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A Maritime Provincial Journal

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HALIFAX, N. S., JULY 29, 1892.

{ VOL. 9
No. 31 }

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THE CRITIC,

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

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents
SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

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

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Many of the young people of our Province would be delighted if a branch of the Bicycle Insurance Co. of New York should be established in Nova Scotia. The New York Co. insures against accidental breakage, and employs skilled mechanics for making the necessary repairs. Where the damage cannot be remedied the policy-holder is given a new machine. Such a company would be most popular with amateurs at the art. They would feel a pleasing financial freedom, along with the usual physical discomfort, when "circumstances over which they had no control" compelled them to take "a header."

The Hon. G. R. Dibbs, Premier of New South Wales, has been setting forth the charms of colonial life before London audiercits. He has strong objections to Australasia being made a depot for General Booth's "submerged tenth," neither does he want black or yellow immigrants, in which his views resemble those of many communities where the people are not inclined to participate in philanthropic experiments. Mr. Dibbs gives some interesting statistics. Australasia, he says, covers an area equal to two-fifths of that of the whole British Empire, yet its population is but four millions. His present business in London is in consolidating the loans which at various times have been made to New South Wales. The money has been used for the building of railroads and telegraphs, which are now the property of the Colonial Government.

The question as to whether the completion of the Nicaraguan Canal will or will not stimulate ship-building in the United States is being thoroughly discussed. The Suez Canal, for instance, which was built by French Engineers, French enterprise and French capital, did not stimulate ship-building in France, but as the *Scientific American* points out, the cases are not parallel. There is no doubt that the Suez Canal has greatly enlarged commerce with Great Britain, and that ship-building in that country was much encouraged by its completion. This was because Great Britain, not France, had obtained the controlling interest in the stock of the Canal, and because her statesmen well knew how to take the fullest advantage of the situation. In the Nicaraguan Canal there is little doubt that the United States will occupy the same position which has benefited the Mother-country in the Suez Canal, and, when a safe short service between the Eastern and Western seabards is attained, it is certain that the mutual commerce will demand the revival of ship-building. This will be good news to many builders who, for many years, have been forced into inaction.

Some persons started a report that the treasury of the World's Fair was bankrupt, that it had drawn its last cent and used its last postage stamp. The report has been authoritatively contradicted and the statement made that the Exposition has now \$2 500,000 cash in bank and about a million more in sight.

Mr Cleveland is again forced to write a letter declining a proposed tribute to one of his domestic circle. He has the same objection to his baby-daughter, Ruth, becoming a party in the campaign that he had to the proposed nomination of his wife by the "Democratic Ladies' Club." He declines to give his little daughter's picture for publication, and adds: "We are doing all we can to check the notoriety which would be increased by such a publication." Whether Mr. Cleveland's decision will cause him loss or gain in the excitement of the coming election is uncertain, but it was time assuredly that some pronounced personage should put himself on record as being an opponent to the domestic publicity which has played so prominent a part in American politics.

Mr. Gladstone is in far from a pleasant position. He has a nominal majority of 42 in the House of Commons, but whether he can hold the elements of his party together yet remains to be seen. Mr. Gladstone has a half century of parliamentary life behind him, but never before has his Government or one with which he has been associated had to deal with such important and varied questions. Home Rule for Ireland, the eight hour movement, the one man one vote question and the further extension of the suffrage to agricultural laborers are the distinctive issues which have to be considered. It will need no ordinary skill upon the part of the Grand Old Man to give the priority to one of these questions and at the same time retain the support of his entire following.

The table-land of Tibet is supporting a peculiar people. There are few countries in the world where the sexes, which are about even in numbers, are so abnormally balanced. For every household on the table-land there are three lamas or priests, the greater number of whom are bound to celibacy, the lamseries, or monasteries, being so numerous the surplus women of the country are forced to become nuns. Married couples are comparatively rare, and there is no likelihood that the present population of 8,500,000, who are merely sprinkled over the vast plateau, will increase. The lamas are not only the priests but also the judges of the country, as they own enormous tracts of land, and have both serfs and bondsmen sworn to allegiance, they are a gigantic power in the state, and the shawl, which is the lama's usual costume, can be readily changed for the more manly habiliment of trousers when a call to arms is sounded.

One of the causes of the famine in Russia, though at first sight a remote one, is being commented upon by Prof. Bogdanow, a German authority. For the past thirty years, the Russian forests have been ruthlessly destroyed, so much so, that now Western Europe, which is given over to industrial pursuits, is richer in woodland than the once famed forest plains of Central Russia. The destruction of the trees has resulted in the drying up of much formerly arable land—the rivers and lakes are lower in their water level—and immense tracts of quick-sand are continually encroaching upon the once cultivated land. Not only has the natural character of the country been impoverished by these misdirected efforts of man, but the climate has also been seriously affected, the temperature throughout the former forest land having increased by 3 degrees in summer and decreased by the same number of degrees in the winter. Prof. Bogdanow predicts that the "black earth" of Russia, which was once proverbial for its productiveness, will, unless the trees are restored, become a desert region.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union, with its half million of members, is about embarking on a desperate undertaking. The Union is to make a gigantic effort to do away with the "trained gown," which it characterizes as a "street-dragging, germ gathering, mud-collecting, back-breaking, constitution destroying device." The leading women of the Prohibition Party, the Women's Republican League, the People's Party and the Francis Cleveland Club are enrolled. The pledge is a unique one, but it is not adapted to melt the heart of a confirmed society woman, who will probably be as difficult to reform as a tippler. It reads: "Resolved, That inasmuch as the wearing of trained dresses is compulsory at the courts of kings, it is a fashion that may well be set at naught by the women of a republic; and, since a style of dress which keeps a woman continually clutching at her garments detracts from her dignity and moral influences as well as from her freedom and comfort, and whereas, by the wearing of trains our sisters are made weak, we will wear no trains while the world stands."

Our modern system of electric wires will soon demand a special form of legislation for its protection. In a St. Louis court recently, a curious suit was brought. Some enterprising individual had tapped the electric wires, and had thereby obtained a free illumination of his house. As neither judge nor jury could decide whether the prisoner was guilty of fraud or petty larceny, he was acquitted. A legal label for the offence will have to be devised in order to meet further depredations.

A kindly charity which has been started by the New York *Herald* will do much to alleviate the sufferings of the children of the poor in the great city during the period of intense heat. A week ago over a thousand children under five years of age died of cholera morbus, induced by the terrible weather. In order to check this mortality ice is being distributed among the children of the tenements. Some sixteen free ice stations have been established, from which parents having sick little ones can obtain a daily supply. For once "cold charity" has a pleasing sound.

The annual census bulletin issued by the Japanese Government contains much interesting reading and much food for thought. It appears that the cleanly quiet lives of these dwellers in "the land of the chrysanthemum" are very favorable to longevity. In 1890, for instance, there were 31 persons whose ages ranged from 100 to 107 years. Missionaries will be interested in another set of statistics which would seem to indicate that one-third of the married couples of the Island Kingdom obtain divorces. For further information we refer our readers to the *Sei i Kwai Medical Journal*.

The proposition to introduce the famous "Passion Play" as a side-show of the World's Fair is receiving the press condemnation which it deserves. The "Passion Play" of Ober-Ammergau is repeated every ten years in memory of a ravaging plague, which, in far-away times, swept through the country but spared the village. Its presentation is the occasion of a religious festival and those who take part in its scenes of our Lord's trial, crucifixion and resurrection do so with a sense of sacred awe. Its importation to Chicago as a money-making scheme, is insulting to the Saviour whom Christians should strive to honor, and we trust that the better minded of the Chicago authorities will discourage the proposed sacrifice.

The new magnesium flash-light which has been devised by Prof. Schrimm, of Berlin, Germany, has been thoroughly tested, and for signaling purposes it is said to be far superior even to our modern electric light. In order to produce a flash of 400,000 candle power a small quantity of magnesium powder is blown into a benzine gas flame by a draught of air which has passed through pumice stone saturated with benzine. The light, which shows in red and yellow, can be seen at the distance of six miles, even when the sun is shining bright. An experimental apparatus is being used at the lighthouse on Staten Island, N. Y., and it is thought that the new light will become thoroughly familiarized to the world during the Chicago Fair.

We congratulate those of our young friends who have mastered the essentially modern art of type-writing, while those who in addition to becoming expert writers have added short-hand to their attainments, are prepared at any time to earn their own livings. The future of the type-writer especially, promises as great a development as the past shows. The space of time allotted to any mortal on this earth is too short to be mis-spent in doing work by the ordinary method which the type-writer can do in one fourth of the time. All branches of business and literature are feeling the power of the type-writer, and in the words of an expert "the need, the advantages and the possibilities of this new art are every day becoming more clear."

There is a spice of both romance and absurdity in the achievements of sister, now *mother*, Rose Gertrude, who, two years ago, inspired by the heroism of Father Damien, publicly devoted her life to the care of the lepers, and left England for Molokai. Next she was heard of at Honolulu as an unappreciated nurse in a leper hospital, and the hero of her story, Dr. Leutz, appears upon the scene as her champion. At the end of her first year her marriage to the Doctor was announced, and a despatch from San Francisco gives the sequel to the enthusiasm which led the girl to choose so distasteful a work. "Sister Rose Gertrude Leutz has arrived. She has an infant child with her. She gave all her time to the lepers but never received a word of praise for her devotion."

Since Mexico has decided to retain the services of Diaz as head of the Republic, it would seem that his many patriotic deeds were becoming appreciated. Seldom has a man accepted a position of public trust with such universal distrust of both his integrity and his ability, but, in many ways, Diaz has ably combatted prejudice. That he has had the good of his country at heart cannot be doubted. He has encouraged railroad building, has developed native industries, and has bent his strongest efforts on encouraging the education of the lower class of his people. It is true that his diplomacy and tact could not avert the disturbances of last year, but he has wisely decided that, as the turbulent members of his Republic are chiefly amongst ignorant people, he can, by educating their children, produce a loyal generation. Two Presidents of Mexico, Sturvide and Maximilian, have lost their lives in the struggle to maintain the Republic, but Diaz seems to have the craft of leadership which does not attempt to enforce but quietly guides the people's choice.

Under the new conditions the deserts of Africa are beginning to "blossom like the rose." In Algiers in particular, where much of the land has been arid, irrigation is working wonders. One half of the territory of the State, or 330,000 square miles, has now been brought under cultivation by means of the Artesian wells. The 13,000 wells of the company range in depth from 75 to 400 feet. The water from the wells is collected in reservoirs, from which it is conducted over the land. The result is that Algiers is coming to the front as a wine-producing country, for the soil with the new moisture is found to be especially favorable to the growth of the grape-vine.

The Board of Health of New York city is very much in earnest in enforcing stringent quarantine regulations and in caring for the sick within the city. Forty-seven physicians have been appointed to attend, without charge, the sick poor of the city. For the next two months each doctor will be required to work eight hours each day, and will also look up his patients, instead of waiting for applications. The city care of the sick in tenements and thickly-settled sections of the great city is looked upon as necessary for the health of other portions of the city. Contagious diseases often find their first victims in crowded courts and alleyways, where all the surroundings tend to their dissemination. This act of the New York Health Board is therefore being widely commended.

Of late years explosions have become common occurrences, but generally they have been of a mild type. Dynamiters have destroyed, or attempted to destroy, several famous buildings, but their efforts pale into insignificance before the recent destruction of an entire island by a terrific explosion. Sangir, an important island of the Indian Archipelago, has disappeared. The island was about the size of the island on which Montreal is built. It contained in its centre a volcano, in which it also resembles Montreal island, though fortunately, the Canadian volcano has long been extinct. Some disturbances have probably taken place in the Sangir crater, owing, perhaps to the gradual sinking of the bottom of the Pacific Ocean, portions of which are known to be covered with a chain of living and extinct volcanoes, and hence the destruction of the island. Scientists will shortly search for a definite proof of this theory.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland has her own idea as to how far it is expedient for a woman to allow her personality to be drawn into politics, and she has declined the proposition of a portion of the "Womans' Party" to use her name during the coming contest. Mrs. Cleveland is not running for President, though doubtless she is keenly interested in the results of the coming struggle. Her decision is a womanly one, and we cannot but contrast it favorably with the well-meant but undignified efforts of Mrs. Stanley to secure the election of her husband. The proposition made by Lady Henry Somerset to use her influence, not to strengthen the hands of her own political party, but to "show up" the private life of Sir Chas. Duke, shows a misunderstanding of the rules which should prevail in the political arena, and certainly, her effort has brought her no new admirers. All things considered, it will be strange indeed if Mrs. Cleveland or her husband regret the decision which will spare her the turmoils and the probable slander of the coming election.

The shrinkage of the population of France is drawing forth some unique suggestions as remedial agents. M. LeRoy, a member of the Chambers, is perhaps the most congenial and thorough-going in his ideas. He proposes, in his Bill now before the Chamber, that all persons over 21 years of age should be allowed to marry without the consent of parents—that married men and widowers, whose income are under \$1,200 a year should be partially exempt from taxation, the amount of exemption being adjusted according to the number of their children—and, in order to make up the deficit, the taxes of bachelors and spinsters possessed of more than \$600 a year, should be increased. He also suggests that soldiers who have served faithfully for 12 months, should be allowed to return to their homes, then, if by the time they have attained their twenty-fifth year they have still not entered the matrimonial bonds, back they go into the army to serve the full term. One thing is evident, M. LeRoy fully appreciates the value of the soldier's uniform.

Our modern engineers pride themselves not without reason on solving the problems which were about given up in despair by their predecessors. It has long been thought desirable to utilize the water-power of Niagara, which is said to be equal to all the steam-power in use in the world, but the many proposed plans have been considered impracticable. At last a gigantic scheme has been prepared which promises to solve the difficulties. Much of the work has already been done, and it is thought that the success of the whole undertaking is assured. About one mile above the Falls a canal, 1500 feet long, at right angles to the river, has been dug. At its further end, a vertical shaft 140 feet deep is being sunk, and a tunnel 28 feet high, 48 feet wide and 6700 feet long, carries the water from this lower level to the bluffs below. The company who are carrying out this vast plan have obtained a perpetual right to use their motor power over 5 miles of river front. The factories, which are to be built on this tract, will receive their motor force by means of electricity. Thirty acres of land have been reclaimed from the river, a good warfage made and the right to build a second tunnel has been secured. A manufacturing city will soon spring up on the American side of the Falls, and as the company have obtained the right to use land in the Victoria Park on the Canadian side for 100 years we too will be deeply interested in the effort "to harness Niagara to the wheels of industry."

