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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

## Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

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## THE CRITIC,

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

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

**A STARTLING SUGGESTION.**—In a late number of the *Fortnightly Review* a prominent naval captain makes the startling suggestion that Great Britain should cede Gibraltar to Spain for the slight consideration of the Canary Islands. The proposal is perhaps not to be seriously considered at present, but the writer, who is no mean authority, contends that it is the best bargain that England can make, and that, should she not accept the offer, she may be quietly obliged to relinquish her hold on the key of the Mediterranean.

**AN UNKNOWN POISON.**—Housekeepers are well acquainted with the fact that apples stored in cellars are invariably covered with a slight covering of mould or mildew, and the painstaking woman polishes the fruit with a clean cloth in order that the ruddy skin of the apple may show to advantage. There is, however, a deeper reason than the aesthetic one for the removal of the coating, for the tiny fringe of which it is composed has been known to breed diphtheria among apple-eating children. The mould is a poisonous substance, and is exceedingly harmful to the human system.

**THE 1/2 YEAR'S OASIS.**—The holiday season is already here for many busy provincialists, and many are looking forward to a pleasure trip to the World's Fair. The trip is by far from a costly one, as many returned travellers have proved, and the possible enjoyment is great. The expenses of a fortnight's stay need not mount beyond \$88.00 per person, and the sum will include a large part of the necessary expenses of the trip. Of course the same trip on a more elaborate scale may cost well up in the hundreds, but the pleasure of the sight-seeing will not be materially increased. By all means, if you have health, a bright mind and the necessary money, take in the Fair during the summer. For many of us, however, a busy sight-seeing time in a crowded city is not what is needed—a fishing excursion prolonged for weeks, a camp in the woods, or comfortable board in some pleasant country section, would be of far more use so far as the renewing of the physical man is concerned. There are many cheap ways of obtaining the needed change, and the long distance walkers and the cyclists have many inexpensive enjoyments. To one and all we wish a pleasant holiday and a renewal of the freshness and vigor of youth.

**A NOVEL FODDER.**—A French farmer, whose cattle have suffered in the past from seasons of prolonged drouth, has found a new food which he will use in the next emergency. It consists of the leaves of trees, to be used either in the fresh or dry state, and his experiments have demonstrated that the food is as nutritious and as digestible as all the grasses of the pasture lands. In the West Indies leaf fodder has been known and used for years, and in dry seasons the leaves have been wholly depended on. It now remains to be seen if the leaf harvest can be gathered without interfering with the health of the trees.

**MAKES BUTTER WHILE SHE MILKS.**—A late dairy invention of an American is calculated to stir the dead and gone grandmothers of the present generation into life again, that they may hold up their hands in disapproval of the methods of their time-saving descendants. By means of the milk-separator two thousand pounds of warm milk may be separated into cream and milk in an hour's time, and by adding to this the attachment called the butter-maker, the shrewd dairymaid may milk her cow into the "separator" of the separator and remove well-made and stamped pats of butter from the opening of the patent butter-maker. We have not yet heard that the cows have the least interest in or objection to this new process.

**CHURCH DISPUTES.**—Apropos of the recent church disturbances, the thoughtful man rises to give an opinion on the subject which has caused such heart-burnings of late. His doctrine is simply that clergymen should be mindful of the vows which they have taken upon their ordination to the ministry. If a clergyman finds that owing to a change of mind he cannot consistently teach the Scriptures according to the tenets of the sect in whose service he is, he should resign his charge. He will then cease to be a stumbling block to the members of his denomination and if he chooses to found a separate church on the disputed doctrine he is at liberty to do so. The clergyman has no right to remain in his church who does not accept the doctrine of his church, and the general recognition of that principle would put an end to further strife.

**SWALLOW-TAILS FOR BREAKFAST.**—The question of what to wear has shaken the social foundations of Chicago. Many and diverse have been the theories promulgated as to the proper raiment for the momentous occasions on which the invisibly crowned American citizen was to be presented to the more tangibly ornamented relative of some foreign potentate. The ladies, who were bound to wear dress reform suits only, could not withstand the temptation, but came boldly out in low-necked and trained dinner dresses at the lunches and receptions given to the Spanish guests. The mayor of the Park Metropolis, who has prided himself on his cowboy style of appearance, and whose head in a slouch hat has achieved a world-wide celebrity, has shorn himself of whiskers and hair and obtained a ready-made French Albert coat and a top hat in order to appear to advantage on all festive occasions while another city luminary attended a recent breakfast in full dress clothes. The *New York Herald* thinks it well, considering these occurrences, to remind the public that their sainted Washington once warned his people "against the insidious wiles of a foreign influence."

**UNEXPECTED GOOD SENSE.**—A very sensible reform is being inaugurated among the young men of New York's famous four hundred. The object of the promoters is to encourage morality by discouraging the long-established habit of treating. Henceforward it will not be esteemed good form for "Cholly" to "treat" his friends elsewhere than at his own private table. The treating custom has been so widely adopted that objections have been raised against it in all quarters. The habit was an expensive one and of necessity led to immoderate drinking on the part of many, who, out of politeness to their leader, felt compelled to drink with him and to return the compliment. The reform is a step in the right direction, but it should go still further and should endeavor to find some method of time-keeping for the pitiable class of young men for whom it has been devised. The wealthy American youth does not condescend to trade, neither does he care to enter the army, navy, or the field of exploration. He has no estate to manage as has his English cousin, and unless he has a yacht, his time hangs heavily on his hands. It is fortunate that our Canadian youths are more sensible in the matter of occupation for there are few among them who are not "earning their salt" or by means of philanthropic work doing some service to the world. To the few who do nothing but exist on the wealth which their fathers and grandfathers labored to secure, and are content to lead aimless lives, we can only offer as sensible advice the suggestion that they follow the lead of "Cholly" and cease to violate the canons of good form.

**NO MORE CLERICAL THROATS.**—An eminent throat specialist sounds a note of warning to clergymen regarding the cause of that well-known malady—clergyman's sore throat. After demonstrating that barristers, who certainly do as much talking, do not suffer from the disease, he points out that the lawyer looks up to the bench while pleading, while the clergyman looks down upon his book or manuscript with his chin sunk upon his chest. The doctor avers that if clergymen would accustom themselves to doing without the aid of text, and if they would both preach and pray in a more natural position, the great clerical trouble would be avoided.

**HEREDITARY GENIUS.**—The death of Edwin Booth is a severe blow to the dramatic world, for the famous actor, although sixty years of age, was still holding the public and charming it as he did when first on the stage some forty years ago. As an interpreter of Shakespeare he was perhaps without a rival in his generation, although the greater art and capability which his father Junius Brutus Booth possessed resulted in many unfavorable comparisons between the gifted father and the gifted son. Those of us who have been so fortunate as to have seen the younger Booth in his personation of Hamlet cannot but doubt that his peer on the stage has ever existed.

**CHEAP FOOD AT LYONS.**—Some French philanthropists have recently been struggling with the old problem of supplying good and cheap food to the laboring class. Their experiment has been made in Lyons, where they have opened a popular restaurant, which they are conducting on strictly business principles. Bread, soup, vegetables, meat, fish, wine and coffee, are included among the eatables, and a half a franc (10c.) will purchase an excellent and comfortably-served meal. The ten directors invested \$400.00 each in the undertaking. They have captured the working public to such an extent that the smallest day's custom shows that a thousand workmen have taken their meals in the establishment. The comfort of the customers is well assured, and as the profits for the directors have been 6½ per cent for the initial year, there seems to be a bright future for the undertaking.

**UNGALLANT, TO SAY THE LEAST.**—The Royal Geographical Society seems to be slightly behind the times in regard to its view of the continually advancing privileges of women. It is true that Lady Fellows have almost crept within the fold, and that many distinguished travellers who have added not a little to the knowledge of the erudite society have been of the fairer sex. If the society decides to adhere to the time-honored custom of excluding women from participation in anything which promises to be of signal interest, at least a dozen living explorers will have cause to be deeply affronted. Mrs. Bishop and Miss Gordon Cummings have done valuable work. Mrs. St. George Littledale has accompanied her husband in the dangerous journey across the Pamirs. Mrs. Archibald Little is the only European woman who has crossed the borders of Thibet, and Miss Bent is now absent in Abyssinia from which she writes most interesting and observant letters. In the face of what women have achieved and are achieving in the field of exploration it seems hardly credible that so studied an affront as their practical expulsion from the Geographical Society should be offered them.

**BERING SEA ARBITRATION.**—The British Counsel in the Bering Sea arbitration have finished their arguments and the arbitrators have now to give their decision. The claim of the United States, that as the seals propagate in their territory they have the right to protect them on the high seas, is something new and hardly a question of International law. The arbitrators have not to decide on the morality of the question, but on the legality of the claims of the United States. As Sir Charles Russell clearly pointed out, the American counsel have confounded law with morality, and that morality with its vagueness and uncertainties does not come within the scope of the International law which, like all law, must be a positive rule of action. There is now a decidedly friendly feeling between the two countries, and we believe that the decision of the arbitrators will finally settle a vexed question that might at any moment have plunged the two great English-speaking nations into a sanguinary and costly war. No greater evidence of the civilization of the age could be given than is found in these two great powers settling their disputes by peaceful arbitration. Truly, the millennium seems at hand.

**SUMMER HYGIENE.**—An earnest physician is making a strong appeal to all meat-eaters to pause for a moment and consider the evils which they are bringing upon themselves and their children. He declares that the meat-eating countries of the world are the unhappy countries; that the individual meat-eaters are of a more choleric temperament than are those who live on vegetables alone. In particular he points out the contrast between the homes of meat-eaters in England and the homes of the light eaters in France and Japan. According to his theory the fish and rice diet of the latter country is responsible for the exquisite politeness which prevails in all circles. While we are by no means prepared to accept the theory *in toto*, we are confident that a great portion of the discomfort caused by our summer weather is attributable to the hearty food with which we are accustomed to regale ourselves. Smoking roasts, spicy condiments and rich pies and puddings may tickle the palate momentarily, but they are far from necessary during the warm season. The health-seeker who lives a normal life—who dresses to suit the weather, and who eats sparingly of light but nutritious foods, is the one who will be benefitted and not injured during the coming weeks of almost ideal weather.

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

**ENFORCING GAME LAWS.**—Although the change is beyond doubt for the better, it is to be regretted that it has been necessary to interfere with the Indians of the North-West in their observance, or lack of observance, of the game laws. A notice has been issued from the Indian Department, stating that on and after January 1st the ordinary game laws of the Dominion will apply to fifty-one bands of our dusky brothers of the North-West. The few bands of Indians who live in the thickly-wooded sections and are dependent upon the forests for their food, are not affected by the regulation, which is designed to benefit such sections of the country as are being depleted without cause of wild animals.

**IS THE CHOLERA COMING.**—Cholera, that dreaded scourge, is now making itself felt in France, and only the other day a case was reported on one of the inward bound St. Lawrence steamers, the victim having been landed at the quarantine station and isolated from the other passengers. The report has not been confirmed, and it was most likely not a true case of cholera; but it is comforting to note that the authorities are on the alert and ready to cope with the disease, should it unfortunately make its appearance on this side of the Atlantic. Very stringent measures have been taken in the United States to stamp out the disease at its first appearance, and as a result passengers crossing the boundary line from Canada into that country are delayed and put to no small inconvenience. This largely arises from the careless way in which immigrants from Hamburg and other infected ports were last winter landed in Halifax and permitted to depart with little or no detention at quarantine. Although this has been remedied, the report has gone abroad, and now all travellers have to suffer through the almost criminal carelessness of the authorities in not sooner enforcing the quarantine. When it becomes known that this is remedied the annoyance which passengers from Canada have lately undergone will cease. With the care that is now being exercised, there is good reason to hope that the cholera will not pay us a visit.

**THE AMERICAN INDIAN.**—Major J. W. Powell, of the United States Geological Survey, has been carefully compiling statistics of the number and condition of the Indians now resident in the Western States. His estimate is that at the landing of Columbus there were not more than 500,000 Indians on the continent, and that as there are now 250,000 of the aboriginal inhabitants still in the country, the common argument that they are dying out without any special cause must be at fault. The three causes for the decrease in the number have been: first, the wars waged by the whites against the Indians; second, the many tribal wars of the Indians themselves; while the third and most potent factor has been the adoption of civilization. The future for the red race looks much brighter, the wars being for the most part over, and civilization cannot come with so great a shock to the present generation, who adopt almost instinctively habits which their ancestors would have spurned. The two great dangers of the day are the lack of settled policy on the part of the officials on the reserves, and the tendency of the Indians to copy the drinking habits of the lower class of his white neighbors. Of the Indians of the West two-thirds are actually engaged in industrial pursuits, and have abandoned the tribal habits of hunting and fishing, except as a means of recreation, and one-half of the whole Indian population have accepted some form of Christianity. Major Powell is hopeful that within the space of two generations the Indian will become a normal and useful citizen of the Republic.

**SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS.**—The silver question is the absorbing one in the United States, and the crisis in the financial circles caused by the Sherman Act is so serious that the President has determined to call a special session of Congress in September to deal with that question alone. In his manly, straightforward way the President has given his views of the situation, and shown that it is not the rich alone who will suffer through the financial depression caused by the heavy purchases of silver, but that it will be felt in every humble home in the land. The *New York Herald* states that since the beginning of the year there has been a shrinkage in the value of stocks amounting to fully \$700,000,000, and hints that the end is not yet. The President will take no steps to relieve the situation until Congress meets, and in truth little or nothing can be done until the Sherman Act is repealed and the forced purchases of silver stopped. The tariff will not be meddled with at the coming special session, as there has not been time to formulate a well-digested measure of reform, and business is in too critical a position to be further endangered by ill-advised changes in the McKinley Act. The longer that Act remains in force the more apparent will become its absurdities, and it is wise not to make changes while the country is undergoing a financial crisis. Made at this time they would do harm to the free trade cause, as the protectionists would be sure to claim that the depression was caused by the changes in the tariff. Unsound financial methods and the McKinley Act have really produced the present crisis. As disaster is bound to come, do not make changes in these laws until the people have had time to place the blame where it belongs; and then when the changes are made they will know the sound from the unsound policy. In the West and South the silver heresy has had many adherents, who have only been converted by the grand object lesson of the disaster that has followed the putting into practice of their pet theories. They now see the error of their ways, and when Congress meets the Sherman Act will be repealed by the votes of many Congressmen who, when elected, were in its favor. When the currency of the country is placed on a sound basis, the time will soon be ripe for the repeal of the McKinley Act. It is well to make haste slowly.

