

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Pagination is as follows: [3]-18 p.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

1.50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS. }

HALIFAX, N. S., AUGUST 11, 1893

{ VOL. 10
No. 32 }

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	3, 4
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Ohit-Chat and Chuckles	5
Here and Elsewhere	6, 7
Poetry—Jen's Right in "Ol Novle."	8
—Weary	8
—At the Old Tryallog Place	8
Book Gossip	8
Industrial Notes	9
Glimpses of Vermont	9, 10
Commercial	10, 11
Market Quotations	15
A Wild Irish Lass	12, 13
Mintug	14, 16, 16
Draughts—Checkers	17
City Chimes	18

THE CRITIC,

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

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

Remittances should be made to A. M. FRASER, BUSINESS MANAGER.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE I. C. R. SHOWS A SMALL SURPLUS.—The statement of the I. C. R. for the fiscal year ending June 30th last, shows a revenue of \$3,065,499, expenses, \$3,046,317, leaving a surplus of \$20,182. As the deficit in 1891 was \$684,946 and in 1892, \$493,936, the showing is a most satisfactory one and reflects great credit on the economical management of Minister Haggart. His success, however, only goes to prove that in the past the road has been most scandalously mismanaged.

CONGRESS IN SESSION—On Monday Congress assembled at Washington and elected Crisp, of Georgia (dem), Speaker, by 214 votes. Reed, of Maine (rep), got 123 votes, and Simpson, of Kansas, 9. This shows the relative strength of parties, the Democrats having an overwhelming majority. The action in regard to the silver question will be eagerly watched. The President's message was presented on Tuesday and was a forcible and conservative summary of the situation.

A BIT OF UNWRITTEN HISTORY TOUCHING THE BERING SEA QUESTION.—There resides in New York City a wealthy Jew largely interested in the fur business, a man possessing more than the usual amount of brains with which his race is endowed, and much more given to condemn than praise his fellow men. For Minister of Marine Tupper he has however only words of commendation, and he has no hesitation in pronouncing him one of the cleverest men of the day. His admiration arose in this way: He was one of the original stockholders and promoters in the great Alaska Company, the insatiable greed of which has more than likely forced Uncle Sam into his present untenable position. Shortly before the declaring of a dividend he was offered such a large price for his interest: that he agreed to sell at the sum tendered, only stipulating that the delivery of the shares should not take place until the dividend had been declared, when he bound himself to hand over shares and dividend for the price offered. To his surprise the dividend was far beyond his expectations, and the shares went up with a bound so that the Jew found that he had lost a very large sum by his premature sale. He however carried out his agreement, but the loss rankled in his mind, and he was on the alert to obtain satisfaction in some form. In his untiring search for information bearing on his side of the Bering Sea case, Minister Tupper heard of the Jew and his discomfiture, and saw at once that here was a chance to obtain full and reliable information of the inside workings of the company and of the seal fisheries. He at once entered into communication with the Jew, and so pleased him by the ability and energy he displayed, that he completely captivated him,

and everything that the Jew knew was placed at his disposal. What this information was we do not know, but it must have proved valuable, and to have greatly strengthened the British case. This anecdote which we have from a most trustworthy source is only a side light on the labor of preparing the British case, but it proves that Minister Tupper had no small share in securing the very convincing evidence adduced.

CANADA FORCED INTO PROTECTION—Strange as it may sound it is yet a fact that in Canada may be found one of the strongest arguments against the protective policy that has for years ruled in the United States. It is at best a selfish, unneighborly policy, and the Dominion, with the example of free trade England before it, was very loath to take up with its specious doctrines. It struggled for years against them and has never taken kindly to the theory, but with a great and populous nation alongside of it abrogating all reciprocal treaties and building up barriers against its trade it was simply forced by circumstances over which it had no control to adopt a protective policy in many ways obnoxious to the statesmen who were wise enough to face the inevitable and advocate it as the only means of preserving the country. They formulated the National Policy and introduced it to the people with such unanswerable arguments proving the necessity that existed for its adoption that a large majority of the voters, free traders at heart, supported it and it became the policy of the country. Under it we have steadily advanced and have had our proportionate growth with the adjoining Republic. Without it, when we look back at the state of the country at its introduction, what would have been the condition of affairs here to day? No one can say positively but we believe that the National Policy was the means of preserving the Dominion. It was not expected that it would coerce the United States into giving us freer trade but it has opened the eyes of thoughtful men on both sides of the line to the many evils of protection and has paved the way for freer intercourse. The United States was the aggressor in forcing a distasteful policy on this country, and having now come to see the folly of its course there is every probability that many trade barriers will be thrown down to and utterly be followed by similar concessions here. It will be impolitic and unwise to jump at one bound from extreme protection to free trade but the tendency will be towards the unshackling of trade on both sides of the line. Here as in the States industries have arisen under the promise of protection and good faith requires that they be not abandoned without full notice. Protection however has run its course and in a few years we hope to see all barriers to trade between the two countries removed.

THE FINANCIAL DEPRESSION IN THE UNITED STATES—Although the Sherman Silver Purchase Act has directly helped in producing the financial panic in the United States it will be found that it is only one of the many causes that have produced such disastrous results, and if Congress repeals the Act at its present session only temporary relief will be afforded. The trouble is much deeper and really dates from the passage of the McKinley Tariff Act, which was simply a trade declaration of war against the rest of the world, and has forced leading nations in Europe, naturally favorably inclined as large purchasers of the products of the United States, to retaliate in every possible way. In the most offensive manner possible the United States have said you must purchase your breadstuffs from us and be our heaviest customers while we will cut at the very root of your prosperity by placing such a tariff against the importation of your manufactures as will kill off entirely the return trade which you now enjoy with us. Statesmanship was cast to the winds, and the tricky politicians, representing wealthy and selfish industries were enabled to mould legislation which has since been proved in direct opposition to the wishes of the people. Roused by directly hostile legislation British and Continental investors in United States securities, corporations and industries have been gradually disposing of their investments and withdrawing their gold from the country. In this way alone hundreds of millions of gold have been withdrawn, and the very capital that was the life of innumerable industries and speculations has been driven away by misguided legislation. In the country itself it at first resulted in over production and inflation, but with the withdrawal of capital came the inevitable collapse and permanent relief is only possible through the repeal of the McKinley Act and the introduction of a revenue tariff, reforms which fortunately for the country the present administration stands pledged to introduce. Ultra protectionists, however, die hard, and are trying to use the strongest arguments against their selfish policy, its bitter fruits—to intimidate Congress from making sweeping tariff reforms. They point to the disastrous results of their policy and say it is the fear of coming tariff reduction that causes all this, but the old false cry has lost its power, and in response to the popular will the hands of the reformers will not be staid until a policy which enriches the few at the expense of the many has been swept away.

HARD ON THE SMALL FIRMS.—The great beef and pork-packers of Chicago are building up more than one monopoly. They already control the meat trade of the country, and they expect within a few years to control the hide and leather industries. The tanneries which they are erecting are capable of handling 90 per cent of the hides used in or exported from the United States. Experienced tanners are now employed by them in buying up all the hemlock and pine lands in Wisconsin and in Michigan, and the comparatively small firms now engaged in the business are already beginning to feel shaky. The chief thing in favor of the monopolists is, that they are known to be generous, public-spirited men, who will return a part of their profits to the public.

A WORD TO MISSION OPPONENTS.—It is a trite and common saying among men of a certain class that they "do not believe in missions," and by iterating this cheap precept and wantonly pointing out the shortcomings of mission work they do much to obstruct the work of many devoted men and women; and yet it is well known that there is not a district ten miles square on this earth where decent men and women may live in comfort and safety unless the spread of Christian doctrine has cleared the way and laid the foundation for that decency and security. If the scoffers at missionaries and mission work would but realize what the spread of Christianity has done for them in a material way, they would not, unless they were creatures of the lowest type, attempt by word or look to deprive the men and women of heathen countries of similar advantages.

COLLISIONS IN THE NAVIES.—Since the collision between the *Victoria* and the *Camperdown* public attention has been turned in a marked degree to naval affairs. The channel squadron has in particular been closely criticised, and the fact that the ships of this squadron unanimously signalled a refusal to perform a similar evolution to that called for by Admiral Tryon has convinced many of the Admiral's error. The British ratepayers are, however, beginning to resent the costly naval experiments which are being tried at their expense, and Rear-Admiral Seymour was severely censured by the public when it was generally known that there had been fourteen collisions in this squadron in less than a week. Experiments of this kind are doubtless valuable, but they speedily roll up a heavy burden for the ratepayers.

A PLUCKY WOMAN.—Walter Besant, the well-known novelist, has been warring for years against the loose copyright laws of Great Britain and of the United States. He has been particularly vigorous in his crusade against piratical publishers who steal books from authorized firms, and against dishonest publishers who make the authors' portion of the profit on book sales almost infinitesimal. A young lady has recently come to New York, who, acting under instructions, is to stand between the authors and the lower class of publishers. "The Cleveland Publishing Company," of which she is the head, is prepared to do an honest international business, and will pay at market price for the many English books which they will publish. In order to do a successful business she will have to compete with pirated editions; but as she has influential friends on both sides of the water, and is well backed by British capital, she may keep up the fight until the much-needed copyright laws are compiled and enforced.

BILLS PAYABLE.—We have sometimes wished that farmers and newspaper men could exchange places with each other at the momentous seasons of the year when all accounts are supposed to be settled. Supposing that a farmer raised and sold a thousand bushels of wheat to as many customers and waited until it was "convenient" for his purchasers to settle the little, but to him, most important bills. In reality the farmer sells his entire crop to but few individuals from whom he justly demands, and usually receives, prompt payment. The publisher is in the place of the imaginary farmer. His output has been bought by many individuals, and he must deal with each individual, in order to obtain the value of his goods. His time and energy are thus doubly called upon to obtain what he has already earned. If our country friends would but regard the paper output in the light of the wheat output and "do as they would be done by," in the matter of prompt payments, our newspapers would be better in tone and more efficient in their special lines. We can assure our readers that ready money is quite as valuable in the city as in the country.

NO MONOPOLY IN SEALS.—The scientific as well as the commercial world has an interest in the safe return of the four whaling ships from the Antarctic Ocean. The ships have been away for several months and have travelled the region visited by Ross in his third antarctic voyage (1842—1843). It is probable that since then no navigators have visited this portion of the Polar Seas, and the account of the present voyage reads like an old-time romance. In December last, in latitude 56 degrees, 18 minutes, the ship fell in with icebergs and sailed through waters that absolutely swarmed with animal life. The finner whales abounded, seals were plentiful, and flocks of white petrels and sheathbills arose as the ships moved on. Although one object of the expedition had been to capture whales, it was not thought that the blubber would be worth the trouble, and the whole force of the expedition was directed towards obtaining seals. Four varieties of seals were found, and so stupid were they that they made no attempt to escape. The search for whales was not wholly successful, but the sealing industry will doubtless be benefitted by the research, and the scientists will glean over the careful accounts which have been kept of the phenomena of the Polar regions.

AN INDUCED RAIN-FALL.—A very refreshing wind is blowing through the United States at present. It is being propelled or promulgated by the International Cold Wave Association, and its object is to secure rain falls in arid districts of the country. The Association claims that by means of their process they can produce storm clouds out of a clear sky, and that in districts where hot dry winds are blowing they can cause the rain to fall. The theory of the new process is that cold wind and rain travel together, and that if the cold air can but be induced to come down from its lofty perch the rain will speedily follow. In order to secure this result a mixture of gases are driven up in the air, where they are exploded by electricity. The heavier cold air alone rushes into the vacuum thus made, and the rain follows in due course. The theory is an interesting one, and some successful experiments have already been made, but the rain-makers of the past few years have not advanced the profession, and the new company will have to combat much prejudice.

IT WILL NOT REACH NOVA SCOTIA!—Some money-making Americans have gone into a new business, which is neither more nor less than the collecting and shipping of bones of the dead, but not entirely gone, generations of those who preceded them in this world. The shipments are now coming from Mexico, and they are to be used for fertilizing and for sugar-refining purposes. It is estimated that the skeletons of some 50,000 individuals have already been sent over. In the natural order of things, if the business is a profitable one, it will be extended, and the bones that are cumbering the ground in crowded cemeteries will share the same fate. There is a streak of vandalism and inborn disrespect for many of the customs and prejudices of society in the breast of the average American, and in the present instance his money-making propensities have carried him beyond the pale of decency. Any right-thinking person cannot but be shocked at the new business, and if it can be stopped in no other way the Government should interfere.

BICYCLING ACCIDENTS.—There is certainly an alarming increase in the number of bicycling accidents, and men who do not care for that vigorous form of exercise jump to the conclusion that bicycling is a dangerous pastime that can scarcely be indulged in by one who has a due regard for the safety of life and limb. The real cause of the increase in accidents is due in no small degree to the wide-spreading use of the wheel. There are thousands more wheels in use than ever before, and of necessity the accident rate has increased in proportion. There are, however, two other causes which are not generally recognized. One is in the construction of the modern wheel. The pneumatic tire allows the wheel to turn noiselessly, thereby frequently causing collisions. Again, the wheels which have the pneumatic tire are without brakes, and the driver is unable to stop readily, and is often forced into what he cannot but know to be certain danger. The old style wheel, though clumsy in construction, had yet certain decided advantages over the improved wheel.

NO FAVORITISM SHOWN.—There is something a little funny about the family of the Duke de Veragua, whose visit to the World's Fair has caused so many disturbances. It appears that he mistook the palaver of the United States press for genuine sentiment that might at any time take a tangible form. When some society people proposed that a national collection should be taken up in order that this descendant of Columbus might repair his shattered fortunes, he was charmed with the idea, and will probably be much annoyed with his younger brother, who has evinced by far a too lively desire to put his finger in the pie as well. The brother contends that he too is a descendant of the great navigator, and as such is entitled to a portion of the uncollected fund. This appeal has had a blighting effect upon the might-have-been-contributors. There are other brothers, there may be sisters, and there are uncles and cousins and aunts, "to say nothing of a large connection by marriage." They are not equal to the burden, and they respectfully decline to assume the honor and privilege of supporting the broken down aristocracy of Spain.

THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS.—The term "Socialist" is in rather bad odor at present. It is still associated in the minds of many with the Anarchists, the red flag and the dynamite bomb, but in reality the genuine Socialists are a most reputable body of men, and in Germany they are already making themselves felt in political affairs. The platform which they lay down is not an unreasonable one. It includes universal suffrage for men and women and a recognition of the people's acceptance or rejection of all laws. The right of holding public meetings and freedom of speech is to be maintained, and free public schools are to provide compulsory education. All indirect taxes are to be abolished, and taxation on income, on capital and on inheritances, will make up the State income. Many laws are to be enforced for the benefit of the working class—eight hours will constitute the legal working-day, and a free judiciary will protect the rights of the people, and medical aid and medicine are also to be freely given. In order to meet these expenses it will be necessary to abolish the standing army and establish a militia. In this connection it is also arranged that peace and war are to be decided only by an International Board of Arbitration. No public funds are to be used for church or religious purposes, and the law will recognize no distinction of creeds. A platform such as this is so in accord with general opinion on this continent that it seems scarcely more than a summary of the rights and privileges which even the poor among us enjoy. Yet it is typical of the less progressive European countries that the advocated reforms seem nothing less than the war cries that precede rebellion.

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

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

CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

TOO MUCH.

I took her to the ice-cream stand
And there we sat and ate,
And she had made me understand
The sequel of my fate.

She loved me I told me so outright,
And truly, I must think,
So when I went to bed that night
I could not sleep a wink.

But she has gone beyond my sight,
To upper lands immortal,
It was too much ice cream that night
That jerked her through the portal.

There is a man out west who proposes to go up in a balloon to discover the secret of the cyclone. It is probable the cyclone will discover the secret of the man instead.