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

CONVERSATIONAL POSSIBILITIES.

What a halcyon time
In what heavenly clime,
If the myriad tongues through the year
Would only give speech,
As we come within reach,
To the things that we want to hear.

And what ages of bliss
Would be merged into this,
And make joyful each wearisome day,
If, with wisdom untold,
We would only unfold,
The things that we meant to say.

—EMMA CARLETON.

"Capital punishment" so the boy said when the schoolmistress seated him with the girls.

Man is a good deal like a fish. You know the fish would never get in very serious trouble if it kept its mouth shut.

"I see through my error," said the boy, who broke through Jones's window with a snowball. And Jones forgave him.

"And why, Jennie, did you tell Willie you wouldn't be his little wife?" "Tause he didn't ask me 'till he knowed I had five cents."

Bingo—"What's the matter with your clothes, Bobby?" Bobby (meekly)—"I fell down on my way from school." Bingo—"Who licked!"

'T WAS EVER THUS.

When you're disposed to make a match,
If poor, she is not hard to catch;
But when you love a maid with tin,
Some other fellow's sure to win.

SPIRITS—Watts—"I was at a spiritualistic seance." Potts—"Were any spirits exhibited?" Watts. "There were. I exhibited a spirit of investigation, the faithful exhibited a spirit of resentment, and that's what is the matter with my eye."

BOBBY'S DILEMMA.—Bobby—You go into that store an' get me a package of cigarettes. Here's the money.
Bessie—Why doesn't you go yourself?
Bobby—They told me they don't sell cigarettes to boys.

DOES THIS MEAN YOU.—"The man I wed must be handsome, brave and noble; he must have no bad habits and love me devotedly."

"But, my dear, that is impossible, you know, quite impossible."

"Why?"

"Because there is only one such man in all the wide world, and he is going to marry me."

RESOLUTION.

I'm feeling very blue to-night—
My girl has gone away.
I do not know what I shall do,
My spirits are at bay.

But come what will I am resolved
No white flag to unfurl.
By Jove! I know. That's what I'll do—
I'll see some other girl.

THE RELATIONSHIP CHANGED.—Little Bessie's doll had lost one eye, one arm was gone, and most of its internal sawdust had departed. She placed it in a sitting posture on the floor in the corner of her play-house, examined its forlorn and shrunken figure with a critical eye, and said regretfully, yet decidedly:

"You can stay in the family if you want to, Dolly, but after this I'm only going to be a stepmother to you."

A MOTTED QUESTION.

He holds the letter in his trembling hands,
'T wixt hope and fear he undecided stands,
Nor breaks the seal. (The reader used to jokes
Will now pronounce this opening thrill a hoax—
" 'Tis from his tailor," he will say, and sneer;
" Ah, no," sweet girls will say " that fear
Which blanches cheek and brow and palsies hand,
Naught but consuming love could e'er command!"
What can it be that causes him such woe?
Dear friends and readers, really I don't know.

UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENT.—Chinese Mandarin—You Americans are very smart, but you are inconsistent.

American Citizen—In what way?

"You spend millions of dollars sending missionaries to us."

"That is true."

"And the object is to fit us for the Kingdom of Heaven?"

"Yes."

"But still you refuse us a residence in the United States. Now explain that."

"Well, you see we are afraid if you go to our country to live you will get into American politics."

"What of that?"

"That would unfit you for the Kingdom of Heaven?"

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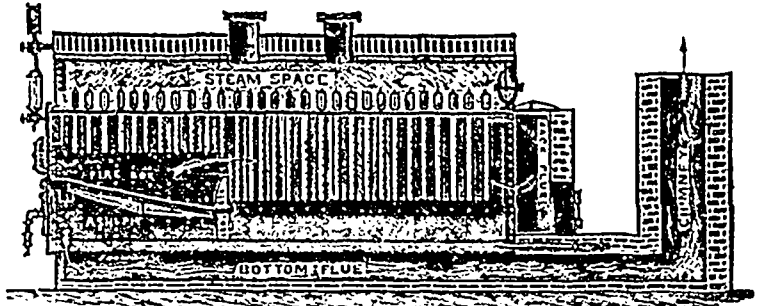
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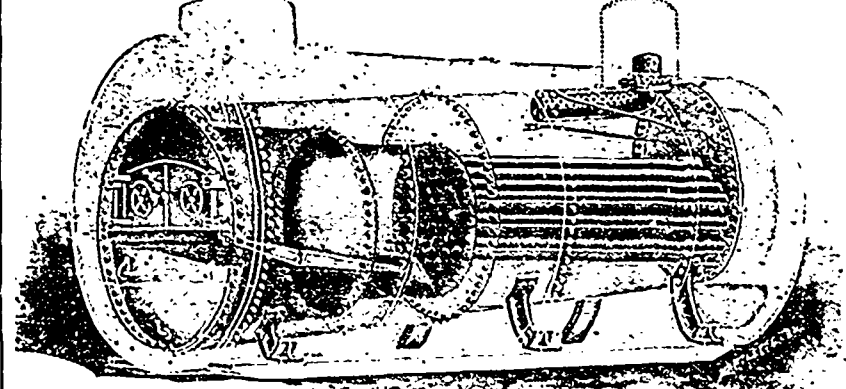
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

New Glasgow is to have an exhibition this fall.

Washburn's circus will shortly pitch its tents in our city.

The people of Manitoba have given the Greenway Government a majority.

Herr and Frau Doering Brauer will give a concert in Truro in the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Thursday next.

The first meeting of the young men's ambulance class was held at the Y. M. C. A. on Tuesday evening.

The Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces is to meet this year at Bridgetown on Saturday, August 20th.

Mr. E. H. Keating, lately of Halifax, has entered upon his duties as city engineer of Toronto, with a salary of \$5,000.

It is rumored that the C. P. R. Co. is now making negotiations with the end in view of buying up the Springhill mines.

The *Toronto Mail* says:—Toronto's gifts to the distressed Newfoundlanders now aggregate twenty thousand dollars.

Grand crops are assured all over the country, especially in hay. All that is needed now is good weather for making it.

It is said that negotiations are going on for the purchase of the Jogging coal mines by a syndicate of New York capitalists.

The Prohibition Commission adjourned on Wednesday to meet again in this city on Monday, meanwhile Sydney will be visited.

The police of Dartmouth have been instructed to report for prosecution all persons riding bicycles on the sidewalks of the town.

Smallpox is dying out in the Northwest territories. No cases exist outside Calgary, and all patients are reported as doing well.

The *Montreal Witness* says it is probable that Lord Stanley will place his resignation in Lord Salisbury's hands before the British premier leaves office.

The breakwater at Chetzetcook is rapidly advancing. About fifteen hands are at work building, and several more are in the woods getting out timber.

The destitute at St. John's, Newfoundland, are now all temporarily housed. Relief subscriptions are coming in freely, and rebuilding is steadily going on.

The first meeting of the Ladies' Ambulance classes (first division) will be held at the Y. M. C. A. to-day at noon. Those wishing to join are requested to attend.

R. F. Hebden, of Montreal, whose wife eloped with Jack Allan a few weeks ago is applying for divorce. When last heard from Mrs. Hebden and Mr. Allan were in California.

The *St. John Sun* says:—"Work on Elijah Ross' new yacht is progressing rapidly, and by August 10th the boat will be in the water ready to meet anything of its kind in Halifax."

Mr. Valentine McFadden, of Boston, who is at present in the city, won the free round trip offered by the Canada Atlantic S.S. Co. for the largest list of Canadians resident in the United States.

Two shocks of earthquake were distinctly felt throughout the Ottawa Valley on Tuesday night. Some buildings in the city were shaken and vibrations were felt at Zigabazza a hundred miles north of Ottawa.

The Cornwallis Valley railway has changed hands and is now the property of the Windsor and Annapolis railway. Negotiations which have been in progress for some time were completed and documents signed on Tuesday.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the Maritime Provinces will be held in Yarmouth, N. S., opening August 4th, at 11 a.m., and extending through Sunday the 7th. The sessions will be held in the Presbyterian Church.

The fisheries department has received from Superintendent Ogden reports of the success of the Pictou lobster hatchery for the present season. The hatchery has produced this season sixty-five million young lobsters, which have been distributed along the Northumberland Straits.

Some cowardly person or persons have been playing their tricks of vandalism on Gottingen Street. On Saturday night a plate glass window in the store of Rhodes & Co. was broken with a stick. On the Saturday before a plate glass window in Alderman Eden's shoe store was smashed.

The Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company have issued a neat timetable for the summer season. It contains explicit directions for excursions through the land of Evangeline and gives a map of the W. & A. Railway and its connections with the railways of Canada and the United States.

John A. Nicholls, of the National Prohibition Bureau, who lectured in Halifax last winter and is well known throughout the Dominion, has been appointed lecturer for the New York State Prohibition Committee. He will close up his Canadian engagements as rapidly as possible and leave for New York, but will return to Canada after the presidential campaign.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

GENTLEMEN, I have used Burdock Blood Bitters for my blood and for pimples, and two bottles made a complete cure of my case. It is the only remedy I could find to help me.

MISS JULIA VIGOR, Treaton, Ont.

Edward Farrer has resigned the editorship of the *Toronto Globe*.

The Edison Company have completed their contract in Dartmouth for the Dartmouth gas, electric light, heat and Power Company, and formally handed over the electric light system to the latter company on Saturday and got an acceptance therefore. The Edison company is putting in the electric motor system in Yarmouth, the first in the Maritime Provinces.

Bishop Courtney has issued an appeal to members of the Church of England in Nova Scotia for aid in behalf of the denominations in St. John's, Nfld. He desires that a special collection shall be made in all the churches of the diocese, on Sunday, July 31st, and that the offerings be sent to him for transmission to the Bishop of Newfoundland to be expended in an effort to restore the property lost by the Anglican Church in the recent disaster.

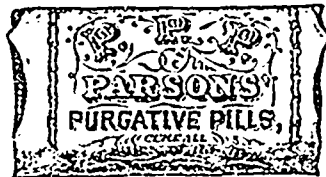
The Chief Justice delivered judgment on Tuesday in the suit of the town of Lunenburg against the Municipality of Lunenburg, in which the former corporation were seeking to restrain the latter from erecting a court house at Bridgewater. His Lordship finds that the proceedings of the Municipality of Lunenburg were irregular and illegal, and continues the injunction which had been obtained by the town authorities. An order restraining the Municipality from further proceeding with the undertaking was granted in accordance with this judgment, on the application of Russell, Q.C., on behalf of the town of Lunenburg.

Forest fires are raging in many parts of Cape Breton in consequence of the drought. Reports from Sydney, Lingan, Reserve Roads, Reserved Mines, Grand Mira, Glace Bay and Cow Bay say that barns and out-buildings have been destroyed, and in two or three cases dwellings have been burned notwithstanding the combined efforts of the people who have been working night and day to fight the fires back. The sleepers of the Cape Breton and Louisburg railway have been on fire in some places. In parts of the Island the hay and grain crops are failures and there is an extreme scarcity of water. Things begin to look serious.

Work at the Victoria Park, Truro, is now being pushed forward rapidly, and the improvements are marked and varied. Mr R. F. Black is having constructed a rustic carriage bridge across the brook at the foot of the Leper Road which will cost about \$75. Messrs. Clish, Tupper and McDonald have given \$100 for an iron bridge to be placed across the falls. Other citizens of Truro have contributed liberally. Improvements and extensions are projected which, if a liberal response is made, will open out some new and inaccessible territory and bring to light unsuspected beauties which will be a fresh surprise to citizens.

It is proposed to erect a memorial to the late Joseph Howe in Victoria Park, Truro, and the trustees, with the view of bringing their project before the public, propose to hold a picnic in the Park on the afternoon of the 9th of August next, on which occasion the Rev. Principal Grant, of Kingstons, has kindly consented to deliver an oration on Mr. Howe, to be followed by addresses from other celebrities. The attendance of the public on this interesting occasion is invited. A band of music will be in attendance, and in the evening a concert will be given in the Park, which will be lighted by electric lights. In case the weather should prove unfavorable for an open air meeting, the addresses will be delivered in a suitable hall in Truro.

PARSONS



PILLS

Make New Rich Blood

"Best Liver Pill Made."

They positively cure SICK HEADACHE and BILIOUSNESS, all Liver and Bowel Complaints. In Glass Vials. Thirty in a bottle, one a dose. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find great benefit from using them. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25cts in stamps; five bottles \$1.00. Full particulars free. I. S. J. & CO., 21 North House St., Boston, Mass.

Thos. P. Connors,

CUSTOM TAILOR.

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HALIFAX, N. S.

Halifax Printing Company,
161 Hollis Street.

E. MAXWELL & SON,

Merchant Tailors,

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LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS.

68 GRANVILLE STREET,

2 doors South of Y. M. C. A.

TELEPHONE 869.

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

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R. L. SHERMAN,
MINE CAPTAIN.

ROBERT R. McLEOD,

Practical Gold and Silver Mining Exp. rt. Special attention given to NOVA SCOTIA GOLD MINES. Many years experience in Colorado and Old Mexico. Acquainted with Mexican Mines, Mining Laws, Language and people. Address—BROOKFIELD, QUEENS CO., N. S. REFERENCES GIVEN.

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For Marine and Land Purposes
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SHIP TANKS GIRDERS, SMOKE PIPES and all kinds SHEET IRON WORK.

ESTIMATES given on application.

488 UPPER WATER STREET, Halifax, N. S.

The *Canadian American* says:—"St. Louis has beaten all civilized competitors in one respect. She is the first town to have horse races by electric light." St. Louis is not much ahead, however, for the celestial city of Fredericton, N. B., held most interesting horse and bicycle races one evening last week, the grounds being brilliantly illumined by electricity.

We have received with the compliments of Mr. R. F. Armstrong, agent of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., a copy of "Pen and Sunlight Sketches," a volume lately issued by the Company, containing much interesting information. Graphic descriptions of Niagara Falls, the St. Clair Tunnel, Montreal and the vicinity, Quebec, Toronto, White Mountains, the Adirondack and several other places of interest are accompanied by well-executed illustrations showing the beauties of natural scenery and the magnificence of some of the buildings of our Canadian cities. To all of these and many other resorts the Grand Trunk carries daily hundreds of delighted tourists, and the object of "Pen and Sunlight Sketches" is to set forth the attractions to be found on the line of the "Great Tourist Route of America." The illustrations are exact reproductions from photographs, and enable those who unfortunately cannot visit these places to obtain a few glimpses of the scenery which lies scattered all along the line of the Grand Trunk, and will probably aid many tourists in deciding on a route for a summer trip.

