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A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The California State World's Fair board has given permission to Miss Ray Beveridge, of San Francisco, to set up and operate a miniature blacksmith's forge in the California building. Miss Beveridge is a niece of Ex-Governor John L. Beveridge, of Illinois, and is said to be an expert at the anvil.

Mr. Blake scored a great triumph in his speech before the Home Rule Union in London, rousing his audience to enthusiasm and proving himself, as an admirer puts it, "One of the foremost orators living." His being asked to assist John Morely in Newcastle, where the hottest election contest was being waged, shows how rapidly he has advanced in the esteem of the Liberal Party, and the good work he did there is an augury of the success he is to achieve as an exponent of the Home Rule cause. Canada may well be proud of her distinguished son.

We note with much interest the founding of an anti-cancer league in Paris. The nature and cure of this malignant disease will be the sole study of the league. Medical men, explorers and geographers have all their fitting place in the new society. The influences of race and climate on the dread disease will be carefully noted. Many of the leading medical men of Paris have been instrumental in forming the league, and it is hoped that much interest will be excited among the medical fraternity. Any light thrown on the nature of this baffling disease will be a blessing to mankind at large.

The labor troubles in the United States have now apparently been settled by the calling out of the militia, but not without bloodshed, and the bitter feelings engendered are likely to smoulder and cause disaster in the future. The striking switchmen at Buffalo by their overt acts, their burning of cars and destruction of property, have deprived themselves of all sympathy, and are universally denounced by all classes of citizens. The Homestead strikers on the other hand had justice on their side in repelling by force the Pinkerton minions sent to subdue them, and their acts are much more favorably viewed. With all our boasted civilization it needs only the temporary triumph of the mob over the constituted authorities to witness acts of vandalism that would shame the barbarian. A country or government too weak to uphold the rights of the minority is unworthy of the name of Republic, in fact is the worst of despotisms. This is a truism that is now being forced to the notice of the citizens of the United States, and from all sides there is a demand that forces shall be available on short call to put down unruly mobs and maintain the law.

Another has been added to the long list of colliery disasters, the Park-slip coal pit in Wales being the scene. On Friday last an explosion followed by fire imprisoned one hundred and eighty miners in the pit. At first it was supposed that nearly all would be lost, but rescuing parties have saved upwards of fifty, and have also brought to the surface eighty-five dead and terribly disfigured bodies. The scenes at the pit's mouth, where the families of the entombed miners had gathered, were heart-rending, but prompt measures have been adopted for the pecuniary relief of those so suddenly deprived of their bread winners.

The action of the Minister of Marine in so promptly ordering the prosecution of all parties implicated in the fishing bounty frauds is refreshing in these days when charges in anyway likely to effect voters are as a rule suppressed, and investigation thwarted by the very parties who should prosecute. In the end the Minister will find that this manly straightforward action, so characteristic of him, will strengthen him with the people. The novelty almost takes one's breath away, but we trust the good example set will be followed by others, and brooding, whether in high or low stations, be made dangerous by the prompt punishment of the guilty parties.

There are twenty-three candidates for the final law examinations to begin on Tuesday next, and this large number furnishes food for reflection. The legal profession is now overcrowded, but there is always room at the top, and so a few of the candidates, if successful and if endowed with exceptional abilities, may win honors if not wealth, but the majority are destined to find that it is uphill work to even make a living. A glance round the field will show that only a very few solicitors live by the law alone. Some have had fortunes left them, a number with no particular ability have succeeded to large practices, and retain their clients by wisely consulting prominent members of the profession on all important and often unimportant business, but the majority of the profession supplement their legal work with other callings, and even then find it hard work to make both ends meet. The law is truly a noble profession in theory, but in practice it has been so often lowered by petty-fogging attorneys whose one idea is costs, that it has become a bye-word, and law and justice have become disassociated in the public mind.

Sir John Thompson has by ability, honesty and hard work, in a short political career, already placed himself in a foremost position amongst the public men of Canada. It is no small honor to be tendered the Premiership of the Dominion as the successor of Sir John Macdonald, the greatest political leader of his day, and his not accepting it is very good evidence that he preferred the office of Minister of Justice. The duties were in line with his inclinations, and gave scope for the display of his talents already proved at bar and bench as a jurist. We do not for one moment believe the reports that his religion was a bar to his appointment, on the contrary, as above stated, we are convinced that he was offered the Premiership and declined the honor. Still he has been the real leader of the Government, being the most capable to command, and it seems time to appoint a Premier able to perform the arduous duties of this office. The man pre-eminently endowed with all the qualifications for successful leadership is Sir Charles Tupper. He has resided in Ontario and should take an Ontario constituency, as Nova Scotia has now two able representatives in the Cabinet. Sir Charles may not wish this, he may now prefer to avoid the coils of such a responsible post, but duty calls and we do not believe that he is the man to shirk.

The so-called Republic of Venezuela is now in the throes of another revolution, and latest reports convey the intelligence that the insurgents have triumphed. With good government Venezuela would soon become one of the most prosperous countries on this Continent. Nature has lavished her richest gifts upon it. The soil is fertile, the climate varies from tropical in the low lands to temperate in the mountains, so that the products of both zones reward the husbandman. On the plains or great plains of the Orinoco numberless herds of cattle and horses find rich subsistence, while mines of gold, silver, lead and coal abound. El Callao, the principal gold mine, has a world wide reputation as a gold producer, and the Aroa copper mines have yielded largely for over half a century. But with all these natural advantages the country is not advancing. For years Guzman Blanco ruled with an iron hand, and when he was finally overthrown resided to Paris, where he had sent the millions he had fished from the public treasury, and where he now resides in luxurious ease, his one pastime being the instigation of revolutionary movements in his unhappy country. That he has been at the bottom of the present revolution there is no doubt, but the Venezuelans will find that in overthrowing the late government and placing in power a new dictator they have simply jumped from the frying pan into the fire.

A new and horrible device has been given to the world by a French officer. The new rifle is to be loaded, not with the ordinary charge, but with vitriol, and the faces of the advancing ranks are to be aimed at. The bravest soldier, innured to shot and shell, might well fly before the horrible liquid, and it is doubtful if discipline could be maintained on any field where the new rifle was introduced.

A very novel "Conference of Youth" is to be held at the World's Fair. Lads from the schools of all nations in the world are to be sent as delegates. Their ages are to range between 13 and 20 years, and a representation of from fifteen to fifty students is hoped for from each country. This congress is to be addressed by the leading educators of the age, and broadly interesting subjects are to be discussed. The credit of the idea of this interesting conference belongs to Francis Bellamy, the well-known author of "Looking Backward."

President Harrison will begin to take a deep interest in the planet Mars, now that the observers at the Lick University have seen the marks supposed to be canals on that planet. Also that all the main ones they have detected "are the duplications or germinations described by Schiaparelli," whatever that may mean. He should at once make a demand for the free use of these canals, under threat of retaliatory tolls in case the Marsians desire to utilize the United States canals in sending an exhibit to the World's Fair at Chicago. At least his retaliation in this case would be about as effective in coercing the Marsians as his increase of toll on the Soo Canal will be in coercing the Canadians.

If the Halifax Aldermen have sunk to a low position in the esteem of citizens they have only themselves to blame. The unseemly squabbles which have characterized some of their meetings, the compliments bandied about, the charges and counter-charges which members have hurled at each other at police and other investigations, have not had a tendency to gain respect for the Council as a deliberative body. There is plenty of good material in the present Council, and many of the members have proved themselves zealous in the discharge of their duties, and it seems a pity that a few members should be allowed to bring the Council into disrepute by their indulgence in bitter personalities.

Divorces in Nova Scotia have heretofore been obtained in our well constituted divorce court very quietly and without the publication of nauseating details which pander only to prurient curiosity and do undoubted harm. We therefore regret to note that one of our dailies has departed from the old course, and with the evident intention of being sensational, has published glaring head lines, calling attention to the most revolting features of the evidence in two recent cases before the divorce court. The special stress laid on the cheapness with which divorce can be obtained here is also unpleasant, reminding one too pointedly of the great advantages in that line possessed and boasted of by certain cities in the United States. Surely our contemporary does not begrudge them a monopoly in that line!

The cholera is making rapid strides westward, and one case has already resulted fatally in London. We note that Dr. Wickwire, the inspecting physician at Halifax, is already stirring himself to put our quarantine station in order, and that he states that a steamer is necessary to remove patients from infected ships to the hospital on Lawlor's Island. No false economy should be allowed to stand in the way of providing every facility to fight the dread disease, and we feel that the Government will at once provide all that the doctor may consider necessary. Our board of health should see that the city is placed in a perfect sanitary condition, and then with rigid quarantine we may rest in comparative security. Great preparations have been made in New York to repel the disease with every prospect of success, as the cholera should develop in three days after exposure to contagion, so that passengers to America from the infected districts would develop the disease before arrival on our shores. The disease having appeared, the steamer would be quarantined, and its spread on shore prevented. Old Jack Frost is a sure preventive of the disease, and if we can only keep it off for a month or two, all danger will be averted until the spring.

A nice constitutional question, which had been raised by the alleged refusal of the Queen to sanction the appointment of Labouchere as a member of the new ministry, has been shelved by Gladstone's letter assuming all responsibility for not asking the irrepressible editor of *Truth* to join his cabinet. The Radicals had made a vigorous attack on the Queen, assuming that Her Majesty had objected to "Lobby" on account of his hostility to all grants to members of the Royal family, but these charges have now been proved to have had no foundation in fact, and the Radicals will have to turn their guns on the Grand Old Man. Labouchere in *Truth* scolds as only he can, and seeks the "sweets of martyrdom." He strongly criticises the new ministry as not being in harmony with the democracy, and says that for the past ten years he has taken a leading part in opposing in Parliament Royal grants and in protesting against them. Henceforth it would be understood that members of Parliament or of the press who pursued such a course would do so at their peril. A meeting of Mr. Labouchere's constituents to condole with him on his exclusion from the cabinet was held in Northampton and ended in a row. The proceedings attest the drift of public opinion, and the Labouchere incident is destined to be soon forgotten, the truth being that Mr. Gladstone exercised a wise discretion in not taking such a disorganizer into his cabinet.

The Jelly Palace will be one of the most delectable paradises of the World's Fair. The palace, which, by the bye, is the property of the women of California, is to be made of wire. The entire framework will be covered with exhibits of jelly in glasses, globes, fancy moulds and prisms, and as the whole edifice will be brilliantly lighted by electricity, this display of golden, amber, crimson and grape-purple will be one of the most beautiful and unique on record.

The romance of the marriage of Louise, Dowager Duchess of Manchester, and the Duke of Devonshire has excited much interest on both sides of the Atlantic. The bride, who is now sixty years of age, was in her youth betrothed to the present bridegroom, then Lord Hartington. His lordship's apparent indifference led to the breaking off of the match and the marriage of the then Countess to his rival the Duke of Manchester. In forty years of bachelorhood he has done penance for his fault, and now in their declining years the two lovers are united.

The report of the Royal Society Committee on color-vision is a most interesting bit of reading. The statistics on color blindness have been very carefully compiled, and it is established that four per cent of the males in all civilized countries are to a greater or less degree incapable of discerning the difference between colors. Oddly enough the vivid color of red is found to be a difficult one to distinguish, and many accidents have occurred solely because the employees on marine and railway signal stations could not distinguish green from red. There are but few, however, who are blind to the color of blue. This defective color-vision is of two kinds, the congenital, which is incurable, or the non-congenital, caused by excessive use of tobacco. The committee recommends that a thorough color examination should be given to every applicant for a position in which signalling is to be used. The test would be in matching skeins of Berlin wool, an ordeal which the color-blind would certainly fail in. The report and its suggestions should be carefully considered by our railroad men.

The City of Halifax is remarkably free from crime, mainly because wrong-doers, as a rule, give it a wide berth, deterred by the well deserved reputation our detective and police force have earned in tracking down and arresting criminals. In a great shipping port, a garrison town, and the summer quarters of a large naval force, where numbers of men are often loosed from discipline and enjoy their leave in debauch, it is remarkable that such good order is maintained by the small police force under the control of City Marshal Cotter. Lately, however, the force is getting into disrepute, largely due, we believe, to the impossibility of maintaining discipline where the members of the force can rely on Aldermanic interference in their behalf. In the past, Aldermen, by their unlawful acts, or by their frequenting of resorts far from respectable, have placed themselves to a certain extent in the power of the police, and when one of the force has been reported for violation of the rules there were always friends at court to shield him. Of course this is not the case with any member of the present Council, but still there is an evident determination on the part of some of the Aldermen to shield a policeman against whom charges have been made. Whatever the cause the fact remains that incompetent men are retained on the force, and the only solution of the trouble is to give the Marshal free control over the men, with the power of appointment and removal. He could then be held strictly accountable; and if the force should prove inefficient his head should fall and a new chief be appointed.

Competition is the soul of trade, and to the keen competition which now exists in the steamship traffic between Nova Scotia and Boston, the large influx of tourists to our Province is largely due. The Canada Atlantic, the North Atlantic and the Yarmouth Lines have advertised the unsurpassed attractions of the country, both in climate and scenery, as a summer resort, and as a result tourists have found their way to all parts of the Province, and hotels and boarding houses have been filled to overflowing. The enterprise of the steamship companies has resulted in their doing a large, and we hope, profitable business. But if the returns should prove small this year through the increased expense in advertising, they have set the ball rolling, and each succeeding year will see a large increase in their passenger traffic and larger profits for their shareholders. The Windsor and Annapolis Railway has also advertised extensively and with rare good judgement, and as they have fulfilled all their promises and given a really luxurious train service they have done a large passenger business which is bound to increase. While private enterprise has done so much to attract tourists, the Intercolonial, the Government road, has curtailed its train service just as it should have increased it in order to participate in the rich harvest of summer travel. Their time-table, if it had been made with the deliberate intention of keeping tourists out of the country, could not have performed that purpose better than it has done, and local passenger traffic has been equally crippled. It has one of the finest road beds in the country, its local officials are efficient and popular, especially its conductors and train hands, it has in fact everything necessary to make it a favorite line of travel, excepting brains and enterprise in its direction from Ottawa. This want is made sadly manifest by the poor accommodation afforded the travelling public, and when we contrast private and Government management of railroads as exemplified in this Province, only one conclusion can be arrived at, and that is that Government running of railroads is a failure. Therefore, if the Intercolonial should be handed over to the joint management of the C. P. R. and the Grand Trunk, with all proper restrictions as to freight and passenger rates, who would object?

