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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal

DEVOTED TO

## Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.  
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HALIFAX, N. S., AUGUST 5, 1892.

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### CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	3, 4
CONTRIBUTED.	
Poetry—Star Dreams	Mignon 8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Ohit-Chat and Chuckles	5
Off for the Labrador	5
News of the Week	6, 7
Poetry—Auld Lang Syne	8
Life in San Francisco during the Gold Fever	8, 9
Irish Lassies at the Fair	9
Why Women do not Vote	9
Industrial Notes	9
Boots go round the World	9
Commercial	10, 11
Market Quotations	11
Serial—My Friend's Story	12, 13
Mining	14, 15, 16
Draughts—Chockers	17
Chess	17
Inter-provincial Coal Trade	18
City Chimes	18

company ever formed, and the taste for inter-Continental convenience seems to run in the family.

Eleven years ago the city of Liverpool, foreseeing the trouble which would sometime arise from the lack of a proper water supply, began a gigantic work. During the glacial period a large lake existed in Mid Wales, but so far back as human records reach, a marshy valley containing a tributary of the Severn has occupied its site. In order to obtain a requisite water supply the lake has actually been rebuilt. The new lake is five miles long, it drains some 23,000 acres, and its height above the sea is 900 feet. An immense dam has been built, the foundation stones of which are cemented to the bed rock. The length of the dam is 1,172 feet, its thickness at its base is 120 feet and its height 161 feet. It is estimated that the lake will hold 13,000,000,000 gallons of water, and two reservoirs provide against any temporary obstruction. The water is carried through pipes and storage tanks across the Mersey to Liverpool, a distance of about 70 miles. In order to build the lake it was necessary to remove a church, a burial ground and a village, and the cost of the whole vast undertaking is estimated to have reached \$20,000,000.

## THE CRITIC,

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BY  
CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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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 wife of the "millionaire Chicago Congressman," Mrs. Abner Taylor, has had a thoroughly original idea. As a result that very interesting feminine under-garment, the petticoat, is sometimes to be seen attending sessions of Congress. Mrs. Taylor wishes to have a Congressional petticoat, and therefore the furbelowed garment is being handed around to have inscribed upon it the autograph of every Congressman and Senator. The garment will doubtless become historic, but Mr. Taylor, though now overshadowed by his wealth and by the petticoat frills, may yet awake to the mirth-producing aspect of his wife's foible, and by moral suasion may lure her back to the comparatively harmless yet similar task of patching together album quilts.

An interesting experiment in irrigation is being tried in the Pecos Valley, New Mexico. The Pecos River flows for some distance through a natural gorge in a limestone foundation, and, while the flow of water is great, the river has hitherto been of little benefit to the agriculturists of the adjacent valley. A dam has now been built across the river, forming a lake seven miles long and two miles wide. From this lake the water is carried by a main canal to the heart of the farming country, and ditches are dug from this in every direction, each ditch being protected by a water-gate, so that the farmer may regulate the amount of water let in. Many hundreds of acres of formerly arid land are now profiting by the experiment, and it is estimated that 700,000 acres will shortly be made productive.

There is a prospect that another wonder will shortly be added to those already on the planet. Mr. Bernstein, a noted banker of New York, is confident that in less than three years he will succeed in laying a pneumatic tube across the Atlantic by means of which three daily mails may be received in both England and America. There is at this time a pneumatic tube in operation between London and Liverpool. During the World's Fair another will be in operation between Chicago and St. Louis, which it is expected will capture the attention of business men. The cost of the sub-Atlantic tube is estimated at \$25,000,000, half of which amount has already been subscribed. When the tube is completed it is expected that branch tubes will connect all towns and cities with the tube termini. The scheme, although a vast one, is not improbable, and its originator is a shrewd capitalist. Mr. Bernstein's father, by the way, was a member of the first cable

King Oscar of Norway and Sweden has recently been treading upon very unsteady ground. The United Kingdom have before this had many differences of opinion, and now Norway has a genuine grievance for which she cannot obtain redress. Since 1814 there has been but one diplomatic and consular service for both countries, while the Norwegians have been called upon for its chief support. Norway, therefore, has demanded separate diplomatic and consular representatives, and when Premier Stang opposed the demand, his cabinet was at once overthrown. The next Premier, Mr. Steen, backed by the Storting at Christiania, made the request to King Oscar, and on receiving a refusal he at once threw up his office. Notwithstanding the excited state of the people at these untoward occurrences, King Oscar, whose sympathies are entirely with the Swedes, has, contrary to all precedent, requested the rejected Stang to again form a cabinet. The relations between the countries are excessively strained, and some concession must be made to Norway, else the angry talk of secession and Republicanism will result in the division of the Scandinavian Kingdom.

The attack of the British Mission at Fez, Morocco, by the soldiers of the local Pasha, and Sir Euan-Smith's prompt action in demanding and obtaining recompense for the same, has been much commented upon. The trouble arose over the hoisting of the British flag on the Consulate, and the insult offered to the flag has touched a tender spot in every British heart, yet the Moors should not be too severely blamed. The hatred of foreign flags is an essential part of the Moorish constitution. Almost every foreign power has abused the right of protection which its flag has afforded. In the event of trouble in Morocco, hundreds of Moors have sought and obtained protection under the various flags, proclaiming themselves as the case might be, French, Italian or American citizens. The local Pasha can have no hold over a people who can at any hour of the day change their nationality. It is estimated that one-fourth of the population have for their private ends sought the protection of the Consulates. Great Britain's record in Morocco has been a good one, but her consuls, being for the most part upright men, have never been popular in a country where intrigue is the ground-work of the government. That she has failed to please the Pasha, and has made few friends among his subjects, is by no means a bad testimonial to the integrity of her officers.

A very unpleasant feature of the series of Carnegie disturbances has been the shooting of Mr. Frick of the Carnegie Co., and the brutal punishment of a private in the militia who cheered the would-be-murderer. There is no doubt that the private's offence was a grave one, savoring of disloyalty, perhaps, but the punishment for it seems to have been borrowed from the Spanish Inquisition. "String him up by the thumbs until he can stand it no longer." The order was a disgrace to the Republic of boasted freedom. A horrible form of torture was perpetrated upon the body of a citizen of the United States, who for a few days had donned the uniform of a soldier. It is a serious question if the punishment was a just one—there is no doubt that it was a fiendish one. In addition to hanging the soldier by his thumbs, the Colonel of the Pennsylvania Militia thoughtfully ordered that one side of the offender's head should be shaved, and then that he should be drummed out of the camp. Had the last penalties only been inflicted the public would have been satisfied, but for the first barbarity there is entirely another feeling. Happily a British soldier is exempt from such a punishment. A British colonel who ordered such a punishment would probably be disgraced by a court-martial. If the U. S. Army Regulations authorize so revolting a cruelty, some alteration should at once be made in the code.

The Australian apple shippers pack their apples in boxes which contain about forty pounds weight of fruit. These sell in the London market at very handsome figures, being proportionately about double the price received by Nova Scotian apple-growers. This difference in value is certainly not due to the quality of the fruit, and is due, according to the *Canadian Gazette*, to the more convenient size of the package. If this be true, our apple growers should not be slow in taking advantage of the more marketable package.

At Naples, during the recent Feast of St. Peter, the Neapolitan fishermen besought the Cardinal to join in their celebration by repeating the antique ceremony of "blessing the sea." In accordance with their request, the Cardinal, with his Secretary and attendant priests, embarked in a boat and were rowed about three hundred feet from the land. While the multitude on the shores knelt devoutly the Cardinal repeated the words of consecration. The ceremony is particularly striking in these utilitarian days, and it reminds one not a little of the historic wedding of the Adriatic and the Doges of Venice.

Mr. Daniel Dudley Field, whose many gifts to his native town of Stockbridge have often been noted, has eclipsed all his former favors by presenting the municipality with a well-wooded and beautiful mountain, to be used as a recreation ground by his fellow citizens. For many years Mr. Field has had the gift in view, and he has been gradually buying up the private property on its slopes. The famous Ice Glen at the foot of the mountain is included in the deed of gift. It is a wierd spot, where snow and ice linger even in the hottest weather. Mr. Field's large-hearted beneficence is of the right sort.

The subject of the water supply of London is being very seriously considered by the London County Council. The wants of the five million inhabitants are not easily gratified, but the need of a good water service is daily becoming more pressing. The river Thames, the great reservoir and drain of the city, is already said to resemble "a pestilential ditch," and now that the cholera is abroad, its sanitary condition is being widely commented upon. Water must be brought from elsewhere to London, even at great expense, and from a great distance. The objection to this proposition is that an invading army could then easily cut off the water-supply of the city, but as that event is unlikely, it is certainly more necessary to protect the citizens from that silent plague which is so ready to steal in where the defences are weak.

When it was agreed to take a plebiscite vote upon prohibition during the elections in Manitoba, few people thought the result would be favorable to the prohibitive movement, but the elections of Manitoba stand two to one in favor of prohibition, and it is probable that the people of the prairie province will soon have an opportunity of testing the workability of prohibitory laws. To our mind the surest and most efficacious cure for alcoholism is to be found in giving to all classes of the community the fullest information as to its results. When the people thoroughly understand the physical, mental and moral diseases which are engendered and induced by the abusive use of spirituous liquors there will be no more need of a prohibitory law than that which exists to prevent their using strychnine, Paris green and other such poisons.

The Royal Prohibition Commission has been gathering some interesting statistics with respect to the sale and use of liquor in the city of Halifax and in the eastern part of the Province. The evidence which has been taken shows pretty clearly that liquor is obtainable by all who desire it, that it is frequently taken in excessive quantities, and that much degradation of all kinds may be attributed to its use; but this evidence by no means proves that these evils would be cured by a prohibitive law. It must always be borne in mind that laws which are obeyed invariably follow after public sentiment, and that until public sentiment is prepared to regard a man who uses liquor in the same light as it regards a man who breaks the eighth commandment, prohibition will not prohibit. Undoubtedly the public sentiment in Nova Scotia to-day does not countenance the abusive use of liquor in any form, and in this respect it stands far in advance of the sentiment of twenty years ago. But while this is true, it is doubtful whether even a majority of the community absolutely favor the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

We note with grave disapproval the attitude which many of our Upper Canadian papers have adopted in dealing with the telegraphic reports of the ravages of cholera in Europe, and of small-pox in British Columbia. Sensational telegrams do enough damage without being backed up by excited editorial comment as to the immediate danger threatening every individual reader. It is the duty of the press at such a time to remind the public loudly and frequently of the necessity for precautionary measures, but it is no part of the duty of the press to terrify unnecessarily, and so predispose to disease the many who take its utterances for gospel truths. As a matter of fact, Asiatic cholera has not appeared on this side of the Atlantic, it is exceedingly doubtful if it has appeared in Europe beyond the boundaries of Russia, and by proper quarantine regulations it may be kept in check. As for the "dread disease picolte," or small-pox, the authorities of Victoria have acted with unusual wisdom in their emergency, and have now about stamped out the disease. In short, we cannot sympathize with our contemporaries in their dismal prophecies that cholera will shortly desolate the eastern half of this continent, and that its ravages will cease only when small-pox, which meanwhile has been ravaging the western slopes, shall meet it in the valley of the Mississippi.

Many years ago, Sir Richard Wallace, pitying the poorer class of Parisians who were so limited in their water supply, erected a number of ornamental fountains throughout the great city. These have been a great source of both pleasure and comfort to the people, but the time has now come when they must go. The water for these fountains, which was drawn from the Seine, though filtered by an old-fashioned process, was necessarily impure. The threatened visit of cholera has aroused the vigilance of the civic authorities. They have decided to abolish the Wallace fountains and to erect more modern ones, in which M. Pasteur's system of filtering under pressure through unglazed porcelain will be tried.

The potato bug is worrying the lives out of our farmers, and many of them despair of ever ridding the country of this pest; but the more hopeful look upon their extermination as only a matter of time, provided each farmer does his duty. One of the strangest sights that may be seen this summer in King's County is the whitened potato field, which contrasts strongly with the bright green of the outfields and the already brown stubble of the newly-mown stretches of upland and dyke. Plaster and Paris Green judiciously mixed and liberally sprinkled over the potato fields day by day is unpalatable to the marauding potato bug, interferes with his digestion and quickly puts an end forever to his individual depredations. Keep up the sprinkling and the armies of potato bugs will soon be reckoned among the by-gones.

The cooler heads in the United States are not in love with President Harrison's retaliation bill against Canada. They recognize that while Canada may not have carried out the spirit of the treaty giving the citizens of the United States the same rights as Canadians in our canals, the United States has likewise failed to fulfil the spirit and letter of its contract, and it is simply acting the part of a big bully to threaten Canada with traffic warfare if she does not adhere strictly to the terms of the treaty. Irrespective of these threats, the Canadian Government should show its willingness to place the most liberal construction upon the terms of the treaty, and it might be that by so doing the United States would stop bluffing and allow Canadians the use of the Erie Canal according to the stipulations of the treaty. Some of our Canadian contemporaries seem to fear that retaliation may be met by retaliation, and that from a traffic war genuine war may result. To our mind such an outcome of the present difficulties between the two countries would be as puerile as it is improbable.

There are many misleading advertisements published with impunity now-a-days, but the Carbolic Smoke Ball Co. will have to pay for the privilege of having entered into an intended fraudulent contract with the public. The Company, advertising in Great Britain, offered to pay the sum of £100 to any person who should contract influenza, colds or any diseases caused by taking cold, after having purchased and used the "Smoke Ball" according to directions. When the plaintiff, a Mrs. Carrill, brought the suit against the company, many reasons were alleged by the defendants for not fulfilling the terms of the advertisement. They took exceptions to the fact that there was no individual contract between the lady and themselves, or that if there were a contract, it was nullified by the Statutes framed against gaming and wagering. The Judge, after setting the pleas aside, has decided for the plaintiff, who seems to have acted upon the alternative that she would either not get the influenza, or that she would get the £100, which is certainly a sound commercial view of the situation. As the case has gone against the company, several similar suits will be brought up, but the Smoke Ball Co. has wisely provided against getting into a similar fix by issuing a circular in which they lay down several conditions, the observance of which will be necessary before another forfeit need be paid.

How many of our readers have enjoyed the grand view that is to be obtained from the point on North Mountain, King's County, known as the "Look-off." The view cannot be adequately described in ordinary journalistic language, but it is one that every Nova Scotian should see for himself and herself, and be proud of. At your very feet lies the beautiful Cornwallis Valley, rich in agricultural and horticultural wealth, intersected everywhere by broad, smooth roads, and here and there dotted with clusters of houses forming picturesque villages. Within easy range may be seen Pereau, Kingsport, Medford, Canning, Centreville, Sheffield's Mills, Cornwallis, Starr's Point, Port Williams, Biltown, and a score of smaller hamlets. On the opposite side of the river and basin a grand view may be obtained of Wolfville, Grand Pre and Horton Landing. Sweeping the horizon, the looker-off catches a glimpse of the counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Hants and Annapolis. The view is certainly not equalled in the Maritime Provinces, and as it may be obtained at small expense, we strongly recommend our readers to visit the spot and drink in for themselves all the charm and beauty of this natural panorama. McLeod's Hotel at Kentville and the Central House at Kingsport offer to the intending visitor excellent accommodation at reasonable rates. If located at the former there are a score of beautiful drives to as many points of the compass; while if you are a guest at the Central House in Kingsport you have bathing and boating *ad libitum*, to say nothing of other attractions.

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.

MARGUERITES.

Seafoam and sunshine!  
Soe the unisles, there they grow,  
With hearts of sunlight, and a row  
Of petals white as snow,  
In stately lines.

When clover breezes blow,  
'Along buttercups of golden sheen  
And tall amid the yellowing green  
Of wheat a-noi, serono  
The daisies grow.

North Sydney, July 5th, 1892.

MIGNON.