The third Annual Convention of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Maritime Provinces is being held in St. John this week. The meetings opened yesterday afternoon with devotional exercises, and after organization an hour or so was given for mutual acquaintance. Today, tomorrow and Sunday the band of delegates assembled in our sister city will hold meetings which judging from the programme arranged for the occasion cannot fail to materially advance the cause for which the Society is laboring. The *Montreal Star* says of the movement:—"The Christian Endeavor Society has had a phenomenal growth since its formation ten years ago. In 1881 there were two societies with 68 members. Now there are 18,500 societies with 1,100,000 members. The organization is found in all Protestant churches, and is likely to become one of the most potent influences for Christian Unity. Its only creed is a creed of Christian work, and it bids fair to become the most aggressive force of Evangelical Christianity on this continent." Halifax societies are well represented at the St. John Convention, and many of our earnest Christian workers are hoping that next year our city may entertain the annual convention.

New York and Boston despatches report the heat almost unbearable. Several cases of heat prostration have been reported.

On Tuesday the retaliation bill which had been passed by Congress received the President's assent and became a law of the United States.

It is proposed by Frances E. Willard to found by subscription, a John B. Gough professorship of total abstinence in the new American university to be established in Washington.

About 150 non-union men arrived at Pittsburg, Pa., from the east on Tuesday and were taken at once to Homestead. The Eighth and Fourteenth regiments, and the city troop of Philadelphia have left for home.

The Knights Templar conclave, to be held at Denver from August 8th to 13th, is expected to be attended by over 100,000 of the brethren. The Canadians, now residents of Denver, have made arrangements to entertain visitors from Canada and have secured headquarters at rooms 5, 8 and 9 in the Building, in the centre of the city.

The board of walking delegates in New York struck their greatest blow on Monday against the iron league and building material dealers association when over 1,700 men on the Waldorf hotel and new Netherland hotel where ordered to quit work in a body. The cause of the strike was the employment of non-union men to handle building material, and non-union cartmen to haul it.

An entirely cordial and mutually satisfactory settlement has been reached between the governments of the United States and Chili respecting the indemnity to be paid by the latter on account of the assault upon the crew of the *Baltimore*. Seventy-five thousand dollars in gold will be distributed among the families of the two men who lost their lives and to the surviving members of the crew who were wounded.

A beer saloon on wheels is the latest story from Portland, Maine. A cabby stands by the curb, as if waiting for a passenger. A man, who knows the ropes, gets in and the hack starts on a trip around the block. The occupant lifts the front seat, finds a bottle and glass, takes a drink, puts the money in the box and closes the trap. When the vehicle gets back at the standing point the man gets out, and the hack waits for another customer.

It is stated that the cholera epidemic in Russia is abating. Serious disturbances have occurred at Astrakhan in consequence of rebellion against the sanitary measure adopted by the authorities. It is stated the inhabitants of several villages have attacked and expelled the doctors who were sent to their relief.

Earl Spencer, presiding at a meeting of the Northampton Agricultural Society yesterday, raised a storm of protest by remarking that agriculture in Great Britain was now in a more flourishing condition than it had been for a number of years. Mr. Howard, of Bedford, responding for the judges, was applauded on declaring that with his fifty years' experience of farming, he could not remember when the condition of the farmers was worse than at present.

REV. WM. HOLLINSHED,
Pastor of the Presbyterian church of Sparta, N. J., voluntarily writes strongly in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. He says: "Nothing I know of will cleanse the blood, stimulate the liver or cleanse the stomach like this remedy. I know of scores and scores who have been helped or cured by it."

Copyright has expired in England on eight of Charles Dickens' books—the "Pickwick Papers," "Dombey & Son," "Martin Chuzzlewit," "Barnaby Rudge," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Sketches by Boz," "The Old Curiosity Shop" and "Oliver Twist."

The Marquis of Salisbury is probably the only living man who has twice refused a dukedom. The title, the highest the British sovereign can confer, was vainly offered him in 1886, when he was thrown out of office by a vote of the house of commons, and again in 1887, the jubilee year. It is believed that the offer will be repeated and accepted next month, when the marquis retires into opposition.

SKODA'S DISCOVERY. the Great German-American Remedy for Heart, Nerves, Liver, Kidneys, Blood. Guaranteed contract with every bottle. Pay only for the good you receive. At all Druggists, \$1.00 per bottle, six bottles \$5.50. If you want to know about SKODA'S REMEDIES, send postal for "Morning Light."



See that our Trade Mark—A MARINER'S COMPASS, is on each package.

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The GREAT GERMAN-AMERICAN REMEDY FOR HEART, NERVES, KIDNEYS, LIVER and BLOOD. Price, \$1.00, 6 bottles for \$5.50. If bought at above price we GUARANTEE the 6 bottles to benefit or cure. GUARANTEE CONTRACT with each bottle. Pay only for the good you receive.

SKODA'S PILE CURE
with the DISCOVERY cures Piles. Price \$1.00.

SKODA'S GERMAN SOAP.
"Soft as Velvet." "Pure as Gold." That tells the whole story. The most highly medicated soap ever made. Try just one cake. For toilet, bath, or nursery. Price, 25 cts.

SKODA'S PLEDGETS.
The Great German-American Specific for diseases peculiar to the female sex. We will give \$1,000 for any case we cannot cure that does not require surgical interference. One month's treatment, \$3.00.

SKODA'S GERMAN OINTMENT.
The Great Skin Cure, also for wounds, abrasions, burns, etc. As a cosmetic, makes the skin like velvet. Removes black-heads, pimples, etc. in 15 to 20 days. If you follow directions. Three ounce tubes in elegant cartons for 50 cts.

SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS.
For Headache and Liver Trouble. With the DISCOVERY they cure Rheumatism, Malaria, Sars, Etc. Far superior to any pill. Once used you will have no other. 50 in a box for 35 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

SKODA'S OINTMENT, the Great German Skin Cure, and finest Cosmetic made. Removes Blackheads, Pimples, etc., as if by magic. 3 oz. tubes in elegant cartons 50 cts.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TORONTO "MAIL"—Your weekly exchange bearing date of the 7th inst. and enclosing the "Comber Supplement" of May 14th reached us on the 23rd. While tendering our thanks for them we would mildly suggest that a little more promptitude in sending would have rendered them more serviceable.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 286—The position was: black men 9, 10, 13, 14, kings 6, 16; white men 22, 27, kings 7, 8, 21, 23; black to play and win.
16-11 22 13 14-17 27 24
7 16 6-1 21 7 26-23
13-17 13 6 1-26 b.wins.

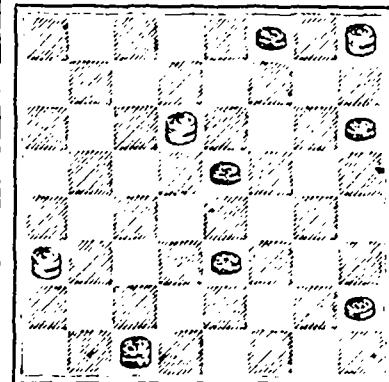
GAME 177.—"Single Corner."

Being No. 2630 in the *Glasgow Herald*. The following fine game was played between Mr. Wylie (black) and Mr. A. McPherson (white) during the recent visit of the "Hord Laddie" to Thornhill, Stirlingshire.

11-15	11-18	1-5	11-16
22 18	22 15	19 12	8 11
15-22	4-8	13-17	16-19
25 18	15 10	22 13	32 28
12-16	6-15	10-15	22-26
29 25	19 10	21 17	31 22
9-13	7-11	14-21	25-30
25 22	20 22	18 14	22 17
16-20	8-12	9-18	30-26
24 19	22 18	23 14	27 23
5-9	12-16	15-18	white
28 24	25 22	12 8	wins.
8-11	2-6	21-25	
30 25	10 7	8 3	
10-14	3-10	18-22	
18 15	24 19	3 8	

PROBLEM 288.

From the *Glasgow Herald*.
Black men 3, 12, 15, 23, king 30.



White man 28, kings 4, 10, 21,
Black to play and win.

Though black has a piece ahead, it will doubtless puzzle some of our checkerists to find the win here.

Also's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 6c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

PUTNERS

IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER

EMULSION

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



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

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

Ungar's Steam Laundry,
 62 & 64 GRANVILLE ST.
 We have been in the Laundry Business over twenty years in New York and St. John, and have always given satisfaction. All parties entrusting their work to our care will be sure to be satisfied.
 Goods called for and delivered free of extra charge. TELEPHONE 653.
MAX UNGAR,
 PROPRIETOR

JAS. A. GRAY,
 Undertaker & Embalmer,
 239-241 GRAFTON ST.
 (Corner Jacob.)
HALIFAX.
 TELEPHONE 619.

Fresh and Salted Beef, Vegetables, Mutton, Pork, Bread, &c.
J. A. LEAMAN & CO.
 Wholesale & Retail Victuallers,
 AND MANUFACTURERS OF
CANNED GOODS, BOLOGNAS, & C.
 6 to 10 Bedford Row,
 ESTABLISHED 1864. HALIFAX, N. S.

FAST DIRECT ROUTE
 -TO-
BOSTON.
 CANADA ATLANTIC LINE
 -AND-
PLANT STEAMSHIP CO.
 Tri-Weekly Flyers.

S.S. HALIFAX and S.S. OLIVETTE
 Carrying United States and Canadian Mails. The fastest and most luxurious steamers on the Atlantic Coast. Summer Service commencing JUNE 28.
HALIFAX TO BOSTON.
 Every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 8 a.m., and SATURDAY at 10 p.m.
 Returning leave Savannah Pier, Boston, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at noon.
 Through Tickets for sale at all Stations on Intercolonial Railway.
 For further particulars, apply to
H. L. CHIPMAN, Agent,
 NOBLE'S WHARF,
 Halifax, N. S.
 Or RICHARDSON & BARNARD,
 Savannah Pier, 20 Atlantic Avenue,
 Boston, Mass.

WATERPROOF CAPE COATS.
 NEW STOCK, NEW PATTERNS:
 Fancy Checked Tweed Waterproof Cape Coats, 52 to 58 inches long.
 Black Cashmere Cape Coats, Black Winchester's.
 Boys' and Youths' Black Cape Waterproof Coats.
 BEST ENGLISH MAKES.
 JUST OPENED AT

FREEMAN ELLIOT'S,
 Opposite Halifax Club.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.
 BI-MONTHLY DRAWINGS IN 1892
 7 and 20 January 6 and 20 July
 3 and 17 February 3 and 17 August
 2 and 16 March 7 and 21 September
 6 and 20 April 5 and 19 October
 1 and 15 May 2 and 16 November
 4 and 15 June 7 and 21 December

3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740.
Capital Prize worth \$15,000.

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

ASK FOR CIRCULARS

List of Prizes

1 Prize worth 15,000.....	\$15,000 00
1 " " 5,000.....	5,000 00
1 " " 2,500.....	2,500 00
1 " " 1,250.....	1,250 00
2 Prizes " 500.....	1,000 00
5 " " 250.....	1,250 00
25 " " 50.....	1,250 00
100 " " 25.....	2,500 00
200 " " 15.....	3,000 00
500 " " 10.....	5,000 00
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 " " 25.....	2,500 00
100 " " 15.....	1,500 00
100 " " 10.....	1,000 00
100 " " 5.....	4,995 00
999 " " 5.....	4,995 00
3124 Prizes worth.....	\$52,740 00

S. E. LEBEVRE, Manager,
 81 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.

SEPARATION.

Ah! we were very near tonight
 The simple word for which we longed,
 And there were moments when I thought
 Our lips so could not be wronged!

Why was it, when you changed your place
 And passed so close beside my chair,
 That all the life within me thrilled
 With pleasure that was half despair?

Why was it that I felt your gaze
 Still fixed upon me as I read,
 Yet, with a strange, defiant fear,
 Refused too well to turn my head?

How came it that we lingered on
 As one by one the rest withdrew,
 Till, without seeing, I was sure
 That I was left alone with you?

Could you not hear my pages fast
 Turned over with a restless hand?
 Did they not whisper all your wish
 In words not hard to understand?

And, in the stillness, did they round
 Like breathless rustlings of the leaves
 That, trembling, wait the blackening storm
 Which silent hangs above the trees?

A word had done it! With a flash
 Of Heaven's own light from heart to heart,
 Resistless love had rent the pride
 That kept our pent up lives apart!

But, ere it came, a sudden breath,
 The rising wind of common life,
 Blew cool upon us; and we aghast
 And turned us to our lonely strife.

-S. W. SCADDING.

KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN.

Kathleen Mavourneen!—The song is still ringing
 As fresh and as clear as the trill of the birds;
 In world-weary hearts it is sobbing and sighing
 In pathos too sweet for the tenderest word.
 Oh have we forgotten the one who first breathed it—
 Oh have we forgotten his rapturous art—
 Our meed to the master whose genius bequeathed it?
 O why art thou silent, thou voice of the heart!

Kathleen Mavourneen: Thy lover still lingers;
 The long night is waning—the stars pale and few:
 The sad serenader, with tremulous fingers,
 Is bowed with his tears as the lily with dew;
 The old heartstrings quiver—the old voice is shaking—
 In sighs and in sobs moans the yearning refrain—
 The old vision dims and the old heart is breaking.
 Kathleen Mavourneen, inspire us again!

-JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

NORTH AMERICAN FAIRY-LORE.

It is well known by all Indians who still keep the faith of the olden time that there are wondrous dwellers in the lonely woods, called by the Micmacs *Mikumwesson*. They were created from the bark of an ash tree by the great Algonquin god, Glooskap, a hero who is somewhat like the Scandinavian gods Thor and Odin. His name means "the liar," because when he left the earth, like King Arthur, for fairyland, he promised to return, and has not as yet kept his promise.