QUITE THE REVERSE.—Ethel (rummaging in grandma's drawer).—Oh, grandma, what a curious old key that is.
Grandma—Yes my dear; that was your grandfather's latch-key.
Ethel—And you keep it in memory of old days.
Grandma—No, my dear; old nights.

ALL SHE WANTS.

A pretty dress,
A stray caron,
A husband or a lover;
Some diamond rings
And jewelled things,
A novel (yellow cover);
A purse well filled,
A handmaid skilled,
A bouclé sweetly scented,
A box of creams,
And this bard deems
A woman is contented.

The Heiress—Yes, when I don't wish to accept certain men's attention and they ask me where I live, I say in the suburbs
Mr. Selsure—Ha! Ha! Ha! Excellent! But where do you live, Miss Br...?
The Heiress—In the suburbs, Mr. Selsure.

How THEY LOVE EACH OTHER—"What a pretty fan!" remarked Birdie McGinnis to Esmeralda Longcoffin at a social gathering.
"Yes; I had it given to me when I first came out!" responded Esmeralda.
"Really? It has worn well," chirped Birdie maliciously!

"The next man that asks if this is hot enough for me," exclaimed the bookkeeper in a towering rage, "is going to get the whole side of his face knocked off." "Well, Addemup," said the proprietor, happening in a moment later hanging his hat on a peg and removing his coat, "is this hot enough for you?" "Yes, sir," replied Mr. Addemup.

ROOM AT THE TOP.—Merchant—"Have you had any experience in china ware?"
Applicant—"Years of it sir."
"What do you do when you break a valuable piece?"
"Well—er—I usually set it together again and put it where some customer will knock it over."
"You'll do."

WOMAN.

She is a contradictor, strange,
Capricious, wayward, fond of change,
As fickle as the winds that blow,
And much man's patience tries,
And yet she is, when'er she wills,
As constant as the eternal hills,
And makes the scene of care below
A blooming paradise.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE,

Would like to learn shorthand, but they think it is too hard and requires too much study. It does not, you shall see it does not. If it takes you a year to see it, you lose by your slowness.

Here is a simple system, the principles of which may be learned in a few days or weeks, and speed for practical work obtained in two or three months. The speed and legibility particularly adapt it for court and verbatim reporting, and combined with the ease of acquirement, no other system possesses the advantages. Name one other system? It can't be found.

Notes of lectures, debates and ideas can be jotted down for future reference. Lawyers, teachers, students and others will find shorthand of much help to them in their work.

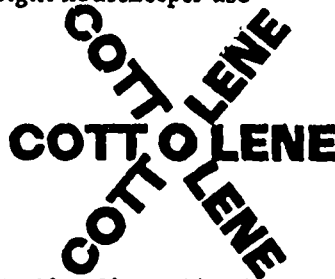
We give lessons in shorthand by mail.

SNELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, P. O. Box 548—Truro.

GOOD Food - -
Digestion -
Complexion

are all intimately connected—practically inseparable. Though the fact is often ignored, it is nevertheless true that a good complexion is an impossibility without good digestion, which in turn depends on good food.

There is no more common cause of indigestion than lard. Let the bright housekeeper use



The New Vegetable Shortening and substitute for lard, and her cheeks, with those of her family, will be far more likely to be "Like a rose in the snow."

COTTOLENE is clean, delicate, healthful and popular. Try it.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Wellington and Ann Streets,
MONTREAL.

SCOTT'S

FROM BAR ISLAND.

This is to certify that I have had Rheumatism and have used SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM with

CURE

great satisfaction, and I feel it my duty to recommend it to the world at large for its great value.

Yours truly,
JOHN W. BENTON.

FOR RHEUMATISM.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

STANFORD

THE TAILOR,

Is showing an extra fine line of Goods suitable for the coming season.

INSPECTION INVITED.

JOHN PATTERSON,
Manufacturer of Steam Boilers,
For Marine and Land Purposes
Iron Ships Repaired.
SHIP TANKS GIRDERS, SMOKE PIPES and all kinds of STEEL WORK
ESTIMATES given on application.
488 UPPER WATER STREET, Halifax, N. S.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY



Successor of the "Unabridged."
Ten years spent in revising, the editors employed and more than \$2,000,000 expended.

Everybody should own this Dictionary. It answers all questions concerning the history, spelling, pronunciation, and meaning of words.

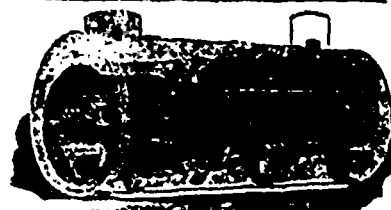
A Library in Itself. It also gives the often desired information concerning eminent persons; facts concerning the countries, cities, towns, and natural features of the globe; particulars concerning noted fictitious persons and places; translation of foreign quotations, words, and proverbs, etc., etc.

This Work is Invaluable in the household, and to the teacher, scholar, professional man, and self-educator.

Sold by all Booksellers.
G. & C. Merriam Co.
Publishers,
Springfield, Mass.



Do not buy cheap photographic reproductions of ancient editions.
Send for free prospectus.



Monarch Economic Boiler.

More Economical than Brickset Boilers, with all advantages of light portable forms.

AGENTS FOR THE

FULLER & WARREN

System of Heating, Ventilating & Sanitary Construction

FOR

SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

ROBB ENGINEERING CO., Ltd.

AMHERST, N. S.

WHISTON'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

IS OPEN ALL SUMMER.

STUDENTS CAN JOIN AT ANY TIME.

Following is the Staff:—

- S. E. WHISTON, Principal. Teacher of Practical Book-keeping and Banking.
- E. KAULBACH, Teacher of Arithmetic, Theoretical Book-keeping and the subjects required to pass in the civil service exams.
- W. E. THOMPSON, Teacher of Commercial Law.
- MISS GEORGIE MILLER, Teacher of Shorthand, Practical Reporting, Office Work, Correspondence, etc.
- MISS ANNA GOULD, Teacher of Typewriting, Punctuation, Letter Writing, Spelling, etc.

MACDONALD & CO.

(LIMITED)

HALIFAX, N. S.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

PUMPING MACHINERY FOR MINERS' USE IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, &c.

HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

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

TRURO'S NEW CONVERSORIUM.—Work has been commenced on the new building to be erected in the place of the Conversorium destroyed by the late Inglis St. fire in Truro. The new Conversorium will occupy a frontage of 106 feet and will contain five shops on the ground floor.

ARTILLERY COMPETITION AT HALIFAX.—The annual artillery competition, under the auspices of the Dominion Artillery Association commenced this week at Point Pleasant. The camp is under the command of Lieut. Col. Irwin, inspector of artillery, Ottawa. Competitions between the various detachments are going on every day, and the scene at Point Pleasant is exceedingly lively and interesting.

A SERIOUS RUNAWAY.—A runaway accident on Tuesday afternoon resulted in the loss of a valuable horse owned by John G. Bauld. Mr. Bauld's coachman and a little girl were driving down the road to Point Pleasant, when just south of Steele's pond the horse took fright at a covered waggon and dashed down the hill and fell, upsetting the carriage, throwing the occupants out and breaking the horse's leg. The coachman was badly bruised and the child much frightened. Dr. Jakeman shot the horse.

CHANGES.—Hollis Street has had a few changes within the last week or so. A. E. McManus has moved his tailoring and gentlemen's furnishing establishment to the spacious store on the corner of Hollis and Sackville Streets, and offers his patrons a fine stock of goods from which to make selections. The store recently occupied by A. E. McManus is to be opened shortly by W. E. Hebb with a full line of books and stationary supplies. The stand should be a good one for the business, being on a business street and in close proximity to the principal hotels.

HE TRIED TO BE WITTY—AND FAILED.—Rev. Mr. Moore of Noblesville, Indiana, has incurred the everlasting wrath of the ladies of his congregation, through his attempt to make a joke. In a recent sermon the parson made the remark that "God made the earth in six days and then he rested; then he made man and rested again; then he made women, and," smiling as he said it, "since that time neither God nor man has had a rest." Unfortunately this did not strike the feminine portion of his audience as funny and a number of ladies have severed their connection with the church.

LADY JEPHSON A CANADIAN.—In our last issue we called attention to Lady Jephson and her slanders of Canada and Canadians, charitably concluding that her words proved that she was writing on a subject of which she was profoundly ignorant, and that she was not intentionally mendacious. The *Quebec Chronicle* is however authority for the statement that Lady Jephson was born in Quebec city, was brought up there, and married there to Captain Jephson of the Royal Navy. This being the case her title is her only claim to the term lady, and her slanders of her countrymen are purely malicious.

THAT EXODUS.—There has been a vast difference of opinion between the Liberal and Conservative press on the subject of the "exodus" from the Provinces to the States, but all will agree now that the tide is turning, and numbers are returning home from the sweet land of liberty to the Provinces. The large industrial concerns of the United States are sick just now, and those that are not closing down are reducing their number of employes. The long list of firms that have shut up shop is appalling, but it must be remembered that a goodly proportion of these factories close every summer during July and August, and it is reasonable to suppose that notwithstanding the financial panic many will resume work this year as usual at the regular season for re-opening.

CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.—The extra session of the U. S. Congress met on Monday. President Cleveland's message, so eagerly anticipated, was wholly devoted to the financial question which is agitating the country. Although the tariff reform is of great importance and must be considered by Congress at as early a date as possible the President considers the solution of the silver problem of immediate importance. President Cleveland plainly and forcibly points out the dangers to which the country is exposed under the existing state of affairs and urges that relief must be given by a repeal of the Sherman Act without delay. There is no doubt that the President has looked at the matter from all standpoints, and has firmly decided upon the course to be pursued.

CHARLATANS AND QUACKS

Have long plied their vocation on the suffering pedals of the people. The knife has pared to the quick; caustic applications have tormented the victim of corns until the conviction shaped itself—there's no cure. Putman's Painless Corn Extractor proves on what a slender basis public opinion often rests. If you suffer from corns get the Extractor and you will be satisfied. Sold everywhere.

FUN FOR THE PEOPLE.—Halifaxians will have no lack of amusement next week. The Masonic Fair, every afternoon and evening; "Dr. Hill" at the Academy, picnics in galore, and the Ramblers' sports as a finale, to say nothing of private entertainments. The boating and yachting season is at its height.

STARTLING EVIDENCE.—The investigation of the cold storage warehouse fire at Chicago is bringing to light a startling state of affairs. A witness has stated to the grand jury that a band of conspirators have been carrying on an extensive robbery from the warehouse from the time of the Fair's opening until the date of the fire, goods having been removed by the waggon load. This witness has given the names of employes of the cold storage warehouse and of a gang of men living just outside the Fair grounds, about a 150 in all, who are concerned in the conspiracy.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The World's Fair at Chicago is now half over. Since the gates were opened three months ago about 7,000,000 persons have paid admission. Judging from the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876, this is a fine showing. The Centennial opened May 10, 1876, and from that time until Nov. 10, 1876, there were admitted a grand total of 9,910,966, of whom only 3,004,274 paid admission. The Paris Exposition of 1888 opened May 1 and ended Oct. 10. The total admissions were 16,032,725. From these figures it can be seen that the Chicago management is doing fairly well. The fair has had many obstacles to contend with not least among which have been the false reports as to the extortionate charges of living and sightseeing at the White City. There will undoubtedly be a rush for the Fair when the weather becomes a little cooler. No one who can possibly visit the wonderful exposition should miss doing so.

FROM THE WILD WOOLY WEST.—Pawnee Bill's wild west show on the Common will be the attraction for an immense crowd of people to-day and to-morrow. If we are justified in forming an opinion from the soul stirring scenes depicted on posters and handbills and the almost countless attractions enumerated on these mediums of advertising, Pawnee Bill has certainly the greatest show which has struck this portion of the earth for many a day. At any rate it will be exciting and the "startling and sterling novelties" will without doubt be taken in by large audiences, notwithstanding that it costs a man a dollar bill to go and take his best girl, to say nothing of an additional fifty cents for reserved seats. The small boy will work hard to earn a quarter, he'll carry water for the elephant, or in this case for the "bucking bronchos" all day long without a murmur if by so doing he can gain admission to the enchanted scene. A street parade each morning is announced as one of the features of the show.

SETTLEMENT OF THE FRANCO-SIAMESE DIFFICULTIES.—A very portentous war-cloud has been dissipated by the final surrender of the Siamese to the French. A blockade had been established at Bangkok, which very seriously threatened to interfere with English and German commerce, and if it had been maintained there was the possibility of difficulties arising between those powers and France, and a general European war might have resulted from difficulties originating in distant Siam. In fact if reports are to be relied upon it was only the coolness of a British captain of a gun boat that prevented a collision. A French gun boat bore down on him with guns cleared for action, but the British captain remained unmoved, and his quiet contempt had the effect of cooling the ardor of the fiery Frenchman. There are still grave difficulties to be overcome in separating the territory claimed by France, and England may yet have to interfere to keep the peace, but the first serious difficulty has been overcome.

IMPERIAL

Cream Tartar



BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Arsenic, Lime, Phos. Phates, or any Injurious.

E. W. CILLET, Toronto, Ont.

BILLIARDS.

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

HALIFAX STOCK EXCHANGE.

These quotations are furnished by J. C. Mackintosh, Banker and Broker, 166 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S. Aug. 10.

	Par of Share.	Buyer.	Seller.
Bank of Nova Scotia, Ex. Div.	\$100	164	168
Bank of B. N. America	243.33	150	150
Merchants Bank, Ex. Div.	100	154	154
Union Bank	50	122 1/2	125
Peop's Bank	20	116	115
Halifax Bank	20	116	115
Bank of Yarmouth	75	102 1/2	102 1/2
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth	70	102 1/2	102 1/2
Com. Bank of Windsor	40	102	102
Acadia Fire Insurance Co.	20	130	130
Halifax Fire Insurance Co.	20	133	134 1/2
Eastern Assurance (25/2 pd.)	100	50	50
N. S. Marine Ins. Co. (37 1/2 pd.)	100	99	100
E. C. Sav's & L'n Co., Bonds	100	99	100
" " " " " " " "	100	100	102
(50/2 pd. up.)			
N. S. Telephone Co.	10	103	107 1/2
Halifax Gas Light Co.	40	95	97 1/2
Dom. Coal Co., Bonds	500	100	100
" " " " " " " "	100	100	100
" " " " " " " "	100	25	25
N. G. C. I. & R. Co., pref'd.	100	65	65
common	100	75	75
N. S. S'l & F'ge Co., pref'd.	100	100	100
common	100	95	95
Halifax & Nfld. S. S. Co.	100	50	75
Canada & Nfld. S. S. Co.	100	70	70
Yarmouth S. S. Co.	100	70	70
Coastal Steam Packet Co.	100	50	50
Hx. & Lunenburg Steam's P. Co.	100	50	50
N. S. Sugar Refinery	500	100	100
Dom Cotton Co., Bonds	500	102 1/2	102 1/2
1000			
Dom. Cotton Co., Stock	100	110	110
Bras d'Or Lime Co., Bonds	250	100	100
Starr Manufacturing Co.	100	30	30
Rhodes, Curry & Co., Ltd.	50	100	100
St. of Canso Marine Ry. Co.	50	30	30
N. S. Furnishing Co., Ltd.	100	100	100
McDugall Distillery Co.	100	70	70
" " " " " " " "	500	70	70
Dartmouth Electric Light Co.	100	90	90

No FAIR AT YARMOUTH THIS YEAR.—As the Yarmouth Agricultural Society has found it impossible to obtain a proper title to the land on which they proposed erecting an exhibition building it has been deemed wise to postpone the work. On this account there will no exhibition held in Yarmouth this year.

PEACH GROWING IN N. S.—Chas. F. Ditmars of Clementsport, has proved that peaches can be profitably grown in this Province. He has several peach trees on his farm and they are all loaded with well formed fruit this season. His peaches in former years have invariably brought good prices in the market.

THE BLAKE.—H. M. S. Blake has been visited by thousands of people during her sojourn in St. John, N. B., and has been the object of universal admiration. Admiral Hopkins and his officers have entertained and been entertained by the good people of the city, and this visit of the Blake will long be remembered.