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Is by Trying K. D. C.

K. D. C. Relieves and Cures.
K. D. C. quickly relieves and positively Cures Indigestion.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A SMILE AND A FROWN.

Only a frown; yet it pressed a sting
 Into the day which had been so glad;
 The red rose turned to a scentless thing,
 The bird song ceased with discordant ring,
 And a heart was heavy and sad.

Only a smile! yet it cast a spell
 Over the sky which had been so gray;
 The rain made music wherever it fell,
 The wind sang the song of a marriage bell,
 And a heart was light and gay.

Emma C. Dowd, in Frank Leslie's.

A green old age is all right. It is the green young age that is dangerous.

A mile is as good as a mile. This is probably why a man doesn't feel the distance when he has got a nice girl with him.

Tom.—There is one mighty agreeable thing about calling on an old maid.

Jack.—What is that?

Tom.—She doesn't bore you to death by talking about "old times."

"You are just like this warm spring weather, George," said she smilingly.

"Why?" asked the delighted youth. "Because you always give me that tired feeling."

ELEVATION DESIRABLE.—Lady (with high hat)—I beg your pardon, but I forgot my opera glass. Would you kindly lend me yours just a moment?
 Tyrant Man (in seat behind)—Very sorry, madam, but I need it to sit on.

A QUEER SITUATION.

The look on the face of a woman
 Is the queerest that ever was known
 As she praises her neighbor's baby
 While she holds in her arms her own.

Spokesman for Party.—"Will you tell the minister, please, while that there's so much fever agoing 'round, our parents don't want us to come to Sunday School; and please can you tell us in what pond his son caught that big fish yesterday?"

Ethel.—"I hope the men are not going to wear those horrid broad brimmed straw hats again this season."

Maud.—"Why?"

Ethel.—"Because they muss cn's bang up so."

NOT WHAT HE WANTED.—Jamie's father had taken him to see the baby. "There, my son," he said, "is a little sister for you. Won't she be a nice present?"

"Yes," replied Jamie, "she's nice enough, I reckon, but I'd rather have a goat."

—His mother had warned him particularly against making any allusions to Uncle Philip's hair. At the dinner table he looked long and searchingly at his relative and then remarked plaintively: "I don't see why you didn't want me to say anything about uncle's hair, mamma—he ain't got any anyway."

PRESENCE OF MIND.—Jakey.—Fadder, a shentlemans half fallen thro do coal hole!

Isaac.—Clap to cover of r him kervick, mion sohn, vile I runs for a policemanus. Ve must arrest him for tryin' to steal te coal or he'll sue us for tama,os!

Mrs. Women's Righter.—If they refuse to pass the measure I desire, I'll cause the meeting to adjourn.

Her friend.—How can you do that? You are not president.

Mrs. Women's Righter.—I have a mouse in this box, and if they don't do as I want them I'll set it loose.

"Hello, old fellow!" "Why, how are you, comrade?" "Let me see, why can't I call your name? Your face is familiar to me as my own." "And I must have met you a thousand times, but I can't think of your name to save my life." "I'm the three-dollar-shoe man." "I'm the facial soap man." "Oa!" "Oh!" They shake hands with much enthusiasm.

AND NOT IN THE PUBLIC STREETS.

I do not mind these monstrous trains
 That all the women wear,
 Nor that they raise such clouds of dust
 Do I a copper care.

But I am very free to say
 I would save them lots of rack
 If only they would run their trains
 Upon a private track.

HOW SHE HEEDED HIS WORDS.—"Remember, dear," said the venerable father as he sent his youngest and most petted daughter away to boarding school, "that all my hopes are now centered on you. Remember in all your struggles for intellectual supremacy, your triumphs, your defeats and your temptations, that a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."

"I will, father," replied the weeping girl, and the train bore her away.

Will it be believed that three years later that girl married a man who bore the villainous name of Gandershanks.

VEST POCKET SPELLER.

A good thing for poor spellers—find any word at once, 22,800, indexed, defines, and shows when to drop E at the end of words when ed or ing is added. Distinguishes words pronounced alike but spelled differently.

S. G. SNELL, Windsor.

VERY MANY SUCH.



RHEUMATISM.—Col. DAVID WYLIE, Brockville, Ont., says: "I suffered intensely with rheumatism in my ankles. Could not stand; rubbed them with St. Jacobs Oil. In the morning I walked without pain."

NEURALGIA.—Mr. JAMES BONNER, 178 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont., writes: "St. Jacobs Oil is the only remedy that relieved me of neuralgia, and it effectually cured me."

BACKACHE.—"I can highly recommend St. Jacobs Oil as being the best medicine in existence; it promptly cured me of severe lumbago." G. N. BOYER, Carleton, Quebec.

SPRAINS.—"My mother received a very severe sprain and bruise by falling down stairs. St. Jacobs Oil cured her in a couple of days." R. BURNAND, 121 Tecumseth St., Toronto, Ont.

BRUISES.—Mr. AITCHISON, Hamilton, Ont., Fire Department, says he met with a serious accident and his back and shoulders were terribly bruised, but by the use of St. Jacobs Oil he was completely restored.



IT IS THE BEST.

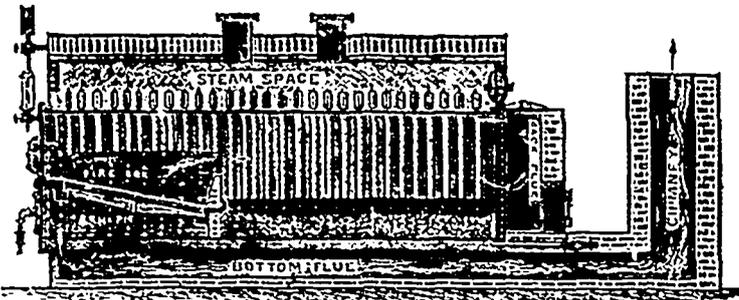
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Subscribers remitting Money, either direct to the Critic, 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.

Nova Scotia's fruit crop is promising.

The Admiral will return here about October 1st.

Dalhousie convocation takes place on the 21st inst.

The new terminal building at Wolfville is complete.

The Women's work exchange opened in this city yesterday.

The registration of law students at Dalhousie College opened on Tuesday.

P. O. Carroll, of Pictou, gets \$750 reward for the arrest of the murderer "Jim."

The 13th of this month is Truro's natal day, and will be observed by Truronians in a suitable manner.

Preparations are under way for the annual I. C. R. dance in connection with the Mechanical department.

Professor Robertson, Dairy Commissioner, left Ottawa on Tuesday for a tour through the Maritime Provinces.

The Moncton colt stakes drew large crowds of interested spectators on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

The annual matches of the Dominion Rifle Association opened at Ottawa on Monday, with weather fine and warm.

The boys' academy at Sackville, N. B., is to have a new gymnasium this year, and a competent instructor has been engaged.

The Moncton Agricultural Society has decided to purchase the driving park for \$3,000, and will hold annual exhibitions there.

The united counties exhibition for Antigonish, Colchester, Guysboro and Pictou is to be held at New Glasgow September 20th to 23rd.

The first cast of iron at Ferrona was made on Friday last, and was highly satisfactory. Iron is now being smelted in Pictou County.

F. N. Gisborne, Superintendent of Government telegraphs, died at Ottawa on Tuesday last, aged 70 years. Mr. Gisborne took a great interest in the Atlantic Cable scheme.

An auction sale of the stock and plant of the Carotte Company was begun on Tuesday, but few sales were effected. The remainder of the horses will be sold at private sale.

Canada's great fair opens at Toronto on Monday, 5th inst., and will close on the 17th. The low rates of fare will enable many to enjoy a visit to the Queen City at this favorable season.

Middleton's new paper, the *Valley Star*, comes to us with our exchanges and promises to be a welcome addition. It is edited by G. S. Hutchison and supports the banner of the Liberals.

For the first time in the history of Montreal the street cars are to be run on rails this coming winter. The electric cars are to be heated by electricity and the horse cars by hard coal stoves.

The Ontario Government crop bulletin says the fruit crop on the whole is poor. The larger fruits may be arranged in the following order, from best to poorest: pears, plums, apples, peaches, cherries.

Herbert Harris of the Halifax & Amherst Nursery Co., Ltd., at the corner of North and Robie streets, invites one and all to see the fine show of Tuberosa Begonias, now on exhibition at his hothouses.

No other Sarsaparilla possesses the Combination, Proportion, and Process which make Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar to itself.

The Moncton *Transcript* says the dog owned by the late Policeman Steadman, and which followed the deceased so faithfully on his beat, is stricken down with grief and will not leave the bedroom of his late master.

A party of excursionists with St. Patrick's Minstrel's and the Orient Baseball Club left the city on Monday for St. John, N. B. The Minstrels gave a good performance in the Opera House on Tuesday evening to a large audience.

Now that the flourishing town on the opposite side of our harbor is lighted by electricity, the occupation of the lamplighter, George Foston, is gone, and on Friday last he severed his connection with the town, after a service of eighteen years.

The employees of the Drummond colliery have erected a handsome monument to the memory of the victims of the great explosion of 1873. The monument stands 16 feet high, has the names of all who perished engraved on it, and cost over \$700.

A sharp shock of earthquake was experienced at Bermuda on Thursday of last week. Houses were terribly shaken, and a heavy swell was caused in the harbor, boats being rocked to and fro. No damage is reported. The duration was about 30 seconds.

John McDougall, President of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, died on Tuesday at his home, Montreal. Flags were hung at half mast at the Spring Hill Mines and all work suspended until after the funeral, which took place yesterday.

Miss Louise Laine was married at Egerton, Mass., on Wednesday of last week to Richard Blackmore, jr., formerly of this city. They will reside in Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Blackmore are well known in Halifax where they were highly esteemed in musical circles.

If you are at all curious to try something new, write Percy J. A. Lear, Atlantic Cigar Manufacturing Association, 221 Barrington St., Halifax, for particulars.

The cemetery committee met on Tuesday and decided to advertise for offers of sites for a new cemetery. The offers to be received up to the 15th of September, are to state the distance from the City Hall, whether wooded or cleared, dry or swampy, direction of slope, depth of soil, probable quality of surface rock, etc., etc., and price per acre.

The electric street cars of Yarmouth are now making regular trips and are working very successfully. The conductors have all been employed on the electric street railways of Boston, and thus understand their business. Yarmouth is to be congratulated on having the honor to be the first town in the Maritime Provinces to adopt this mode of locomotion.

The Springhill Relief Fund matter has been finally disposed of so far as the Halifax contributions are concerned. The arrangements made by the committee who recently visited Springhill have been fully carried out, a declaration of trust duly executed, and the Halifax Banking Company have been authorized to transmit to the trustees at Spring Hill the sum of \$12,964.78, being the balance of the fund remaining in Halifax. The total Halifax contribution, including the *Herald* fund of \$3,198, the interest up to 27th ult., and the private subscriptions remitted direct, exceeded \$16,000.

Official circles in Canada are becoming interested in the question "Will Cholera reach Canada." Halifax officials would do well to also become interested in this important question.

Whiston's Commercial College, 95 Barrington Street, has enrolled a large number of students during the past year, and now that the autumn term is about commencing has every promise of success.

The *Bluehill* continues her harbor excursions, and many take advantage of the sail to Bedford or up the Arm. The scenery, as all Halifaxians know, is grand, and the trips of the swift little steamer are indeed enjoyable.

The *Eastern Chronicle* says:—The New Glasgow Corn and Chop Co. are working in full blast at present. The feed and corn manufactured by this Co. is certainly of a superior quality. Their corn for table use is delicious. We understand the Co. have quite a large number of orders for their goods.

For the first time in the history of the Dominion Rifle Association, an accident occurred at Ottawa on Monday evening, by which Major Weston, of Halifax, was seriously hurt. Major Weston was standing near Captain Stevens, also of this city, who had just stepped forward to fire. While in the act of cocking his weapon, Captain Stevens' hand slipped and the revolver discharged, the bullet burying itself in the calf of Major Weston's left leg. The injured man was conveyed to the hospital, where skillful doctors removed the bullet, and at last accounts was doing well.

The people of St. John, N. B., have been much exercised over the series of burglaries committed in their city last week. On Friday morning the residence of Simeon Jones was entered and silverware valued at about \$300 carried off. Early Saturday morning the gang visited William Girvan's house on Hagen street and although special precaution had been taken by the Girvan family on Friday night before retiring to make their house burglar-proof, effected an entrance through a small window in the ell of the house. Silverware and a small sum of money was the booty carried away on this occasion. Sunday morning Joseph Scammel's house was entered and \$100 in cash and silverware of a like amount stolen. Other daring burglaries have been committed, and it is thought the thieves hail from across the narrow line, and have lately come into the Provinces to pursue their business. The Mayor of St. John has offered a reward of \$500 for their apprehension.

IMPERIAL
Cream Tartar
BAKING POWDER
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST
Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious
E. W. GILLET, Toronto, Ont.

THREE SCORE YEARS & TEN
OLD DR. GORDON'S
REMEDY FOR MEN



THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WORLD THAT WILL EFFECT THE MAGICAL RESULTS HEREIN SHOWN
AND NEVER FAIL.
Cures Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Diseases caused by Abuse, Over Work, Indiscretion, Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Lack of Energy, Lost Memory, Headache and Wakefulness.

