving his paper a new dress of type and by enlarging his special edition.

We are glad to notice a new departure in the Cambridge House School programme for the coming year. A class of quite junior boys, averaging from 10 to 12 years of age, has been formed, which is designed to give a thorough groundwork in English subjects, so as to become a sort of feeder to the senior school, which is now among the best in the Maritime Provinces. The fees in this junior division are decidedly low, and Mr. Bradford intends devoting a fair share of his own time, as well as that of a highly qualified assistant, to working up this new and much-needed department.

The sum of \$160,000 has so far been contributed for the relief of the sufferers by the Newfoundland fire, and much more is required. There were 1,572 dwellings cremated. Of the occupiers 781 were lessees and 451 freeholders. There are now 240 families, numbering 1,129 persons, sheltered in Dannerman Park; 35 families of 156 persons at the railway depot, and 38 families of 147 persons in camps at Quidi Vidi. The total number of persons burnt out was 10,800. Of these 800 were lodgers and servants. S. M. Brookfield, who has lately returned from St. John's, speaks highly of the judicious work of the local committee there appointed to distribute relief.

The following paragraph appeared in the *Daily Graphic* of June 8th:—"Yesterday afternoon, at Prince's Hall, Miss Jennie McGarry made her first appearance as a reciter before a London audience, and at once created a very favorable impression. Her voice is highly flexible, and she has it well under control, while her features and gestures are dramatically expressive. She exhibited her varied powers yesterday in a bright little American scene called, 'In Mother's Absence,' Southey's 'Cataract at Lodore,' which she gave exceedingly rapidly yet distinctly, and Lord Tennyson's 'Rizpah,' one of her favorite pieces, which she rendered with much quiet force. A scene from Henry V afforded her an opportunity of showing gifts in Shakespearean drama."

These are cold days for the tramp fraternity. Our provincial papers teem with stories of "suspects" arrested and tramps escaping the vigils of watchmen, etc. The robberies and assaults which have of late alarmed the good people of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have made our towns and villages not the most comfortable places for vagrants to visit, and these gentlemen will probably ere long begin to doubt the hospitality of the provinces. Men have been arrested in Truro and other places, and one straggler has been given free lodging in the county jail for some days, all being suspected of having been connected with the gang of burglars who have been working through N. S. and N. B. The Halifax prisoner gives his name as Burroughs, and answers the description given of "Jim," the accomplice of "Buck," the murderer of police officer Steadman.

The following individual exhibitors from Nova Scotia have asked for space at the World's Fair:—A. A. Archibald, Truro—carriages; James J. Torpel, Halifax—rhubarb wine; B. Gelow & Hood, Truro—sterilized and mineral waters; the condensed milk and canning company, Truro—milk (two brands)—coffee and cocoa; the Starr Manufacturing Company, limited, Halifax—genuine "Acme Skates"; Oxford Manufacturing Company, Oxford—full lines of tweeds; Halifax Shovel Company, Halifax—shovels, scoops and spades; the Robb Engineering Company, limited, Amherst—automatic high pressure speed engine in operation; G. B. Moffat, North Sydney—models of yachts; John Lindberg, Halifax—Bavarian lager beer, ale and stout; The Canada Atlantic Steamship Company, Halifax—model of S. S. *Halifax*; Windsor & Annapolis R. R. Company, Kentville—drawings and photographs of locomotives and other machinery on the W. & A. R. R.; Henry Moseley, Dartmouth—boats (full size), oars and models; J. A. Leaman & Co., Halifax—canned meats.

A representative of the North Sydney *Herald* had an interview with Mr. Van Horne and his party in the parlor car "Saskatchewan" while on the journey to Point Tupper, and from that interview gives the following points:—"The distinguished visitors were loud in their praises of Cape Breton—its superior climate, its magnificent scenery and its wonderful inland seas. President Van Horne appeared particularly charmed with the island, and spoke of Louisburg as a place of great possibilities. He stated in the presence of the other gentlemen that his company proposed to connect Louisburg by rail, to build hotels at Louisburg, Sydney, Baddeck and Whycocomagh. At Halifax the company proposed to build a large distributing hotel, similar to the one now in course of construction at Quebec. This hotel would serve as a feeder for the smaller hotels to be erected in Cape Breton. Then tens of thousands of people from the south would spend the midsummer months in the province, particularly Cape Breton. His company would also have suitable excursion boats on the beautiful Bras d'Or lakes, in which visitors could see every point of interest in those lakes."

The leading physicians of the Maritime Provinces have repeatedly endorsed Puttner's Emulsion, and constantly prescribe it. No other popular remedy is regarded so favorably by sound medical men.

The cricket tournament in this city had a tragic ending on Saturday night, when Frank Stewart Dickey, one of the Ottawa team, took his own life in his room at the Queen Hotel. Dickey played in the Ottawa's match against the Halifax team on Wednesday and Thursday, but some of the members of his own team criticized his play of Thursday, and in the Canadian Capital's match with the Philadelphians on Friday and Saturday he was replaced on the team by G. S. Fleming. Dickey had been drinking hard previous to this, but he became very much depressed over his displacement and indulged recklessly Saturday evening. He had made arrangements to leave by the 7 40 train for Amherst to visit his family. He paid his hotel bill and went into tea at six o'clock. After he left the table he went to his room, sat down on a chair and putting a self-cocking Smith & Wesson revolver to his temple, fired two shots. The shots were heard and persons rushing into his room found Dickey lying on the floor, his face distorted, his brains oozing out and the blood pouring from the bullet hole. He was alive but unconscious and soon passed away. An inquest was held and the verdict returned temporary insanity. Mr. Dickey was a son of Senator Dickey and brother of A. R. Dickey, M. P. for Cumberland Co. The sad affair created much excitement, and deep sympathy is felt for the relatives of the deceased.

A number of the Homestead strikers resumed work Monday morning, and the Carnegie Steel Co. has scored one victory, and it is believed the strike is broken.

A storm of hail, wind and rain at St. Paul, Minn., on Tuesday night destroyed about one million dollars worth of property.

Many of us can recall the interest with which we as small scholars read and reread the story in the school reader of the eagle carrying away a little child. A story now comes from Detroit, Michigan, which is quite as interesting and has a much more tragic ending. On Aug. 5th, Mrs. P. Shaw, who lives four miles north of Allis, in Presque Isle County, laid her six months old baby down in the grass and returned to the house for a few moments. During her absence an enormous eagle swooped down on the infant and sunk its talons into the little one's flesh and clothing and flew off with its prey. The infant's father, quickly comprehending the situation, mounted a horse and armed with a rifle rode to the shore of a near lake where he knew there was an eagle's nest in the cliffs. Shaw just arrived in time to witness a terrible sight. Two eagles were hovering above a crag of rocks battling for the possession of the baby that lay high up on the cliff. Before the father reached the summit one of the eagles had fallen to the ground dead, while the other had again taken up the child for another flight. Shaw fired and bird and baby fell into the water. The frantic father plunged into the lake and caught the baby, but the little one was dead.

There are thirty-five journalists in the new British Parliament.

The revolt of the Hayara tribes in Afghanistan becomes daily more serious.

The crops in Ireland have been seriously injured by heavy rains during the last two weeks.

Lord Tennyson celebrated his 83rd birthday on Aug. 5th in his home at Aldworth, near Wastemer.

The Imperial Parliament was opened on Thursday, Aug. 4th, and will probably be prorogued during the week ending Aug. 20th to about January 15th.

The police of Paris have discovered an Anarchist placard calling upon Anarchists to kill the jurors and judges who have convicted and condemned members of Anarchist societies. One hundred thousand of these have been printed for circulation.

W. T. Stead, the former editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has on foot an enterprise for the translation of the scriptures "into the language of the ordinary man and woman of our own time." He has eighteen translators at work on the New Testament, divided into groups of three or four, and he expects to publish the Gospels and Acts this year.

The *London Times* and *Standard* both look on the demands of McCarty and Redmond in behalf of evicted tenants and dynamiters as the forshadowing of trouble for Gladstone. Welsh members of parliament met on Monday and decided to support the home rule bill provided Gladstone gives Welsh disestablishment the next place on the programme. The bimetallic members decided to postpone bringing the bimetallic question to the notice of parliament until next session.

The piece of gingerbread that was thrown at Mr. Gladstone recently, damaging his eye and causing a vast amount of indignation, has been bought for a considerable sum by an enthusiastic admirer of the Grand Old Man. The gingerbread is what is known as a "nut"—a rounded cracker the size of a quarter. The proud possessor will have it mounted in gold and gems. It has been discovered, by the way, that the woman who threw it is a very warm admirer of Mr. Gladstone. She simply threw it in a frenzy of enthusiasm, and was very much terrified by the result.

A novel operation was performed in the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh. A farmer was suffering from a diseased leg-bone induced by an accident. Acting upon medical advice, he went to the infirmary, where a surgeon removed the diseased bone and substituted an ox's rib. The limb is now said to be as healthy and as strong as ever, the operation having been entirely successful.

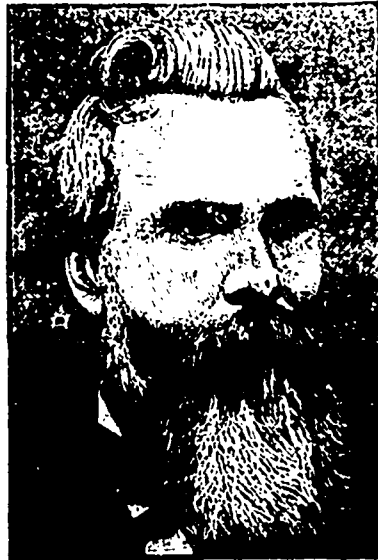
**RAPID RELIEF.**

DEAR SIRS,—I had for years been troubled with dyspepsia and sick headache and found but little relief until I tried your Burdock Blood Bitters, which made a perfect cure. It is the best medicine I ever had in my life and I will never be without it.

A London journal says the report of the engagement of the Duke of York, son of the Prince of Wales, and heir presumptive to the British throne, and Princess Victoria of Scheleswig-Holstein is untrue. The paper further states that the betrothal of the Duke to the Princess May, daughter of the Duke of Teck, who was betrothed to the Duke of Clarence and Avondale at the time of the latter's death, will be officially announced soon.

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**Skoda Victorious!**

Palpitation of the Heart, Kidney and Liver Trouble, Deathly Faintness and Loss of Appetite

**CURED!!**

THE FOLLOWING LETTER PROVES THE WONDERFUL MEDICAL POWERS OF THE GREAT GERMAN-AMERICAN REMEDY. THE NAME OF REV. H. MILLS (THAN WHOM THERE IS NO BETTER KNOWN MAN IN THE MINISTRY) IS WELL KNOWN IN THOUSANDS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE PINE TREE STATE.

GENTS:—I am now 57 years old, and for over 10 years I have been afflicted with weak kidneys so badly at times that I could not rest nights. I could get no position that would be comfortable my back was so lame.

My Liver also became affected, causing me to become very Bilious. I had a Dull Headache continually accompanied by a sluggish tired feeling.

My Appetite was very poor, and I would have a deathly faintness at pit of stomach. For the last two years I have been greatly troubled with Severe Palpitation of the Heart after preaching long and in long protracted meetings it would become very serious.