THE FAIR IN '94.—If you can't go to the World's Fair this year, you may be able to take some of it in next. The directors have about concluded to continue several of the most attractive departments for another year. These departments, rumor has it, are those of fine arts, fisheries and horticulture, with probably some others.

THE RIDERS OF THE BIKE.—The Ramblers Cycle Club have affiliated with the Maritime Provinces A. A. Association. The cyclists are arranging for a tour through the Province on their wheels and a gay and festive trip is anticipated. The club has had several names added to its roll this year and is now in a flourishing condition. Its sports come off on the 19th inst.

CHOLERA STRICKEN DISTRICTS.—Cholera is raging again in France. It is stated that 610 deaths have taken place since the middle of May in Marseilles. Italy is also a victim of the scourge, and the residents of Naples are forsaking the city. Several cases are reported from Rome. In Mecca, where the climate is especially unhealthy in the months of August and September, 6,666 deaths have occurred since the present epidemic commenced.

A SAD ACCIDENT—Halifaxians were startled on Friday evening of last week by the announcement that E. R. Harrington had been drowned in the harbor while crossing from McNab's Island to the esplanade in a sail boat. Mr. Harrington was well known in the city. He had but lately got underway a scheme to boom McNab's Island as a summer resort, having erected bathing houses on a portion of the beach, and having in contemplation the building of a few summer cottages.

A POETIC TRIBUTE—Perhaps the farmers who, when the shades of even fall, drop their haying implements and wend their way to their homes, weary with the hard toil incident to the season, will enjoy reading, as they rest their tired bones, the sentiment with which some poetic soul regards haying time. "The heated sun is shining on the fields of rich July in blazing summer splendor from his throne of turquoise sky, the perfume of the meadows fills the soft, sweet, morning air, the corn blades wave a proud salute to the fields of clover fair, the farmer is the charmer in the romance of to-day; a story of the glory of the time of making hay. O, clover scented, sunny days of fragrant new-mown hay, your incense breathes ideal life that fills the soul for aye, O, breezes waft the blessed joys to tollers in the town and gladden hearts that sigh with care 'neath smoke-grimed chimneys' frown, the pleasures and the treasures of the glowing, mowing days, are fairer, sweeter, rarer than a year of budding Mays."

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

BRIEFS.

Rip Van Winkle will be at the Academy this evening.

The thermometer registered 90 in the shade at noon yesterday.

The electric light sports on the Wanderers grounds came off last evening.

Vernona Jarbean, now playing in St. John, is to appear at the Academy shortly.

The Lorne Club regatta is an attraction for pleasure seekers to-morrow afternoon.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25 cents a box.

Prof. Zera Semon's Halifax friends will hear with regret that his wife has become hopelessly insane.

The Union Engine Company celebrated their 125th anniversary on Tuesday by an excursion to Truro.

A severe thunder and lightning storm passed over the northern part of Pictou County on Tuesday. In Halifax it all ended in fog.

The entertainment given at the Orpheus Hall on Tuesday evening as a benefit to Miss Grant of this city was a very pleasing affair.

Reports from Denver, Colorado, state that nearly one-half the entire working population is out of employment or working on half time.

It is reported that Sir John Thompson, Sir Charles Tupper and the Minister of Marine will sail for Canada on the Parisian, which leaves Liverpool to-morrow, the 12th inst.

The Intercolonial Railway works at Moncton had a narrow escape from destruction by fire on Saturday while all hands were away at the railway picnic. 3 flat cars, lumber valued at \$2,000 and a small stretch of siding were burned.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa



which is absolutely pure and soluble.

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

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

The small boy is in his glory—a circus in town.

The shore near the esplanade has been cleaned and a serious nuisance has been remedied.

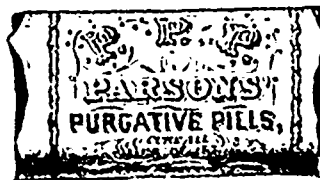
Special rates will be given on the railroads and steamboat lines next week for the Masonic fair.

An infant was recently baptized at Bridgewater, N. S., with water dipped from the River Jordan, near the ruins of Jericho, seven years ago.

Provincial Engineer Murphy has returned from Chicago, where he represented Nova Scotia at the engineering congress assembled there.

The sailors of the Blake gave an exhibition drill in St. John on Tuesday. The St. Johner's were enthusiastic in their delight over the parade.

PARSONS



PILLS

Make New Rich Blood

"Best Liver Pill Made."

They positively cure SICK HEADACHE and BILIOUSNESS, all Liver and Bowel Complaints. In those cases that require a little more dose. They expel all impurities from the blood. In fact, we need not great benefit from using them, but we will send you a box by mail for 25 cents, or a bottle for \$1.00. Full particulars free. L. S. J. N. S. & Co., 22 Cornhill St., Boston, Mass.

GILLETT'S

PURE POWDERED 100%

LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda. Sold by All Grocers and Druggists. E. W. GILLETT, Toronto

WISONS CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office,

JUNCAN BROUSSARD - Proprietor

HALIFAX, N. S.

101 ON PARLE FRANCOISE,

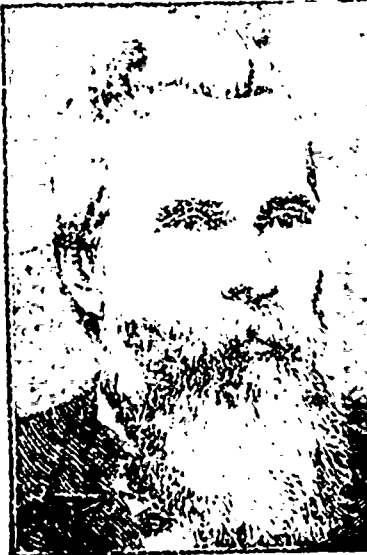
FOR FIFTY YEARS!

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

has been used by Millions of Mothers for their children while teething for over Fifty Years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

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.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD WITH SKODA'S DISCOVERY



Rev. H. MILLS.

Skoda Victorious!

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

CURED!!

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

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

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

My Appetite was very poor, and I would have a deathly faintness at pit of stomach.

For the last two years I have been greatly troubled with Severe Palpitation of the Heart and in long protracted meetings it would become very serious.

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

Tracy Mill, Carleton Co., N. B. SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

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

ment III" at say is at house fitness ryng Fair's / the cold unde, over. have 1876, that 1966, 1888 .725- fong least es of rush can w on -day soul tless ll has h for sterl- vith- o say will this y so each rten- se to very and ising have s are gun him ved, fiery ating re to NGE. ed by iroker, ig. 10. 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200

G. M. SMITH & CO.

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

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

JES' RIGHT IN "OL' NOVIE."

It's too hot in the city, and the suburbs round about;
 It's too hot at the beaches when the sizzlin' sun is out;
 It's too blamed hot mos' everywhere along the beaten tracks,
 So you'd better take a week off and sail down to Halifax.

It's jes' right in Nova Scotia—jes' right there all the time,
 An' the fishin' an' the huntin' is what the boys call "prime!"
 Y' can crowd a heap o' pleasure in a week-er-two "Down Home,"
 An' keep yer clo's on while y' do it, without gettin' in a foam.

The air y' breathe in "Novie" blow direct from Heaven's mill,
 An' the water boils with lafter from the side o' every hill,—
 An' y' slint a-drinking microbes and bacterie an' disease,
 When y' take a swig o' aqua from the ol' spring on yer knees.

"Ol' Novie!" She's a-boomin' jes' about this time o' year,
 An' the people are a-coming from all o'er the hemisphere,
 An' they're layin' in a stock o' rest an' ginnin' jolly fat,—
 An' they'll come again nex' season, I'll jes' bet my farm on that!
 DOWNHOMER IN BOSTON TRAVELLER.

WEARY.

The notes of the organ rose and fell;
 Aloft no longer was heard the bell;
 My lady sat in her cushioned pew
 And her dainty mantle 'round her drew;
 My lady's face was as marble fair,
 And wave on wave shone on her red-gold hair.

The man by her side was bent and old,
 Did my lady wed for love or gold?
 A beggar crouching near the door
 Pondered the text and my lady o'er;
 "Ye who are weary come unto me,"
 "Weary my lady can never be.

"Nor feel the need of words like those,
 She who want, privation, never knows,
 My lady hid beneath silk and lace,
 A grief that the beggar cannot trace,
 "Ye who are weary come unto me."
 Who, oh, who! was more weary than she?

Weary of wearing the chains of pride,
 Of smiling her heart's deep grief to hide,
 Of taking part in life's masquerade;
 And my lady bent her head and prayed
 As she thought of her home rich and rare,
 All unlit by love for pride ruled there.

And there was one who went far away
 From home on my lady's wedding day,
 To a distant fever-stricken town,
 Where burn'ng, blinding, the sun beat down,
 In hospital ward by dying bed,
 None were as brave or tender, they said,

And bitter tears were all vainly shed,
 When my lady heard that he was dead,
 With weary eyes and a still sad smile,
 My lady, when passing down the aisle,
 Looked at the beggar and dropped her head;
 Under her breath she bitterly said:

"Even you are more happy than I—
 Who mourns for wealth gold cannot buy."
 But ere the close of life's weary day
 My lady had learned to watch and pray.
 "A noble life and a perfect death."
 They said who watched for her latest breath.
 —WINDOM BROWN, in *Toronto Globe*.

AT THE OLD TRYSTING PLACE.

The dead leaves rustle at my feet,
 The moon is shining brightly;
 Something has softly dimmed my eyes,
 Across the path a shadow lies,
 The path two trod so lightly.

It was upon a night like this
 Love left us only sorrow;
 I held her little hand in mine;
 That parting is to me divine,
 Then there was no to-morrow.

Since I have learned life's lesson well,
 Hearts are not easy broken,
 To-night all joys I have forgot;
 There's something sacred in this spot,
 Where sweet good-bys were spoken.

I'd feel less lonely with myself
 If I were broken-hearted;
 Would I could live that night again,
 With all its sadness-sweetened pain,
 When love from love was parted.

—Lippincott's.

BOOK GOSSIP.

Worthington's Illustrated Magazine for August opens with the second of the interesting papers entitled, "Random Notes on Hawaiian Life," written by U. T. Rodgers, M. D., a prominent physician, now and for many years a resident of Honolulu. The article treats of the native feasts; of Honolulu's picturesque mountain background, with a description of the *Pali* and the suburb view from its summit; of beautiful Waikiki, "the Long Branch of Honolulu;" of the fern and shell and wild animal hunting of Hawaiian youths, and furnishes a very graphic description of life and work upon the great sugar plantations, from the planting of the cane to the granulating of the sugar.

People entertaining at their country homes will welcome with delight the full and accurate description of the receiving and entertaining of a house full of guests which Mrs. Burton Kingsland gives in a practical article on "Entertaining in the Country," in the August *Ladies' Home Journal*. The magazine is made still further interesting because of the publication of the music and words of the beautiful song "My Star," by Kate Llewellyn Fitch—one of the famous *Journal* prize compositions for the encouragement of American musical composition. C. Lauron Hooper contributes a pleasantly written history of "How Klesing Came into the World," and Mary Holbrook Chappell describes "An Afternoon Tea in Japan." The journal abounds in good things and will be gladly received by its thousands upon thousands of readers.

PETERSONS' NEW 25 CENT SERIES.—The following works have all been issued in *Petersons' New 25 Cent Series*, viz: 'The Confessions of an Abbe,' by Louis Urbach.—Mrs. Southworth's 'The Bridal Eve,' 'The Discarded Daughter,' 'Tried for Her Life,' 'Cruel as the Grave,' 'The Maiden Widow,' 'The Family Doom,' 'My Son's Wife' and 'My Hero.'—Emile Zola's 'La Terre,' 'Nana,' 'Le Reve,' 'Nana's Daughter,' 'The Girl in Scarlet,' 'Albine,' 'L'Assommoir,' and 'Nana's Brother.'—Mrs. Ann S. Stephens' 'The Old Homestead,' 'The Old Countess,' and 'Lord Hope's Choice.'—Caroline Lee Hentz's 'Linda; or the Young Pilot of the Belle Creole,' 'Robert Graham,' sequel to 'Linda,' 'Rena; the Snowbird,' and 'Marcus Warland.'—Mrs. Burnett's 'Theo,' 'Kathleen,' 'Miss Creepigny,' and 'Pretty Polly Pemberton.'—'Indiana,' by George Sand.—'A Heart Twice Won,' by Mrs. Van Loon.—'The Prairie Flower,' by Emerson Bennett, and 'Run Down,' by Dr. Cox. Price 25 cents each. These books are popular and cheap, and are all now ready for sale by booksellers and news agents, and by the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A PROSPEROUS BUSINESS—J. R. Ayer of Sackville, N. B., employs 145 hands in his shops and has an income of \$150,000. Adding what he receives from his large mercantile business his income will amount to \$200,000. His business extends to every town and village in the Maritime Provinces and many towns and cities in Quebec and Ontario. Two or three men are kept on the road all the time and the books show more orders to-day than ever before. The tannery runs through 100 sides per day, that is 50 hides complete. Nearly all the leather manufactured is used by the establishment. A little is exported chiefly through the Maritime Provinces. Machinery of all kinds is of the most modern and improved make and steam heating apparatus is established throughout. Large beaming wheels for cleansing and oiling the hides are used. Much of Mr. Ayer's business success is no doubt due to the economical system which reigns in all the departments and to the care and painstaking with which the best leather is chosen for important parts of the work. Nothing is wasted. The smallest pieces are used in one part or another of the work. The liquor from the tan bark is kept in continual circulation by a pumping apparatus. Mr. Ayer's belt lacing is justly celebrated throughout the Maritime Provinces. Great care is exercised in the preparation and no other house in the Lower Provinces manufactures so much. It is tanned by chemical process; no bark is used. All kinds of furs are also dressed and prepared for coats, etc. Mr. James McInnis who has been with Mr. Ayer for thirty years and seen the business grow up from infancy to its present proportions is in charge of this department. The shoe shop is under the efficient management of Mr. John Hillson. Many different styles of shoes are made and 30 hands employed. Mr. Ayer's moccasins and leggins have won considerable praise from all quarters. In their manufacture 25 hands are employed. In the harness shop from 40 to 50 hands are employed and 30 to 100 sets per week turned out. About 30 different kinds of driving harnesses are manufactured. Several men are employed exclusively on collars and from 80 to 100 per week of all kinds are manufactured. An interesting feature though as yet of small proportions is the wallet department. Here are neatly manufactured many kinds of purses, school bags and other conveniences. During the last season Mr. Ayer has supplied material for two rotary mills situated far back on the densely clad hills of Aboushagan. Everything to which he touches his hand prospers. He carries on operations in tanning, boot-making, harness-making, store-keeping, farming, &c., with equal energy and carefainess and in every case he comes out "on top."—*Extracts from Chignecto Post*.

HOW TO GET A "SUNLIGHT" PICTURE.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man") to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising, and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market and it will only cost 1c. postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

GLIMPSSES OF YARMOUTH—A COOL RETREAT IN THE SUMMER MONTHS—BIG NEW HOTEL GOING UP FOR TOURISTS—SOME THINGS OF WHICH NOVA SCOTIA IS PROUD.

Boston was hot Tuesday morning; but when the 380 passengers, whom the steamer *Yarmouth* carried, reached the wharf in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, at dawn on Wednesday morning, the cool air, untainted by Boston harbor smells, was delightfully refreshing.

One thing disappointed our company. Who has not heard of Yarmouth fogs!—fogs so thick that the whistle of a fog horn has to be sharpened before it will go through it; so impenetrable that only a sinewy man can make his way against it; so solid that, when quarried, it makes proper foundations for castles in the air and other midsummer lying.

But no fog was in sight as we steamed up the Yarmouth harbor. It was five o'clock on one of the fairest, clearest mornings of the year, and the single shriek of the horn at the lighthouse was a merry welcome instead of a distressing warning.