You gain 10 lbs in three months for \$5; six packages \$5. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Write for circular.

Queen Medicine Co'y, Montreal.
FOR SALE BY
J. GODFREY SMITH,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
147 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

'EL PADRE'
PINS.

Messrs. John Churchill, of Hantsport, and Charles Smith, of Chester, have been appointed on the board of governors of Acadia College, Wolfville.

Reports from Prince Edward Island, that the efforts of the Dominion Government to encourage dairying there are meeting with success, open out a very promising future for the agricultural interests of the Island. To share in the immense cheese and butter trade now done with Britain by other parts of Canada will be of immense advantage to the province.

The Marine and Fisheries Department have decided to send to Sable Island by next steamer, three carrier pigeons for service between there and Halifax. The pigeons have been taken to Conso twice and liberated, and have returned in very quick time to the city. Much interest is being taken in the adventure, and the trial will be looked forward to with considerable curiosity.

A marriage to which the "400" have looked forward with interest was solemnized in St. Andrew's Church at an early hour yesterday morning. The principals in the interesting event were Miss Helen Lathgow, daughter of the late John Lathgow, and Mr. Gay Carlton Hart, of the firm of James Fraser & Co. The bride was becomingly attired in a brown travelling costume. The ceremony was performed by Rev. D. M. Gordon, after which Mr. and Mrs. Hart left by the train for a trip through Canada.

S. S. Naylor, of Prospect Farm, Kentville, has some magnificent peaches growing on his farm in the open air. The *Canning Gazette* says. "The question whether peaches can be successfully grown in the open air in Nova Scotia has hitherto been regarded as an open one, but the excellence of the fruit produced on Mr. Naylor's trees would seem to settle the question. Mr. Naylor has about twenty peach trees, half a dozen of which are bearing."

The houses at the corner of West and Maynard Streets have been torn down, and the city intends erecting stables on the spot. These shanties have long been a disgrace to our city, and it is only a wonder that wind and weather did not long ago save the city the trouble and expense of demolishing them. It is said two ladies now in the United States, who are interested in the property, refuse to sign a deed transferring it, and a lawsuit may result.

The C. P. R. is putting forth all necessary efforts to speedily complete their scheme of establishing between Halifax and Chicago the fastest series of trains now run on the continent, connecting at this port with steamships for Europe. It is intended to schedule every train at 60 miles per hour between the cities on the route, never stopping for water or anything except a change of engines, and to compete strongly for the sea-going travel. Cars will run between Chicago and Halifax without change.

Tramps are still abroad in the land, notwithstanding the many discouragements they have received during the last month or so. Last week some section men left a trolley on the side of the road near Springhill Junction. Two tramps passing there placed the trolley on the track and started off on it down the incline towards Maccan. After going a short distance they saw fast approaching them in the opposite direction the No. 2 express from St. John. They then endeavored to get the trolley off the line, but they were unable and the express struck and completely demolished it. The tramps then made off into the woods, leaving their coats behind them. No damage of any consequence was done to the engine. Two men have been arrested at Amherst who have acknowledged placing the trolley on the line. They have been committed for trial.

The I. C. R. advertise excursion rates to Halifax for the "grand week of sports" at remarkably low figures. Tickets will be issued as follows:— From stations east of New Glasgow, west of Amherst, and north of Moncton, and on the Oxford and Pictou branch, by all passenger trains of Monday, September 5, and Wednesday, September 7, and from all stations between Amherst, Pictou and New Glasgow, to Halifax on 6th, 7th and 8th September. Fares from Sydney, North Sydney, St. John and Newcastle to Halifax and return, \$5. From all other stations, single first class fare, but not exceeding \$5 from any station. All tickets good for return up to and including Monday, September 12. The Windsor and Annapolis will also issue excursion tickets from all stations on their line at one first class fare. This means a big rush to the capital next week.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache.

Fire on Saturday last in the business centre of Augusta, Ga., destroyed a quarter of a million dollars worth of property.

A boy at Moncton, named Tower, fell three flights down the elevator shaft of the Cotton Factory, striking the elevator at the bottom. He will probably die.

Fruit shippers and railroad men at Sacramento, Cal., cannot get half enough cars to fill the enormous demand, and shippers being unable to place their green fruits in the eastern markets, many growers are drying it. Over 700 car loads of green fruit have been shipped east.

The mystery of the murder of Andrew Borden and his wife in Fall River is as yet unsolved. The theory that their daughter Lizzie committed the crime has not been proved, and a large portion of the public believe her to be innocent. There is an entire absence of motive for so horrible an action on her part, and her previous character and disposition give no indication of insanity. Preliminary investigation is now going on, and much interest is taken in the trial.

A London despatch says that several Welsh tin-plate manufacturers have closed their works. Sixty works are now closed and ten thousand hands idle. Many sailed on Saturday to find employment in America.

Our national game without Johnson's Anodyne Lincture, to rub the heroes' impossible!

A disastrous explosion occurred on Friday last in the Parkship coal mine at Bridgend, Wales. About 150 miners are supposed to have perished nearly all of whom were married and leave helpless families. The Lord Mayor of London has opened a relief fund for the distressed.

The diplomatic circle in Berlin is chiefly interested at present in Russian action in Afghanistan. The croakers affirm that only bold and decisive action by England, which is not likely to be taken by the Gladstone Government, will prevent Russia from forcing the Amzer to abandon English protection for Russian protection, or else submit to losing part of the Afghan territory.

A Paris despatch says, the condition of many of the Jewish emigrants who pass through this city is such that should cholera break out among them it would find a fertile field for its spread. The Jewish committee here state that within a month 1,000 Jews, refugees from Russia, have passed through Paris, most of whom are on their way to the United States. Those who have recently arrived here have been in a most filthy condition.

If all the reports that come to us from Europe of the ravages of Asiatic cholera are true the disease is assuming alarming proportions. The plague continues to spread in Central Russia, new cases reported on Friday last numbering no less than 4,767; deaths 2,324. In Germany and France many hundreds are stricken, and Great Britain is not escaping, though vigilant precautions have been taken. From Gravesend, Swansea, Glasgow and Dundee, towns in England, Scotland and Wales reports come of deaths from the dread disease.

The New York *Sun* lately published a paragraph announcing that a serious scandal was afloat in Court circles concerning the Princess May, the betrothed of the late Duke of Clarence. A despatch from London to the New York *World* refuted the slander as devoid of a shadow of any foundation. Nothing has been officially announced as yet as to her betrothal, but it is believed that the Queen is raising obstacles to the Duke of York marrying her, as he desires to do, and is using all her influence to bring about an engagement between the Duke of York and Princess Victoria, daughter of Princess Christian. So much is "rumored" on this subject that it is hard to obtain any reliable information regarding the love affairs of the heir presumptive to England's throne.

It is said that the streets of stricken Hamburg city present a lugubrious aspect. Ambulances are constantly summoned from all directions. The police form a cordon around infected houses while the bodies of victims are being removed. Acts of incredible recklessness are frequently reported. At Vienna four hundred and eighty-five doctors have offered to attend cholera patients on the condition that in the event of their death while in discharge of duty their families shall be provided for. The Austrian authorities, in spite of the protest of members of the produce exchange, have decided that in view of the present excellent sanitary condition of Vienna, the annual international grain market shall be held on the date originally fixed.

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



FRANK C. MORAN.

"I Itched Intensely!"
A TERRIBLE SKIN DISEASE
Of Eight Years' Standing
"PERFECTLY CURED"
BY

Skoda's Ointment and Discovery.

LEWISTON, ME.
GENTS.—I wish to inform the suffering through you that SKODA'S GERMAN OINTMENT and SKODA'S DISCOVERY will cure the worst skin disease to be found. This

BETTER treatment may seem strong, but I think a true statement of my own case, which occurred some eight years ago. I had a terrible skin disease, from which I have suffered untold misery. I have tried Physicians of repute and about all the so-called "skin cures," but the result was failure. My body was covered with white scales. I itched intensely, and when I would rub or scratch the scales off, burning **THAN** sensation such as only those afflicted as I was may know, tormented me. My skin was so dry that my elbows, knees, hands, etc., would crack open so badly that I could not rest freely. My scalp was so that I could not comb my hair, and had to keep it clipped close to my head. I have now used a half dozen bottles of SKODA'S DISCOVERY and about eight ounces of SKODA'S OINTMENT. The result is I am **PERFECTLY CURED**. My skin is soft as an infant's. Instead of torment I have sweet sleep at night, and a good head of hair.

FRANK C. MORAN.

Guaranteed with Every 6 Bottles.

SKODA'S OINTMENT, the Great German Skin Cure and Facial Cosmetic, made in 3 ounce tubes. Price, 50 cts. Try a tube.

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., WOLFVILLE, N.S.

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

Have you tried the
'Cable Extra'
CIGAR?

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



**REGULATE THE
 STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS,
 AND
 PURIFY THE BLOOD.**

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR
 Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Bloating, 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, effective, give immediate relief.
 Sold by druggists. A trial bottle sent by mail on receipt of 15 cents. Address
THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.
 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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

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

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

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

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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.

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

Old Chum

(CUT PLUG.)

OLD CHUM
 (PLUG.)

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

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturers in Canada.

D. Ritchie & Co.

MONTREAL.

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

A Sewing Machine Given Away.

We want Agents to canvass for "Canada," the only magazine published in the Maritime Provinces. The subscription price of "Canada" is \$1.00, and every new subscriber will receive FREE a beautiful oligograph picture, 17 by 24. Agents will be allowed a Cash-advance Commission of 35 cents on every subscription obtained. Over and above the cash commission, a NEW RAYMOND SINGER SEWING MACHINE, worth \$45, furnished by Messrs. Miller Bros. of Halifax, will be given to the Agent sending the largest number of subscriptions before April 1st, 1893. A WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY, worth \$10, will be given to the Agent sending the second largest number of subscriptions. A prize worth \$1.50 will be given to the Agent sending the largest number of subscriptions each month. "Canada" will be sent FREE, during the competition, to all who signify their intention to compete, and who remit 25 cents in stamps for outfit. No post cards.

MATTHEW R. KNIGHT,
 BENTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.

London Rubber Stamp Mfg Co.

Rubber and Metal Stamps,
 Notarial Seals,
 Hectograph Copying Pads,
 Stencil Cutters, &c.

228 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

THE PARTING HOUR.

The following exquisite poem, says the *Portland Evening Commercial*, was written by the late Edward Pollock, the gifted California poet, on the 6th of January, 1877, and has never been published. It was given by the poet to a friend who was about to depart on a steamer for Oregon, Pollock saying: "Take this; you may perhaps read and appreciate the sentiment long after I have ceased to be among the living:"

There's something in the parting hour
 Will chill the warmest heart—
 Yet kindred, comrades, lovers, friends,
 Are fated all to part;
 But this I've seen—and many a pang
 Has pressed it on my mind—
 The one who goes is happier
 Than those he leaves behind.

No matter what the journey be,
 Adventurous, dangerous, far,
 To the wild deep, or black frontier,
 To solitude or war;
 Still something cheers the heart that dars
 In all of human kind,
 And they who go are happier
 Than those they leave behind.

The bride goes to her husband's home
 With doublings and with tears,
 But does not hope her rainbow spread
 Across her cloudy fears?
 Alas! the mother who remains,
 What comfort can she find?
 But this, the gone is happier
 Than one she leaves behind.

Have you a friend—a comrade dear?
 An old and valued friend?
 Be sure your term of sweet concourse
 At length will have an end!
 And when you part—as part you will—
 O, take it not unkind,
 If he who goes is happier
 Than you he leaves behind!

God wills it so, and so it is;
 The pilgrims on their way,
 Though weak and worn, more cheerful are
 Than all the rest who stay;
 And when at last, poor man subdued,
 Lies down to death resigned,
 May he not still be happier far
 Than those he leaves behind?

BOOK GOSSIP.

Again we welcome *St. Nicholas*, and the September number fully retains its reputation as one of the most charming magazines published for the young folks. The frontispiece, "Napoleon's Veterans Viewing the Portrait of the King of Rome," is illustrative of an interesting and instructive article by Tudor Jenks, on "A King Without a Throne." This sketch of the baby life of the son of Napoleon Bonaparte and Marie Louise of Austria, the little King of Rome, will be perused with interest by the boys and girls who delight in historical characters. "The Walking Beam Boy," by L. F. Stofiel, illustrated by C. T. Hill, and "An Incident at Mowbray's," by D. B. Waggoner, illustrated, by W. H. Drake, are bright and attractive tales. From Stella Louise Hook's paper, entitled "A Curious Community," as well as from the instalment of "Charles F. Lummis's articles on "Strange Corners of Our Country," grown-ups of the family can with the children glean valuable information. The poetry of the number is good, or as one of *St. Nicholas'* enthusiastic little readers terms it, "just sweet," and the full contents a delightful budget of pure, bright literature well calculated to educate and refine.

The September issue of *Lippincott's* is a Pacific number. Every article in it deals with topics of the western coast—chiefly, of course, Californian—or has been prepared by a native or resident of that favored region. The complete novel, "The Doomsday," is by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton. It is a vigorous tale of "the grass era" of Spanish occupation, and depicts with vivid brilliancy the manners, amusements, passions, and intrigues of those hidalgos and donnas who ruled the land before its cession. The novel is fully illustrated. There are short stories by Hoine (better known as Joaquin) Miller, and Emma B. Kaufman; and poems by Iva H. Coolbrith, Medge Morris, Martha T. Tyler, Flora McDonald Shearer, Charles Warron Stoddard, and Nelly Booth Simmons. These poems are pretty and seasonable, for instance—

THE SISTERS.

A herald was Spring,—a harbinger, in whose fair and tender dawn
 The bountiful year dropped vague, shy hints of the sweets life hold in pawn.
 But the world rejoiced when May-time fled, enrobed in the sullen rain,
 And down the fields, like a royal queen, proud Midsummer stepped again.
 —Nellie Booth Simmons.