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

CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A SHOCK.

In envelope of snowy white  
To me it came;  
And my expectant heart grew light,  
My cheek aflame.  
I felt that in that tender scroll  
My fate I'd read;  
And long I had not been heart who's—  
I'd not indeed.

I thought with mingled fear and hope  
Both quite intense,  
No longer need I darkly grope  
In sad suspense;  
No longer need I mope and yearn  
Through nights and days,  
For in this missive I shall learn  
What Alice says.

Her delicate chirography  
To me was new,  
"Now," said I, "let me ope and see  
What she will do;  
Reject me straight, or all my days  
With rapture fill."  
Oh, horror, anguish and amazement!  
It was a bill.

There seems to be more in heaven and earth and in our drinking water than is dreamt of in our philosophy.

If the spring poets will only swear off versifying they may yet get their reward. Look at Ruskin! See what he has got for not writing poetry.

IT ATTENDS TO BUSINESS—Regardless of the fact that the cyclone always travels in a great hurry it manages to pick up many valuable things on the way.

There is some truth in palmistry as a science. Thus if a young fellow can get a pretty girl to give him her hand, he can tell the name of her future husband.

He read the letter twice and then said.—"This is one of the most moving pieces of literature I ever saw." "Is it an appeal for aid?" asked his wife. "No. It's a note from the landlord saying he has raised the rent."

GREAT DISTRESS IN CHICAGO.

We are in an awful pickle  
And we'll give a nizable nickel  
For a possible solution of the muss.  
The Infanta's on her way here,  
And the Duke is bound to stay here;  
So there, you have the reason of the fuss.

A Grand Duke in most positions  
Is a whale, but the conditions  
Now are changed, till as a fish he's very small.  
Since the Princess cannot meet him,  
How in heaven shall we treat him?  
The blue book has no rule to fit at all.

Schoolmistress (just beginning a nice improving lesson upon minerals to the juniors)—Now, what are the principal things we get out of the earth? Youthful Angler aged four (confidently)—Worms.

Patient (looking at the prescription)—Doctor, couldn't you just as well step in the drug store yourself, have this filled, and send it to me by your office boy?

Doctor (taking back the prescription and writing another)—I see I have made a mistake. You don't need any nerve medicine.

ON THE BEACH.

I am feeling rather nettled,  
For I thought it all was settled,  
And that happiness was quite within my reach,  
As I sat with Arabella,  
O, such a happy feller!  
Under her umbrella  
On the beach.

As I said, I'm feeling nettled,  
For I fear it isn't settled,  
And I'm longing now to tear my hair and screech,  
For there sits my Arabella  
And she's got s'm' other feller  
Under her umbrella  
Out of reach.

THE APPEAL TO STATISTICS.—"I am told, dear, that Jack Rattlepatto spent most of his Easter vacation in your back parlor. Aren't you giving him a dangerous amount of encouragement?"

"Why, no, dearest; he is merely a boy. To be sure he is a year older than I, but I shall be out next winter, while Jack has two years more in college, and it will be six years after that before he can earn much of anything. So, practically, he is six years younger than I, and that makes him 12. It is absurd to talk of encouraging a boy so young as that."

SUMMER SCHOOL.

During the summer, teachers, students and others, can acquire a practical knowledge of the new and simple system of shorthand, the Pennin. Several institutions are planning to introduce shorthand and typewriting this fall. We would like several students of good education to fit themselves for teaching. We give lessons by mail.

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

"Shorter" Pastry  
and  
"Shorter" Bills.

We are talking about a "shortening" which will not cause indigestion. Those who "know a thing or two" about Cooking (Marion Harland among a host of others) are using

COTTOLENE

instead of lard. None but the purest, healthiest and cleanest ingredients go to make up Cottolene. Lard isn't healthy, and is not always clean. Those who use Cottolene will be healthier and wealthier than those who use lard—Healthier because they will get "shorter" bread; wealthier because they will get "shorter" grocery bills—for Cottolene costs no more than lard and goes twice as far—so is but half as expensive.

Dyspeptics delight in it!  
Physicians endorse it!  
Chefs praise it!  
Cooks extol it!  
Housewives welcome it!  
All live Grocers sell it!

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Spring and Summer Wear.

I am showing a very LARGE STOCK of

FANCY SHIRTS! With and Without COLLARS.

New Percale Shirts.

White Shirts, All Grades and Sizes.

The Anchor Brand Shirts.

Perfect Fitting. Short & Long Fronts.

Ful Dress White Shirts

English & American Night Shirts.

FREEMAN ELLIOT.

OPPOSITE HALIFAX CLUB.



MAIL CONTRACTS.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 21st July, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, four times per week each way, between Shad Bay P. O. and White's (Prospect Road); and three times between Lower Meagher's Grant and Meagher's Grant, under proposed contracts for four years from the 1st October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the terminal post offices of each route, and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,  
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Halifax, 2nd June, 1893.

Seeds! Seeds!

The Best Selected Stock of

Garden & Flower SEEDS

IN THE CITY, AT

Apothecaries Hall,

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HALIFAX, N. S.

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G. A. STERNS, Prop.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR EMPTY BOTTLES

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Brewers, Malsters & Bottlers.

Sole Manufacturers of

The Well Known Temperance Beverages,

Malt and Kraizer Beers.

HALIFAX, N. S.

AMHERST

BOOT & SHOE MFG CO.

WHOLESALE

Boot & Shoe Manufacturers

AMHERST, N. S.

Our representatives are now on the road with fall samples, which will be found complete.

The usual Standard of Excellence will be maintained, and orders promptly attended to.

We are making

A SPECIALTY  
Of Extra Fine

CHOCOLATES.

Operas, Hazeline, Plum,

Nougatines, Filberta,

Burnt-Almond, Ass'd.

Nougats, Belmonts

&c., &c., &c.

MOIR, SON & CO.

Argyle St., Corner of Duke,

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

All communications to this department must be addressed directly to the Checker Editor, Mr. W. Forsyth, 60 Grafton St.

The Workman, St. John, for the 17th instart is received, but the two numbers immediately preceding are still missing. We wish that the checker editor would give us the opportunity to complete our file of the Workman by sending the two missing papers. The Workman in the issue before us says:—"Solutions to problems that have been withheld will be published presently: our editor is at present unable to give the necessary time for analysis. We promise our readers that the column will again take its old rank next week, and will be continued to be carried on in its usual high standard."

THE CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

The present situation is - Kelly of Winnipeg claims to be champion, but refuses to play Forsyth of Halifax for the championship and \$200 a side. Still he says he is willing to play Forsyth in Toronto for the championship and a trophy, which it is rumored that the players of Toronto may tender, but which they have not as yet provided. The door receipts to be donated to some charitable institution.

Forsyth declines to entertain this proposition, therefore we presume that Kelly will continue to claim the title.

E. W. Duggan of Toronto professes to be willing to play Kelly if the latter is unable to arrange a match with Forsyth on reasonable terms. Forsyth is ready to play either of them on reasonable terms, but claims that his proposition is the only reasonable one so far made.

But what has Duggan got to say about his claim to the blindfold championship? Forsyth is anxiously waiting to have him make a fair proposition on terms for a match.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 335—The position was:—black kings 14, 27, white men 17, 21, 29, black to play and draw. We offered as a prize for the first correct solution of this problem a copy of the American Checker Review. As we have not as yet received a solution from any of our readers we will withhold the solution another week.

GAME 220—"BRISTOL."

Played June 17, 1893, at Halifax, between Messrs. O'Hearn (black) and Granville (white).

Table with 4 columns of numbers representing game positions: 11-16, 6-10, 8-12, 18-22, 24-20, 22-17, 22-18, 15-11, 16-19, 8-11, 15-22, 22-25, 23-16, 22-23, 26-17, 11-8, 12-19, 19-24, 10-15, 25-29, 22-18, 28-19, 17-10, 8-9, 9-14, 15-24, 7-14, 29-25, 18-9, 25-22, 23-19, 31-26, 5-14, 4-8, 15-18, 2-7, 25-22, 17-13, 19-15, 4-8, 10-15, 11-15, 24-28, a-25-29, 29-25, 13-9, 9-5, drawn.

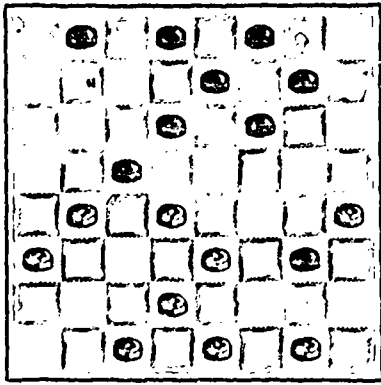
a Neither seeing any advantage but a strong probability of losing from forcing the play from this position, the game was abandoned as a draw.

b Had white played 22-18 at this point the following neat position would have resulted which we present as

PROBLEM 337.

Resulting from the above game (220).

Black men 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 24.



White men 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 26, 30, 31, 32.

Black to play and win.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER. As much

IS INTERNAL AS EXTERNAL USE. IN 1810

Originated by an Old Family Physician.

Think Of It. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still the same. Every generation after Generation have used and praised it. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel. Every Sufferer from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrhs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera Morbus, Spasms, Lameness, Soreness in Belly or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne Liniment a tried and speedy cure. Every Mother should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Toothache, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps and Painful Blisters to occur in any family without fail. It is a remedy that never fails. Believes all Summer and Winter ailments. Price, 25c. per bottle. Sold by 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.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY



Successor of the "Unabridged." Ten years spent in revising, by editor-completer and a team of copyists expended. Everybody should own this Dictionary. It answers all questions concerning the history, spelling, pronunciation and meaning of words.

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

This Work is Invaluable to the Householder, the Student, the Scholar, the Professional Man, and the Educator.

Sold on all bookshelves. G. & C. Merriam Co. Publishers, Springfield, Mass.



Mantles and Dress Goods.

For the remainder of the season we will offer our whole stock of Ladies' Mantles and Capes, Misses' and Children's Jackets, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED PRICES. ALSO UNUSUAL VALUE IN

New Dress Goods.

ESTEMAIN SERGES, SHOT DIAGONALS, HEATHER MIXED TWEEDS, ETC. Now and Pretty Houses in Silk, Dolman and Cambric.

W. & C. SILVER, CORNER GEORGE and HOLLIS STREETS.

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.

CAUGHT!—The Dominion fishery cutter Vigilant succeeded in capturing an American fishing vessel one day last week off White Point, Cape North, and took her into North Sydney. Fishing inside the limits is the charge made against the prisoner.

THE TRIWEEKLY STEAMSHIP SERVICE—The steamer Olivette, of the Canada Atlantic & Plant S. S. Co., is announced to sail from Halifax for Boston on Tuesday, the 27th. This sailing opens the triweekly service of this popular line between this port and Boston.

A SECOND DR. BRIGGS—Rev. John Campbell, Professor of Church History and Apologetics in the Montreal Presbyterian College, is to be placed on trial by the Presbytery of Montreal for heretical opinions expressed by him in a lecture delivered some time since.

A FIND.—The good people of West River, Pictou County, are quite excited over the discovery at the mouth of the river of some ancient silver coins, dated 1740. It is in order for the searchers for the wealth of captain Kidd to commence digging operations at West River.

LIZZIE BORDEN ACQUITTED.—The Borden murder trial has at last come to an end, and the jury has brought in its verdict of "not guilty." This acquittal meets with almost universal approval. Meanwhile the mysterious murder of Mr. and Mrs. Borden remains quite as much a mystery as when first committed.

Now your blood should be purified. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best spring medicine and blood purifier.

AN AMBITIOUS NEW BRUNSWICK GIRL.—Miss Edith Hanington, daughter of A. H. Hanington, barrister, St. John, and niece of Judge Hanington, has applied for permission to study law. Miss Hanington is an ambitious and clever young woman, who will without doubt meet with success in her chosen profession.

A CHANCE FOR EASTERN FARMERS.—The C. P. R. are advertising farmers' excursions to the north-west, the second of which left on Monday last. Good rates are offered, and those of our farmers who can spare the time would find pleasure and profit in a few weeks spent out west. For particulars see advertisement in this issue.

A NEW FIRM.—Messrs. Cunningham Bros. is the title of a new business firm of this city. Having taken over the business of E. J. Small they are prepared to give satisfactory work to all who extend their patronage. The Messrs. Cunningham have recently come to Halifax from St. John's, Newfoundland, and are bookbinders of long experience.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE.—The calendar of Dalhousie University for 1893-94 has been received. The next session opens on September 13th. George Munroe, Esq., of New York, offers, to be competed for at the beginning of the session, five senior exhibitions of \$150 a year, tenable for two years, and ten bursaries of \$100 a year, tenable for two years.

Got hay fever? Some say Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will cure it. Try it and report to us.

HALIFAXIANS WILL WELCOME ALL WHO COME.—Mr. Larke, Canadian Commissioner of the World's Fair, has struck a very good idea. He is endeavoring to arrange with the Dominion Government to have the commissioners of foreign countries, now attending at the Fair, invited to make a trip through the leading cities of the Dominion this summer, says the Hamilton Times.

NEW BOATS.—A letter from the Furness company's head offices states that the firm will soon have ready for the St. John, Halifax and London route two twelve-knot steamers of 1400 tons net, with amidship saloons, electric lights and all modern improvements. These vessels will be specially fitted for the apple trade, and the service will be at least fortnightly in a short time.

SCOTCH LASSIES ON THEIR WAY TO HALIFAX.—The steamer Pomeranian, which left Glasgow for this city on Friday last, is said to have on board a number of Scotch lassies, who are coming to look for homes in the Provinces. If these girls are old enough to make themselves useful, and are respectable and industrious, there will probably be no difficulty in their finding good homes and suitable remuneration for whatever services they may perform.

STRUCK WITH LIGHTNING

Neatly describes the position of a hard or soft corn when Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is applied. It does its work so quickly and without pain that it seems magical in action. Try it. Recollect the name—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

**PROVINCIALISTS' PICNIC.**—Provincialists resident in the United States are to hold a big reunion in the form of a picnic on the fourth of July. Woodlawn Park, West Medbury, Mass., is to be the scene of the festivities. The idea is a good one, since it will serve to renew many old acquaintances among the sons and daughters of the Province by the sea who are seeking their fortunes on American shores, and will tend to strengthen the ties which bind their hearts to their home land. By the way would not July 1st have been a more appropriate date for the event?