An ignorant historian, overfull of English geography, has said that this Nova Scotia Yarmouth is so named because the town is located at the mouth of the Yar.

The town is situated at the wide mouth of the stream; but its weakish current, struggling timidly through a chain of beautiful little lakes, does not now, and never did, bear the name of the English Yar.

I have asked several residents its name, and do not yet know, for they do not know.

Nobody knows positively. Yarmouth bears its name because another place of that name existed long ago, "after" which it was named.

There is nothing romantic in this; but veracious history often fails to reach romance.

And now, in passing, another word about names. Out of Yarmouth a few miles lies beautiful Ohio.

"How did that name come to be chosen?" I asked. "Well, two or three generations ago several families in town got the Western fever. They thought they would emigrate to Ohio, which was Western enough then. But for some reason they changed their minds, and going back into the woods a few miles, they took up land there and named the new settlement Ohio. So they went to Ohio after all."

This was the answer given. I repeat it on the authority of an honest-eyed Yarmouthian. Perhaps it is true.

Who has not heard of the high tides of Nova Scotia? High-tide coasts leave immensely wide shores when the tide is out, as we saw from the deck of our steamer while we were passing to the wharf.

The tide was low: a very narrow channel was open to the *Yarmouth*. "Oh, we're on the shoals," cried a nervous lady when after a slight shock a grinding sound was heard, and it was true, though an instant after the keel was free again.

Later in the day I looked toward the harbor, and saw hundreds of acres of bare flats which were covered when we entered the harbor, and seemed a part of it. When the tide is in at Yarmouth a beautiful sheet of water invites ocean vessels to come to strong wharves and unload their freight; but when the tide is out the ship's channel is a crooked and narrow way.

Yarmouth, however, is not Nova Scotia's great tide station. Greater things will be seen farther on, of these I will write again, when in the Land of Evangeline.

Compared with Boston, Yarmouth tides are immense. But compared with tides in other parts of Nova Scotia, they are nothing to boast of.

And now what a rush! What confusion and stumbling hurry! Three hundred and eighty men, women and babies, with a thousand or more trunks, bags and bundles, and one pug dog, poured out upon the wharf in a foreign land at 5 o'clock in the morning.

Two officers of her majesty's customs began to inspect our baggage. No one need be nervous.

But some are. There are very good-natured and guileless men. They go upon the court of principle that every man must be deemed innocent until he is proved guilty.

And they believe the passengers' statements. That is fortunate.

Especially for yonder preacher from Vermont, who has come with wife and bairnies three to rest for two months in Nova Scotia.

His trunk is fearfully and wonderfully corded. His own clothesline never could have furnished enough rigging for such a ship.

There must be two or three scores of knots in the cordage which is wrapped around that clerical trunk.

"Who's trunk is this?" "Mine, sir," answered the preacher, humbly. "Must I open it?"

The officer is a man, and nothing which relates to man is foreign to him, so he pities his neighbor from Vermont. "Anything but wearing apparel in it?"

"N-n-n-o," and the officer believes it, even though the Vermonter looks no more like a preacher than I do. The chalk marks are on an instant after. Even the pug dog passes safely by the officers.

(Continued on page 10.)



Children of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Soller
Altoona, Pa.

**Both Had Eczema
in Its Worst Form**

After Physicians Failed, Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured.

Great mental agony is endured by parents who see their children suffering from diseases caused by impure blood, and for which there seems no cure. This is turned to joy when Hood's Sarsaparilla is resorted to, for it expels the foul humors from the blood, and restores the diseased skin to fresh, healthy brightness. Read the following from grateful parents: "To C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:"

"We think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most valuable medicine on the market for blood and skin diseases. Our two children suffered terribly with the

Worst Form of Eczema for two years. We had three physicians in that time, but neither of them were able to cure them or even in giving them a little relief. At last we tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a month both children were perfectly cured. We recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

as a standard family medicine, and would not be without it." Mr. and Mrs. M. M. SOLLER, 1412 2nd Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

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

**LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD,
General and Nervous Debility,**



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

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

HUGGINS' GOLDEN SYRUP.

BOYANIC. CURES NERVOUS DEBILITY.

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

CHAS. E. HUGGINS, CHEMIST, HALIFAX.

LYONS' HOTEL,

KENTVILLE, N. S. DIRECTLY OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION.

EXTENSIVE improvements having been completed in this house it now possesses 32 Br 3 Rooms, 1 Ladies' and 2 Gentlemen's Parlors, Sample Rooms, Billiard Rooms, Hot and Cold Baths. This house is conducted on first class principles, and it will be found, outside of the Queen or Halifax Hotels, equal, if not superior, to any in the province. Livery Stable in connection.

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

STATIONERY

BLANK BOOKS!

Our Stock is very complete in every Department.

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

EXCELSIOR GROCERY,

(POWER'S BLOCK) 27 Spring Garden Road.

A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUIT, Etc. ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUTTER & EGGS A SPECIALTY.

J. L. ARCHIBALD, Telephone 857. Proprietors

BOSTON DRUG

**THE CURE FOR
Drunkenness.**

BOSTON DRUG will make a man sober in two hours. If you have "sworn off" and find that you cannot resist the temptation to indulge, be advised and use Boston Drug, a positive remedy for the cure of Alcoholism. If you wish to "taper" or reduce your daily average of stimulants, Boston Drug will assist you. Try it now. Sold in boxes \$1.00 at the Agency, London Drug Store, 117 Hollis Street, J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor, and Agent for B. LAURANCE'S GENUINE AXIS-CUT PEARL SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES

New Books at Allen's.

- Island Nights Entertainments, by R. L. Stev
- In the Sunshine of Her Youth, by Beatrice Whitby.....50
- Stories from Black and White.....50
- A Little Mix, by Ada Cambridge.....50
- A Comedy of Elopement, by Christian Reid.....50
- Dearest, by Mrs. Forrester.....50
- The Honorable Jane, by Annie Thomas.....40
- An Auld Licht Manse, by J. M. Barrie.....50
- The Masked Venus, by Richard Henry Savage.....50
- The Doctor's Dozen, by E. Everett Green.....50
- An Imperative Duty, by W. D. Howells.....50
- The Marriage of Elinor, by Mrs. Oliphant.....40
- A Moral Dilemma, by Annie Thomas.....50
- Children of Destiny, by Molly E. Seawell.....50
- Cosmopolis, by Paul Bourget.....50

For sale by T. C. ALLEN & CO., BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND PRINTERS.

MANY

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

That **WOODILL'S
German Baking Powder**

IS A Cream of Tartar Baking Powder, AND CONTAINS NO AMMONIA.

Printed by Halifax Printing Co, 161 Hollis St.

Tourists need not stay away from the port of Yarmouth because disliking the inconvenience of baggage scrutiny.

More courteous men than these cannot be found.

In an incredibly short space of time every article is passed, and the passengers are at liberty to wend their way to home, or train, or hotel.

Aye, there's the rub!

For what sort of hotels shall be found in such a seaport town must give us pause.

At present the hotel service is poor.

But next year things will be different. Ground was broken three days ago for a fine new hotel, which will be ready for the summer traffic of 1891.

The Grand Hotel will be of faced brick, and will contain 100 rooms.

The appointments will be first class.

The promise of this is sure to be kept, because the men who own the Yarmouth and Boston, running between Boston and Yarmouth, are most largely interested in this hotel.

They want passengers for their steamers.

Therefore they will see that the hotel furnishes proper accommodations for tourists.

A slightly location has been chosen, from which a fine view of the town and harbor may be obtained.

The ordinary Yarmouthian is proud of the electric street railway and of L. E. Baker.

The electric road is two miles long, is well ballasted, and has first-class cars, which run smoothly and almost noiselessly—a pleasant contrast to some electric cars of my acquaintance.

This road pays large dividends.

It did this, the first year.

Which shows that it doesn't take a hundred miles of streets to make a street railway pay.

Yarmouth rivals the Western prairie cities in the matter of magnificent distances.

Land is cheap, and the people do not intend that their neighbors shall look into their back kitchen windows.

Yarmouth covers as much territory as many cities of 60,000 inhabitants.

Its population is less than 10,000.

Many of the houses are surrounded by fine grounds. Others by slices of pasture. Hawthorn and spruce hedges, elegantly trimmed, are common, adding much to the attractiveness of the place.

There is a boom in town just now.

Ten or fifteen years ago Yarmouth was famous for its shipping. No community in the world owned as many tons of shipping in proportion to population as this town. Those were the days when vessels coined gold. A fortunate vessel would sometimes earn in a single year as much as her purchase price.

When the gain was only 20 per cent, ship-owners shook their heads and looked depressed.

No wonder that everybody bought shares in ships.

And no wonder that the town became famous for its wealth.

Nantucket, in the days when whale oil was used where now coal oil is found, was not more financially fortunate.

But there came a change. Shipping ceased to pay. Steadily and rapidly the tonnage owned here has gone down. The old men tell you this with a sigh.

The glory has departed.

But a new era is dawning.

The capital which has been withdrawn from the sea is busy lugging itself on land. Factories have been established and summer boarders are being wooed.

In five years thousands will come to Yarmouth in the hot months where hundreds come now, and the people will learn to make a profit out of them.

At present their charges are so moderate that the tourist is not impoverished nor the entertainer enriched.

Yarmouth is not famous for its architecture, unless its fame be like that of Nantucket.

While here houses do not stand with their corners toward the street, as in Nan's Island, many of the houses are as bare and quaint and ugly as the barest, quaintest and ugliest to be found at Nantucket. But this is a charm in the vacation season.

Who does not grow tired of the Queen Ann and the Gothic and the Remanesque and the Richardsonian?

Who does not weary of stately piles and splendid windows?

Who does not yearn for a change which will rest his eye as well as his brain?

Here it is.

Here are fine streets lined with beautiful residences. And then, a few yards away, there are streets lined with houses as innocent of decoration as a spruce board.

Rows of them.

Acres of them.

Miles of them.

Does anybody swear in Yarmouth, or get drunk?

I have not heard anyone swear yet, and I have seen no one drunk.

Liquor selling is prohibited, and the prohibition is vastly more effective than in Bangor.

The natives tell me that men who know the ropes can obtain liquor, but the number who know these ropes, or who are thirsty enough to work them, must be relatively small; for thus far I have not seen the slightest indications of liquor anywhere.

Temperance sentiment is abnormally developed in some quarters. One handsome man, who looked as little like a crank as Governor Russell or

Mayor Matthews, spoke strongly against soda fountains. He thought that the young man who formed the habit of buying the fizzing soda by the glass over a counter was in the way to become a purchaser of slings and cocktails over a bar.

I trembled for myself and my total abstinence reputation, because for many years I have been addicted to soda water and ice cream, all the while blindly oblivious of the fact that I was on the broad way to sherry cobbler and other swamps and quicksands.

The people here are hospitable. Ask a question, and no trouble is spared to give you a full reply. Men will leave their business to direct you to a place for which you have inquired, and seem to be glad of the privilege.

This rests one. This is what people used to do before they were made selfish by life in great cities.

I went into a restaurant for a lunch to day. I was served with fish just from the sea. For my coffee I had cream. Cream, sweet and abundant.

I ate all that was set before me, and when I paid 40 cents at the desk I felt that I owed thanks.

The proprietor, who was at the desk, began at once to show me over his place; took me upstairs; showed me the roof; called my attention to the view from it.

Forty cents for a 70-cent dinner, and a 25-cent view of scenery thrown in.

Perhaps when tourists become more numerous the passing stranger will not receive so much attention, but just now the courtesy of the men one meets in this summering place is as refreshing as it is unexpected.

Who comes here now?

Americans to the manner born. Some of these were found among our 380 on this trip.

The biggest, fattest, most splendidly headed man on board the Yarmouth Tuesday, was B. L. Whitman, president of Colby University, Waterville, Me. He is 30 years old, and was scarcely 29 when elected president of Colby. Thirteen years ago, so he told me, his family removed to Marlboro, Mass. from Wilmot, N. S. He has not seen his old home since.

I had heard of him before. He is regarded as one of the most promising young men in the educational world of America.

The United States gives him his opportunity for achievement and fame, but Nova Scotia produced him, as it produced President Grant of Queen's, Kingston, Ont., President Sir William Dawson, late of McGill, Montreal, Chancellor Rand of McMaster, Toronto, and others. Nova Scotians tell of these with pride. Many of those who visit Nova Scotia in the summer are people who are returning to visit their old home friends, as was President Whitman. Others, who have prospered in the States, have kept the old homestead as a summer residence, where they find rest and coolness far away from the noise and heat of July and August in the great city.

One handsome middle-aged lady, accompanied by three handsome daughters, told me that she was going to Birrington to spend the summer, and that while her daughters, who had grown up in a suburb of Boston, went there simply for the quiet and the climate, to her the place had a peculiar charm, because it was her old home.

Probably of our 380 not less than 300 were Nova Scotia born.

During July and August four steamers a week will carry as many as our steamer carried last Tuesday.

More than a thousand Nova Scotians a week return to visit the old home. This gives some idea of the number of people from this Province who have found homes in the States.

They have a relic in Yarmouth—or a fraud. Which it is, learned men have not yet been able to decide.

Not far from the town a stone weighing about two hundred and fifty pounds was found having a mysterious inscription upon it.

Some one guessed the characters were runic. A savant, to whom the inscription was submitted, spelled out the words, "Haka's son addressed the men." Then Norse history was searched, and it was found that Haka's son had made distant voyages at the beginning of the eleventh century. 1007 A.D. was therefore put down as the date of the Yarmouth inscription, and it was inferred that a band of hardy Norsemen had been here at that early date.

I am told, however, that a writer in a New York paper, has gone other savants one or two or three better, by suggesting that this inscription is Carian, and dates about 700 B. C.

But since I came here for cool air and rest, I lack heart to delve any more deeply into antiquity for the purpose of interpreting inscriptions, runic, Carian or other.

He who reads this letter and then runs to Yarmouth, can find the wonderful stone and read it for himself. Mr. Charles E. Brown, one of the oldest inhabitants, who is deeply interested in the past and very courteous in the present, will tell him all about it, besides showing him the stone.—*Graeme Grey in the Boston Traveller, July 28th.*

THE BEST REMEDY.

DEAR SIR,—I was greatly troubled with weakness, loss of appetite, restlessness and sleeplessness, and found B. B. B. the most strengthening and beneficial medicine I have taken.

MISS HAZLIT, 34 Huntly St., Toronto, Ont.

COMMERCIAL.

The business situation throughout the Dominion is practically unchanged. Nothing is doing in the country districts because everybody there is still engaged in crop saving and will not attend to trade beyond the little retailing to which the women and children can and do attend.

The crops in this Province are looking very well up to date. In most sections hay is turning out somewhat above the average both as regards quality and quantity despite the discouraging prospects at the end of June. It is a sad commentary on commercial probity that "it is often not until

after their continuance is found to be unprofitable that dishonest practices are discontinued." When there were not so many competitors for the European wheat market the exporter was not so particular as he now is about fraudulently mixing different grades with dishonest intent. So when China produced the world's supply of tea she fell into habits dishonest as well as careless. Now, as a result partly of the latter and partly because of competition for the consuming markets, she is awakened to the necessity of mending her ways. Now that she has fallen back to the third place among the tea producers of the world the government of that country has come to the conclusion that it is time to be up and doing something. One of the ways by which it proposes to "do something" is the issuance of an edict prohibiting the manufacture or sale of "lie tea" or tea adulterated with other substances or of mixed qualities with "intent to deceive," and promises imprisonment for life to any one found infringing this edict.

It is the same here with our manufactured tobaccos, butter, cheese, apples, etc. Every possible dodge to make goods appear better than they really are has been resorted to in the past, and, though the evil has abated, it is not thoroughly eradicated and will not be until everyone is thoroughly convinced that it does not pay to be dishonest in preparing goods for market.