The *Ladies' Home Journal* for September is out and has been eagerly received by the thousands of homes where a welcome awaits its monthly visit. Articles contributed by Harriet Prescott Spofford, Mrs. Lynn Abbott, Helen S. Conant and Christine Terhune Herrick, on the relations existing "Between Mistress and Maid" will interest those who are endeavoring to solve this problem. Helen Jay writes on "Getting Home from the Country," and Robert J. Burdette in his inimitably original and refreshing manner treats of the same subject. John Lambert Payne voices his opinions on the topic "Why Young Men Defer Marriage." Foster Coates' paper on "Women in Journalism" is full of practical common sense. The other contributed articles abound in interest to housekeepers, business women, young girls and old ladies. The always interesting departments by competent editors conclude a number which is more than usually attractive, and one that cannot fail to please its hundreds of thousands of readers. The

PUTNERS
 IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER
EMULSION

Ladies' Home Journal is published by the Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, for ten cents a number and one dollar per year.

A publisher of Dickens' novels in London says that the sale of these works in 1891 was four times as large as in the last year of the great novelist's life.

The Season for September just received. On looking over its pages we find an unusual amount of exquisite illustrations. The publishers evidently believe in the scriptural measure for their subscribers: "Pressed down and running over" with good things. In its new dress *The Season* added more colored figures. This month is given fourteen colored figures of new and seasonable garments for ladies and children. The children especially fare well this month, and the many quaint little costumes shown will delight every mother's heart. These garments are so plainly illustrated, and with carefully prepared descriptions make them easy to reproduce in material. Russian blouses, jackets, coats, wraps, morning and evening, street and carriage gowns, while elegant styles in mourning outfits for old and young are carefully shown. The art-work is unusually well shown, and so plainly illustrated that it will be a pleasure to ladies to copy it. Materials and plan of work always found well described. Every house should secure a copy of *The Season*, it well repays the small amount of subscription in even one month, as in no other journal will the new and beautiful illustrations be found. Subscription price, yearly, \$3 50; single copies 30 cents. The International News Company, 83 and 85 Duane Street, New York.

The September *Popular Science Monthly* opens with the concluding part of Dr. Andrew D. White's paper on Geography, in his Warfare of Science series. The disbelief of the mediæval theologians that men could live on the opposite side of the globe is the chief subject of this chapter. Dr. Charles C. Abbott contributes an illustrated article testifying to the skill of The Delaware Indian as an Artist, and puts in evidence figures of carved gorgets, masks, and various other objects. The number contains also one of Prof. Huxley's trenchant papers, on The Decline of Bibliolatry, in which the conviction is expressed that a merely nominal belief in the Bible is rapidly displacing the old practical belief. Prof. J. S. Kingsley describes The Marine Biological Laboratory, at Wood's Holl, giving pictures of its building and of the interiors of some of its work-rooms. Under the title Infectious Diseases: Causation and Immunity, Dr. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. A., tells what has been learned in this field up to date. Prof. Joseph Jastrow presents a Further Study of Involuntary Movements, supplementing an earlier paper on this subject. The article is accompanied by thirteen tracings of the movements described. The trouble at the Carnegie mills gives timeliness to Conrad Reno's reply to Edward Atkinson, on The Wage-contract and Personal liberty. Mr. Reno advocates compulsory arbitration through a State tribunal as the remedy for labor disputes. There is an interesting account of Mica and the Mica Mines, by C. Hanford Henderson. Some very strange occurrences are described in Mr. William A. Eddy's paper on Incalculable Accidents. M. Jules Rochard writes on Tobacco and the Tobacco Habit; M. Charles Henry on Odors and the Sense of Smell; and Frederik A. Fernald describes recent changes in Chemical and Geographical Words, that have been made in the interest of simplicity and uniformity. New York: D. Appleton & Company. Fifty cents a number, \$5 a year.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The growth of the lumber trade of Nova Scotia has kept pace with the advance of its industrial resources, and the firm of D. Fullerton & Son, of Pictou, established over a quarter of a century, manufacturers and dealers in building-material, doors, sashes, mouldings and house-finishings of every description, is one of the most important industries in this section. The planing, sawing and moulding mills of Messrs. D. Fullerton & Son are known throughout the trade radius of Pictou, and their trade extends through the eastern section of the province, down in Cape Breton, and also up in New Brunswick. The business was established by Mr. D. Fullerton 25 years ago, and six years later his son, Mr. George Fullerton, became a partner. They introduced the first engine in woodworking in the province outside of Halifax, importing it direct from Glasgow. They have the reputation of turning out mouldings and doors in smooth work, besides sawed and built newals, stair-rails, balusters, brackets, hard and soft wood mantels, in the latest style, and it is conceded no better work is done in the province, their work being executed in the neatest possible manner, and their products having a standard reputation among builders and others. Their warehouse is extensive; the mill well equipped with modern machinery, operated by an engine of 50 horse power, giving employment to a dozen or more hands steadily. Both gentlemen at the head of the enterprise are natives of Pictou, and manufacture everything in the line of builders' and contractors' supplies, also wool-carding machines at the lowest market prices. The Pictou sash and door factory is among the prominent industries of the country.—*Ex.*

"The making of sleigh bells is quite an art," says a manufacturer. "The little iron ball is too big to be put in through the holes in the bell, and yet it is inside. How did it get there? The little iron ball is called the 'jingle.' When you shake the sleigh bell it jingles. In making the bell the jinglet is put inside a little ball of mud, just the shape of the inside of the bell. Then a mould is made, just the shape of the outside of the bell. This mud ball with the jinglet inside is placed in the mould of the outside, and the metal is poured in, which fills up the space between the ball and the mould. When the mould is taken off you see a sleigh bell, but it will not ring, as it is full of dirt. The hot metal that the bell is made of dries the mud so it can be shaken out. After the dirt is all shaken out of the holes in the bell, the little iron jinglet will still be in the bell and will ring. It took a good many years to think out how to make a sleigh bell."

Messrs. F. J. Wesley & Co., Toronto, have begun the manufacture of an extensive line of wooden goods, including children's sleighs, rockers, baby swings, parlor wagons—something entirely new—boys' double coasters, fitted with steering apparatus and brake; household requisites, games, toys, and about all the standard lines of wooden goods. Their factory at Perth avenue and Bloor Street is equipped with new machinery of best make, the business being under the management of Mr. F. J. Wesley, who was for several years superintendent in the wooden-ware factory of the Brandon Manufacturing Company, Toronto.—*Canadian Manufacturer.*

The Eastern Townships Corset Company, Sherbrooke, Que., are operating their works to full capacity, giving employment to 150 hands. They have accepted an offer of a cash bonus of \$15,000 and ten years' exemption from taxes from the town of St. Hyacinthe, Que., to remove their business to that place. Their new factory at St. Hyacinthe, now being built, and to be ready for occupancy by October, is 200x50 feet, two stories high, and will afford accommodation for 300 hands, the intention of the company being to employ that number. They control the Canadian patents for the Jackson waist and the watch spring corsets, for which they are enjoying a very large demand.—*Canadian Manufacturer.*

Kelly Brothers, whose mill was burned at River Hebert a short time ago, are re-building.

Kay & Co., of Georgetown, Ontario, the well-known manufacturers of power and hand-knitting machines and hosiery supplies, have a standard automatic machine, which is a model of ingenuity, simplicity and utility. It is the invention of Mr. Kay, and it does him infinite credit. The advantage it possesses over the ordinary power machine is that it saves an enormous amount of labor. One girl can manage from five to seven of these machines, each capable of producing from ten to a dozen knitted articles a day. The invention has overcome a difficulty that has hitherto been an insurmountable obstacle in the way of perfecting the knitting machines—the making of provision for the automatic knitting of the heels of stockings. The Standard Automatic is so constructed that it adjusts itself when the time has arrived for the knitting of the heel, and when this part of the process is completed it continues the knitting of the sock without any direction from the person operating the machine.

Petroleum is now used as fuel in the Lowell mills. The oil is stored in two underground tanks about thirty feet from the furnaces, to which it flows through a series of pipes. The oil is volatilized and burned under the boilers after being mixed with steam.

Mr Charles Sargeant's mill at Nelson, Miramichi, broke all previous local records for fast sawing on Friday of last week, when one gang cut 37, 230 sup. ft. of merchantable lumber. The logs sawed were pine for about six hours, the remainder of the day they were cutting spruce.

The coal industry of the United States furnishes employment to 300,000 persons, and the capital invested is estimated at \$350,000,000.

PIPE SMOKERS.

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



Mr. Chas. N. Hauer

Of Frederick, Md., suffered terribly for over ten years with abscesses and running sores on his left leg. He wasted away, grew weak and thin, and was obliged to use a cane and crutch. Everything which could be thought of was done without good result, until he began taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which effected a perfect cure. Mr. Hauer is now in the best of health. Full particulars of his case will be sent all who address C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

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.

NEW GOODS.

- DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.
- SAND GRAINED DRAWING PAPER
- WHATMANS " "
- CARTRIDGE " "
- TRACING PAPER.
- PROCESS PAPER.
- TRACING LINEN.
- DRAWING PENS
- and a General Assortment of ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

A. & W. MACKINLAY, 137 Granville Street.

COMMERCIAL.

As usual with us August is in some sense an *interim* season, when people generally seek for some pleasurable way of passing the time rather than looking for doing business. Therefore, the volume of the business last week has been relatively small, but what has been accomplished was as large as should be expected. In fact in most lines there is more enquiry, which will, doubtless, develop into trade very shortly. The hopeful feeling for a large fall trade is gaining strength, and as soon as farm produce is ready to be put upon the market there is every indication that activity will characterize our markets.

The production of silver is now far in advance of the world's need of it, either for industrial purposes or as currency. The result is that this metal has largely depreciated in relative value. This depreciation threatens to become a seriously disturbing factor in the currency of nations whose circulation is on a bimetallic basis—that is, on a basis of gold and silver—as is that of the United States. It is already an unsettling element in the currency of countries whose circulation is purely on a silver basis such as Canada, India, Japan, Mexico, China, etc. So long as the United States, for instance, can furnish enough gold to meet all foreign trade balances against them and all foreign calls for interest on securities sold back to them, the silver currency of that country will have the same purchasing power among themselves as gold. Yet as soon as their supply of gold becomes inadequate to meet the outside call, silver will have to be substituted and will be accepted at only its gold value, i.e., 30 to 35 per cent below its face value. Of course the nominal basis of our currency is a gold one, but we have no gold currency, and as silver falls in value its purchasing properties decrease, and the time will come when, if no radical change is made, we shall be in the position that India now is. In that country it takes nearly two rupees to purchase what one would a few years ago, although commodities are very much cheaper on comparison with a gold basis. A monetary conference is to meet in Bruxelles in the course of this month which will consider this question, but we do not think that it will be able to settle it. It will be interesting to watch its deliberations.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co, NEW YORK, Aug. 27, 1892.—“The Stock Market did not disappoint expectations. Prices have experienced a good advance, and indications are still favorable. As already maintained in these advices, the basis of the present advance is the confidence of the big holders of stocks in the future development and resources of the country. Our commercial and industrial interests are now enjoying a very fair share of prosperity. Business is not only on a larger scale than ever before, as demonstrated by clearing-house returns and railroad earnings; but it is also in exceptionally sound condition. This statement being confirmed by the small number, as well as the character, of business failures. Agricultural interests are also in good shape; as, in spite of smaller yields of wheat, corn, cotton and other products, we shall, with last season's surplus, have sufficient and to spare.

The railroads are not likely to suffer from any insufficiency of freight for some time to come. Judging by the small additions to mileage during the last few years, and the increase of traffic and population, there is more likely to be a scarcity of facilities than of tonnage. Another factor to be considered is that many of our roads are yearly growing less dependent upon a few staple crops for traffic. The multiplication of industries, the growth of passenger traffic, and even the development of new crops, as, for instance, the carrying East of California fruits, all tend to the stability of earning power and consequently to the value of railroad stocks. These facts are particularly true of lines in the East and Northwest, while they apply in a lesser degree to some of the Trans-Continental lines. The Chicago Exposition promises to be a source of great profit to all the principal roads entering that city, provided managers abstain from reckless competition. Stockholders should make themselves heard on this point before harvest time is at hand.

Two events happened during the week under review which very materially strengthened the market, viz., the Texas railroad decision and the collapse of the Buffalo strike. Judge M. McCormick's decision that the State has not the power to prevent railroads from earning reasonable profits is one of the most important and far-reaching decisions of the day. It will undoubtedly be confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. Of its absolute justice there can be no question, besides which it will be a lasting and necessary rebuke to the communistic tendencies of legislation in several of the Western and Southwestern States. The chief beneficiaries will be the States themselves; for capital, which had left these sections severely alone for the last few years, will again flow in those directions with its reviving tendencies. The effect of this decision was shown in the advance of the Southwestern group of stocks, which will of course benefit directly by the decision. Instead of doing business at a loss, with prolonged bankruptcy constantly fronting them, there is now a prospect of interest being earned, and even a fair dividend on such of the lines as are not handicapped with other capitalization. The defeat of the switchmen's strike materially simplifies labor troubles for railroad managers; the refusal of the engineers and other railroad organizations to participate in a sympathetic strike having considerable significance. The strikers have thus learned an unwilling lesson, that while they have the right to strike at will, they must also recognize the equal right of employers to fill their places with others without molestation.

The future of the market certainly seems favorable. In addition to the facts just mentioned, stocks are in strong hands and money promises to remain easy, even though rates show more firmness. The renewal of gold exports attracts little attention, because each day brings us nearer a larger supply of grain and cotton bills usual in the latter half of the year. Upon any sharp or extended rise I would advise realizing; but in the absence of unfavorable developments good stocks are a purchase on the whole.”