Before man was, he created the Mikumwesson, or small elves, dwellers in rocks. They are fond of playing magic flutes, and a maiden who hears the melody is bewitched with love, and if the fairies are sufficiently pleased with her, they make her a fairy like themselves. They play all day long in the woods, among the sunlight and shadows. One day when Glooskap was walking through a forest he suddenly came upon a group of these dancing elves. Their queen, Summer, was so beautiful that Glooskap caught hold of her and ran away with her in his arms as fast as he could. The fairies threw a rope after him, which coiled itself around his neck; but as he ran it unrolled, and he was soon out of sight. He took Summer to the lodge of Winter, and presently Winter melted away, and his wigwam too. "Then everything awoke; the grass grew, the fairies came out, and the snow ran down the mountain-side into the rivers, carrying away the dead autumn leaves. Then Glooskap left Summer with them and went home."

On another occasion some of the fairies were invited to a wedding, and one of them astonished the people very much by his dancing. "As he danced around the circle upon the hard beaten floor, they saw his feet sink deeper at every step, ploughing the ground up as the dance went on, into a trench, until at length only his head was to be seen." This ended the dancing for that evening, for the ground could only be danced on after that by fairies and witches.

Sometimes mortals have married fairies, and lived with them in their forest home. If a man sees a fairy, he has but to tap her lightly on the head with a small stick, and, according to the laws of Fairyland, this makes her his wife. The custom, on being captured, is for the maiden to faint away; then she is carried off quietly to her new home. Apparently she has not much choice in the matter.

In the olden times there were two hunters, who lived by themselves in a lonely forest. When winter-time came, and their snow-shoes and moccasins gave out, they wished that a woman was there to mend them. Now, by means of sorcery a bright little fairy knew their wish, and one evening, on their return from the woods, the younger brother found the wigwam cleaned and swept, a fire built, and the pot boiling for supper. The hunter did not tell his brother, and took all the credit to himself. The same thing took

place next day, and the day after; the hunter watched the door from a hidden place. Presently a beautiful and graceful girl entered the wigwam, and was soon busy with the housework. The hunter walked into the hut, and the girl was at first alarmed when she saw him, but he calmed her, and they were soon the best of friends. When all the work was done, they played together like two children, in the sunlight and shadows of the forest, for they were both young. When the sun's shadows became long, the girl said, "I must go now; I hear your brother coming, and I fear him. But I will return to-morrow. Adieu." This continued for many days, and when at last the younger brother told the older brother, he said, "Truly I should be glad to have some one here to take care of the wigwam and mend our snowshoes." So the winter passed away very pleasantly, until summer came and melted the snow, and it was time for the hunters to return to their village.

As they approached their home the fairy left them, for she knew by sorcery that their father would not be pleased to see her. Indeed, when he heard about her, he was very angry, and said—"All my life have I feared this. Know that this woman was an imp of the woods, a witch of the Mitche-hant, a sister of the *Oonahgamere*." Then these ungrateful brothers were afraid, and went forth to slay her, and the older brother shot an arrow at her. "Then there was a strange fluttering of scattered feathers, and they saw her fly away as a partridge." When they told their father, he said—"You did well. I know all about these female imps who seek to destroy men." Now the younger brother longed to see the fairy again. He found her in the woods, and they were soon friends again, and played together as before. And when evening came the boy said—"I must return."

"Whenever you would see me," the maiden replied "come to the woods. And remember what I say. Do not marry anyone else, for your father wishes you to do so, and he will speak of it to you, and that soon. Yet it is for your sake only that I tell you this." And all came to pass, for the father compelled his son to marry a bride from a distant land. The bride came, and for four days they feasted and held a wedding dance. But on the evening of the fourth day the bridegroom said—"This is the end of it all," and he laid him down on a white bearskin and died. Then the father left the place forever, and wandered far away broken hearted.—*Knowledge*.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The St. Croix cotton mill, which is situated at Milltown, N. B., is the largest and best equipped of all the mills manufacturing colored cottons in Canada. It has a magnificent water power, 3,200 horse power being the estimated capacity of the river at that point. The company was organized in 1881. This mill has been and is now of immense benefit to the working classes on the border, and it is giving employment at the present time to 675 persons. It has 31,144 spindles and 977 looms. Its output consists of fancy shirtings, flannels, gingham, ticks, etc., the weekly output being 4,500 pieces, weighing 55,000 pounds. The company own many houses and other property at Milltown, and the industry they control is one of vast importance.

The Truro Sash and Door Company's establishment at Truro is turning out some first-class work. The *Truro Guardian*, in speaking of this manufactory and its proprietors, Messrs. Spencer Bros., says:—"They now have a two-storey building 70 x 35 with an annex 40 x 50, besides an engine and boiler house and a dry house. On the first floor is a large planer and matcher, a circular saw and band saw, one heavy moulding machine, capable of moulding a width of ten inches, and a turning lathe; on the second floor we find a variety moulder and a mortising machine, a tenoning machine, a jig and circular saw, two sand papering machines and an emery grinder. A large fan draws the shavings through pipes from the planer and moulders, a distance of perhaps seventy feet in some cases, and drives them forward about 50 feet to the furnace. By this the accumulation of shavings about the planers is prevented, and the useless debris is converted into powder. This firm manufactures all kinds of house fittings, such as doors, sashes and mouldings in great variety. They have been filling orders from the railway department and have manufactured a great number of gates. They have just finished 750 switch frames and have 86 more nearly completed. The home demand is sufficient to sustain this business, and an ample market is found in the surrounding towns and villages along the lines of railway toward Halifax and Pictou and has been increasing steadily, so as to warrant the enlargement of premises and an increase in the capital invested. Like all other leading industries for which Truro is noted, the sash and door factory is in the hands of men of the highest moral character, who have the respect of the whole community and deserve it."

The factory of the McLaughlin Carriage Company, Oshawa, Ont., is quite full of work, its productions at this time being about seventy-five vehicles per week.

The Cobourg Mat and Matting Company, Cobourg, Ont., have begun the manufacture of woolen stair carpet in various styles and are now turning out some fine lines of goods.

The Globe File Manufacturing Company, Port Hope, Ont. are making a specialty of manufacturing the American pattern of horse rasps, with plain, tanged and beveled edges, which are giving much satisfaction to those who have used them. An evidence of this lies in the letters of recommendation which the company have received from a large number of such users, and which are reproduced in a circular issued by them. Other specialties manufactured by this concern include a full line of veterinary dentists' rasps and files, nickel and plated tooth rasps and files with removable bits and detachable handles, etc. The excellence of the machinists' files manufactured

by this concern is well known in Canada, but for the purpose of increasing the demand for them, and to introduce them where they may not now be used, the company will give free of all cost a specimen one-fourth dozen of them to any who will apply for them.

Young Bros. & Co's steam gang mill at Parraboro' is giving employment to over 40 men. The total output for this season will be about 5,000,000 feet of long lumber and 4,500,000 laths.

The Buckler Brick Co. are doing a rushing business, and are running a their full capacity. They are at present setting up a kiln of 300,000 bricks and have just finished burning a kiln of 300,000. About one hundred car loads have been shipped within a month, principally to Yarmouth. Quantities have also been shipped to Weymouth and Digby. The Company have contracts ahead for shipment to Canso, Sydney and Liverpool. They are making on an average 40,000 bricks per day, and have over 1,000,000 stacked in the yard.—*Annapolis Spectator*.

A. McLeod, of St. Croix, N. B., has lately placed in his grist mill a new roller mill of the best pattern made, increasing the capacity of his mill by one-third, and enabling him to make the finest quality of barrel meal. He has also just put in use a drier of latest pattern, by which the meal, not the corn, is kiln dried. The shaft from his mill, which works the elevator in his store-house, 170 ft. distant, is to be used, by an ingenious contrivance, for bringing the corn from store-house to mill, which is now done by car and cable. He contemplates doing away with steam and using a twenty horse power gas engine, and the immediate increase of his business is only a question of available capital.

Conspicuous in the shoe and leather exhibit at the World's Fair will be the display made by Lynn, Mass. Lynn is the largest shoe-producing centre in the United States, and fully seventy-five and perhaps one hundred of the shoe manufacturers of that city will furnish exhibits. They are acting in harmony in the matter.

BOOK GOSSIP.

The *Midsummer Holiday Century* will contain a number of complete stories, including "The Philosophy of Relative Existences," a ghost story which is said to reverse some of the old traditions, by Frank R. Stockton, and "The Colonel's Last Campaign," by the author of "Mr. Cutting, the Night Editor," and with illustrations by Charles Dana Gibson.

The *Popular Science Monthly* for August is a grand number. A great variety of topics are treated in a popular but thorough manner. Professor Edward S. Moore has prepared the opening paper on "Natural Selection and Crime." His mode of treating this subject will arouse much opposition, though he presents a solid front of argument. The versatile Lord Randolph Churchill contributes an article on "The Diamond Industry at Kimberly," which is remarkably well illustrated. The "Historical Notes on Gold Cure," by Prof. Bolton, show plainly that the much-talked-of new medicine dates back to the days of Moses. M. Leroy Beaulieu advances his views on "State Intervention in Social Economy," while the "New Chapters in the Warfare of Science" will also attract much attention. The article on "The Manufacture of Boots and Shoes" in the industrial series is followed suggestively by "The Prehensile Foot of the Indian." Two critical estimates of men are given in the "Sketch of John Couch Adams" and the article entitled "Michael Servetus, Reformer." The whole number is full of interesting matter, and will be secured by all who pride themselves on keeping abreast of the times.



Willie Tillbrook
Son of

Mayor Tillbrook

of McKeesport, Pa., had a Scrofula bunch under one ear which the physician lanced and then it became a running sore, and was followed by erysipelas. Mrs. Tillbrook gave him

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the sore healed up, he became perfectly well and is the healthiest boy. Other parents whose children suffer from impure blood should profit by this example.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

THE BEST FENCE

For FARMS, GARDENS and ORCHARDS, is

MUNRO'S PICKET WIRE FENCE.

4 ft. Pickets woven in 3, 4 and 5 double galvanized Wire Cables, 50, 55 and 60 cents per rod. It keeps out hens and dogs. The pickets do not fall off. It lasts for 20 years.

MUNRO BROS., WIRE WORKERS,
NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

The Highest Cash Prices paid for Empty Bottles.

FOYLE BREWERY,

P. & J. O'MULLIN,

Brewers, Malsters & Bottlers.

Sole Manufacturers of

THE WELL KNOWN TEMPERANCE BEVERAGES,

Malt and Kraizer Beers.

HALIFAX, N. S.

COMMERCIAL.

The long dry spell experienced for two or three weeks past was beginning to cause some uneasiness as to the growing crop, but this was happily relieved in the early part of the week by liberal thunder showers, followed by cooler and damper weather. This is acting very pleasantly in keeping up the hopeful feeling for a good fall trade as well as increasing the volume of business.

The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* has the following sensible remarks concerning rates of discount on notes which we heartily endorse and commend to the consideration, both of merchants who have paper to be discounted and bankers who cash them.—“A point upon which our Canadian banks might wisely copy the practice of similar institutions both in the States and in Europe is the way in which they treat notes. It is pointed out that according to the rule here, when a firm gets a certain rate of discount, that covers all the paper that he discounts. So that gilt edge paper of thirty days' date is accepted in the same way and at the same rate as the poorest kind of four or six months' paper that will be accepted at all. Yet in the one case there is practically no risk, while the other may be fairly hazardous. This is not the case either in the States or England, for there, while a rate is given to a customer it is not a fixed one on all the paper he discounts, but varies according to the paper itself. This is apparently much fairer in every way, both to the customers and the Banks themselves, and there does not appear to be any reason why it should not be adopted here as elsewhere.”

Long credits are having a detrimental effect on trade generally in this country and ought to be done away with. There was some reason in former times for the six months' credits which prevailed in that merchants then laid in their stocks regularly every spring and fall. Now, however, the conditions and methods of doing business have been reversed through the increased facilities supplied by the railways and telegraphs, and retailers instead of carrying large stocks as formerly, order from hand to mouth in smaller quantities and more frequently in accordance with their consumptive requirements. Therefore there is no excuse for demanding the long credits which still obtain in some departments of trade, notably in dry goods. It is asserted on good authority that long credit has continued to exist through the encouragement given to it by wholesale houses as well as by retailers. We may also point out the fact that former attempts in this direction have been nullified by granting renewals which practically left things exactly as they were before—customers who gave shorter notes recovering their old terms of credit by renewing. In the present days of relatively smaller orders there is no reason for the perpetuation of this system which has done and is doing more harm to the general trade of the country than all other injurious practices combined. The shortest possible credits and no renewals should be the working motto for both sellers and buyers.

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

	Week July 22, 1892	Previous Week, 1892	Weeks 1891	Weeks 1890	Weeks 1889
United States	179	146	252	186	221
Canada	22	34	15	22	19

DRY GOODS.—The summer weather continues to keep up the activity in dry goods and business in this line is in a very good condition. The city retail trade is brisk. As retailers have purchased a head a good deal less than in past years, their business is in better shape and, as they can obtain a better variety by this plan, it is gradually becoming more common. A fairly active home trade has been experienced by wholesalers. Parcels have been small but more numerous than ever before. Orders from travellers are coming in quite freely, chiefly for staples and novelties. Prices continue to be very firm. A strong advance has occurred in raw silk in France and Switzerland. This will have an effect in making prices stiff in all future purchases by Canadian retailers this fall and next spring there will probably be an advance of about 15 per cent. All stocks of silk dress goods and trimmings are, therefore, very valuable at present. Prospects for fall trade are quite encouraging and wholesalers are stocking up very freely in anticipation of a good demand. Stocks generally are now about complete. Remittances continue to show satisfactory improvement.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—There has been little or nothing to note in iron this week. Pig and bar iron furnished no business and prices are unchanged. In Glasgow warrants remain at 41s. 3d. In England tin went up to £97 during the week, but afterwards fell back to £95. 12s. 6d. Tin plates, terno plates and Canada plates are precisely as they were business being very dull.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local demand for flour is fair at quotation which show a steadier tendency. Oatmeal is quiet but steady. There is a fair enquiry for bran and shorts while other feed is firmly held. Boerbohm's cable says that wheat and corn are firmly held but are active. Weather in England warmer and therefore better for the crops. French country markets generally dearer. In Chicago wheat has ruled rather easier but prices are not notably changed on the whole. Corn was moderately active but values remain about as they were. The *Chicago Star* makes the world's crop shortage of wheat ninety millions of bushels as compared with last year. Russia has no more to spare than last year; the exports then, prior to the prohibition, were fifty millions of bushels. The shortages this year are estimated by the *Star* in millions of bushels to be:—Australia 5, India 58, England 15, America 91—making a total shortage of 169,000,000 bushels. To offset this it gives the following increases for this year expressed in the same way:—France 36, Austro-Hungary 20, the rest of Europe and Argentine 23—total 79 millions of bushels. Balance (estimated), shortage about 90,000,000 bushels.