The U. S. Congress met on Monday last in special session to consider the silver question and that of the currency. As to the Sherman Bill, cool reflection shows that it is not an unmitigated evil. There is now no more coined silver in the treasury vaults than is necessary to cover the silver certificates now out. Then, again, so long as the United States maintains the parity of gold and silver we fail to see what difference it makes whether or not the silver is coined. The intrinsic or relative value of the metal makes absolutely no difference and is not legitimately a factor in the question. You can go to any of the sub-treasuries, present your silver certificates and have them redeemed in silver and then turn to another counter and have the silver redeemed in gold. What more is needed? As to the purchase of bullion it is worth while noting that the government buys silver according to open market quotations from day to day as it is offered, so that the country loses nothing in any case by these transactions. At the monetary congress at Brussels last year the Rothschilds, who are supposed to know considerable about finances, though not members of the conference, used all their influence in favor of bi-metalism. A few days ago Mr. Balfour, one of the leaders of the Conservative party in England, spoke in favor of bi-metalism. Perhaps some amendment may be advisable to the present law in making it permissive instead of compulsory for the Secretary of Treasury to purchase and coin not to exceed a certain quantity of silver bullion each month. The objection to this would be that it would put the Secretary somewhat in the position of a silver speculator who watches the market for a fall, and when that occurs he drops in. An undignified position for the Head of the Financial Department of the nation.

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

	Week Previous		Weeks corresponding to		
	Aug. 3 week.	1893	1892	1891	1890
United States	459	489	155	218	155
Canada	43	33	16	27	25

DRY GOODS.—Business in dry goods has been quiet, but most of the houses report the receipt of fair orders on fall account and sorting orders for summer goods as well. On the whole the jobbers are doing very little just now. Still the volume of business has been fully equal to that of former corresponding seasons and every person concerned is cheerful. What little sorting trade is being done is chiefly through letter orders as the house-trade is almost a nonentity. City retailers order daily sorting parcels and pick up many clearances.

BREADSTUFFS.—There is no change in the local flour market. Trade is of the ordinary jobbing character with prices favoring buyers. There is a slight enquiry for straight rollers and strong bakers' but other brands are neglected. Stocks of oatmeal are small, but the demand is limited to wants of retail trade and prices are steady. Mill feed is unchanged. Bran and shorts are firm under a fairly brisk demand. In Chicago wheat has been dull and depressed, although considerable quantities have recently been and are soon to be shipped to England and Europe.

PROVISIONS.—The movement in provisions is slow and unimportant and prices do not show any change. In Boston pork provisions are quiet and unchanged. Trade is moderate. There has been lately a good deal of complaint of a dull beef trade. Quotations are easy at:—Choice fancy steers 7½c. to 8c.; prime, 6½c. to 7½c.; good, 7c. to 7½c.; light, 6½c. to 7c. The mutton market is quiet with prices easier. Choice spring lambs 10c. to 11½c.; common to good 9c. to 9½c.

BUTTER.—There has been no change in the local butter market since our last report. Supplies are ample for requirements, but trade is slow, being confined to actual consumptive demands. A Liverpool report says of butter:—Some few arrivals of choice state creamery have met with a ready sale at 100s. to 106s., and lots somewhat under this description are offered at 80s. to 90s. with a steady demand.

CHEESE.—There has been no change in the local cheese trade. The demand is merely nominal, and stocks on hand, though small, are ample for all present requirements. A Montreal report says:—"There is little new to note in the cheese market. Business rules dull. It is apparent that the speculators have got the factorymen into the humor of holding their cheese for the time being for full figures. In this event the market is apt to rule dull. Buyers and sellers are apart and prices are somewhat unsettled. Bids of 9c. were refused at some factories, while in other instances sellers at 9c. do not seem to have found buyers. The price is held to be below the export basis, and a good deal of cheese is being stored. In a jobbing way 9½c. to 10c. is the idea as to price.

EGGS.—The receipts of eggs continue to be large, but there is a fair and steady consumptive demand at about 11c. to 11½c.

GREEN FRUIT.—Trade continues seasonably good. The demand for oranges is slow, but lemons are moving out at steady prices. Watermelons are rather scarce and prices are higher. A few common early native peaches are coming in. Demand for bananas is brisk. Small fruits are selling freely but in California fruits there is not much doing.

DRIED FRUIT.—Nothing new has developed in this line. Valencia raisins are quiet, and the little that is doing is principally in selected on account of the better quality. Compared with last year there is likely to be a scarcity in large and layer raisins. Advices state that scalding is likely to begin a week earlier than last year, as the grapes are already ripening. Sultanas are in light demand only, but the market is steady. The market has advanced about ¼c. per lb. in New York, where some large round lots have been sold. Stocks there are light. The crop is likely to be a week or two later than last year, owing to a late spring, and C. Whittall & Co., of Smyrna look for an abundant crop and lower prices. The same firm also advises that the yield of Malaga raisins will turn out smaller than expected, owing to the intense heat prevailing which is causing damage. So far the injury can be appreciated to the extent of 20 per cent. The better class of currants are steady, while for the weaker grades the market is rather easier. Later reports indicate that the currant crop will, after all, be a good one, the peronosporos having only attacked the leaves. Some authorities estimate the new crop in Greece at 170,000 tons.

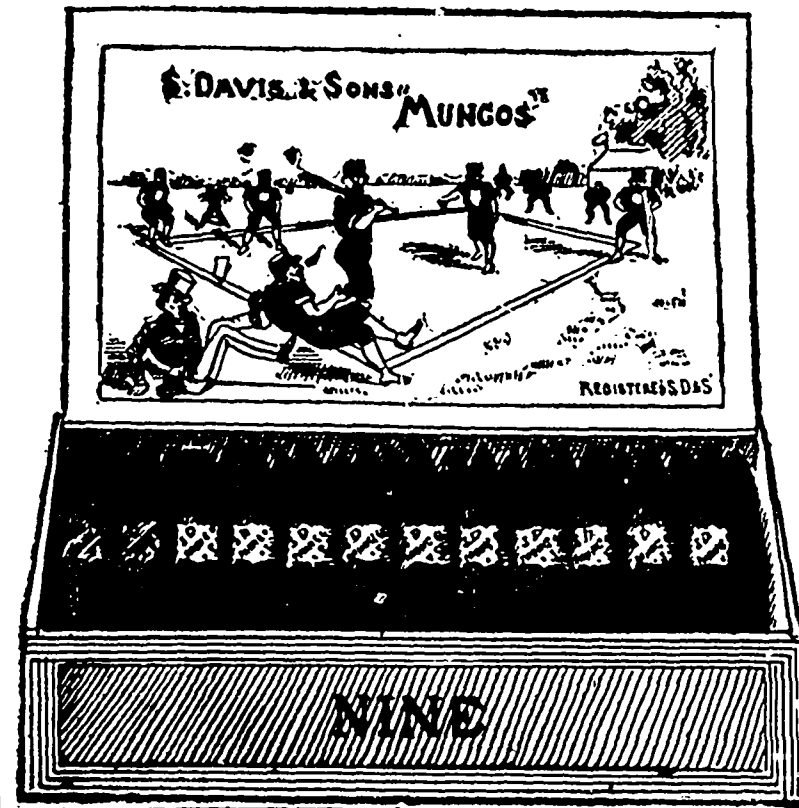
SUGAR.—The local sugar market is fairly steady and a moderate business, particularly in granulated, is being done. There is a scarcity of bright sugars and demand is said to be running a good deal on this article, although mediums are also receiving considerable attention. The feeling is that there will be no further decline in prices until after the usual big demand of August and September is satisfied. Raws are a little better outside within the past few days, both in New York and in London, and some are reported to be storing raws rather than accept present prices, expecting to get more money in the latter part of August or in September.

TEAS.—The feeling is steadier in regard to teas and a fair trade is now doing. Demand is principally for Japans, Monings and Ceylons. Latest advices from London report that the market continues firm for all descriptions of low grade teas, and at present shows no signs of easing down. Last mail advices from Hankow report a continued strong market for Monings of which supplies have been coming forward slowly. It is now evident that the crop will be considerably short of last year's.

FISH.—No change worthy of note has occurred in our local fish market. New fish comes forward gradually, but in sufficient quantities to meet current needs of the trade. Little or none has, however, been stored away as yet. Reports from the fishing grounds are on the whole, quite satisfactory and anticipations for the rest of the season are favorable. In Montreal the fish market is a little quieter, although the demand is still fair. Supply is not equal to the demand. Quotations are:—Fresh sea salmon 15c.; Labrador herring, \$3 per hf.-bbl.; shore do., \$2 75 per bbl.; Digby herring 11c. to 12½c. At Boston reports from the mackerel catchers continue discouraging. The arrivals have been very small for the past two weeks for the good reason that the fish are not being taken. Jobbers and dealers are quoting:—Large 3s, \$12.50; medium 2s, \$14 to 15; old mackerel large 2s, \$18 to \$18.50; 1s, \$20 to \$25; extra 1s, \$28 to \$30; bloaters \$33 to \$35.

To cure nervousness your nerves must be fed by pure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. Take it now.

THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD BRANDS.



A WILD IRISH LASS.

A patch of wild heath, dotted with gorse and furze, where the fox and the moor-hen had their cover, and a few goats pastured; a chilly landscape, marked by ranges of black Irish hills, and wastes of quaking bog, where the bittern boomed, and the snipe and the heron moped together over the black peatwater.

The sun had set. Daylight was fast fading from the sky, and earth and heaven wore the same gray tint of desolation, unrelieved except by one single flash of color up among the gorse and furze, and which, in its flutterings and flautings, might have been a scarlet banner or a lost sunset cloud, but was only the colleen who sat there on Druid's stone, watching the goats. This heath was but a bit of west-country near the borders of Connaught—that Connaught of which, as a last earthly refuge, the Orangemen had a lively appreciation when they wrote their fatal warning on the doors of the Armagh weavers.

'To hell! Connaught will not receive you—fire and fagot!'

If Connaught would not receive them, their case was hopeless. The dry thatch, a flame beneath the midnight sky, and the foul ditch-water reddened by midnight in the lonely gullies, told the rest.

Fresh from the loughs and hillsides of Galway the wind came swooping down through the skeleton thornbushes, walling like a banshee. Even the little colleen was fain to huddle closer under her red cloak, shivering as she sat with her face turned toward the darkening west.

A lovely face it was, like the dawn. The eyes were true Milesian, large, almond-shaped and gray in color, with thick black lashes, curling at the tips. The hair that matched these eyes streamed far below the girl's waist, blue-black and fine as floss, and tangled into massive braids, coquettishly tied with a bit of scarlet ribbon.

There was a yellow shepherd dog lying in the furze a few yards distant. As the last cloud settled down the tallest crow's peak to westward, the girl started up, half frightened at the darkness, and called to him loudly:

'Wolf! Wolf!'

The dog came, passing her with a rough caress, and snarling at the goats as he drove them pell-mell down the path. Directly the snarl deepened into a growl. The girl hurrying after him with bare feet through the heather, dashed the wind-blown cloak from her eyes and looked up.

Close at her side, weird and uncanny in the gathering dusk, she saw a horseman.

He had dismounted, and was standing in the zigzag path, with his bridle slung across his arm. A tall, careless figure, not without a trifle of soldierly dash, and a fair, patrician face, with eyes like flax-flowers. The gauntlet was drawn from his right hand; the hand itself lay, white as snow, on the mane of his jaded and drooping horse, and on the little finger sparkled one fiery jewel, like a drop of blood.

'Halloo!' sharply called out this apparition.

The girl recoiled a step, holding her growling dog with both hands.

'And who be ye?' she answered.

He stared at her—a bold, bright admiration leaping into his blue eyes.

'Ma foi! a belated babe of the woods! And here is a genuine Irish fairy! Can you tell me the way to the Reeks, my pretty lass? I have lost my way among these cursed moors and bogs.'

'The Reeks,' repeated the girl, scanning him closely. 'Sure thin, ye're one o' the gintlefolks goin' to dance there at the ball this night?'

'Maybe,' he answered, smiling.

She turned her beautiful face westward.

'Whist! whist!' she cried, patting the still rebellious dog. 'Look yonder, your honor—a good bit beyond the mill. Ye can see the clump of black towers over the thorn-trees.'

He peered over the slender brown hand pointing away through the gloom.

'I see nothing,' he said.

'Sure it's there, and the post-road winds just outside the lodge gates.'

He shrugged his handsome shoulders.

'Bah! I was fool enough to set out at noon from Hogarth, without a guide, and have been wandering ever since upon these heaths. What if I get stuck fast in one of your black bog-pits? There'll be no ball at the Reeks this night.'

She looked at him gravely.

'I can go wid ye as far as the lodge gates. Ye must lead the horse through these braks o' furze. See! the night's fast settling down.'

'Are you not afraid?' he asked, carelessly.

She fastened her scarlet cloak under her chin.

'An' what should make me afraid, your honor?'

'The night—the bogs—myself, perhaps,' he laughed.

'Nay, nay,' answered the little girl, curtly.

'Then, lead on, my dear, by all means. I will follow.'

Outlined for a moment against the lurid twilight, he watched her—this wild Irish girl—sending off the dog in full retreat on the track of the goats, already lost to view in the windings of the path. Captain Arthur Beaumont, with all the elegant languor of a London drawing-room still clinging about him, could scarcely repress a whistle of astonishment as he followed his new guide adown the long heathery, darkening hillside.

'Jove! what a face! She's a thousand times handsomer than Lady Flora! Do they raise many such girls in Connaught, I wonder?'

WHAT SAY THEY?

In popularity increasing. In reliability the standard. In merit the first. In fact, the best remedy for all summer complaints, diarrhoea, dysentery, cramps, colic, cholera infantum, etc., is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. All medicine dealers sell it.

'Mind ye now!' called the clear, vibrant voice of his guide, a yard or two in advance; 'the beast will stumble here. Look to him till ye come to the breen.'

Then she was off again. Mockingly that scarlet rag of a cloak flaunted out in the stiff west wind. Beaumont striving in vain to keep pace with the bare, dancing foot, fell to watching her, at last, in a sort of fascination. It was like following some will-o'-wisp in its native bog. Presently he called aloud:

'Here, there!—that is, if it's all the same to you—I'd be glad to have you stop a moment. So there's to be a ball to-night at the old rookery yonder!'

She was far ahead then, but she heard him and stopped.

'Aye,' she answered; 'the new master has come. It's many a year since the Reeks had a master, yer honor.'

'Indeed! and all the great O's and Macs for miles around are coming, I dare say, to dance a reel with him?'

'That they be,' said the girl, heaving a little sigh. 'An' the ladies in eating gowns and necklaces, an' illegant shoes, like the snow. Holy Virgin! what a fine sight it will be!'

Beaumont laughed.

'And the new master—who is he?'

'Troth, it's little I know, yer honor. He's an English lord from o'er the water. The last master was a Rossmore, an' the orangemen murdered him by night in the great round tower—rest his soul!'

'Ugh!' shivered Beaumont, struck by the cold wind from the hills.

'But that was years ago, yer honor. Nobody will think o' it this night.'

Captain Beaumont twirled his blond moustache, smiling. 'I dare say, my dear, you would like to come across to the Reeks an hour or two hence, and see the grand gathering?'

The blood ran into her soft brown cheek, red as the dawn. She lifted her black lashes in a startled way.

'Ah, indeed I wud, yer honor.'

'And dance at the ball, too?'

'Do ye mane it?' wistfully.

'Yes.'

'What wud I do among the gintlefolk? Who o' thim wud dance wid me?'

'Who?' he laughed, 'why I will, to be sure.'

'I'll come,' said the girl.

Perhaps her earnestness startled him a little. He opened his cold blue eyes to their utmost. Nevertheless, the words were not recalled. Just then an arrowy beam of red, like a little bale fire, flared out through the trees not a dozen yards distant, straight across their way. His guide stopped short at sight of it.

'Look!' she said; 'yon light is from the keeper's lodge. There's the black tower beyond. I'll be after turning back now.'