It takes something more than the annual crop of poisoned ice cream stories to affect the appetite of the summer girl.

The inability of George Washington to tell a lie left a gap in the national system that his fellow-countrymen have used every exertion to fill.

A German doctor has started a theory that most drunkards can be cured by a very simple and pleasant course of treatment—namely, by eating apples at every meal.

Mrs. Lawnville.—'Which would you rather do to-day—go to school or help me in the garden?' Little Boy.—'Go to school.' 'Would you? Why?' 'Cause teacher's sick, an' there ain't goin' to be any.'

What Did She Mean.—She (to Cousin George, who has just returned from the tropics)—Oh, George, dear, how kind of you to bring me this dear little monkey? How thoughtful you are! But—but—it's just like you!

When she gave him her little hand  
He was so much in love,  
He little thought that every week  
'T would need a brand-new glove.

Rather Heartless.—Little Dick—School teachers hasn't any feelin's at all. Mamma—What is the matter now?

Little Dick—My teacher borrowed my new knife to sharpen her pencil, so she could give me a demerit mark.

A SURE TIP.

The racing season now is here,  
And, pray you, stranger, don't forget  
This tip—the surest of the year:  
'Tis better, better, not to bet.

Doctor—My dear sir, you must avoid all head work.

Patient—But then I should have to go begging.

Doctor—Why?

Patient—Oh, because I'm a hairdresser.

SUBURBAN LIFE.—Mrs. Meadow—I hate to tell you, Mrs. Suburb, but really you ought to know it. Every time I've run into the city lately I've met your husband on the return train; and every time he was paying marked attentions to some woman by his side, and everytime it was a different woman. I've seen him with a dozen of 'em.

Mrs. Suburb (quietly)—We have been trying to get a servant girl who would stay.

WHY THEY WERE GOOD TO HIM.—"Who is that long-haired young fellow who seems to have nothing to do?" inquired the casual stranger.

"That's our poet," said the village clerk. "The village clubs together and pays his board and clothes."

"Where are his works published?"

"Ain't never published. He's arranged to have 'em printed after he's dead. That's why we are trying to keep him alive as long as we can."

FOR A TOKEN.

Good bye! God love you, since no sweeter trust  
My heart can give you, or my lips can say,  
Or grief can utter, since but He alone  
Shall stand within the place that I will yield today.

Good bye, for now and ever through the year,  
Till we meet out before the golden gate,  
You have to fight to win the narrow way  
I will serve with you, while I stand and wait.

—C. BROOKS.

A Long, Long Word.—"How did you like the Boston girl that was visiting my aunt?" said one young man to another.

"Very much."

"She used some pretty long words, didn't she?"

"Yes; I think she used the longest word I ever heard when I proposed to her."

"What was that?"

"Never."

A "conundrum social" is a new Western idea. Besides being amusing, it is claimed that the compound conundrums proposed stimulate the memory. As an illustration the Detroit Free Press gives one as follows: "Why is heaven like a baby? Because heaven is home, home is where the heart is, where the heart is is the chest, a chest is a box, a box is a small tree, a small tree is a bush, a bush is a growing plant, a growing plant is a beautiful thing, a beautiful thing is the primrose, the primrose is a pronounced yellor, and a pronounced yellor is a baby."

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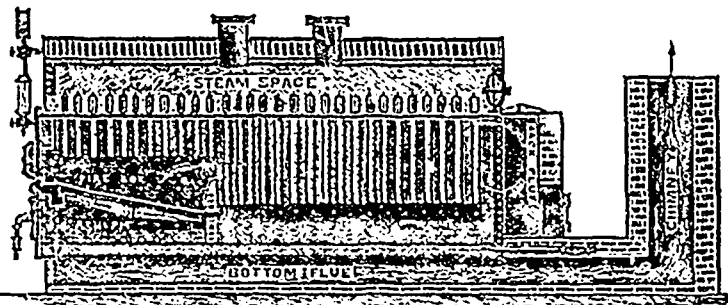
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## OFF FOR THE LABRADOR.

*Acadian Recorder*, Halifax, N. S.

Prof. W. M. Reid, J. D. Seomborger, Lyle Vincent and W. D. Vincent, arrived by the *Halifax* last night. They are some of the party who go to Labrador in the schooner *Esquina* in the interests of the World's Fair to secure an Esquimaux village with some fifty inhabitants and all appurtenances thereto belonging. The schooner left Cunningham & Curran's wharf to-day on her mission.

A *Recorder* reporter was talking to-day to Capt. Wm. McConnell, of Hilford, Guysboro, who is in charge of the vessel. An interesting incident was mentioned (and although it sounds like a "puff" of a patent medicine it is worth noting.) "Do you see that man over there," said a friend, "that is Capt. McConnell, who is going after Esquimaux. I have known him for years, and he was that bad with asthma that he had sometimes to be held up on board his vessel. You see him?"—(he was piling wood in a cord measure to take on board)—"he is a well man; and he attributes it to some of Dr. William's Pink Pills that he took, two after each meal."

Out of curiosity, the reporter secured an introduction to the captain, and after some talk about the expedition, remarked: "Is that correct, Captain, about your recovery from asthma, and that you attribute it to those pills?"

"Well, I don't know anything else. I recovered after taking them."

"And haven't been troubled since?"

"No. Of course you will see what this winter may bring forth; I haven't said anything about it."

"But last winter?"

"I began taking them in December, and found the change brought about in my condition, which Dr. Parker, of Halifax, said it was about as bad as it could be."

It isn't often that a patent medicine gets such a big boom in the incidence of news-gathering, as is furnished in the above, but it is all set down just as it transpired, incidentally.

The whole Labrador party consists of Messrs. Tabor and Vincent, Prof. Reid, of Harvard College; Mr. Lyle Vincent, St. Louis; Dr. Baur, Philadelphia, a distinguished naturalist; Prof. Gillette, New Haven, Conn., and Hon. W. F. Ryder, Quebec. They expect to return with about 50 Esquimaux, with dogs, komatiks, kayacks, and a general collection of curiosities from Esquimaux land. The schooner is a handsome model, 95 tons, and is a fast sailer. John Silver & Co. furnished the supplies.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The steel company's new machine shop at Trenton is fast assuming shape.

The new stables for the Halifax Cigarette Company on Robie Street are completed.

The hay crop in Kings County is reported to be nearly fifty per cent better than that of last year.

The town of Trenton, Pictou Co. has added 14 new buildings this season to her list of real estate.

Five hundred farmers from Minnesota and Dakota have located in the Northwest since January 1st.

The Summer School of Science opened in St. John on Monday evening by a public meeting at which Mayor Peters presided.

Professor Saunders sends word from the experimental fruit farm at Agassiz, B. C. that the fruit crop this year will be enormous.

Rev. Wm. Meikle, the well-known evangelist, is in Sydney, C. B., where he has erected a large tent for week evening meetings.

A man was arrested on Duke St. on Sunday afternoon for being drunk. In his possession was found four flasks and four bottles of whiskey.

Telegraph reports from all parts of Manitoba state that the crops are in a magnificent condition. Not a single drawback has been reported.

The *Maritime Grocer and Commercial Review* is the name of a new journal published in this city. C. P. McLennan is editor and manager.

Rev. H. F. Adams, late pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, has received a unanimous call from the Prince St. Baptist Church of Truro.

J. W. D. Sterns, of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* staff, passed through the city this week on his way to Cape Breton. Mr. Sterns intends starting a daily paper in North Sydney.

At a meeting of the citizens of Annapolis, held last week, it was resolved that incorporation for the town was much needed. A petition will be circulated without further delay.

The Y. M. C. A. convention, which opened in Yarmouth yesterday, promises to be an interesting gathering. A large number of delegates are met together to discuss the work of the Association.

The management of the Cigarette Co. have arranged a route by which the residents of the district lying west of Robie St., between Quinpool Road and South St., may have the transportation facilities they have long sighed for.

It is reported in military circles that Major Gordon, formerly of the Royal School of Infantry, Fredericton, and now acting Deputy Adjutant General for Nova Scotia, is to be appointed to the command of the Mounted Rifles, Winnipeg.

A large consignment—about twenty miles—of steel wire cable has been imported by the coal company at Springhill from the works of Sir George Elliot, in England. It is to be used in constructing an underground haulage system for the collieries.

The Howe Memorial picnic, to be held in Victoria Park on Tuesday next, is arousing widespread interest throughout the Province, and there will no doubt be a large attendance. In the evening the Park will be lighted and a band concert given.

Messrs. D. Gunn and D. N. Slack, enterprising citizens of Truro, have just completed a new opera house in that flourishing town. It is called the Conversorium, and fills a need long felt. The hall is located on the second floor, the first being occupied by two large stores. The building is lighted by electricity.

Mr. M. H. Clarke, of Boston, formerly of this Province, won the free vacation trip to Halifax with hotel expenses paid, offered by the Yarmouth Steamship Co. for the best descriptive poem on Nova Scotia. There were a large number of contestants; Prof. F. C. de Sumichrast, of Harvard University, acted as judge. The poem was published in the *Morning Herald* of the 2nd inst.

Messrs. S. P. and S. Chute, of South Berwick, N. S., have had a busy season. They have manufactured in the steam mill nearly 75,000 strawberry boxes and about 400 crates, and have ground 32 tons of plaster from the rock for use on their small fruit farms, where they have 800 apple trees and 1,000 plum trees, besides strawberries, gooseberries; and the prospect is they will ship 5,000 quarts of raspberries. In one day they picked 1900 quarts of strawberries.

There is a great dissatisfaction among the subscribers in Montreal in regard to the disposition of the funds for the relief of the St. John's fire sufferers. Although repeated despatches have been received from the St. John's relief committee, stating that money is most needed, the Montreal committee, all of them merchants who sell goods now required by the suffering Newfoundlanders, have decided to expend the bulk of the subscriptions in supplies at Montreal.

Canada is shortly to be visited by the Premier of New South Wales, the Hon. G. R. Dibbs. Mr. Dibbs attended the Chambers of Commerce Congress, and warmly supported the preferential trade proposals. So much did he hear about Canada, and so interesting was the information, that he has cancelled his return ticket by the Suez canal, and will travel homewards through the Dominion. While at Ottawa it is said that Mr. Dibbs will confer with the Dominion Ministers as to steamship and telegraphic communications between Canada and Australia. He is a firm believer in the promotion of these great links of union.

Nova Scotia is evidently going to have a good representation at the World's Fair next year. Dr. Lawson is working up any exhibit to be obtained of the products of our forests and in agriculture, Dr. Gilpin is interesting workers in our minerals and Dr. McKay is collecting everything that will tend to show our educational system. The Fruit Growers' Association promises a good exhibit. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries will shortly take steps to bring the matter before our people who are interested in our fisheries. The Provincial Government has applied for space for an exhibit of our mines and minerals, our fruit, our educational systems, the products of forests, etc.

The annual convention of the Christian Endeavor Societies of the Maritime Provinces, held at St. John last week was largely attended, about one hundred and thirty delegates being present. The meetings were held in the Centenary church, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion and were large and enthusiastic. The report of Mr. John S. Smith, of Halifax, Superintendent, gave the following interesting statistics:—Canada had 1,377 societies, 548 of which had been added during the year. Nova Scotia had 276, New Brunswick had 57, P. E. Island 14 and Trinidad 2. The membership aggregated 15,000. Of the whole number 67 maritime province societies were taking a substantial interest in missionary work. Small progress had been made in the junior work. N. S. had 4, N. B. 1, the latter being at St. Stephen. The convention is to be held next year in Halifax.

The Collegiate School at Windsor, N. S., the oldest educational establishment in the Dominion, has just closed another successful year under its present management, and is entering upon the 105th year of its age under favorable auspices. The continued liberal patronage of the school is an assurance of the general satisfaction given to the patrons in the training and treatment of their sons and wards. The school is well equipped with an excellent staff of trained masters and instructors, and offers the very best facilities to parents for obtaining an excellent general education for their sons. The accommodation in the boarding house being limited, those expecting to send boys to the school should apply as early as possible so as to avoid disappointment. As will be seen by reference to the advertisement, circulars giving full information can be obtained on application to the head master.

The Toronto Exhibition, which will open on the 5th of September, closing on the 17th, gives promise of being one of the most successful yet held in the Queen city. The following associations have already intimated their intention of meeting in Toronto during the two weeks the Exhibition is in progress:—Canadian Association of Fairs and Exhibitions; Joint Directors of the Provincial Fat Stock Show, to select judges for the sheep and swine departments; Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and the Ontario Poultry Association. The Dominion and Provincial Commissioners for the Columbian Exposition at Chicago will have an office on the grounds during the time the fair is in progress, where they will be glad to meet exhibitors. It is probable that many of the exhibits at the Toronto Exhibi-

tion will be selected by the commissioners for the Canadian department of the World's Fair.

Brush fires are doing considerable damage in the County of Cumberland.

The Dominion Rifle Association will give \$7,500 in cash prizes this year.

An effort is being made to have the old cemetery in Pictou improved and repaired.

The first car-load of coal from the Salt Springs Mining Co's mines was sent last week to the Oxford Furniture Co.

D. McDonald of Pictou is making a large number of box cars for the iron mines, the first cars ever made in Pictou.

Rhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst, have received the contract for fitting up the Merchant's Bank of Halifax in Shediac, N. B.

It is reported that J. W. Bengough contemplates retiring from *Grip's* staff, and that he will be succeeded by Sam Hunter as cartoonist.

Kelly Brothers' steam saw mill at River Hebert was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The loss is reported at \$15,000, with no insurance.

Mr. John Haggart paid his first official visit to Halifax this week. On Wednesday he received several deputations and a number of callers. Mr. Haggart listened to all his visitors had to say and promised attention to the questions presented.

Mayor Snow of Moncton having seen fit to leave his home without having informed his friends or the members of his council as to his destination, etc., it becomes necessary for the railway town to elect a new Mayor. There is talk of a requisition to bring out ex-Mayor Summer, and it is said that if he consents to run it is more than probable he will be unopposed.

Messrs. Frederick and Ernest Kemp, experts in oyster culture, who were brought here from England by the department of fisheries for the purpose of examining and reporting on the oyster beds of the Maritime Provinces, have examined all the beds in Westmorland and Kent counties, and the once famous beds at Shediac have been surveyed and put in readiness for restocking.

A small black and tan dog belonging to Mr. Gunn commenced barking furiously during the play at the Truro Conversorium, Monday evening, and refused to be quieted. On examination it was found that a lot of refuse lumber at the back of the building was on fire. The blaze was extinguished before the firemen arrived. But for the timely warning given by the dog a serious fire would have resulted.

Policeman J. E. Steadman of Moncton was shot dead on Monday night, while assisting in an attempt to arrest two supposed burglars in a house of ill repute, kept by Mrs. Donnelly of that place. The men, who are believed to be those who burglarized a store in Chatham one night last week, were known to be in the house referred to and the police surrounded it, Steadman being at the back door of the house. When one of the officers entered the front door the two men started for the back door and one of them fired on Steadman, the shot entering the left breast over the heart. He died almost immediately. The burglar was arrested and found to have been shot in the leg. The other man escaped. It is thought the murderer is one of a party of four and that they are the men who fired at a commercial traveller on the road between Buctouche and Richibucto on Saturday last. The affair has created intense excitement in Moncton.

Mr. Moody, Collector of Customs for Yarmouth, recently gave the following estimates to a press representative of that town:—"In the year ending June 30th, 1892, there were 80 families came to Yarmouth from the United States with their household effects. With scarcely an exception they were our own people who had enjoyed the experience of living in the United States and had come back to their own Province to settle. The families would about average \$1000 to a family. That means that about 240 people returned to this county during the past fiscal year and brought with them furniture and effects to the value of about \$8,000." Mr. Moody says "that almost every trip of the steamer he has official knowledge of families with their household effects returning through Yarmouth to Digby, Shelburne and Annapolis Valley, and he knows of many who have returned from the States with nothing but their luggage, having sold off everything over there before returning."