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

	Week		Previous Weeks corresponding to		
	Aug. 26.	week.	Aug. 26.	1890	1889
United States	1892	1892	1891	1890	1889
Canada	18	26	21	36	21

DRY GOODS.—The dry goods business has remained in about the same position as last week and no special feature has been developed. As farmers are fully occupied with their harvesting operations country retailers are having a quiet time of it. The city retail business has been fairly sustained, owing to the influx of many visitors from abroad, even though many of our own people are away in the country enjoying their holidays. Travelling agents write hopefully and a fair volume of orders for winter goods is coming in. Remittances are reasonably good—in fact quite as large as any one expected.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—Very little business is doing in this line. In fact trade seems to be in a stagnant state. Sellers and buyers appear to be mutually indifferent—both are looking for “better times.” Warrants have advanced 31 in Glasgow but consumptive markets are unmoved. Tin continues weak in England though the current quotations are 2s. 6d. higher than they were a week ago.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market is very dull, and it is in buyers' favor. It is probable that more business could be done inside our quotations, but holders are reluctant about making concessions. Consequently transactions are much circumscribed. Berghm's cable reports wheat and corn both inactive. French country markets very quiet. The Liverpool public cable reports wheat dull with poor demand; holders offering freely; corn quiet under a very slack demand. In the great grain centres on this continent wheat and corn have both experienced frequent and severe fluctuations, and the general tone has been depressed. Dealers believe that wheat is now as low as it can well be, but there seems to be reason to expect higher values in the face of the enormous crop that is now assured both in Canada and the United States.

PROVISIONS.—A fair demand exists for hog products in this market. The movement in short cuts and smoked meats, though not large, is satisfactory for this season of the year. In Liverpool provisions generally suffered a decline, and the market is dull—not to say depressed. In Chicago shippers are light buyers of hogs, and the market is at the mercy of packers and speculators, who are very bearish in their ideas. Prices have been pushed down 5c. to 10c., and the tendency continues in the same direction. The market was steady for good native and Texan cattle, but others were slow.

BUTTER.—The local butter market is quiet. Just about enough of really good comes forward to fully supply the actual consumptive demand, but poorer grades continue to be scarce. In Montreal very large stocks of creamery are reported to be in holding on English account, but as the markets on the other side are in a very bad condition, the idea seems to be gaining ground that a large proportion of this butter will have to be thrown upon the Canadian markets for sale. The effect will undoubtedly be cheaper and better butter for the home consumer. A London correspondent writes as follows of the butter market there:—“The butter market has been fairly steady this week, buyers—in view of the hot weather—operating with extreme caution. There is, however, not too much on the market or on the way, and prices remain as about this time last week. Normandies and Danish are in exactly the same position, while for the little American and Canadian to be had there is an active demand, with the turn dearer in rates, the supply of Irish diminishing. In fact, the inquiry for the butter from Cork is a trifle more than dealers can meet; and prices, therefore, were put up on the spot yesterday some 1s. to 2s. on the various selections.”

CHEESE.—In this market cheese is an uncertain factor. Several factories are turning out larger quantities than ever before on the strength of last year's English market, and they are holding their turn-out in anticipation of a large demand later in the season. Unfortunately for them, this “happy thought” has revealed itself to manufacturers in the Upper Provinces as well as to them, and the present indications favor a glut in October and following months which will cause prices to decline rapidly. In Montreal the market is already reported to be “dull as it can possibly be.” In London cheese is a firm market, and the weather being just such to encourage an enhanced consumption, stocks go off very rapidly. This season should certainly prove a very satisfactory one to shippers in Canada, for every spot advance has been responded to here almost as soon as cabled. For Canadians 48s. is readily paid in London, with sales effected at 49s., while from 47s. to 50s. is readily obtainable in Liverpool and Glasgow; Hull market being very firm at 48s. Some questionable American is selling down to 34s. Our imports from Canada show up well in the returns, the progressive increase being maintained. This is all the more gratifying when it is considered that this must be due to new make, as the figures for the first two months of the year were below the corresponding ones for last year. Canada is steadily, but surely, creeping up to level pegging with the States.”

EGGS.—Fresh eggs are in good supply here, but many dealers mix limed and other inferior goods with the fresh ones so that purchasers are rather shy of them. Prices are a shade higher for really good eggs than they were a week ago but the demand remains rather sluggish. A Montreal report is that the egg market is dull and featureless and that prices are unchanged. A letter says:—“Eggs have been rather quieter in London this week; but supplies being not too great, quotations are unaltered. In Glasgow and Liverpool, Canadian are selling at recent currencies. In the former part, complaints come of eggs arriving from the Dominion in rather poor condition, ‘owing to the extreme heat the other side,’ and to the heat of the passage. I think a recent suggestion in one of my advices as to the ventilation of the cases might obviate much of this. In connection with the coming trade in limed eggs, which, I understand, Canadians are going in

for extensively, I have to warn my Canadian readers against trusting to the English market for prices, as all trade in this respect last year spelt ruin to those engaged in it. Contracts should be made at a fixed price, delivered in Liverpool or London, and then the shipper will not get bit. Many men here will have no more to do with the limed trade, but there is a good demand for well pickled stock from that splendid discriminating medium, Liverpool, between October and December, and if arrangements are immediately made, a fair trade awaits Canadian picklers, who would do wisely at the same time to save their limed to be shipped as such, and not mix with fresh, as was done at the close of last season, to the disgust of receivers. The *Grocers' Journal* has a word to say on this subject in its current issue, and while speaking very favorably of the prospects for Canadian limed hen fruit, warns shippers not to consign too frequently, and says: "It would be wise in our Canadian friends to build up their new house of commerce slowly, and not send too fast and too much."

FRUIT.—The market is fully stocked with green fruit of all reasonable varieties, but quotations are not perceptibly lower, as the demand continues to be very active. The dried fruit market is quite dull. Stocks are very low, but few care to buy, as new crop will soon present itself.

SUGAR.—A better local consumptive demand has encouraged refiners here to be stiffer as regards prices for both granulated and yellows. Still our prices are yet relatively lower than they are in New York. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* says:—"The sugar market has taken a further turn upward, as was pointed out last week was likely to be the case. Both raw and refined have advanced, and our local market has at last followed the example of other places, and put up the price, although even yet it is considerably below the ruling values in New York. A private cable received from London says that the market is firm for cane, and best firsts are quoted at 13s. 9d. against 13s. 4½d. last week, an advance of ½d. in New York, the Trust has again put up granulated, which is at 4½c. to 4 9/16c., with a good demand. Our local market has also advanced both for granulated and yellows, and the demand is springing up. Although there is a good deal of rivalry between refineries, granulated is up to 4½c., and even at this price our price here is considerably below that at New York, as there is not only the difference in quotation, but the discount here is 1 per cent higher than in New York. This, combined with the advance in raw, is not at all unlikely to lead to even higher figures before long. Yellows are higher with a good demand, and 3 5/16c. is now the bottom price. Some of the wholesale grocers are still cutting, and we hear of sales of granulated at 4½c. We quote:—Granulated, 4½c.; yellows, low grades, 3 5/16c.; yellows, medium grades, 3½c.; bright yellows, 3¼c. at the refineries."

TEA.—While there is a good deal of enquiry for medium and lower grade teas very little appears to be actually doing. Our local market may be regarded as quiet.

FISH.—Our local market presents no features of interest. The catch of cod, haddock, hake and allied fish has been fairly good, and receipts have been quite respectable. The absence of any active demand and the low prices at consumptive points keeps the trade dull and prices relatively low. Our outside advices are as follows:—Toronto, Aug. 31—"The fish market is very firm at 7c. for whitefish and salmon trout, \$2 to \$2.50 for lake herring, 17c. for B. C. salmon. Stock can hardly be got into store fast enough." Montreal, Aug. 31—"Fresh fish has its usual call, all lines moving fairly at the following prices:—Salmon 14c. to 15c., haddock 4½c., whitefish and trout 6c. to 7c. We quote as follows.—Smoked Yarmouth bloaters, per 60 box, \$1 to \$1.10; St. John's bloaters, per 100 box, 90c. to \$1; boneless cod, large boxes, 6c. to 7c., do. small boxes 7c. to 8c., finnan haddies 7c. to 8c. We quote No. 1 herring, per bbl., \$4.50 to \$4.60; lake trout, per half bbl., \$4 to \$4.25; sea trout, per bbl., \$8.25 to \$8.75; codfish, green, No. 1, per bbl., \$4.75 to \$5, do. No. 2, per bbl., \$4.25 to \$4.50, codfish, dried, per bbl., \$4.25 to \$4.50; salmon, B. C., per bbl., \$13 to \$13.50, do. Nfld., No. 1, per ton, \$22.50 to \$23; do. do., No. 3, per ton, \$20 to \$20.50." Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 31—"New Georges codfish at \$6.87 per qtl. for large, and small at \$4.87, Bank \$6.13 for large and \$3.25 for small, Shore \$5.50 and \$4.25 for large and small; Rips \$6.25 and \$4.25; dry Bank \$6, med. \$3.50. Cured cusk at \$4 per qtl., hake \$2, haddock \$2.50, heavy salted pollock \$3, and English-cured do. \$3.87 per qtl. Newfoundland herring \$4 per bbl., pickled codfish \$4, haddock \$3.75, halibut heads \$3.50, sounds \$13, tongues and sounds \$12, tongues \$11, alwives \$3.50, trout \$11, Halifax salmon \$23, Newfoundland do. \$16."

"A BACK NUMBER."

This is the slighting remark that is often applied to women who try to seem young, though they no longer look so. Sometimes appearances are deceitful. Female weakness, functional troubles, displacements and irregularities will add fifteen years to a woman's looks. These troubles are removed by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Try this remedy, all you whose beauty and freshness is falling from such causes, and no longer figure in society as a "back number." It's guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it returned. See guarantee on bottle wrapper.

THE NEW ENGLAND MACKEREL CATCH.

The decline in the New England mackerel catch within recent years was, it was inferred, due to their being taken without intermission through an entire season, irrespective of the necessity, if the fish were to be perpetuated, of letting them alone while spawning.

In 1884 the largest quantity of mackerel ever taken was landed by the eastern fleet, from which period until 1890 the catch steadily decreased, the total for that year not amounting to 5 per cent of the quantity landed six years before.

In order to protect the fish the closed season from March to June was made, and that this has been productive of good results is quite evident, as

the catch in 1891 was two and one-half times as large as in 1890, while, as the *Boston Advertiser* says, for this year "the fleet has done better than for any year since 1867." It is further explained that the habits of these fish are yet unknown to science, and where they brood or where they go to during the winter months is as yet all guesswork. They are first seen in the early spring months coming from the south, but it is not believed that they go beyond the southern point of Florida. These early fish are lean and full of spawn, which fact induced the passage of the law to prevent seining them until they were properly delivered of the eggs. This close-season law is only enforced by the United States government, and there is nothing to prevent our neighbors in the provinces from seining the fish, except the fact that they depend largely on the United States for a market, and fish caught before the season opens cannot be landed here at any time.

It is claimed by "many old fishermen," however, that the catch each year, either in or out of season, would not "make a mark" in the quantity in the sea, and that the scarcity of late years was due to other causes than netting them during the spawning season.

The record of the catch thus far this season is quite favorable. The fleet is said to have landed 24,470 barrels, against 16,905 barrels to a like date in 1891, and as compared with only 4,940 barrels in a corresponding portion of 1890.—*Bradstreet's*.

Sufferers from La Grippe should not despair—Putner's Emulsion is the best tonic for them. A bottle or two taken as they are getting well will hasten their recovery—perhaps saving them months of lassitude and debility.

EHT ROF KSA
"HALIGONIAN"
RAGIC.

Made at
221 Barrington St.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS	
SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf.....	5 3/4		
Granulated.....	4 1/2 to 4 3/4		
Circle A.....	4		
White Extra C.....	3 3/4		
Standard.....	3 1/2 to 3 3/4		
Extra Yellow C.....	3 1/2 to 3 3/4		
Yellow C.....	3 1/4		
TEA.			
Congou Common.....	17 to 19		
" Fair.....	20 to 23		
" Good.....	25 to 29		
" Choice.....	31 to 33		
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36		
Oolong Choice.....	37 to 39		
MOLASSES.			
Barbadoes.....	32		
Demerara.....	35 to 38		
Diamond N.....	47		
Porto Rico.....	32 to 33		
Cienfuegos.....	none		
Trinidad.....	29		
Antigua.....	29		
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47		
" Bright.....	47 to 65		
BISCUITS.			
Pilot Bread.....	3.00		
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2		
Soda.....	6 1/4		
do in lb. boxes, 80 to case.....	7 1/4		
Fancy.....	8 to 15		
HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.			
Apples, per bbl., Am.....	4.50		
Oranges, Jamaica, brls.....	none		
" Messina, per box.....	9.00		
Lemons, per case.....	5.50 to 6.00		
Cocoanuts, new per 100.....	5.00		
Onions New Malts, per lb.....	2 1/4		
" American, per lb.....	2 1/2		
Dates boxes, new.....	5 to 5 1/2		
Raisins, Valencia.....	5 to 5 1/2		
Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb, new.....	10 to 11		
" small boxes.....	9 to 10		
Prunes Stewing, boxes.....	6 to 7		
Bananas.....	2.25 to 3.00		
C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.			
		FLOUR.	
		Manitoba Highest Grade Patent.....	5.40 to 5.70
		High Grade Patents.....	4.45 to 4.65
		Good 80 per cent. Patents.....	4.25 to 4.30
		Straight Grade.....	4.10 to 4.25
		Good Seconds.....	3.65 to 3.85
		Graham Flour.....	4.60 to 4.75
		Oatmeal.....	4.10 to 4.25
		" Rolled.....	4.45
		Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	2.90 to 3.00
		" In Bond.....	2.80 to 2.90
		Rolled Wheat.....	5.95
		Middlings.....	1.75 to 1.90
		Shorts.....	18.75 to 20.00
		Cracked Corn " including bags.....	20.50 to 21.00
		Ground Oat Cake, per ton.....	35.00
		Moulce.....	24.00 to 28.00
		Split Peas.....	4.10
		White Beans, per bushel.....	1.35 to 1.45
		Pot Barley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.50
		Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	40 to 41
		F. E. Island Oats.....	41 to 45
		Hay.....	14.00 to 15.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.00
" Am. Plate.....	13.00 to 13.50
" Ex. Plate.....	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	16.00 to 6.50
" American clear.....	18.00 to 18.50
" P. E. I. Mess.....	18.00 to 18.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
" Prime Mess.....	11.50 to 12.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
" American.....	10 to 11
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	9
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	22
" " in Small Tubs.....	16 to 18
" Good, in large tubs, new.....	16 to 18
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	17
Canadian Township, new.....	20
" Western.....	15
Cheese, Canadian.....	14
" Antigonish.....	11

SALT.