**THE SHIP RAILWAY STILL ALIVE.**—Mr. Ketchum, engineer of the Chignecto marine railway, has returned to Amherst from London, where he has been in the interests of the undertaking. He emphatically decries the report that the work was to be given up on account of the impossibility of raising necessary money to complete the railway. Those who take an interest in the mammoth undertaking will be glad to hear that there are yet strong grounds for the belief that the Chignecto marine railway will at a no distant date be successfully completed.

**A COOL SUMMER VOYAGE.**—The excursion which Captain Farquhar proposes making to the frozen north is announced to start from Halifax about the 15th of next month. The schooner *Cedar*, a Nova Scotia built vessel of about 130 tons, has been engaged for the trip, which is bound to prove a delightful and novel venture. Captain Farquhar already has received sufficient applications for passage to warrant the *Cedar* leaving on the above date, and if enough excursionists are secured for a second vessel it will leave at the same time. So far, the larger number of those who have secured passage are Americans.

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

**THE PEARY EXPEDITION.**—The sealing steamer *Falcon*, Capt. Henry Bartlett, which is to convey the Peary expedition to West Greenland, sailed from Newfoundland last week for Philadelphia, where she will embark the party. She has undergone a thorough refitting for this enterprise, and is in full Arctic trim. A large deck-house has been constructed on the main deck to accommodate a portion of the expedition, and on top of this is a structure to serve as an observatory during the voyage. She is deeply laden, having 470 tons of coal and eighteen months' provisions for the thirty-four persons who will be on board.

**THE WORLD MAY KISS THE BLARNEY STONE.**—The famous blarney stone, which for hundreds of years has occupied a place in the walls of Blarney Stone Castle in Ireland, has arrived at Chicago, where it has been placed in the walls of Blarney Castle No. 2, a reproduction of the historic fortress in old Erin. Here it may be kissed by anyone who possesses a spirit of venture sufficient to permit of his being lowered head down to its temporary resting place. To some of Erin's sons it must seem an act of sacrilege to have removed this stone from its romantic surroundings, but Lady Aberdeen, who is responsible for the removal, has probably carefully considered the matter from all points of view, and has acted as her wise judgment dictated.

**A ROYAL ORDER.**—An order received in a recent European mail, by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of this town, probably stands unique in the history of Canadian or American proprietary medicines. It came from St. Petersburg, Russia, enclosing a rouble note (65 cents) for a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the sender being the Count de Bodusco, Grand Chamberlain to His Majesty the Czar of Russia. It would appear that even royalty, in far-away St. Petersburg, has learned of the virtue of this remarkable Canadian remedy, and turn to it for relief in preference to others. It is more than probable that in the near future, this unequalled blood builder and nerve tonic will be the standard remedy throughout the civilized world, as it is to-day in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. Its virtues cannot be too widely made known. The rouble accompanying the order is a fair sample of Russian bank notes, and in this country is somewhat of a curiosity. The note is at the company's office and may be seen by any who have not had an opportunity of examining a specimen of Russian currency.—*Brockville Times*.

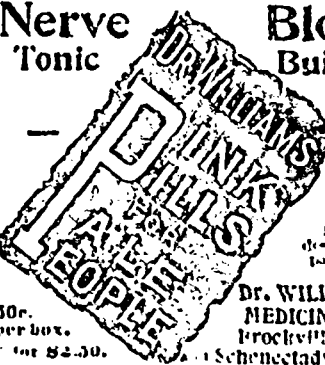
**BRIEFS.**

- The Viking ship reached New York on Sunday.
- The Spanish Caravels have arrived at Montreal.
- Cholera is reported to be spreading in some parts of France.
- It has been definitely decided to open the World's Fair on Sundays.
- The Kings County poorhouse at Greenwich, four miles from Kentville, was burned on Saturday last.
- Halifax forwards to Ottawa \$355 for the Duke of York and Princess May wedding gift. The local fund is now closed.
- Wheels are coming down. It is reported that another Massachusetts firm has cut the price of bicycles from \$150 to \$85.
- Reports on the state of Manitoba and the North-West crops show them to be far ahead of last year. In no case is a lack of rain reported.
- The detachment of Demarara Indians for exhibition at the World's Fair ate among the passengers on the steamer *Duart Castle* from the south this trip.
- The Liberals of Canada are very much pleased with the success of the convention which opened at Ottawa on Tuesday. The Maritime Provinces were well represented.

**A CANADIAN FAVORITE.**

The season of green fruits and summer drinks is the time when the worst forms of cholera morbus, diarrhoea and bowel complaints prevail. As a safeguard Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be kept in the house. For 35 years it has been the most reliable remedy.

**WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE**  
 CURE FOR CONSUMPTION  
 DRIVES WHITE ALL LUNG FAILS.  
 Best Tonic for the Weak  
 In bottles of 10 and 50 pills  
 Price 25 and 50 cents

**Nerve Tonic Blood Builder**  
  
 Send for descriptive literature  
 Dr. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO.,  
 Brockville, Ont.  
 Schenectady, N.Y.  
 50c. per box.  
 One \$2.50.

**SCOTT'S DANIEL KELIHER.**  
 Says that one bottle of SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM entirely cured him of a severe attack of RHEUMATISM in the back. He says: I had such a pain across my back I could not stoop, and had to stop work; but as soon as I applied the SCOTT'S CURE I got instant relief. I would recommend anyone who suffered as I did, to try it.  
 Carleton May 1st, 1890.

**FOR RHEUMATISM.**  
 SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  


**Robb-Armstrong Engines.**  
 All parts interchangeable, Governor either Automatic or Throttling.  
**MONARCH ECONOMIC BOILERS.**  
**ECONOMICAL.**  
**PORTABLE.**  
**DURABLE.**  
 Mill Machinery and Supplies, Wood-working Machinery, Etc.  
**ROBB ENGINEERING CO., LTD.**  
 AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA.  
**BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.**  
 Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.  
**DUNCAN BROUSSARD - Proprietor**  
 HALIFAX, N. S.  
**101 ON PARLE FRANCAISE.**

**BOOKBINDING.** Having taken over the business of E. J. SMALL, we are prepared to attend to Law Work, Blank Work Pamphlets, etc., and solicit the patronage of the public generally. Work promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

**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.

**SKODA'S DISCOVERY is King of Sarsaparillas.**



**I. M. HARMON.**  
**Physicians and Nervines BOTH FAILED! NERVOUS PROSTRATION Of Years' Standing CURED BY SKODA'S!**

**BETTER** Than any other medicine I have ever used. I was then resting from all labor—mental and physical. I was trusting in Nature as a last resort, as Physicians and Nervines had utterly failed in my case. At that time I was troubled with Nervousness so bad that I could not sleep an hour some nights. I would have a crawling or creeping sensation in my limbs, that was more unendurable than my pain. I would feel **THAN** tired and confused. If I tried to think or do anything I was unable to do so. Dr. Kilgore gave me six bottles of SKODA'S DISCOVERY, and three boxes of LITTLE TABLETS, telling me they would greatly help me and he thought would cure me.

I took the medicine according to directions and have seen no symptoms of Nervousness since taking the fourth bottle. I sleep well. Nerves are strong. Eat heartily, and am well. I have told scores what it has done for me. Reply yours, I. M. HARMON, Portland, Me.  
 THE ONLY MEDICINE SOLD WITH A GUARANTEE CONTRACT WITH EACH BOTTLE. TRY A BOTTLE OF LITTLE TABLETS AT OUR RISK. IF NOT BENEFITED RETURN BOTTLES AND GET YOUR MONEY. PAY ONLY FOR THE GOOD YOU RECEIVE.  
**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.

**FOR FIFTY YEARS!**  
**MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP**  
 has been used by MILLIONS of Mothers for their children with the best results 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.

**GUNNINGHAM BROS.**  
 97 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

# 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 SETTS, 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.

## A WOODLAND PATH.

I see the rustling leaves astir  
 Lazily in summer air,  
 Those rambles bent across the path,  
 With gently clinging snare,  
 The bonny brook the selfsame song  
 Is singing all the day,  
 It sang when we two passed along  
 This way.

Oh love, I wish the skies were dark,  
 I wish the flowers were dead,  
 I wish the little singing brook  
 Were silent in its bed!  
 For if the blue were overcast  
 I might forget the day  
 When you and I together passed  
 This way.

*J. Margaret Lippinott, Ladies' Home Journal.*

## MY SHIPS.

Ah years ago—no matter where—  
 Beneath what roof or sky,  
 I dreamed of days, perhaps remote,  
 Where ships of mine that were afloat  
 Should in the harbor lie,  
 And all the costly freights they bore  
 Enrich me both in mind and store.

What dreams they were of Argosies  
 Laden in many a clime,  
 So stoutly built, so bravely manned,  
 No fear but they would come to land  
 At their appointed time;  
 And I should see them one by one  
 Close furl their sails in summer's sun.

And then, while men in wonder stood,  
 My ships I would unlade;  
 My treasures vast they should behold  
 And to my learning or my go!  
 What honors would be paid;  
 And, though the years might come and go,  
 I could but wiser, richer grow.

In later years—no matter where  
 Beneath what roof or sky,  
 I saw the dreams of days remote  
 Fade out, and ships that were afloat,  
 As drifting wrecks go by,  
 And all the many freights they bore  
 Lay fadoms deep or strowed the shore!

While ships of which I never thought  
 Were sailing o'er the sea;  
 And, one by one, with costlier lade,  
 In safety all the voyage made,  
 And brought their freights to me;  
 What I had lost but trifles seemed,  
 And I was richer than I dreamed:

No wondering crowd, with envious eye,  
 Looked on my treasures rare;  
 Yet they were weightier far than gold;  
 They still increase, though I grow old,  
 And are beyond compare.  
 Would all the restless hearts I see  
 Had ships like these that came to me?

## THE INDUSTRIES OF AMHERST.

WHAT IS TO BE SEEN AND HEARD IN A FLYING VISIT. PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE.

You cannot pick up a paper of late without running across some item about the manufacturing interests of the hustling little town of Amherst. It may be that the Boot and Shoe Company have received an enormous order, or that Robb has invented a new high power engine, or that Rhodes, Curry & Co. are increasing their business by so many tens of thousands, but it is there. You cannot escape it and you need not try. It may be that you do not want to. It is possible that you have enough enterprise and vitality about you to wish godspeed to ability and energy manifested in any department, and to be pleased when ambitious endeavors are crowned with success. If so, you will perhaps not object to hearing a few facts and figures about these and other justly celebrated firms in three tenses, present, past and future, what they have done, what they are doing, and what they are about to do.

Up to April of this year Rhodes, Curry & Co. have been known only by work done in connection with their factory. As contractors they have left substantial samples of their workmanship in many of the towns and villages of the Maritime Provinces. In Sackville for instance the new Baptist

Church, architecturally beautiful, and several well finished, convenient dwellings bear witness to their skill and carefulness. Their largest orders come from Halifax and Cape Breton. The following is a concise list of their building operations. Port Williams, residence \$9,000, Halifax, store \$17,000; inside of the Monastery of the Good Shepherd \$10,000, and various other smaller contracts; Lawlor's Island, Halifax Harbor, Immigrant Building \$10,000. Dartmouth Post Office \$7,000, Cape Breton, Professor Bell's residence \$20,000. In addition they are rapidly pushing along the buildings for their new car manufactory which is well advanced. These buildings consist of an erecting shop for setting up the cars 80 x 160, a blacksmith shop 60 x 70, a machine shop 70 x 70, a wheel foundry 80 x 76, general foundry 90 x 76, flask or pattern room 20 x 70, dry house for drying lumber for cars 30 x 60, wood-working shop 160 x 60, pattern shop 30 x 60, sawer house 20 x 40, and brick engine house 33 x 43. The erecting shop has four tracks, and sixteen flat or box cars may be set up in it at the same time. The woodworking shop will be a fine building two stories high, and connected with the erecting shop by a track. Pipes are being put in to convey water to all the buildings and to supply three hydrants. Coal, iron and fine hard pine, oak and other lumber are pouring in and being sorted out and stored away for future use. Machinery, mainly the excellent plant of the Harris Co., is being rapidly set up and immediately utilised. The new manufactory has now in hand 100 ton ton hoppers for the Dominion Coal Company, 60 flat cars for the Western Counties railway, and a number of box and passenger cars for the I. C. R. The company start their new business with a capital of \$250,000, of which they themselves hold \$90,000, Messrs. Harris (for plant) \$40,000, citizens of Amherst \$40,000, \$40,000 is selling outside, \$40,000 will be reserved. Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co. have proved themselves gentlemen of the highest ability and enterprise. They deserve success and will doubtless attain it.

The Robb Engineering Co. have just moved into a new and handsome brick building intended for moulding shop, mounting shop, boiler house and testing room. An object of great interest at present to be seen here is a large compound engine of the Robb-Armstrong type, 160 horse power, which, driven by three monarch economic boilers, will furnish electric light for the Windsor, Ont., Electric Light Co. The Robb Engineering Co. state that their style of engine and boiler is fully meeting their expectations and those of their customers. The fact that they receive the patronage not only of the Maritime Provinces, but also of Ontario, Quebec and the Northwest, sufficiently endorses the excellence of their machinery and the promptness and despatch of their business transactions. In Montreal city alone 8 Robb-Armstrong engines have already been placed. This firm are also contractors for the Fuller-Warren heating and ventilating system, which has been adopted in the new Amherst academy and in several buildings at Yarmouth and Wolfville. Their iron and brass foundries are also well worth a careful inspection, exhibiting in all their parts good facilities and careful attention to business. All these departments, combined with a well-equipped drawing office, make the establishment exceedingly creditable to the Messrs. Robb, especially in memory of the fact that it has risen phoenix-like in so short a time from the disastrous fires of 1890-91. The business is under the personal management of D. W. Robb, president and consulting engineer, and F. B. Robb, secretary-treasurer and manager. Associated with them is Mr. A. G. Robb, who has charge of the drawing office. From 90 to 100 men are now employed in this prosperous and ever-increasing business.

