

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

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

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

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

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

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

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

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

THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

1.50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., JUNE 16, 1893.

{ VOL. 10
{ No. 24

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	3, 4
CONTRIBUTED.	
World's Fair Notes	9, 10
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chit-Chat and Chuckles.....	5
Cheer	6
Here and Elsewhere	7
Poetry—The Saint and the Sinner	8
—Friendship	8
Unclaimed Balances	8, 9
Book Gossip	9
Industrial Notes	10, 11
Commercial	11
Market Quotations	12, 13
A Seaside Comedy	14
Draughts—Checkers.....	14, 15
Mining	16
City Chimes	18

THE CRITIC,

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

BY
CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by G. F. FRASER.

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

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

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

HIGH HONORS FOR MONKEYS—Prof. Garner, who has been domiciled with monkeys in the wilds of Africa for the past few weeks, has announced that he has learned, in part at least, the monkey language. He avers that it consists of not more than twenty or thirty words, and that it is not a difficult speech to acquire. His nimble-footed brothers have benefited by his sojourn among them by memorising such sentences as he has taught them, and one highly intelligent orang-outang can say "Good day, stranger" in Maori, or *mutter Donner und blitzten*, in the exact tone of the Professor's German valet.

A WELCOME TO THE MIOWERA.—It is with pleasure that we note the actual working of the new steamship line between Canada and Australia. The new vessel, the *Miowera*, made excellent time on her voyage. The Australian produce which she carries—meats, fruits and butter, will find a ready market on the Pacific coast, and on her return Canadian goods will be shipped for the Australian market. The Governments of New South Wales and of Queensland are so delighted with the success of the enterprise that, notwithstanding the pressure of hard times in the far-away colonies, they have cabled their consent to a further subsidy of some \$60,000 to the new line.

A SWINDLE EXPOSED.—The vicious habit of *booming* towns and cities in the United States has increased to such an extent that the interests of many private individuals have been tampered with, and the credit of the boomed places seriously impaired. A few years ago four capitalists undertook to boom Sioux City, Iowa. They were known as "The Big Four," and their financial standing was such that many were induced to enter the speculation because of the weight given it by the free use of the names of such prominent men. A Union Loan and Trust Co was formed, a general banking business was done, and notes, stocks and bonds were in constant circulation. As good interest was paid on all money put up, funds poured into all Sioux city investments. At last the crash came, and the Sioux city syndicate fell through with liabilities amounting to over \$8,000,000. The fact that 500 small banks were injured by the fall proves conclusively that the fraud was well and cleverly perpetuated. This is by no means the full extent of the damage done, for all the companies connected with the Big Four have of necessity gone down, and the enormous sum of \$55,000,000,

has been swallowed. The city itself is terribly injured, for the heavy debts incurred in the days of inflation are yet to be paid. We have to thank Providence that the vile practice of *booming* does not prevail in Canada.

A CHINESE VIEW.—There is much bitter feeling in China over the present status of the Geary law, which even in its state of non-enforcement is galling to the Chinese resident in America. In particular the Chinese Government dwells upon the policy of the American Government in inaugurating and encouraging Chinese emigration. The laborers were brought in, despite the protests of the Chinese Government, to perform the pioneer labor of the Pacific coast. The immigrants did the rough work of the country—they built the Central Pacific and the Southern Pacific railroads, and owing to their labors the retrograde movement, which was begun at the close of the civil war, was counteracted. Since the foreign laborers have been employed in work so beneficial to their adopted country it seems scarcely fair that, since their work is no longer deemed necessary, they should be driven out by the very people who invited them to the continent.

TOO LATE TO BE REMEDIED.—It is greatly to be regretted that a livelier interest has not been taken of late by Canadians in the Imperial Institute. It is true that the sum of \$100,000 was voted towards the building fund of the vast edifice, and at one time and another much has been said and written of the interest of Canada in the scheme which was to bring her so prominently before the British public. The facts of the case, however, are that the display of Canadian products and manufactured goods in the department allotted to the Dominion is extremely poor, and has elicited little commendation from the visitors who have thronged through the newly opened halls. The exhibits from Cape Colony, from Australia and from other British dependencies are spoken of and admired, but Canada, notwithstanding her vast resources, has only creditable exhibits from Manitoba, British Columbia and from Ontario. Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are represented by a few exhibits left over from the Colonial Exhibition of 1886. There is not an article or a word to tell of fishing interests, fruit growing, dairying, lumbering or of the vast stores of mineral wealth. It may be urged in excuse that all our efforts have been directed to securing a good showing for the World's Fair, but it should be remembered that the British market is a grand one for Canadian produce, and that British capital is needed to develop our latent resources. Since first impressions are deemed to be the most lasting it may be difficult for us to erase from the mind of the British public the impression which the bareness of our exhibits must have caused.