It is a long time since Halifax has had a circus. We can all remember in the days of our childhood the excitement and feverish interest with which we awaited the annual visits of the marvelous shows of P. T. Barnum, Forepaugh and others, and the pleasure old and young derived from the exhibitions given on the common by these circus companies. Once more a circus is "coming to town." Our billboards, fences and like places have for days displayed flaming announcements that Leon N. Washburne's enormous show, "the largest and best twenty-five cent show on earth," will exhibit in our city on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. Now it perhaps seems rather shabby to make derogatory remarks on a coming show, but it is hardly fair play that our citizens and the residents of the suburbs who intend patronizing the Washburne circus should be taken in by a fake, for such it is, according to the *St. John Progress*. The *Progress* in speaking of the performances in St. John says the parade was a failure, and the statement that twenty-five cents admits to all is false, as for instance the elephant was not in the main tent at all, but was a side show. Halifax boys and girls are no doubt eager to see a collection of the wild animals of other lands, and the circus performers probably have a great fascination for many people, but unless money is no object it will be well for patrons of the coming circus to be on their guard.

Canada will erect a World's Fair building at Chicago 100 feet long by 44 feet wide, with a ten foot veranda surrounding it on all sides. Plans have been submitted for approval.

The women of New York State will furnish and decorate the library room in the Women's building at the Chicago Fair. Plans are perfected to make the furnishings very elaborate and tasteful. The room will contain as complete a collection as is possible of works written by women.

Intense and deadly heat has been laying prostrate hundreds of men, women and children in Boston, New York and Chicago. Hot nights following hot days, a blazing sun with no cooling breeze, has played great havoc with the health of the citizens. In New York the death record has exceeded anything formerly experienced, even in the time of epidemic. In the tenement districts the suffering has been terrible.

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



B. T. ELWELL.

Perfectly Well at 79  
Years of Age!  
**AT SKODA'S COMMAND!**  
"Time Rolls Back in Its Flight!"  
ENLARGEMENT OF PROSTATE GLAND!  
EXTREME CONSTIPATION  
AND  
CHRONIC INDIGESTION  
CURED BY THREE BOTTLES!

MR. B. T. ELWELL, FORMERLY OF PAT-  
TEN, AROOSTOOK COUNTY, ME., BUT FOR  
THE LAST THREE YEARS LIVING AT ROCK-  
LAND, ME., NO. 5 BUNNELL ST., WRITES:  
GENTS—I am now 79 years of age.  
Have been troubled for twenty years  
with inflammation at neck of blad-  
der and enlargement of Prostate  
Gland. For six years, have been afflicted  
with irregular action of the bowels, alter-  
nating between diarrhoea and extreme  
constipation. For two years the Con-  
stipation has been so great, that for  
five or six days  
would have no action of the bowels at  
all. I have been a great sufferer from in-  
digestion with no appetite. Within  
fifteen minutes after taking food into the  
stomach, it would become strangely acid  
with extreme burning sensation, and  
no action of the stomach whatever. Pre-  
vious to taking SKODA'S DISCOVERY  
and SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS, I had  
taken many remedies, in-  
cluding near **THAN** ly all the ear-  
saps pills upon the mar-  
ket to-day with not the least benefit.  
I had been taking your Discovery but a  
few days before I felt a decided change.  
I have now taken one-half course (three  
bottles), and have a fine appetite; not  
the least distress or souring after  
eating; bowels regular in action every  
day, and food tastes as good to me as  
when a boy; my bladder trouble has  
entirely disappeared,  
and I have experienced so  
great a change that I feel  
it my duty to testify to the wonderful ef-  
fects of your remedies.  
Very truly yours, B. T. ELWELL.  
SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

**SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS,**  
Mild, Safe, Efficient. Far su-  
perior to any pill. For Head-  
ache and Liver Complaint  
nothing can equal these Tab-  
lets. With the DISCOVERY  
they cure Rheumatism. 50 in  
a box only 85 cts.

The largest American flag ever made will float from the top of a very lofty "liberty pole" in front of the Administration building at the World's Fair. Upon request the state of Washington will furnish this big flagstaff, as well as two or three others of the largest that are required by the Exposition.

The Prince of Wales has donated 35 guineas to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the St. John's, Nfld., fire.

A Congo missionary relates that the ship by which he went out to Africa left 1,000 cases of gin at the first port at which she touched, 500 at the second and 1,000 at the third.

A Loudon 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 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.

**PISO'S CURE FOR**  
CURBS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Cures  
in time. Sold by Druggists.  
**CONSUMPTION**

POCKET PEN & PENCIL STAMP, with NAME, 10c.  
Club-Size P. A. F. Stamp just paid for \$1 Bill.  
10 Cent Pen-Holder. Self-Inker 20c.  
Alphabets, holder, ink. Made to order.  
Varkite, cards, everything. New Agents money. Terms free.  
**THALMAN MFG. CO.**  
No. 23 Balt. St., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

**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.

**LYONS' HOTEL,**  
KENTVILLE, N. S.  
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION.  
EXTENSIVE improvements having been com-  
pleted in this house it now possesses 32 Bed  
Rooms, 1 Ladies and 2 Gentlemen's Parlors,  
Sample Rooms, Billiard Rooms, Hot and Cold  
Baths. This house is conducted on first class prin-  
ciples, and it will be found, outside of the Queen of  
Halifax Hotels, equal if not superior, to any in  
the province. Livery Stable in connection.  
**D. McLEOD, Prop.**  
KENTVILLE, N. S.

**Thos. P. Connors,**  
**CUSTOM TAILOR.**  
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HALIFAX, N. S.  
Halifax Printing Company,  
161 Hollis Street.



**BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.**  
 Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.  
**DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor**  
 HALIFAX, N. S.  
**101 ON PARLE FRANCOISE.**



**REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.**  
 A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR  
 Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.  
 Ripans Tablets contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Pleasant to take, safe, efficacious. Give immediate relief.  
 Sold by druggists. A trial bottle sent by mail on receipt of 15 cents. Address  
**THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.**  
 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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

**Ungar's Steam Laundry,**  
 62 & 64 GRANVILLE ST.

We have been in the Laundry Business over twenty years in New York and St. John, and have always given satisfaction. All parties entrusting their work to our care will be sure to be satisfied.

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

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**HALIGONIANS**

AND VISITORS TO THE CAPITAL OF ALABAMA  
 are invited by the management to call at the City Central Office, 100 Hollis Street, for the purchase of Tickets by

"THE LAND OF EVANGELINI" ROUTE  
 Copies of exquisitely Illustrated Guide gratis.

**BUSINESS MEN** know that the WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY AFFORDS MOST FAVOURABLE FACILITIES for the transport of every class of freight to all points West, and to the Upper Provinces. The Railway's arrangements with all the important Trunk Lines working in connection allow them to quote lowest possible rates.  
 MR. HEWAT, the Company's Agent at 126 Hollis Street, will give every information and undertake the promptest despatch of freight.

W. R. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Mang. & Sec.  
 K. SUTHERLAND, Resident Manager.

Fresh and Salted Beef, Vegetables, Mutton, Pork, Bread, &c.

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 Wholesale & Retail Victuallers.

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 6 to 10 Bedford Row,

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 REFERENCES GIVEN.

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 SHIP TANKS, GRUBBERS, SMOKE PIPES and all kinds SHIP IRON WORK.  
 ESTIMATES given on application,  
 488 UPPER WATER STREET, Halifax, N. S.

**THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC**  
**LOTTERY.**

**BI-MONTHLY DRAWINGS IN 1892**  
 7 and 20 January | 6 and 20 July  
 3 and 17 February | 1 and 17 August  
 2 and 16 March | 7 and 21 September  
 6 and 20 April | 5 and 19 October  
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**3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740.**  
**Capital Prize worth \$15,000.**

**TICKETS, - - - - \$1.00**  
**DO. - - - - 25c.**

ASK FOR CIRCULARS

**List of Prizes**

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

\$124 Prizes worth ..... \$52,740  
 S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,  
 81 St. James St., Montreal Canada.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

**STAR-DREAMS.**

"The stars of midnight shall be dear  
 To her."

—Wordsworth.

This night hush hush. A fold of peace  
 Enwraps the busy world  
 Drowsy weary. The creamy clouds of fleece  
 Like sails ho furled  
 Atop the blue—that blue intense,  
 So dark and now so clear,  
 Twin-eyes with eyes that dream and trust  
 Brings each blest night a near.

The great sea lies soft in shadow  
 Like some sweet hope untold;  
 One with its surge and the thoughts that rise  
 For pain and the sea are old.  
 Stay still—to-night the waves are calm,  
 Untouched by storm's fierce roll—  
 Throbs in these walls an answer to rest—  
 The hush within my soul.

Oh tender Peace! Enfold me still;  
 With tireless mother-ways  
 Lull all the passion-thoughts to sleep,  
 Breathe soft—as one who prays:  
 Aye, teach me prayer, and wondering love  
 Of that One Love divine,  
 So shall I find the Light this night  
 With stars and thoughts ashine.

North Sydney, C. B., July 22nd, '92.

—MIGNON

**AULD LANG SYNE.**

It singeth low in every heart  
 We hear it each and all,—  
 A song of those who answer'd not  
 However we may call.  
 They throng the silence of the breast,  
 We see them as of yore—  
 The kind, the brave, the true, the sweet,  
 Who walk with us no more.

'Tis hard to take the burden up  
 When these have laid it down.  
 They brighten'd all the joy of life,  
 They soften'd every frown.  
 But oh, 'tis good to think of them  
 When we are troubled sore;  
 Thanks be to God that such have been,  
 Although they be no more.

More homelike seems the vast unknown  
 Since they have enter'd there.  
 To follow them were not so hard,  
 Whatever they may fare.  
 They cannot be where God is not,  
 On any sea or shore,  
 What'er betides, Thy love abides  
 Our God forever more.

—Clinton Register

**LIFE IN SAN FRANCISCO DURING THE GOLD FEVER.**

A SAMPLE OF THE PRICES AND THE OCCUPATIONS.—In frame-houses of one story, more commonly in board shanties and canvas tents, pitched in the midst of sard or mud and various rubbish and strange filth and fleas; and they slept on rude cots, or on "soft planks" under horse-blankets, on tables, counters, floors, on trucks in the open air, in bunks braced against the weather-boarding, forty of them in one loft; and so they tossed and scratched, and swore and laughed, and sang and sky'arked—those who were not tired or drunk enough to sleep. And in the working hours they hustled, and jostled, and tugged, and sweated and made money—always made money. They labored and they lugged; they worked on lighters, drove trucks, packed mules, rang bells, carried messages, "waited" in restaurants, "marked" for billiard-tables, served drinks in bar-rooms, "faked" on the Plaza, "cried" at auctions, toted lumber for houses, ran a game of faro or roulette in the El Dorado or the Bella Union, or manipulated three-card monte on the head of a barrel in front of the Parker House; they speculated in beach-and-water-lots, in lumber, pork, flour, potatoes; picks, shovels, pans, long boots, slouch-hats, knives, blankets, and Mexican saddles.

There were doctors, lawyers, politicians, preachers, even gentlemen and scholars among them; but they all speculated, and as a rule they gambled. Clerks in stores and offices had munificent salaries; \$5 a day was about the smallest stipend even in the custom house, and one Baptist preacher was paid \$10,000 a year. Laborers received a dollar an hour; a pick or a shovel was worth \$10; a tin pan or a wooden bowl, \$5; and a butcher's knife, \$30. At one time the carpenters who were getting \$12 a day struck for \$16. Lumber rose to \$500 per thousand feet, "and every brick in a house cost a dollar, one way or another." Wheat flour and salt pork sold at \$40 a barrel; a small loaf of bread was fifty cents, and a hard-boiled egg a dollar. You paid \$3 to get into the circus, and \$55 for a private box. Men talked dollars, and a copper coin was an object of antiquarian interest. Forty dollars was the price for ordinary coarse boots; and a pair that came above the knees and would carry you gallantly through the quagmires brought a round hundred. When a shirt became very dirty, the wearer threw it away and bought a new one. Washing cost \$15 a dozen in 1849. Rents were simply monstrous: \$3000 a month in advance for a "store" hurriedly built of rough boards. Wright and Co. paid \$75,000 for a wretched little place on the Plaza that they called the Miner's Bank, and \$36,000 was asked for the use of the Old Adobe as a custom-house. The Parker House paid \$120,000 a year in rents, nearly one half of that amount being collected from the gamblers who held the second floor; and the

canvas tent next door, used as a gambling-saloon, and called the El Dorado, was good for \$40,000 a year. From 10 to 15 per cent a month in advance was paid for the use of money borrowed on substantial security. The prices of real estate went up among the stars: \$8000 for a fifty-vara lot that had been bought in 1848 for \$20. Yet, for all that, everybody made money, although a man might stare aghast at the equator of his lodging, and wish that he might part with his appetite at any price to some other man.—Dr. J. W. Palmer in the Century.

IRISH LASSIES AT THE FAIR

All visitors to the World's Fair will doubtless want to inspect the Irish village which is being arranged under the auspices of the Countess of Aberdeen and Mrs. Ernest Hart. The latter gives the following outline of what it will contain:—

"We shall have seven cottages in which peasant girls and lads from Donegal and elsewhere will be seen at work, weaving, spinning, dyeing, sprigging, carving, etc. The girls will look very pretty in Connemara red petticoats, fishwife skirts and blouses, and scarlet cloaks. In the first cottage will be a precise model of a cottage in Donegal, with undressed walls of granite, with a hooded fireplace and dresser full of bright crockery; a girl will be seen dyeing and spinning our famous Hand-and-Hearth Homespuns, the wool of which she gets from the lichens and heather of her native bog outside. There will be an imitation peat fire, and on this the dyer will from time to time place her iron potato-pot, and proceed to dye the wool. This operation is certain to prove immensely attractive to sight-seers, and, as well as the carding, spinning, and bobbin-filling, which will be shown here, is an extremely interesting process.

In the second cottage there will be linen weaving and embroidering of the famous Kells Art Embroidery; whilst linen damask weaving on a Jacquard handloom and fringe-knotting will go on in the third cottage. Between this and the next cottage there will be a model dairy, in which dairymaids will be at work churning and butter-making. I can assure our American cousins they will have a chance of some good butter, as we shall send over some of the world-famed Kerry cows, which will be stabled in the rear. There will also be a pleasant, cool spot here where visitors can rest and drink iced milk.

"In the fourth cottage, which is under the especial care of the Irish Industries Association, every description of Irish lace will be shown. There will be a Limerick lace worker at her frame, the Torchon lace worker at the pillow, the numerous varieties of point lace, and so forth.

"Sprigging and veining, which are employed in the production of the beautiful hemstitched handkerchiefs of Belfast, will be shown in the next cottage. The girls of Down are especially noted for their exquisite and delicate work. We have not quite definitely decided about the two remaining cottages, but we shall probably show in the seventh the wood-carving industry in Ireland, which has reached a really remarkable degree of development when one remembers the workers and teachers are peasant lads. You should see the set of owls carved by some of my own boys for Lady Aberdeen last year. The expression of the owl's faces, as well as the execution, was excellent. Other features of our Irish industrial villages will be a replica of Donegal castle, an old well, and other interesting Celtic memorials. I believe the Irish village will be successful; we shall certainly do our best to make it so."

WHY WOMEN DO NOT VOTE.