I have used the two Course of SKODA'S DISCOVERY and LITTLE TABLETS you kindly sent me, and through the blessing of God, I am PERFECTLY CURED—have GOLD not felt better for 20 years. Fraternally yours,

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**TIPS TO TRIPPERS.**

The Unanimous Verdict of the Press is that

**The 'Land of Evangeline' Route**

Is again well to the fore with exquisite

**SUMMER TIME-TABLES,**

and other reminders that this favorite road is always ready to do its level best for the travelling public. The first of the time-tables is

**THE "EVANGELINE" CARD,**

with its lovely presentation in colors of Longfellow's heroine, while on the back is a valuable little sketch-map of

**NOVA SCOTIA.**

framed in blossoms. We need scarcely remind our readers that one of the features of the Summer Time-table is the running of

**THE "FLYING BLUENOSE" EXPRESSES,**

four times each way a week, in addition to the usual Express Trains, with their magnificent equipment of PULLMAN CARS AND SALOON COACHES. A Time-table now before us is devoted purely to recording the running of the "Bluenose." It is a dainty specimen of the printer's art in colors, the attractions of our lovely land being set out therein vividly, for the benefit of the Tourist, in words and illustration. We must give just a line to a prettily colored little announcement which reminds all and sundry that

*A thing of beauty is a joy forever*

The bearing of this remark, as Jack Bushy used to say, lies in its application, viz., to the

**Cheap Return Saturday Excursion Tickets at one First-class Fare,**

By means of which you can visit any one of the

**BEAUTIFUL & HEALTHFUL RESORTS**

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**THE OLD HOMESTEAD.**

Let us never go back--though we long  
 For the past, never more, never more;  
 All is changed, all is lost, all is dead. We should wrong  
 The old house if we darkened the door.

Wrong ourselves, too--our bright vanished years  
 The romance of our childhood! Oh, no;  
 Let us never return! In our sleep, through our tears,  
 Let us see the old home. Only so!

How we loved it--each beam and each stone;  
 How we loved the green fields, the great trees  
 And the pool, and the slow dreamy cows! What is gone,  
 What is left, what is changed, of all these?

All is changed; all is changed!--for the dear  
 Loving dead, who illumined the place,  
 Have been laid under daisies and grass many a year!  
 What is home if it lack the loved face?

Let us never go back! The old years,  
 The old homestead, have vanished. No more  
 Shall we see them at all save in sleep through our tears.  
 We shall never more darken the door.

But the sunset forever shall gleam  
 On the window panes, there where it stands  
 In the wood-muffled meadows--the house of a dream,  
 A fair dwelling not fashioned with hands. --William Savage

**BEING HIS MOTHER.**

Being his mother, when he goes away  
 I would not hold him overlong, and so  
 Sometimes my yielding sight of him grows, oh!  
 So quick of tears, I joy he did not stay  
 To catch the faintest rumor of them, nay,  
 Leave always his eyes clear and glad, although  
 Mine own, dear Lord, do fill to overflow;  
 Let his remembered features, as I pray,  
 Smile over on me! Ah! what stress of love  
 Thou givest me to guard with Thee this wise --  
 Its fullest speech ever to be denied  
 Mine own--being his mother! All thereof  
 Thou knowest only, looking from the skies  
 As when not Christ alone was crucified.  
 --James Whitecomb Riley in June Lippincott's.

**BOOK GOSSIP.**

The August number of the *New England Magazine* gives its readers a large budget of interesting, instructive and pleasing literature, which will no doubt be highly appreciated during these midsummer days, when the latest magazine is eagerly awaited and is a desirable companion for a quiet afternoon spent in some shady nook. George D. Black, Sylvester Baxter and Walter Blackburn Harte write of Walt Whitman, and a fine portrait of the poet accompanies these sketches. Forrest Morgan contributes an article on "Professions and Trades for Workingmen's Boys." J. Whidden G. abam has an article entitled "Just Taxation" setting forth views identical with those of Henry George in his "Progress and Poverty," but here expressed much more simply. Kate Gannett Wells writes of "Free Summer Pleasures for the People in Boston," Joseph Kirkland of "The Chicago Fire," a rather warm subject for the present season, but nevertheless full of interest, and Don Juan S. Attweh of "The Argentine Republic." A well written article on Gloucester is beautifully illustrated. An essay on "Marco Polo's Explorations and their Influence on Columbus," by Helen P. Margesson, and many other bright and interesting features make this number one of the most welcome publications to be placed in any home. The price of the *New England Magazine* is but \$3.00 per year. Address: New England Magazine Corporation, 86 Federal St., Boston.

"The Erl Queen," by Nataly Von Eschstruth, author of "The Wild Rose of Gross Stauffen," translated by Emily S. Howard, has lately been published by Messrs. Worthington Co., of New York, in their well-known International library. The story is quaint and prettily told, and the book is well adapted for summer reading. The life and love of the dainty little Erl Queen wins the sympathy and interest of all readers. The hero of the story is one Norbet de Sangoul' me, a strikingly noble character. The illustrations are good, a characteristic feature of the International library series.

The Midsummer Holiday Number of the *Century* bears a gay cover of cream, pale sage green and delicate bronze lettering. The contents are as usual excellent, but, which is not usual, there are many pages given to the discussion of Canadian topics. An article by C. A. Kinaston on "The Great Plains of Canada" is exceedingly well written; much interesting information is given, especially in relation to the half-breed, and the illustrations are many and excellent. "La Chasse Galerie," a story by Honora Beaugrande, deals with an interesting phase of life in Canada under the French regime--one full page illustration. "The Dance at Baltisette Augs's" shows some of the best work ever put out by the Century Co. The description of the ascent of Fuji the Peerless, the sacred volcanic mountain of Japan, will hold the attention of many lovers of adventure. Two authors, whose names have been absent of late from the magazine, appear again. John Burroughs with one of his charming sketches of wild life, and Frank Stockton with a humorous account of the "Philosophy of Relative Existences." There are two good short stories--"The Colonel's Last Campaign," and in the dialogue form a clever bit of work--"When Angry, Count a Hundred." The instalments of "The Chatelaine of La Trinite," "The Chosen Valley" and "Christopher Columbus," are all good in widely different ways. Numbers of bright or dainty poems are to be found, and many timely subjects discussed in the department of "Open Letters." The busy man lays the excellent magazine down with a sigh that he is unable to draw the full benefit from each well chosen article.

The August number of *Lippincott's Magazine* contains an exciting novelette, "The Martlet Seal," by Jeanette H. Walworth, in which the interest is well kept up and several strong situations brought about. The murder, on which the latter part of the story hinges, is a thrilling one, and the search for the guilty person is graphically told. A short story, "The Indian's Haud," is extremely well written, but the plot is almost too horrible. "The Newspaper of the Future" in the "Journalist Series" is full of suggestion and information. The name of the author of the "Inter-collegiate Football" will excite much comment, and many who are not well posted on literary affairs may assume that the original Edgar Allan Poe is still upon the earth. Some excellent poems are given, and the various departments are excellently conducted. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. Prices 25 cents.

The Vacation Number of *St. Nicholas Magazine* is crowded with all sorts of bright and helpful stories. The illustrations are as usual excellent, and the frontispiece of the old lighthouse-keeper spinning yarns to three wide-eyed children being particularly good. "Midshipman, the Cat," is a bright whimsical account of an adventurous feline. Margaret W. Leighton writes thoroughly and well of the habits of snakes, her article being ably supplemented by the illustrations.

The account of "How Ships Talk to Each Other" is excellent, and it explains many familiar signals.

The three continued stories—"Tom Paulding," "Two Girls and a Boy," and "When I Was Your Age," will be read with interest by all the young folk, while for the smaller children there is an ample supply of nonsense, verse and story.

"The Jollivors Donkey," a story for middling-sized little ones, is capitally told. "Old Jack in the Pulpit" gives some sage thoughts, and the "Letter Box," with a veritable communication from Halifax, is most interesting. Published by the Century Co., N. Y. Single number 25c.

*Jenness Miller Illustrated Monthly* for August contains numerous articles of special interest to women. Mrs. Miller writes interestingly of "Liberty, Love and Art." Miss Mary F. Seymour has a timely article on "Typewriting as a Trade." Baroness von Meyerinck discusses "Music and Voice Culture." There is an interview with Superintendent Jasper on "Public Schools and Women as School Teachers." There is also an article on the "Cost of Girls in Colleges." "The Writers of Young France," by Vance Thompson, is timely and bright. In addition to these there are articles about Fashions, Children, Hints for the Home, and many brief papers very interesting to women. It is a magazine that no woman should be without. Price \$1.00 a year, 10 cents a copy. Address Jenness Miller Co., 114 Fifth Ave., New York.

**KATE KENNEDY.**—The novels written by Mrs. C. J. Newby form a most admirable series of popular fiction, and are marked by the dramatic interest of their plots, their purity of sentiment, and their high moral tone. One of the best and most successful of them is "Kate Kennedy," which is a charming word picture of English rural life and London society, sufficiently interesting to excite the attention of the most jaded of novel readers.

"Leah; or, The Forsaken," by Dr. S. Mosenthal, deals in masterly style with a subject that is engaging the attention of the civilized world, and shows that the persecution to which the Jewish people are being subjected in certain countries, is by no means new; for the information it imparts upon the topic, which is but little understood in this country, the book is invaluable. The character of Leah is a perfect embodiment of heroic purity and love, and in the dramatic version has been made famous by Miss Bateman, Sara Bernhardt, and other queens of the stage. These books have just been published in *Peterson's New Twenty-five Cent Series* of choice fiction, which now number over one hundred volumes, and a complete list of them will be sent to any address, and when not to be had of your Bookseller or Railroad News Agent, copies will be sent by mail on receipt of retail price by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

**TERRA COTTA LUMBER.**—The Rathbun Company, of Deseronto, Ont., manufacturers of porous terra cotta, hollow tile, terra cotta lumber and other widely used fire-proof building materials, have undoubtedly inaugurated a revolution in architecture. It seems a certainty that the various productions of their factories are destined in the near future as a substitute for brick and lumber for all ordinary purposes. Already, as a means of rendering structures fire and water-proof, the use of porous terra cotta has become so general and extensive that it is now accepted as the only cheap and effective method for the attainment of that purpose. The adaptability of this material for the construction of arches, partitions, ceilings and roofs is freely admitted by experts. The introduction of the substance in ceilings and walls does away with the necessity of using lath, for mortar adheres most readily to terra cotta. Moreover, it possesses the property of nail holding. When applied to walls as a furring, the air space formed within the material itself prevents the penetration of damp. The hollow terra cotta brick are employed mainly as a protection for iron girdles and wooden joists. In each case the brick-work is built so as to completely encase the beam of iron or wood. In both cases much strength is added to the framework, and besides this the joists are efficiently protected against fire. Both materials have been successfully subjected to continued fire and water tests. They have moreover supported heavy test loads without giving way. In one case a weight of 15,145 pounds failed to break a single porous terra cotta arch. The same arch was eventually forced down by the eleventh blow from a battering ram weighing 134 lbs., dropped from a height of eight feet.

Perhaps, however, the terra cotta lumber is the production of the company best calculated to work wonders in the art of building. "Terra Cotta

Lumber" is a name given to a composition of clay and sawdust, fashioned into hollow forms, burned like common brick (in which process the sawdust is consumed, leaving a porous, earthenware tile, hard, dry, absolutely fire-proof, remarkably sound-proof, light and of great elastic strength and durability), and adapted in every characteristic to supply a long-felt want for a cheap, fireproof building material. The "lumber" may be employed to advantage in the construction of walls, floors, ceilings and roofs of houses, stores, warehouses and public buildings. It is confidently expected that in the near future the use of the lumber in the erection of dwelling houses, barns and buildings generally will be acknowledged by the public to be very economical. There are several good reasons for the indulgence of this hope. A structure of terra cotta lumber stands wear and tear admirably, repairs are therefore hardly ever necessary, and besides this the material being fireproof, insurance on the buildings is reduced to a nominal figure. The company are continually in receipt of letters from all parts of the United States and Canada ever announcing new successes for the products of their manufactures. The company have just issued two handsome illustrated catalogues, full of information necessarily of great value to architects, contractors and the building trade generally.—*Toronto Empire.*

The following items are culled from the *Canada Lumberman*, a well-edited Canadian journal devoted to the lumber trade:—

Lumbering operations at Port Arthur are being conducted on a much larger scale than at any previous time in the history of the district. Large contracts have been let by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for ties, which are being taken out between here and Rat Portage. The trade in cedar, for paving blocks, fence posts, telegraph poles, ties, piles, and as square timber for bridge and culvert work, is largely increasing. Three firms have camps on the line of the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western Railway, which are expected to cut 8,000,000 feet of pine, which will be sawed in the district for the trade of Manitoba and the Territories.