The first object that meets the eye on leaving the train at Amherst is the large handsome building occupied by the Amherst Boot & Shoe Co. They employ 200 hands and turn out about 3,500 pairs per week. They keep four agents on the road, finding their market generally in the Maritime Provinces, though sales have been made in Bermuda, Newfoundland and on the Magdaleno Islands. During the last year ending May 15, which was considered very satisfactory, 370,000 pairs were turned out. The factory works at its full capacity all the year round, averaging about 50 cases per day. The company manufacture about 150 lines of boots, and in addition have control in these provinces of the boot trade of the well-known W. A. Marshall Co., of Quebec. A large wholesale business is also done in rubbers, and here, as a slight pointer to Sackville merchants, it may be noted that the late rise of 30 per cent. in the price of rubbers in the United States will probably soon be followed by a similar rise of 10 or 15 per cent. in Canada. In general, those who require large quantities have placed their fall and winter orders for these goods. The outlook for the Boot & Shoe Co. for fall is very encouraging; their agents are sending in large orders, and a new convenience in the shape of an Amherst trunk factory, conducted by Christie Bros., is about to be placed at their doors.

Christie Bros. & Co. endeavor to please their customers. They will sell you an elegant superfine polished silver-mounted casket in which to bury your mother-in-law or your rich uncle. In a short time they will be able to furnish you a neat convenient trunk to take with you to the World's Fair. They are already building their new trunk factory to supply the local trade: in particular the boot and shoe factory will give orders worth some \$3,000 per year. In the coffin factory 25 men are at present employed, and about 80 coffins per week manufactured. The Christie Bros. receive much of the local trade in trimmings, mouldings, fittings, etc., and their prosperous business is rapidly developing. Crossman and Laws, well known to many of the people of Sackville, have established a foundry and are sending out furnaces, stoves and hollow wares of all sorts and doing a flourishing jobbing trade in many branches. At present they are filling an order for 20,000 patent broom holders, a new and apparently excellent device, for the Seaman Bros. of River Hebert. 10 men are employed here. The machinery is propelled by a neat electro motor manufactured by the American Mather Electric Co. of Manchester, Conn. The foundry of Crossman & Laws is a new establishment, but gives promise of a rapid and firm growth, and the same statement might be applied to Main's machine shop next door. MA

Melo has built engines with considerable success, but he prefers as yet to turn his attention to smaller jobs. Much of the repairing trade of Amherst, Sackville and vicinity falls to his lot. He employs seven or eight men and has adopted "promptness" as his own peculiar motto.

Now if you are not weary of Amherst and her industries, I can tell you that I am, and "behold the half has not been told." Newspaper accounts are necessarily dull and uninteresting, and real satisfaction can be obtained only by a personal inspection.—"G." in *Chignecto Post*.

FIN DE SIECLE JERUSALEM.

The new railroad between Jerusalem and Jaffa has been the cause of a real estate boom in Jerusalem. The railroad paid over \$3,000 an acre for land for its terminus, which could have been bought for \$1 an acre thirty years ago. The building of this road suggests the realization of Tom Hood's dream in his "Impudence of Steam."

Godfrey of Boulogne and thou  
Richard, lion-hearted king,  
Candidly inform us now,  
Did you ever?  
No, you never  
Could have fancied such a thing.  
Never such vociferations  
Entered your imaginations  
As the ensuing:  
"Easo her, stop her!"  
"Any gentleman for Joppa?"  
"Marcus, Marcus?" "Ticket, please sir!"  
"Tyro or Sidon?" "Stop her, easo her!"  
"Jerusalem, lem, lem."—"Shur! Shur!"  
"Do you go on to Egypt, sir?"  
"Captain, is this the land of Pharaoh?"  
"Now look alive there! Who's for Cairo?"  
"Back her!" "Stand clear, old fil!"  
"What gent or lady's for the Nile  
"Or Pyramids!" "Thebes! Thebes! sir!" "Steady!"  
"Now, where's that party for Engedi!"  
Pilgrims holy, red cross knights,  
Had you e'er the least idea,  
Even in your wildest flights,  
Of a steam trip to Judea?  
What next marvel time will show  
It is difficult to say,  
"Bus," perchance, to Jericho—  
"Only sixpence all the way!"  
Cabs in Solvva may ply—  
"Tis a not unlikely tale—  
And from Dan the tourist hie  
Unto Beersheba by "rail."

—New York Tribune.

SYMPATHY.

It was a clever French woman who said: "Those who have suffered much are like those who know many languages. They have learned to understand and be understood by many." It is an impossibility to fully sympathize with another's experience unless it has been at some time one's own. In a trouble or grief we turn instinctively to some one who we know has been through the same experience. It is the old human longing for companionship that shows itself. The feeling is strong within us that "she will know and feel with me." Not for me, mind you, but with me. Therein lies the meaning of sympathy.—*Donahoe's Magazine for June*.

A NEW USE FOR BANANAS.

One of the drawbacks to the wearing of russet shoes is the fact that they so easily take on a rusty look. An easy scheme for keeping them clean and bright is given in *The Chatham Republican* by one whose own foot-gear testifies to the value of his plan. He says: "With a piece of nice, ripe banana I can not only keep russet shoes clean, but I can keep them polished as well. I simply take a piece of banana and grease the leather with it, and then polish it with a cloth. In this way all the discolorations are removed and a polish is obtained.—*Troy Times*."

BOOK GOSSIP.

*The Review of Reviews* for June, 1893, is a well-written, well-illustrated number. The chief interest will of course centre in the masterly articles on commercial depression and on money matters in general. The World's Fair is well treated of and the transit facilities of Chicago are fully explained. Among the miscellaneous contents are excellent articles on social subjects, on occupations for women and on Lady Henry Somerset. The cartoons reproduced from famous prints illustrate some striking events, and the capital article on the life and work of Sir Frederick Leighton will be of general interest. Published simultaneously in the United States and in Great Britain. Subscription price \$2.50 a year.

*The Season* for July is out, with an elegant display of costumes for summer. It gives one hundred costumes for ladies and children, embracing the newest designs of every desired style of dress. It also gives fifty-five new designs in art work, embroidery, knitting, crochet, fancy lace, pretty ornaments, so plainly illustrated and designed for reproduction, and plainly described, as to make the work a thing of pleasure and profit. There are many quaint and pretty costumes for the little tots. Every mother's heart will rejoice over this number. The International News Co., 83 and 85 Duane St., New York.

Olive Schreiner is on her way to England, where she will remain several months. Her health compels her to live at Cape Town, which was the setting for her famous book, "The Story of an African Farm."



Clifford Blackman

A Boston Boy's Eyesight Saved—Perhaps His Life

By Hood's Sarsaparilla—Blood Poisoned by Canker.

Read the following from a grateful mother: "My little boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, and it left him very weak and with blood poisoned with canker. His eyes became so inflamed that his sufferings were intense, and for seven weeks he

Could Not Open His Eyes.

I took him twice during that time to the Eye and Ear Infirmary on Charles street, but their remedies failed to do him the faintest shadow of good. I commenced giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and it soon cured him. I have never doubted that it saved his sight, even if not his very life. You may use this testimonial in any way you choose. I am always ready to sound the praise of

**Hood's Sarsaparilla** because of the wonderful good it did my son."  
ABDIE F. BLACKMAN, 2388 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Get HOOD'S.

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

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



Weakness Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

HUGGINS' GOLDEN SYRUP. BOTANICO. 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 Be 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.

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BLANK BOOKS!

Our Stock is very complete in every Department.

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

Baking Powder.

Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa.

BULLETIN NO. 10.—CLASS NO. 1. CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER. WOODILL'S.

Woodill's German Baking Powder is Pure, Wholesome and Well-Proportioned. GEORGE LAWSON, Ph.D., LL.D., M. I. S. G. B. and Ireland.

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 at the Agency, London Drug Store, \$1.00 117 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. Stevenson.....50
- In the Suntime 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.....60
- The Honorable Jane, by Annie Thomas.....40
- An Auld Licht Manse, by J. M. Barrie.....60
- The Masked Veil, 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
- Constantinople, by Paul Bourget.....50

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

DuBois & Hills,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 24 State St., New York.

Highest Market Prices guaranteed for consignments of Spruce Timber and Laths and prompt Cash Returns made,



## COMMERCIAL.

Reports from various sections of the Dominion indicate a fair amount of activity in general trade. The continued favorable weather and improved roads throughout the country have given quite an impetus to business at interior points, and selling orders have been freely received at distributing centres covering most lines of staple necessities. Travellers report country stocks low, and storekeepers, as a rule, very conservative in the extent of their orders, preferring to order frequently, as required, thus keeping stocks and liabilities within as narrow limits as possible. While there is no risk, a fairly active business is reported and the consumptive requirements of the country show a steady increase. The condition of the hay, grain and root crops are, on the whole, promising. Although the spring was cold and backward, yet the warm and favorable weather lately has had a marvellous effect and the growth has been rapid. Should nothing occur to injure the growing crops, there is every reason to look forward to a bountiful harvest, which will in the near future give a freer circulation of money throughout the country and greatly benefit trade.

With regard to the reform of municipal assessments, the bill introduced into the Ontario Legislature by Mr. Waters, M. P. P., providing that the income of merchants from their business be taxed instead of their capital, as heretofore, after receiving a second reading, was referred to the Municipal Committee, with instructions to obtain evidence and opinions from all Municipalities throughout the Province, and to report at the next session of the Legislature. The report will, doubtless, be very instructive, as it will also be interesting to note the result.

The *Canadian Grocer* has in its last issue the following concerning the financial position of this country, which we transcribe with full endorsement:—"The man who will thoughtfully look around will come to the conclusion that, compared with other countries, the financial condition of Canada is not bad after all. True, the country is not growing as fast as it might or ought, but, fortunately, we are not experiencing a financial crisis like that of Australia, an unsettled and panicky feeling like our cousins across the border, or the heavy depression of Great Britain. Canada is all right. The little indispositions that she now and then experiences are only temporary. Chronic diseases she has none. All that is wanted to build up a big, strong and prosperous country is confidence in our resources, the will to push and persevere and the placing at the head of public affairs—federal, provincial and municipal—men endowed with sound business principles and who place country before party. In the past the trouble has been a laxity in these essentials in all spheres of public life. And although Canada does not stand alone in this particular, it is no reason why we should not strive to get more of the desired business element introduced into our halls of legislation. This, however, cannot be accomplished without united effort, and one naturally turns to boards of trade and business men's associations to move in the matter, but at the same time as much care as possible should be taken to prevent the idea going abroad that it is being made purely in the interests of one class.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND CO., NEW YORK, JUNE 17.—"Affairs in Wall Street are in an oscillating condition. Although the improvement in tone and confidence that set in last week is still maintained, yet a series of small disturbances have one after another come to the surface, which have prevented the realization of any fixed and important advance in the value of securities. Even the most favorable events seem to have a dark side, which counteracts their influence. The active forwarding of Western produce for export, whilst it has stopped the export of gold, has also had the effect of drawing very large amounts of currency to the interior, and the local money market has consequently become unsettled. This demand for currency, however, seems to have passed its climax, and to-day's bank statement is likely to show a decline from last week in the net loss of currency. The Western banks appear to have now money enough to handle the grain movement; and as two months must elapse before the movement from this city to the West sets in, it is within probability that, in the course of a week or two, we may witness some return of the currency sent to the interior within the last two weeks; the more so as the West will now be enabled to remit on account of postponements of payments to the East that have occurred under the late extreme stringency of credits. The city banks have found some compensation for their shipments of currency Westward in liberal receipts of money from the South and in a gain of cash in settlements with the sub-treasury. The flurry in the money market is therefore likely to soon abate, and possibly be followed by some months of comparative ease. Even should it turn out that the West wants still further amounts of cash from this centre, the inference should be anything but discouraging. For such withdrawals mean the marketing of a vast sum of products, which will ease the loan markets, diminish the tension in credits, quicken the movements of trade, and relieve the foreign exchanges by the transfer of said products to foreign countries.

The chief trouble in the situation is the continued extreme stringency in commercial discounts. This trouble has become very seriously urgent, and the natural tendency of the derangement is towards its own aggravation. Each denial of a discount creates an application for a discount elsewhere; lack of discounts in one section aggravates the necessity for accommodation in other sections; and thus the disease spreads with fatal rapidity throughout the whole country. Such a state of things cannot be allowed to run long without inviting wide-spread disaster. Most fortunate is it therefore that the Clearing House has decided to attack this malady at its chief centre. In authorizing the issue of Clearing House Certificates, the banks have not aimed so much at protecting their own interests or reserves—except so far as these might be threatened through the suffering of others,—as at making common cause for the purpose of extending accommodation to the commercial interests. The trade discounting banks are but a portion of the whole, and

yet they are called upon to bear nearly the whole pressure of this urgent demand for commercial accommodation. In a similar way, the banks acting largely as correspondents for interior banks are subject to an extraordinary demand for rediscounts and for currency from their country customers, which greatly intensifies the derangement of credit in all sections.

The issue of certificates makes all classes of banks mutual supporters of each other, and brings in the help of the powerful class whose accounts are with the large financial institutions and with the private bankers and the Stock Exchange houses. The action of the Clearing House thus places the disordered credit situation under immediate control. The Philadelphia banks have taken a like course; and, should the Clearing House of the secondary centres follow the precedent, the dangers attendant upon the present strained condition of commercial credit can hardly fail to speedily disappear, leaving behind no doubt a general caution and some contraction of business, but no longer any real danger.

The past week scores two very important gains towards a common recovery of confidence. To one,—the action of the Clearing House,—we have already made reference. The other is, in a broad sense, still more vitally important. The canvass, made in different directions, as to the disposition of members of Congress towards the silver question leaves scarcely a doubt as to a bill being passed at the coming special session repealing the silver purchasing clause in the Sherman Act. How much further Congress may be disposed to go in the way of amending our general currency system, so as to make it more elastic in the way of automatic expansion and contraction, remains to be seen; but, so far as respects this most dangerous feature of the silver element of our money, there is hardly room for a doubt about its being promptly eliminated. A larger benefit to the country at large could hardly be conceived.

It is the doubt as to the quality of our future money that has had an important influence in causing the return of our securities from abroad during the past year, thereby deranging the course of the foreign exchanges and producing the large loss of gold that has depleted the reserves of both the treasury and the banks. The doubt being removed, there would be nothing to prevent a general recovery of confidence in our securities in Europe, with a probable consequence of a return of much of the gold we have lost, and a resulting restoration of the monetary strength of the banks and a general ease in credits.