Do you know, my positive woman, why women do not vote? writes Edward W. Bok in "At Home with the Editor," in the August Ladies' Home Journal. It is because the vast and overwhelming majority of women in this country do not want the ballot, have absolutely no desire for it, and do not waste a moment of their time thinking about it. Do you know why these women do not care to "broaden" their minds by reading Ibsen? It is because they think they sweeten their lives by reading Hawthorne and Thackeray and Longfellow and Walter Scott and Charles Dickens and the great mass of living writers whom you believe simply burden the earth with their presence. Do you know why these women will not don the ridiculous "reform" garments which you unblushingly flaunt before audiences of American girlhood? It is because they prefer to be womanly, and dress tastefully and prettily as God intended women should dress. Do you know why these women will not go to club meetings? It is because they have a little club in their own homes, and the members of it are of their own flesh and blood, with which God has sanctioned and beautified their lives. Do you know why they turn with disgust from your paintings about "the rights of our sex?" Because their husbands give them every right of love and kindness they want.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Under the heading of "Brickton Brickbats" in the Bridgetown Weekly Monitor, we find the following item:—"The Brickton Brick Company has finished burning a kiln containing one hundred thousand bricks, which are remarkably fine. Carloads are being sent away, and so numerous have been the orders that to fill them a small kiln is to be burned as soon as possible. Some of the best masons have examined and pronounced the brick to be first-class. Now, as the Company is firmly started, it bids fair not to be rivalled by any in the Province, and to secure for itself a wide-famed reputation." The Monitor also says:—"The late St. John's destructive fire has evidently served to strengthen the demand for brick, and not only is a boom felt in the overstocked New England yards, but also in our own local enterprises. Besides the sale of 125,000 effected by the International Brick and Tile Company to a Halifax gentleman in the latter part of last week, the

schr. Atlanta, Capt. Stevens, left the Company's pier on Monday with a full cargo for Cape Breton. Other yards in the county are exceedingly busy, and the outlook for a good season's work is very promising."

Halley & Son's factory has been considerably increased by the addition of an upper story on the south wing and a new wing to the eastward, giving them some ten thousand feet more floor space than they had a year ago. Their new machinery includes a panel planer, a dado machine, two variety saw tables, a mortising machine, an additional buzz planer, and new saws for shooks. To this they intend to add a hundred horse power boiler and a faster saw for logs. With this increased outlay for plant and improved machinery, and with more skilled workmen than last year, they can do their work better and cheaper, and count upon a corresponding increase in business. Part of this increase will come from two new branches of work, the manufacture of sashes and of window boards for the cotton mill; the most of it, however, will be from the extension of their former trade. A considerable part of the output of their factory now goes to Calais, and to St. Andrews and other parts of the country—indeed they dispose of more work outside the town than in it.—St. Croix Courier.

The beet root sugar industry of Quebec, which was protected by Government bounty, has collapsed through the failure of the Farnham Beet Root Sugar Company. Liabilities, \$60,000; assets \$3,960. Mr. Alfred Musy was manager and the owners were Baron Selliere and a syndicate of French capitalists, who were supposed to be backing the firm. They cannot be held responsible as they were not registered in Canada. Baron Selliere was well known in Montreal and married the wealthy Mrs. Livermore, of New York. He resides at present in Paris. The farmers in the Farnham district will suffer, as they had accepted contracts to raise 1,200 tons of beets for the Company this year, and will now be unable to dispose of them.

BOOTS GO ROUND THE WORLD.

The Amherst Boot and Shoe Mfg Co. received a few days ago the following letter, which shows the class of goods they produce. Mr. Cumming is pastor of Carmel (Presbyterian) church, Westville, N. S.:—

To the Amherst Boot & Shoe Mfg Co.

DEAR SIRS,—I acknowledge with thanks the receipt per Mr. J. A. McDonald, of this town, of an elegant pair of Alligator leather boots. Two years ago last Dec., when preparing for a tour in the distant East, I asked Mr. McD. to give me the best pair of boots he could, I wanted boots that would be comfortable, durable and good looking; that would stand the tear and wear of six months travel, without a stitch or peg of repair. He said he could not do better than give me a pair of your make, I took them paying \$5.00 for them, and they gave me perfect satisfaction, I tramped with them through some of the principal cities of England, France and Italy, I wandered along the banks of the far-travelled Nile—climbed the Pyramid of Cheops—the largest in Egypt—to its summit—toured through Palestine, West, South, East and North, scrambling over the ruins of many an ancient city and over the rugged slopes of Hermon and Lebanon—wedged my way through the narrow odoriferous streets of Canton and through the fairy flowery land of Japan. I wore them in climates wet and dry—hot and cold, and have been frequently congratulated by fellow-tourists whose boots were ripped or torn and whose feet were sore, on having such comfortable foot wear. To anyone undertaking a long tour I would tender this bit of advice—get a good suit of clothes of Irish Serge—a strong umbrella, a pair of your substantial boots, and a well-filled purse, thus equipped, exercising prudence, you need not fear travelling in any portion of the inhabited world.

ROBERT CUMMING.

Westville, July 13th, 1892.



Mrs. Amanda Paisley

For many years an esteemed communicant of Trinity Episcopal church, Newburgh, N. Y., always says "Thank You" to Hood's Sarsaparilla. She suffered for years from Eczema and Scrofula sores on her face, head and ears, making her deaf nearly a year and affecting her sight. To the surprise of her friends

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has effected a cure and she can now hear and see as well as ever. For full particulars of her case send to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in condition, proportion and appearance.

THE BEST FENCE

For FARMS, GARDENS and ORCHARDS, is

MUNRO'S PICKET WIRE FENCE.

3 ft. Pickets woven in 3, 4 and 5 double galvanized Wire Cables, 50, 55 and 60 cents per rod. It keeps out lions 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.

Many of our people are now away from home enjoying their holidays, and this would tend to make trade, especially in retail lines, dull, but for the presence of hundreds of visitors from the States and elsewhere, many of whom are free buyers and make our streets and shops lively. It is true that individually their purchases are generally small, but they aggregate to a very respectable volume. Then again the weather has been so favorable for the harvest that the prospects for a good fall trade are more encouraging than ever. All business conditions are satisfactory, and remittances are pretty good. The hay and fruit crops, which are our staples, are very heavy in most sections.

The ice men now have their turn, and if the weather backs them up a few weeks longer with a steady, warm temperature, such as we had the past ten days or so, they will be much beholden to it. Last winter was one in which the cold was sufficiently pronounced for the solidifying of a good 14 to 18 inches on all pure water within easy reach, and they were all able to fill their storehouses with reasonably cheap stock. Grocers, butchers and other dealers in perishable lines that can be preserved by cold storage are good customers this year, and consumers have equal motives for buying ice. But it is material that the ice should be from unpolluted water, and we would suggest to boards of health that they should urge local municipal bodies to adopt and enforce a rule that every stock of ice should bear a satisfactory certificate of the purity of its source and composition.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., NEW YORK, July 30th, 1892.—The present temper of the market confirms our advice of a week ago. In spite of dullness and excessive heat, prices were well maintained and exhibited a persistent advancing tendency. Briefly stated, the reasons that justify confidence in the market are as follows:—1. There will be no Silver bill this session. 2. There will be no treasury deficit. 3. There will be no Anti-Option bill. 4. There will be no tight money. 5. There will be no further large gold exports after this week. 6. Congress is about to adjourn. 7. Railroads earnings are still very encouraging, considering the heavy returns of last year with which they are now comparing. 8. Traffic is ample, and there are smaller inducements than usual for cutting rates. 9. Recent trade combinations and larger resulting profits are beginning to inspire big capitalists with greater confidence, as reflected in present movement of the "Industrials." 10. General business is sound, failures being few and the volume of business large in spite of complaints. Some branches of manufacturing are especially active; and many of our best cotton, silk and woolen mills can show a vast improvement over this time last year. 11. The coal combination gives powerful support to an important group of stocks, and is doubtless the basis of an extended speculation which may or may not prove successful. These eleven reasons include the chief influences favoring a better market.

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

	Week Previous		Weeks corresponding to		
	July 29, 1892	1892	1891	1890	1889
United States	163	179	200	131	213
Canada	22	22	20	28	23

DRY GOODS.—The warm weather has stimulated the retailing of light goods, and as retailers only purchased sparingly in advance of actual need the wholesale dealers have been busy in distributing goods to their customers. But the trade in summer fabrics is now nearly over. The sorting trade has continued longer and more active than usual, which shows that retailers have been enabled to make up for the loss of the early summer business. Some houses report a very considerable advance in the volume of fall and winter orders. Everybody seems to be preparing for a brisk fall and winter season, and all indications point out that they will not be disappointed. There has been perhaps a slight falling off in the house trade during the past week, but most houses have been kept very busy in receiving and shipping. Collections are much better than at this time last year, money being more plentiful and renewals less frequent.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The market for heavy iron rules as dull as ever. Buyers will only take from hand to mouth, and nothing seems possible to lift the market out of its dull rut. The fact is that the condition of the market does not tend to induce any operation ahead, and there is nothing at all doing in this connection, either in pig or any of its allied lines. In England warrants have advanced 1s. since last week, being now quoted at 43s. 3d. Tin plates here are quiet but a little higher in value. Tin plates have also advanced on the inside figure. Bar iron is a little easier. Copper has again weakened. Tin has dropped further in England, being down to £94 15s. against £95 12s. 6d. last week.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour has not shown much activity in this market, but enough business is doing to show a fair degree of steadiness. Oatmeal is featureless, with very little doing. The movement in bran is the prominent feature in the way of feed. The demand for peas and oats is not active, but prices are steady. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat quiet and corn *nil*. In Chicago wheat has not materially changed its position. Glowing crop reports from the North-West and easier cables from Europe have made trade dull, but the adjournment of Congress on Saturday last without passing any of the bills before it tinkering with the grain business strengthened the market, and a slight advance in figures was secured there as well as in all the grain centres in the United States.

PROVISIONS.—There has been no change in the position of the local provision market. Pork is moving out fairly well at steady prices, and there is considerable enquiry for smoked meats. Outside markets are generally unchanged.

BUTTER.—No new feature is presented in the butter situation in this

market, and there is no change to note. There is quite sufficient good butter coming forward to supply the current demand without any accumulation of surplus stock. Lower grades of butter suitable for cooking purposes are, however, rather scarce, and a larger quantity than is now in supply could be placed here. Prices all round are steady. The *Canadian Grocer*, Toronto, reports:—"The price of butter has improved somewhat this week. Good dairy butter has improved somewhat this week from 14c. to 16c., but it must be prime if it brings the latter price. Round lots of choice store-packed butter change hands at 14c, but 15c. is now and then got by holding out, if the butter is of really fine quality. There is a considerable amount of buying for shipping. Rumors of some big transactions in creamery tub by local holders are afloat on the street, and it is said that it is claimed by one firm that they sold a lot at from 19 to 21c, but this is not supported by any other evidence than of rumor. The butter market is at all events in a very satisfactory state. Now is a very good time for both sides of the market to do business, for sellers have the opportunity of getting good prices and buyers can get good butter." In Montreal "the market has shown signs of improvement all round, owing to the better export demand, the shipments this week showing larger volume. Sales have been made of creamery butter on this market in round lots at 19½c. to 20c., which is more than could have been made a week or 10 days ago. If the export demand continues it is quite possible that higher prices may obtain. In dairy butter there have been sales at 17c. to 18½c., while Western has met with good sale at 15c. to 15½c., a fraction more having been paid for selections. The dry weather in England is said to be the cause of the present export demand, which it is to be hoped will keep up." A London correspondent writes:—"Butter having about touched its lowest possible limit, has now begun to assume a healthy tendency to advance, and rather a livelier trade than of late has been put through this week in it. Scarcity in France has caused butter there to go up rapidly, and quotations for parcels thence are greatly ahead of those current last week. But these are more asked than paid, and it is likely to be a little while yet before buyers will fall in with French views, seeing the level at which they can get in their invoices for Danish and Russian sorts. American and Canadian are scarce; but hardly up in price, demand having lessened for the latter in the North on what is there considered its dearness, 75s. to 85s. at Liverpool."

CHEESE.—The local spot cheese market has ruled dull in the absence of any demand. Very little new make has been as yet put upon this market, and what has come forward has not appeared to enlist any interest. In Toronto the jobbing cheese market is steady and is not affected materially by outside influences. The prices are 9½ to 10c. for No. 1, and 9c. for No. 2. In Montreal the "market has remained strong since our last report, and despite the heavy output and continued hot weather this week's shipments had to be put on board vessel at a cost of 9c. to 9½c. for finest white and colored, while underpriced goods were taken at 8½c. up to 8½c. There has been a large business in underpriced goods, the principal demand being for grades below finest, owing to cheaper cost. The cable has advanced another 6d., but it does not appear to have made any impression here. It is feared that factorymen, having sold their make so close up to the hoops, will be able to exert a controlling influence upon prices for a time at least, unless the English demand falls off to a greater extent than is expected. Sales have been made on this market of finest colored and white at 9½c. and 9½c., and it is said that as high as 9c. has been paid for fine underpriced goods. There are still a number of orders at prices below what finest can be bought at. Shipments, although not as heavy as last week, will amount to a good average, owing to the boats expected to sail last Saturday being included in this week's exports." A London letter says:—"Cheese is a fair market. English sorts are going off pretty freely, and American and Canadian go pretty well, the latter not coming in too great quantity, being easily disposed of as it arrives. A slight reduction has had to be submitted to this week, but prices are still about the same as last week, and buyers up North hang fire thereat, expecting a further drop presently which will enable them to fill their orders at a price more in consonance with the realising of a good profit on a G.I. cut."

EGGS.—The local egg market is unchanged. The receipts are rather heavy for the demand, but prices are not changed. A Montreal report reads:—"The market remains steady, with business reported at 11c. to 11½c. per dozen. Choice shipping qualities are quoted at 12c. Owing to the intensely hot weather during the past week, eggs shipped from the West have heated on the way to this port, and could not consequently be sent across, but had to be sold here for immediate use. A good many Western culls have been selling at 9c. to 10c. There is still an export demand, further sales having been made for Liverpool account at steady prices." Eggs in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow have been in lessened supply, except for Irish, which have come in fair quantity; and with a good demand prices have, in some cases, advanced. In Glasgow the holidays have caused them to be pressed for sale to avoid holding over, but no reduction has been established. In London, Canadians have sold fairly well, the price being slightly higher in some cases than realized at other ports. They need be, as they all come through the States. Some very good quality have realized from 6s. 6d. to 7s. per long hundred.

FRUIT.—The amount of business now done in dried fruits is exceedingly limited. A few boxes of Valencias are called for in occasional orders, but the total output of them is comparatively small, and the quantity now in stock in this market is extremely limited. Currants are slightly firmer than they were being at 5c. and upwards, but a diminishing stock is obtainable at that figure. The proportion of low grade stock is smaller than it was, and the reports of the coming stock favor firmness. Dates and prunes are also in small supply, but there is no appreciable demand for them at present. In New York both currants and raisins are very firm as stocks are light.

SUGARS.—Now that the preserving and canning season has commenced there is a fairly active demand for sugars which keeps steadily on, and is likely to increase for some weeks. Prices of yellows are a little easier than they were. The quality of the granulated now on the market is not so wide in the range of variety as it was earlier in the season. There is still a marked difference between the best and the worst, but it is not so great as it was. In trade lots the basis of quotation is about 4 1/2c. with most traders, though some ask 4 3/4c. for the best. Willett & Gray, New York, in their Statistical say:—Total stock in all the principal countries, at latest uneven dates, 1,230,127 tons against 1,179,697 tons at the same uneven dates last year. Stock in Havana and Matanzas, by cable, 125,000 tons, against 134,000 tons last week. The market is firmer, without change of quotations, in sympathy with the European markets, which have recovered from the recent depression and advanced 3d. per cwt. The change is owing to the discovery, through the medium of charters made for steamers to load sugar for the United States, that the American refiners availed of the foreign situation to secure a line of best sugars at the recent low quotations of 12s. 9d. and 12s. 10 1/2d. cost and freight. The present price is 13s. 1 1/4. per cwt. cost and freight, and it remains to be seen if it will be maintained in the absence of further purchasing for America. Cuba remained passive during the European decline, but will scarcely continue for so long, should the European markets again recede, as is not unlikely. Java sugars for September shipment are offered more freely. There is no news of special interest from cane producing countries. At the close sales of Centrifugals are made at 3 1-16c., and including 80 hhd. Muscovados, 89° basis, at 2 11-16c., but as more has been or would be paid privately for a regular parcel, we do not change our quotations for Muscovados. The last two weeks in July and the first two weeks in August are generally counted by refiners as their dull period in the midst of the active season. Trade is therefore falling off a little temporarily, but not sufficient to have any influence on the general situation, and prices will remain steady, until the next advance comes from increased demand. A novel feature of the week is a small importation of soft refined sugar into this country from Canada. Scotch yellows are arriving in small amounts, but find small sale, as the country buyers are not now in want of such low grade sugars. It is very noticeable that the low current prices of refined lead to a rapid increase in the consumption of the higher grades and to less of the lower grades."