BETTER NOT GO TO LAW.—In proof that it is often well worth while to allow a small wrong to remain unredressed, we give a short summary of a case which since March, 1891, has been before the courts in Upper Canada. The appeal for legal rights has been expensive, the costs have already reached many hundreds of dollars, and the probability is that they will speedily become greater. It appears that one Hamilton O'Donovan St. Clair Blair, of Belleville, being sorely pressed in financial matters, applied to the local manager of the Bank of Montreal for relief. The manager responded to the appeal by directing his man-of-work to fill a wheelbarrow full of wood and give it to the petitioner—the wood to be regarded in the light of a gift and the wheelbarrow as a temporary loan. Hamilton O'Donovan St. Clair Blair then made the mistake which led to the serious after complications. Instead of wheeling his barrow straight home he placed it for a few minutes across a private alleyway while he visited a neighboring grocery store. During his absence the owner of the alley espied the fuel, which he at once rashly concluded had been stolen from his own wood-pile, and in a short time a warrant was issued for the arrest of an innocent man. When the case was brought before the police court, Blair was all but committed to the Central Prison for a year, when a timely message from the Bank of Montreal corroborated his story. Mr. Blair brooded, as was natural, over his ill-usage, and finally began an action against the suspicious proprietor of the alleyway for "malicious arrest and prosecution." At the second trial Mr. Blair was awarded \$40.00 of his claim for \$200.00 damages, upon which the defendant carried the suit to the court of appeal. Then the plot thickened indeed, for Blair died, bequeathing the suit to his daughter. Owing to the fact that she was a minor, a guardian was appointed by the courts, yet this did not prevent her marrying without notifying her council and again delaying the suit. The man-of-all-work, who was the only witness in the suit, is also dead, and of the original interested parties only the defendant parties remain. The value of the original gift of wood is estimated at 8 cents, and the squabble over it has already cost the country dearly, while there is as yet no certain probability that what would seem but a proper recompense will be awarded to the family of the plaintiff.

ILLITERACY AND CRIME.—A set of statistics recently compiled in the United States will in all probability apply to our Dominion. It is estimated that throughout the Union the illiterate class are to be found among the criminal class in the proportion of six to one, and that in towns and cities eight illiterate criminals will be found for every educated criminal. The figures speak well for the value of the moral training given in the public schools.

A FRENCH HORROR.—The French police mean to take advantage of that strange side of human nature that delights in horrors in their exhibit at the World's Fair. A collection of burglars' tools of all descriptions is to be placed in the exhibit, and many historic weapons that have played their foul purpose successfully are also to be shown. A series of wax work tableaux will depict the "history of a crime," and a *fac simile* of the morgue full of unidentified bodies will be erected. As four detectives and as many policemen will be in charge of the gruesome show, we may be assured that a certain class of men who have a morbid curiosity on the subject will not seek to enlighten their minds as to the methods of the French world of crime.

IN DOUBTFUL TASTE.—Our American brothers have strange ways of evincing their veneration for objects of antiquity connected with the history of their nation. A more signal example of their ways and methods could not be found than in the plan for constructing a new liberty bell, which should be a *fac simile* reproduction of the famed bell. The sentimental value of the new bell is immense, as it has been made almost solely of relics—antique plate used by famous men and women, the cuff buttons, scarf pins, watch chains, etc., of celebrated leaders. Every family possessed of a relic of valuable metal has been sought out, and if possible the coveted article has been coaxed away. Surely the articles were more highly prized in their entity than they can possibly be when melted and moulded into the bell. The actual value of the bell is not increased, while the value of the relics in their individuality is totally destroyed.

IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS.—It behoves every rational man and woman to have some definite knowledge of the methods used in restoring drowned or gas-smothered people, as cases are continually arising in which only a speedy and well-directed effort can recall the fast-departing spirit. A simple method for restoring respiration, either in the event of drowning or gas-smothering, has been devised by Prof. J. V. Laborde, of Paris. It consists only of a process which he styles "traction of the tongue." The tongue of the unconscious person is seized by the tip and rhythmical pulls are repeated about as frequently as the natural breathing might occur. The process may occupy a long time, but its successful completion will be marked by a sudden deep and long sigh from the insensible body, or by a fit of vomiting. Physicians who have tested the plan state that the effect of sewer gas poisoning may be broken up in the same way, and that cases of apparent death under the action of chloroform have been recovered by the method.

A WORD OF WARNING.—The collapse of the old Ford Opera House in Washington should act as a warning to all house-owners who have any reason for considering their buildings unsafe, or if the buildings are known to be unsafe it should act as a reminder to the owners that they are morally responsible for the safety of their tenants. The old Opera House was long ago condemned as a danger trap. Only the day before the collapse a workmen pointed out the shaky archway which supported the weight of the building, and yet, despite the fact that hundreds of lives were at stake, and thousands of valuable documents were stored in the building, the warnings were disregarded. At last the inevitable crash came, scores of young and active men were killed outright, while of the remainder many will carry to their dying day the scars, the lameness, or the mental shock caused by the disaster. The building was famed as the scene of the assassination of President Lincoln, but a far sadder interest will now be attached to the site, the recollection that it was the scene of many horrible deaths and accidents caused by the negligence of a governmental landlord.

THE TRIAL AT DORCHESTER.—Again the case of Mrs. Stevens, who is on trial for manslaughter in causing the death of her adopted daughter, Mabel Hallet Stevens, is before the court at Dorchester, and public interest is again centered in the trial. Our readers are familiar with the early events in the case, and will remember that the accused is charged with having ill-treated her adopted daughter so that death ensued. It is extremely doubtful if the charge will be substantiated; but even in the event of her acquittal, public opinion will be strongly against Mrs. Stevens, not as a murderer, but as a cruel woman who was not faithful to the duties which she voluntarily assumed when she adopted the child. Within the last month some scores of children have been domiciled in our Province, and there has been little difficulty in finding homes for them. It now remains to be seen if their homes are happy ones—if they are to be treated with consideration and comfortably provided, or if, like the dead child, they are to be treated as outcasts from the household. Those who adopt children take upon themselves responsibilities which they cannot shirk, and their interference in the natural lot of the child will be either a curse or a blessing to one or both of the parties concerned. The one good result which may proceed from the trial of Mrs. Stevens will, we think, be a general feeling of interest in the duties of parents to adopted children, and a public protest will at any time be quickly made if ill-treatment or neglect is accorded the little strangers in our midst.