PROVISIONS.—There are no new features in the local provisions market. Pork and smoked meats continue to move out fairly well in a jobbing way at unchanged prices and lard is quiet but steady. English and American

markets are reputedly as they were but they are as is usual in the “heated term,” very languid. Prices of provisions are to a great extent guided and controlled by those of grain, and as those are now quiescent meats are acquiescent.

BUTTER.—In this market butter is rather dull, though the small quantity of really choice meats, as usual, a fair demand at good prices. Our farmers are too busy just now with hay-making and other seasonable work to prepare and forward their butter to market, so that most of it lies in store till later in the summer and fall, when the probabilities are that it will realize smaller prices than it would if marketed now. A *Montreal* report says.—“Creamery butter appears to be difficult to move in this market either for local use or export. A round lot of the last half of June was offered at 19½c. and cabled to the other side, but it brought no response. Shipments, however, have moved out more freely of late, making the total exports up to the close of last week 6,676 pkgs. against 9,547 pkgs. for the corresponding period last year. In dairy butter there is a jobbing trade passing at 17½c. to 18½c., Morrisburg bringing about same prices. Western has sold at 15c. for fine dairy packed, and we quote 14c. to 15c., sections bringing 15½c. for Newfoundland. There is a large quantity of creamery still in store here, part of which is said to be awaiting orders from England.” A *London, G. B.*, correspondent reports:—“Business in butter has been of a lifeless character this week, the universal hubbub affecting this as other markets. The make, too, is now at its highest, and large quantities of splendid butter from home farms are being placed at prices which interfere with foreign to a serious extent. Purchases have been of a merely consumptive character, and sellers have had to give way slightly from last week's rates. In the North, things are very quiet, and the approaching holiday fairs at Glasgow interfere with sales in every department of trade, markets there being demoralized. American is in very light offer here, selling at 7½c. to 8c., for factories, 9c. to 9½c. creameries. We could do with some good American and Canadian at moderate prices just now; but advices from the other side do not lead to the belief we shall get much, the last cable from New York putting up the price there 10s. to 20s., which brings the prices considerably above what could possibly be expected to be realised here. Canada is very backward. We have had less from her than last year up to now, instead of, as might have been expected, considerably more.”

CHEESE.—As cheese in the large centres is very buoyant and as a good and apparently healthy demand for export exists at prices averaging brighter than those of last year our cheese markets are not disposed to push sales and prefer to hold back their makes in the expectation of higher prices later on. Therefore very little comes forward at present. From *Montreal* we are told that “Notwithstanding the heavy exports, prices keep up surprisingly well, in fact beyond the most sanguine expectations of the trade, the shipments going forward this week costing 8½c. to 9c. for finest white and colored, and 8½c. to 8¾c. for underpriced goods. Sales of about 3,000 boxes of finest colored were reported at 8½c. to 9c. and about 1,500 finest white at 8½c. The July make appears to be meeting with an unexpectedly good enquiry at steady values, but whether they will be sustained under the enormous shipments that continue to go forward remains to be seen, this week's shipments, including the Liverpool and London steamers which sail on Saturday being estimated at 119,000 boxes. County markets have been very steady, with sales at 8½c. for white and 8¾c. to 9c. for colored, which are the identical values quoted in this market.” A *London, G. B.*, letter remarks: “The market for cheese is quite cheering to write about after the dullness in every other department I have had to record. Arrivals are extremely large, and advices are in the line of still heavier imports, while the home make is coming forward freely and is considered to be big. Notwithstanding these apparently bear features, however, sales go merrily on, and the heavy lindings are disposed of as they come with gratifying rapidity. People must eat, even at election times, and when their thoughts are diverted from meat, and desire fails for fish and other foods, there seems to be a natural run on cheese. This is very apparent just now, consumption going on at a great rate. It might be thought that retailers were buying freely to stock at low values, but this cannot be so. The current rate for old cheese, of which there is an extremely limited supply, both of home and foreign, is high comparatively, and yet is paid, while for the new makes buyers cannot get in at less than 45s. to 46s. for American, 46s. to 47s. Canadian. This rate is pretty sure to be lopped presently when the fuller supplies advised run in, and this is generally felt to be likely to be the case, so that the large sales being put there now must be for consumptive requirements. This is very satisfactory, and should give Canadian shippers great satisfaction in thinking of the disposition of the large make of the present season. It is very pleasing, too, to be able to record the fact that Canadian stands still without reproach in the matter of quality, receivers expressing satisfaction with the appearance and first-class quality of product, which buyers take readily in preference to American, which sells lower in value and lags on the market by reason of much of it being poor and heated. If anything tends to depress a market it is the presence of unreliable stuff in it, and this feature in the imports of American is the only unsatisfactory feature about the cheese position.”

Eggs are plentiful, and yet they are scarce. That is, there are more than enough of limed and otherwise preserved eggs coming forward now, after their original freshness has become a matter of history, and they seriously compete with the “now-laid” article, which is rather difficult to obtain, and which suffers in price from the competition of the older variety. In *Montreal* “receipts continue liberal, and were it not for the extra export demand, prices would undoubtedly sag, as the local consumptive demand is rather slow at the moment. Shipments are going forward that have been sold at 6s. 2½c. to 6s. 5d. per 10 dozen f. o. b. here for the Liverpool market. The new crop will commence to arrive in about two weeks from now; when it is expected there will be a good demand for England. Sales have been

MY FRIEND'S STORY.

(Continued.)

The carts rattle up and take their loads. A sad German officer rides into the square to inquire into the executions, but they are over. The Colonel forms his men and marches away. In twenty minutes only some battered bricks in the wall, and a slow stream of blood working its way to the gutter, show where the last execution of the Communists took place.

Poor France! when will she learn that a godless revolution never prospered? When will she study the pages of history and learn that only where they meet the assent and accord of man's better nature can it be solidified in institutions that live? Consecrated swords cut deeply, and bullets carry a long distance impelled by prayer. Theorize and flout it, if you will, but Switzerland founded on a prayer-hassock, and America entrenched in lines of village churches, are proof against the armies of the world. Better the Mohammedan shout of "Allah il Allah!" than the devilish shriek of Infidelity, "Vive la Commune!"

Lieutenant Boh stood with extended hands and a prayer for mercy on his lips when the volley of muskets settled his long account with the Marquis L'Esue. He stood astonished, like a magician who has invoked the presence of the evil one, and then trembles at the sudden power of his incantation. Death came at his command like a bolt of lightning. As the Colonel rode away, the Lieutenant saluted and said:

"You will keep the evidence of his crime, so that if we be called to account for this we shall be able to show cause."

"The President shall see the evidence to-day. Borrow no trouble about that, Lieutenant," said the Colonel.

The crowd had dispersed, and still the wounded Lieutenant stood in deep thought, gazing at the blood-stained ground. Sturgis, who had lingered behind, approached him and said:

"I heard you were Lieutenant Boh. I am at the American Legation, and am deeply interested in your daughter, who is under our protection. She believes you to be dead, and I am afraid the shock of your appearance now may be too much for her loving nature to withstand. Will you allow me to assist you in this matter?"

"Why should she think me dead? Did she not receive my letters from the hospital?" asked the Lieutenant.

"On the contrary, she was informed by the Marquis that you were certainly dead," said Sturgis.

"I see. It was easy, as the bearer of letters from the German hospitals, for the Marquis to destroy my communications. Ah, he has gone to God to account for his crimes!" said the Lieutenant. "But Aimee, my little girl, is she well—is she safe?"

"It would be a long story to tell you here, but she has been followed by the malice of the Marquis, and has been a prisoner in his hands for a long time, and was given into the hands of a bandit to be destroyed; but she is safe now," said Sturgis.

"Thank Heaven!" said the Lieutenant. "Well, my friend, if you will go back and break the news gently to my little Aimee, I will, at a friend's house, prepare my clothing and cover my wound as I best may, and then I will come to the Ministry and meet my angel."

"Very well; come down in an hour," said Sturgis.

His mission was a difficult one. After we have mourned a friend as dead, and set up in our hearts a sacred monument of love, it is like disrupting the very earth beneath us in a whirlwind and earthquake of joy to learn that the object of our love still lives. He found her looking out of the window on the streets, alive with an unusual stir now that peace had come, but she looked up with a sad smile of welcome as Sturgis entered.

"Many will be happy to-day, Monsieur," she said, "though Paris is sad. Regiments will come back, husbands will greet wives, and fathers look once more on their children. Peace will be sweet, though purchased so dearly."

"Yes," said Sturgis, "I saw some wounded prisoners who had been in the enemy's hands. Some of them had been taken in terrible sorties. Some had been supposed dead, but now come back to gladden the hearts of wives and children. There will be double joy there, Aimee."

She looked up in surprise, and said: "Did you say, Monsieur Sturgis, that some who had been supposed dead came back?" and she clasped her hands.

"Certainly; they were left for dead, and were cared for in German hospitals. They were too badly wounded to write, or were not allowed to write, and now they come home as from the dead," and Sturgis looked away from her a moment.

"Ah, God is good! and if it were my father who should thus be spared—but no—they saw him dead!" and she sighed.

"Who saw him dead?" asked Sturgis.

"Napoleon Smith was at his side. He saw him dead among the cannon. It was in the papers too—I read it. They called him the brave Lieutenant Boh. No, he is dead! and I will find his grave and weep upon it soon, for the war is over," and she began to weep.

"Why, you have given no reason why your father may not be alive like the others. A blow from an artillery sabre would make him unconscious, and he would remain so for some time," and Sturgis grew pale as he heard a step in the passage.

"Who told you he was struck with an artillery sabre? I never heard of that. Ah, you know something of my father. Tell it to me quick!" and she sprang to her feet.

"I cannot—you will scream and faint away. I know how girls act when they hear good news," said Sturgis.

"I promise you I will not faint or scream. What is this talk of soldiers coming back! O Heaven, I think my father is alive!" and she arose and came toward Sturgis.

"There, I knew you would be excited. See how you tremble," said Sturgis.

"No, on my soul, I am cool—I am collected. Now, how do you know my father was hurt with a sabre?"

"Because I have seen him—and here he is! There, I knew I should make a blob of it, to return to my soap dialect, for she is fainting away in your arms, Lieutenant."

"Aimee, *mon ange*, awake! Look! it is Hippolyte—it is your father. Ah, Heaven! she opens her divine eyes—Aimee lives, and I am happy!"

The meeting of a Frenchman and his daughter under such circumstances transcends in grandeur any powers of American description. Sturgis quietly left the room, feeling that his work had all been in vain, but he muttered:

"I wonder how they would have acted if I had not broken it gently!"

CHAPTER XX.

"Well, I swan! ye been shut up here fur some time, ain't ye?"

I looked up from my desk to see standing in the doorway of my room a Yankee of such a pronounced type that I wanted to get up and hug him. He was a sea captain—one could see that at a glance. He had a shiny tarpaulin hat in his hand, and was arrayed in a short blue coat, double-breasted and ornamented with two rows of large black buttons. His hair was of that indescribable color which is known as sandy, but what endeared him to my heart was his style of beard. It is never seen only on an American, and is found nearest to Boston of any American locality. His face was smoothly shaven everywhere except under his chin, and from his neck and the underside of his jaws rolled out over his collar a long sandy beard. A kindly smile was on his face, and he was the personification of Yankee good-humor and shrewdness.

"Don't say a word," said I. "You are Captain Brown, of the brig *Sally Ann*, of Providence, Rhode Island, and you are loaded with oak staves."

"Oat, by ginger!" he roared, slapping his thigh and laughing. "I am Captain Smith, of the brig *Amelia*, from Boston, loaded with codfish—haw, haw, haw!"

"No matter; you are an American, and you look good to me after being shut up in Paris all winter. I guessed you out, but I didn't hit the name, that's all," said I, laughing.

"Nor the cargo, Colonel—you didn't hit the cargo, and that's the main thing. The early bird gets the worm, and I am the early bird with a big round crop, and I want the worm. See? I have been waitin' for the siege to raise, and then in I come with a load of codfish. Codfish-balls will be a relief and a change from cannon-balls, and will lay lighter on the stomach. See? And hoss-meat—b'gosh, I hear these Frenchers been eatin' hosses! I hear the consumption of hosses has been fashionable—galloping consumption, probly. Well, here I am, been offered as good as eighteen dollars a hundred for the whole cargo—nearly doubled my money! And how's Washburn; and how you fellers been through the hull darned war?" he asked, sitting down.

"Very well indeed—all of us. And what is the news in the United States?" I asked.

"The same old news. Politics a boomin', business a-boomin', and everybody is cryin' hard times when they ain't a-cuttin' off their coupons and countin' their intrust money. The United States is allus in trouble, but it is generally growin' pains, like a big boy when his joints ache," and he roared again.

"Captain," said I, "are you a close man?"

"In my dealings, do you mean?"

"Close-mouthed, I mean—can you keep a secret?" and I pulled my chair close to his.

"Colonel," said he, impressively, "I've got a mouth I kin set a-goin' and go off and leave and n't run all night, or I kin shet her up and you can't open her with a monkey-wrench. Secret? Well, I guess!"

"When will your cargo of fish be hove out?" I asked.

"To-morrow night," he answered.

"Then I want you to buy fifty thousand feet of timber, and timber the hold of your brig so that she will not sink in any kind of gale—so that she would not sink if she had a hole in her as big as a cartwheel! Can you do that?" he asked.

"If I could find a responsible party to foot the bills," he said, shrewdly.

"Send everybody to me and I will pay the expenses. How is that?" said I.

"That is business, that is," he said. "And now, is it any secret about what the cargo is to be?"

"Only eight or nine tons," I answered.

"Eight or nine tons of what?" he asked.

I leaned forward and whispered one word in his ear, and he sprang to his feet, saying:

"Slap me on the back, Colonel—I am choking! You ain't crazy, are ye?"

"The cargo will come on board as statuary and bronze work. You will secure it on the timber work, and when you deliver it in Philadelphia at the mint, I will count you down the price of your brig," I answered.

"Ye couldn't give me any little evidence that I bein' dreamin', could ye—a little glimpse, for instance?" said he.