'Wait, my lass,' said Beaumont, carelessly. 'What is your name?'

She flushed faintly under his quizzical blue eyes.

'Ailsie,' she faltered—'Ailsie O'Shane, yer honor.'

'Well, Ailsie, there's a shilling for you,' he said.

She dropped him a courtesy in the grass.

'Thank ye,' she murmured, turning the next moment and flitting off like a spirit.

Half-way back across the bog, touched here and there by the glint of a young moon just rising in the west, the girl paused to look at the coin reposing, round and bright, upon her palm. Instinctively those great, almond-shaped eyes of hers wandered back toward the Reeks. Dropping on the wet earth like some devotee, Ailsie drew from her neck a cord, with a tiny wooden cross attached, and slipping the shilling upon it, side by side with the holy symbol, thrust both back into her bosom, and ran breathlessly on again.

Surely Captain Beaumont's eyes had served him a good turn this night.

Past the little patch of oats growing under the hill almost at the door of Mistress O'Shane's cabin, she stumbled over some one lying in wait—a sturdy, long-legged fellow, in frieze and small-clothes, with a well-seasoned blackthorn stick at his side.

'Ailsie!' he called, eagerly, scrambling up. 'Ailsie, is it ye, avourneen?'

The girl gave a little scornful cry.

'It's yerself should know me, Larry O'Shane, whin ye sees me.'

'Thru for ye,' sighed Larry, 'for there's not your likes in all the parish, asthore.'

She only gave her flossy, blue-black tresses a toss.

'Be aisy wid yer swate words. Are the goats come home?'

'Faix they have,' blubbered the great, hulking fellow. 'How can I be aisy, me darlint, when ye charm the heart from me body wid the blinking o' yer eyes?'

'Whist! whist!' cried Ailsie.

He edged toward the door she was trying to reach.

'Bide a bit, avourneen,' he entreated; 'it's crazy I'm getting wid the thought o' ye. Jist hear me spake me mind.'

But Ailsie only raised her lovely head.

'I'll not hear ye, I'll not have ye!' she flouted, over the cabin threshold.

Within, on the earthen heath, a peat fire burned with a quick, white flame. The potatoes in their iron pot above were sizzling merrily, and a wooden bowl of new goat's milk waited on the dresser in the corner. Mis-

DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES FOR ELECTRIC BELTS.

\$1.35, \$2.65, \$3.70; former prices \$5, \$7, \$10. Quality remains the same—16 different styles; dry battery and acid belts—mild or strong current. Less than half the price of any other company and more home testimonials than all the rest together. Full list free. Mention this paper. W. T. BAZZ & Co., Windsor, Ont.

tree O'Shane herself, wrinkled and leathery, and with a flapping white cap-border, sat knitting by the light of the burning peat, as the girl entered.

'So ye are come at last,' she said, sharply; 'where have ye been tramping all this while?'

Ailsie advanced, flushed and shy.

'A bit across the bog, grandmither, to show some gintlefolks the way to the Reeks.'

'The Reeks, oh! and the new master's there! Well, it's not long that he'll stay. Ye silly lass, must ye be for ever quarrellin' wid that love-sick Larry?'

Ailsie answered nothing, but went to the oaken dresser and ate her frugal meal in silence.

Directly Larry came stalking in, and sat sullenly down by the fire, opposite the withered granddame.

'Ah, worra, worra!' began the old woman; 'Ailsie, ye foolish hussy, is not a likely lad like this good enough for ye? Are ye not brothers' children? What lark's flight have yer silly wits taken now?'

Ailsie, in no way disturbed munched her potatoes.

'I'll not have Larry, grandmither,' she answered stoutly.

The old woman's cap border set up a flapping.

'Lass, lass, the lad's weak heart is set on ye!—ye'll niver find a betterer—ye niver will—it's God's truth!'

'Thin, sure, I'll have none,' said Ailsie.

Mistress O'Shane, in a sudden paroxysm, flung her kerchief about her head and rocked back and forth upon the settle.

'Mother o' God!' she murmured, bitterly, 'the heart o' me will break.'

'Faith, an' I'm thinkin' it's the same wid me,' muttered Larry.

The wicked author of this mischief stood leaning with downcast eyes against the dresser, sorrowful, but unbending.

How can I wed Larry, grandmither, whin I've no likin' for him? There be finer lasses in the parish that'll come at his biddin'.'

'It's yerself I want,' groaned Larry.

Mistress O'Shane shook her kerchief suddenly from her face.

'Whist!' she cried; spake no more, lad. It's the will o' God. There's a master at the Reeks to-night—think on that, now! An English lord in the place o' the Rossmores.'

Ailsie, seeing the storm was passing drew a stool to the cabin door, and in the shade of its mouldy thatch, sat down, looking westward toward the towers of the Reeks, and the ghastly young moon already slipping away behind the hills.

'Ailsie, ye idle lass, git yer knitting,' said the grandmother, sharply.

The girl obeyed, but returned at once to her former position. All that Larry could see of her now was the long, braided hair, tied with ribbon, and a little pink ear like a sea-shell. One thing, however, was plain—she was not knitting.

'Tis fifteen years this very night,' cried the old woman, shaking in her seat with sudden palsy—'fifteen years since the bloody orangemen murdered Rossmore in the round tower. It's meself as remembers it well, for I was sarving at the Reeks thin.'

The peat fire, deepening slowly to a blinding crimson glow, cast a vague shadow along the cabin-rafters and the door where that still figure sat, half wild to don her Sunday bodice and steel across the bog. Mistress O'Shane, happily unconscious of the girl's thoughts went breathlessly, bitterly on:

'Rossmore had been in Dublin a good bit, an' he lost his sweet young wife there—rest her soul!—an' a hard an' wicked man he'd grown to be, an' a cruel landlord; but he was o'er a kind master to me. Ah, many's the time he's been warned o' trouble! Three times the gray banshee in the blue cloak had wailed under the round tower—three times, when the wind was blowin' an' the moon behind a cloud—three times, and yet he'd not be warned!'

She was talking to herself now—not to either of her auditors.

'God kape me heart from thinkin' o' that night! They broke the great door wid their pikes and axes, an' they rushed upon him at the head o' the stair. Holy Virgin! how he fought for his life! An' they cut and hacked him—e'en his own butler an' the footman he brought from Dublin—till he fell, an' the blood dripped from his dead heart, down, down into the hall below. It were the cries and curses that roused me in me bed. Dead wid fear I was, for I could hear the bloody villains smashin' the great doors, and stalling the plate and arms and red gould, an' I knew the thaving butler would be like to kill me, too. But I ran to the room where the master's child lay, all asleep in his bed o' lace an' silk an' finest linen, an' I caught it in me arms—the pretty darlint! an' fled for its life an' mine out into the bog, under a midnight sky that had niver a blink o' moon nor star.'

Larry stretched his long, loutish legs to the blaze of the fire, quite undisturbed, but the quick, impatient sigh of the girl behind him in the doorway could not be repressed! Would the old woman never have done? Would she never take herself off to rest? Surely, surely, the dance in the great hall had already begun!

'Wid the child in me arms,' went on Mistress O'Shane, faintly, 'I hid me up yonder on the hillside, among the heather till the gray day dawned. An' the orangemen would fain have fired the ould towers, only the sojers from the barracks were on the tramp, an' themselves dared stay no longer. So, for all these years the squallcrow and the starling have had the Reeks, an' now, for the first time, the foot o' a stranger treads thim this night.'

THE SAMBRO LIGHTHOUSE.

Sat at Sambro, N. S., whence Mr. R. E. Hartt writes as follows:—"Without a doubt Burdock Blood Bitters has done me a lot of good, I was so sick and weak and had no appetite, but B. B. B. made me feel smart and strong. Were its virtues more widely known many lives would be saved."

'Faix, now' said Larry, who may the new ma' er be?'

'But a far distant English kin o' the great house. May the devil fly away wid him!' cried Mistress O'Shane fiercely. 'Does the thaving upstart think to have the Reeks? I'll see! None but a Rossmore can rule in the round tower!'

'Whist, now!' cried Larry, in amaze, 'ye're turned light-headed entirely.'

With that, Mistress O'Shane bristled.

'Away wid ye, Larry O'Shane! get ye home now. I'll not have ye listening longer to an old woman's tales. An' Ailsie, avovrneen, come in from the doorway. Ye're but an idle lass—ye've not touched the knitting!'

Docile but reluctant, Larry arose.

'Ye might say good night, asthore,' he murmured in the girl's pink ears.

'Good-night, and good luck to ye!' said Ailsie, tossing her head.

So, shillalah in hand, he went out into the moonlight.

With her lean jaw dropped, and her hands clasped about her [knees, for a long time after Larry's departure Mistress O'Shane sat huddled in a corner of the settle. Presently she clutched Ailsie's dress, and drawing the girl toward her, kissed the folds of coarse homespun as reverently as if they had been a crucifix.

'So, so! ye'll not have my Larry? An' I've fed ye, an' housed ye an' loved ye like me own, an' all the time me heart's been set on Larry and ye! Wud ye but wed my lad, Ailsie, I'd make ye a fine lady. Well, well! God's will be done.'

Whereupon Mistress O'Shane rose, feebly, as if a weight of years had all at once fallen upon her, and betook herself to bed. The cabin-door was wide open, and the path beyond stretched clear toward the Reeks.

Noiselessly and with deft fingers Ailsie laced her Sunday bodice. To this she had nothing to add in the way of finery but the scarlet stockings her own hands had knitted, her Sunday shoes, and a ribbon Larry O'Shane had bought her at Ballynabrog fair. But that flossy hair of hers had somehow got free from its braids, and now all about her shoulders it clung in a feather torrent of rings and curls, through the mazes of which Larry's ribbon flared out, scarlet and bright, like a tongue of fire.

Suddenly the old woman, sleeping near by, turned uneasily, and muttered, as in a dream:

'Rossmore! Rossmore!'

Turning from the bit of cracked looking-glass, stuck in a corner of the dresser, Ailsie caught up her tattered cloak and stole out—out from under the mouldy thatch into the night.

(To be Continued.)



A FRIEND

Speaks through the Boothbay (Nc.) Register, of the beneficial results he has received from a regular use of Ayer's Pills. He says: "I was feeling sick and tired and my stomach seemed all out of order. I tried a number of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief until I was induced to try the old reliable Ayer's Pills. I have taken only one box, but I feel like a new man. I think they are the most pleasant and easy to take of anything I ever used, being so finely sugar-coated that even a child will take them. I urge upon all who are in need of a laxative to try Ayer's Pills. They will do good." For all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

AYER'S PILLS
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Every Dose Effective

Corner Granville & Saokville Ste.

NOVA SCOTIA
Steam Machine Paper Bag Manufactory.

THE CHEAPEST in the MARKET.

—ALSO—

BOOK BINDING

all its various branches,

G. & T. PHILLIPS.



—FOR SALE BY—
KELLEY & GLASSEY,

AN ARKANSAS MIRACLE.

A REMARKABLE STORY OF INTEREST TO EVERY WOMAN.

A Young Woman Who Was Literally Fading Away—Physicians Pronounced Her Case Hopeless—How She Was Saved.

From the Arkansas Democrat.

The story of renewed health told in the following article has been carefully investigated by the Democrat, and is of the deepest interest to all parents. The condition of Miss Clements is that of thousands of girls in our land, whose health and vitality is slowly but surely being sapped away. Pale, listless and sallow girls meet us on every side, and unless the same prompt measures are taken as in the case of Miss Clements, a premature grave is the inevitable result. Lulu Clements, the nineteen year old daughter of Mrs. Cora V. Clements, one of the most prominent residents of Lonoke, Ark., was attacked with a mysterious, wasting disease over a year ago, and despite the strenuous efforts of the local physicians she continued to grow worse. Her blood had turned to water, she suffered intense agony, and was almost ready to give up life when relief came. Her story is best told as related by her mother to a Democrat reporter:—

"In the fall of 1892 my daughter began to show signs that some disease was wrecking her system. Despite the constant attention of local physicians she grew worse. Her complexion was pale, and she became almost as white as marble. She complained of heart palpitation. Her feet and hands were cold, and she was almost driven into hysterics by racking headaches and backaches and shortness of breath and other distressing symptoms. All these conditions betoken anemia, or in other words watery and impoverished condition of the blood, which could not perform the functions of nature. She had no appetite; for many days she did not eat enough for a child to subsist on.

"Her condition grew from bad to worse, and becoming alarmed, I sent her to prominent physicians in Virginia, Tennessee and Little Rock. All efforts of this nature to regain her health proved fruitless. Patent medicines of many kinds were tried and given thorough tests, but without any apparent effect towards improving the patient.

"Myself and daughter had almost given up in despair, having almost concluded that a restoration of her health was an impossibility. In the Arkansas Democrat I espied an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which claimed that they would give ready relief to persons suffering from a disease the symptoms of which were the same as in the case of my daughter. I purchased some of the pills and commenced giving my daughter three pills a day. Before the first box had been taken an improvement was noticed. Color in her face was noticed, and her appetite returned. The terrible headaches and backaches ceased, and she could breathe more freely. When the fourth box had been taken she was entirely well, and since then has enjoyed excellent health. She is now robust and full of life, making our family happy once more. Quite a contrast to the situation six months ago, when everybody thought she would die.

"I think Pink Pills the best medicine in the world for the blood, and have recommended them to several citizens of this place, who have been restored to health by its use. Mrs. Henry Brown was in a very bad condition. She tried the Pink Pills, when she improved rapidly and is now a very healthy woman."

The discoverer of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People certainly deserves the highest tribute that pen can frame. His medicine has done more to alleviate the suffering of humanity than any other medicine known to science, and his name should be handed down to future generations as the greatest savant of the present age.

Druggists say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have an enormous sale, and from all quarters come glowing reports of results following their use. In very many cases the work has been accomplished after eminent physicians had failed, and pronounced the patient beyond the hope of human aid. An analysis shows that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine company from either address.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

UNLOCKS ALL THE CLOSED SECRETIONS OF THE BOWELS, KIDNEYS AND LIVER. CARRYING OFF GRADUALLY, WITHOUT WEAKENING THE SYSTEM, ALL IMPURITIES AND FOUL HUMORS. AT THE SAME TIME CORRECTING ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, CURING BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, HEARTBURN, CONSTIPATION, RHEUMATISM, DROPSY, SKIN DISEASES, JAUNDICE, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, SCROFULA, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, NERVOUSNESS, AND GENERAL DEBILITY. THESE AND ALL SIMILAR COMPLAINTS QUICKLY YIELD TO THE CURATIVE INFLUENCE OF BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

MINING.

Mineral samples sent to the CHICAGO office, accompanied by a fee of one dollar, will be submitted to a thoroughly competent assayer for a preliminary examination and slight test of contents. The results will be communicated to senders of samples, and if full assays are deemed advisable, they will be notified and instructed as to amount of fees to be remitted.

MOOSE RIVER.—Mr. D. Touquoy came to the city on Tuesday with his regular monthly brick of gold, the clean up in this instance yielding a bar weighing 54 ounces.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure this week of a visit from Mr. C. Ochiltree Macdonald, who passed through the city on his return from Montreal. He is at present closely studying the coal question, but will eventually enlarge his field of labor to include iron, iron smelting and gold. The good work that Mr. Macdonald is doing in so intelligently laying before the capitalists of the world the extent and value of our mineral resources is deserving of all praise, and its value is hard to estimate.

Mr. J. M. Reid, manager of the Oxford mine, and Mr. G. J. Partington manager of the Whiteburn mine, left on Tuesday for a visit to Chicago and the World's Fair.

The *Atlantic Weekly* was decidedly off in stating that Manager Reid had some weeks ago returned from a visit to Chicago, as per item copied into the *Critic*.

Capt. Geo. Macduff of Waverley, agent for the Crawford mill, was present at the test of the Electrical Chlorination process of ore treatment at W. W. Howell's, an account of which appeared in our last issue.