The Keswick Lumber Company intend erecting a new saw-mill at Upper Keswick, N. B., the coming fall. About 1,500 cords of hemlock will be peeled by this concern this year. The bark will be shipped to the United States.

An important patent suit which will interest mill owners and lumbermen is pending in the equity court of New Brunswick. The suit is brought by H. A. Connell, Woodstock, against John Fraser, Woodstock, for the infringement of the patent of the Kearney shingle jointer, patented in 1886. The Kearney jointers are now used in nearly all the shingle mills in Canada. Connell Bros. obtained assignment of the patent, and allege that the Union Foundry Company is engaged in the manufacture of the jointers. This suit will test the validity of the patent.

Shingles enter largely into constant requirement these days, and the improved shingle machines which are turned out by the Lloyd Manufacturing and Foundry Company have attained almost perfection. These machines are made from new patterns, every improvement suggested by users has been adopted, and the large number of machines in use of this make testifies to their efficiency and popularity. Cutting shingles in large or small quantities is now a simple operation; upwards of 30,000 can be turned out in a day by the machines constructed for this work. The trade of this industrial concern is gradually spreading throughout the province, both Mr. Lloyd and his son being thoroughly practical men. The Lloyd Manufacturing and Foundry Company, limited, is a purely local industry, and, although only established a few years, has given employment to quite a number of men, and, together with a great many of important industries in western Nova Scotia, is gradually developing a large and profitable trade.



Patrolman Julius Zeitler

Of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Police Force, gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. His wife takes it; it cures her of dizziness and indigestion and it works charmingly. "The children also take it with great benefit. It is without doubt a most excellent thing for that tired feeling. I cheerfully recommend

**Hood's Sarsaparilla** and Hood's Pills to every one who wishes to have health and comfort. Get HOOD'S.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ill, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, and sick headache.

THE BEST FENCE

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

The Highest Cash Prices paid for Empty Bottles.

**FOYLE BREWERY, P. & J. O'MULLIN, Brewers, Malsters & Bottlers.**

Sole Manufacturers of

**THE WELL KNOWN TEMPERANCE BEVERAGES,**

**Malt and Kraizer Beers.**

**HALIFAX, N. S.**



## COMMERCIAL.

The continuation of favorable weather is having an excellent effect in buoying up the hopeful feeling in regard to a good fall business. From all sections of the Dominion the reports are full of encouragement, and prove that in the greater part of the country an abundant harvest is virtually assured. Of course in the Northwest there is always room for a good deal of doubt until the crops are actually harvested, and we may expect soon to hear of early frosts making their appearance.

The volume of business during the week has been rather small. But this is always to be looked for at this period of the year, and the quiet feeling has been increased by the extremely hot weather having driven more people out of the city than usual. Still, a fair jobbing business has proceeded in almost every line, and there is a good enquiry that will doubtless lead to business later on. Considerable complaint has been made from time to time that the customs appraisements upon the same class of goods are not the same at different ports. There is no reason that the fit of each local collector should be supreme and final. The facts of experience indeed show abundant reason why local appraisements should be subject to revision by a board competent to decide controversies between importers and collectors. It is a fact that the difference in the duty paid on some articles by merchants at different ports, but yet in the range of competition with each other, is enough to determine which of them shall get the trade in those articles. A favorite expedient of some city importers is said to have been to order their goods at some port where the business was light, and where the appraiser was, therefore, not fully experienced in the work of assigning to classes, making distinction between similar lines or in judging material. At city ports the appraisers are more accustomed to dealing with cases involving delicate discrimination and the nice construction of tariff clauses, and there all goods usually paid full duty. If the tariff would be so strained as to admit of a classification that would require a higher duty than that intended, the importer might expect to have the benefit of any doubt put against him, as civil servants are, as a rule, very apt to favor their department. It now appears likely that a regulating authority will be instituted, whose office it will be to expel all such inconsistencies from the customs service. The Minister of Customs has recently held conferences with leading exporters in Montreal and other principal ports of Canada on this subject, and it is reported that he has adopted a plan for the establishment of a Customs Board, which can, if necessary, sit from time to time in various cities besides Ottawa. This board is intended to be composed of experts in the various leading lines, such as dry goods, hardware, groceries, etc. To them will be referred all questions respecting valuations, classifications, etc., and all matters relative to uniformity in tariff rates. All important rulings and interpretations on these subjects will be published in departmental bulletins that will be issued from time to time.

**WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & CO, NEW YORK, August 6, 1892.**—"The market slowly but surely gains in strength and breadth. Some interruption of the advance has occurred through unfavorable circumstances and the absence of large operators at the various summer resorts. But this is of little consequence; in fact, it is more desirable that the first stage of the advance movement should be slow in order that the foundations, so to speak, have ample opportunity to harden. Sudden spurts do not attract general buying of stocks; and the surest means of restoring confidence is by a slow and persistent advance, such as has been shown during the last few weeks.

In previous advices I have given a list of twelve reasons leading to a belief in higher prices. These same reasons are still in force, and will bear re-emphasis. There is every reason, also, to believe that business will be disturbed much less than usual this Presidential year. The political battle, I believe, will be fought almost entirely upon one or two strictly economic questions, and the struggle will be remarkably free from the personal and sectional feeling usually aroused in a National election, chiefly because of the exceptional character of both candidates. Whichever is successful, it is morally certain that business will suffer but little in final results by the coming campaign, so far as applied to the executive branch of the Government.

The outward gold movement has been the most serious check to enthusiasm on the bull side. This feature, together with the growing use of silver, is of course a source of uneasiness. Nevertheless, this question has been uppermost for a long period; and its follies and dangers are taking no one by surprise. We are less alarmed than Europeans, who at such a distance naturally take the most cautious, if not the worst view. As for the foreign demand for gold, that has been stimulated by the scarcity of commercial bills; the backwardness of cotton exports accounting in considerable degree for this. Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the situation is the assurance of continued ease in money. The West and Northwest are well supplied with currency; and as Chicago is steadily growing as a reserve centre, and crop requirement will be less urgent than a year ago, there need be no uneasiness about money rates during the remaining summer and autumn months.

Some remark is made concerning the less favorable character of railroad earnings; still it should be remembered that comparisons are now being made with the extraordinary figures of last year. The fact remains that many of the lines are doing a very profitable traffic, and that the financial and physical condition of many lines is even better than a year ago. Increases and decreases in gross earnings are not always the true measures of market values. The speculator, as well as the investor, must take into consideration net results and prospective earning capacity as well as other factors. This is especially true of such lines as diverted a large share of last year's earnings towards betterments, which will enable them to operate more economically in times when there is less pressure of traffic.

In conclusion, the situation is an encouraging one, and the facts certainly warrant an improvement in the values of better grade securities, with which the less desirable issues would of course sympathize to a fair ratio extent."

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

	Week		Previous Weeks corresponding to		
	Aug. 5, 1892	Aug. 5, 1892	1891	1890	1889
United States	155	163	218	155	173
Canada	16	22	20	25	31

**DRY GOODS.**—There is little to add to what was said last week. Business continues active and stocks of summer goods are being worked off in a very satisfactory way. Reports from both city and country retailers are good, and show that a considerable movement is taking place. Repeats are beginning to arrive, but mostly in domestic goods. Fall and winter orders are quite strong, and prospects are encouraging. Merchants need not expect that anything prodigious will occur, but if stocks are not made too heavy retailers will find themselves with few fall and winter goods on hand at the end of the season. Domestic manufactures are holding their own in the market. This is especially noticeable in dress goods, such as tweed effects. The very cheap lines do not sell very well, but the better qualities are having a very strong market. Prices remain firm and unchanged, and remittances are satisfactory as a rule.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—Business locally is reported very dull and no sales of any importance have transpired. In England warrants are quoted at 41s. 11d. against 42s. 3d. last week, and tin stands at £94 17s. 6d. against £94 15s. last week, an advance of 2s. 6d.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—There has been no change locally. Flour, meal and feed are steady but quiet. There is a moderate call for the more-enquired-after grades of flour, but business is hard to mouth in its character. Beer-bohm's cable reports wheat firmly held, and corn steady but quiet. The Liverpool public cable reports that wheat is dull, demand poor, holders offer freely; corn steady, demand poor. In Chicago wheat has a weak tendency. Cables have been uniformly dull, weather good and receipts large at all points. Still, the *Price Current* reports that threshings show clearly the poverty of the yield and the low quality of the winter wheat. Governmental crop reports fully confirm the most gloomy statements yet made regarding the yield and quality. No change in prices has occurred in other United States grain centres.

**PROVISIONS.**—There has been no change in the local provisions market since our last report, demand being only fair and prices are unchanged. Lard and smoked meats are also quiet. The Liverpool markets show no alteration as to prices and trade is dull. In Chicago provisions continued their upward march, but the packers and foreign houses are the chief buyers. The markets there for hogs, cattle and sheep have been firm and strong.

**BUTTER** remains about the same. There is a fair demand for all sorts, but the high prices at which the best grades are held checks business. As is usual at this season, the consumptive demand is very slack, and this gives a general dullness to the retail market. A Montreal report says:—"The improvement noted by us last week has continued, especially as regards creamery, sales of which have been made in this market at 20½c. to 21c. for round lots of choice late July make and as high as 21c. has been paid at the factory for export. This shows a further advance upon our last report. Sales of fine late made Eastern Townships have been made at 18c. to 18½c. with a fraction more obtainable for selections for the local trade. Medium to good is quoted at 16½c. to 17½c. In Western there has been some enquiry for export with business at 15c. to 15½c. a little more being obtainable for select jobbing parcels. The market generally appears to be in a healthy condition, and from reports received by us from Boston and Chicago, the make in the United States is short and hence the high price ruling there." A London correspondent writes:—"The market for butter has been rather quiet, the steady advance keeping buyers back a bit. The trade, however, has been pretty firm, and for some parcels more money has been obtained. Some people think there will be a drop from the present strong position before long, but this will not be generally the case if it does come, as, at any rate in the provinces and north of England, the markets are set firm. There is a little Canadian on the market, which is selling around 8½s, inferior somewhat lower."

**CHEESE.**—The local cheese market still continues to be decidedly dull and heavy. In fact nothing is doing here in this line. In Montreal the market is thus reported:—"The strength of the market referred to last week has manifested signs of further development both here and in the country, and an active business has transpired at somewhat improved rates. A considerable quantity of cheese has changed hands on this market at 8½s. to 9½s. but it was for unpriced goods, finest Western colored for shipment by this week's steamers having sold at 9½c. to 9¾c., but the latter figure is said to be exceptional. Finest Western, white has changed hands at 9½c. to 9¾c. The market is firm and active at current rates with comparatively higher values paid in the country than here. The factories were never more closely sold up at this season of the year than at present, and consequently it will take some time to convince factorymen that lower prices are necessary to make new business. The Liverpool public cable has advanced another 6d. to 45s. 6d., and the position on both sides of the Atlantic appears to be a strong one." In London "It is difficult to get any profit on States and Canadian cheese at present shipping prices, though the demand is pretty active and consumption still in full swing. Stocks are very large, however, and 43s. to 45s. is the best price obtainable for Canadians."