MOLASSES.—A very small business is being done in molasses. The firmness reported last week from the Islands is undiminished. The quantity of molasses destroyed in the fire at St. John's, Newfoundland, was so large as to have a material influence in strengthening prices.

TEAS.—Business in teas is dull here just now, as buyers do not appear to have admitted the advance sufficiently to do business at the increased prices. Low priced teas from 20c. downward are not likely to favor buyers this year. The supply of these grades is said to be not more than half as great as it was last year. The market, therefore, retains all the firmness that advices indicated two weeks ago, and there are no low grades yet in sight. The second crop leaf is now on the market, but under a strong demand, stimulated by scarcity, the price has gone up \$1.50 per picul. Retailers are not placing orders freely for any class of tea.

COFFEE.—The market is still lightly supplied with coffee and prices are firm. The supply offering at New York is very light, but it is believed that there is a very fair quantity held in reserve in a few hands in order to keep figures firm.

FISH.—Reports from the deep sea fisheries continue to be fairly satisfactory, but the along-shore men are virtually doing nothing, though a few of them have been passably successful during the past week. Bait is in sufficient supply at reasonable prices. Figures here do not advance, because, though more cured and pickled fish has been shipped hence lately than for a long time before, prices at points of destination remain so low that it requires very close figuring to find any margin at all on transactions. Mackerel continue to be very scarce, and no sizeable catches have been made as yet this season anywhere along our coasts. For some inscrutable reason these fish, though they have appeared in fair numbers off the southern coast of New England, where fair catches have been made, have this year avoided our coasts. However, it is to be hoped that they will "strike in" along our shores later on. A call from them will be grateful to our fishermen, who depend on the mackerel almost entirely for the comforts and, indeed, the necessities of life. Our outside advices are as follows:—St. John, N. B., August 3—"The market is entirely bare of large cod, and choice medium cod are also scarce, while small are dull of sale, the trade being well supplied. Bay herring are the only kind obtainable. The fish are small but well cured. Prices are about \$1.75 per barrel, while barrels are scarce. Smoked herring sell slowly. Prices are very low, 8c. to 9c." Montreal, August 3—"Very little business is doing in the line of dry fish, cod being the only kind selling, but in small quantities, at \$4.50 to \$5 per quintal. The season for Gaspe salmon is now almost over, last sales being made at 14c. to 15c. per lb. British Columbia fish bringing 13c. to 14c. per lb. Halibut is steady at 10c. to 12c., and cod and haddock at 2 1/2c. to 3c. per lb. Lake trout and whitefish 6c. to 7c. per lb." Gloucester, Mass., August 3—"The arrival of the first Iceland fare of salt halibut, one day earlier than last year, is the principal feature of note the past week. Mackerel are in improved receipt, with a continued favorable outlook, but prices have fallen, as was to be expected. Cod and other fish in moderate receipt for the season. Last sales of Shore mackerel out of pickle \$10.50 per bbl. Mixed fish for curing, cod \$1.80 for large, \$1.25 for small; cusk \$1.50; hake 65c.; haddock 75c. 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. Last fare sale of halibut 8c. and 4c. per lb. for white and gray. New Georges codfish

at \$6 per qtl. for large, and small at \$4.50; Bank \$5 25 for large and \$3.25 for small; Shore \$5 75 and \$4 for large and small; dry Bank \$6; medium \$3 50. Cured cusk at \$3.75 per qtl., hake \$2; haddock \$2.50; heavy salted pollock \$2 87, and English-cured do. \$4 per qtl. Newfoundland herring \$4 per bbl., pickled codfish \$6, haddock \$5; halibut heads \$3.50; sounds \$13; tongues and sounds \$12, tongues \$11; alowives \$3 50; trout \$14; Halifax salmon \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16." Port of Spain, Trinidad, July 13—"The steamer Burnley from New York brought 200 casks prime Newfoundland codfish, which sold readily at \$26 to \$27 tierces, medium, and \$29 drums, large, the market being then quite bare. A considerable quantity of small fish has since arrived from Barbados, but quality is not liked, and only some small sales have thus far been effected at \$25 to \$24 per cask. The Josephine from Lockport arrived yesterday with a mixed cargo of 'old' and 'new catch,' which we are selling slowly at \$26 to \$26.50 tierces, \$8 75 to \$7 boxes codfish, \$20 to \$18 tierces haddock, hake and cusk. Consumption quite light, and present range of values is not likely to be maintained unless imports are very moderate. Good mackerel and herring are saleable at quotations."

A CHILD SAVED.

My little boy was taken very ill with diarrhoea, he was very delicate and got so low we had no hope of his life, but a lady friend recommended Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and although he could only bear a few drops at a time he got well. It saved my child.

Mrs. Wm. Stewart, Cambridgeville, Ont.

Alex. Stephen, Senr Esq., of Halifax, says: I suffered some time with Asthma and Bronchitis, accompanied with great nervous exhaustion; and after using three bottles of Puttner's Emulsion was completely revived, and am to-day perfectly free from either Asthma or Bronchitis, and my nervous system much invigorated.

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 their respective prices.

BREADSTUFFS

The condition of the market remains very much the same as reported in our last. Instead of advancing our quotations, we may say, that we are compelled to lower them slightly—not that wheat or corn are lower, but that there is no life to the trade—we still, however, look for firmer prices in August, as we said before farmers will be busy and won't bother with the sales of wheat.

Table listing breadstuffs items like Flour, Oatmeal, and their prices.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruits such as Apples, Oranges, Lemons, and their prices.

FISH.

Table listing various fish items like Mackerel, Salmon, Codfish, and their prices.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provisions items like Beef, Pork, Lard, and their prices.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Table listing various butter and cheese items and their prices.

SALT.

Table listing various salt items like Factory Filled, Fine Liverpool, and their prices.

## MY FRIEND'S STORY.

(Continued.)

"Do not be any more afraid of disturbing him than you would be of talking before a baby a year old. He has about that amount of intelligence now," said the Doctor, before we entered the room.

How well I knew what I was to see! The same brawny form. The same smiling face, and—yes, the same loving look at the black-eyed nurse, who stood beside his chair. And she—somehow she was different. Her fierce eyes were subdued. A look of resignation was on her face, and an ivory cross hung on her breast, suspended by a ribbon. She looked up as we entered the room. Then she tried to move away, but her patient reached out his hand and drew her back.

Aimee approached near to the chair, extending her hands.

"Napoleon, do you know me?" she said.

A childish smile was all the recognition she received. With a sob she drew back.

"*En avant!*" shouted Hippolyte Boh to his old comrade. Smith lifted his hands and smiled as innocently as a babe. It was too much for the Lieutenant, and he wept.

"As I understand it," said the Doctor, "this man has no relatives. If he has formed any attachment to any person which would give them a claim upon him, I wish to know it. Nothing but a supreme love can make the care of this man a pleasure as well as a duty. Does any one here know of such a friend or lover?"

Ah! how well Aimee now understood the words of *Le Noir*. She staggered back, and, curiously enough, Sturgis caught and held her hand.

"Oh, Heaven!" she cried, "I cannot—I cannot! It was the man, the hero, I worshipped."

I saw the tremendous drama enacting before my eyes, and said:

"Let no one here make a mistake. This man Napoleon Smith is richer than an Indian prince. If money can eke out the dregs of love, he has money enough to hire all the nurses in Paris. Remember that," said I, fiercely.

"Monsieur the Secretary must know," said Hippolyte, extending his hands in deprecation, "that it would be impossible for Aimee, in her new position as head of a great house, to sacrifice all for the brave Captain. Is it not so, friends? She must appear in society, you see. Ah, it is sad," and he drew back.

Sturgis stood silent, watching the terrible play of emotions, as a lover of sport watches the mad contest in the ring.

"It was for this I called you here," said the Doctor, in his calm, methodical voice. "You see the patient, you see the task, and the complications of love, interest and pride. This man was a lover who would creep up the gleaming face of the abyss to win a look from a maiden's eye. He thought no more of facing death in quest of his love, than he would to breathe the zephyrs of his American hills. He was a king in battle, but a slave in love. Now he is smitten down, and lies a noble ruin. Is there no gentle hand to train the ivy of affection over his blighted life? Warriors were wont to be solaced in death or in wounds by the ministrations of love at some gentle hand. This man was a Bayard, a gentle knight to us all, and now shall we cast him out to the charity of strangers?"

Aimee was crouched down against the wall, moaning: "I cannot, I cannot!"

The Doctor went on in his merciless address. "Then, I ask, is there no one who loves the vase for its fragrance after it is crushed. Is there no one who can see in the statue defaced and stained the outlines of a beauty once fashioned by the Master's hand? What! do we hate the mother when her golden locks are gray? Do we spurn the father when his eyes are sunken and blind? Does the mother cast away the crooked and deformed child when it yearns for her bosom? Is there no one who still loves the ruin of this brave man?"

Then the dark-eyed nurse with cat-like tread came and stood before the chair of Napoleon Smith and said, in ringing tone and with extended hand:

"See, messieurs, I was beneath him, and a thing of shame. They called me *Le Noir*. I saw him strong and pure as a young god, and my heart went out to him. I tried to buy his love. He spurned me away. His pure, brave young life made me ashamed, and I plunged into mad crime to bury in forgetfulness my love. I followed him afar, and as I watched my star, it fell to earth. Its light was quenched, and I dared to approach it. Talk you of money? When no friend stood near I would have coined my blood in drops and doled it out to buy him painless breaths, and then when my treasury was exhausted, would have given my soul to win an answering smile. But again he went away, and, spurning me, left my heart bitter. Again I tried to drown my love in crime and mad revelry, and then she, the pure maiden yonder, taught me to pray to her God and I had rest. I would suffer in silence and seek in penitence to find my peace. Again my star fell, and again I drew near. God had heard my prayers—but hark! I ask something. I ask yonder maiden to make her choice. Let her say now that she will love and care for this man, and I will go away and bury myself in convent walls and find peace in secret prayer; but oh, if she will give me this poor shadow of a noble life, and let us go away and be wanderers in the world—if she will let me lead him and delve in the ground with the hardest toilers, to win his bread, to be his hand, his eye, his brain, his all, it is all I ask—but let her choose, and forever hold to that choice."

"You hear?" said the Doctor, coldly—"will you make your choice, Mademoiselle?"

"It was the man I loved, not this wreck," cried Aimee, in a piteous tone.

"Do you, then, reject all the love of the past, and leave this man to his present fate and his present love?" asked the Doctor.

"I do—I must! I could not give him such a love as hers," and she shuddered.

"It is sensible too, Aimee, my angel," said Hippolyte. "He is not now an eligible party. Ah no, indeed!"

"Then, gentlemen, I bid you all good-night! Mr. Secretary, will you inform Mr. Washburne, and unite this couple in matrimony? You are all witnesses, and you are witnesses of a passion which you have read of, but never have seen before—a love stronger than death. Good-night! Magdalene—for that is the name she chooses to be known by now."

As we closed the door we saw her kneel beside the patient's chair, and kissing the crucifix, engage in prayer. When I recounted the scene to my chief, Mr. Washburne, I saw him wipe his eyes as a good tender-hearted man should, and he then ejaculated:

"It is a proof of the truth of my theory of a double life that I was telling you about. Mark what I tell you, God knows what is best for us always, and Napoleon Smith has the wife set apart from all eternity for him."

## CHAPTER XXI.

What joyful preparations we were making for a return to the United States! We had received the *New York Tribune*, which told in graphic language of the heroic Washburne and his long and arduous watch at Paris, over the interest of his countrymen. *The Judge*, that new contestant for honors in the field of humor and wit, had come to hand with a laughable cartoon representing us at a restaurant table devouring our horseflesh, with the saddle and bridle for ornaments on the walls. Unwittingly, we had, by simply attending to our duties, become famous. In June we were to attend a reception at the Union League Club in New York city, which was especially to do us honor. The treasure had been gotten on board the *Amelia*, and was now on the rolling deep, on its way to Philadelphia. Our trunks were packed, ready for our rapid transit to Boulogne, Liverpool, and home. I will confess I had been studying Sturgis with a good deal of curiosity as we were preparing basily for our departure. His idiom of New England, which was so sweet to my ear, he had dropped entirely. His clothing was faultless, while the ridiculous beard, colored hair, and other accessories of his early days, had disappeared. Anger at the time filled my mind as I saw the place in Aimee's affections so lately filled by Napoleon Smith being usurped by Sturgis. Lieutenant Boh had inducted him into the quiet society of the Quartier St. Germain, where he was rapturously received as the one man who had followed the heir of all the Brinvilliers through all her vicissitudes. He received this adulation calmly, apparently caring more for one smile or hand-grasp from the petite Aimee, than for all the praises of men. As I watched the attachment growing between Aimee and Sturgis, I cynically said to myself, "She is a woman—what could you expect?" but this did not take away the sting of her ingratitude to one who would have died for her. I saw her furtive glances at Sturgis as his tone changed with his change of garb. The Lieutenant was also awake to the advantages of a good American alliance, as I perceived when he found Aimee and Sturgis together. Then, as I thought more deeply on the subject, I wondered if Sturgis had felt as I did at Aimee's abandonment of Napoleon Smith. But why should he care? It threw her into his hands. Such is the circular reasoning of love, no doubt; all is fair in love, if we profit by the change. And how many are there in the world who would have done differently from Aimee under the circumstances? Probably but few; so I smoked my cigar, and reasoned that the man who looks for perfection in woman, will go through life as I am going, alone, regarding women as beautiful ornaments, like the paste-and-sugar ornaments on the big cake at a banquet, to be looked at only, while we satisfy our appetites on the plain cake they cover, and probably the women who look for perfection in men will have to close their eyes often to the loved one's faults, and feast on the apparition they conjure up in their minds, or go calmly through life with an unsatisfied ideal. I often wondered if Mr. Washburne, so shrewd in his deductions, had taken any interest in the drama enacting under his eyes. He said nothing, but went too and fro, greeting all with a kindly smile. Lieutenant Boh would sit and sigh while looking at the attachment so rapidly forming between Aimee and Sturgis. One day as Sturgis sat at my desk writing, the rest of us sat apart engaged in conversation. Mr. Washburne, with a smile on his face, was listening to the girlish tones of Aimee as she told of the beautiful surroundings of her estate at Brinvilliers. She had hinted that a visit from all of us at the chateau would be pleasant to her, before we departed for America. She was soon to be inducted into the chateau as mistress. In her pretty way she arose, and extending her little hands, said:

"You shall see that they all love and respect the grand old family to which I belong. You think they are all weary of the domination of a higher class. Ah! it is not so. It is the hard master and mistress that is dreadful to them. I will be kind to them. They shall sing again in the vintage time in the great park. They shall dance before me under the great chestnut on the green on the saints' days. Will you all come down with us for a day? Monsieur Sturgis, too, will come," she said with a blush.

Sturgis was busily writing. He did not look up.

"It is a pity," she said, thoughtfully, "that the Americans have no great families—no noble blood. They are brave; they are strong, noble men. They should have titles and orders," and she sighed.