I stepped to the door and locked it, and then threw open the door of the office safe. It was packed full of gold coin in regular piles. I took out a handful and told Smith to put it in his pocket. He turned white and sank down on a chair as I locked the safe. I had touched the weak point in New England character. He had seen what all his life he had only dreamed of. Unlimited wealth had once in his life become a fact. He arose, soberly, hid his handful of gold in his inner pocket, and at the door stopped to ejaculate: "This is business!" and went out.

"A note for Monsieur," said the concierge, laying a folded note on my desk. I opened and read:

HOSPITAL DES BERNARDINES.

HON. ———:

Come down here as soon as you can. Captain Napoleon Smith was sent out by General Trochu on the last sortie before the surrender, and was seriously wounded. He lies here in his same old cot, in the same ward.

From Yours,

MORTLAKE, Surgeon.

"What is up?" said Sturgis, looking at my distracted face in surprise, as he and Aimee stopped in the doorway.

"Of all the lucky and unlucky men I ever saw, Napoleon Smith is the most puzzling man I ever knew. Here he is in the hospital again with a bad wound," I answered.

Sturgis looked shocked. Then he laughed in a constrained way, and said:

"His adventures would make a book. He has seen more experience in three months than any man I ever heard of; but he is a brave man, and a man I love and respect. I will go down with you and see him."

Aimee stood with clasped hands a moment, then said. "He has risked much for me; I will call my father to accompany me, and we, too, will visit the brave man in his trouble."

I had already given up trying to understand a woman, but I thought that a strange speech. Sturgis whistled a sad tune while waiting.

Who shall describe Hippolyte Boh when he came back with Aimee, dressed for the street? He had a new uniform. His wound was so far healed that he had a new hat on. In his buttonhole was a small bouquet. He had his sword under his arm. He had the decoration of the Legion of Honor on his heroic breast, and beside it several other badges. Why this great parade? Because, the Marquis L'ruue and his son being dead, the claims of Aimee to the Brinvilliers estate were to be passed upon at the Palais de Justice. Hoop-la! wounds are nothing. But hold! We are going to see the brave American who is wounded, and he heaves a great sigh as Aimee takes his arm. Sturgis and I take the lead, and Aimee follows with her father. We meet the Doctor in the office. He looks grave and says:

"Be seated; I have something to say before we visit the patient. You are all friends, I know, and have a deep interest in Napoleon Smith. You, Mr. Secretary, are his most intimate friend. You, Mr. Sturgis, know some thing of his wonderful career. Lieutenant Boh, I think you have fought at his side, and love him. May I go a step farther, Mademoiselle Aimee, and say you are still more closely attached to him? Shall I say you are his affianced bride?"

"Pardon, Monsieur Doctor, it is not so," said Hippolyte, rising and bowing. "If Mademoiselle formed an attachment to the brave Captain when she was in private life, be sure, gentlemen, it was not the grand passion. Ah, no—it was what you call friendship. Mademoiselle is now the Lady Brinvilliers. It is far different," and the Lieutenant spread his hands expressively.

"Very good," said the practical doctor. "I have stopped you here for a moment to explain matters to you before you see the patient. I will be brief as I may. At Gettysburg, in the United States, Smith was wounded in the head. It was not severe. He came to Paris last autumn, enlisted in the Guard, and rose rapidly through his courage and trustworthiness. Trochu entrusted him with a reconnaissance between the lines. He was wounded again in the exact spot in which he was wounded at Gettysburg. His life was despaired of in the hospital, as he had almost continuous syncope and paralysis. By consent of his friends we used the trephine and cured the syncope, but left our patient an imbecile, with no memory of the past. After weeks of this unconsciousness, I operated again, replacing the bone taken out by the trephine, and my patient became again a man, again went into service, and was in the sortie the night before the surrender. If this has been a long, tedious story, here is the conclusion: 'Truth is stranger than fiction,' because no writer of fiction can originate in imagination what may, and often does, happen in truth. In that last sortie a piece of exploding shell wounded Napoleon Smith for the third time in exactly the same spot. All my work was torn away, and Napoleon Smith is again without memory, education or intelligence. He will live, but for years he must be educated like a child. He will be brought up to the intelligence of manhood, with great care, in ten years. A nurse is with him who cared for him when he was here before. Now, if anyone loves him well enough to lead him back to manhood by tender care, here is your chance. Do you wish to see him?" Aimee stood with her hands over her face, and tears streaming through her fingers. Sturgis was pale as he listened to the strange story. Hippolyte Boh was horror-stricken. I will confess that an uncanny feeling came over me as I heard that such a fate had again overtaken Napoleon Smith. I shuddered as I listened. When we all signified our desire to visit the patient, Dr. Mortlake led the way upstairs.

(To be continued.)

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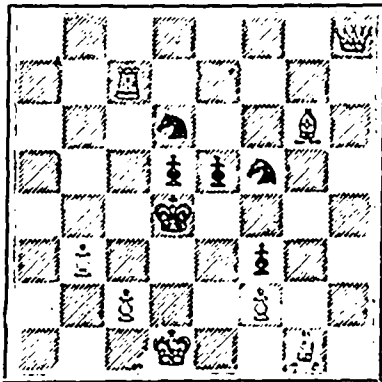
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CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 122.
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Independent.
Black 6 pieces.



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

GAME No. 125.

The following game was played in the recent match between North London and the Metropolitan Chess Club. The poetic notes of Dr. Hunt, who played the White men will be found to be very apt and entertaining by those who play the game over and take in the point of each quotation:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1 P to K4 a | P to K4 b |
| 2 Kt to KB3 | Kt to QB3 |
| 3 B to B4 | Kt to B3 |
| 4 B to Q4 | Kt to QR4 c |
| 5 B takes P ch d | K takes B e |
| 6 P takes P | Kt takes P |
| 7 Q to Q5 ch f | K to K g |
| 8 Q takes KKt | B to K h |
| 9 Q to KKt4 | P to KKt3 |
| 10 Castles | P to Q4 i |
| 11 P to K6 i | Q to Q3 j |
| 12 R to K k | Kt to B3 |
| 13 Kt to B3 | P to QR3 |
| 14 B to B4 l | Q to Q m |
| 15 QR to Q | B to B3 n |
| 16 Kt takes P | K to B o |
| 17 B takes P p | Q to K q |
| 18 B to Q6 ch | B to K2 |
| 19 Kt to B7 r | Q to Q s |
| 20 Q to B4 ch | K to Kt2 |
| 21 Q to B7 ch | K to R3 t |
| 22 B to B4 ch | P to Kt4 |
| 23 R takes Q u | R takes R r |
| 24 Kt takes P | B takes Kt |
| 25 Q to B6 ch | K to R4 |
| 26 Q takes B mate | |

- a 'The game's afoot'—*Shakespeare.*
b 'Doubt not! Co forward'—*Tennyson.*
c 'A young man will be wise by-and-byo'—*Tennyson.*
d 'There was another meaning in these gifts'—*Milton.*
e 'And now experienced what schoolboys denominate funk'—*Ingoldsby Legends.*
f 'A wicked whisper came'—*Cole-ridge.*
g 'There is no place like home'—*Payne.*
h 'We in vain the fickle sex pursue'—*Prior.*
i 'A day's march nearer home'—*Montgomery.*
j 'Mind your attire, young ladies, and do not come too near the fire'—*Ingoldsby Legends.*
k 'What says my bully Rook'—*Shakespeare.*
l 'Men of his cloth should be minding their prayers,
And not among ladies to give themselves airs'—*Scrib.*
m 'To be a queen in bondage is more vile; than is a slave in base servility'—*Shakespeare.*

- n 'And so vexed and excited at what he can see
That he uttered a sad word beginning with 'D'—*Ingoldsby Legends.*
o 'Funer' marches to the grave'—*Longfellow.*
p 'She is a woman; therefore to be won'—*Shakespeare.*
q 'Still in constraint your suffering sex remains'—*Pope.*
r 'He won't be happy till he gets it'—*Anon.*
s 'I have been there and still would go'—*Watts.*
t 'Round the wide world in banishment we roam,
Forced from our pleasing fields and native home'—*Dryden.*
u 'His eye assumed fast that expression which says, 'Come, I've got it at last'—*Ingoldsby Legends.*
v 'Yet gives not up through disgust of success'—*Milton.*

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Hardwares all Sell it.

MINING.

In mining, more especially gold mining, the outlook continues to brighten, and returns are coming in with greater regularity and showing better results in most cases. Iron and coal mining are on the increase, but copper lead and manganese are not progressing as they should. There is increased business in gypsum, the new quarries at Mabou doing a good trade but owing to the advanced duty on lime under the McKinley Bill, no shipments are being made to the States this year from Nova Scotia, and consequently the output of limestone is less than last year.

MOOSELAND.—Good reports continue to come in from the Mooseland Company's property, proving that the rich streak, before reported as struck on the Bismark lead, is proving better and better as the work progresses.

THE DRUMMOND COLLIERY.—The last month has been the best in the history of the Drummond Colliery. Over 27,000 tons of coal were shipped. This is the biggest amount ever shipped in the history of the institution and speaks volumes for the energy and foresight of Manager Fergie.

TRANSCAUCASIAN MANGANESE.—About 40 versts (26 miles) from the station of Kvirily, on the Transcaucasian Railway, manganese ore was discovered some years ago in very large quantities and of a superior quality. In 1879 a representative of the firm of Krupp, of Essen, made the first attempt to work out the ore. The quantities of ore are stated to be very large, as the surface of the manganese lands is said to be no less than 84 square miles. The ground belongs to a great many proprietors, mostly peasants and the extraction of the ore is carried on in a primitive way. The cost of the output varies from 60 cents to a dollar per ton; the proprietors get for their rights about 60 cents per ton, the carriage from the mountains and to the railway station varies from six to eight dollars per ton, and the railway carriage from Kvirily to Poti, inclusive of charges on board the ship, amounts to two dollars per ton. The price of the manganese ore on board the ship in Poti (Black Sea) can be taken at about nine to ten dollars per ton.

THE STRUCTURE OF ALLOYS.—At a recent meeting of the Amsterdam Academy of Sciences, says the *Engineer*, Mr. Behrens dealt with the microscopic structure of alloys. Crystallization is a common phenomenon in metals. The least crystalline are pure Al, Cu, Ni, when cast without overheating. Rapid cooling has no other effect than to make the crystals of smaller size. Pure Ag does not always show crystallization, if properly cooled. In alloys crystallization is more easy and perfect than in unalloyed metals. When 1 gr. of Cu, alloyed with 2 mgr. Ag, is melted and slowly cooled, it will be found checkered by minute threads of an alloy rich in silver. All types of structure found in crystalline rocks can be reproduced in alloys. The most common is rectangular wickerwork, less common are isolated clusters of crystals (all with few crystals of high melting point, as in Zn+10 per cent. Pt, Cu+10 per cent. Co). Mechanical stress does not destroy the crystalline structure. A fibrous or lamellar structure is set up, corresponding with planes of sliding or shearing in inter-crystalline matter, and under heavy stresses partly due to flattening and stretching of crystals. By annealing, alloys of Cu with Ni can be made to crystallize even as soft iron, thereby becoming even brittle.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—The case of the Palgrave Gold Mining Company vs McMillan, et al, was appealed to England by the Palgrave Gold Mining Company, who had obtained an award settling the amount of damages to be paid for certain surface rights in connection with the company's mining property at Hurricane Point or Island, Isaac's Harbor. The surface or land containing this mine was claimed by one John McMillan and his brothers and sisters, and they also claimed the company's mine as well as a few submarine areas whose nearest point was some distance from the shore, the intervening space being a portion of the company's mine. The land is one of those small barren islands which often form a protection or a portion of a harbor along the Atlantic coast and was of no value except to be made available in connection with this mine. The arbitration proceedings which settled the parties respective rights were removed into this court and various grounds of objection taken and urged, the majority of the judges deciding that two of the thirty-three objections received were fatal to the award and consequently the award was set aside with costs against the company. The company's lawyer advised an appeal which has been carried through the privy council and this decision obtained reversing the judgment of the majority of the court here with costs and reestablishing the award on its merits, all technical objections having been withdrawn on the part of the company so as to receive the most equitable and effective judgment.

This decision is very important to the mining interests of Nova Scotia as well as to this company, as it has finally settled several doubtful points with respect to the proper mode of assessing damages and how the property is to be set off and described, etc., etc. The different views of council on this point were very persistently urged and contested on both sides, but they are now forever set at rest and the assessment of damages will in future be only a formal matter as it should be. The company which has been kept forcibly off this property for more than two years, and by an opposition such as was never exerted before in Nova Scotia in a similar case, will now be in a position to enter upon their mining property which white worked proved to be one of the most remunerative properties in Nova Scotia for the number of men employed, and serious damage resulted to the government as well as to the company from the mine being idle for so long a period.

It is a pity that men of moderate means should overlook their interests as to involve themselves in a litigation on slight grounds entailing expenses and costs alarming to the wealthy; and we understand that besides heavy court expenses the parties opposing the company have expended several thousand dollars in erecting mining plant expecting not only to prevent the company obtaining the usual surface rights, but to expel them from their mine and work it on their own account claiming sixty years possession of the island and that such possession had given them a right to the gold and other minerals as well as to the land. The climax will be reached should the company hereafter establish that even the title to the land is in the government as they do not hesitate to assert.

This case was argued before the privy council by T. J. Wallace, of this city, who appeared on behalf of the company.—*Herald*.

MINING AT THE FAIR.

The Act of Congress providing for the World's Columbian Exposition raised mining to an industrial rank that previous exhibitions had denied it. At Paris, at London and at Vienna the mineral exhibition was permitted to occupy a single court or meagre sections, and was comprehended within one group of the general classifications. At the Centennial Exposition, while the exhibit was larger in area than those of Paris and London, yet it was not deemed of sufficient importance to be placed in a separate building, but was located in an annex added to the Industrial building.

Under the scope and plan of the Columbian Exposition, and under the classification provided for guidance in installation, many of the branches of the mining industry, heretofore incorporated in other departments, will be placed in their legitimate and natural positions in the Mining building.

Inspection of the classification of Department "E," Mines and Mining, gives some adequate idea of the variety of the exhibits comprehended. The raw material, the natural product, to be exhibited in the Mining Department, will constitute the basis of every other exhibit made, except that of Agriculture and Horticulture. The ground work of all the arts and sciences and the mechanical industries will be contemplated within the walls of the structure dedicated to Mines, Mining and Metallurgy. All of the precious minerals, all of the economic minerals, all of the precious stones, all of the coals, all of the building stones and marbles, all of the clays and sands, all of the salts and pigments, as well as the machinery, implements and appliances employed in their conversion to the uses of man, will be fully represented.