Eggs continue to be in comparatively free receipt, but as the demand is fairly good prices show no change. Some lots recently received from eastern ports did not prove to be as fresh and good as they should be, and this has made consumers cautious in buying eggs, but the proportion of bad eggs

coming to this market is quite small. In Montreal the market has been characterized by a continued steady feeling, with sales of good to choice stock at 11c. to 12 1/2c.

APPLES.—Some American green apples have been received, but they are generally small and unthrifty in appearance, so that they are hardly quotable. Latest advices regarding the crop are that in New York state it will be short, but in Canada, on the whole, it will be a fair average.

DRIED FRUIT.—Business here in dried fruit during the past week has been entirely confined to jobbing orders. Fresh fruit is now commanding most of the attention, and as stocks are very light the market is very quiet.

SUGAR.—Locally business in sugar is a little less active than it was. The English market is cabled as firmer, with best firsts at 13s. for the current month. In New York, the demand is keeping up briskly, and the Trust has advanced the price of granulated one-sixteenth to 4 5/16.

MOLASSES is reported as very quiet again this week. Mail advices from Barbadoes state that the price there is 15c. per gallon, and that total shipments so far have been 37,794 puncheons, while the estimated crop was 40,000 puncheons.

TEA.—The tea market continues to show the same firmness that was noted last week. The advices reporting very short crops both in China and Japan have been fully confirmed, and buyers seem to be taking hold more freely than they were.

COFFEE is about the same as last noted by us. Stocks here now are very light and dealers talk firm. What little is held here has had a good call and several small lots are reported to have been sold during the week.

FISH.—The local market continues unchanged. The supply in stock here is very large, amounting almost to an overstock. Our alongshore men are not doing much, and the prices that they receive for their fish after curing and bringing them to market are so small—about \$3 25 for cod and \$2 25 for haddock—that it does not pay too well for the labor and risk involved.

\$1.40; hake 60c.; haddock 99c. Fare sales of Georges cod \$3.87 and \$4 13 for large, and \$2.37 to \$2.50 for small; Bank \$3.50 and \$2. Rips cod \$4.10 and \$2 60 for large and small. Outside sales of Bank \$3.80 for large and \$2.10 for small.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Are the mainstay of our republic. In them are being cultivated the minds which are to be our future law-makers and leaders in every walk in life. How essential it is that these minds should be united to strong healthy bodies.

To Gold Miners and Millmen:—

THE CRAWFORD MECHANICAL GOLD EXTRACTOR CO.

GEORGE MACDUFF of Waverly, N. S. has been appointed the sole agent for the CRAWFORD MECHANICAL GOLD EXTRACTOR for the Province of Nova Scotia.

(Signed) A. W. CARSCALLEN,

General Agent, Marmora, Ontario.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

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

BREADSTUFFS

There has been a good trade in the line of breadstuffs during the last week or ten days. Other goods have been comparatively slack, so reported by some, but in flour there has been quite a little improvement, and the prices are well maintained.

Table listing various flour and breadstuff items like Manitoba Highest Grade Patent, High Grade Patents, Good 90 per cent. Patents, etc.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruits such as Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Coconuts, Onions, Dates, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, and Bananas.

FISH.

Table listing various fish items including Mackerel, Herring, Salmon, Codfish, and Haddock with prices for different grades and quantities.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provisions such as Beef, Pork, Lard, Hams, and Cheese with prices for different types and quantities.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Table listing various butter and cheese items like Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, Good, in large tubs, etc.

SALT.

Table listing various salt items like Factory Filled, Fine Liverpool, bag, from store, etc.

# MY FRIEND'S STORY.

(Continued.)

"What is it, friends?" cries Hippolyte, angrily. "Ha! I like not this. This is my brave son-in-law, General Bickford."

"If it is not Monsieur Sturgis of the yellow dodgers and the soap, then is my head a cabbage," said Jacques the blacksmith.

Then a shout of joy went up, such as is not often heard. The old notary embraced him, the old cure extended his hands in blessing over his head; then he was seized bodily and carried around the tree in a triumphal procession.

Aimee stood with tearful eyes a moment, and then told her astonished father that Sturgis, or the General, had been here for weeks watching over her while she was a prisoner. Hippolyte was outraged in his finer feelings at these liberties taken with his son-in-law. When silence was restored he hastened to inform his audience that the General was at that time in disguise—incognito. He was with the American Ministry, a secret detective for his country. I am positive that General Bickford lost caste with the crowd from that moment. They loved the happy-go-lucky soap agent better than the great officer; but they knew they had a kind master—that was enough.

The banquet at the chateau that afternoon was an affair long to be remembered. Some of the neighboring owners of estates were present to do honor the occasion. The great American Minister was the honored guest, while General Bickford sat at his right hand. The old cure asked a blessing on the feast, and the old notary sat at his side with a merry twinkle in his eye as he met the gaze of General Bickford. Such toasts to the new Republic of France; such references to Lafayette and Washington; such praise of Trochu and McMahon, were never heard at a French banquet, and never will be heard again. At sunset the party broke up, and in groups walked through the beautiful park. As our party of Americans stood together, General Bickford said to Mr. Washburne:

"You have never seen the power I exert in my peculiar calling. You know that I am at home in all societies—that I go where I will and take any character I aspire to—but you have never seen it in operation. The Secretary there has seen it, and been mystified with it. Let us go down to the cabaret and I will for the last time be the merry dealer in soap, the travelling man, the successful leader and controller of men. I feel sad as I leave this exciting life, so necessary to the well-being of society, and the maintenance of government. It was a pleasant life, but I am to settle down now as a steady manager of a vast estate, and, I trust, a faithful husband to the sweetest little woman in existence. Let us go down to the cabaret."

There were many things to celebrate that day at Brinvilliers. What with the new Republic, the return of the rightful heir to the chateau, and the betrothal of its mistress, the merry peasantry had their hands full. Shouts of revelry ascended from the windows of the cabaret, while a continuous din of moving feet told of the crowd within. On this scene we entered, Mr. Washburne and myself in the lead, the General following. Silence fell on them all. How would the General act? they queried. Had he come down to mix their fun, or had he come down to be once more the idolized Sturgis. He set all doubts at rest by stepping up to Jacques the blacksmith, who was leaning against the bar with folded arms. The General said, with simulated anger:

"Where is the money I sent down to the cabaret to buy wine with?"

Jacques gripped stolidly and shook his head.

"Yes, I see, you have not delivered it yet. Ah, villain!" and he snatched off his cap and shook out of it on the bar a handful of five-franc pieces. "It is for wine," said the General.

"Ah, it is Sturgis again," laughed the merry crowd.

The General looked around a moment.

"Where is the little tailor? Here he is, and he limps yet from the blow of the sledge when Jacques fell on that dark night. And he has had ever since a cure for the hurt in his shoe, and did not know it," and he plucked off the wooden shoe and shook out from the toe twenty francs in gold.

Then what a roar of laughter from the merry peasants.

Picking up a pack of cards from the bar, he called to a man across the room to hold up his cap. With a slight twirl he sailed every card in the pack across the room and landed them in the cap.

"He is the devil for tricks, that Sturgis," said some of them in a whisper.

"Where are the bees, Sturgis?" called the keeper of the cabaret.

"And can you tear the cure's coat?" asked another.

"Let us sing again, my merry hearts, as we used to. Fill every glass. Jacques, sing the bass, Monsieur, the host, will ring in with his fine old tenor. What shall it be? Ah! I am a Frenchman now. Let it be then—"

"LA BELLE FRANCE.

"There is a land, a sunny land,  
Beside the mountain high,  
Where purple vineyards thickly stand  
Beneath an azure sky,  
But zephyrs light from morn to night  
Pass like a maiden's sigh."

"Now, then, Jacques, the chorus!—"

"It is the land, the sunny land—  
The sunny land of France!

Her sons are brave, her sons are brave,  
They quaff their own red wine,  
Red as the blood they shed to save  
This fair land of the vine.  
On every vine the sun doth shine

In glory from above,  
On battle-fields their courage yields  
The glory that they love."

"Roar it out, the chorus!—"

"It is the land, the sunny land—  
The sunny land of France.

There woman's smile, there woman's smile,  
Is like the sun a bright beam,  
It will like wine the heart beguile  
And make life one long dream.  
There let me live, my life to give  
To make my country free;  
There let me rove, where woman's love  
Can bring such ecstasy."

"Now, roar the chorus once more! It is my last song in a cabaret!—"

"It is the land, the sunny land—  
The sunny land of France!"

A tear stood in the eye of General Bickford as the strain died away. Mr. Washburne and myself were astonished at the great versatility of this agent of our government. He stood a moment in deep thought, then he said:

"My friends, you have been present at the last scene in the life of a great detective. 'O'hello's occupation's gone!' No more for me the happy surprise, the wily subterfuge, or the shrewd game. I feel sad as I contemplate the change in my circumstances. If I am to be the master of this estate and village, I pray God I may be a good master. Let no one ever attempt to draw me into the sports of the cabaret again. It is past, but if ever a poor man needs a friend, or a few francs in money, do not be afraid to approach me. I thank you for your kindness when you supposed I was a poor soap-peddler. It was not thrown away. Good-night to you all!"

"Hurrah for the General!" and then a last bar room shout went up. We walked slowly back to the house, and Mr. Washburne and myself took our coach and went to Paris.

## CHAPTER XXII.

There was a strange fascination for all beholders in our little group on board the *Cambria* as we sailed for home. It was a bright June morning as we came up on deck the second day out. The beautiful bride of Napoleon Smith was of that queenly build and majestic carriage which show best in the richest garb. The raven ringlets, now unconfined, gathered in shining masses behind her pearly ears. Her complexion was of that ivory hue so often found in conjunction with eyes of midnight blackness and raven hair. Long black eyelashes dropped on the smooth, swelling lids, and let us describe honestly the most magnificent type of brunette beauty by saying that there was a shadow on the upper lip of almost invisible down, which lent the pearly teeth a charm and the red ripe lips a fascination which is found in no other style of female loveliness. One look at such a face is warrant of the form, erect, strong, and swelling into statue-like perfection at every point which garments suggested more than concealed. In the costume which unlimited wealth supplied she was of such transcendent beauty that when first seen men involuntarily stopped to gaze again, forgetful of rudeness, and only doing homage to perfect beauty. She knew her power, and her cheek showed a suggestion of color, which faded again as sunset fades at evening. How shall I describe her voice? It was a rich contralto, deep in her broad chest, and sweet as bells. You have heard such a voice—it goes with that kind of woman always. As you read Shakespeare you will imagine that *Rosalind* or *Anne Bolyn* had such a voice. With the fair soft blonde we expect to hear the piping feminine voice, but with the queenly woman nature heralds her approach by a call as distinct and tremulous with vitality as the note of the brown thrush in June. I have never seen but two such women; one was the woman I describe, the other—but but no matter.