GOLD STEALING.—In another place we mention that two parties have been remanded for trial on the charge of stealing gold from the Hardman and Taylor property at Oldham. They have elected to be tried by County Court Judge Johnson, and we have no desire to refer to their case in the remarks which follow.

Gold stealing it is shrewdly surmised has been carried on by dishonest miners ever since the beginning of work on our gold leads. The coarse gold which is found in most of our gold mines is a great temptation to the miners as it is easy for a dishonest one to secrete about his person in a manner that it is almost impossible to detect a very valuable quantity of gold. Where there are a number of men employed in a mine if they are dishonestly inclined they can easily steal enough gold to render what ought to be a paying property a failure and loss to its owners. It is a sneaky betrayal of trust and if the parties are detected at it, they should be punished to the full extent of the law. If reports are to be relied upon the German lead at Waverley, which was enormously rich, never paid the owners, so great was the loss from stolen gold. Many miners who are perfectly honest in all other respects seem to look on gold stealing as not criminal and a severe example or two are needed to show them the heinousness of the offence. To steal from the very men who pay them liberal wages for the work is not only basely criminal but it is also the height of folly, as by their own act miners are driving capital out of the business and curtailing the field of employment for themselves.

In the case about to be tried the men are accused of stealing the plates and gold and if they are proved guilty there is this to be said in their favor, that while they committed a bold and risky robbery they did not combine treachery and robbery as does the miner who steals from his employer. To the credit of the miners be it stated that as a class they are the hardest workers and most trustworthy men in the community. Our remarks only apply to exceptions to the rule.

And what shall I say more? for the time would fail me to tell of all the virtues of Puttner's Emulsion.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Alex. and Charles Greno, charged with stealing from the Hardman and Taylor gold mine, Oldham, were committed by S. I. Spindary Griffin Saturday at the supreme criminal court. The accused are not colored as stated. The gold and plates were stolen at night, the former in buckets full. The buckets of sand being heavy, the thieves were obliged to put them on the ground at times to rest. In this way the robbers were tracked, as some of the sand was left on the ground.

HARD COAL SEAM IN N. B.—Men boring for a well on the farm of Ronald Keith, Salisbury, last week, discovered a seam of hard coal, which it is believed will be valuable. Parties have been prospecting on the property at different times for coal, but failed to strike anything of value.

MINING OUTLOOK.—The gold mining outlook presents no new features of importance, but in some other branches of mining there is considerable movement. After years of patient work in which he met with much more discouragement than encouragement a very determined individual has about succeeded in carrying through a business which will result in the extensive mining of a mineral which exists in large quantities in the Province, but which has remained undeveloped up to the present time. The new industry will furnish profitable employment to many men, and quite a village will certainly spring up in a very sparsely settled section of the country. We are not at liberty to give details at present, but hope to do so at a later date.

ARE YOU NERVOUS,

Are you all tired out, do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve, mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also gives a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

THE COAL FIELDS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—In this issue Mr. C. Ochiltree Macdonald begins a series of most instructive articles on the "Coal Fields of British North America."

ISAAC'S HARBOR.—THE HURRICANE POINT MINES.—There seems to be much life in gold mining and prospecting for gold in this locality.

The Eureka gold mine, formerly known by the name of "Skunk's Den," is expected to be raising gold in about two weeks.

The North Star gold mine, which is very satisfactorily managed by Mr. Roderick McLeod, sounds its steam whistle three times a day to let us all know that it is running on time.

The Hurricane Point gold mines are still. It is a pity the companies that are contending for certain privileges on this peninsula don't come to business and make arrangements whereby both companies could work their mines.

Prospecting in this locality is being carried on quite extensively. The McMillans and others, owners of the property adjoining the Richardson on the west, are now searching for the Gold Brook belt.

Mr. F. S. Andrews and others are prospecting their property on the west of the McMillan property. They are also searching for the Gold Brook belt. They are quite hopeful that it will not be long before they will find it.

METALLURGY OF LEAD.—At the annual meeting of the Royal Society, he'd in London, June 1st, a memoir on the metallurgy of lead was presented by Mr. J. B. Hannay.

NICKEL PRODUCTION OF CANADA.—Editor Engineering and Mining Journal.—Sir,—Will you please note that the preliminary summary of the mineral production of Canada for 1892 contained the item of the production of nickel as 6,057,482 lbs., valued at \$3,513,339.

ELFRIC DREW INGALL, Mining Engineer to the Geological Survey, in Charge.

The gold and silver problem, says the New York Tribune, has already landed one victim in the insane asylum. This is Andrew Dressen, a man 49 years old, hailing from Portland, Me.

Mr. William Hall, of Springhill, has been appointed manager of the Canada Coal Company's mines, at Joggins, N. S., in place of Mr. M. Baird, resigned.

MINING IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—Sir Torenco O'Brien has forwarded to the British Colonial Office a report on the condition of Newfoundland during the year 1891, in which it is stated that mining statistics for the year show an increase in value of double that of the previous year.

ASK YOUR FRIENDS

Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what they think of it, and the replies will be positive in its favor. One has been cured of indigestion and dyspepsia, another finds it indispensable for sick headache, others report remarkable cures of scrofula, salt rheum and other blood diseases.

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 COARS (Cut Loaf, Granulated, Circle A), TEA (Congo Common, Fair, Good, Choice, Extra Choice), MOLASSES (Barbados, Demerara, Diamond N), and BACON (Pilot Brand, Boston and Thin Family).

BREADSTUFFS

Breadstuffs remain steady. No material change in prices. The demand, however, is equal to the supply, as a good many mills are closed down, either for want of water or for necessary repairs.

Table listing flour and other breadstuffs: FLOUR (Manitoba Highest Grade Patents, High Grade Patents, Good 90 per cent. Patents), ROLLED WHEAT (Rolled, Kila Dried Corameal), and other items.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruits: Apples per barrel, Oranges Jamaica, Valencia Oranges, Lemons, Cocos nuts, Onions, Dates boxes, Raisins Valencia, Figs, Prunes Stewing, Bananas.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provisions: Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, Pork, Mess, American, Canadian, Lard, Tubs and Pails, Hams, P. E. I., Green.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Table listing butter and cheese: Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, Good, in large tubs, Canadian Store Packed & oversalted, Western, Cheese, Canadian, Antigonish.

SALT.

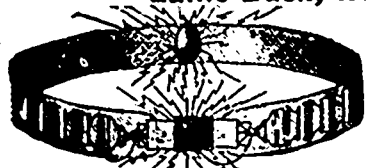
Table listing various types of salt: Factory Filled, Fine Liverpool, Liverpool, hhd., Cadix, Turks Island, Lisbon, Coarse W. I., Trapani.

FISH.

Table listing various fish: MACKEREL (Extras, No. 1, 2, 3), HERRING (No. 1 July, 1 Fall Split, 1 Fall Round, 1 Labrador, 1 Georges Bay, 1 Bay of Islands), ALBUQUERQUE (No. 1, 2), CODFISH (Hard C. B., Western Shore, Bank, Newfoundland, Bank & Western, Haddock, Hake, Pollack, Haws Soums, Cow Oie pargal).

DR. FOWLER'S
EXT. OF
WILD STRAWBERRY
CURES
*** COLIC ***
CHOLERA
CHOLERA-MORBUS
DIARRHOEA
DYSENTERY
AND ALL
SUMMER COMPLAINTS
of
CHILDREN or ADULTS
Price 35 CTS
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Kidney Complaints,
Lame Back, &c.



DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

With Electro Magnetic SUSPENSORY.
Latest Patent! Best Improvement!
Will cure without medicine all Weakness resulting from
over-taxation of brain, nervous debility, sleeplessness, indigestion,
rheumatism, kidney, liver and bladder complaints, lame back,
lumbago, sciatica, all female complaints, general ill health, etc.
This electric belt contains
wonderful improvements over all others. Current is
instantly felt by wearer or we forfeit \$5,000.00, and
will cure all the aforesaid diseases or no pay. Thousands
have been cured by this marvelous invention after all other
remedies failed, and we give hundreds of testimonials in
this and every other state.
Our Powerful Improved ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY, the
greatest boon ever offered, will cure all Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Lumbago, and all Nervous Disorders of the Spine in 30 to
60 days. Send for illustrated pamphlet, mailed, sealed, free.
SANDEN ELECTRIC CO.,
No. 236 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
CUSTOMS DUTIES.
Arrangements have been made with the Canadian
government whereby all Customs Duties will be
prepaid on our goods in New York.

London Rubber Stamp Mfg Co.

Rubber and Metal Stamps,
Notarial Seals.
Hectograph Copying Pads,
Stenoi Cutters, &c.
322 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

Old Chum

(CUT PLUG.)

OLD CHUM
(PLUG.)

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

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufac-
turers in Canada.

S. Ritchie & Co.

MONTREAL.

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

Canada Atlantic
AND
Plant S. S. Line.
FAST DIRECT ROUTE
BETWEEN
HALIFAX and BOSTON,
By the well-known Steamers,
HALIFAX and OLIVETTE,
Sailing every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Through Tickets for sale at Stations, Intercolonial
Railway. Write for folders and information to
H. L. CHIPMAN,
Agent, Halifax, N. S.

EXSHAW'S BRANDY.

A High Class Champagne Cognac. 20,000 Cases exported to India in 1892.
J. EXSHAW & CO., BORDEAUX, FRANCE.
Drank in every OFFICERS MESS in the BRITISH ARMY.
Every Bottle protected against fraud by a PATENT WIRE ENVELOPE.
J. E. ALBRO, Halifax, Sole Agent for the Maritime Provinces.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE

Peptonized Beef & Ale
THE GREATEST STRENGTHENING TONIC.

Why Thousands of Physicians Prescribe it.

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

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MINING.

THE COAL FIELDS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The coal fields of Canada are extraordinary in the order of their deposition. As a rule wherever any portion of the Dominion lacks coal, enormous and strategic waterways intervene which seem in the economy of nature to have been provided for the express purpose of encouraging the rise and progress of a mercantile marine. Taken as a whole the fields are approximately separated by a line drawn upon the 90th parallel of west longitude, i.e., across the head of Lake Superior or thereabouts and taken by sections. The coal regions are subdivided into the Nova Scotian, New Brunswick east and the prairie coal districts named by the writer, "The Region of Eternal Coal," and the Coast or British Columbian coal fields meeting the line of division. The markets of the former in which are 20 collieries with an output of 1,942,780 tons—1,153,425 "round"; 407,230 "slack"; 192,270 tons "run of mine"; are New Brunswick, 214,550 tons; Newfoundland 94,997 tons; Prince E. Island 56,638 tons; Quebec 746,037; West Indies 2,849, and U. S. A 13,883 tons. The markets for prairie coal are local amounting in Winnipeg to 100,000 tons per annum, and trans-frontier and the markets for the most westerly, i.e., British Columbian section, in which are 4 collieries, with an output of 1,000,000 tons, are home to the extent of 196,224 tons, and foreign, i.e., U. S. A., for a large proportion of the residue. The competitors whom the coal operators encounter in the east are the United States and Great Britain, in the prairies when present the Americans, and in the Pacific Regions Australasia, Great Britain, Alaska, Puget Sound, Oregon, Eastern States U. S. A., and Japan. The coal fields of Cape Breton Island in relation to the markets which stretch from the 40th to the 50th parallel of north latitude, i.e., from New York to Newfoundland, west to the head of Lake Superior, are unique among the coal fields of the globe, and omnipotent as the solitary coast coal region from the Gulf of Mexico to Labrador. They form the north-east strike of the Pennsylvania coal fields, and in Nova Scotia repose in the younger rocks of an enormous mountain range stretching thence across the Atlantic at an average altitude of 4 miles with two reappearances—after the peninsular showing of Nova Scotia, i.e., Newfoundland (14" coal at St. George's Bay; 30 seams inland) and Ireland, where in Kilkenny coal of the same family as that in Lehigh valley or Cape Breton may be mined. I think however that it may be safely affirmed that of the three last croppings of this huge coal field in Cape Breton, Newfoundland and Ireland, the first is the greatest in every sense of the word. The position of Cape Breton must be considered in relation to the markets between the parallels of longitude and latitude expressed above it is true, but it must also be analyzed in relation to the gradual revolution of trade routes which is now in force upon the American continent, owing to which a vast volume of commerce from the Wheat Area to Europe, and the great European trade of the Pacific seaboard down to the Gulf of California and west of the Sierra Madre Range is gradually drifting down the St. Lawrence, in which tonnage is increasing with important strides in a ratio with the decline of tonnage and traffic on such American routes as the Erie Canal. Far back in the heart of the American Continent waning margins of profits on industry are constraining both producer and exporter to choose speedier and more economical routes to Europe, and the choice is falling upon the Canadian routes via St. Lawrence which offer an important reduction in time and cost upon the orthodox channels of export and import. In the heart of this great artery, around the headwaters of which the entire west is silently clustering, are the Imperial collieries of Cape Breton. But there is one other important feature in the economy of these collieries. I refer to the market afforded by the New England States. This is not here treated from a partisan point of view. No bias is relevant. In former days Pennsylvania stretched out its hands north and south, and to Pennsylvania New England and the southern states were tributary. In recent years the south shook itself free; the collieries of Alabama drove out the Pennsylvania miner, and thus warned the latter tenaciously retained hold of the New England market. It is well known that the Republican, the name of whom is synonymous with Pennsylvania miner, quashed every petition which New England sent up to Congress for reduction of the coal and iron duties, but the latter is able at length, through the agency it is true of a speculative venture allied to the election of an anti-monopolist, to join issue with Nova Scotia, the coal country so situate as to be able to come into competition with their taskmasters. I have heard it said that New England does not want and will not have Cape Breton coal, but New England cannot choose; her industries and the status of her citizens whose financial condition is weakening, demand cheap coal, and these countries will speedily learn that either the industries upon which their prosperity depends or the long hauled coal of Pennsylvania must go. In considering this problem the student must reflect that New England is to be a lever in the diversion of traffic into the St. Lawrence; that the state of the western markets upon which she depends in part is more disheartening every week owing to the wreckage of the silver industry, the full extent of which is not yet known, and the impoverishment of the rural districts in which, taking 7 of the greatest states, farm mortgages have increased \$260,000,000 in 9 years, and from which scientific farmers are departing into Canada.