"Our great names, our great titles, are better when we possess them, for they come from great deeds or great acquisitions won by our own



ability, courage or talent," said Mr. Washburne, thoughtfully. "We esteem great men more highly than you do in France, for with us greatness must be won—it cannot be inherited. Mademoiselle has often spoken of our great men. Grant was one of our greatest. He was a tanner by calling. Lincoln was great, but he was a farmer's son in a remote backwoods district. France never had a greater son than our Washington. He was a surveyor in his youth."

Aimee sighed as she looked over toward Sturgis as he wrote busily at his desk. Mr. Washburne went on:

"We have men of great wealth. They did not inherit it. They had financial ability, and amassed it in trade, in invention, in masterly schemes of invention, in railways, in steamboat lines. Would Mademoiselle think more of money inherited than of money earned? We have great and rich men who amassed fortunes in medicines, even in soap."

Aimee turned red and looked fierce. "We could see her wince at the word 'soap.'" Mr. Washburne went on with a smile:

"Perhaps Mademoiselle would not like to marry a man whose bar sinister in his coat-of-arms would be a box of soap? Is it so?"

Aimee was weeping, and arose to leave the room.

"Wait, Mademoiselle," said Mr. Washburne, "we will not be too hard on you. Would you, before we part, be honest and tell us if you could love Mr. Sturgis just as he is."

"You insult me, Mr. Washburne," she said, angrily. "This is my friend, Mr. Sturgis. He is a brave man. I care not for his past. He knows I respect him, and the past will not raise any bars to my respect and friendship."

"Bravo, Mademoiselle! you are becoming now a republican, even if you have a fortune and a name. There is a great deal in a name," said the kind old statesman. "Now see what is in a name, Mademoiselle. I call to yonder man at the desk, *Nehemiah Sturgis!* See, he does not answer to that name. Now I will call again: *General Bickford!* See, he arises and turns around to answer me. He has on his shoulders a star, on his breast a golden badge. He is the Chief of the Secret Service Bureau of the United States. He has been with me all the time of my stay in Paris. He has been in the German camps; he has been in robbers' haunts; he has tried to carry away beautiful maidens who were in bondage. He has won the heart of one of them. He has sold a case of Safflower soap and given away several thousand beautiful chromo cards and a few lithographs of wonderful paintings. Do you wish to know General Bickford, or will you speak to Nehemiah Sturgis?"

"Sturgis, or the General, took out a handful of chromo cards and said: 'Yew never saw such soap before; it will wear out slower, froth up more, than any soap in this 'ere store; no animal fats of dogs or cats; it'll poison rats; beware of cappers, save your wrappers, and git a picture of General Washington at Mount Vernon in fourteen colors—that is, the picture, not the General, is in fourteen colors.'"

We all roared with laughter. I was as much taken in as any one. I took the General's hand and shook it warmly. Aimee was laughing and crying in his arms, and Hippolyte Boh was the proudest man you ever saw. He carefully unbuckled his sword, so that it would not trip him up; then he swelled out his chest and cut a caper in *can-can* style, stopping on the point of one toe; then he took the General's hand and kissed it. Suddenly he began to weep, and said:

"Messieurs, it ees magnifique!" and went out of the room to hide his joy.

Behold us an hour later packed in coaches on our way to Brinvilliers, Mr. Washburne and all. What pen shall describe the *Lutonniere* on the coat of Hippolyte Boh? It covered his breast. It loomed up under his chin. It filled the coach with odor. You can gauge a Frenchman's joy and hilarity by the size of his button-hole bouquet—that is if he has money enough to carry out his views in regard to ornament. It is rather a pleasant habit, too, by the way. When we were set down at the park gate the whole population of the village was there to greet the new mistress, a genuine lady of the Beaunarnais and Brinvilliers family. The detested Marquis Larue is gone, and the coxcomb Victorien is dead with him. Now the little stack of wheat will not be levied on for rent when the season is bad, or when the grapes fail they will not have to do without the black bread or the red wine. The older gray-beards have told the younger men of the good old days when the master and mistress had shared their misfortunes with them, and now here she is, the little woman who steps out of the carriage and stands beside her father, the brave little Lieutenant Boh. Ah, be silent, she is going to speak. See! she trembles, but she speaks. Be still Jacques, Francois, let us hear the little mistress.

"My people of Brinvilliers, we have been parted a long time. Kings have gone out of fashion, presidents and emperors have been in vogue, wars have ravaged the land, the aristocrats have died, the people have ruled—all these changes have taken place since a child of the Beaunarnais of the Brinvilliers has ruled in the chateau, but in all these changes, through all these different governments, France lives!"

"Yes!" they shout. "Vive la France!"

"It is well, my friends. We have learned that prosperity comes not from a form or name, that men live and die and suffer under all forms of government, so that good comes from wisdom, from kind hearts and willing hands. It is not, then, because in my veins runs the good blood of a score of generations of good men and women, or that I came down the line of aristocrats, but it is because I am a child of the same soil with you that I love you, because you are of the same families of my forefathers, that I put out my arms to you and say to you, love me, and consider me not a mistress alone, but a mother to your orphans, a friend to your poor, and an unworthy but loving descendant of those men who won with their swords

these broad acres on which we are to live; for what says the noble English poet:

'Kind hearts are more than coronets,'

and I am happy only because I am with my people again."

Then a happy shout went up from the people, and they pressed forward to greet her with a touch, a hand-grasp, and often she drew down some motherly old face and kissed it, or touched her lips to the white brow of some fair girl. Yes, happier days were coming to the peasants of Brinvilliers!

Now a cart comes through the open gate bearing a large cask of wine. On the cart is the old keeper of the cabaret. Here is wine for all who will drink to the new mistress of the chateau.

Here, too, comes the village band. It finds seats under a spreading tree, and laboriously tunes the instruments while laughing groups form for dancing. But now the Lieutenant steps proudly forward, calling the old notary, Lebar. What is it? Why, the announcement is to be made that the mistress will soon be married. Clouds gather on many brows. A master—what will he be? They have not been happy in their experiences with masters. The old notary puts on his spectacles to read the announcement: "General Bickford, of the United States." It is well, they say. He is a general. Good Aimee deserves a general. Then the Lieutenant proudly leads forward his prospective son-in-law. The old notary takes one look, then he takes off his glasses, wipes them carefully, puts them on, and takes another look. The crowd is silent. Jacques, the blacksmith, comes close and walks all around the smiling General; then the old cure smiles in glee as he winks proudly at the General. The little tailor squints a moment and commences to laugh.

(To be continued.)

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## MINING.

## CHARLES M. DOBSON AND THE "CANADIAN MINING REVIEW."

In our issue of May 27th last we thus referred to the charges in the *Canadian Mining Review* against Charles M. Dobson:

"We had never seen or heard of Mr. Dobson previous to his visit here, but from all we could learn about him we felt convinced that he was an influential and prominent member of his profession, and that his very favorable opinion of the mining resources of the country would end in the introduction of considerable capital.

What then was our surprise to find in the April number of the *Canadian Mining Review* a very bitter leading article under the title 'Head him off' in which Charles M. Dobson was pronounced a swindler and fraud of the lowest type.

The statement that he had absolutely no mining experience we were prepared to combat, but the other statements as to his career in Ontario seemed authentic, and we felt like thanking the *Review* for its prompt denunciation of an impostor.

We may state that Mr. Dobson denies the charges in toto and that he will furnish a full defence for publication in *THE CRITIC*. Till he has been heard from we shall make no further comment, beyond the suggestion that the *Review* in its wild desire to obtain notoriety and to make itself the organ of some one, has allowed its zeal to run away with its discretion."

In its last issue the *Review* ends an editorial on Dobson as follows:

"By the way it is now some months since *THE CRITIC*, smarting under rebuke, blusteringly promised its readers a full and complete defence of its protegee. Surely *THE CRITIC* has not been caught bluffing?"

The above is a fair sample of the reckless and untruthful statements of the *Review*, and taken in connection with what we did say goes far to prove that if Dobson is the villain the *Review* would make him it is very much a case of the pot calling the kettle black.

Mr. Dobson did promise to send *THE CRITIC* a full defence of the charges, but when it arrived we found that he admitted having made use of the A. R. S. M. degree without being entitled to it, and as we consider this an unpardonable offence in a professional man we concluded to drop the matter.

It was a case of little public interest, a family quarrel in which honest men would be the gainers, but enough had been said.

The virulence and evident personal animosity of the *Review's* attack rather caused us to feel some little sympathy for Dobson, but we now, while giving publicity to his defence in answer to the demand of the *Review*, desire to recall any complimentary remarks we may have made in regard to him.

*Mining Editor, The Critic.*

Sir,—I have delayed my defence touching the scurrilous articles written editorially against me and published in the *Ottawa Mining Review*, until they had apparently concluded their vicious and unjustifiable persecution.

Now that they have wound up their tirade of abuse, which were as remarkable for the absence of specific charges as they were for the venom which characterized them, I think fit to make a plain, unvarnished statement both in justice to you who complimented me for my work in New Brunswick, and to myself. I only ask that you will treat me with the fairness and consideration that you have hitherto done in this exasperating case. I would also preface what I have to say by stating that I have received a voluminous correspondence from mining men and journals, who denounce the cowardly and wretched attack in most uncomplimentary terms to the journal who thought fit to bring me into prominence in the way it did. This at least is comforting, and exhibits to me that I have even more friends than I imagined.

So far as fair-weather and parasitical friends are concerned, if I have lost any by the efforts of the Ottawa paper, then so much the better off am I. Before making my statement, it is desirable to illustrate by comparison the standard of the abusive men who run the equally abusive mining journal of the Dominion, and further, who have it in their irresponsible hands to discriminate for or against individuals who may flatter or antagonize them. The pros and cons undoubtedly were discussed as to the movement of "killing two birds with one stone," viz: endeavoring to ruin me and build up for themselves a reputation for integrity by exposing a "fraud," as they are good enough to designate me.

I was a good subject for abuse and slander at a distance, and yet bring their light from under a bushel and thus give their paper prominence as a legitimate mining journal it so far has never achieved.

Some of us have seen in mountain roads an insect whose delight it is to take small pieces of disgusting and feculent matter, and with the dexterity of its kind roll the particles together until something like a definite ball is obtained. When nearly perfect the insect will roll it over and roll over it until its goal is reached, having stored the mass away until it becomes foetid, uses it, and it goes on the road for more. It will take any rank substance, irrespective of its source, quantity or quality, so long as it is to its taste, and from this it will extract all the fetor, and roll and tumble on its slow and uncertain path, embracing its load with all the tenacity of its kind for store against dearth of future supplies. This insect is known as the tumble-bug. The tumble-bug literature of the *Ottawa Mining Review* is much of the same kind, only with this difference: The tumble-bug does it for a living and for existence; the Ottawa man for venom, perhaps coupled with a desire to be a living also if he be analyzed. At somebody's expense the paper must produce something original occasionally, and for want of something better this tumble-bug of mining (sic) journal-

ism has thought fit to pick upon me for its victim, having had me stored away for years for future use when copy ran out. I will explain why later on. He accuses me of having used the A. R. S. M. degree, and I may say and do say, as much as I regret it and have regretted it, that while a very young man, scarcely more than a boy in fact, I was indiscreet enough to claim the same and print it on a card at the time, certainly not realizing the gravity of the indiscretion and how it might react upon me in after years. It was against all the ethics of a scientific man to do so. I regret it, I have regretted it, but does this one error of a young man's life occasion such articles or justify such articles as were published at Ottawa. I find now, five years after, that my stupidity has been stored away against me, and at the brightest time of my life "sprung" in the public press, with all the venom and maliciousness that jealousy and professional hatred could injure, coupled with outrageous libels full of glittering generalities, no specific charges, but on general principles, for which, please God, I will hold the writer sooner or later legally or physically responsible, and be thankful the laws of the United States are so broad and just in cases of this description. The writer, if I have located him correctly, is a man whose knowledge of mining is both superficial and limited.

I assert that since leaving Canada I have never used the title of A. R. S. M., and anyone who says that I have lies, and knows that he lies. I feel assured that all this trouble emanates from one Toronto man, who has made money from my efforts and experience; he is known to be garrulous, chimerical, gossipy and useless, and he could have found no better medium or tool to further his venom than his exponent the *Ottawa Mining Review*, for this reason:

Early in 1887 I carried letters of introduction to Sir John Macdonald: to the Editor of the *Ottawa Citizen*, and to Dr. Geo. Dawson; incidentally I was introduced to Mr. W. A. Allan, and casually met a reporter on the *Ottawa Citizen* named T. B. A. Bell. Since then Mr. Bell has become editor of the *Mining Review*.

Mr. Allan asked me to examine the Litt's Rapids Phosphate Mine, and I paid two visits to the mine, once with him and once alone. At his request I made a report and plans of the mine, which he apparently thought so much of that he had the same lithographed and printed.

I regret to say I used the letters complained of after my signature, but assert that I made no charge for the work, neither have I in any case ever received a fee where those unfortunate letters have been used.

Sir John Macdonald had in the meantime promised me an appointment with the Dept. of the Interior, and I carried autograph letters from him to the Hon. John Pope and the Hon. Thomas White to the effect that a position suitable to my abilities as an engineer either in the Dept. of the Interior or Railways and Canals was to be found for me. I waited some months for the appointment, and my funds gave out and I was forced to ask Mr. Allan, the proprietor of the *Ottawa Mining Review*, to help me get out of town, which he did with \$30 and took my note for the amount. I had no hesitation in doing this, having done gratuitous work for him. With this money I went to Toronto, leaving debts of about \$50 behind me, some of which have since been paid. I got work at my profession and gained "some prominence," vide *Ottawa Mining Review* Feb., 1889. Now mark the following: In conjunction with Mr. W. Hamilton Merritt, A. R. S. M. Mining Engineer, and Mr. Clougher (?) of the *Week*, we tried to start a mining journal. In our prospectus we stated that there was great need for a reliable mining organ in Canada, thus inferring that one did not exist.

This undoubtedly touched the Ottawa "Tumble Bug" in a very sensitive spot. Knowing as they knew it, the *Review* was promoted solely to boom the phosphate mines owned by Mr. W. A. Allan in the Buckingham district of Quebec. Owing Mr. Allan some few dollars, and having "trod on the toes" of his organ by endeavoring to get a mining journal for Toronto, I incurred his displeasure and, at the same time the wrath of his "trot round," Mr. Bell, on account of my prominence in mining circles.

In Toronto on one occasion I was engaged to go to Georgia to do some work on iron mines. On my return I was invited to attend the C. U. Club to hear a paper read on Ontario iron ores by Mr. T. D. Ledyard.

I was also invited at the meeting to express my views by a Mr. Gordon whose initials I forget. In expressing myself, I said I was of the opinion that Ontario iron ores could not compete with ores shipped from the Southern States, in the supply for the Northern States, high tariff or low tariff. This caused Mr. Ledyard to be antagonistic to me, and I was abused as an Englishman and a "bear" in the Toronto Press over his signature.

I condemned the Denison gold mines (Sudbury) on my own judgment in the Toronto Press, which to a certain extent was thrown open to me. I warned men to keep out of gold mines in that section, and as many Toronto men had "holdings" up there I made the owners antagonistic to me. I stated in the *World* and *Empire* early in 1888, that the Sudbury district was a copper and nickel camp, and that the gold question (then all important) was an ignis fatuus.

I quote the foregoing to show the true cause of my being so abused.

I will now take up the question of carrying falsified credentials. I will swear and do assert that I never carried a letter from John Taylor & Sons in my life, and the man who says so lies and lies wilfully and maliciously and I challenge him to prove it.

I was a mining student at mines in the Isle of Man, G. B., which were directly or indirectly connected with the Taylors, and I have said so many times and I say so now, and that my experience there was the ground work of my mining experience under a man who has no superior in the world as a practical and scientific miner.