In view of these facts, we anticipate, from this time forward, a steady recovery of confidence, which will gain in strength with the course of events and the nearer approach of the assembling of Congress. This prospect may not produce any immediate extravagant recovery in prices of securities, but it will legitimately strengthen the feeling of holders and should hold the pessimist operators in check."

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

	Week Previous		Weeks corresponding to		
	June 15 week.	1893	1892	1891	1890
United States	303	299	161	270	144
Canada	30	36	28	27	18

DRY GOODS.—A fairly brisk week has been experienced by the wholesale trade. The movement generally has been good and quite a number of buyers have been on the market. All kinds of summer dress fabrics have received attention, although the volume of trade in these lines is not extremely large. Summer underwear and light hosiery are brisk. The staple trade is fairly good but some lines are, it is reported, being cut, much to the disgust of some dealers. Orders for fall are reviving somewhat and buying is slightly brisker, which is no doubt due to the fact that brighter weather is fast lightening small stocks. Men's summer vests and straw hats are receiving a great deal of attention and orders are numerous. Frillings are in good demand but embroideries are dead. Laces are in specially strong demand in various kinds, qualities and coloring. Colors are again to the front in ladies' hosiery.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market is quiet and easy in tone. Outside enquiry is of a very moderate character while the city demand is about the usual average. There has been no quotable change in values. A fair jobbing business is doing in oatmeal. There is a good local demand for oats which are scarce on spot and outside figures would be paid for good lots by dealers. Bran is a shade easier under freer offerings. The demand, however, continues brisk. In grain centres in the United States the wheat markets are firmer and slightly higher with a better foreign demand than has been noted for some time. This has started a demand for flour and considerable sales are noted. The feeling is evidently better all round, and it is doubtful if orders for flour in considerable lots could be filled at the figures that obtained during the past week. The general quotations are steady. There are not yet any changes in the value of cornmeal, though the position of corn is firmer. Oatmeal is also steady.

POTATOES.—The local market is steady and good stock meets a fair demand. It will be remembered that at one time it was the usual thing for new potatoes to be imported in the spring and early summer from Bermuda to this market. For some 12 to 15 years these importations have been discontinued, but we note with pleasure that they are being revived, and Pickford & Black's steamers of the West Indian lines, which touch at Bermuda, have recently brought thence several lots of new potatoes. Those offered so far are of excellent quality and are by most persons preferred to the old native stock remaining over from last year's crop.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market is nominally without change, being chiefly confined to supplying the actual consumptive demand, and, therefore, assuming an almost altogether hand-to-mouth character. Smoked meats and lard are receiving the most attention. In Boston pork and lard are quiet and unchanged. Local packers there note only a fair trade. The beef trade has not been up to the mark. Still it is explained that the quantity in store is not large and receipts are light. Hence a firm market is

maintained with quotations unchanged. The Boston mutton market has been quiet and easy while veals are higher than the trade is willing to pay.

**BUTTER**—Increasing weakness still characterizes the butter market. Receipts during the week have been liberal—particularly of tubs—the warm weather having caused arrivals of large rolls to fall off perceptibly. The enquiry is good both for tubs and pails. Receipts of creamery butter—chiefly from Ontario—have been pretty heavy. The demand for creamery is fairly good and may be expected to improve as the weather grows warmer. The idea at present seems to be about 21c. to 22c. for tubs and 23c. for pound prints. There is just now little or no enquiry from England for Canadian butter. A few small experimental lots have recently been exported from Montreal, but it is as yet too early to receive advices as to how the ventures resulted.

**CHEESE**—The tone of the cheese market is slightly easier in sympathy with the markets at interior points. The supplies of new make are accumulating at the factories in the absence of any particular demand either at home or abroad. But this fact apparently causes the factory men no uneasiness, as they express full confidence that a good call for all that they can make will come in due time, and predict that a very large and profitable trade will be done in this article this season. We hope their hopes will be fulfilled. There is still a little old on the market for which 11c. to 12c. is the idea. The British markets continue dull and weak, the cable quoting white and colored cheese at 48s.

**GREEN FRUIT**—Importations of all kinds of fresh fruit continue to be very large and to meet an appreciative market. A large consignment of bananas was received here last week to be sold at auction. Most of them were in a very bad state, and if they had been permitted to go into retailers' hands they would not only have been a menace to the public health but would have broken down the market for sound fruit brought in by the regular dealers. The wholesalers, therefore, clubbed together, had them put up in hundred bunch lots,—which put them beyond the reach of the small fry—and had them destroyed. The **Critics** approve the public spirit and business sense that dictated and carried out this action of the wholesale men.

**DRIED FRUIT**—The only thing really new in the dried fruit market is a firm feeling in currants, consequent upon an advance of 1s. in the English market. The demand for Valencia raisins is only ordinary and prices are unchanged. The demand for currants is small—in fact probably more so than usual, in spite of the anticipation of higher prices. The usual sorting-up trade is doing in prunes.

**SUGAR**—There has been no material change in the local situation as to sugar. The market continues firm and the tenor of advices on raws indicate a further upward tendency if anything. Granulated has advanced another ½c. in New York, and the trade here and in Montreal are expecting that our markets will follow suit, only more so if anything, as the supply of raw material here and in the sister city is not excessive, and the refiners will, no doubt, take full advantage of their opportunities. At present the actual movement is not very brisk, but consumption is certain to increase very shortly, owing to the fruit season coming on, and this is very likely to have a stiffening effect on prices. Our quotations for spot business are nominally unchanged. Willett & Gray, New York, say:—"Latest notable facts affecting sugar—appearance of cholera in Hamburg, the principal shipping port of beet sugar. Rapid and unusual decrease of raw sugars in the United States early in the season. Possibilities of reduced moltings from inadequate raw supplies. Unfavorable financial conditions holding back a probable advance in prices."

**MOLASSES**—Reports concerning the molasses market are conflicting, especially in regard to first cost at the Islands. Some dealers say that they can sell at 12c., first cost, while others scout the idea and insist that 13c. is the very best figure possible.

**TEAS**—There has been very little movement in teas. Ceylons and Indians, from medium to high grades, continue to show exceptionally good value. Low grades are scarce and dear. A little more is being done in young hysons, chiefly in low grades. A few new season's are offering with buyers showing an inclination to secure nothing under high grades.

**FISH**—Now catch are now coming in, and, as the market is nearly bare of old, they are readily placed as they arrive at quite fair prices. It is, of course, too early as yet to predict how the market will rule this season, but present appearances, so far as they go, seem to indicate a good, fair market this year. A few barrels of mackerel of very good size have been taken about St. Margaret's Bay and some of the coves along our western shore, but not enough to effect the market. A few thousand were brought to town fresh and sold to dealers in fresh fish at 45c. per dozen, but most of those taken were at once gibbed and salted down. They will probably be held in first hands for a time as the demand and, consequently, the price will doubtless improve in the next few weeks. In Toronto there has been a fair business at unchanged prices. Labrador herring is quoted at \$3 per lb. bbl. and shore herring at \$2.75 per bbl.; halibut 15c. per lb., fresh salmon 20c. per lb. A letter from Boston records that the first really good news that is looked upon as reliable from the mackerel fleet has just been received there. The fleet is all off the Nova Scotia Shore, there being about 100 vessels in that section. The news received is that the vessels up to about ten days ago had taken from 30 to 50 barrels each. Rumor says that one vessel had taken 126 and another 300 barrels of mackerel. Dealers in Boston are much pleased, and reckon that some of the vessels will return with cargoes in a few days. A ship from Ireland with mackerel arrived at Boston a few days ago and sold her cargo for \$15 for 3's. Codfish and herring are firmer in that market, and dealers have advanced their prices slightly. In Gloucester, Mass., the principal feature of the local market was the receipt of several fares of mack. el from the Cape shore. The first fare was sold on Boston account at \$13.50 per bbl. in fisherman's order. The next

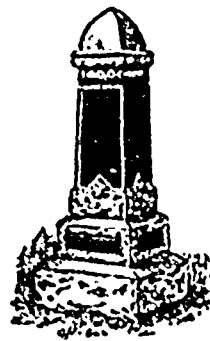
fare was sold at \$13.63, but subsequent free arrivals drove the price down to \$12. No material change has transpired in prices of other kinds of fish, but the general tone of the market is very firm, and no falling off in figures is anticipated for some time at least.

The remarkable longevity of Cape Breton people may largely be attributed to a wholesome fish diet—the quintessence of which forms the basis of—Puttner's Emulsion.

**IT'S A DOSE OF THE GREAT**  
**SHILOH'S CURE.**  
 Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

**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, wing cushions, etc., etc. Estimates for alleys given on application. Send for new catalogue to **SAMUEL MAY & CO.**, Billiard Table Manufacturers, 83 King St. West, Toronto.



**MONUMENTS!**  
 IN MARBLE AND Polished Granite.  
 VERY LATEST DESIGNS PROCURABLE.  
**GRIFFIN & KETTIE,**  
 323 BARRINGTON STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

**MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.**  
 Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants.

**GROCERIES.**

<b>SUGARS.</b>	Cut Leaf.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
	Granulated.....	5
	Circle A.....	4 1/2
	White Extra C.....	4 1/2
	Standard.....	4 1/2
	Extra Yellow C.....	4 1/2 to 4 3/4
	Yellow C.....	4 1/2
<b>TEA.</b>	Congou Common.....	17 to 19
	Fair.....	20 to 23
	Good.....	25 to 29
	Choice.....	31 to 33
	Extra Choice.....	35 to 38
	Oolong Choice.....	37 to 39
<b>MOLASSES.</b>	Barbadoes.....	31
	Demerara.....	35 to 38
	Diamond N.....	47
	Puerto Rico.....	35
	Cienfuegos.....	none
	Trinidad.....	30
	Antigua.....	30
<b>TOBACCO.</b>	Black.....	45 to 47
	Bright.....	47 to 55
<b>DISCURTS.</b>	Pilot Bread.....	3.00
	Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2
	Soda.....	6 1/2
	do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2
	Fancy.....	8 to 15

**BREADSTUFFS**

Markets seem to have touched bottom, and a better tone prevails. We think values will improve from now forward. We make no change in prices this week; but prefer quoting direct.

<b>WHEAT.</b>	Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	4 75 to 4 85
	High Grade Patents.....	3.95 to 4.00
	Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	3.70 to 3.85
	Straight Grade.....	3.75 to 3.80
	Good Seconds.....	3.25 to 3.35
	Graham Flour.....	3.75
	Oatmeal.....	4.60
	Rolled.....	4.60
	Kila Dried Cornmeal.....	2.75 to 2.80
	In Bond.....	2.75 to 2.80
	Rolled Wheat.....	4.00 to 4.25
	Wheat Bran, per ton including bags.....	10.50 to 23.00
	Middlings.....	22.00 to 23.00
	Shorts.....	28.00 to 28.50
	Cracked Corn.....	39.00 to 31.10
	Ground Oil Cake per ton.....	22.00 to 23.00
	Moulée.....	3.75
	Split Peas.....	1.75 to 1.90
	White Beans, per bushel.....	3.80 to 4.15
	Pot Barley, per barrel.....	47 to 48
	Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	46 to 48
	P. E. Island Oats.....	18.00 to 14.25
	Hay.....	22.00 to 23.00

**HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.**

Apples per bbl., No 1.....	3.00 to 4.00
Oranges, Jamaica, brils., New.....	8.00
Valencia Oranges, per case.....	9.00
Lemons, per case.....	3.50 to 4.00
Cocoanuts new per 100.....	5.00
Onions, New Bermuda, per crate.....	1.25
per lb., Egyptian.....	2 1/2 to 3 1/2
Dates boxes, new.....	5 1/2
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	5 1/2 to 6
Figs, Elvra, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	10 to 11
small boxes.....	9 to 10
Prunes Stewing, boxes.....	8
Bananas.....	2.00 to 2.50

**C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.**

**FISH.**

<b>MACKEREL—</b>	Ex Vesse.	Ex Store
<b>KUROS.</b>		
No. 1.....		
2 large.....		
3 large, Reamed.....		
3, Reamed.....		
3 large, Plain.....	7.50	
3 Plain.....		
<b>HERRING.</b>		
No. 1 C. B. July.....	4.25	
1 Fall Split.....	3.20	
1 Fall Round.....	3.25	
1 Labrador.....		
1 Georges Bay.....		
1 Bay of Islands.....	2.50	
<b>ALBINO, No 1.....</b>	4.00	5.00
<b>SALMON.</b>		
No. 1, 7 lbs.....		
No. 2, 7 lbs.....		
2.....	none	
<b>SMALL.</b>		
<b>CODFISH.</b>		
Hard C. B.....	4.75	7.25
Western Shore.....		
Bank.....		
Bay.....		
Newfoundland.....		
<b>HADDOCK.</b>	3.00	2.50
Bank & Western.....	3.75	3.00
<b>HAKE.</b>	2.00	2.50
<b>POLLOCK.</b>	1.50	2.50
<b>HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.....</b>		33c.
<b>COO OIL.</b>		

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

**PROVISIONS.**

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	13.00 to 14.00
Am. Plate.....	16.00 to 18.00
Ex. Plate.....	15.00 to 16.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	23.00
American, clear.....	23.00
P. E. I. Mess.....	21.00 to 21.50
P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	19.00 to 20.00
Prime Mess.....	16.00 to 17.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	14 to 15
American.....	13 to 14
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	11

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.

**BUTTER AND CHEESE.**

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	24
in Small Tubs.....	18 to 20
Good, in large tubs, new.....	19
Store Packed & oversalted.....	17
Canadian Township.....	25
Western.....	18
Cheese, Canadian.....	11
Antigonish.....	none

**SALT.**

Factory Filled.....	\$3.01
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	1.75
Liverpool, 7 hhd., .....	1.75
Cadiz.....	1.20
Turks Island.....	1.20
Lisbon.....	1.15
Coarse W. I.....	1.15
Trapan.....	1.15

# A SEASIDE COMEDY.

(Concluded.)

"Not at all, Captain Terrberry. This is a public room, I believe"—to the guests.

He seemed much encouraged by her voice. A half smile of satisfaction lighted up his fallow features for an instant, and entering the room, he walked aimlessly towards the window at which I was stationed. I hurriedly made my escape through the conservatory door on my right, not without barking my shins severely by tumbling noisily over a century plant in a tub near the doorway—which would at any other time have called up anything but Queen's English, but now only seemed to add the savour of salt to the business in hand. Again hearing voices in the direction of the window, I hastened to occupy my cologne of vantage.