COAL.—The subject of coal will be treated on very broad lines. It would be impossible to accept for exhibition purposes all the really meritorious specimens of coal that can be secured, for the purpose of demonstrating the resources of the country in this great fuel. The treatment must be comprehensive and sweeping, and the display based upon the distribution of the great coal fields that stand out prominently in the geology of the country. The coal industry is of gigantic proportions, involving the investment of many millions of dollars and the employment of hundreds of thousands of people. The display of coal at the Exposition will be qualitative rather than quantitative. The different varieties of coal produced by the different localities will be shown, together with the chemical analysis of each and the results of tests determining economic value and adaptability of various uses. The coal resources of countries, states and sections will be shown by geological maps and drawings, exhibiting the stratifications, cross-section, etc., which will render apparent the extent and accessibility of the vast number of coal beds and veins which underlie the earth's surface.

IRON.—As regards iron, efforts will be made to have an adequate exhibit of that great branch of industry. Without considering the contributions that will be made to this division by foreign governments this country, which is now the first nation in the world in iron production, will provide a display of the greatest interest and benefit to the manufacturing world. The development of the iron resources of the Southern United States within the past few years, no less than the attention which has been devoted to this particular industry in the West in the same period, surrounds this product with national interest. It is intended to arrange this exhibit with the fullest appreciation of the magnitude and importance of the iron industry, with ample data as to the location and extent of the greater deposits, the analyses of the ores, with all the machinery and devices employed in mining, hoisting, conveying, storing, etc. Statistics not only based upon the operations of the past, but in a degree indicating the extent to which they may be carried on in the future, will constitute a valuable feature of this division.

ORES.—Every provision has been made for the installation of the ores of both the precious and base metals and cabinets of mineral specimens contributed by private individuals, associations and technical and mining schools. These will be arranged with conspicuous care as to detail. States, nations, individuals, collectors and colleges will vie with one another in endeavors to establish the superiority of their respective collections, or to demonstrate the value of certain mineral countries, sections or lands. Every ingenious device and design will be utilized by the several states, territories and countries to illustrate the magnitude of their deposits.

MINING MACHINERY.—The division of mining machinery will demonstrate the usefulness and economy of every character of mechanical equipment. Every device, invention, tool and appliance employed in the great industry will be fully represented, either by an exhibit of the full-size plant or by working models. The entire plant of smelting and refining works and the heavy machinery used in crushing and separating ores will be in operation. A complete series of metallurgical processes from mineral to metal will be installed.

The extensive apparatus and tools employed in the great petroleum and

natural gas industries will be amply exhibited, with oils and bi-products. No group will be of greater interest or of more practical value than that which illustrates the extent and method of the gigantic operations in this division of the mineral kingdom.

Plans for and the best methods of equipping assay offices will be presented and illustrated. Melting and scorification furnaces, with muffles, cupels, etc., with melting pots and fluxes handy for the production of the assayer's "button," volumetric and other test methods, rolls and small crushers for preparing test lots of ores, the most delicate instruments of precision—these and the associated appliances of metallurgy will be exposed for the edification and instruction of the visitor.

MARBLES, ETC.—Marbles, agates, jaspers, onyx, silicified wood, etc., will be offered for the inspection of the architect and decorator. Numerous machines and tools for channelling, sawing, lifting, turning and polishing granites, sandstone, marble, etc., will be collected for the purpose of demonstrating the facility with which great masses of stone are transformed into useful and ornamental objects and made suitable for the most skilled handicraft.

Sands for the manufacture of glass, many colored clays and kaolin of all grades for the potter, brickmaker, porcelain worker, etc., polishing substances, whetstones, hones and emeries, will constitute a group of unusual interest to both the student and manufacturer. Asphaltic and cement mixtures and artificial stones which have made the pavements of Paris and of the Capital of our own country superb in their cleanliness and the admiration of the world, will be illustrated in all their multifarious uses.

The salt mines of the Old World, and the brines and other salt workings of our own country will contribute their quota of this snowy, crystalline product. Adding to the color effect and interest of the exhibit will be variegated heaps of nitrates, sulphates, borates, pigments of all kinds, ochres and vermilion, phosphates, coprolites and every variety of mineral fertilizers. In another group the useful graphite, with the methods by which it is transformed for use in the shape of leads, crayons, lubricants, etc., will be exposed.

ALUMINUM.—Ingots, bars, and castings of white aluminum, with aluminum alloys, will be found in juxtaposition with pigs and bars of reddish copper. Tin ores and block tin, sheet and bar zinc, ingots of nickel, specimens of bismuth, antimony, arsenic and other metals with their ores and alloys will be arranged in a manner confusing in diversity, yet artistically and scientifically disposed.

In the mining machinery section will be shown every species of apparatus, simple and complex, employed in working a mine from the lowest drift to the dump. Methods of timbering, ventilating and lighting the various slopes, levels, and galleries will be shown by examples. Trams, hoists, and automatic dumps, engines for pumping, rock breakers, screens, grizzlies and other sizing appliances will attract the inspection of the visitor and instruct in the greatest of all industries. Improved diamond drills and contrivances for loading and unloading ores and for their storage, automatic stevedores for transference on the surface, patent self-emptying cars, wire ropeways with their outfits of buckets, etc., coal tipples, steam shovels, belt conveyors, etc., etc., will complete the methods by which the stupendous mining operations of the present age are conducted.

MINING LITERATURE.—For the purpose of practical study, the division of History and Literature of Mining and Metallurgy will be unsurpassed. To this end, college faculties and professional men are already pledged. Every facility will be afforded for examining in detail the geology and distribution of minerals and ore bearing rock. The rich literary stores, maps, models, etc., of the leading educational institutions of the land, will present to the student who visits this great repository at the Columbian Exposition, an unexampled opportunity for considering the entire subject of historical and statistical mining. Mine engineering will be adequately represented by surveys and plotting, by projections of underground work and models, and by literature descriptive of the methods of running shafts, tunnels, construction of mine workings and the handling of ores.

An elaborate and accurate reproduction of ancient and unique mining and metallurgical methods, appliances, tools and processes as illustrating the evolutions in the industry, will attract the attention of all classes, and teach fruitful lessons in the advance of science, invention and general civilization.

When the exhibits in the Department of Mines, Mining and Metallurgy shall have been properly collected, classified and arranged, the department will be a comprehensive and complete exposition of all the great mineral treasures of the earth and the methods employed in their search, their treatment, and their usage.

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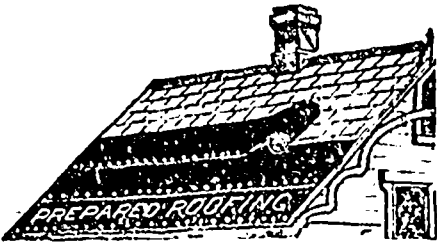
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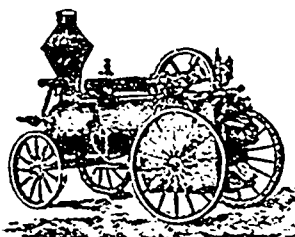
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THE GEOLOGY OF CAPE BRETON—THE LOWER SILURIAN.

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

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

The stratigraphical arrangement of these measures cannot now be made out with any degree of certainty. The plications imposed on the strata during succeeding ages, and the severe denudation which has ploughed the island so deeply, have left the sections imperfect. Generally speaking these measures are now presented as imperfect folds, having a general north-east and south-west course with cross-foldings, having their origin in local irregularities of the surface of the Laurentian rocks, upon which they were deposited. It may also be inferred from the volume of conglomerates, grits and coarse sandstones presented at several points in the districts under consideration, that the original thickness varied with the conditions of deposition, which would be paralleled by the facts observable among the overlying Basal Carboniferous rocks.

The exact position of these measures in the Geological Scale is not yet determinable with absolute certainty. When comparisons are made between geological horizons in Nova Scotian and those further west, or on the western side of the Continent of Europe, it is found that the general conditions characterizing such horizons on one side or the other do not necessarily prevail in Nova Scotia. Local peculiarities of surrounding land, and duration and conditions of deposition, have produced such changes that the geologist can but say, so far as can be judged, such and such a series corresponds best with such and such a group.

Dana, in his Geology, gives an excellent account of the Potsdam period, then regarded as the base of the Lower Silurian, and the geological sequent to the Azoic period, the period preceding the appearance of animal life. Since then there has been introduced horizon after horizon, until, between the base of his Lower Silurian and the true Azoic, there stretches now a long list of measures. Thus Sir J. William Dawson, writing about a year ago, places in descending order, below the Silurian, the Ordovician, embracing the Cobecoid Series, &c., and the Caradoc and Bala felsites, Llandello and Arenig Series, &c., then the Cambrian, embracing the Mira and St. Andrews' Channel series, under consideration at present, and considered by Dr. Dawson as representing the Lingula flags of England. Then the Azoic series of St. John and the Atlantic gold bearing rocks of Nova Scotia, followed by Basal Cambrian rocks observed in New Brunswick, but not yet recognized in Nova Scotia.

Then come the Huronian, considered as represented in Nova Scotia by certain rocks in Yarmouth County, and parts of the districts in Cape Breton mapped by the officers of the Geological Survey as pre-Cambrian and Laurentian.

Fossils occur at numerous localities in these measures, and no doubt as they are more fully examined a very complete and characteristic horizon will be established.

At Young's Brook, in St. Andrew's Channel, are found in thin greenish and bluish slates impressions of an *Obolella*, and parts of a trilobite, considered by Mr. Billings of Quebec group age. Above McCormack's Road, in McLeod's Brook, are beds of comparatively unaltered slates, resembling Carboniferous gray and blueish shales. These beds have yielded many specimens of *Dicyonema*, *Obolella*, and an obscure *Orthis*. Near Marion Bridge, on the Mira River, light colored and gray and reddish sandstones yield *Obolella* but of species differing from those met on St. Andrew's Channel. Mr. Fletcher writes:—Considered in regard to the occurrence of animal life the contorted phosphatic Shale, sandstone and limestones found at the mouth of Mackintosh Brook and on the shore below Allan and Donald McAdam's, are of the highest interest. Many of the shales are blackened with the impressions of brachiopod shells, while some of the limestone is largely composed of them. Among the shells there are numerous phosphatic nodules, up to three-eighths of an inch in length. On examination they are found to consist of a fine bituminous paste, with minute irregular grains of silicious matter and fragments of *lingula*, which is supposed to have formed the food of the animals which produced the coprolites, and which, it has been suggested, may have been some of the larger Trilobites.—These coprolites are not uncommon in rocks of various ages. It is supposed that the apatite deposits of Laurentian age, now worked to some extent for the manufacture of fertilizers, were aggregated and crystallized from wide spread phosphatic rocks similar to these but of much earlier date. Similar coprolites have been observed at Arisaig in rocks of Upper Silurian age, and I have seen them near Sutherland's River, in Pictou County, in strata probably the continuation of the Arisaig rocks. They are not, so far as yet observed, of economic value in Nova Scotia.

McNeil's Brook, south side of Mira, is a good hunting ground for fossils. Characterizing this horizon, Mr. Fletcher says: "Above McNeil's Mill the Brook exposes argillite and fine sandstone, including a bed of nodular bluish gray and black, bituminous, of a granular limestone, full of fossils, among which were recognized *Orthis*, *Obolella* and the head of a trilobite. Above the bridge on Trout Brook Road gray, black and bluish argillites form cliffs atounding in impressions of trilobites, including *Agnostus* and an *Olenus* (or *Sphaerophthalmus*) allied to *O. Alatus* of Boeck." The amateur who is willing to work up this district will probably figure as the discoverer of many new and important varieties of the life characterizing this interesting series of strata.

(To be continued.)

Thousands of bottles of Funtner's Emulsion are annually sold in the Maritime Provinces, where it is best known. None but an article of sterling worth could stand the test.

AN OAKVILLE MIRACLE.

THE REMARKABLE CASE OF MR. JOHN W. CONDOR.

A Helpless Cripple for Years—Treated by the Staff of the Toronto General Hospital and Discharged as Incurable—The Story of His Miraculous Recovery as Investigated by an Empire Reporter.

Toronto Empire.

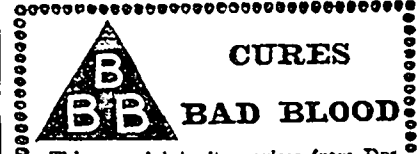
For more than a year past the readers of the *Empire* have been given the particulars of some of the most remarkable cures of the 19th century, all, or nearly all of them, in cases hitherto held by the most advanced medical scientists to be incurable. The particulars of these cases were vouched for by such leading newspapers as the *Hamilton Spectator* and *Times*, the *Halifax Herald*, *Toronto Globe*, *LaMonde*, *Montreal*; *Detroit News*, *Albany, N.Y., Journal*; *Albany Express* and others, whose reputation placed beyond question the statements made.