When we emerged upon the steamer's deck she turned and gave her hand to one who followed her. He was as fair a man as she a woman. His chestnut curls were carefully dressed, while his manly lip was ornamented with a heavy mustache, carefully combed and waxed. He had on a rich half-military suit, and he moved with the regular step of one who has moved rhythmically for years to the cadence of bands, or with armed men in ranks. On the broad breast of his blue blouse were many badges and medals. Some of them were familiar, the dull copper of the G. A. R., the golden badge of the Fifth Army Corps, the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and a golden badge inscribed with the date of a terrible sortie in front of Mont Rouge. The beautiful wife places a chair for the veteran, then she sits beside him. She looks back with longing in the direction she believes France to lie. Then with a sigh she looks on, on over the long rolling swells of the Atlantic. The man beside her has no eyes for the grandeur of the ocean—he sees only the Madonna face beside him. He reaches out and takes her hand. Then he smiles with content. Oh, it was a picture once seen never to be forgotten. Such love, such fidelity! In her musical voice she says:

"Soon we shall see the land of the great rivers and of inland seas, my captain. Soon we shall stand on the soil of the Great Republic, the dream of the wasted toiler, the home of the homeless, the heaven of the broken-hearted—the land a good God dedicated as the starting point for new lives. Let the ocean roll its highest waves between the old life and the new. On a virgin soil, we plant a pure resolve. There is room there, my captain, for the penitent and forlorn. America!—say it for me, my brave, my gentle captain."

"America," the captain says, plainly.

"God bless America!—say that, my cap'tain," she says.

"God bless America," he says, in a slow, careful voice.

"Good! we will soon talk again. We will face the world, my captain, and tell them of the great battles, of the mighty deeds, of the stories of these badges on your breast," she says proudly.

A noble white-haired old American watches the group from a distance, but when he sees the Grand Army badge he draws near to speak to a compatriot. He says: "You were in the Rebellion, then, my dear sir? I noticed the familiar badge."

The captain looks and bows politely, while a childish smile plays over his face, but he says nothing.

"Pardon me, Monsieur, he does not talk. It is the wound on his head there. You see the droop to one side. Wounded, Monsieur, at Gettysburg, America; twice again in the siege of Paris," says the lovely wife.

"God bless him!" said the old man, fervently. "Excuse me, madam," and he took off his glasses, wiped them free of a sudden moisture, and walked away.

In an hour the pathetic group was understood by all on board. At the dinner-table a choice bouquet was brought from some source and was at the plate of Captain Smith. After that, on deck, the shady place was emptied and vacated for that little group. It is these five little blossoms of divine pity in man that has relegated the doctrine of total depravity to oblivion.

One day, as she sat at his side, his hand on her shining coils of hair, she asked me:

"Where shall we go first, my friend, when we reach America?"

"We will go to Sinclairville, Maine," I answered. "It is his birth-place. If any scenes will stir his sluggish memory, the scenes of his boyhood days will do it."

"Has he relatives there?" she asked.

"He has no relatives on earth," said I.

"Then," said she, "is there no one to step in and take him away from me again? Oh, Monsieur, it may seem childish, but my happiness is so great I dread to meet his old friends," and a tear started to her eye.

"Madam," said I, "no power on earth shall ever dictate to you again. You are his wife, and in America you shall do as you wish, for next to his God you are his best friend. I will not ask you to take him to his old home if you do not desire it, but it was his last wish to send a large gift to his native town. He loved it. It was his home."

"Ah!" said she, "I trust you—you were always and ever a father to my husband."

I suppose no one can tell what a foreigner's conception of America will be before he sees it. To most of them it is a surprise. Its vastness, its wealth—its cities so much like their own.

When we landed at Boston and were sent whirling away to an hotel the beautiful face of the captain's wife expressed surprise. She found Paris on a smaller scale here in the New World. The tall houses, rich mercantile streets, and magnificent hotels gave her a shock. I saw that I must explain things to her before we reached our journey's end or she would be frightened to death. In our suite of rooms at the hotel I sat down to an explanation. Said I:

"Madam Smith, you will find a vast difference between our social methods and those of France. In France, the people transact public affairs with a force and vim, not to say excitement and display of passion, which we do not evince here. At table, in France, the people eat and drink to enjoy; with us it is business. I never saw two men embrace in America. It is possible to have acted that way, but I did not see it. At receptions, at great meetings, there is a president who acts as undertaker, and he has vice-presidents who act as mourners, while the person entertained represents the corpse. Everything is done by committees—nothing is spontaneous. A club with us is a mausoleum where the resurrection has commenced. It is all business with us—serious, profound and stupid. Toastmasters are appointed; a man is selected to make after-dinner speeches. Nothing is voluntary. You will see when we get to Sinclairville. If the people love you they will weep—they will not embrace you. This is American enthusiasm."

She smiled, and thanked me, then said: "But is all this necessary? Can we not be private?"

"Bless you, no. Fourteen reporters have already studied the register and asked for an interview. I will interview them after dinner." I answered.

"But it is horrible! Must they know all about us?" she asked.

"Certainly," said I; "that is best. Captain Napoleon Smith, a native of Sinclairville, Maine, a soldier in the late war, wounded at Gettysburg, has just returned from Paris, where he has served with distinction on the staff of General Trochu. He has made a large fortune in speculation, and made a gift of a million dollars to his native town, Sinclairville, Maine, for public improvements. He is stopping at the elegant and spacious Spraker House, in this city. He was married in Paris to a beautiful French lady, who accompanies him. They will reside permanently in Philadelphia or New York. The captain is too severely wounded to engage in conversation, but we gathered these facts from the urban—who accompanies the captain's party. There, that will end the matter when it appears to-morrow in fourteen papers. I see nothing wrong in it. It stops all impertinent curiosity, and it is our way. You will like it when you come to form an attachment for it."

"I suppose so," said she, with a smile.

The next morning I telegraphed ahead to the authorities at Sinclairville that we would arrive on the early evening train. I knew what the result would be.

(To be continued.)

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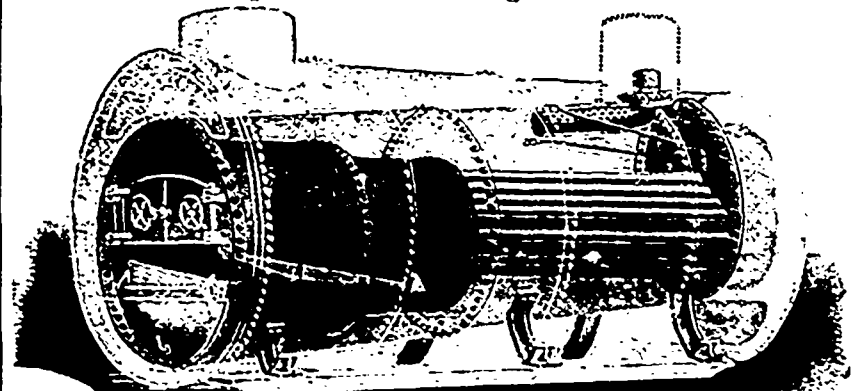
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## MINING.

Gold is now in a most flourishing condition in this Province. Actual mining work is being pushed, and good properties are in demand. There is equal activity in other branches of mining, and the year 1893 promises to be a notable one.

**LAURENCETOWN.**—Mr. J. H. Auston has continued his prospecting at Laurencetown, and has made important developments. One hundred and fifty feet west of the shaft mentioned in our last issue the four inch lead was tapped at the surface where it crossed a brook, and the ore found to be gold bearing. An old shaft eighty feet deep still further west is now being cleaned up, and the prospecting work now done has already given every indication that the property is a good one.

**MOOSELANDS.**—The Mooselands Gold Mining Company, Ltd., are meeting with great success. The last 64 tons of quartz crushed yielded 62½ ozs. gold. The Bismark Lead is 2½ feet wide where now being worked, and all indications point to the fact that it is one of the richest in the Province.

**MONTAGUE.**—Lucius J. Boyd, M. E., local representative of the London syndicate that has just completed the purchase of the Annand and other mines at Montague, has had great luck since taking over the mines for the syndicate on Monday week last. On Saturday he and Manager McQuarrie brought to town \$2200 worth of gold specimens, pronounced by many the richest yet taken from this phenomenally rich mine.

The British American mine, we understand, was not included in the properties purchased, our statement to that effect in our last issue being an error. Mr. William Harrington is financial agent.

**MOCSE RIVER.**—Mr. D. Tonquoy was in town during the week and brought with him a handsome gold bar weighing about 75 ozs. His "old reliable" mine continues its regular yield, and improves as depth is reached.

**UPPER SEAL HARBOR.**—Prospecting on the large belt lately discovered at Upper Seal Harbor fully bears out all that has been said as to the value of the property. Very rich quartz has been taken out, but the great value of the mine or prospect, in the eyes of practical miners, lies in the fact that the whole belt, composed of slate and quartz and twelve feet wide, is gold bearing and will pay to crush. It is estimated that it will average ten pennyweights per ton in gold, and if it does it will prove one of the best if not the best paying mine in Nova Scotia. Large lots of low grade ore, if properly worked, will give permanence to our gold mines and assure regular yields.

**THE CRAWFORD GOLD EXTRACTOR.**—As will be seen by a reference to our mining columns Capt. Geo. Macduff has been appointed agent of the above mill.

Capt. Macduff is a veteran in the mining and milling of ores, and his acceptance of the agency is a guarantee that the mill will do all that is claimed for it.

We republish in this issue a description of the mill taken from the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, the leading authority on such matters on this side of the water.

In the original there were one or two slight errors in the table showing the work done at two mines and those we have taken the liberty to correct.

Mr. H. P. Brumell of the Geological Department, Ottawa, is now in Cape Breton.

**JOGGINS MINE.**—At a special meeting of the Joggins Coal Mining Association it was decided to sell the entire mining property to New York capitalists for \$160,000.

**THE NEW EXPLOSIVE—"DAHMENIT."**—The new explosives manufactory, for the preparation of Dahmenit, established at Castrop, Westphalia, Germany, by Messrs. von Dahmen & Co., is just about finished. The concession to manufacture this new compound has been granted by the German Government, and the works will be set into motion in the course of a few weeks, as soon as the necessary machinery has been erected. Experiments have been made with Dahmenit at several coal mines and stone quarries throughout the Westphalian and Saarbrücken mining district. The results have proved everywhere satisfactory. Dahmenit is quite harmless, and can be handled with safety. It explodes only by the action of a detonator. The flame of the explosion is not communicative, and there is no danger of the ignition of coal dust or gases. This has been tested and satisfactorily reported upon by several German mining experts. As a proof that the compound is quite harmless, it may also be mentioned that the German State Railway authorities have given the company permission to despatch it by rail, as ordinary goods, a privilege which no other explosive can boast of. Herr Hans Ritter von Dahmen is the inventor of this explosive, and patents have been taken out in all countries. A number of Westphalian mine owners are interested in the undertaking.

Miners are the best detectives known; when they strike a lead they follow it to the end.

## PIPE SMOKERS.

You may be satisfied with the brands of tobaccos you have been using for years. Grant it; that you are satisfied. As there is always room for improvement, we ask you to try our Old Cut Smoking Tobacco, or cut smoking tobacco, and we believe you will be better satisfied. In any case a trial won't hurt you. Don't delay upon the order of buying, but buy at once.

**GOLD MINING AT ISAAC'S HARBOR.**—The gold mines at Isaac's Harbor are running full blast. The road to the new mine is about completed, and the company expect to have a crusher working at an early date. A large quantity of quartz has been taken out already, and the lead still continues to show gold in abundance. The skunk den is also yielding good returns each month. Prospects at the North Star are good and their crusher will soon be heard on the hill. It is expected that the "Hurricane Point Mine" will be reopened soon, as the suit has been decided in England in favor of the Palgrave company.—*New Glasgow Enterprise*.