Again, New England is no exception to the fact that according to American statistics the U. S. A. is privately liable to a debt of \$6,000,000,000, a sum far in excess of either the increase of wealth or population. In brief, New England, what with the decline of important sections of her western markets, the onus of high protective tariffs, the burden of the cost of employing alien tonnage, and the demoralization of finance, must either have Cape Breton coal during the next decade or go under as a manufacturing country altogether. Another argument against American consumption of Cape Breton coal is the friability of the latter. This is true; coal, like pe-

roleum oil, loses some of its virtue as the deposits trend north, but Canadian coal that is friable should be shipped similarly to the manner of shipment of friable coal in Britain, and the drawback thus removed. As to the method of distribution of coal among the markets within the ranges of the parallels expressed above, I favor towage. It is argued, however, that large tows cannot be handled in the narrow and tortuous channels of the river St. Lawrence. This argument is untenable. Any tow can be handled if well towed and steered, and 40,000 tons of coal can be taken up the St. Lawrence in a single tow to the head of Lake Superior with the utmost economy, after the manner in vogue on the Ohio river to-day, where 36,000 tons of coal, equal to seven acres of fuel worth \$100,000 at New Orleans are handled by 50 men as against 700 men, 2000 coal cars and 100 locomotives by rail. In the rural regions between the limits of the parallels very important if embryonic markets lie neglected. It is a feature of these regions that the use of wood as fuel is on the obsolete grade. Into them therefore, cheap nut coal, or at least the well screened and washed residue of the coal dumps (of which 30 per cent. is dirt) which yields six or seven sizes of coal, can be distributed. Another system could be adopted in these districts, i.e. the "Briquette system" under the new style of manufacture, in which no pitch is used. The average cost of this would not exceed \$1.80 per ton, and the average selling price on the retail plan would reach \$5.60. From whatever point of view we therefore regard the collieries of Cape Breton it is clear that under judicious direction their lucrative development is assured to the immeasurable advantage of the Dominion. Omitting from particular mention the Inverness coal fields, the fuel of which burns equal to Sydney and with less snap than ordinary Cape Breton coal, some brief reference may be made to the coal fields of New Brunswick. These lie in triangular shape, the apex of the triangle reposing in Quinicoet lake; the north arm of the triangle stretching thence to Newcastle; the south to the Bay of Fundy. Very little development work has yet been done, and although I am responsibly informed that a 4 inch seam may be noticed in a stream in Kent county, I am unable to supplement the data extant to any important extent. Viewed as a whole the New Brunswick coal fields may contain 150,000,000 tons of workable coal, but it is quite evident that the superiority of the Nova Scotia collieries must preclude anything like systematic development for at least two decades. West from the St. Lawrence coal is not encountered until the region of eternal coal is reached. This consists of three imaginary bands of coal named respectively (going west) Lignite, Lignitic and True coal. In the Foot Hills of the Rockies where metamorphism is universal this true coal has been distilled into anthracite, which is wrought almost exclusively for the San Francisco market of San Francisco capital. The coal industries of the plains have reached a stage of development in harmony with the stage of development of the districts, and undoubtedly contribute very considerably to the convenience of the adjacent States. The lignites are valuable as a cheap and abundant fuel for the farmer when wood is scarce, and, as important European industries fed with this class of fuel indicate, may essentially contribute to the industrial welfare of the Hinterland in the hands of prudent men. It is impossible to describe or assign limits for these immense coal deposits. The seams are of common thickness in some instances, and the areas extend to thousands of square miles. They may be safely left alone over the major portion of their extent for years to come or approached by the capitalist with the utmost caution. It should, however, be remarked that the possession of such vast bodies of coal in such parallels will render Canada the dominating nation when population fills up the vacant prairies to a tithe of their sustaining capacity. This populating process is now in motion, and, under the influence of the onerous political economies of the United States and Europe colonization will progress at a greater ratio than formerly; the coal industry advancing in a ratio therewith. The coal fields of the North Pacific dominate the North Pacific. Leaving Japan the coalmeasures rise again from the ocean into the N. W. corner of Vancouver Island and strike south-east to the coast of the Straits of Georgia, then to be divided into the basins of Nanaimo and Comex. The rise of the Pacific industries dates from 1874, with an output of 81,000 tons, and the sequence is an unbroken series of annual increases up to 1,027,097 tons in 1891. Followed by the Puget Sound districts, under the American flag, the four collieries of Nanaimo, Wellington, East Wellington and Union are the greatest coal producers upon the Western Coast of the Continent, and their output is principally consumed in San Francisco and Lower California ports. The position of Canadian mines may be gleaned from the following table of imports into such from the following sources:

British Columbia.....	425,170 tons.
Puget Sound.....	362,160 "
Oregon.....	24,170 "
Alaska.....	1,450 "
Eastern States.....	34,260 "
Australia.....	240,542 "
England.....	146,909 "
Scotch.....	21,700 "
Welsh.....	50,675 "
Japanese.....	3,530 "
Mont Diablo.....	42,000 "

1,952,466 "
 This coal received at Lower Californian ports from Br. Columbia and other countries... 158,600 "
 1,511,066 "

In reviewing the competition of Vancouver coal in the great market of California I notice that notwithstanding the fact that the area of coal-bearing rocks of New South Wales, between the Blue Mountains and the sea is

computed at 18,000 miles, with an estimated amount of available coal in seams over 2' 6" of 78,198 millions of tons readily accessible and capable of inexpensive mining, the amount of Australian exports to Canada cannot exceed 270,000 tons. This is owing to the extreme distance from San Francisco and the absence of any important return freight, and consequently there appears little prospect of Australian competition of any serious volume. Japanese competition is also non-aggressive. As a rule it averages 10,500 tons per annum, but the Japanese industries are at present suffering from severe depression—the normal result of reckless shipments. Consequently Japanese coal is in evil odium; the smaller collieries have been shaken out, and the industries are now in the hands of a small group of colliery-owners, who will discover the task of redeeming the reputation of their coal sufficiently arduous without striving to enlarge shipments to California—at least for some time to come. There is, however, a section of competition which cannot be disposed of with such ease, that is the competition of Great Britain. Great Britain, by reason of her ramiferous commerce, is almost the only nation which can depend upon a regular return freight from the traffic around the coasts of the Asiatic territories, and her vast supplies of tonnage encourage her to the task, more especially as British coal is steadily falling in price per ton from \$3 in 1891 to 9s. 6d. (\$2.29) in 1893, under the influence of restricted markets. This should also be taken into consideration by the colliery-owners of eastern Canada, where even now the increase of imports of British coal is noticeable. However, it is evident that British Columbia must predominate in her foreign markets by reason of her proximity thereto, which is infinitely superior to any advantage that Great Britain can reap through cheapening coal and abundant tonnage. Moreover, like Cape Breton, the traffic inland is rapidly becoming the pivot of a new and ever-increasing volume of trade; north, south and east-bound, great and rapid steamships part from her bunker stiths, and the rapid development of the Hinterland, with its routes of river and rail, is linking it to the higher prosperity of the Dominion of Canada.

C. OCHILTREE MACDONALD.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS

MR. RENNIE, Ch. Ed. Toronto Mail—MAILS of 24th and 29th ultimo received, but there is not one word about checkers in either. Have you given up the column? We had hoped to hear before this the conditions attached to the trophy to be given by the Toronto Club to the winner of the Kelly-Forsyth match. Would the Club kindly intimate through you its intentions on this subject. It would greatly oblige yours,

Wm. Forsyth.
 C. E. MATTHEWS, St. John, N. B. Your postcard and "Loo's Guide" received with many thanks. Have mailed you a reply.

GAME 324—"CROSS CHOICE."

Played recently between Mr. Marton, of Waterville, Me., and W. Forsyth, Halifax. The former played black.

11-15	1-5	15-24	12-19
23 18	23 19	28 19	23 16
a-9-14	14-17	11-15	17-21
18 11	21 14	32 28	14 9
8-15	9-25	15-24	10-14
22 17	29 22	28 19	9 5
4-8	5-9	3-8 d-14-18	
25 22	27 23	22 18	w. wins.
8-11	9-14 b-	8-11	
26 23	31 26 c-	18 14	
5-9	14-17	11-15	
17 13	24 20	19 16	

a These three moves form the "Cross-Choice."

b Black might get a critical draw here by 17-21, 26-22, etc.

c Here white had a stroke which is often very effective, but as it would have been disastrous, it had to be passed by in silence.

d The easy stroke which follows, will be seen by the merest novice.

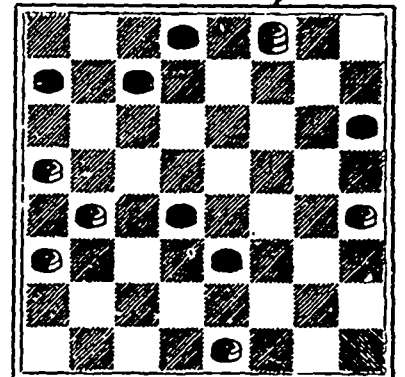
SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 342 by R. Martins.—The position was: black men 2, 5, 8, 12,

king 25;	white men 10, 15, 16, 19
31;	white to move and win.
16 11	19 15 22 18 24 19
25-22	11-18 9-13 21-25
11 14	14 8 31 27 18 15
22-18	2-11 13-17 25-30
10 7	8 22 27 24 19 16
18-11	5-9 17-21 w.wins.

PROBLEM 244.

End-game from old 14th. Black men 2, 5, 6, 12, 18, 23.



White men 13, 17, 20, 21, 31, king 3. Black to move and win.

This is a very fine position, at first sight. Most players would prefer the Whites, the king gives them an air of superiority; nevertheless Black holds a winning position.

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

GOLD MINES WANTED.

Persons having working Gold Mines for sale can learn of a purchaser by sending full particulars to

P. O. Box 96,
 HALIFAX, N. S.

CITY CHIMES.

THE WEATHER.—This week we have begun to realize the meaning of the American phrase "sizzard". The weather has been very warm and sultry and were it not for the cool wind which rarely fails to come in from the sea we would find it very uncomfortable living just at present. However, we have nothing to complain of since the refreshing breezes have not forgotten to blow, and if the cousins from across the line, who have fled before the hot wave which has swept over their beloved country to this city by the sea, are not luxuriating in our bright days and cool nights they may as well feel assured that they will find no perfect summer land in this world.

THE WANDERER'S "AT HOME."—The Wanderers' were indeed unfortunate in their selection of the day for their "At Home." About one thousand invitations were issued for Saturday last, and that the affair was not a complete success was not in any way due to the hosts of the occasion, since everything possible was done to ensure the enjoyment of all who partook of their hospitality. The weather was very aggravating, as the rain held off until a goodly number of the guests had assembled and the afternoon's programme had been commenced, and then poured incessantly. A number of disgusted members of the sterner sex, accompanied by their lady friends hastened to their homes, but the majority of the guests took shelter on the grand stand where refreshments were served. Notwithstanding the rain a lacrosse match was played by the Wanderers and Crescents, won by the former club, and all in all the afternoon passed quite pleasantly. The popular Club had the sympathy of the public in their ill-luck, but may rest assured that their hospitable intentions were appreciated by all the bidden guests, although their well arranged entertainment was enjoyed by a comparatively small number.

THE GARDENS.—Considering the great attraction at the Wanderers' grounds on Saturday afternoon, the gathering at the gardens was wonderfully large, and not a few ladies and little ones received an abundant shower bath. There was a great scramble for the horse cars when it commenced to rain, and the gardens were quickly deserted.

THE THEATRE.—Notwithstanding the many other pleasant ways open for the enjoyment of the lovely summer evenings Thos. E. Shea's company at the Academy of Music has been fairly well patronized. The plays put on have been of either an amusing or exciting character and have been well played.

THE PRIDE OF HALIFAX.—The gardens are simply gorgeous just at present and as usual are calling forth no end of expressions of admiration from our visitors, while the hearts of patriotic Halifaxians, who joy in the beauty of their old city, swell with pride as they walk the shady paths or rest in leafy nooks and feast their eyes upon the restful scene. To Mr. Power, the Superintendent of the public gardens, is due unlimited commendation for his perseverance and skill, which have made this lovely spot what it is.

NEXT WEEK'S ATTRACTION.—The Masonic Fair which opens at the Exhibition Building on Monday next, will undoubtedly be a leading feature of the season's entertainments. The members of the various Masonic lodges have worked hard, but to their lady friends will be due to a very large extent the success which seems to be assured. The booths are very handsomely arranged, and the scene presented in the Exhibition Building is unique as well as exceedingly pleasing. A feature of the Fair which cannot but be appreciated this warm weather is the promenade provided by throwing open the area on the west side of the building. This space suitably decorated and tastefully illumined will no doubt be extensively taken advantage of. General Montgomery-Moore, will be present on Monday. The rendition of the Hallelujah chorus by 100 voices will be one of the many attractive features of the opening day. Fine weather is the only thing necessary to the success of the fair which the committee has not made sure of, but for that they can only hope.

OF INTEREST TO FAIR HALIFAXIANS.—I notice the announcement in one of our dailies of the arrival in Windsor of Mrs. Henrietta Russell, a distinguished exponent of the Delsarte system, who proposes spending a couple of months in the Province and will probably give one or more lectures in our city. Halifax ladies have probably read much on this subject and those who have been in American cities recently have no doubt had its merits fully set before them, and Mrs. Russell's lectures will be attended with interest. It is reasonable to suppose that she will find many disciples among the fair women for which Halifax is noted. Certainly if this lady can render any assistance in the improvement of the average Halifax girl's walk she will not have lived in vain. We have a few fair maidens who, holding themselves erect, gracefully glide along our streets, but the greater number of our matrons and maids are remarkable for the lack of grace in their carriage. Pretty faces and stylish garments are wholly lost sight of when their owners forget all rules of grace in their manner of walking. Someone calls upon the girls to stand straight, if not for the good of their lungs, for the sake of the set of their Eton jackets. Since almost every girl in town seems to count one of these jaunty little jackets among her possessions this advice may not be without effect. Another grievous fault that Mrs. Russell's discourses may remedy is uncultured voices. It has long been recognised that an accomplishment of the "upper ten" in Halifax has been loud speaking. Go you into a city dry goods store and you will hear refined looking women giving their orders or making their criticisms of goods in tones which ring from one end of the establishment

to the other. On the horse-cars you will be oft-times amused if you are not pained by hearing the private affairs of your fellow travellers discussed in tones so loud that they jar upon sensitive ears. On the street, by their voices you know them, the so-called "tone of the town." Let any system of instruction which will tend to correct these faults in the fair daughters of our city be given all attention. For beauty of face and figure, gracious manners and lovable character Halifax girls come well up to the standard, only let them study grace in walking and cultivate pleasing voices in talking.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5th, 1893.

"At last, Wall Street begins to see light. During the week, new factors have entered into the situation of a character calculated to afford a large and permanent relief to suffering interests. The misfortunes that have befallen the Chicago speculators have proved to be a benefit to the whole country. Their withholding of grain and other kinds of produce from the usual course of export for several months was largely the cause of the heavy drain of gold that introduced the existing troubles. The stringency which they so largely helped to create has at last compelled them to realize at ruinous losses, and their products are going direct to Europe and forcing back the gold they had driven out of the country. Already, some \$12,000,000 of gold is on its way hither and still larger amounts are expected to follow. This is one of the reliefs that has appeared within the week.

Another helpful condition has arisen out of the heavy break in securities last week. The chance it afforded of buying our best securities at 20 to 30 per cent below their average price has brought out a steady stream of buying orders from London and other European centres, and the amount exported, though not definitely known, must aggregate many millions in value. This again has created a large amount of bills on Europe, and contributed to the importation of gold. For the moment, this movement has somewhat abated, partly in consequence of some recovery in the prices of securities and partly owing to the Bank of England having on Thursday advanced its rate of discount from 2½ to 3 per cent; but as all the symptoms show a decided foreign gain of confidence in our investments, and as that gain will be increased by the suspension of silver purchases—which may now be regarded as all but assured—the probabilities favor a revival of these shipments at an early date.

Also, it seems reasonable to anticipate that the now prostrate condition of the great speculative interests centering at Chicago will necessitate further large exports of grain and provisions. With these causes contributing to swell the Cr. side of our account with Europe, and with the current and necessary future decline in our imports diminishing the Dr. side, it is clear that we are now in the beginning of a change in the balance of our foreign trade that can hardly fail to bring to this country a large ultimate aggregate of gold. We do not venture to estimate what that total may be; but among those nearest to the heart of foreign banking operations it is variously estimated at from twenty-five to forty millions of dollars. In this factor alone, therefore, we have ample assurance of an early large reinforcement of the reserves of banks,—of itself sufficient to cure the stringency not only at this centre but also at the interior. Other reliefs are also coming into play. The banks of this city are making arrangements for taking out about ten millions additional circulation, which within a few days will enable them to satisfy the urgent wants of their country and Western correspondents. The city savings banks have obviated one source of danger by notifying their depositors that they avail themselves of their legal right to defer payment of deposits for thirty to sixty days. Having done this, there will no longer be any excuse for certain of their number continuing to hoard large sums of money by which they have provided against a possible 'run' of depositors."



Sunlight Soap has the LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD

Because it is THE BEST IN THE WORLD

And also because

Those who use it Find it will do what no other Soap can do.

For Laundry and Household, it is a positive comfort

Wholesale Agents for Nova Scotia & P. E. I. SEETON & MITCHELL, Halifax, N. S.



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

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

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

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

E. GILPIN, JR.,
Inspector of Mines.

Mines Office, Aug. 2, 1893.

Halifax Printing Co.
165 Hollis St.
Halifax.