"I thought you were going up to London, Captain Terrberry?" said Mabel, as she bathed her head with a handkerchief steeped in cologne, without looking up.

"That was my intention, Miss Vernon," he said, as he sat down at the table, "but I have changed my mind."

"No—that is—Mabel, that telegram was only a pretext to give me another opportunity of seeing you. I am very sorry that you have such a severe headache." He looked up as though he was, the smiling, smirking blockhead. "That opportunity I now take advantage of. Allow me to say again what I said this morning—Mabel."

"Captain Terrberry," her voice was soft and tender. No wonder the Captain looked surprised as well as gratified, whilst success at last was written all over his features. My heart sank within me. "She will give the whole snap away if she talks like that," I thought with a groan. "Captain Terrberry, I will give you my answer to-morrow. I have given it much thought to-day" (as indeed she had) "until my head aches so that I cannot collect my thoughts sufficiently to thank you." (Oh! what a tarradiddle. I could feel myself blush as I watched the ingenious look on her face) "That is—to express to you how happy I will be to speak to you to-morrow morning on a subject—did some one knock?"

The Captain looked as though he would like to knock down the some one, whoever he was, interrupting as he did a moment of unutterable bliss.

Brian Lynch, in answer to a sharp "Come in," turned the handle of the door, and, inserting his Hibernian visage into the room, said in an impressive voice, which sounded sepulchral in the stillness, and almost cost me my position as a Scotland Yard detective, whilst his goggle eyes wandered all over the apartment like a bailiff taking mental stock of furniture—everywhere he looked, except where the two were sitting—(Mr. Lynch had evidently been expending some of his bribery in fire-water already). "Is Captain Purvis Terrberry, of the 42nd Light Dragoons, here?" and, his eyes at last resting on the object of his search. "God save ye, sor; but might I make so bowld as to spake wid yer honor a moment?"

"No! I'm busy! Shut the door!"

"So I see, sor," remarked Brian, with an audible chuckle, but without complying with the request.

"It is very urgent, sor, and I'll save yer honor's grace, if I kin. A telegram from Brussels—Scotland Yard—come here, sor—quick! Before it is too late."

The Captain jumped off his chair with a bolt, and, forgetting to excuse himself to his adored, hastily approached the door. The said adored seemed to be suffering in the throes of strangulation, judging from certain gurgling sounds which appeared to emanate from that direction, while she seemed to be making violent efforts to swallow her handkerchief. Was she laughing? I am not prepared to say, but incline to that opinion.

Brian approached the Captain, and, possessing himself of a button on his dress coat, gently led him into the hall and closed the door, while I fled to the bar, three doors down the piazza, quickly seated myself at one of the tables, with my back to the door, and called loudly:

"Dalrymple, bring me another brandy and soda. Have you found my man yet? I'll go and hunt him up myself in a minute. My orders are dead or alive. It'll be dead if he doesn't show himself pretty soon."

"I tell you, Inspector, there is no one of that name staying here." (This in a loud and angry voice.)

"What's in a name, I'd like to know!" said I, rising to my feet. "Any other name 'll do just as well—Brown, Jones, or Robinson—they have as many names as a jackrabbit, these outlaws of an outraged and long-suffering community."

Now Dalrymple, was the proprietor of the hotel, and was coached beforehand as to his part in the little comedy. He was not overfond of the Captain for his overbearing manner and want of promptness in paying his board bills, and promised to do anything in his power to get rid of him. Poor Terrberry, we were making things hot for him.

Presently I heard steps at the door leading to the hall, and, turning, saw the blanched face of the object of our conversation. Only for a moment, however, as it as suddenly disappeared, while a scurrying along the piazza made me aware that he was off.

I sprang to the door, and, with a whcop like a wild Indian, discharged a blank cartridge or two.

At the first shot the Captain dropped his valise—his only encumbrance besides his conscience—and sped like a deer into the darkness, followed by myself and a hooting mob—guests who happened to be at home, attaches of the hotel, and hangers-on of every description, whilst the very dogs in the stable yard strained at their chains and barked with fury.

Mr. Brian Lynch a little overdid his instructions, for, without my

knowledge, he had stationed himself at a spot near a grassy terrace of four steps, where the wily Irishman shrewdly guessed Terrberry would pass, as it was a short cut to the highway.

Sure enough the Captain came flying over geranium beds, exotics, and rose bushes in a wild desire to reach the south gate—I had purposely led the mob to that at the north, to give him a chance to make good his escape.

As he reached the top of the terrace Mr. Lynch rose up unsteadily from behind a syringa tree, and fired a shot-gun over the fugitive's head, the said fugitive, with a yell of supreme terror, tripped over a shrub and rolled ungracefully to the bottom of the terrace; but instantly regaining his feet sped on through the darkness, hastened, if such were possible, by the boom of a gun from H. M. S. *Arcthusa*, the officers of which good ship, evidently at a loss to know the meaning of the shots, had fired a gun as a signal of help, and at once manned a boat for the shore.

I had returned to the hotel followed by the crowd, who were nothing loth to drink my health in huge pots of good home brewed, and Mr. Lynch lost no time in joining them. I had induced them to return with the assurance that my assistants would grab the criminal before he reached anywhere. I then escaped to my room, finished my toilet, and at once repaired to the drawing-room, where Mabel awaited me, enveloped in shawls and weak with laughing.

Proceeded by Brian, who had joined us, we passed out of the hotel through the crowd on the piazza, who never for a moment imagined that I and the Scotland Yard detective were one and the same person—indeed they treated me with the utmost indifference, while Bird was in every mouth.

We descended to the quay and were rowed by the sturdy arms of Mr. Brian Lynch through the silent waters of the bay to the *Arcthusa*, passing the man-of-war's boat en-route. A word from me to the young lieutenant in command induced him to return with us to the frigate, from which came sounds of the band and joyous laughter. The officers had assured their guests that nothing was wrong—merely a signal with the lightship.

Fifteen minutes later my arm was encircling Mabel's slender waist in a delightful waltz, while the strains of Love's Dreamland, added to the surroundings, soon banished Captain Terrberry from our thoughts.

"Ah! gentlemen! There is my aunt's voice. Let us rejoin the ladies." And, amid a shout of laughter, caused by Germaine saying dramatically—"Captain Terrberry, Herbert Avis and Mrs. Swinton. Oh! what a meeting that will be!" they entered the drawing-room.

ALLAN DOUGLAS BRODIE, in *Toronto Globe*.  
THE END.

## BRIEF WEDLOCK.

The date of this occurrence is not important—in fact it is just as well left untold. I was on the hotel run for a morning paper in St. Paul at the time, and glancing over the Ryan register one afternoon I saw the name of Mrs. George Trehune. It was written in the long, angular scrawl affected so extensively by women of the dramatic profession, and although I had never before heard of Mrs. Trehune her signature attracted my attention. There is more of instinct than any other sense in selecting from a long list of signatures those of people worth interviewing. Mrs. Trehune's slapdash characters set me wondering what sort of woman she was, and nothing was easier than to find out. So I handed my card to the clerk, pointed to the room, No. 205, and awaited the return of the bell-boy.

In five minutes, or thereabouts, he informed me that I was to 'go right up,' and up I went.

'Come in,' called a voice in answer to my tap on the door. I entered. Near the open fire in an armchair sat a young woman. She wore a white gown of that soft caressing wool that so invariably sets off well the wearer's charms. Rising as I entered she advanced towards me, and her manner at once betrayed the well bred woman. I took a mental photograph of the face and figure before me. The former was oval, well featured, set with a pair of lustrous dark eyes and framed in curls of an indefinable color—half golden, half brown. The latter was tall and shapely.

'Pray be seated,' she said, as I began to explain why I had asked for an interview. 'Oh, yes,' she went on, 'I know why you came. I have several friends in the profession, and in fact have the greatest regard for the daily newspaper writers. They are equal to almost anything.'

'You flatter the craft,' I answered. 'Some of us are very retiring. I am—'

'I hope you are not, sir,' said my charming vis-a-vis, leaning impulsively forward as she spoke. Her elbow found support on the arm of the chair, her chin rested on her shapely white hand, and her large dark eyes looked straight into mine. It was an embarrassing situation, and I confess I hardly knew what to make of it. With an effort I met the gaze of this strange young woman and said inquiringly: 'You dislike nervous people?'

'I should hate myself if that were the case,' replied Mrs. Trehune, 'for I am all nerves. Oh, dear, dear, if I only dared to do it.'

With a sudden whisk she was out of the chair and pacing back and forth on the carpet like a caged lioness. There was very evidently something wrong with Mrs. Trehune. Why, good heavens, she was sobbing!

'My dear madam,' I exclaimed, 'if I can be of any possible service—'

'Oh, I dare not ask it of a stranger,' she protested, throwing up both hands dramatically. 'And yet,' she added, 'none but a stranger would do.'

The sight of the tears had scattered my self possession to the winds. I was ready now to fight a duel or two if necessary in defence of this mysterious young person.

'Ask anything you like,' I said desperately. 'I'll do it.'  
 'Will you?' whispered Mrs. Trehune, coming hurriedly toward me. 'If you will do what I ask, I can never do enough for you in return. Mine is a case that requires immediate and skillful action. You will have to use all your finesse, for I have not time to explain matters fully. You must be patient, then impatient and finally exasperated. Do you understand?'

'Certainly,' I answered promptly. 'Crazy as a March hare was my inward reflection.'

'And you will do this for a stranger?' Inquired Mrs. Trehune.

'Command me,' I replied.

'Then listen,' she said, drawing her chair near mine with an apprehensive glance at the door. 'I am not Mrs. Trehune. I shall be this afternoon if all goes well, but at present I am Clara Talbot. I have run away from my home in Chicago to marry Mr. Trehune. He is of Kansas City and was to have met me here. I have received a telegram from him to say that his train is several hours late. Never mind why it was necessary for me to run away. It is a family matter. My people have never seen Mr. Trehune. I met him at the house of a friend in Europe last year. They wanted me to marry another man. I fled yesterday after telling George to meet me here. My father has followed me. He is in the hotel now; (another glance at the door) his card preceded yours. I sent word that I was dressing, and he is waiting down stairs. When I read the name on your card—a newspaper man—I conceived this plan. Will you be my husband for half an hour?'

I started up like a scared jack-rabbit. 'Good gracious, madam,' I exclaimed, 'I don't know enough about you to do the thing successfully.'

'Oh, try,' pleaded the brown-eyed fugitive; 'please try.'

'I'll do it,' I said desperately, and the next instant there was a crash. The door flew back and in burst an old gentleman with a very red face, from which a couple of small eyes flashed angrily as he dashed his hat and cane down on the centre table. Using the latter as a sort of rostrum, he glared straight at the girl and began to rave, ignoring me entirely.

'Well, madam,' in a tone of concentrated fury, 'what the devil do you mean by this disgraceful escapade?'

My temporary wife glanced hopefully toward where I sat, within easy reach of the old gentleman's cane. Summoning all my fortitude I arose and looked the irate parent straight in the eye.

'I shall have to request, sir,' I said, 'that in addressing this lady you will remember that respect is due her as my wife and your daughter. You must show her that respect, sir. Do you understand?' raising my voice a little on the last few words.

'Oh,' shrieked the venerable pater, literally dancing with rage. 'So you are the blackguard who has inveigled my daughter into this d—d idiocy. By gad, sir, I've a good mind to thrash you!' and the cane was raised threateningly.

'I hope you will change your mind and improve your language.' I went on as calmly as possibly. 'Your present conduct will result in a scandal.'

'Scandal, be d—d, sir! What could be more scandalous than the present state of affairs?' he cried.

Things went on in this way for ten minutes, until the old man howled himself hoarse, and I could hear the bell boys tittering in the hall outside. Then he gradually calmed down, and as a last resource tried the sympathetic dodge on the terrified young woman. The latter had hardly spoken a word throughout the scene. She was too badly frightened, I think.

There were tears in the old gentleman's voice as he turned toward my supposed wife. Had she not always been well treated? Was not her mother the best of mothers? Had he not been the most indulgent of fathers? Was not her home one of luxury? etc. Yes, she admitted every charge in the indictment as it was checked off.

'But, father,' she sobbed, 'I loved him so very much, and—oh! I could not marry the other.'

'Where was this wretched marriage performed?' he inquired savagely.

'Milwaukee,' answered the girl in a great hurry.

'I'll have it dissolved, by gad, I will!' swore the enraged pater, getting rosy again.

'Let me remind you, sir,' I said deliberately, 'that your daughter is of age (I was not sure about it); that we are legally married, and that any amount of talk will not alter the fact. I must also suggest that as our train leaves for the south at 4 o'clock we have very little time to devote to this sort of thing.'

'Eh? What! Adding insult to injury!' he roared. 'Well, I leave you here for the present, but you will hear from me, sir,' shaking the cane in my face. 'I am not the man to submit tamely to a rascally abduction of this character. You're a scoundrel, sir, a d—d scoundrel,' reiterated my angelic father-in-law, and with this choice parting shot he retired, slamming the door after him.

'How did I manage it?' I enquired, turning to where the future Mrs. Trehune was sitting. She had fainted. Just like a woman! She had the nerve to go through a scene like this undisturbed to all appearance, and then, when the danger was over, she must spoil it all by an exhibition of weakness. I rushed to the water, poured a glass of it out and approached the young woman. She was recovering, though, before I reached her, and in an instant sat up.

'How can I ever repay you?' she asked. 'You did it superbly, and George will soon be here now (glancing at her watch). My dear sir,' she went on, 'I cannot tell you how grateful I am. I shall make Mr. Trehune call at your office this evening and thank you personally.'

My engagement as Miss Talbot's husband was evidently at an end, so, protesting that I would willingly have done twice as much for her, I withdrew. Trehune came in late in the afternoon, and they were married by

the rector of Christ church. The Kansas City young man called on me in the evening and insisted on my going to supper with him and the bride. We had a jolly little spread of pate de foie gras and champagne at the Ryan cafe, and I have never set eyes on either of the Trehunes or the venerable Mr. Talbot, of Chicago, from that moment to this.—Arthur Pegler, in Chicago Herald.



**A Bright Lad,**

Ten years of age but who declines to give his name to the public makes the following confidential statement to us:

'When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die and all my playmates thought that even if I did not die, I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and puny. A gathering formed and I looked upon my arm. I hurt my finger and it swelled and threw out pieces of bone. If I hurt myself so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong.—T. D. M., Norcatur, Kans.