The valuable mines of Canada are beginning to attract attention throughout the world, and before long many millions of foreign capital will find investment in our country. The exhibit which Canada will make at the World's Fair, at Chicago, next year, will be the most perfect one of the kind ever presented to the sightseer. The Dominion Government, we hear, will send the unique and splendid collection of minerals now in the Museum of the Geological Survey at Ottawa. The value of this collection cannot be over-estimated. Its richness and variety, and the fine quality of the specimens on view, each one of which having been carefully culled by experienced hands, have often been referred to by experts in their reports of the mineral wealth and development of the Dominion. This collection was not made in a day, but represents the growth of years. That it will give the public, attracted from all parts of the civilized world to Chicago, a fair and just idea of our mineral resources, goes without saying. Ontario and Quebec, as well as the other Provinces of the Dominion, will be fittingly represented, and it may be conceded at once that the showing will do much to advance and keep to the front one of the great interests of our common country.

But the collection held and made by the Geological Survey of the Dominion will not, we hear, be the only mineral exhibit at Chicago from Canada. The miners of all the Provinces have been asked by the various Local Governments to lend their aid, and send for exhibit at the Columbian Exposition the choicest specimens taken from their mines. As the notice given is long, comparatively speaking, good results are expected to flow from the request. We believe that our own prolific Province will be represented by some fine specimens of gold and asbestos. Indeed, in those articles alone, Quebec may be expected to take the leading position.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

Next year, about the end of February, a great mining convention will be held at the City of Montreal. The object of the gathering of mining men is to exploit the minerals of the country. The meeting will be attended by more than seven hundred men, all skilled in their art and calling. The Mining Association of the Province of Quebec will meet the Mining Society of Nova Scotia, and give what may be called a joint exhibition at Montreal. At this meeting important papers relating to mines and minerals will be read and discussed. The meetings will be of the same character as those annually held by the Royal Society of Canada, and the British Association for the Advancement of Science. We hear that this strong body of earnest workers has extended invitations, with a liberal hand, to their American brethren, and among those who have accepted the invitation to join the convention, may be mentioned the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and the American Association of Charcoal and Iron Workers. Later on, we hope to be in a position to announce to our readers the names of the other Societies which will send delegates to the Montreal Convention. Great enthusiasm is felt over the result of this meeting, which promises so much for the future of an industry, which may be said to be almost in its infancy. Many distinguished men of science will be present, and from their lips much of value in the way of suggestion is likely to flow. Application has already been made to the Dominion Government, and to the Governments of Ontario and Quebec, and to the City of Montreal, for aid towards excursions to the mines and various other points of interest.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**—The *New Vancouver Coal and Mining Company, Limited*.—The general annual meeting of this Company was held in London on the 14th June. The output for the last half year has been 204,890 tons, against 253,000 tons for the previous half year. Of these 50,000 tons were sold locally and the residue in San Francisco; 30,000 shares have been issued to Messrs. Rosenfeld in payment of the Company's indebtedness to them, so that the item in the balance sheet of £89,000, duly credited, has been reduced considerably. The indebtedness during the year, however, owing to the purchase of estates and buildings and the purchase of additional rolling stock, has been increased somewhat. The Company holds 282 acres of unsold land in the city of Minima, which they have been selling at \$2,500 an acre. The future of the Company is considered bright.

**Galena.**—The preparator for the smelter at this place are nearly completed, and work is being pushed to have the smelter working by Oct. 1st. Among those interested in the adventure are Franklyn Farrel, of the Parrot Copper Company, of Butte, Mont., A. B. Hendryx and A. W. Jinks, representing the Aurora Smelting Company, of Aurora, Ill.

The Country Harbor gold mines are working day and night. The Antigonish mine which yielded such good returns during the past months is looking better every day. While sinking the shaft last week, the lead showed more gold than at any time since the mine was opened.—*News*.

## MOTHERS AND NURSES.

All who have the care of children should know that Dr. Flower's Extract of Wild Strawberry may be confidently depended on to cure all summer complaints, diarrhoea, dysentery, cramps, colic, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, canker, etc., in children of adults.

EAST RIVER, PICTOU COUNTY.

A new era has dawned up the Great East Valley—an era of prosperity and commercial importance. This valley, so well known and old in historic associations and the birthplace of so many noted men, but young in progressive enterprise, is about to take the God-given place among the humming cities of the new world, which her natural resources justly entitle her. In all the wide Dominion of this fair Canada there can be but few places to excel it in the vast riches of the God-given natural heritage. The possibilities of the place are simply beyond mortal ken. Iron of the most splendid quality, coal within easy distance, limestone abundant and wood for charcoal, all huddled together, make this, undoubtedly, one of the richest countries of the earth.

Although this is the grandest county in the Dominion, and this spot one of the grandest in the county, and although it has made great strides, yet, endowed as it is with infinitely grand resources a far greater future is in store. We must advertise to the world our great advantages and our unexcelled natural resources and in this connection the Enterprise which has always taken a deep interest in the development of the resources and promotion of the industries of Eastern Nova Scotia, esteems it a pleasure to call attention and advertise to the world our unexcelled opportunities for safe and profitable investment. The Enterprise will be "a trumpet pealing news of better years" of the years when Pictou county shall occupy the position which she was foreordained to fill before the foundation of the world; that of the Birmingham and Manchester of the New World.

We had the privilege this week of visiting the East River iron district in company with R. E. Chambers, the efficient and obliging engineer of the New Glasgow Iron and Railway Company, and under whose supervision the mines are now being worked.

The Company have enormous smelting works, which are about completed and which have lately been described in the Enterprise, located at Ferrona and the junction of the east and west branches of the East River. From them they have a railway running up to Back Rock, a distance of 11 miles. As this has been described before in the columns of the Enterprise, we would simply say that beside opening up the company's iron properties it runs through a splendid agricultural tract of country and is a great convenience to the people of Sunny Brae, Bridgeville, Springville &c.

The New Glasgow Iron, Coal and Railway Company controls about 21 square miles of mineral land, besides 5 acres in other counties. They have at present 7 mines working and 18 other places where iron is discovered.

The first place visited was the Black Rock Mine. It is an open cutting on the side of a hill. The vein here is 50 feet high, 300 feet long and over 30 feet wide. Underground workings catch the ore at about a depth of 100 feet. The ore analysis shows 50 per cent. of metallic iron. David Archibald is foreman here.

As the visitor sees with his own eyes the mountains of ore in sight and is told that large numbers of similar places are in the vicinity, all doubt as to the illimitable quantity of ore is instantly dispelled.

Right alongside is the Black Rock lime quarry, which is on only 250 feet from the company's railway. It is a splendid quarry having a face of 40 feet of lime to quarry from. The quality of the limestone is very good, analysing 96 per cent. of carbonates.

We next visited "the Grant Mine." Three different openings have been made in the vein here. In the upper shaft the vein is of great thickness and splendid quality.

All these openings at Grants have been discovered and made since the beginning of 1892. The ore here is a rich brown hematite analysing 55 per cent. of metallic iron.

The next place visited was the McDonald slope. The vein here is of great thickness, being from 8 to 25 feet thick and of excellent quality. The slope is down 400 feet, the quality and size of the vein improving as they go down. This place is equipped with a large boiler and hoisting engine and 2 steam pumps. The Company has also constructed a tramway, 1/4 of a mile long, for taking the ore to the main line of their railway.

We next visited the Black Diamond Coal company mine. This mine contains one of the finest bodies of ore on the river. The shaft is 40 feet deep and 150 feet of tunnels besides. The quality of ore is equal to the best on the river. Around this there is a large block of land, containing many valuable building lots near the station. The Cameron Mine was the next place visited. This mine has 2 shafts—proving the ore to a depth of 100 feet. It is not now working, but there is a very large body of ore here only awaiting the miners pick to be taken out and smelted.

We also visited a very valuable place now being mined on the farm of James Fraser, saddler.

Besides these pits above described there were several others which we did not visit. All these mines are easily reached from some part of the company's railway. In addition to the foregoing very valuable mines the company own large and valuable iron deposits at Brookfield, Col county, and also large tracts in Guysboro county. To the intelligent ability, untiring energy and progressive foresight of Graham Fraser is the opening of these rich mines and existence of these magnificent works due. Pictou county owes him a debt of gratitude for his plucky and successful work in connection with the opening up their hidden resources. At Ferrona the company have a laboratory fitted up with all the necessary apparatus for testing ores, etc. This is in charge of Joe D. Fraser, the young and genial son of Graham Fraser. Young Mr. Fraser has had the necessary training and experience with one of the best iron firms in Philadelphia, and he will have a splendid opportunity to put in practice the good training he received there. This with the great superiority of our ores gives the iron mines of Pictou Co., a great and insurmountable advantage. Taking the vast quantity of iron which is to be found in these localities—its high grade and

great purity, and its nearness to shipping facilities, it is a foregone conclusion that Eastern Nova Scotia and the East River valley in particular will in the very near future take the lead as an iron producer. The wondrous wealth of the East River valley has just begun to be realized. Here in close proximity is the coal, iron, limestone and wood (for the charcoal).

The great southern state of Alabama, where the iron mines have made a great stir the past few years, contains great ore beds, but they contain on an average only 33 1/2 per cent. metallic ore, while up the East River in Pictou county the ores average from 50 to 60 per cent. Some idea of the extent and magnitude of those works may be gained when we tell our readers that already over half a million of dollars have been spent in opening up these properties, putting up machinery, building railway, etc. Already 200 workmen are employed in and about the mines—New Glasgow Enterprise.

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How Mr. W. D. Wentz, of Geneva, N. Y., was cured of the severest form of dyspepsia? He says everything he ate seemed like pouring melted lead into his stomach. Hood's Sarsaparilla effected a perfect cure. Full particulars will be sent if you write G. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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Club Pen, 25c. F. Stamp, 10c. 10 Great Penning Outlets, 1c. Alphabetical holder, 1c. Reduced to 25c. for 50. Various sizes, cards, everything. New Agents money. Terms free.

THALMAN MFG. CO. No. 21 Bal. St., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Also's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

3 HARVEST EXCURSIONS

TO POINTS IN

MANITOBA

AND THE

Canadian North West!

Leaving Stations on Intercolonial, Prince Edward Island and Windor & Annapolis Railways on

August 15th and 22nd, and September 5th, 1892.

Return Passage to be completed within 60 days.

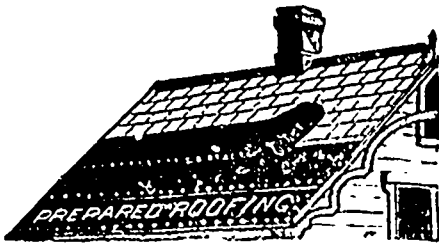
For rates of fare and all other particulars enquire of your nearest Railway Ticket Agent, and be sure your tickets read via C. P. Ry. from St. John, N. B., from which point special Colonist Sleeping Cars will be provided.

D. McNICOLL, C. E. McPHERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, N. B.

2 & 3 Ply Ready-Made  
**Felt Roofing.**

Can be laid by any ordinary workman, and is cheap and durable. Just the roof you want.

For descriptive circular & prices write to



**H. H. FULLER & CO.,**

HALIFAX, N. S.  
AGENTS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

**TRURO FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.**

TRURO, N. S.  
MANUFACTURERS.

**GOLD MINING MACHINERY A SPECIALTY.**

Boilers and Engines, Stoves, Ship Castings and Ship Steering Wheels.

IMPROVED ROTARY SAW MILLS.  
SHINGLE and LATH MACHINES.

**UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS**

CONSTANTLY BEING RECEIVED IN FAVOR OF THE FAMOUS

**Heintzman:-Pianos.**

NEW STYLES, IN PLAIN & FANCY WOODS, Constantly Arriving.

PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

Sole Agents: **HALIFAX PIANO & ORGAN CO.**

157 and 159 HOLLIS STREET.