Factory Filled.....	\$1.50
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	1.60
Liverpool, " hhd.....	1.40
" " Afloat.....	1.40
Capiz.....	none
Turks Island.....	none
Lisbon.....	none
Coarse W. I.....	none
Trapan.....	1.35
" All other grades.....	1.25

FISH.

	Ex Vesse.	Ex Store
MACKEREL.		
Extras.....	00.00	22.00
No. 1.....	00.00	19.00
" 2 large.....	00.00	15.00
" 2.....	00.00	12.00
" 3 large, Reamed.....	7.00	8.50
" 3, Reamed.....	6.50	7.50
" 3 large, Plain.....	6.50	7.50
" 3 Plain.....	6.00	6.50
Small.....	0.00	6.00
HERRING.		
No. 1 C B July.....	4.75	5.25
" 1 Fall Split.....	0.00	4.00
" 1 Fall Round.....	0.00	3.75
" 1 Labrador.....	0.00	6.00
" 1 Georges Bay.....	0.00	2.25
" 1 Bay of Islands.....	0.00	3.25
ALWIVES, No 1.....	4.5	5.50
SALMON.		
No. 1, brl.....	00.00	15.00
No. 2, brl.....	00.00	14.00
" 3, brl.....	00.00	13.00
Small.....		
CODFISH.		
Hard C. B.....	0.00	5.50
Western Shore.....	0.00	5.00
Bank.....	0.00	4.50
Bay.....	0.00	3.25
Newfoundland.....	0.00	none
HADDOCK.....	0.00	3.75
Bank & Western.....	0.00	3.75
HAKE.....	0.00	3.00 to 3.25
POCLOCK.....		3.00
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.....	12 1/2	
COB OIL, per gal.....	20	25c

AN ANGEL UNAWARES.

(CONCLUDED).

A little quiet arching of Lettie's satirical eyebrows was the only answer. Mr. Malverson did not appear to have made much progress in his sketching when he returned home. Lettie was in the kitchen, making a cake for one of Mr. Clavering's pensioners, when he came back, and walked coolly up the garden-walk and stood before the window watching her for a moment, as she stood at the dresser with her hands in the flour and her sleeves rolled up.

She was slightly surprised to see him; for instead of a portfolio, he had a brace of birds in his hand and a gun over his shoulder, and he raised his hat, smilingly.

"May I lay my Nimrodian offering at your feet?" he said. "The pencil gave place to the gun this morning, Miss Lettie."

"But I thought you were going to sketch," said Lettie.

"So I was, but the birds tempted me so, I borrowed a gun from a good-natured individual, who was willing to lend it to me for a pecuniary consideration. Will you receive the fruits?"

"With many thanks," she answered. "Bring them into the kitchen, if you please. I can't come out."

Her plump, tapering arms were floured to the elbow, and there was a very sensible-looking white apron tied round her pliant little waist, but the baking operations had brought out all the bright glow on her cheeks and a sparkle in her eyes, that won an admiring glance from the gentleman as he handed her his spoils.

"I have been unfortunate," he said, pointing to a rent in his sleeve. "I must thank your sweet-brier for that."

She gave it a demure little glance of inspection.

"It can be mended," she said. "If you will wait until I have finished my cake, I will come into the parlor and darn it for you."

"A thousand thanks!" was his laughing reply. "My first speech was a mistake. I should have said I was fortunate."

"Frank was right," he said to himself, as he passed up the hall. "Little Miss Lettie is the dash of lemon in the Dallas negus."

She came into the parlor when her cake was baked, and mended his coat, as she had promised. It did not take her very long to do it; but if the truth was told, I think Mr. Malverson would not have been sorry if it had—the long, curling lashes drooped so darkly on the velvety cheeks, and the small brown fingers were so nimble.

The remainder of the day the visitor was absent. He was going to make up for lost time, he said, as he took his portfolio, so he did not reappear until tea-time, and then he found Blanche and Flo discussing the Norrises. They had just received a letter announcing that their friends would be with them the next day, and the subject was in full flow when he entered.

"Norrise, did you say?" he asked, quietly, at last. "Is it possible they are the Norrises of Clitheroe?"

Flo turned round and opened her blue eyes in a surprise which was anything but dignified; but she could not help it. What could a travelling Dick Tinto know of the Norrises?

"Mr. Norris's country-seat in Virginia is called Clitheroe, I believe," she answered.

"Ah!" said Mr. Malverson, coolly, "I believe I know them. Met them at Baden last year. The youngest was quite a belle; they used to call her Lalla Rookh, for the sake of her dark eyes."

Flo looked slightly puzzled, and condescended a well-bred survey of her incubus. Who could he be? Not a common artist, at least. "Travelling artist" had always signified to her something like a sign-painter who would paint your portrait, be paid for it, and "sit below the salt." But persons of that kind did not often spend their summers at Baden-Baden, and would certainly not know so much of Annie Norris. Could she possibly have been making herself slightly ridiculous?

Nothing but the indefatigable Lettie's coolness saved the sudden silence from being absurd. She went on talking, as she loitered over her chocolate, with the easiest air in the world; but for all that, she was barely able to hide the flash of irresistible fun which would dance under her lashes when she met Mr. Malverson's quizzical eyes.

But when the young ladies retired for the night the restrained curiosity broke forth.

"Who in the world is he?" said Flo. "Lettie, have you an idea?"

Lettie was at the mirror, "doing" her hair, and she shook the gypsy-veil over her shoulders.

"He is a 'travelling artist,' my dear," was her somewhat malicious reply. "Don't be too rash, Flo; travelling artists might go to Baden accidentally without being gentlemen; and as to knowing Annie Norris, perhaps he painted her portrait."

"I don't believe him!" said Blanche, who didn't often say anything. "It's arrant nonsense. He knows the Norrises, indeed!"

"Well, we shall find out to-morrow," said Flo, with a dubious expression. And she went to bed, and dreamed that Captain Malmaison had turned out to be an itinerant peddler, and had cloped with the Bride of Abydos to Baden-Baden.

And on the morrow they did find out.

EMERSON'S
"HALIGONIAN"
MAGAZINE.

Mailed at
221 Berrington St.

Mr. Malverson was absent when the Norrises came, and accordingly the young ladies had an excellent opportunity to pursue their investigations. They were sitting together at the parlor-window when Flo broached the subject.

"By the way," she said to Annie Norris, "I believe we have an acquaintance of yours here—a Mr. Malverson who met you at Baden last summer."

"Malverson!" said Annie. "I don't remember him, I'm sure, Maude,"—turning to her sister—"did we meet a Mr. Malverson at Baden?"

"We met Captain Malmaison," said Maude. "Why do you ask?"

"This gentleman's name is Malverson," said Flo, "and he is an—artist."

"Then we don't know him," answered Maude, decidedly. "We met no one of that name."

Blanche and Flo exchanged glances; but before they had time to speak, the door opened and the obnoxious guest made his entrance.

He came forward smiling and with out-stretched hand, and both the fair visitors rose with exclamations of pleasure.

"Captain Malmaison!" exclaimed pretty Annie, gaily. "Who in the world thought of meeting you? Why didn't you tell us, Blanche, or was it a surprise?"

The gentleman shook hands cordially, his handsome face as cool as ever, and then he turned to Flo.

"I must ask your pardon for my unintentional deception," he said, with just a touch of quiet satire in his low voice. "Mr. Clavering made a mistake—though a slight one. I am Pierre Malmaison."

Flo only bowed. She could do nothing more.

Maude and Annie had so much to say that it was fully half an hour before Pierre Malmaison found an opportunity of excusing himself to Lettie, but he managed it at last.

As they passed out of the room to go to dinner, he detained her a moment on his arm. "Ought I to ask pardon?" he asked, mischievously. "You shall judge."

Lettie colored.

"I think you ought," she said, laughing in spite of herself. "But I think it possible you are excusable."

"Frank sent me," he explained, taking the tips of the pretty fingers he had drawn through his arm, and looking down into her brilliant face.

"He told me to come and 'see Lettie.' I came to see Lettie, and behold the result! A friend of Mr. Clavering's had sent word to him that a young artist was coming to Amberside, and would be glad of his patronage, etc., and because I chanced to carry a portfolio, and make some inquiries about the scenery, he arrived at the natural conclusion that I was his friend's *protege*. Now, Miss Lettie, am I to blame for Mr. Clavering's mistakes, and the sudden spirit of mischief which prompted me to encourage them? Perhaps I may sometime explain to you that I had a deeper motive—if you will give me permission—but before we go to dinner, say you will forgive me."

Now, it is not a natural thing to suppose that she would say she *didn't* forgive him, so she looked up from under her black eyelashes, and laughed and said, "Yes!"

And Captain Pierre Malmaison led her in to dinner, quite forgetting to release the little finger-tips until the last moment at the dining room door.

Of course you know the end. Without such an end it would not have been necessary to write the story. Six months after the Norrises' visit, Frank came home to hand over Lettie to Captain Malmaison, only one remove from a peerage, and with twenty thousand per annum besides.

Flo and Blanche acted as bridesmaids, and looked beautiful—"real Dallas beauties!" But to this day they have not forgotten the dreadful mistake they made when they entertained an angel unaware.

If you are at all curious to try something new, write Percy J. A. Lear, Atlanta City Manufacturing Association, 221 Barrington St., Halifax, for particulars.

"THE UNDRESSED KID."

Hank Barr, the veteran cow-puncher on the range, gave the youth his designation. The kid, who was also referred to as the Brat, the Infant and "That Young Cub," had been playing some prank on the grizzled and testy Mr. Barr, and Hank, by way of delicate reference to the palpable fact that the parental bed-slat or trunk-strap had been allowed to get dusty between "whalings" when the infant had been of yet more tender years, bestowed upon his tormentor the *sobriquet* by which he was ever after known.

It had not been that the Kid's years were so few—he was twenty-two—but he was, oh! such a "kid." He had evidently mingled with men for several years, but the association did not seem to have rubbed off any of the marks of extreme youth, at least in his behavior, and no one ever thought of smiling, even when Shorty Fleming, the boss's youngest brother, aged eighteen, addressed the Kid by one of his numerous diminutives.

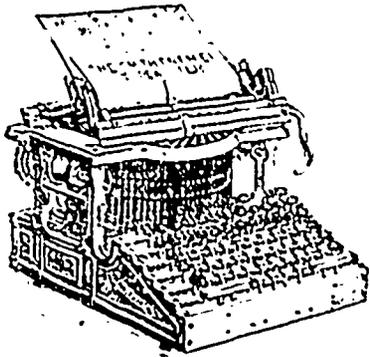
One could not help liking the Kid in spite of his pranks, for he was always so good-natured and obliging. If he was ready to cut up a hair brush and scatter the bristles in some tired fellow's bunk about bed-time, he was just as ready to do double duty in case his victim happened to be ill.

On the occasion when he stuck shoe-maker's wax on Hank Barr's

A CONSIDERATION.

GENTLEMEN, My brother suffered from summer complaint and was extremely weak. We tried many remedies but without effect. At last my aunt advised us to try Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and before he had taken one bottle he was cured. We consider it saved his life.

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Baldwin, Ont.



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MINING.

The gold mining outlook is steadily improving, and there is renewed life in almost every mining district. Properties have been changing hands at good prices, and this has encouraged prospectors to renewed exertions. As a result several new finds are reported, and near Preston a large number of areas have been taken up, there being almost an old-time rush at the Mines Office. During this season our gold mines have been visited and inspected by a number of prominent mining engineers, representing large capitalists, and as in all cases the engineers have expressed satisfaction and surprise at what they have seen, their visits will undoubtedly result in important business.

The September quarterly meeting of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia will be held at Londonderry, N. S., on Wednesday, the 7th day of September next. The following papers have been announced:—R. G. Leckie, subject not given; R. G. E. Leckie on "Iron Deposits of Torbrook;" D. McKeen, M. P., "Coal Cutting in Cape Breton;" J. E. Hardman, subject not given.

We are in receipt of a catalogue from the Cincinnati Pure Aluminum Company, 7 Emery Arcade, Cincinnati, Ohio, manufacturers of pure and alloyed aluminum and the latest novelties in aluminum. There is a long list of these under different headings with the prices, embracing harness and saddlery fittings, grocers' and dairymen's supplies, composition sticks and innumerable fancy articles from charms to pocket pin-cushions. Medals and badges from a quarter to a dollar's size are furnished, the two samples sent us being beautiful in design and finish. The metal does not tarnish as easily as silver, and is proof against acids, and is therefore invaluable in the manufacture of knives and other articles brought in contact with acids.

THE RICHARDSON GOLD MINE.—The probabilities are that the Richardson mine, at Isaac's Harbor, will prove to be an immensely valuable property. It extends three thousand feet on the metals, and it is generally supposed that the huge belt of gold-bearing leads on which the company are now operating will extend through the whole property. It is understood that a large portion of this apparently valuable property has passed into the hands of Halifax capitalists, who, to all appearance, have made a profitable investment. It seems that the company are only in a manner getting ready to work their mine, and in doing so they have already raised about three hundred tons of quartz to the surface, which awaits crushing. Some fine large specimens of gold are to be seen in the quartz as it comes out of the shaft.—*Chronicle*

Mr Alfred Woodhouse, Mining Engineer of London, who has just successfully negotiated the sale of the Annand, & al., and the Kaye mines at Montague to London Syndicates, arrived in the city on Tuesday evening on business connected with these enterprises.