Recently rumors have been afloat of a remarkable case in the pretty little town of Oakville of a young man recovering after years of helplessness and agony. The *Empire* determined to subject the case to the most rigid investigation, and accordingly detailed one of our best reporters to make a thorough and impartial investigation into the case. Acting upon these instructions our reporter went to Oakville, and called upon Mr. John W. Condor (who it was said had so miraculously recovered,) and had not long been in conversation with him when he was convinced that the statements made were not only true, but that "the half had not been told." The reporter found Mr. Condor at work in one of the heaviest departments of the Oakville Basket Factory, and was surprised, in the face of what he knew of the case, to be confronted by a strapping young fellow of good physique, ruddy countenance and buoyant bearing. This now rugged young man was he who had spent a great part of his days upon a sick-bed, suffering almost untold agony. When the *Empire* representative announced the purpose of his visit, Mr. Condor cheerfully volunteered a statement of his case for the benefit of other sufferers. "I am," said Mr. Condor, "an Englishman by birth, and came to this country with my parents when nine years of age, and at that time was as rugged and healthy as any boy of my age. I am now 29 years of age, and it was when about 14 years old that the first twinges of inflammatory rheumatism came upon me, and during the fifteen years that intervened between that time and my recovery a few months ago, tongue can hardly tell how much I suffered. My trouble was brought on, I think, through too frequent bathing in the cold lake water. The joints of my body began to swell, the cords of my legs to tighten, and the muscles of my limbs to contract. I became a helpless cripple, confined to bed, and for three months did not leave my room. The doctor who was called in administered preparations of iodide of potassium and other remedies without any material beneficial effect. After some months of suffering I became strong enough to leave the bed, but my limbs were stiffened and I was

unfitted for any active vocation. I was then hampered more or less for the following nine years, when I was again forced to take to my bed. This attack was in 1886, and was a great deal more severe than the first. My feet, ankles, knees, legs, arms, shoulders, and in fact all parts of my frame were affected. My joints and muscles became badly swollen, and the disease even reached my head. My face swelled to a great size. I was unable to open my mouth, my jaws being fixed together. I, of course, could eat nothing. My teeth were pried apart and liquid food poured down my throat. I lost my voice, and could speak only in husky whispers. Really, I am unable to describe the state I was in during those long weary months. With my swollen limbs drawn by the tightening cords up to my emaciated body, and my whole frame twisted and contorted into indescribable shapes, I was nothing more than a deformed skeleton. For three long weary months I was confined to bed, after which I was able to get up, but was a complete physical wreck, hobbling around on crutches a helpless cripple. My sufferings were continually intense, and frequently when I would be hobbling along the street I would be seized with a paroxysm of pain and would fall unconscious to the ground. During all this time I had the constant attendance of medical men, but their remedies were unavailing. All they could do was to try to build up my system by the use of tonics. In the fall of 1889 and spring of 1890 I again suffered intensely severe attacks, and at last my medical attendant, as a last resort, ordered me to the Toronto General Hospital. I entered the Hospital on June 20th, 1890, and remained there until September 20th of the same year. But, notwithstanding all the care and attention bestowed upon me while in this institution, no improvement was noticeable in my condition. After using almost every available remedy, the hospital doctors, of whom there was about a dozen, came to the conclusion that my case was incurable, and I was sent away, with the understanding that I might remain an outside patient. Accordingly from September, 1890, to the end of January, 1891, I went to the hospital once a week for examination and treatment. At this stage I became suddenly worse, and once more gained admission to the hospital, where I lay in a miserable suffering condition for two months or more. In the spring of 1891 I returned to Oakville, and made an attempt to do something toward my own support. I was given light work in the basket factory, but had to be conveyed to and from my place of labor in a buggy and carried from the rig to a table in the works on which I sat and performed my work. In August, 1891, I was again stricken down, and remained in an utterly helpless condition until January, 1892. At this time Mr. James, a local druggist, strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I was prejudiced against proprietary medicines, as I had spent nearly all I possessed on numerous highly-recommended so-called remedies. I had taken into my system large quantities of different family medicines. I had exhausted the list of liniments, but all in vain, and I was therefore reluctant to take Mr. James' advice. I, however, saw

several strong testimonials as to the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a blood builder and nerve tonic, and thinking that if I could only get my blood in better condition my general state of health might be improved, I resolved to give Pink Pills a trial. With the courage born of despair, I bought a box, but there was no noticeable improvement, and I thought this was like the other remedies I had used. But urged on by my friends, I continued taking Pink Pills, and after using seven boxes I was rewarded by noticing a decided change for the better. My appetite returned, my spirits began to rise, and I had a little freer use of my muscles and limbs, the old troublesome swellings subsiding. I continued the remedy until I had used twenty-five boxes when I left off. By this time I had taken on considerable flesh, and weighed as much as 160 pounds. This was a gain of 60 pounds in a few weeks. My joints assumed their normal size, my muscles became firmer, and in fact I was a new man. By April I was able to go to work in the basket factory, and now I can work ten hours a day with any man. I can stay on duty overtime without feeling any bad effects. I play baseball in the evenings and can run bases with any of the boys. Why, I feel like dancing for very joy at the relief from abject misery I suffered so long. Many a time I prayed for death to release me from my sufferings, but now that is all gone, and I enjoy health as only he can who suffered agony for years. I have given you a brief outline of my sufferings, but from what I have told you can guess the depth of my gratitude for the great remedy which has restored me to health and strength. Wishing to substantiate the truth of Mr. Condor's remarkable story the Empire representative called upon Mr. F. W. James the Oakville druggist referred to above. Mr. James fully corroborated the statements of Mr. Condor. When the latter had first taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills he was a mere skeleton—a wreck of humanity. The people of the town had long given him up for as good as dead, and would hardly believe the man's recovery until they saw him themselves. The fame of this cure is now spread throughout the section and the result is an enormous sale of Pink Pills. "I sell a dozen and a-half boxes of Pink Pills every day," said Mr. James, "and this is remarkable in a town the size of Oakville. And better still they give perfect satisfaction. Mr. James recalled numerous instances of remarkable cures after other remedies had failed. Mr. John Robertson, who lives midway between Oakville and Milton, who had been troubled with asthma, and bronchitis for about 15 years, has been cured by the use of Pink Pills, and this after physicians had told him there was no use doctoring further. Mr. Robertson says his appetite had failed completely, but after taking seven boxes of Pink Pills he was ready and waiting for each meal. He regards his case as a remarkable one. In fact Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are recognized as one of the greatest modern medicines—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 resulting therefrom, diseases resulting from humors in the blood,

such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health, and are a specific for all the troubles peculiar to the female sex, while in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. The Empire reporter also called upon Mr. J. C. Ford, proprietor of the Oakville Basket Factory, in which Mr. Condor is employed. Mr. Ford said he knew of the pitiable condition Condor had been in for years, and he thought he would never recover. The case was evidently a thorough one for Condor worked steadily at heavy labor in the mills and apparently stood it as well as the rest of the employees. Mr. Ford said he thought a great deal of the young man and was pleased at his wonderful deliverance from the grave and his restoration to vigorous health. In order to still further verify the statements made by Mr. Condor in the above interview, the reporter on his return to Toronto examined the General Hospital records, and found therein the entries fully bearing out all Mr. Condor had said, thus leaving no doubt that his case is one of the most remarkable on record, and all the more remarkable because it had baffled the skill of the best physicians in Toronto. These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.00, and 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 make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.



B.B. CURES BAD BLOOD
 This complaint often arises from Dyspepsia as well as from Constipation, Hereditary Taint, etc. Good blood cannot be made by the Dyspeptic, and Bad Blood is a most prolific source of suffering, causing
BOILS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,
 Eruptions, Sores, Skin Diseases, Scrofula, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters really cures bad blood and drives out every vestige of impure matter from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore. H. M. Lockwood, of Lindsay, Ont., had 50 Boils in 8 months, but was entirely cured by 3 bottles of B.B.B. and is now strong and well. Write to him.

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 Rubber and Metal Stamps,
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 223 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

CITY CHIMES.

The season is here when we sympathize with the poet who says in his lines on midsummer—

"Rain me sweet odours on the air,
And wheel me up my Indian chair,
And spread some book not overwise
Flat out before my sleepy eyes.

Who knows it not, this dead recall
Of weary fibres stretched with toil,
The pulse that flutters faint and low
When summer's seething breezes blow!"

And so on. Of course Oliver Wendell Holmes was probably in Boston when he penned these lines, but even in proverbially cool Halifax we sometimes may echo his sentiments. The weather this week has been very warm and all who could do so have taken advantages of the cooler air of the suburbs. It is well, if possible, to let the children get out of town during this month and next, and in the country gain strength for the coming winter. Rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes will repay any sacrifice that may be made to obtain a vacation trip and fathers and mothers do well to consider the matter; but after all our city is so well provided with breathing places that those who find it out of the question to leave home during the summer may still enjoy many pleasant hours away from the maddening crowd. To those who on these long hot days sigh for a shady nook in which, "curtained by a singing pine," to dream away the hours, our peerless park at Point Pleasant (happily named) can be unhesitatingly recommended.

On Monday evening next the Tenth Club at Bedford intend giving a concert, and are making preparations for an enjoyable entertainment for their friends. An excellent programme is being prepared to be taken part in by several well and favorably known amateurs, including the Misses Temple, Starr, Smith, Messrs. Harrison, Heustis, H. Heustis, Crowell, and others. A male quartette will give two numbers. Sergt. Farley, the noted cornet soloist of the Leicestershire band, will render valuable assistance in making the concert a success. The hall in which the concert is to be held is being tastefully decorated and will present an attractive appearance. The city friends of the Bedford Tennis Club will go on the suburban train which leaves North Street at 6.30 p.m., and a special train, leaving Bedford at 11.10 p.m., will bring the guests to the city. Arrangements have been made to have tickets for the trip issued at one first-class fare. The pretty suburban villa of Bedford is now at its best, and the magnificent view to be obtained, together with the refreshing air of this delightful country spot cannot fail to be appreciated by all who may patronize the coming entertainment.

Now that the Garrison Church is closed for repairs the parade service for the troops is to be held in St. George's Church every Sunday morning at 9.15 o'clock.

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons preached in St. Mary's Cathedral at nine o'clock Mass on Sunday last, taking for his subject "Freedom." The discourse was eloquent and practical, and was attentively listened to by a congregation that filled the Cathedral to the doors.

The Leicestershire band at the Gardens on Saturday afternoon attracted a large crowd although the weather was not very favorable. The frequent rains have this summer kept the Gardens in a delightful condition, the grass green, the plants and trees fresh and the walks free from dust. The air is now laden with the delicate perfume of the countless flowers and is a good tonic for the weary ones who gladly steal away from the heat and dust of the city streets.

Halifax has had many visitors during the past week. Besides hosts of friends visiting friends, small parties of tourists, solitary individuals who have come to see the city that is at present being boomed in the American press, we have had a party of twenty-five known as the Raymond party, which includes in its circle Miss Emma Shaw, a representative of the Boston *Transcript* who is a brilliant writer and in the interests of her paper has travelled extensively. The C. P. R. Magnates, President Van Horne, Vice-President Shaughnessy and party have been with us and have left for a tour through Cape Breton. On Monday afternoon an excursion was tendered to the party on the *Bluehill* which was attended by many prominent citizens and proved very enjoyable.

Rufus Somerby's Parlor Musee has nearly reached the end of its season in our city. It is hardly necessary to say that it has been a success, for Mr. Somerby is too popular a showman and possesses too practical a knowledge of his business to meet with anything but success. The tiny man, who weighs only twenty pounds, and is but two feet six inches in height, has been visited by large crowds of young and old, all of whom have been delighted with the healthy and apparently happy appearance of this little Nova Scotian wonder. The gay little Bertoto has continued to charm her audiences with her vivacious manner and graceful movements, and the illusion is still a wonderment and amusement. The other features of the Musee are interesting, and as to day and to-morrow will be the last opportunity Halifaxians will have of visiting Mr. Somerby's entertainment in Masonic Hall, those who have put off going until the eleventh hour would do well to take in one of the performances before it be too late.

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.

Rev. E. P. Crawford will probably occupy the pulpit in St. Luke's Cathedral on Sunday next.

The Royal Prohibition commission which has been holding meetings in the city this week for the purpose of taking evidence has attracted the attention and aroused the interest of many Halifaxians. The members of the commission are Mr. Gigault, Deputy Minister of Agriculture in Quebec; Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Fredericton, N. B., editor of the *Religious Intelligencer*; Judge McDonald, of Brockville, Ont., Sir Joseph Hickson, of Montreal, late manager of the Grand Trunk Railway; E. F. Clarke, M. P. P. of Toronto, and Patrick Monaghan, Secretary of the Commission. Mr. Monaghan is a Halifax man and is well-known as a firm temperance advocate. L. P. Kribbs represents the liquor trade before the commission and a better man could not be secured. Kribbs has a grasp of facts and is popular with the temperance people as well as with others. F. S. Spence has been employed by the Dominion Alliance to present the temperance side of the question before the commission. He is a good speaker, a hard worker and one of the most prominent temperance men in Ontario. Several ladies of the W. C. T. U. have graced the meetings with their presence and are deeply interested in the facts and figures presented.

The steamer *Bluehill* carried a goodly number of passengers on her moonlight excursion Wednesday evening. A sail on the Harbor and Basin is a pleasant ending to a hot day and the *Bluehill's* trips are highly appreciated.

The local league baseball match on the Crescents' grounds Saturday afternoon between the Clippers and St. Mary's was won by the latter with a score of 14 to 13.

The Cricket tournament which is being held this week has been the chief excitement in sporting circles. The visiting team arrived in the city by the S.S. *Halifax* on Sunday afternoon and were met by a committee of the Wanderers. The first match began on Monday morning at eleven o'clock between the Germantown eleven and the Wanderers, and was concluded on Tuesday, the American players coming out ahead by an inning and thirty-three runs. The Wanderers play was disappointing. The Garrison team met the Invincibles on Wednesday, and although at time of writing the game is not quite over, the prospects of our Military men are bright. The band of the Leicestershire furnished music on the grounds yesterday afternoon, and a large number of interested spectators assembled. The tournament has awakened interest in the grand old game in the breasts of many who hitherto thought little of it, and has added to the enthusiasm of those who consider cricket the best outdoor game known. We hear of a grand dinner to be given next week by the Wanderers in honor of their guests.

The *Weymouth*, which will leave Central Wharf for Bedford to-morrow afternoon, will no doubt be well patronized if the day is fine. Saturday afternoon in Halifax is for many sons and daughters of toil an "off day," and the trip on the water is certainly a healthful and pleasing way of spending the half-holiday.

Notwithstanding the excessive heat the guests who assembled at the ball given at the Admiralty House on Tuesday evening seemed to thoroughly enjoy the evening. The house and grounds were magnificently decorated and the lawn looked particularly inviting with its numerous colored lights among the shade of the trees under which happy couples wandered after the sweet strains of the waltz had died away. The band of the *Blake* furnished the music. The supper, set in the brilliant room, was very elaborate, and the cooling ices etc. provided in the refreshment room in the upper part of the house were highly appreciated. All in all this ball has been declared one of the most successful ever given in Halifax and this, as many of our city readers can testify, is high praise.

They poulticed her feet and poulticed her head,
And bistered her back till 'twas smarting and red,
Tried tonics, elixirs, pain-killers and salver,
(Though grandma declared it was nothing but "nerves.")
The poor woman thought she must certainly die,
Till "Favorite Prescription" she happened to try.
No wonder its praises so loudly they speak,
She grew better at once, and was well in a week.

The torturing pains and distressing nervousness which accompany, at times, certain forms of female weakness, yield like magic to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, and adapted to the delicate organization of woman. It allays and subdues the nervous symptoms and relieves the pain accompanying functional and organic troubles. Guarantee printed on bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

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

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