So far as mining experience goes: the *Review* says I have "absolutely no experience." What is this?—a student in one of the largest mines in Great Britain, 1882; A close attendant to the miners' lectures at the Royal School of Mines, London, 1883, 1884; Mining experience in Africa, 1885;

Experience in Canada, 1886, '87, '88, including the Sudbury and Marmora mines; Opened and explored the magnetic deposits of N. E. Georgia successfully, 1889; Experience at the St. Genevieve Copper Mines, Missouri, 1889; Cuba copper mines 1889; appointed Superintendent Rico Colorado Metallurgical Reduction works, San Juan, Colorado, 1890 (wet and dry crushing and leaching), condemned them owing to R.R. coming in; Experience in the Leavenworth mine Central City, Colorado, 1890; General Supt. Coal Hill and Spodra coal mines, capacity 400 tons daily; 200 men employed, Cho'ona air machines, pillar and breast workings, product to the Missouri Pacific R. R. 1890. Resigned after breaking through success fully into old workings with 40 acres of water above us Reason for resigning couldn't agree with owner's brother. Experience on the San Sebastian mines, Salvador, Central America, 1891; Experience in Manganese; Virginia, 1891; Georgia, Whitfield Co., 1888; Etowah, 1889; New Brunswick, 1892; Nova Scotia, 1892, gold. Nickel silicates, Oregon, 1892; California gold, 1892; Mexico, 1890; lead and zinc mines of S. W. Missouri, 1892

If this is what the reliable Tumble Bug of Ottawa who edits a vicious organ for boomers calls absolutely no experience, it would be interesting to know what experience is.

So far as leaving Canada under a warrant of apprehension, I should like to see a copy of the warrant, that statement is about as true as the other matter printed by the *Reverie* is. I left Canada, first because I had little use for it as a mining country. No enterprise, no money for mines. Secondly because I had an excellent offer from the Mogollon Consolidated Mining Co. of St. Louis, Mo., and accepted it, and further I can prove all I have said in the letter on to the prospectus of the proposed mining journal issuing in Toronto.

If the writers of the libels continue their abuse at a safe distance, let them be judged according to their merits by everyone who has a pretension to manly feeling. I will some day give them an opportunity of showing whether their bite is equal to their bark. Probably during the World's Fair.

Faithfully yours,  
CHAS. M. DOBSON,

San Francisco, California, July 15, 1892.

I would call your attention to a letter signed "Stormount" in the May number of the *C. M. R.* They have descended to write a letter to themselves over that signature, or the writer hides himself behind a non-plume.

LAWRENCETOWN DISTRICT.—Mr. J. A. Austen of Austen Bros. has bonded a block of 27 acres in this district and has begun prospecting. At the bottom of an old shaft 30 feet deep some drifting has been done to the west along a four inch lead. On Saturday last Mr. Austen gadded down some of this lead, which is slate bound and easily worked, and obtained some fine quartz well mineralized and showing coarse gold in abundance. We examined the quartz which was on exhibition on Monday in the office of Austen Bros. and found it as above described. The lead sunk upon is almost perpendicular and near the apex of the anticlinal, and by cross-cutting a large number of leads may be worked from one main shaft.

Mr. H. P. Brumell of the Division of Mineral Statistics and Mines, Geological Survey Department, arrived in the city on Thursday week last on official business. On Saturday he visited the Galena mines at Smithfield and left on Monday for a trip through the Annapolis Valley.

COAL.—A St. John despatch to the *Herald* states that "Wm. I. Pitcaithly, formerly bank cashier at Halifax, now of Denver, and Mr. Wilson, of New York, are here in conference with the proprietors of the Joggins coal mines. Negotiations are going on for the purchase of this fine property by a syndicate of New York capitalists, who, it is understood, desire also to purchase the Joggins railway and the other mining properties at the Joggins, River Herbert and Maccan. To morrow a call of Joggins shareholders will be issued and when the meeting takes place the New York propositions will be considered."

WHITEBURN DISTRICT.—It is reported that the affairs of the Whiteburn Mining Company have been arranged, and that work will be at once resumed.

Alexander Carscallen, of Marmora, Ontario, agent of the Crawford crushing and amalgamating mill, in company with Mr. H. T. Strickland, of Peterboro, Ontario, the gentleman who has so successfully introduced the mill in Nova Scotia, called on us on Monday. In a future issue we shall have something to say of the new mill, which is evidently all that it is represented to be.

SHERBROOKE.—Things are very quiet here. With the exception of a little prospecting there is nothing doing. Messrs. Jenner and Anderson crushed their Striker quartz last week, it gave very nearly an ounce to the ton.

Wm. Anderson is still prospecting to the south of the old Hayden areas. He has cut a lead about seven inches thick which shows gold fairly well.

Neil McEachran and others are at work on the "Alexandra" block, they have cut a large belt of leads which shows some fairly good gold. The mills are at present closed for lack of water, a small steam mill is very much needed in the district.

#### WHAT STRONGER PROOF

Is needed of the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla than the hundreds of letters continually coming in telling of marvellous cures it had effected after all other remedies had failed? Truly, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses peculiar curative power unknown to other medicines.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathartic.

MONTAGUE.—The sale of the Annand, Rose, Lawson, British American, et al mines to an English Company has at last been completed, and on Monday last the mine was transferred to the resident representative of the Company.

ECUM SECUM.—Messrs. Graham and Yorston have commenced work again. They have only a few men employed at present.

WINE HARBOR.—Mr. Harding is doing a little work down here. He has been working on the old "Plough Lead." Mr. George Stewart is prospecting at Barrasois Point. We hear that he is getting some rich drift. The district is at present very dull, and most of our men are away fishing.

The Executive Board of Nova Scotia of the World's Columbian Exposition have issued the following circular:—

*Office of Inspector of Mines, Halifax, July 29th, 1892.*

The Government of Nova Scotia has undertaken to collect and forward as a Provincial Exhibit, the contributions of those interested in our mines and minerals who desire to become exhibitors at the World's Fair.

In order that their exhibit may be complete and worthy of the Province it is indispensable that all our mine owners and miners should contribute of their best.

It is needless to point out here the benefits that will accrue to the Province from a good exhibit of our minerals. The variety of our resources in this respect is so great that a hearty co-operation will insure a display that will draw marked attention to the Province.

It is proposed that our principal coal, iron, and gold deposits should be represented. Also our plaster, limestone, marble, building stone, clay, copper and lead ores, etc.

The Provincial Museum will be drawn upon to illustrate our minerals by means of cabinets of specimens of economic and scientific value, and specimens of Nova Scotia minerals will be gladly accepted as gifts or loans to supplement the Museum resources in this respect.

With regard to coal it is proposed to exhibit specimens of an economic character, viz, Round, Nut, Stove, Slack, Coke, etc., in cases with glass cover about three feet square and one foot deep. This seems to be the best method calculated to keep the coal free from dust, etc. Blocks of coal will also be received.

Samples of iron ore should preferably be not less than one foot in diameter, but any size will be welcomed, not exceeding three feet in diameter.

Specimens of Gypsum should be of good size and be accompanied when possible by samples showing the manufactured article.

The same remarks apply to copper, lead, and antimony ores, marble, lime, pottery and brick clays, etc.

Specimens of building stone should not exceed one foot square, one side at least finished. The preferable plan being to show four sides differently prepared.

It is considered specially important that the gold resources should be adequately represented. The Department will use all the material at its disposal, including pyramid showing amount of gold extracted, charts, maps, pamphlets, etc., but the exhibit of gold ores must be large and valuable. As the exertions of our miners in this respect will be directly of great benefit to themselves, it is evident that our display of "Free Gold" must be fully up to the mark.

The Department will be prepared to forward and return all exhibits of gold ores free of expense. If required the specimens of any exhibitor can be valued and a bond given that if they are lost or stolen he will be repaid their value.

It is especially requested that all exhibitors should send photos of their mines, works, plant, etc., and plans of their works, etc.

The expense of forwarding, packing and returning exhibits will be borne by the Dominion Government.

Upon receipt of this circular any party desiring to exhibit will kindly notify me of his intention to do so, and full information will be furnished as to methods of collecting, packing, labeling, etc.

E. GILPIN, JR.

*Inspector of Mines.*

#### SEVEN YEARS' SUFFERING.

GENTLEMEN,—I have suffered very much from inflammatory rheumatism, which through wrong treatment left ugly running sores on my hands and feet. With these I suffered for seven years, during which time I had neither shoe nor stocking on. I commenced using B. B. externally and internally, using the pills also, and I can say now that the sores are entirely cured, and have been for some time. I believe the bitters were the means of saving my life.

MRS. ANNIE BARR, Crewson's Corners, Acton P. O., Ont.

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Mechanical Engineers & Machinists.

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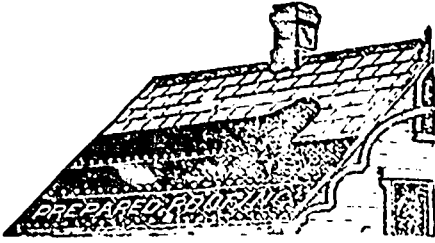
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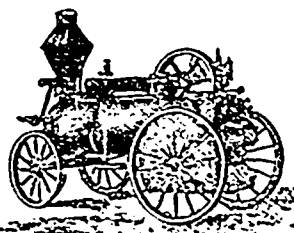
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**MATERIALS**

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 Ire'and

**MINING.**

**THE GEOLOGY OF CAPE BRETON—THE LOWER SILURIAN.**

By EDWIN GILPIN, JR., LL. D., F. R. S. C., ETC., INSPECTOR OF MINES.

Read before the Nova Scotian Institute of Science 9th May, 1892.

(CONCLUDED)

On the shore at Long Island there is a good section of these measures exposed, but the beds are so disturbed by folding, vaults, etc., that no estimate of thickness can be given. The following from Mr. Fletcher's measurements at this point will serve to show the general character of the rocks met here.

Sea green, and blue purple, whitish and gray, laminated, calcareous, hematitic felsites, micaceous slates and argillites, one color passing into another, with thin beds of compact felsite and quartzite. Red, orange, calcareous sandstone, alternating with greenish, laminated, micaceous, pitted marl, in contorted rolls, from which the layers may be removed like the coats of an onion. Greenish and blue papery slates, often contorted. White wavy, closed grained quartzite and quartzite sandstone, sometimes felspathic. Mottled fine grained, ferruginous sandstone, arenaceous shale, and argillite, intersected by quartz and calc spar veins. A very common rock is a compact and slaty grey or bluish grey felsite, sometimes calcareous. In places the Pre-Cambrian Syenite has lying directly on it a fine grained felsite, greenish, with glittering specks, and films of hematite. Many of the argillites of this district are comparatively unaltered, and are frequently mistaken for Carboniferous shales, so that explorations have been carried on in them in the expectation of striking coal. Limestone is not abundant, but the beds are at many points decidedly calcareous. At McLean's Point there are many reticulating veins of calc spar in the rocks, which sometimes form compact beds of limestone, having in places a cone in cone structure.

At many points there are conglomerates frequently resting on the Laurentian rocks. They are of various degrees of coarseness, and consist of felsites, syenites, porphyries, gneisses, etc, from the rocks they rest on. It is possible that further investigations may result in the separation of the lower members of this series into a sub-horizon. The present facies of the rocks of this formation and their fossils show their accumulation in comparatively shallow border waters, having a comparatively mild temperature. Presumably the outline of Cape Breton was then as now indicated most strikingly by the comparatively elevated lands of the precambrian, which, together with the older rocks of Newfoundland, protected the Gulf of St. Lawrence and gave sheltered waters for the accumulation of the Silurian slates and marls, some of which we now find comparatively unaffected by metamorphic action.

This set of rocks in Cape Breton has not yet been found to carry any important mineral deposits. Mr. Fletcher speaks of the abundant presence of iron oxide in the rocks between the Brasois and McSween's Brook on St. Andrew's Channel. In one or two places it impregnates the rocks so strongly as to form beds of iron ore which, however, on being traced, proved to become of inferior quality. At one place near McLean's point an opening has been made into a bed of red hematite of excellent quality, and a few tons extracted. Although irregular at the surface the bed appeared to become more defined in depth. On analysis it proved to contain—

Metallic iron, per cent.....	62.50
Silica, " .....	7.82
Phosphorus, " .....	0.9
Sulphur, " .....	traces
Magnesia, " .....	.88
Lime, " .....	.67
Water, " .....	1.10

I am not aware of any other deposits of iron in rocks of this age which promise to be of value. No mineral is more deceptive than iron ore. Its oxide spread in a thin film over boulders in a conglomerate and forming the cement of the mass has often led to the waste of large sums of money. A bed may be met giving the characteristic streak, color, &c, of an excellent hematite, but a further examination shows that, perhaps, a few inches of the rock has been partially replaced by iron oxide, and that often yards away it has only enough iron in it to give a red color.

Traces of copper pyrites have been found at a few points in these rocks, but there does not seem to have been any igneous action paralleling that of the well-known copper fields of Lake Superior, and bringing up the metal from lower depths. It may, however, be found on further search that faults along lines of junction with the older rocks have permitted the accumulation of workable bodies of copper ore in these measures. Iron pyrites is not uncommon in layers of nodules, which at numerous places have made small beds of b iron ore, a mineral not of much value until local furnaces are built. The soil overlying the Silurian strata is generally thin and cold, and in many places stony. Hitherto it has not attracted any appreciable amount of farming except at some points in the Mira River Valley, where presumably the presence of limestone, &c., has given the soil some little superiority.

**OUR OLD FIRE COMPANY.**

"That was a gay old company we belonged to, Joe, away back in '63 when you and I 'ran with the machine.' Do you remember that big fire in Hotel Row, one freezing night, when fifteen people were pulled out of their burning rooms and came down the ladder in their night clothes; and how 'Dick' Greene brought down two 'kids' at once - one in his arms, the other slung to his back? Poor 'Dick'! He got the catarrh dreadfully, from so much exposure, and suffered from it five years or more. We thought once he was going in consumption, sure. But, finally, he thought of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and tried it, and it cured him up as sound as a flint. I tell you, Joe, that catarrh remedy is a great thing. It saved as good a man and as brave a fireman as ever trod shoe leather."

**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

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

**SOLUTION.**

**PROBLEM 287.**—The position was: black men on 6, 7, 10, 13. King 15; white men on 17, 22, 23, 24, 30; white to play and win.  
24 19 23 18 23 19 18 2  
15-24 13-22 24-15 w. wins

**GAME 178—"Single Corner."**

Played at Lynn, Mass., between a local player who played the blacks and Edwin A. Durgin with white. Reported by the Woonsocket, R. I. Reporter.

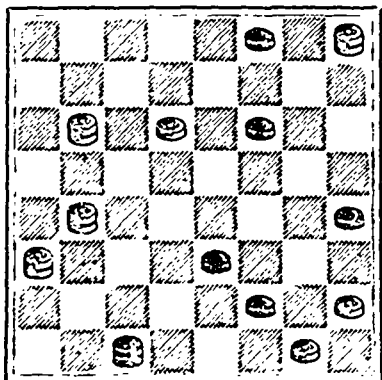
11-15	13-17	3-17	13-17
22 18	23 18	18 4	28 24
15-22	6-9	9-13	25-29
25 18	25 22	4 8	18 15
8-11	17-21	1-6	29-25
24 19	19 15	8 11	21 20
11-16	2-6	0-9	25-22
27 24	24 19	22 18	20 16
16-20	7-11	17-22	22-25
31 27	19 16	26 17	16 11
4-8	12-19	13-22	25-22
29 25	15 10	11 15	11 7
9-13	6-15	9-13	white
18 14	27 24	18 14	wins.
10-17	20-27	22-25	
21 14	32 7	15 18	

When this move was made a spectator remarked "That is one of Durgin's happy thoughts; it amuses the spectators and his opponent wonders if he has been kicked by a mule." This stroke removes thirteen pieces from the board.