THE DEAD LEADER.—It is not often that so great a man as Jefferson Davis slips out of the world as quietly as did the great Southern leader. It is not many weeks since the veteran soldier fought his last fight and yielded up the ghost. Yet to the most of us the announcement of his death caused nothing but surprise, for we had not known that he had survived his generation so long. In the Southern part of the United States the announcement of his death caused much and genuine grief, for Jeff. Davis did not lose for a moment the love and esteem of the people whose cause he so warmly espoused. His kindly personality, his martial bearing, his generosity have doubly endeared him to his people. It is but natural that this feeling should not extend to the north, where ribald songs were sung about him, and where his name was synonymous with the hated word slavery. Many men must be of necessity of many minds, and there need be no hesitation in asserting that Jefferson Davis was conscientious, and to his own mind consistently upright in his attitude towards the States of the Union. The gathering of the veteran soldiers at the way stations as his funeral train passed down the line must have been a sad scene—the fast-aging men of a lost cause pressing forward to take a last farewell of their loved leader—the draped funeral car—the heavy odor of southern flowers, and Davis, the flower of the Confederacy, lying in solemn state!

A NEW DEPARTURE.—The fact that the wealthy colored people of New York and Brooklyn have decided not to associate with their white brothers at summer resorts is not creditable to the people who so proudly boast of the equality of all men. The rights of the Afro-American have there been properly recognized even by those who, though willing to die for the dusky brothers, yet cannot be induced to associate with them. The majority of the colored people are now fairly educated, hundreds of them are possessed of thorough refinement and wealth, and yet their position with regard to the white citizens is decidedly unpleasant. The race-prejudice is shown in many ways—the lynching or torturing of suspected negro criminals is shamefully common in the Southern and Western States, while the establishment of separate schools, separate public conveyances, separate churches, etc., is an absolute essential to civic peace. There have been so many unpleasant encounters of late years between pleasure-seekers of the two colonies at fashionable summer resorts that the colored aristocracy has decided to submit to no further indignity, but to purchase and control a summer town of their own. The town of Gravesend has been chosen as the site, and when its name shall have been changed to Douglass-Park-by-the-Sea, and the summer hotels and cottages erected, the new watering place for colored people only will be declared open.

A PROFESSION OPEN.—According to a recent writer, the need of our country is not so much to "keep the boy on the farm" as to put someone else's boy there in his stead. It is not necessary for the public welfare that the child should take up the work left off by the father, but it is necessary that the profession of farming should be rendered attractive enough to vie with other professions in popularity. Why should the farmer's son be expected to inherit his father's tastes any more than the lawyer's or doctor's son should be expected to follow in his father's footsteps. Why cannot the beauties of farm life be set before the young men of our towns and cities as to give them a desire to take up the work. There are many unsuccessful doctors, lawyers and even clergymen who have been forced into their professions by the general idea that they must be professional and not laboring men. Many of them at one time desired quiet, useful lives in the country, and had the desire but been encouraged they would now be helps and not hindrances to the Provinces. Perhaps had farming been ranked among the professions there would have been fewer mistakes made. If the farmer's son cannot be contented upon the farm, it is best that he should go and seek another calling, and if the city youth is discontented with the narrow range of occupations open to him, and has a heart and soul above routine work, let him by all means experiment for a year or two at least with country life.

A SUMMER WARNING.—It is not often that we need to appeal to the feminine world to respect the rights of the masculine world, for the fair sex are usually by far the more thoughtful and considerate, but in the matter of the spending of the summer vacation the comfort of the masculine members of the household is too frequently overlooked. A half-shut house in town is not a cheerful place of abode, and the fathers or brothers who are expected to spend their off-time in the deserted domiciles do not always do so. The ladies and children of the household can remain happily in the country where they are benefitted by the fresh air and country food, but not so the men of the household. The regularity of their lives is interrupted, their sleeping rooms are often improperly aired, and the well-known tendency to throw off all warm clothing during the hot weather is indulged to a dangerous extent. The consequence is that the summer holiday of the family is often a sanitary danger to the men who have been left in town. There should be a word of warning about temptations too, for they abound in all cities, and where the home surroundings are not attractive there is a special danger lurking. Bad habits may be formed, evil companions made, and the work of years of character-building undermined. It is better by far that the family tie should not be so completely severed during the summer months. If the men of the household are to remain in the city, every effort should be made to make their surroundings pleasant and healthful, for the cheerless, half-closed houses and the lack of the usual feminine influence are responsible for many wrecked lives.

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

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

CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A GIRL'S LUNCHEON.

I took four girls to lunch one day,
Mary and Jane, sweet Bessie and Kate.
The garcon menu gave to us,
And then he had to stand and wait.

"Just order what you like," I said,
For we were out to have a time;
They read the menu through and through—
This is their order set to rhyme,

"Oh, anything will do," said Jane,
"And I will take the same," chimed May,
"It really matters not," said Kate,
And then sweet Bessie had her say.

"Pray, leave it not to me," she cried,
"For I can eat most everything."
And then she laughed a silly laugh,
And with her napkin cleaned her ring.