**JAMES ROUE,**

MANUFACTURER OF

Belfast Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Orange Phosphate, Club Tonic, Potass Water, Soda Water, Carbonated Potash & Lithia, Carbonated Lithia, Still Lithia.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Address: WOOD'S WHARF.

P. O. Box 406. Telephone 203

**C. G. SCHULZE,**

Practical Watch and Chronometer Maker.

IMPORTER OF

Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Fine Jewelry and Optical Goods.

Chronometers for Sale, for Hire & Repaired. Rates determined by Transit Observation.

Special Attention given to Repairing Fine Watches.

171 BARRINGTON ST., HALIFAX.

**MINERS WANTED!**

Good, Experienced Hardrock MINERS can find Steady Employment in the Mines of the WEST WAVERLEY GOLD CO., LTD., at WAVERLEY.

Apply at the Mines to

R. L. SHERMAN,  
MINE CAPTAIN.

**Thos. P. Connors,**

**CUSTOM TAILOR.**

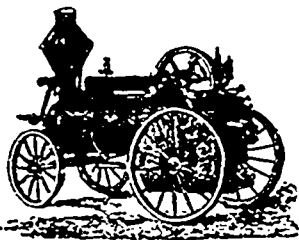
55 Granville St. Cor. Sackville.

HALIFAX, N. S.

**AARON SINFIELD**  
MASON AND BUILDER, HALIFAX.

BOILERS, OVENS, & all kinds of FURNACE WORK a Specialty.

Jobbing promptly executed in best Mechanical Style, in Country as well as City, at Lowest possible Rates. ADDRESS—BRUNSWICK ST.



WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

E. LEONARD & SONS

BEFORE BUYING

ENGINES, BOILERS

ROTARY SAW MILLS,  
OR STEAM PUMPS,

Write **GEO. H. EVANS,**

62 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

For Catalogue C and prices

**MATERIALS**

USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF

**WOODILL'S** { German Baking Powder

—ARE—

PURE, WHOLESOME,

WELL-PROPORTIONED!

**George Lawson,**

Ph. D., LL. D., F. I. C. G. B. and Ireland

**THE CRAWFORD CRUSHING AND AMALGAMATING MILL.**

The Crawford mill is a new invention and one which is attracting considerable attention from mining men. It is a variety of the common Ball mill, but one in which many of the disadvantages of that pulverizer are completely eradicated. It is in addition an exceedingly good amalgamator. This mill undoubtedly possesses several novel features, and as a fine crusher has given good results. To pretend that any mill will treat and crush every kind of material is a mistake that is often made, and in many instances blame has been laid on the machine where it was really due to those employing it. To attempt to crush material finely in one operation is also a great mistake, and wherever attempted has invariably ended in failure. The Crawford mill is pre-eminently a fine crusher, and in order to obtain the best results the material fed into it should be previously reduced by a rock-breaker, which is the most economical form of coarse crusher for reducing material down to say 1/2-in. to 1/4-in. in size.

The special features of the Crawford mill are: The feed is central, not to one side, thereby insuring an even wear of the roller-path. No screens whatever are employed, and a constant source of expense and trouble is thus removed. The crushed material, instead of being discharged at the periphery of the machine, where the swirl is great, passes out in a steady flow near the center, so that there is no danger, it is claimed, of any particles of gold being carried over with the tailings. A current of clear water is admitted at the center, passing over the surface of the mercury and rising up through an annular slot below the crushing-path of the balls. The action of this rising current of water is to carry off all the material as fast as it is sufficiently finely reduced, and is light enough to pass out at the center of the machine. Any gold freed from the quartz, or from sulphurets, owing to its greater specific gravity, can not be lifted by the rising column of water and sinks down, it is claimed, through the slot below the roller-path, and becomes amalgamated with the quicksilver in the annular well.

Further, as the mercury well was out of the swirl of the pulp, and as the water flowing over it keeps any base mineral from coming in contact with it, there is no loss due to "sickening," and it is possible in these mills, say the patentees, to treat refractory ores, which could not be treated in an ordinary stamp battery, with copper plates. The mercury is easily withdrawn from time to time to remove any amalgam, and fresh mercury added to the machine by means of the pipe and funnel. In many ores the gold is so exceedingly finely disseminated that no amount of pulverizing in an ordinary stamp battery can eliminate it from its surrounding matrix. For such ores the Crawford mill is suitable, since by it there is no difficulty in reducing the ore so that it can pass a 120-mesh sieve. Stamps seldom pulverize finer than 40 to 45-mesh. The wearing parts of these machines are rough castings, which can easily be renewed, and at less expense than the dies of ordinary roller mills. These machines are self-contained, easy of transport, and on arrival at the mine can be erected and put to work in a day or two. Clayey ores, which are difficult to treat in a stamp battery owing to the slimes produced, have been very successfully reduced by these mills, little or no gold being carried over with tailings. The following advantages are claimed for the mill:

1. Minimum outlay in capital.
2. Great economy in transport and erection.
3. Low consumption of water.
4. Small power required for driving.
5. Extra fine grinding.
6. Simplicity of construction.
7. Ease of management.
8. Greater efficiency than any other mechanical process.

The cost of crushing and amalgamating is stated by representatives of the Co. to be from 60c. to \$1.00 per ton, according to the hardness of the ore.

The following table shows a comparison of results obtained with this mill with those from stamps.

Name of Mine	Location	Value of ore.	% extracted by stamp mill.	% by mill.
Mac Mining and Milling Co.	Montana	\$77.00	52	91
Matmora	Ontario	*	*	90
R. pes.	Michigan	3.30	62 1/2	86
Riverswood	Queensland	*	25	90
Mount Morgan	"	*	*	86 1/2
"	"	*	*	92 1/2

\* The percentage extracted by plate amalgamation is inapplicable.

In addition to this table, which shows the efficiency of the mill, other tests have been made with like results. Thus, at Helena, Mont., the mill extracted \$46 per ton from an ore where a stamp mill extracted but \$21. The mill is made at present in two styles, 8 in. and 12 in., with a capacity of 2 1/2 and from 8 to 10 tons respectively. The cost of the smaller sizes is \$1,600, and of the larger \$2,500.

When working, the machine is under lock and key, and one man can attend to at least 12 machines capable of dealing with a minimum quantity of 100 tons a day. Mills have already been placed in the following mines: Six mills at Cane Springs, Tooele County, Utah; four mills at the St. Lawrence mine, Ophir, Auburn County, Cal.; at the Lewiston mine, Granite Mountain, White Pine, Colo.; the Fire Centre Mining and Milling Company near Ishpeming, Mich., and at the Malone mine, Ont., Canada.—*Engineering and Mining Journal.*

**BANANA PEEL ON THE SIDEWALK.**

The street car had passed, but to catch it he reckoned, So he ran like a deer, and shouted and beckoned,

Till he planted his heel On a smooth bit of peel—

Then he saw half a million of stars in a second.

He was in too great a hurry; better to have waited for another car. There are cases, however, where haste is necessary. If you have night-sweats, feverishness, weak, sore lungs and a hacking cough, do not lose an hour in obtaining a supply of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Delay in such cases is dangerous; it may be fatal. Before the disease has made too great progress, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a certain cure. In fact, it's guaranteed to benefit or cure, or money paid for it promptly refunded.

**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

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

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

C. E. MATTHEWS, St. John, N. B. —Your letter is received with thanks. You will observe that we use this week one of the fine problems that you so kindly sent us therein. Will mail you a letter this week.

**CORRECTION.**

In our last problem (No. 289) an error occurred in placing one of the black men on 11 instead of on 15, where it should have been.

**SOLUTION.**

**PROBLEM 288**—The position was: black men 3, 12, 15, 23, king 30, white man 28, kings, 4, 10, 21; black to play and win.  
15—19 16—20 20—24 23—7  
10 15 24 19 19 26 21 17  
12—16 3—8 30—23 7—10  
15 24 4 11 28 19 b. wins.

**GAME 179—"Chess."**

Played recently at Halifax between Mr. Steve Heisler (black) and Mr. Samuel Granville (white), both of this city.

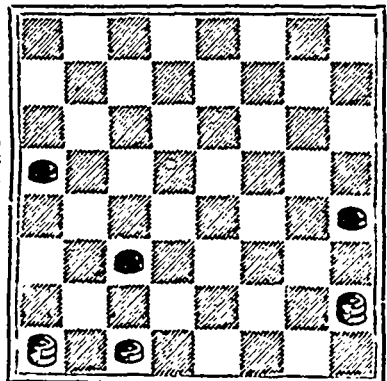
11—15	9—13	19—26	15—19
23 18	32 27	30 23	11 20
8—11	1—5	3—7	19—26
27 23	27 23	24 19	20 24
4—8	5—9	15—24	26—30
24 20	23 16	28 19	24 19
15—19	10—19	7—13	30—26
23 16	31 27	19 12	19 15
12—19	8—11	10—15	26—17
18 15	27 24	12 8	15 10
11—18	11—15	2—7	
22 15	16 11	8 3	white
9—14	7—16	7—11	wins.*
25 22	20 11	3 7	
5—9	6—10	11—16	
20 25	26 23	7 11	

\* This was a rather unexpected finish, for if "Steve" had played better he could have won. It will be good exercise for our readers to point out the win that he missed.

**PROBLEM 290.**

Contributed by Mr. C. E. Matthews, of St. John, N. B. Would like to know the author, and when and where it first appeared.

Black men 13, 20, 22.



White man 30, kings 28, 29.

White to play and win.

This is a very fine position, and we consider that it will require a player of experience to solve it.

Halifax Printing Company,  
161 Hollis Street.

**PARSONS**



**PILLS**

**Make New Rich Blood**

"Best Liver Pill Made."

They positively cure SICK HEADACHE and BILIOUSNESS, all Liver and Bowel Complaints. In Glass Vials, Thirty in a bottle, one a dose. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find great benefit from using them. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. In stamps: five bottles \$1.00. Full particulars free. L. S. J. 125 N. 2d St., Boston, Mass.

**COPPER**  
HONOR SPONORS USE  
BEST MACHINERY FOR METAL EXTANT  
CANADIAN MADE & SUITS THE WORLD.  
QUALITIES TO DO ALL YOUR WORK.  
HARDWARES ALL HOT SELLS.  
COOL BEARINGS NO HOT SPOTS.  
EASY AS AN OLD SHOE.  
GENUINE SAFETY VALVE.  
FOR ENGINEERS  
HIGH CLASS  
METAL

Hardwares all Sell it.

**BBB CURES DYSPEPSIA.**

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

**LIFE WAS A BURDEN.**

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

**Athlete and Derby CIGARETTES**

Are Sold on their MERITS.

Everybody knows they are the Best.

Everybody Smokes Them.

They have no Rivals.

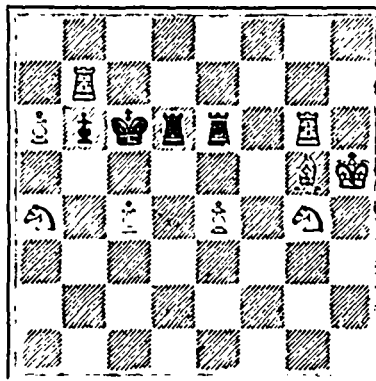
**CHESS.**

Solution to Problem 121: 1 Q to B3.

**PROBLEM No. 124.**

Land and Water.

Black 4 pieces.



White 9 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

**GAME No. 127.**

Game by correspondence between Messrs. Dinse and Nurray.