THE MECHANICAL GOLD EXTRACTOR.—I have received the following letter from Major Johnston, which speaks for itself.

(Sg.) **GEORGE MACDUFF,**
 Agent Crawford Mechanical Gold Extractor.
 Waverley, N. S.

(Copy.)
 MONTAGUE MINES, 28th August, 1892.

RE "CRAWFORD MILLS."

CAPT. MACDUFF.—Dear Sir,—Since leaving Johannesburg, South Africa, 15 months ago, a mining friend writes me to the effect that the "Crawford Mills" are expected to make a revolution in the treatment of tailings, and that the demand for them is greater than the supply.

I regret I cannot give you more details, not having his letter by me, but if the above is of any service to you, you are welcome to make use of it.

Yours Truly, (Sgd.) **T. JOHNSTON.**

NOVA SCOTIANS IN MONTANA.—Alfred R. Christie, formerly of Truro, N. S., and a brother of the conductor R. Y. Christie who was killed on the I. C. P. a few weeks ago, in a letter received by his father a few days ago, states that he is mining in Montana, and holding a claim in anticipation of the boom that the building of a railway is expected to bring to that camp. He states that Joe Crowe, son of sheriff Crowe, of Truro, is working in that section at a camp called Henry's Lake. Mr. Christie writes that Cooke is a mining camp on the edge of the Yellowstone National Park, and for its development needs a railroad. This road would require to obtain a right of way across a portion of the Park, but the United States Government are slow to grant railroad concessions across portions of the national reservations. Cooke is in the best mineral belt of the Rockies, and in the event of a railroad will have a big boom, and claims not now worked will become very valuable. In the meantime the "boys" are spending the \$100 per year required by the U. S. mining law to hold the claims good, and are living in hopes of the railroad being built soon. The altitude of Cooke is 11,600 feet above sea level, which gives the camp nine months winter and three months summer. At the time of writing the letter, Aug. 17th, there was deep snow within 50 feet of Christie's Cabin.

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Mr. George Nisson, a mechanical engineer bearing the highest testimonials as to his ability as a mill-wright and amalgamator from leading mining companies in the United States, is now in Halifax, and will remain in the Province having been engaged to fit up crushing-mills.

SOUTH UNIAKKE.—The Eastville Mine at South Uniakke, owned by Messrs Thompson and Quirk, continues its large yield, and on Tuesday Mr. James Thompson, one of the owners, brought to town a very fine specimen taken from the lead now being worked. It is pronounced by experts the best specimen yet taken from the mine, but when it is remembered that the yield of the lead is twelve ounces to the ton it is no wonder that rich samples are plentiful.

The Withrow Mine is in the same district, and Joseph Austen and others own valuable areas through which the rich leads now being worked extend.

MONTAGUE.—Great news comes from Montague, where another large nugget was struck in the Annand Mine on Tuesday night. It is hard to estimate the weight, but about 30 ounces fell off, and under the direction of Mr. Lucius Boyle, M. E., the lode was being stripped to get out the balance, which shows a goodly mass of gold. It must be very encouraging to the management to find the mine doing so well. In fact it looks better to-day in every respect than it has since this day two months.

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION.

THE PAIGRAVE GOLD MINING COMPANY, APPELLANTS, vs. McMILLAN ET AL., RESPONDENTS.

Judgement of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the Appeal of the Paigrave Gold Mining Company vs. McMillan, from the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, Delivered 23rd July, 1892.—Present: Lord Hobhouse, Lord Morris, Lord Hannen, Sir Richard Couch, Lord Shaud.

(Delivered by Lord Hobhouse.)

The appellants hold a lease from the crown of certain gold mines, which extend over the whole of a small island situate in Isaac's Harbor, and called Hurricane Point. The respondent is the owner of a plot of land in the island. The question is as to the validity of an award made for the purpose of estimating the damages to be paid to the owners by the lessees under the provisions of the statute, chapter 7, of the revised statutes of Nova Scotia, fifth series.

The award embraced damages to be paid to other landowners besides the respondent, but its validity has been challenged by the respondent alone. For that purpose he applied in the supreme court for a writ of *certiorari*, and he also moved the court to quash the award. The appellants' counsel have urged objections to the propriety of that procedure. But it is clear that an invalid award may be set aside in some way or other by the supreme court; and it is not suggested but that the merits of this case were fully brought before the court. Therefore, even if the appellants could show that the proceedings were informally stated, their lordships would not on that ground be willing to reverse the judgment; and so they declined to hear the point argued.

It will be convenient to state the material provisions of the statute which governs the case.

(The court here cites sections 18, 19 and 20 of the statute, providing for arbitration when the owner of lands and the mining lessee cannot agree upon terms.)

Section 20 provides for damages ensuing subsequent to the agreement or award, and section 44 gives protection to buildings and enclosures.

On the 23rd April, 1890, the appellants served a written notice on the respondent and 12 other persons, being all the landowners of Hurricane Point. After describing the ambit of the island, and referring to the crown lease and to the statute, the notice proceeded as follows:

(The notice is here cited.)

It will be observed that the notice follows the terms of section 20 of the statute, except that there is no mention of the inspector of mines.

The respondent replied by a counter notice, stating that he "heretofore objects to the said notice, to the arbitrator Hercules Hewitt therein named as arbitrator on behalf of the said company, and to all or any proceedings which have been or may be instituted or carried on under the said act in pursuance of the notice, on the following among other grounds." He then set forth 14 grounds of objection, contending that Hewitt was an improper person for arbitrator, and that the company were not in a position to take the steps they were taking.

Upon that the appellants made application to the warden of the municipality, who, after receiving the necessary affidavit, of his own authority appointed Hugh Hughes to be arbitrator on behalf of the landowners.

On the 17th May the arbitrators caused a written notice to be served on the respondent and the 12 other landowners, summoning them to meet for the purpose of estimating and awarding damages. (The notice is omitted.)

On the same day, after service on the respondent, Hughes exhibited to him his authority to act as arbitrator, whereupon the respondent forbade him to enter the island, and said that he would not get there, and if he had attempted to do so he would have been prevented.

Nevertheless, on the 19th the two arbitrators, accompanied by Mr. Fisher on behalf of the company, took a boat and rowed over to the island. When they neared the land they were met by the respondent and 12 other men, some of whom were armed with guns and pistols, and who threatened the party with death if they attempted to land. The arbitrators rowed twice round the island, seeking a spot to put in at, but the respondent and his men met them everywhere with the same threats. Even when they

tried to land upon a wharf below highwater mark belonging to the company, the 13 men came to the front of the wharf and threatened to shoot if the boat came closer.

Thus prevented from conducting the arbitration on the land which was the subject of it, the arbitrators proceeded as best they could. One of them is thoroughly acquainted with the island. The other says that he was able by rowing round the island to get a fair view of it, and to judge of its value, and to estimate the damages. The whole island is only 44 acres in extent. Mr. Fisher describes it as follows:

"The land is of a flat surface and very narrow, in places not over 60 feet, and can be seen nearly as well from the water as when on its surface, and its value judged of also. It is a piece of land very rocky and barren, and, with the exception of two or three small spots, is unfit for cultivation, and is of very little value except in connection with the gold mining areas owned by the said company."

The arbitrators substantially agree in that description, nor is there any contradiction of it.

The award is dated the 19th May, and directs that £50, divided into ten equal parts, be paid to the claimants.

The grounds submitted to the supreme court for invalidating the award are stated by Mr. Justice Weatherbe as follows:

"1. The award was bad for uncertainty. The award does not show for what part of the lands the arbitrators have given damages. That the award should define the number and position of shafts, buildings, and everything else, including damages likely to occur to streams of water, etc.

2. The award is bad for awarding damages in a round sum.

3. The arbitrator was an employe of the company.

4. There was no notice of the application to the warden to appoint an arbitrator.

5. There was no notice of the appointment of arbitrator.

After hearing Mr. Ross we considered it unnecessary to call on Mr. Wallace for the company on the several grounds referred to, except as (1) to the uncertainty of the award; (2) want of notice of application to the warden.

Their lordships state this matter in detail, because an additional ground is now taken and has been earnestly urged at the bar. The respondent says that the appeal should be dismissed, because the award is invalid for three reasons, stated in his notice of motion, though not urged before the court. They are as follows:

18. Because the said arbitrators did not enter upon the lands or view the same before making the said award.

19. Because there was no evidence before the arbitrators upon which any award could be made.

20. Because the said John McMillan received no sufficient notice of any meeting of the said arbitrators, and had no opportunity to call and examine witnesses, or give evidence before the arbitrators.

These grounds were abandoned in court, and it is very easy to understand why. It is a very bold thing for one whose lawless violence has been the sole cause of preventing the ordinary and regular course of proceedings, to come forward and complain of injury because the proceedings have not been ordinary and regular. Courts of justice are not in the habit of listening to such complaints. In fact their lordships, on the materials before them, are of opinion that the arbitrators were quite justified in the course they took. They were forcibly prevented from entering on the lands; they were entitled to act on their knowledge and observation of the ground; the respondent, and indeed all the other owners, had received sufficient notice of their intended meeting; and it is trifling with the case to suggest that any further notice would have been of any avail to people who had met the two former notices with defiance and malice. But even if the respondent's case could be made to wear a more favorable aspect, their lordships would not think it right to entertain objections to the award which must have been deliberately abandoned in the court below, and which, if urged then, and if thought of importance, might have been the object of further inquiry and explanation.

As for the two objections which were urged and were not at once overruled, Mr. Justice Weatherbe thought them insufficient, but the rest of the court, Mr. Justice Townshend and Mr. Justice Meagher, were of a different opinion. They considered that the warden's appointment of an arbitrator was invalid for want of notice to the parties, and also that the award is void for uncertainty. An order thereupon was made on the 10th July, 1891, having the effect of quashing the award, of dismissing a motion of appeal brought by the appellants to quash the *certiorari*, and of throwing upon them the whole costs of the proceedings. That is the order now appealed from.

Continued on next page.

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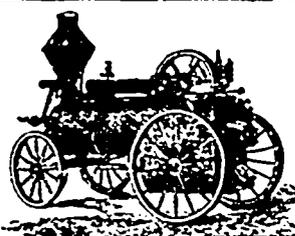
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As regards the warden's appointment of Mr. Hughes, the court say that it is a judicial act, which in their judgment cannot be properly performed without notice to the parties. Whether there is any sense in which such an act can be called judicial need not be discussed. It is very common in England to invest responsible public officials with the duty of appointing arbitrators under given circumstances. Such appointments should be made with integrity and impartiality, but it is now to their lordships to hear them called judicial acts, and it is certainly not the practice to give notice or to invite discussion in any way before making such an appointment, though the appointer might in some cases think fit to do so. If it were held that notice was a condition precedent to their validity, many appointments, and consequently many awards, would be invalid in England. In the statute now under discussion, careful provisions are made for notice to an owner at the commencement of proceedings, but when he has once failed to appoint his arbitrator, power is given to the warden to appoint, and nothing is said about notice. For these reasons their lordships hold that the objection to Mr. Hughes' appointment has no substance in it.

On the point of uncertainty, the court below think, as Mr. Justice Townshend puts it, that the intention of the statute is to fix definitely just how much of the owner's land should be taken from him; and this, in the judgment of Mr. Justice Meagher, is to be determined by the inspector of mines prior to the making of the award. Otherwise, they say, the lessee's right extends to the whole property described in the notice; and that is too general and indefinite a right to be upheld. It seems, however, to their lordships that this general and indefinite right is the very thing which the statute contemplates as existing, and for the exercise of which it provides compensation to the landowner so far as the injury to him can be estimated.

Their lordships have not the means in this case of learning the exact nature of the rights which the crown in Nova Scotia possessed prior to the statute in question for the purpose of getting precious metals. But they observe that the statute does not confer any such rights. In the case of prospecting licenses it is assumed that the licensee can make the requisite experiments. In the case of leases it is assumed that the lessee can enter and work. In both cases provisions for compensation to landowners are introduced by way of restrictions and conditions imposed on the rights conferred by the crown. It was doubtless the intention of the legislature to lay down a fairly workable system for the exercise of concurrent rights, very apt to come into conflict, and not at all easy to adjust with nicety. Probably their attempt has removed many occasions of uncertainty and quarrel; and if it has left some, that is not surprising, considering the intractability of the subject matter.

The first restriction imposed on a lessee is that of section 18, viz., an absolute prohibition against entering and working under peril of forfeiting the lease, if the lessee does not previously agree with the landowner or proceed to have his damages appraised. The damages are to include all the acts and things contemplated by section 20. In the absence of agreement therefore it is necessary, before the lessee can break up a yard of ground, to estimate the damage to be done by necessary shafts and excavations, by the construction of roads and drains, by the erection of necessary works and buildings, and by the occupation of so much ground as may be required for opening and working the mine, including such spaces as may be necessary from time to time for dumping grounds. But it is impossible to specify beforehand whether the proper work of a mine may lead or what works may become necessary; and, in the case of dumping grounds, it is expressly anticipated that the necessity may arise from time to time. As the damages are to be paid beforehand all that can be done is to make the best estimate of them that can be made. To a certain extent disputes are provided for by introducing the inspector of mines. Whether he is to be called in once for all before the award, and for a certain definite what land is to be occupied, as one of the learned judges below thinks, or whether he is to be called in from time to time whenever the lessee alleges necessity for occupying land, or the owner denies it, is a question to be decided when it arises. It does not arise here, because there has been no dispute as to the areas proper for occupation. It is only important as showing how clearly the framers of the statute saw the uncertainty of the subject they were dealing with.