The waiter now impatient grew,
Much anger in his eyes did gleam;
But in another hour or so
They all decided on ice cream.

There's joy hid 'neath every sorrow
There's sorrow enshrouding each joy
And only the long last to-morrow
Brings pleasure without an alloy.
Then weep not o'er shadows of sorrow
Like night clouds they soon pass away
And show by the sun of to-morrow
New joys that are born for a day.

BETRAYED HER FEMININITY.—Mamma (binding up Tommy's split finger)—You poor child! Why can't you play baseball with a softer ball?
Tommy (with intense disgust)—Aw, anybody'd know you was a g-i-r-l!

MURMURINGS.—"This is what I call pretty hard lines," mused the young man in jail, looking dejectedly at the parallel iron bars in his narrow cell window.

A READY HELPMATE—"We've got to economize," said Mr. Gargoyle to his wife.

"Very well, dear," replied the good woman cheerfully. "You shave yourself, and I'll cut your hair."

BOTH BROKE—Jones (to Smith)—Can you lend me \$10, old fellow?

Smith—Can't do it, my boy. I am going to the World's Fair.

Jones (to Brown)—Can you lend me \$10, old fellow?

Brown—Can't do it, my boy. Just got back from the World's Fair.

A farmer employed Pat to mow a field for him. After sharpening the scythe very carefully he told Pat that it would cut itself. The farmer showed him the field and left him. About mid-day he went to the field to call Pat to dinner and espied Pat sardonically sitting on the fence. "Hollo Pat, how is it that you are not mowing," said the farmer. "Be jabbers," says Pat, "stand back, you don't know the minute she'll start."

THE SADNESS OF LOVE.—Jack—It is time for me to go, dearest. I shall be locked out, and I left my night-key in my room.

Jess—Must you go?

Jack—Yes, really. You wouldn't want me to sit in the park until morning, would you?

Jess—No, but I see you so seldom.

Jack—I have been here every night since New Year's.

Jess—I know, but a day is such an age,

Jack—I know it, dearest (sighs), and the days are growing longer now.

LOST HIS INTEREST.—"Young man," said her father with some solemnity, "you do not seem to realize that you are asking me to turn over to you a considerable investment—a very considerable cash investment, sir. I paid \$5,000 for her college course, and \$10,000 for a European trip, her first season in society cost me \$5,000 more, and now she wants another \$5,000 for the seashore—all this aside from what she cost me during her childhood. Perhaps it is wrong for me to feel so, but if I had put that much money into anything else you would hardly expect—"

"Thank you for the information, sir," interrupted the suitor, springing to his feet and grasping the old man's hand cordially, "thank you. I find it impossible to keep up the interest on so large a capital." And he withdrew.

COLOR OF ANGER OR RAGE.—What is the precise color expressive of anger or rage? Novelists seem hardly to have settled the point as yet, if we may judge from the four passages below taken from a recently published novel:

1. Page 9, "Adrienne suddenly appeared, her face white with anger."

2. Page 29, "The little fellow was trembling with a blue rage."

3. Page 57, "Albert was choking with passion. He turned green in the face."

4. Page 173, "Rodolphe, who was of a very choleric temperament, passed instantaneously through all the colors of the rainbow."

A regular exhibition of fireworks, an artist's palette for variety, don't you think?

DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES FOR ELECTRIC BELTS.

\$1.55, \$2.65, \$3.70; former prices \$5, \$7, \$10. Quality remains the same—16 different styles; dry battery and acid belts—mild or strong current. Less than half the price of any other company and more home testimonials than all the rest together. Full list free. Mention this paper.
W. T. BAER & Co., Windsor, Ont.

A SHORT STORY.

COTTOLENE is the best Shortening for all cooking purposes.

A TRUE STORY.

COTTOLENE is the only healthful shortening made. Physicians endorse it.

An OLD STORY. that uncomfortable feeling of "too much richness" from food cooked in lard.

A NEW STORY.

Food cooked in COTTOLENE is delicate, delicious, healthful, comforting.

Do YOU use COTTOLENE? Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Wellington and Ann Streets, MONTREAL.

F. H. MASON, F. C. S., M. S. A.

Holder of first-class certificates in Chemistry and Metallurgy from the Royal School of Mines, England, late Chemist and Assayer to the Newbury Vauelin (Patents) Gold Extraction Co. Limited. Reports on Gold and Silver Ores, Assays and complete Analyses of all minerals. Special terms to mining companies sending samples regularly.

LABORATORY, TRURO, Nova Scotia.

SHIRTS.

Spring and Summer Wear.

I am showing a very LARGE STOCK of

FANCY SHIRTS! With and Without COLLARS.

New Percalé Shirts.

White Shirts, All Grades and Sizes.

The Anchor Brand Shirts.

Perfect Fitting. Short & Long Fronts.

Full Dress White Shirts

English & American Night Shirts.

FREEMAN ELLIOT.

OPPOSITE HALIFAX CLUB.



MAIL CONTRACTS.

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

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

CHARLES J. MACDONALD, Post Office Inspector.

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

Seeds! Seeds!

The Best Selected Stock of Garden & Flower SEEDS

IN THE CITY, AT Apothecaries Hall, 7 & 9 GEORGE ST. HALIFAX, N. S.

Orders by Mail will be carefully and promptly filled at prices which cannot be beaten for the same quality of Seeds. Catalogues sent free on application. G. A. STERNS, Prop.

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.

AMHERST BOOT & SHOE MFG CO. WHOLESALE

Boot & Shoe Manufacturers AMHERST, N. S.