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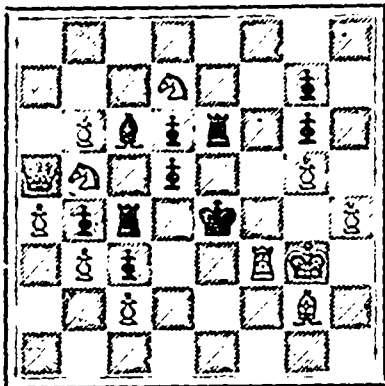
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CHESS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 177.  
R—Q7 etc.  
Solved by E. M. R.

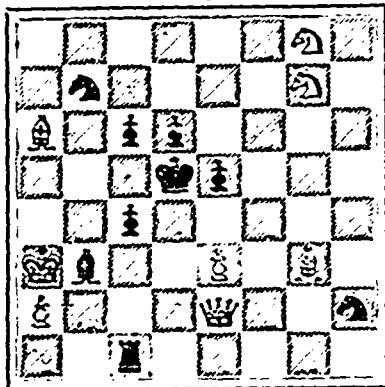
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 178.  
K—K13

PROBLEM 181.  
Black 10 pieces.



White 12 pieces.  
White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM 182  
Black 9 pieces.



White 8 pieces.  
White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME 171.

One of Philidor's "Gems."

- |                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| WHITE.            | BLACK.      |
| 1 P—K4            | 1 P—K4      |
| 2 B—B4            | 2 B—B4      |
| 3 P—QKt4          | 3 B x KtP   |
| 4 P—KB4           | 4 P—Q3      |
| 5 Kt—B3           | 5 QKt—B3    |
| 6 Castles         | 6 Kt—B3     |
| 7 P—B3            | 7 B—R4      |
| 8 P x P           | 8 P x P     |
| 9 QB—R3           | 9 QB—KKt5   |
| 10 Q—Kt3          | 10 B—Kt3 ch |
| 11 K—R sq         | 11 QB—KR4   |
| 12 P—Q4           | 12 Kt x P   |
| 13 Kt x P         | 13 Q—R5     |
| 14 B x P ch       | 14 K—Q sq   |
| 15 Q—Q5 ch        | 15 K—B sq   |
| 16 Q—K6 ch 1      | 16 K—Kt sq  |
| 17 Kt—Q7 ch       | 17 K—B sq   |
| 18 Kt x B dbl. ch | 18 K—Kt sq  |
| 19 Q—B8 ch !!     | 19 R x Q    |
| 20 Kt—Q7 mate.    |             |

COMMENTS.

The four moves is solved by  
1 KR—KB6 1 B—B2  
2 KR—Q6 2 B moves  
3 R x B 3 K x P  
4 R mates.  
If 1 B—K2  
2 QR—Q6, etc. etc.  
The key move was handed in by E. M. R. In doubtful cases like this the entire solution is much to be preferred.

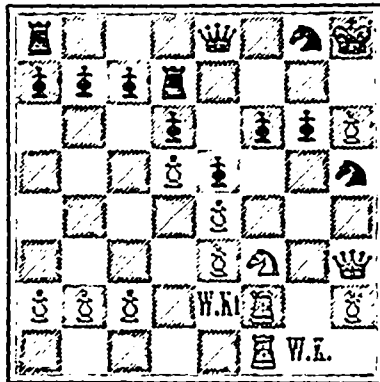
In the chess world everything is quiet, owing to the sports that necessarily supplant indoor games in summer. Lasker is in Chicago gathering

a ten thousand dollar stake with which to tempt Steinitz to again risk his laurels. It is doubtful, however, if the champion of the world is to be tempted. We shall see. In this connection we note the fact that a former Halifaxian, Mr. Herman Helms, has won the Brooklyn Chess Club's annual tourney, with a loss of but one game in twenty. His picture has been in most of the New York papers, and he is spoken of on all sides as one of the coming players. The chess editor of THE CRITIC had the honor of initiating Mr. Helms into the first principles of the game a few years ago.

A good sui-mate in two moves.  
White—K at QKt5; Q at KR2; R's at Q2 and K7; B at KRsq; Kt at QR2; P's at QR6, K2, K3, KR7.  
Black—K at Q4; Q at KR3; R at K5; Kt's at Q6, KKt4, KKt8; B at KR4; P's at QR2, QR3, KKt3, KR6.

AN END-GAME.

A fine ending between Dr. Imre and the late J. H. Bauer:—



WHITE (TO PLAY).

White (Dr. Imre) continued:—25, Kt—Kt5. Then followed Q—Q8sq (not P x Kt, on account of 26, R—B8, &c), 26, P—R7, Kt—R3; 27, R P1 Kt x R; 28, Kt x Kt, R x P; 29, Q x Qch. R x Q; 30, R x KtP, Kt—Kt sq; 31, Kt x R, K x Kt; 32, R—K6, K—Kt2; 33, K—Kt2, K—B2; 34, Kt—Kt3, Kt—B3; 35, K—B3, R—KRsq; 36, Kt—B5; resigns, as white can only be delayed in winning.

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The following are the official gold returns so far received at the Mines Office for the month of May:—

District.	MILL	Tons qtz. crushed.	Oz. Gold.
Sherbrooke.....	Miners.....	64	34
Oldham.....	Columbia.....	20	17 1/2
Stormont.....	Richardson G. M. Co.....	524	217 1/2
".....	Antigonish G. M. Co.....	290	130 1/2
".....	Country Harbor.....	85	47 1/2
".....	" " March.....	243 1/2	91
Moose River.....	Moose River G. M. Co.....	260	31 1/2
" ".....	Damas Touquoy.....	450	83 1/2
Malaga.....	Malaga Co.....	40	40

\* Quartz and slate.

SHERBROOKE DISTRICT.—In the Sherbrooke district things are very quiet. Mr. A. Fraser is prospecting in the range of the old Dewar lead, near the Rockville property. Some tributors are at work on the Canada property close to Mr. Jenner's pit on the Striker. They have cut a nice looking six inch lead which shows gold fairly well. There is no water for the mills at present, and parties are availing themselves of the dry spell to prospect.

WINE HARBOR.—At Wine Harbor Mr. McNaughton is prospecting to the west of the old "plough lead" on a property formerly known as the "Washington."

The usual rumors with regard to capitalists taking hold of the "Crow's Nest" and Cochrane Hill mines have been started. We hear the "Crow's Nest" mine has been recently bailed out and inspected by some American mining men.

COUNTRY HARBOR.—Country Harbor is as lively as ever. The Antigonish Mining Company are obtaining very satisfactory results for a very small outlay. Their neighbors, the St John Mining Co., had a clean up last week. The result was in the vicinity of fifty ounces. Their rock is low grade, but seems improving as it is sunk on.

ISAAC'S HARBOR.—The Richardson Mine at Isaac's Harbor is looking very well. The ore is abundant, easily mined, and yields a fair amount of gold—about half an ounce per ton we are informed. The lead is an unusually large one, and the owners appear to have got a second Dufferin.

UNPROCLAIMED.—The unproclaimed districts between Sherbrooke and Sheet Harbor are idle for the most part. We hear there is a little prospecting at Harrigan Cove, but we have not received any details as yet.

The excitement over the discoveries of rich drift at Gogogan Harbor, Guysboro County, seems to have abated. Nearly every spring drift quartz, showing more or less gold, is discovered round the harbor. It is usually very much water worn, and though it is occasionally found on the barrons the bulk of it is found in the harbor at low tide. Two or three hundred areas were taken up there on prospecting licenses this spring.

MEMRAMCOOK, NEW BRUNSWICK.—Doctor Chandler, of Dorchester, was in the city lately with some large samples of silver, gold and copper ore taken from what he claims to be a well-defined lead some thirty feet wide situated about a mile and a half back of the conglomerates now being mined by the Memramcook Mining Company. The Doctor also had samples of conglomerate pebbles which were full of coarse gold. We saw the samples of silver and gold ores, and while it is too soon to say much about the property until it has been opened up, we think it a good one and well deserving the expenditure of cash in proving its value. The Chignecto Post has an interesting article on "Gold in Westmoreland," which we will publish in our next issue.

MOOSE RIVER.—Mr. D. Touquoy has had some very handsome specimens of gold mounted as pins and brooches for exhibition at the World's Fair. They have been on exhibition in Cornelius' window and have been greatly admired by hundreds. His old reliable mine continues its regular yield; the last month's work on low grade slate and quartz ore, of which 450 tons were crushed, resulted in a gold baby weighing 83 ozs.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Alfred Woodhouse, F. G. S., managing director of the Symon-Kayo syndicate and director of the Nova Scotia Gold Mines, Ltd., with Mrs Woodhouse, arrived in the city on Saturday from London, having made a very quick passage on the Parisian to Rimouski.

RENFREW.—It is reported that "Chummy" McDonald has made an important gold strike on the New Haven property at Renfrew.

GOLD RIVER.—The gold mines at Chester Basin are in full blast. Prospector Heister is now engaged locating another mine about a mile and a half from the present one. There are two crushers at work.

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into the laboratory. Put the manganese dioxide into the flask A.—about 10 grammes will probably be sufficient for the experiment; place water or chlorine water into the bottle B. In the bottom of the cylinder C must first be placed a layer of sand, which will pass through a "10" sieve, but none of which will pass through a "20" sieve. This layer should come to about half an inch above the lower neck; above this should be placed a layer of sand sorted between a "20" and "30" sieve, while above this should be placed a third layer, sorted between "30" and "40" sieves, coming just up to the narrow part of the cylinder at E; now take one pound of roasted ore, which has passed through a "60" sieve, moisten it with water until it has the adhesiveness of flour, and place in the cylinder above the filter bed of sand, join up the whole apparatus, making sure that all the connections are gas tight. Pour through the funnel about 40 grammes of HCl diluted with an equal weight of water, and apply a moderate heat underneath the flask; a gentle regular current of gas must be kept up until the dense yellow color of the gas appears on the top of the ore in the cylinder C, then the apparatus can be taken to pieces, commencing with disconnecting the flask A and the Wolff's bottle B, and then removing the heat, the glass tubes are taken out of the cylinder and their places supplied by pieces of glass rod of the same size, the cylinder thus tightly corked up is allowed to stand for two or three hours, to allow the ore to thoroughly soak in the gas; when sufficiently saturated the cork at the top of the cylinder is removed, and the piece of glass rod in the lower neck is replaced by a piece of glass tubing, the cylinder placed on some blocks of wood or a box and water poured in at the top to about an inch above the surface of the ore; when this has been run through more is poured in little by little until the ore is thoroughly washed, which can be easily ascertained by testing the filtrate with silver nitrate. (Here of course is an opportunity for testing the rate of filtration). The amount of wash water must be carefully noted, as in some cases it is an important factor in the cost of treatment.

When the ore is thoroughly washed it is taken out of the cylinder and dried, then sifted through a "60" sieve to separate it from the sand used to form the filter bed, and the tailings assayed. The difference between this assay and the original assay on the roasted ore gives the amount of gold extracted by the experiment. If the operation has been successful only a very minute quantity of gold should be left in the tailings. Causes of failure must be looked for from

A Incomplete roasting.

B The ore not being in a sufficiently fine state of division.

C The ore not being sufficiently long in contact with the chlorine.

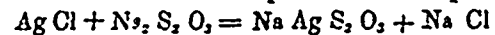
D Its insubstantity to the process through the particles of gold being too large or containing too much silver, the chlorine thus forming a protective coating, and preventing the further action of the gas on them or

E The presence of alkaline earth which uses up the chlorine gas.

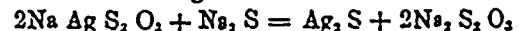
If the experiment has been unsuccessful and there is much silver in the ore, experiments may be tried by first extracting the silver, and then subjecting the ore to chlorination. If the silver exists as sulphide take one pound of the unroasted ore and roast at a gentle heat in a muffler, so as to convert the sulphide into sulphate. This experiment requires very careful watching, and small quantities must be taken out and tested from time to time to see how the operation is progressing. When sufficiently roasted the ore is taken out, and when cool leached with water and the silver contained in the leachings precipitated on copper turnings, the copper going into solution this copper in its turn is precipitated with scrap iron. When all the soluble silver salts have been washed out, the ore is dried and just sufficient water added to make it into the adhesiveness of flour, and the chlorination carried on as before.

In the event of the silver in the ore not existing as sulphide an experiment may be tried by roasting it with salt. This operation requires very close attention because volatile copper chloride may be formed, which sometimes carries away minute particles of gold with it as it volatilizes. It is, therefore, always necessary to make an assay before and after to see if gold is lost during the operation.

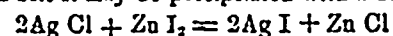
Ores containing lead and antimony are unsuited for roasting with salt. For the experiment take one pound of ore, roast, and when most of the sulphur is driven off add a little salt and well rabble, so as to mix it with the ore. When the roast is complete weigh to see the loss of weight during the roasting. Take 500 grains and assay, the difference in the assay should directly depend on the weight lost during roasting. If the roasting has been successful, and no gold is lost, take half a pound of the roasted ore and leach it with either a strong solution of common salt or with sodium hyposulphate, and here one of those pretty metallurgical operations may be performed. After leaching with sodium hyposulphate the silver is precipitated with sodium sulphide, just sufficient being added to not quite precipitate the whole of the silver, this gives silver sulphide and more sodium hyposulphate, which can be used for a future operation. The equation runs thus—



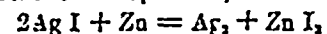
On the addition of sodium sulphide to the solution or the double hyposulphate of sodium and silver we get—



It will be noticed that each time this operation is repeated the solution gets more and more diluted with NaCl, but as this is itself a solvent for AgCl it does not interfere with the reaction. Or if the leaching is done with a solution of common salt it may be precipitated with zinc iodide.



The silver is reduced from the iodide by metallic zinc giving metallic silver and some more zinc iodide for the operation, thus—



When the silver has been leached out the ore is dried and then subjected to

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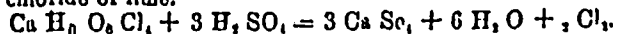
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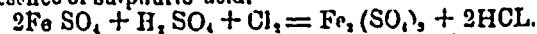
chlorination as in the first experiment. Roasting with salt is advantageous when the ore contains lime, calc spar, talc or heavy spar, as it saves chlorine in future operation by converting these minerals into chlorides.