**STAUNTON'S OPENING.**

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| White.          | Black.        |
| A. M. O. Dinse, | J. E. Nurray, |
| Montreal.       | Ottawa.       |
| 1 P to K4       | P to K4       |
| 2 Kt to KB3     | Kt to QB3     |
| 3 P to QB3      | K: to KB3     |
| 4 P to Q4       | Kt takes P    |
| 5 B to K3       | P to Q3       |
| 6 B to Q3 a     | Kt to KB3     |
| 7 B to QKt5     | B to Q2       |
| 8 Castles       | P to K5       |
| 9 Kt to Kt5     | P to KR3      |
| 10 P to Q5      | Kt to K4      |
| 11 B takes B ch | Q takes B     |
| 12 Kt to KR3    | Kt to Q6      |
| 13 P to QB4     | Kt to KKt5    |
| 14 Kt to B3     | P to KB4      |
| 15 Kt to QKt5   | Kt takes QKtP |
| 16 Q to Kt3     | Kt to Q6      |
| 17 Kt to Q4     | Kt to QB4     |
| 18 Q to Kt4     | B to K2       |
| 19 Kt to K6     | Kt takes Kt   |
| 20 Q takes KtP  | Castles       |
| 21 P takes Kt   | Q takes P     |
| 22 Q to Q5      | Q takes Q     |
| 23 P takes Q    | P to KKt4     |
| 24 P to K3      | KR to QB1     |
| 25 QR to QB1    | P to QR4      |
| 26 P to R4      | R to R3       |
| 27 R to B2      | P to B4       |
| 28 B to Q2 b    | Kt to B3      |
| 29 P to B3      | Kt takes P    |
| 30 P takes P    | P takes P     |
| 31 R to K1      | Kt to B3      |
| 32 B to B3      | P to Q4       |
| 33 Kt to B2     | R to Q1       |
| 34 Resigns      |               |

**NOTES.**

a White might have won a piece for two pawns by 6. P to Q5 followed by Q to R4 ch.

b This loses a third pawn.

c The three united passed pawns are irresistible.

SALSMAN Wanted-Salary and expenses paid Bro. W. P. Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

London Rubber Stamp' Mfg Co.  
Rubber and Metal Stamps,  
Notarial Seals,  
Hectograph Copying Pads,  
Stencil Cutters, &c.  
223 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

**Old Chum**

(CUT PLUG.)

**OLD CHUM (PLUG.)**

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

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturers in Canada.



**MONTREAL.**

Cut Plug, 10c. 1/2 lb Plug, 10c.  
3/4 lb Plug, 20c.

Have you tried the  
**'Cable Extra'**  
CIGAR?

**'EL PADRE'**  
PINS.

**'EL PADRE'**  
Reina Victoria.



## CITY CHIMES.

Cycling is one of the favorite sports in Halifax this summer, and the number of our wheelmen has greatly increased. The Ramblers' Club now comprises about seventy five members, and the affairs of the Club are in a most satisfactory state. Every fine evening the roads through the Park and the streets bordering the common seem fairly alive with the flying machines. Many of the wheelmen have attained a high rate of speed, and some first class machines are owned by lovers of the sport in the city. The typewriter girl and the "central" are having a rest just now from public notice, and the poets (?) are expending their energies on the charms of the bicycle girl. Our fair city can furnish some charming subjects for these poetic effusions, and our number of lady cyclists is also increasing. The practice is good fun, and the sturdy muscles and glowing cheeks of the young people who take their exercise on the wheel speak well for the healthfulness of the sport.

The Yacht Squadron entertained their numerous friends and the visiting cricketers on Saturday evening at their club house, and a very enjoyable evening was spent with the hospitable yachtmen. The club house and grounds were prettily decorated with bunting and Chinese lanterns, and the scene was indeed a festive one. A platform had been erected for dancing and many took advantage of the polished floor and good music. Refreshments were served in the dainty style for which Carver Street is famed, and the pleasant conversation, dancing and music time sped all too quickly. The occasion will long be remembered pleasantly by all who were present.

The Public Gardens Concert held on Tuesday evening was well attended, notwithstanding cloudy weather and numerous contra attractions for the amusement seeking public. As usual the garden were simply lovely and were much admired by the strangers present. Citizens of Halifax cannot but feel a thrill of pleasure and gratified pride in the abundant praise bestowed upon our magnificent gardens by all visitors to the city. The introduction of a vocal quartette into the programme on Tuesday evening was a decided success, and the ladies and gentlemen who favored the public on this occasion received hearty applause for their artistic rendering of their selections. The duet between Mrs. J. McD. Taylor and Mr. Gillis was enthusiastically encored, but the audience was not favored with a repetition. Mrs. Lear's solo was very enjoyable, and Mr. Norman delighted all hearers in his splendid rendering of "The Beacon Light." In reply to a hearty encore Mr. Norman sang, "The King's Champion," which selection as well as the first was admirably suited to his fine voice. The ballad "Bonnie Charlie's Gang awa" was sweetly sung by the quartette. The Leicestershire band performed a choice programme. The concert was pronounced one of the most enjoyable of the season. It is to be hoped that the vocalists who so kindly gave their services may be induced to again favor us on a similar occasion in the near future.

Mr. S. A. Taggart, International Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., gave an address in the hall of the Association on Tuesday evening containing many points of interest for those interested in Y. M. C. A. work. Mr. Taggart's subject was the "Special Extension Scheme." The International department of the Y. M. C. A. has at least the cause in foreign lands, and the lecturer pointed out that to keep up the work even in a measure as its importance demands requires a large expenditure of money. The special extension scheme advocates a regular and fixed sum being paid by each member. The ideas of the scheme set forth by Mr. Taggart were favorably received by the audience, and Halifax members are giving the matter full consideration.

An onlooker standing at the corner of Cogswell and North Park Street Tuesday evening, had unlimited opportunities to study human nature. On the common south of Quinpool Road the Washburne Circus Company had pitched their tents and the crowd that had collected early in the evening around the show by seven o'clock had reached enormous proportions. About seven thirty the main tent was filled to overflowing and the sale of tickets was stopped. It was said the tent was capable of comfortably accommodating about five thousand people, if so at least six or seven thousand must have made up the audience on Tuesday evening. People—white and black, old and young, silk garments and ragged gowns, mingled in the confusion that reigned supreme, and "butcher, baker, beggarman, thief," (especially the latter) rubbed elbows and pushed their way among the women and children that thronged the common. Whether the crowd felt at the end of the performance that it had got its money's worth is a question; certainly, many, after seeing all that was to be seen for a quarter and paying the numerous admittance fees to the sideshows, realized the truth of the old adage of fools and their money. But it was a "circus," and to a large majority of the people that one word has a magnetic attraction which is irresistible. The other side of the picture spread before the onlooker was the Gospel tent pitched on the common north of Quinpool road, directly opposite the circus encampment. Mr. B. C. Greenman, the energetic gentleman who nightly conducts the Gospel meetings, stood in front of his camp distributing tracts among those who passed by on their way to the circus, until his congregation collected and the usual proceedings were commenced. All through the evening these strikingly incongruous assemblies continued to hold forth. During the intervals between the selections given by the so-called band of the circus the voices of the worshippers rang out loud and clear on the calm night air in devotional songs.

The Crescents and the Wanderers played a lacrosse match on the former's grounds on Saturday afternoon. This was the first game of the championship series between these two teams, and the Crescents defeated the Wanderers after a hard struggle by 1 goal to 0.

Last Saturday the competition for Lord Dufferin's medal took place at the Studley Quoit Club. There were twenty-four players, and the event was made much more interesting to the average player by the fact that it was—for the first time on record—a handicap. Though some excellent play was shown, the champions of the club did not come near their records—with the exception perhaps of Mr. Kaye, who won the medal. The wooden spoon was presented in due form to Mr. G. M. Acklom (of Cambridge House) who is a new member this year, and therefore a legitimate competitor for this honor. Mr. Longley's speech in presenting the spoon is always one of the chief features of these festive gatherings at Studley, and on Saturday he fairly sparkled with humor, and it is with regret that we confess ourselves unable to record his *bon mots* verbatim.

Mr. Somerby is coming again, and opens at the Exhibition Building on Monday the 22nd inst. with a big show of horses, ponies and donkeys belonging to Bristol's Equestrian Club, which are expected to arrive here on the S. S. *Ulysses* on the evening of the 14th. This entertainment will possess the charm of novelty and will probably take well in Halifax.

Delightful weather both in city and country has been our portion for the past few weeks. On our shady verandahs, or under drooping forest trees, with cooling sea breezes blowing softly, we read alarming stories of the suffering caused in the cities across the border by the intense heat. The death rate in Chicago, New York and Boston has been the highest for many summers, and the misery endured in the crowded portions of those cities has been unlimited. Our province has received hundreds of weary travellers fleeing from the unbearable weather of Boston and New York and their surrounding cities and towns, and in the charms of Nova Scotia the travellers have forgotten all care and regained lost health and happy hearts. Halifax has had many visitors, and one and all have expressed delight with our ancient city and our almost perfect summer weather.

Thomas E. Shea and his company have had good houses at the Academy of Music this week. "Escaped from Sing Sing" was put on on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and the several characters of this exciting play were well personated. The piece has no lack of sensational situations, and the interest and enthusiasm of the large audience was thoroughly aroused. Mr. Shea is a good actor and is well supported by the Company. Misses Sahll, Frost and Carpenter each performs well the part allotted her, and the comedians, Jere Grady, Jere McAuliffe and Frank Hewitt provoke laughter from even the most serious. The Company gave "Barred Out" Wednesday evening and last evening, and to-night and to-morrow play "Our Strategists." The prices are low and the entertainment pleasing. The Shea Company intends remaining another week, and will put on some good plays.

Fakes and fakirs have abounded in our city this week, and our peace-loving citizens have been obliged to exercise every caution. Front doors have been kept carefully fastened and many supplicants for alms have been most uncharitably snubbed. It is to be hoped that now that the circus has taken its departure the many followers thereof will leave for pastures new. We may ruin our reputation for hospitality, but Halifaxians extend no welcoming hand to the strangers within our gates who are unworthy of our confidence.

Much interest has been evinced in the lawn tennis tournament of the Maritime Provinces, which has been held this week on the Wanderers' grounds. Halifax has done well.

The Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron held a "band evening" last night in honor of the visiting tennis players.

The yacht race on Saturday afternoon for the ladies' prize, sailed over the inside course, was one of the most interesting of the season. Six boats, each carrying a lady, started, *Lenore*, *Wym*, *Youla*, *Mentor*, *Hebe* and *Minnehaha*. The *Wym* crossed the line first by fifty-five seconds. *Youla* has now won two races, *Lenore* one and *Wym* one.

Arrangements for the coming year in aid of St. Mary's Globe House are being rapidly perfected. The drill shed will be elaborately decorated, and no trouble will be spared to ensure the success of the undertaking.

The Boston A. A. Association are expected to play cricket in Halifax about the last of this month.

For stomach chills from improper eating or drinking take Johnson's Anodyne Lincture.

## CAMBRIDGE HOUSE SCHOOL.

30 Salter Street, Halifax, N. S.

Term Commences September 2nd.

### STAFF.

HEAD MASTER:—MR. H. M. BRADFORD,  
M. A. (Cambridge)

RESIDENT ASSISTANTS:—MR. G. W. AUSTON,  
B. A. (Cambridge).

MR. P. B. MELLISH, B. A. (Oxford).

FRENCH:—MONSIEUR BULVAL.

GERMAN:—HERR VON DE GROEBEN.

Senior pupils prepared for public examinations and professions, or for Commercial life.

A SPECIAL JUNIOR CLASS OF BOYS UNDER 11 is newly organized, under the direct supervision of the head-master.

For list of successes, terms and other particulars apply to the Head Master.

Applications for next term should be made at once, as there are but few vacancies.