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

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

We are making A SPECIALTY Of Extra Fine CHOCOLATES.

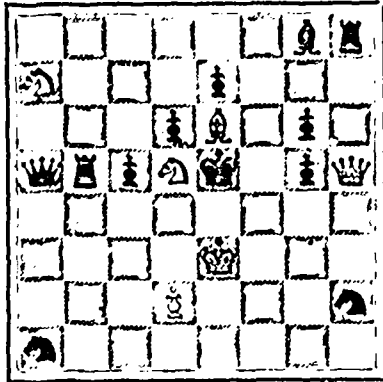
Operas, Hazeline, Plum, Nougatines, Filberts, Burnt-Almond, Ass'd. Nougats, Belmonts &c., &c., &c.

MOIR, SON & CO. Argyle St., Corner of Duke.

CHESS.

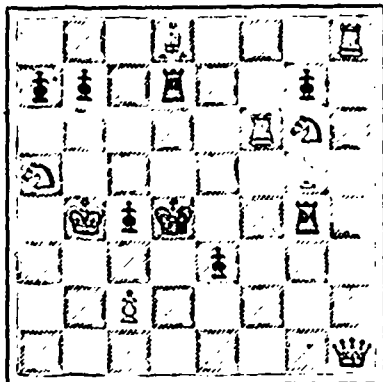
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 175. P-R8, chains Kt etc. SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 170. Kt-K6

PROBLEM 179 Black 12 pieces.



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

PROBLEM 180. Black 8 pieces.



White 9 pieces. White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME 170.

Lately contested in the correspondence match between Ireland and the West of England.

- WHITE. 1 QKt-B3 P-K4 2 Kt-B3 QKt-B3 3 P-Q4 P x P 4 Kt x P Kt x Kt 5 Q x Kt Kt-K2 6 B-B4 Kt-B3 7 Q-K3ch B-K2 8 Q-KKt3 Cas. 9 B x P Q-Ksq 10 Cas. P-B4 11 P-K4 P x P 12 B-B4ch K-Rsq 13 KR-Ksq Q-Kt3 14 KR x P O x Q 15 RP x Q R x P 16 QR-Ksq B-B4 17 R-K8ch R-Bsq 18 R x Rch B x R 19 R-K3 and wins.

COMMENTS.

Lloyd's four mover submits as follows:

- 1 K-Q3 R-Q6 ch 2 K x P R checks 3 K x R Any 4 Q mates etc etc.

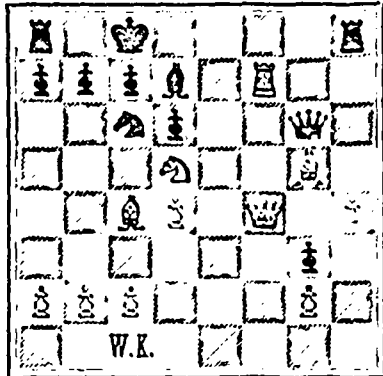
Some interesting variations will be noticed, but the one given is the most important.

"Pen or pencil may describe or reproduce a great picture, a choice work of art, a musical composition, a game of cricket or any other sport or pastime; but, however effectively the reporter or artist may wield his pen or

pencil, however faithfully the engraver may copy an idea, or work of art, the reproduction of the picture, work of art, or event, will necessarily convey but a faint idea of the beauty of the original. But it is not so in chess. This is a pastime which may be reproduced in literature with absolute faithfulness. The beauties of a problem, the lofty and brilliant play of a great master of the noble game, do not suffer in any degree by reproduction. In the quiet of the home, in a leisure hour, at all seasons of the year; at the fireside in winter, or in the shady garden bower in summer, the game may be enjoyed. All that is necessary to that enjoyment is a slight knowledge of chess and its annotation - easily acquired - a chess board, and - a good Chess column."

END GAME.

WALBRODT (BLACK) TO MOVE Black 11 pieces.



PHILIPPI (WHITE). White 12 pieces.

In this position Walbrodt played P-QKt4, whereupon his opponent replied R x B, compelling K x R, Q-Kt4ch, K-Ksq, Kt x Pch, K-Bsq, Q-B4ch, and black resigns, as after K-Kt2, K-Kt6 wins back queen, &c.

IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER advertisement featuring an illustration of a woman holding a large barrel of powder. Text includes 'PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.'

\$3 a Day Sure advertisement featuring a portrait of a man and text: 'Send me your address and I will show you how to make \$3 a day, absolutely sure. I furnish the work and teach you free. You work in the locality where you live. Send me your address and I will explain the business fully, remember I guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day a work absolutely sure. don't fail to write to day. Address A. W. KNOWLES, Windsor, Ontario.'

S. CUNARD & CO. Coal Department.

Dealers in all kinds HARD and SOFT COAL.

North end Depot - O'NEILL'S WHARF. South end Depot - DOMINION WHARF. Agent at Dartmouth - E. WARNER.

HALIFAX STOCK EXCHANGE.

These quotations are furnished by J. C. Mackintosh, Banker and Broker, 166 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S. June 15.

Table with columns: Name, Par of Share, Buyer, Seller. Lists various stocks and bonds such as Bank of Nova Scotia, Bank of N. America, etc.

The Nova Scotia Nursery

Has purchased the entire stock of

THE HALIFAX NURSERY,

Lately Operated by

THE HALIFAX & AMHERST NURSERY CO.

As Successors to

Herbert Harris.