**Chlorination in Barrels.**—Laboratory experiments analogous to this operation may be carried out by the use of mineral water bottles or on a larger scale by using circular stoneware footwarmers.

The chlorine is generated in these bottles by the action of sulphuric acid on chloride of lime.



Although the above formula represents a good bleaching powder, it is liable to vary considerably and as it is necessary to know how much chlorine it takes to convert the whole of the gold into chloride an estimate of the available amount of chlorine in the chloride of lime used must be made. This may be done volumetrically by titration with ferrous sulphate in the presence of sulphuric acid.



Potassium ferri-cyanide is used as an indicator to tell when the reaction is complete. It is most important that the ferrous sulphate should be free from any ferric sulphate and also that the potassium ferri-cyanide should be good, and a solution of this salt must be made as it is wanted because in a state of solution it rapidly undergoes decomposition and is rendered useless, only a very weak solution is required. To make this solution take one crystal, wash it and dry it with a cloth, then dissolve it in about fifty times its weight of cold water. For the estimation weigh out 3 lots of Fe SO<sub>4</sub> of one gramme each, place these lots of ferrous sulphate in three flasks and dissolve in a little water, add a little sulphuric acid and warm. Next weigh out 10 grammes of chloride of lime put in a 1,000 c.c. flask and add distilled water up to the 1,000 c.c. mark, then put the stopper in and shake well for some time, when thoroughly mixed with the water (it will not dissolve) fill a 100 c.c. burette with the liquid.

Take a piece of clean white porcelain or a white plate and with a glass rod put several separate drops of the potassium ferri-cyanide solution on the porcelain, now run into one of the flasks containing the ferrous sulphate some of the chloride of lime solution little by little and keep up a rotary shaking to the flask, take out a drop on a glass rod after each addition of chloride of lime solution, just touch one of the drops of potassium ferri-cyanide solution on the porcelain plate it should give a blue coloration (unless too much of the solution has been run in), which will become gradually more and more faint as the necessary quantity to be run in approaches, when on the addition of 1 c.c. of the chloride of lime to the solution the color ceases; read off the amount run in.

Take the next flask and proceed in the same way, only this time run in at once just about 3 c.c. less than the quantity used in the first reaction, and then add drop by drop until the blue coloration ceases, repeat the experiment with the third flask, and if they have been accurately done, the whole three should agree, if not, the whole experiment must be repeated until all three titrations are approximately the same.

Now, to calculate the result. Every c.c. of the chloride of lime solution contains—

.1 gramme of chloride of lime.  
Atomic weight of Fe SO<sub>4</sub>, 7H<sub>2</sub>O = 278.  
" " Cl = 35.5.

W=weight of chloride of lime required to oxidize one gramme of Ferrous sulphate to Ferric sulphate, then  
$$\frac{W \times 35.5 \times 100}{278} = \text{amount per cent of available chlorine in chloride of lime.}$$

It is necessary to weigh out the chloride of lime as rapidly as possible, because it soon absorbs moisture, which will materially alter the result. The best chloride of lime contains about 35 per cent of available chlorine.

For the experiment of chlorination in bottles, weigh out one pound of the roasted ore passed through a "60" sieve, the assay of which must be known, then weigh out sufficient chloride of lime to give about 1/2 per cent of available chlorine, place the chloride of lime in the bottle, then put in the ore and add sufficient water to make it into a thick mud, next weigh out about 1 per cent of sulphuric acid, dilute with double its weight of water and pour it into the bottle, cork quickly and wire the cork down and keep the bottle well shaken for about six hours; then uncork the bottle, if there is an excess of chlorine present, and there should be a slight excess, it will soon be evident by its irritating smell; wash the contents of the bottle out into a large filter paper and well wash. When the ore has been washed free from chloride of lime, the next operation consists of extracting the silver if sufficient was originally present in the ore to pay for extraction. The silver will have been converted into chloride by the action of the gas and may now be extracted by leaching with a hot solution of strong brine or a cold fairly dilute solution of hyposulphate of soda, from which it may be recovered by one of the methods described. The ore must now be thoroughly washed, dried and the tailings assayed. If the tailings contain gold and there was an excess of chlorine when the bottle was uncorked, the experiment must be repeated with the ore in a finer state of division and another one in the same state of division, but for a longer time. If, on the other hand there was not an excess of chlorine, it must be repeated, using more chloride of lime and sulphuric acid, the proportions being about two of acid to one of chloride of lime.

If the experiment has been successful, two more should be started, one using less chloride of lime and another the same quantity, only for a shorter time—say four hours. Experiments may also be tried by giving the ore a roasting with salt, in the manner already described, before chlorination, also by pumping air into the bottle before corking to increase the pressure and many other little variations.

A VICTORIA CO. MIRACLE.

HOW TWO SUFFERERS REGAINED HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

*Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Lawson tell the Story of their renewed Health and Strength—They find Health after Many Remedies had Failed.*

From the Woodville Independent.

The Independent has published a number of well authenticated cases of most remarkable cures by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Many of these cures have occurred in our own province, and all of them have been vouched for by new dealers of well-known standing, whose disinterestedness leaves no room to doubt the accuracy of the statements made. But if anything were needed to convince the skeptical among our readers (if any there be,) and bring into greater prominence the surpassing merit of this wonderful life-giving remedy, it is found in the fact that the Independent has been able to give the particulars of several remarkable cures in our own neighborhood, every detail of which can be easily verified by any interested in so doing. A short time ago we gave the particulars of the recovery of little George Veal, which has attracted so much notice and added to the fame of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in this locality. A few days ago this case was the topic of conversation in one of our local stores, when a gentleman present said he knew of a case in town even more surprising. The Independent, alert for anything that would interest its readers, asked for some further particulars, and was informed that the person referred to was Mrs. James Lawson, an esteemed resident of Woodville, who had been utterly helpless for a time, her recovery despaired of, and who is now, through the almost magical virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, recovered and able to be about once more. A few days after this, meeting Mr. Lawson on the street, The Independent inquired if it was true, as stated, that his wife owed her recovery to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Yes, replied Mr. L., and not only my wife but I was cured by them also. If you will call at the house you can have the full particulars if you want them. Mr. Lawson has been a resident of Woodville for over twenty years, and is well known and highly respected by all. On calling at his house we found both Mr. and Mrs. Lawson at home, and quite willing to give the desired information. They are an intelligent couple, and those acquainted with them will have no hesitation in giving implicit confidence to their statements. Mr. Lawson stated that he had been ailing for years; his appetite failed; he became weak and unable to work. He received medical assistance, but found it of no avail, and at last he was confined to the house with little prospect of recovery as was thought. He had read of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and determined to give them a trial. He soon found benefit from them, and continuing their use entirely recovered and is now enjoying better health than he has previously done for years, and is quite as able as formerly to do a day's work.

Mrs. Lawson also told of her terrible sufferings. For three years she had been unable to do housework, and for nine months was confined to her bed,

being so helpless that she had to be lifted like a child. She had consulted doctors in Toronto and taken their prescriptions, but found no relief. Her nervous system was wholly unstrung, and she suffered from disease of the spine. The doctors told her it would be necessary to perform an operation on her spine, otherwise she could not get relief. She refused to have the operation performed, knowing that it would make her a cripple for life, and she considered that condition as bad as her then state of suffering. At last she began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and had not been taking them long when she found their good effects. She found herself getting stronger, and was able to walk freely, but to attend to her household duties as formerly. In fact she says she is now stronger than she has been for many years. Her appetite has returned, her nerve and spine troubles have disappeared, and she rejoices in complete recovery, which she attributes solely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and which she recommends to those troubled with nervous prostration, diseases of the spine or general debility. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lawson attribute their recovery under Providence to the use of this marvellous medicine which has been such a blessing in our land, and they are willing all others should enjoy the knowledge of their wonderful virtue.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood-builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of a grippe, influenza and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are only sold in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cts. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood-builders and nerve tonics, put up in similar form intended to deceive. They are all imitations, whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.



## CITY CHIMES.

**THE BAND AT THE GARDENS**—The announcement that the Saturday afternoon concerts at the public gardens are about to be commenced, will meet with universal rejoicing among our citizens. The first one takes place on Saturday, July 1st, at which, as on succeeding Saturday afternoons, the band of the King's Own regiment will perform. The gardens are now in magnificent order, and if the weather but proves kinder this season than it did last, it goes without saying that the band afternoons will prove an unfailing source of delight to Halifaxians and to all strangers within our gates.

**JULY 1ST, DOMINION DAY.**—The *Atlantic Weekly* is doing its part nobly to stir up the patriotism of those in authority in the proper celebration of Canada's National holiday, and there is much truth in the arguments advanced. Could even the widest stretch of imagination conceive the idea of one small village, let alone a city or town, in the United States calmly ignoring "the glorious fourth." We are not behind our neighbors in patriotism, but we sadly lack the enthusiasm which characterizes them as individuals as well as a nation. It is unfortunate that Dominion day follows so closely upon our annual civic holiday, but it is surely not a wise course to make ourselves a peculiar people in this matter. The cities, towns and villages of Canada, almost without exception, are making preparations for a suitable celebration of the anniversary, and in this, as in every other respect, Halifax should set an example worthy of the position she holds.

**THE OPERA.**—Theatrical companies may or may not "take" in Halifax, but opera is sure to prove an irresistible attraction to the public. When it was announced that the Gilbert English Opera Company had made an engagement at the Academy of Music our theatre-goers were glad indeed, and now that the engagement has been fulfilled they have sought but kind words of approbation for the group of musicians which form one of the best all-round opera companies we have had for many a day. Miss Carrie Trevelyann-Carvell, the prima donna, has a beautifully trained fine mezzo-soprano voice, which cannot fail to charm everyone who hears its sweet tones. Apparently Miss Carvell experiences no difficulty in taking her parts, even the highest notes being sung with delightful ease. Her appearance on the stage is very pleasing, and Halifaxians need not be told that she is "one of us," that is, a maritime provincialist, in order that their sympathy and admiration be given her. Mr. John Lloyd is the fortunate possessor of a very fine tenor voice, well cultivated, which he uses to good advantage. The other ladies and gentlemen of the Gilbert company have exceedingly good voices, and perform their parts very acceptably. The chorus is well balanced, and its performances indicate careful preparation and display much artistic taste. The orchestra is exceptionally good, the musician who plays the flute being particularly worthy of mention. Altogether the company is very satisfactory, and it is pleasing to note has been well patronized. This evening and to-morrow afternoon "Maritana" is on the programme. To-morrow evening "Bohemian Girl" is to be given as the closing performance in Halifax.

**CLOSINGS**—This has been a week of farewells. No less than three of our educational institutions having chosen from it dates for their closing exercises. The pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution gave a very interesting programme on Tuesday afternoon. Unfortunately a heavy shower of rain between two and three o'clock kept away a number of the friends of the Institution who would otherwise have been present. The Lieut. Governor occupied the chair and several prominent citizens were present. The exercises of the afternoon were exceedingly interesting, not the least important being the articulation and lip reading.

The School for the Blind held its closing exercises on Tuesday evening. The Assembly Hall was filled with an appreciative gathering of our citizens and a good programme was furnished by the pupils of the School. Mr. W. C. Silver, President of the School, occupied the chair. The musical work which is being done in the Institution under the proficient instruction of A. M. Chisholm, was well demonstrated. The Kindergarten exercises were very interesting, as was also the reading from raised letters by a young man who is deaf and dumb as well as blind. Prizes and diplomas were presented, and the proceedings were brought to a close by a song by the choir and a selection by the band.

Time and space forbid going into details of the closing exercises of the Ladies' College, which have occupied Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and last evenings of this week. Three musical recitals have been given by the pupils of the conservatory, at each of which very enjoyable programmes were well rendered. Both in vocal and instrumental music the proficiency and marked talent displayed at the entertainments this week was a revelation to many, and while it is out of the question to here particularize, hearty congratulations are freely extended to the young ladies who acquitted themselves so creditably. The elocution recital on Tuesday evening was one of the most enjoyable features of the series of commencement exercises. Miss Waddell, under whose direction the programme was prepared and rendered, merits unlimited praise, as do also her pupils who so ably filled their various parts. Yesterday afternoon the graduates were presented with their diplomas, and to-day are bidding farewell to school friends and teachers.

## DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES FOR ELECTRIC BELTS.

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**THE 21st.**—Although it is hard to believe, yet is nevertheless true, that there were a few Halifaxians who did not join in the general merrymaking of our natal day. It really seemed as though every inhabitant, old or young, was on the move. Grand weather, bright sunshine, with cool, refreshing breezes, was our portion for which we should be accordingly grateful, since it is an acknowledged fact that upon the weather depends the whole success of a public holiday. On Wednesday the numerous excursions were well patronized. The steamer *Bridgewater*, bound for Bridgewater, was compelled to leave a large number of her would-be passengers standing with crestfallen countenance on the wharf, owing to lack of accommodation on board. The *Lunenburg* took another large crowd to Lunenburg. The excursion to Antigonish was largely patronized, and on a 1 outgoing train standing-room was at a premium, notwithstanding extra cars by the score. At Rockingham, Sherwood, Birch Cove, Prince's Lodge and Bedford, as well as at Lawrence town and Cow Bay, picnic parties were much in evidence. The ships in the harbor were gaily decorated with bunting, and the city presented a genuine holiday appearance.

**THE RACES**—At the Riding Grounds there was a large assembly of the fashionable, as well as a goodly representation of the sporting fraternity. The ladies were out in their brand new gowns, some of which were very handsome, and set off to advantage the natural attractions of the fair ones. The meeting was under the patronage of Vice-Admiral Hopkins K. C. B., Lieut.-General Moore and His Honor Lieut.-Governor Daly. The races were one and all exceedingly interesting, and at times the excitement of the spectators was intense. It was much to be regretted that false starting prevailed to such an extent as to seriously detract from the pleasure of those who watched with interest every move. With the exception of this drawback which is a mistake not to be overlooked, the summer race meeting may be pronounced a grand success.

**THE GARDENS CONCERT.**—The first concert of the season given on Wednesday evening was a grand success. The Gardens looked as usual, beautiful, the band of the King's Own and the 66th P.L.F. dispensed sweet music and the attendance was large.

## BAD BLOOD CURED.

GENTLEMEN: I have used your Burdock Blood Bitters for bad blood and find it, without exception, the best purifying tonic in use. A short time ago two very large and painful boils came on the back of my neck, but B. B. completely drove them away.  
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