The statute does not in terms make it competent, but probably it is competent, to the lessee to give such a notice as would exclude portions of the demised area from the award of damages, and from his right to use or occupy, leaving subsequent requirements to be dealt with either under section 26 or by fresh notice under section 18. In such case he might have less damage to pay in the first instance. If he asks that the full rights which the statute contemplates shall be paid for, he would have to pay damage on the basis that, subject to the control of the inspector, there is no part of the land which may not be used by him. His discretion will be guided by the nature of the area demised. And in such a case as this, where the area is mostly barren rock, only $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent, and where a nominal sum, or a mere trifle, may well be supposed to cover all damage which can reasonably be contemplated as likely to occur, the most obvious course would be to give notice in the terms of the statute.

Here the notice is in the terms of the statute and the material part of the award in the same terms. Mr. Justice Weatherbe states it to be the common practice, nor is there any contradiction of that statement. Where the uncertainty comes in, except so far as it is inherent in the subject matter, their lordships cannot see. Lessees, land owners and inspector, all put together, cannot tell what works or occupations will be necessary or required; but the award is to the effect that, whatever are found to be so, the damage done by them is estimated beforehand at 50 dollars (five for each share.)

Their lordships are of opinion that the judgment of the supreme court should be discharged, and the motion to quash the award dismissed with costs, and that the respondent should pay the costs of this appeal. They will humbly advise her majesty in accordance with this opinion.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 291.—The position was: black men 14, 25, king 10; white man 23, kings 13, 17; white to play and win.
17 21 13 9 9 18 18 15
25—30 30—26 26—19 w.wins.

GAME 181—"Double Corner."

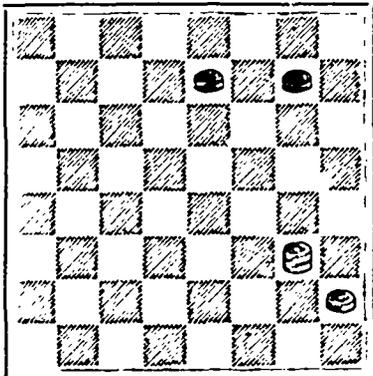
Played recently between Mr. Hamilton (black) and Mr. Granville (white).

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

White wins.

PROBLEM 294.

By Mr. H. C. Wardell in the American Checker Review
Black men 7, 8.



White man 25, king 24.
White to play and win.

Mr. Wardell is perhaps the best problemist in America. The above position is a fair example of his two-men problems, and will repay careful consideration by students of the game. It is a fine illustration of a well-known ending which an amateur should never forget.

The excruciating pain of
TOOTHACHE STOPPED.
Can be instantly
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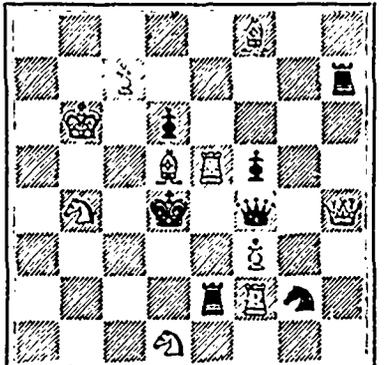
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CHIESS.
Solution to Problem 126: Q to K13. Solved by C. W. L.
PROBLEM No. 127.
Land and Water.
Black 7 pieces.



White 10 pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 130.
From the highly esteemed column of Dr. J. W. Hunt, of London, comes the following game, in which he took part on the 7th inst., at Ivy House, Peckham:—

BISHOP'S GAMBIT.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P to K4	P to K4
2 P to KB4	P takes P
3 B to B4	P to Q4
4 B takes P	Q to R5 ch
5 K to B sq	P to KKt4
6 P to Q1	B to Kt2
7 Kt to KB3	Q to R4
8 Kt to B3	Kt to K2
9 P to KR4	P to KR3
10 K to Kt sq	P to Kt5
11 Kt to K sq	Kt to Kt3 a
12 Kt to K2	P to QB4 b
13 P to B3	P takes P
14 P takes P	Kt to B3
15 B takes P c	B takes P ch
16 Kt takes B	Kt takes B
17 Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt d
18 B takes P ch	K to K2
19 R to QB sq e	R to Q sq
20 Q to B2	B to R3 f
21 B takes R	Kt to K7 ch
22 K to B2	P to Kt6 ch
23 K to B3	Kt takes R
24 Q to B7 ch	R to Q2
25 Q takes B and wins.	

NOTES.
The white pieces were moved by Messrs. Hooke, Loman and Morian in consultation; the black by Dr. Hunt, Dr. Billard, and Mr. Colborne. Reviewing the German Handbuch, Mr. Wayto advocated instead of 10 K to Kt sq for White, 10. P to K5, castles; 11. B to K1, P to QB4, 12. Kt to K2, QKt to B3; 13. K to Kt, Kt takes Q P; 14. Kt (B3) takes Kt, P takes Kt; 15. P takes P, Q takes P; 16. QB takes P, afterwards winning the QP.
a Not the accepted move, which is P to B6, but Berger's latest analysis after the later move is 12 P takes P, P takes P; 13. K to B2. QKt to B3; 14. P to K5, B to B4; 15. B takes P, Q to K3; 16. KR to Kt, Q to R2; and White has a very fine game.
b Black is in great difficulties, for if once the QB is allowed to take Black's P the Queen is lost. P to Kt6 would lead to the loss of a P by 13, B takes BP. The text move seems the only way out of the difficulty, and moreover gave Black a grand attack.
c Black rather expected P to K5, foreseeing that the combination which

they intended to follow the text move ought to give them the game.
d Here White expected Kt takes B; to be followed by 18 Q takes Kt, Q takes Q; 19 P takes Q, P takes Kt; 20 P takes P, and though White's advanced P would probably fall, Black would have a very difficult game.
e Of course if 19 B takes R, Black wins by Q to B4 ch; 20 K to R2, Q to KB7.
f A sad pity! Black overlooked the check on White's twenty-seventh move. As Herr Lasker afterwards pointed out, 20 R to QKt would have given Black the better game. It is all now plain sailing for White.

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CITY CHIMES.

The public schools of the city opened on Monday morning with a total attendance of 3,821 pupils. A large number of the boys and girls have not yet returned from the country districts, where they have been spending their holidays and laying up a store of health and energy for the coming winter; but in a week or so probably many will be in their places. The teachers were nearly all on hand, some of them looking very much the better for the rest and recreation they have enjoyed. The school buildings have all been thoroughly cleaned, the walls of the rooms tinted a pale green shade and the ceilings a dainty sky blue. The effect of these delicate colorings is very pleasing. With spacious buildings, light, airy rooms, good ventilation, etc., and an efficient corps of teachers who have the interests of their scholars at heart, there is no excuse but ill-health to prevent every child, boy or girl in Halifax obtaining a good practical education, such as will fit him or her for the duties of life. Alas, that so many parents either are utterly indifferent to their children's welfare, or being ignorant, do not realize what their negligence means to the future life of their little ones. Although Halifax has a compulsory school law, yet there are many children who at best attend school very irregularly, and who are growing to manhood and womanhood in deplorable ignorance. Nor is this the only fruit of the carelessness of the guardians. Satan, we all know from experience, finds always some mischief for idle hands, and while, sad to say, it is necessary for some of our boys and girls while very young to go to work, in order to bring into the family coffers a few dollars, many are but learning to be indolent and falling into evil habits, when their minds should be bent on their books and their time fully employed with study and home duties, not omitting a fair amount of play. Great vigilance should certainly attend the efforts to enforce the school law, so that the young of our city who do not appreciate their opportunities should be compelled to take advantage of them.

Rainy weather again settled the plans made for the enjoyment of last Saturday. Picnic parties, many of which had been postponed from the Saturday preceding, were once more doomed to disappointment, and many were the unkind remarks made in the much abused weather. The band was prevented from carrying out its programme at the public gardens, and those who had looked forward to spending the afternoon in this bit of Eden were compelled to seek enjoyment within doors. On Sunday lowering clouds and heavy falls of rain made the day anything but pleasant, and the attendance at the city churches was very small. On Monday however the sun broke the bounds and shone forth triumphantly, and throughout the days that have followed brightness has reigned.

Everything points to success for the Colt Stakes next week in this city, and interest among the horse owners and riders is waxing high. Entries for the races closed on Wednesday.

The tent meetings on the common, conducted by Mr. B. C. Greenman, have been largely attended this week. It has been found necessary to erect another tent, thus greatly increasing the accommodations, and Mr. Greenman and his energetic assistants continue their work with great zeal for their cause.

The east window of Notman's photographic studio on George Street has drawn the attention of many passers-by this week. It contains in a handsome frame a large photograph of the City Council Chamber, with the city fathers each in his place. Surrounding this picture are photographs, cabinet size, of the city officials of 1892. The work is well executed and the collection well arranged.

The attraction at the Exhibition Building, viz., Bristol's educated horses, ponies and mules, has continued to be well patronized this week, and the large audiences have been well pleased with the entertainment furnished by the clever equines. Professor Bristol intends remaining in the city another week, and those who have not yet visited the "Equescurriculum" would do wisely to take an opportunity of seeing the wonderful attainments of these animals.

The buyers for the large retail dry-goods houses have returned from the mother country, where they have been selecting fall and winter stock. And now, although the flowers are in the midst of their glory, and the full maturity of the summer season is yet our delight, the ladies are eagerly looking forward to show-days of garments fitted to guard against cold winds and to withstand the rude attacks of Jack Frost. And here is a bit of information for the fair ones who contemplate the purchase of a new winter coat. To be in style, and who would be out of it, one must not have anything in this line but a loosebacked coat; that is, minus a back seam, and much resembling a man's overcoat. Pretty? Well, perhaps not, but "awfully stylish," and therefore to be universally adopted. The jackets and capes that last year were considered very long seem to have suddenly shrunk as those of the coming season are brought out, all the new ones reaching to the knee at least. Brown in various shades and navy blue are fashionable colors in dress goods. Some of the winter fabrics are exceedingly pretty, and, what to the economical woman who would fain be well dressed is fully as important, are of substantial make.

A party of twenty young men, employees of Murdoch's Nephews, having made their plans for a drive to Cow Bay on Saturday last determined to let nothing daunt them, and despite the pouring rain started their excursion. Well protected by rubber coats and carriage coverings and armed with umbrellas these pleasure seekers only got slightly dampened and enjoyed their picnic immensely.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of next week, Cleveland's Minstrels are engaged to perform at the Academy of Music, and if we are justified in judging by the favorable press notices this company has received we may expect enjoyable entertainments. The jokes are said to be good and the music of a high order, and doubtless the audiences will be large. The singers of popular songs, having now wearied of the chestnut Tarrara Boom-de-ay, will welcome the new favorites of the Cleveland Company.

Among the numerous attractions for next week is that one which never fails to draw a well pleased crowd, a concert in the gardens. It is expected, weather permitting, to hold a grand promenade on Thursday evening, the 8th inst., and if arrangements can be perfected the public will again be favored by the vocal quartette which performed so acceptably at the last concert, as well by the band. The gardens are one mass of bloom now, and the air is laden with the varied sweet perfumes.

The erection of a band stand on the Grand Parade has been completed, and on Tuesday evening was occupied for the first time by the 63rd band, whose music was enjoyed by a very large gathering of people. Barrington, St. Paul and Argyle Streets were for the evening crowded thoroughfares, and the scene presented was quite lively. The parade with its grassy beds, well kept paths, and pretty rustic seats, is a refreshing sight, lying as it does in the midst of the business centre of the city. However, while Halifax may justly view the square with gratification, it is just a trifle annoying to have strangers in town mistake the parade for our far famed gardens, as we lately heard of some natives of Uncle Sam's territory doing, while they pitied Halifaxians who considered their gardens worthy of the abundant praise bestowed. It is to be hoped these visitors in their wanderings happened upon the magnificent area which we as citizens delight to point out to strangers as the city's gardens.

The Globe House Bazaar at the Drill Shed has been in every way a grand success. The attendance this week has been quite as large as that of last week, and the immense collection of goods for sale has been disposed of most satisfactorily. A large number of lotteries have taken place, and Wednesday evening and last evening auction sales gave some splendid bargains. The ladies and gentlemen who have managed the fair are deserving of great credit, and will no doubt gladly rest from their labors, for it is only part fun and a good deal of work when all is said and done. However, abundant success is the reward, well earned in this case, and the object to which the proceeds will be devoted is one dear to the hearts of the workers. The bazaar closed last evening.

The programme for the coming week promises a genuine carnival of outdoor sports, and should the weather smile upon our city the many strangers who will doubtless gather within our gates will find our city decidedly gay. The Lorne Club Regatta on the harbor on Thursday afternoon, and the annual sports of the W. A. A. C. to be held on the grounds of the Club on Saturday afternoon, are two of the most interesting features of the week's list of sports, and will no doubt be witnessed by large crowds of spectators.

The yacht race for the Chaucey cup which was to have been sailed on Saturday last was postponed on account of the weather until Wednesday of this week. Only three boats competed, *Lenore*, *Heve* and *Youla*, the latter winning. The race was far from interesting as the wind was not favorable for a good race, and the latter half of the match was simply drifting.

Baseballists are interested in the match to be played on Monday afternoon on the Wanderers' Grounds between the Oriens and Standards. The games of baseball this season have been few and far between, lacrosse and cricket having almost wholly taken the place in the list of summer sports formerly held by it. The game on Monday is a benefit for a well known player John White.

We noticed in this column some time ago a new business establishment to be opened in this city which will interest our lady readers, namely "The Dressmaking Company." The members of the firm are now ready for business and open at No. 34 Morris St. where they will be prepared to suit the most critical. The success of the enterprise depends wholly on the skill of the workwomen and the management of the affairs of the company, for if the work be satisfactorily performed there is little doubt that the firm will find their patrons numerous.

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