Address all orders for

TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, CUT FLOWERS

—AND—

FLORAL DESIGNS

—TO—

NOVA SCOTIA NURSERY,

Opp. Intercolonial R'y Station.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Horse Cars pass Nursery every 7 minutes.

P. O. Box 359. Telephone 348.

Corner Granville & Sackville Sts.

NOVA SCOTIA Steam Machine Paper Bag Manufactory.

THE CHEAPEST in the MARKET.

—ALSO—

BOOK BINDING

In all its various branches, G. & T PHILLIPS.

FOR FIFTY YEARS!

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

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

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES - Low prices and easy terms. Billiard goods of every description, ivory and celluloid billiard and pool balls manufactured, repaired and re-colored; bowling alley balls, pins, foot chalks, marking boards, swing cushions, etc., etc. Estimates for alloys given on application. Send for new 03 catalogue to SAMUEL MAY & CO., Billiard Table Manufacturers, 83 King St. West, Toronto.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway

—WILL RUN—

4 FARMERS' EXCURSIONS

—TO THE—

CANADIAN NORTH WEST.

TO leave from line of Intercolonial, Prince Edward Island, Windsor & Annapolis and Canadian Pacific (in New Brunswick) Railways on

JUNE 12th, 19th & 26th,

—AND—

JULY 10th.

TICKETS GOOD TO RETURN UNTIL

JULY 23rd, 30th,

—AND—

AUGUST 6th & 20th.

For rates and other information, see small folder, or enquire of nearest Ticket Agent.

D. MCNICOLL, C. E. McPHERSON, Gen'l Pass'r Agt. Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agt. Montreal. St. John, N. B.

Printed by Halifax Printing Co. 161 Hollis St

HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

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

Mrs. STEVENS' TRIAL.—The trial of Mrs. Stevens, of Moncton, for manslaughter is progressing very slowly, and but comparatively few of the large number of witnesses to be examined have as yet been called upon for evidence. As several fine legal points are likely to arise during the progress of the trial it may last for another week or so.

BUCHANAN'S NEW TRIAL.—The Buchanan case was again up in the New York courts on Tuesday, when the plea for a new trial was presented. The motion is based on the mental condition of Juror Paradise, who was taken suddenly ill on the night the verdict was rendered. After the plea and the affidavits had been presented, and the argument for the prosecution made, the case was adjourned until Saturday.

THE "BLAKE" ILLUMINATED.—It may not be generally known that H. M. S. Blake is to present a most attractive appearance on Thursday evening next, when it is proposed to illuminate the magnificent ship precisely as she was illuminated at the great naval demonstration at New York. This will be a brilliant spectacle for Halifaxians to behold, and no doubt if the evening be fine the harbor will be literally alive with boats, as the water will be the best point from which to take in the beauty of the Blake.

THE NEW GENERAL.—General Montgomery Moore, who succeeds Sir John Ross at this station, arrived in the city on Tuesday. He was met at North St. Station by a guard of honor with band from the Liverpool Regiment. A salute was fired from the citadel.

Ball players and athletes need Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for bruises, lameness and cuts.

BRIEFS.

The 63rd band plays on the Parade this evening.

The Freemasons made a fine parade on Wednesday morning.

The steamer Lunenburg will make an excursion trip to Lunenburg on the 21st.

The S. S. Newfield is being cleaned and painted at the Dartmouth Marine Slip.

The steamer Bridgewater will make an excursion trip to Bridgewater on the 21st inst.

Professor Zera Semon is giving his unique entertainments throughout the Province.

The Orangemen of Nova Scotia will celebrate the 12th of July at Shubenacadie.

The Mayor has instructed the police to arrest or report all boys found smoking on the street.

A good programme has been arranged for the "At Home" at the Seamon's Rest this evening.

The closing exercises of the Church School for girls, Windsor, take place on Tuesday next, 20th inst.

Glad tidings for the small boy. The Barnum & Bailey circus is billed to visit the Maritime Provinces this summer.

The Yarmouth S. S. Company has issued a handsomely gotten up guide book of Nova Scotia, giving a large amount of information to travellers.

Mr. J. E. Atkinson, of the Toronto Globe, is making a tour through the Maritime Provinces enquiring into the farming and industrial situation of the country.

Invitations are out for a conversazione to be given by the President, professors and students of King's College, Windsor, on Wednesday evening, June 21st.

William Mador, tried last week at Lunenburg and found guilty of manslaughter in the death of Dennis Hyson, has been sentenced by Judge Henry to four years at Dorchester.

The Canada Atlantic and Plant Steamship Company has purchased the property at the foot of Sackville St. now occupied by it, and will erect new offices and warehouses and enlarge the wharf.

The Dominion Coal Company has declared a dividend of 3 per cent, at the rate of 8 per cent. from Feb. 15th, payable July 1st at the offices of the American Loan and Trust Co. to holders of preferred stock in the Coal Company.

Hood's Sarsaparilla positively cures even when all others fail. It has a record of successes unequalled by any other medicine.

Mantles and Dress Goods.

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

New Dress Goods.

ESTEMAIN SERGES, SHOT DIAGONALS, HEATHER MIXED TWEEDS, ETC. Now and Pretty Blouses in Silk, Delaine and Cambrie.

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

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies — OR — Other Chemicals

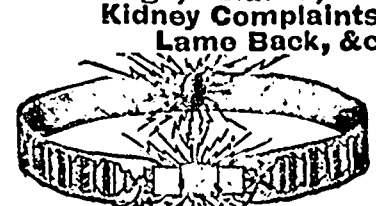
are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO'S Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and easily digested.