**PROBLEM 289.**

By Mr. S. Granville.

Black men 3, 11, 20, 23, 27, king 30.



White men 10, 28, 32, kings 4, 9, 17, 21.

Black to play and win.

This is a problem for our young players. Have we a boy in his teens who can solve it in 5 minutes? Send along your solutions.

**"IT'S THE PAGE THAT KILLS."**

SPONDER'S HONOR BRIGHT JOURNAL BOX METAL

**COPPERINE**

WON'T LET A LITTLE THING LIKE THAT TROUBLE IT STANDS ANY G. IT. WEIGHT OR NOT ON KEEP AN EYE ON YOUR STOCK. IF YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS HAVE THE RIGHT KIND OF GOODS TO DO BUSINESS WITH IF YOU FEAR NOTING AND FEEL HAPPY. IT HAS A CHRISTIANIZING INFLUENCE WHEREVER IT REPLACES NEW OR OLD HOT BOXES. BY ALL MEANS USE IT SURELY, THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT.

Hardwares all Sell it.

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UNLIKE ANY OTHER. As much For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use. In 1810

Originated by an Old Family Physician. Think Of It. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still bears Generation after Generation have used and blessed it. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel. Every Sufferer from Rheumatism, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Croup, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera Morbus, Paralysis, Lame ness, Stiffness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure. Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps and Pains liable to occur in any family without delay. It may cost a little, but it will save all summer's ailments like magic. Price, 50 cts. per bottle, a box of 6 for \$2.50. Express paid. L. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

**DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE**

Are a BLOOD BUILDER and NERVE TONIC. They supply in condensed form ALL the substances needed to enrich the Blood and to rebuild the Nerves, thus making them a certain and speedy cure for all diseases arising from impoverished blood, and shattered nerves, such as paralysis, spinal diseases, rheumatism, sciatica, loss of memory, erysipelas, palpitation of the heart, scrofula, chlorosis or green sickness, that tired feeling that affects so many, etc. They have a specific action on the sexual system of both men and women, restoring lost vigor.

**WEAK MEN**  
(young and old), suffering from mental worry, overwork, insomnia, excesses, or self abuse, should take these Pills. They will restore lost energies, both physical and mental.

**SUFFERING WOMEN**  
afflicted with the weaknesses peculiar to their sex, such as suppression of the periods, bearing down pains, weak back, ulcerations, etc., will find these pills an unfailing cure.

**PALE AND SALLOW GIRLS**  
should take these Pills. They enrich the blood, restore health's roses to the cheeks and correct all irregularities.

Beware of imitations. These Pills are sold by all dealers only in boxes bearing our trade mark or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price—50 cents a box or 6 for \$2.50.

**THE DR. WILLIAMS MED. CO.,**  
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**Burdock BLOOD BITTERS CURES CONSTIPATION.**

Constipation or Costiveness is an annoying and dangerous complaint caused by irregularity of the bowels, which produces disastrous results to health, causing biliousness, bad blood, dyspepsia, etc. B.B.B. acts perfectly to cure constipation and remove its effects. If you have never tried it, do so now.

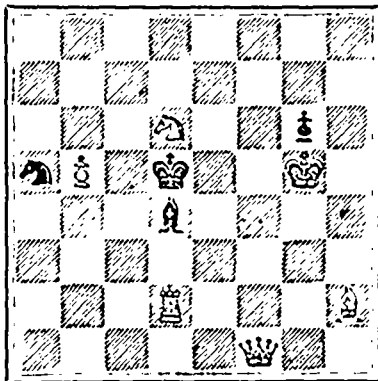
**IT NEVER FAILS.**  
"Was very bad with Costiveness, and one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me. Would not be without it."  
Mrs. Wm. Finley, Jr., Debbaygoon.

**CHESS.**

**SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 120.**

- 1 B to K4 P takes B
  - 2 K to Q5 P takes Kt
  - 3 Kt to Q sq mate
- K takes B  
K to K4
- 2 Kt to B5 ch
  - 3 Kt mate

**PROBLEM No. 123.**  
Black 4 pieces.



White 6 pieces. White to play and mate in two moves.

**GAME No. 126.**

Played at the Berlin Chess Club.

**RUY-LOPEZ.**

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| White.          | Black.         |
| E. Lasker.      | The v. Scheve. |
| 1 P to K4       | P to K4        |
| 2 Kt to KB3     | Kt to QB3      |
| 3 B to K15      | Kt to B3       |
| 4 Castles       | Kt tks P       |
| 5 P to Q4       | B to K2        |
| 6 Q to K2       | P to Q4 a      |
| 7 B tks Kt ch b | P tks B        |
| 8 Kt tks P      | B to Q2        |
| 9 R to K sq     | K to B sq c    |
| 10 Kt to B3     | Kt takes Kt    |
| 11 P tks Kt     | B to K sq      |
| 12 Q to QR6     | Q to B sq      |
| 13 Q to R5      | B to Q3 d      |
| 14 B to R3      | P to B3        |
| 15 Kt to Q3     | B to K3        |
| 16 R to K3      | B takes Kt     |
| 17 P tks B      | K to B2        |
| 18 QR to K sq   | Q to Q2 e      |
| 19 B tks B f    | P takes B      |
| 20 P to QB4     | P takes P      |
| 21 P to Q5      | P to QB4 g     |
| 22 P tks P      | KR to K:q      |
| 23 Q to R3      | R takes R      |
| 24 R tks R      | P to K13       |
| 25 Q to B:q     | R to QKt sq    |
| 26 P to KR3j    | Q to B4        |
| 27 R to K sq    | P to K14       |
| 28 Q to Q sq i  | R to K17       |
| 29 Q to R5 ch   | Q to K3        |
| 30 Q to K14     | Q to B7        |
| 31 K to R2j     | K to K13       |
| 32 R to K7      | P to KR3       |
| 33 P to KR4     | P to KR4       |
| 34 Q to K6      | P takes P      |
| 35 Q to Kt 8 ch | K to B4        |
| 36 Q to R7 ch   | K to B5        |
| 37 Q to R6 ch   | K to B4        |
| 38 Q tks RP ch  | Resigns k      |

**NOTES.**

- a The bet'er defence is 6 Kt to Q3; 7 B takes Kt, KtP takes B; 8 P takes P, Kt to Kt2, &c.
- b A noteworthy variation is the following: 7 Kt takes P. B to Q2; 8 Kt takes B, Kt takes QP, getting back the piece ultimately, with a better developed game.
- c Obviously, he could not castle, because of 10 P to KB3, Kt moves, 11 Kt takes QBP, B takes Kt; 12 Q takes B, with a Pawn ahead.
- d 13 P to B3 at once would have been better.
- e A move of subtle design, but not

sufficiently so for Lasker. Apparently Black offers his Queen, but 19 R to K7 ch, B takes R; 20 R takes B ch, Q takes R; 21 B takes Q, KR to K sq; and the Bishop cannot move because of the threatened mate. Black would therefore remain with the better ending.

Lasker, therefore, takes the Bishop, and follows up the slight advantage of position which he has, with the fine piece of strategy in the text.

If 21 P takes P (Q4), then 22 Q takes P ch and wins.

Threatening 26 R to K6 and Q to R6.

Threatening 29 Q to K5 ch, Q to K13; 30 Q to K2, &c.

The connoisseur will appreciate the classical style in which this game is played by Lasker. With no material advantage, he nevertheless contrives to force a victory, where the majority of players would only attain an uneventful draw. The point in the position illustrated is that he does not want his BP to be taken with a check, and, having his King in a safe position, he can proceed with the final attack, and this he carried out in his usual elegant manner.

For mate follows in a few moves.

The Sta. card.

**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. 1/2 lb Plug, 20c.

SALFSMAN Wanted-Salary and expenses paid. Brown Bros. Co., Surveyors, Toronto, Ont.

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



INTERPROVINCIAL COAL TRADE.

LARGE INCREASE IN THE EXPORTS FROM CAPE BRETON TO MONTREAL. — *Montreal, July 26* — The *Empire* paid a visit yesterday to a number of gentlemen engaged in the coal trade, which during the past few years has assumed such wonderful proportions between the Cape Breton ports and the cities of Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers and Sorel, and some interesting information was obtained respecting this still growing inter-provincial industry. It was reported that the receipts of Nova Scotia coal had considerably diminished in comparison with last year, but this is a mistake, and when the full returns come to be made up it will be found that the season of 1892 will be quite abreast of last year, which, in fact, was the heaviest importation in the history of the trade. At present there are 20 steamers chartered for the season, running between the different coal ports and the river St. Lawrence, and it is of interest to know that they are engaged at the rate of about 12½c. per minute, each steamer making on an average 13 trips per season. This is what they have done from the opening of navigation to the present time during the past two years.

1892.	Tons.	1891.	Tons.
May.....	67,994	May.....	43,254
June.....	88,714	June.....	88,714
July.....	67,143	July.....	67,143
Total.....	223,851	Total.....	199,111

This shows a considerable margin in favor of the present season, and there is also an increase in the tonnage, for while the arrivals up to June 30, 1891, were 78, the number reaching port up to the same date this year was about 92. A leading dealer, in conversation with the *Empire*, remarked, that, on the whole, the trade showed a steady increase, yet the figures of the present season would have been even more satisfactory had last winter not been so mild. As it was, the large manufacturers, who usually purchase heavy stocks of Nova Scotia coal, found themselves in the spring with a comparatively large quantity on hand, consequently this year's sales to those people were naturally curtailed.

The scarcity of inward freights has likewise had the effect of bringing a much larger quantity of Scotch coal to the St. Lawrence this year than has been the rule for some time past. Coal, in fact, has been brought from the old country at 70 cents per ton, and odd lots of the same have been sold as low as \$3, duty paid, while the freight from Sydney on the Canadian article has not been less than \$1.30 per ton. Springhill coal also reaches the city in good quantities, the Grand Trunk taking 50,000 tons from the last named mines every year. Montreal, of course, derives great benefit from this trade, as it is estimated that each of the regular steamers disburse in the neighborhood of \$1,000 per trip, and there being, besides the tramps engaged from time to time, 20 boats, so that, according to the modest calculation, the sum of \$200,000 is expended every season in our midst from this trade alone.

The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is not accidental but is the result of careful study and experiment by educated pharmacists.

CITY CHIMES.

The concert given at the Public Gardens on Monday evening in honor of the visiting cricketers was fairly well attended and was very enjoyable. The music was good and the fireworks very satisfactory. As usual the crowd outside the fence was quite as large as that within the portals, and once more we were reminded that many who enjoy the music and evening air, and who would fain indulge in a promenade in our beautiful Public Gardens, are debarred from this pleasure. Evidently the cause of this thushness is a lack of the "queen regent of the world, money," and as we have oft before remarked, this is hardly fair play. Of course the concert on Monday evening, being given in honor of our guests, was perhaps intended to be exclusive, but the summer is fast slipping away, and as yet there has been no concert given with a low admission fee, in order to afford the man of small means and large family an opportunity to enjoy a much-coveted treat. We truly realize that we are in danger of being considered tiresome on this subject, but once more we would suggest frequent concerts, with perchance but one band, and no fireworks and a ten cents admission fee. Occasional "grand promenades," with two bands, fireworks, etc., tickets twenty-five cents a piece, could still be held, and all classes thus have opportunities to appreciate to the full the Public Gardens, of which we Halifaxians are justly proud.

The joy that filled the hearts of the local baseballists who wear the Orients' colors, and the corresponding dismay which overwhelmed the friends of the Crescent Club at the finish of the game put up on Saturday afternoon, cannot be expressed in cold, black and white, but can be imagined on reading the score, which stood at the ninth innings: Orients 24, Crescents 1. The Orients played one of their best games of the season, and the Crescents—well the Crescents played their worst. This is the last match between these teams this year.

The south end tennis tournament, continued from Labor Day, was finished on Saturday afternoon. Miss Worsley and Captain Gausson won the final set of mixed doubles.

The yacht race on Saturday afternoon had very unfavorable weather, little wind and much fog. The start was made at 12.30, three boats, *Youla*, *Wym* and *Lenore*, competing. For nearly an hour the boats simply drifted, but a little after one o'clock the fog lifted, and a slight breeze sprang up from

the northwest, causing things to look a little more lively. The boats crossed the line with *Youla* ahead, *Wym* sixteen minutes later, and *Lenore* one minute and fifteen seconds behind the *Wym*. The *Wenonah* cup goes to the *Youla*. To-morrow the race is for the ladies' prize, and each yacht will carry one fair passenger.

The visiting cricketers dined at the officers' mess on Saturday evening. The band of the Lisiceterhire furnished music, and the guests were royally entertained.

A grand bazaar is to be held at the end of this month in aid of St. Mary's Globe House. The ladies who have interested themselves in the preparatory work are carrying it forward with characteristic energy, which leaves no chance of aught but success attending their efforts.

The Parlor Musee closed on Monday evening and the genial Mr. Somerby and his company have left our city for St. John. The genial showman in a happy speech at his closing entertainment thanked the people of Halifax for the liberal patronage and social courtesies, which had made his stay in their midst profitable and pleasant, and announced that he would return on the 22nd of this month with a show of trained horses. Mr. Somerby gives an immense amount of amusement for a very small amount of money, and his many friends and patrons in Halifax will be glad that it is only *au revoir* and not farewell that he has bidden our city, and meanwhile will heartily wish him a successful season in St. John.

The Dominion Artillery Association has this year selected Halifax as its meeting place, and in the grove near the beach at Point Pleasant the batteries have pitched their tents, numbering about thirty. The shooting is done by the seven men considered most proficient in each battery, and all batteries are supposed to be represented. The camp presents an interesting scene and we feel sure the campers cannot but be charmed with the situation.

That "Shea is coming," all citizens who glance at the billboards of the city are well aware. Thomas E. Shea is an actor who has been very successful in the United States and is said to be supported by a well balanced stock company. Shea and his company are playing in St. John this week, and will open at the Academy of Music on Monday next, when Halifax theatre goers will be treated to tragedy, romance, comedy and farce for a brief season. The opening play will be "Escaped from Sing-Sing," introducing a novel prison scene.

The annual lawn tennis tournament of the Maritime Provinces Association will be held on the Wanderers' grounds on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. The programme includes gentlemen's singles, ladies' singles, gentlemen's doubles, ladies' doubles and mixed doubles. In addition to these events, the winners of which will receive championship gold medals, Judge Graham, President of the Association, has offered a prize for ladies who have never won a prize in a tournament. The matches will be the best two of three sets and in final round best three of five sets.

It has been announced that a band stand is to be erected on the Grand Parade, and that we are to be treated to a free open air concert on one evening of each week. This will be a welcome announcement to many, and the entertainments will no doubt be much enjoyed. It is to be hoped that the new arrangement will not in any way detract from the present neat appearance of the square, whose well-kept paths and grassy beds are a credit to the city and a delight to patriotic citizens.

The cricket tournament this week has not been favored with weather adapted for good play. On Monday and Tuesday the Philadelphia team met our Halifax cricketers, but owing to the rain that fell all Tuesday afternoon this first of the series for the Halifax cup ended very unsatisfactorily. On Wednesday and yesterday Halifax and Ottawa had a contest. The visitors have enjoyed their visit thoroughly, and although our Halifax cricketers have not covered themselves with glory at the wicket, they have won an enviable reputation for hospitality and good cheer and have made many warm friends among their guests, who will ever remember with pleasure the Cricket tournament at Halifax. The strangers are jolly good fellows who will always have a welcome in our city.

Jamacia Ginger is nowhere beside Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for all summer troubles.

SUMMER TUITION.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, SCHOOL & ARMY COACHING ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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

HEAD MASTER—Mr. H. M. Bradford, M. A. (Cantab.)  
RESIDENT ASSISTANTS—Mr. G. M. Acklom, B. A. (Cantab.) Mr. P. B. Mellish, B. A. (Oxon.)

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