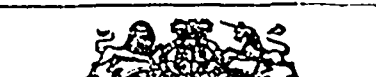
Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

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



DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

With Electro Magnetic SUSPENSORY. Latest Patent, Best Improvement. Without any other medicine, and without any operation, an nervous debility, sleeplessness, languor, rheumatism, kidney, liver and bladder complaints, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, all female complaints, &c., are cured. This electric belt contains wonderful improvements over all others. Current is instantly felt by wearer or we forfeit \$3,000.00, and will cure all of the above diseases or no pay. Thousands have been cured by the marvelous invention after all other remedies failed, and we give hundreds of testimonials in this and every other state. Our Powerful Improved ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY, the greatest boon ever offered to all men, will cure all kinds of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, &c., in 20 to 30 days. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet, mailed, sealed, free. SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., No. 820 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. CUSTOMS DUTIES. Arrangements have been made with the Canadian government whereby all Customs Duties will be prepaid on our goods in New York.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Souris Work," will be received until Tuesday, the 27th day of June next, inclusively, for the construction of a new Timber Block, and for other work, at Souris, King's County, P. E. I., according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of Messrs. Matthew McLean & Co., Souris, P. E. I., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, E. F. E. ROY, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 19th May, 1893

Dominion Coal Co. (LIMITED.)

Offer for sale the following Coals: International, Caledonia, Reserve, Gowrie, Little Glace Bay, Old Bridgeport, Gardiner, Either Screened, Run of Mine, or Slack.

Contracts can be made for any of the above Coal (except slack) for any term of years which the consumer may desire, for delivery on the basis of current prices. For prices, terms, etc., apply to

DOMINION COAL CO., LTD., Or to 96 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Wm. Lithgow, P. O. Box 270, Halifax, N. S.

1890 Remedy for Catarrh of the Bladder, Esophagus, and Uterus. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

DOMINION DAY AT THE FAIR.—The Canadian Commissioners are making arrangements for a celebration of July 1st at the World's Fair. The programme for the demonstration is not yet made public, but it will doubtless be fitting for the occasion.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Kelly & Glassey in this issue. "The Islay Blend" and "The Old Blend" whiskies have already established a high reputation in the market and can be recommended for their purity.

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



Rev. W. L. BROWN.

THE CONQUEROR HAS COME! Heart Trouble, Dyspepsia, DIZZINESS, AND Muscular Rheumatism CURED!

REV. W. L. BROWN, FOR YEARS A MEMBER OF THE M. E. CHURCH, BUT FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS AN EVANGELIST IN THE CHURCH OF GOD. HE IS WELL KNOWN BY THOUSANDS WHO WILL VOUCH FOR THE TRUTH OF THE FOLLOWING:

I write to inform you that the TWO COURSES of SKODA'S DISCOVERY and LITTLE TABLETS have done for me what no other medicine could. I can hardly realize it, but the change has been so marked.

I contracted the Chronic Diarrhoea in the Army, and since 1883 I have been a constant sufferer. In addition to this, I was troubled as follows: 1st, a lame Back and Kidney trouble, 2d, Dyspepsia, 3d, Flatulency and an all-gone feeling; 4th, Distress at pit of Stomach; 5th, Headache and Dizziness; 6th, Muscular Rheumatism in Chest so I had to lie in bed for weeks at a time; 7th, a severe Heart Trouble that would cause my pulse to run at 98 for days at a time. I was treated by very eminent Physicians, but would be compelled to leave my home and return to my home weeks at a time. In fact I have had 18 1/2 yrs of sickness in the last 26 years, and several times have been given up to die.

I feel that I am completely cured of all my bodily ills except the Diarrhoea, which is not cured but greatly benefited. **COLD** I shall take another course which I think will cure me entirely. Yours with gratitude, REV. W. L. BROWN.

Atkinson, Me. THE ONLY MEDICINE SOLD WITH A GUARANTEE CONTRACT WITH EACH BOTTLE. TRY A COURSE (6 BOTTLES) AT OUR RISK, IF NOT BENEFITED RETURN BOTTLES AND GET YOUR MONEY. PAY ONLY FOR THE GOOD YOU RECEIVE. SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

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

THE SAINT AND THE SINNER.

Heartworn and weary the woman sat,
Her baby sleeping across her knee,
And the work her fingers were toiling at
Seemed a pitiful task for such as she.

The children played and the baby slept,
And the busy needle went and came,
When lo, on the threshold alone there stood
A priestly figure and named her name:
"What shrift is this for the Sabbath day,
When bells are calling, and far and near
The people gather to praise and pray?
Woman, why are you toiling here?"

Like one in a dream she answered low:
"Father, my days are workdays all:
I know no Sabbath, I dare not go
Where the beautiful bells ring out and call;
For who would look to the meat and drink
And tend the children and keep the place?
I pray in silence, and try to think,
For God's love can listen and give me grace."

The years passed on, and with fast and prayer
The good priest climbed to the gate to rest;
And a tired woman stood waiting there,
Her work-worn hands to her bosom pressed:
"Oh, saint, thrice blessed, mount thou on high,"
He heard the welcoming angels say,
And meekly, gently she passed him by,
Who had mended shoes on the Sabbath day.

-Madeline S. Bridges.

FRIENDSHIP.

One day my bookish zeal led me to look
Through the rough pages of a dog-eared book
That lay with many others on a stand
Where dusty volumes posed as secondhand.

That thought I took away, and when night came
I mused: "How small is friendship and how tame!
I've known my friend for years, and yet I wis
He never gave me such a thought as this."

Next day once more I passed the bookstall by,
Again the dusty volume caught my eye.
My friend was not in sight. With furtive joy
I took it up as children clutch a toy,
And then I saw, half stricken out with age,
His name engraved upon the title page.

-Tom Mason.

UNCLAIMED BALANCES

In chartered banks of Nova Scotia in respect to which no transactions have taken place and no interest has been paid for five years.

(Continued from last week).

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes HALIFAX BANKING COMPANY and MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes McKenzie, A., Ross, Rev. Jno., Weymouth Marine Ins. Co., etc.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Robert Leck, Annie E. Murphy, a W. P. Hennessy, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Alex. P. Barry, Total, a Dead.

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Ackhurst, Wm., Adminis-trator, Allon, W. M., Annapolis Royal Rink Co., etc.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes McDonald, H., McKenzie, Frank, McGinty, Owen, etc.

BANK OF YARMOUTH, N. S.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Frank S. Warren, C. R. W. Wyman, A. G. LeBlanc, Total.

EXCHANGE BANK OF YARMOUTH, N. S.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes a Sarah A. Spinny, a Dead, but no legal representatives appointed.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WINDSOR.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes a Mrs. Sarah Fish, Estate of, Thos. Aylward, Assignee, etc.

BOOK GOSSIP.

All who are interested in Provincial literature will be charmed with the dainty booklet issued from the press of J. J. Anslow of Windsor, N. S., and bearing for the author's name the well-known signature of J. F. Herbin.

These are but sketches of the common way,
Caught from the pines that have held me long
Near the green marshlands and the red tides strong,
Whose fleeting picture-glory I would stay.

Almost every aspect of the beautiful country in and about the Gasperoux valley is caught and held in some marvellous line. Perhaps the gem of the collection is the sonnet on "The Broken Dyke."

Those who enjoyed Dr. W. D. Eastlake's delightful account of Japanese Home Life in the Popular Science Monthly for May will welcome a sketch of the Moral Life of the Japanese from the same pen, to be published in the July number. The article sets forth the actual attitude of this people toward various matters of right and wrong, and is fully illustrated with pictures of temples, priests, and sacred places.

Worthington Co., Joseph J. Little, Receiver, 747 Broadway, New York, have issued as No. 7 in their Fair Library, "The Ironmaster." "The Ironmaster" is a story of admirably sustained interest, skillfully told in graceful yet forcible language. The strongly marked characters develop themselves naturally, both in their language and their actions. This house has also published as No. 22 in the Rose Library, "A Southern Heritage," by Wm. Horace Brown, an attractive story of American Southern Society life, which, as regards dramatic spirit, force and life of characters, is most remarkable.

The conceptions are strong but simple, the style natural, the conversations exceptionally vivacious, and the people represented are creatures of flesh and blood, even if some are fond of pleasure, high living, dancing, morphine, etc. The descriptions of the great ball, especially, in which the Grand Duke Alexis and Mrs. Kirkwood were dancing partners, are wonderfully realistic, in fact they make one's blood tingle.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A YARMOUTH INDUSTRY.—Messrs. Frank H. Wilson & Co., whose reputation as iron manufacturers has long since spread abroad, are now to the front with a fine new Range, which is destined to a wide popularity. It is appropriately named, in this Columbian year, "The World's Fair." It has all the latest improvements, and as the advertisement of the firm states, is "an artistic and practical as well as low-priced Range." Messrs. Wilson & Co. are the sole proprietors for the Maritime Provinces.

MR. GIBSON'S COTTON SHIPMENTS.—Mr. Gibson's shipments of cotton have been giving our streets the appearance of those of larger manufacturing cities. Very much of Mr. Gibson's manufactured cotton is carted from Marysville via the bridge to the C. P. R. station here. With the dozen trucks loaded four tiers high with large boxes of the cotton, and each drawn by a handsome team of well-cared-for horses, there is every suggestion of propriety round about as those cross the bridge three or four times a day and pass out to the station. Had we a few more Gibsons, and a smaller number of political cranks who see no merit in the country, New Brunswick would long ago have enjoyed the prosperity which its natural advantages can give.—*Fredericton Gleaner.*

The Nova Scotia Steel and Forge Co., New Glasgow, has made a rudder for the German steamer *Burgmeister Petersen*. The dimensions are:—length, 33 feet 10 inches; breadth, from centre to outside, 6 feet; stern post 32 feet 10 inches.

The Burrell-Johnson Iron Co. of Yarmouth, have just completed a large air circulating and feed pump, for a new steamer now building for Messrs. James Fleming & Son, St. John, N. B. The steamer is to be used in towing coal barges at sea. The size of the pump's cylinders are as follows:—Steam, 12 inch, air 14 inch, circulating 12 inch, and the two feed pumps, 3 inch, by 8 inch stroke. The pump is capable of discharging a million and a half gallons in 24 hours. It is of the tandem pattern, and is operated by Patton's valve motion. It is brass lined, with brass water pistons, fitted with junk rings for adjusting packing. The rods are of Tobin bronze. The pump is heavily built, is of easy motion, and is admirably adapted for use in salt water. It weighs 6,000 pounds. This firm has been very successful in the manufacture of pumps of every description.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

From our Chicago Correspondent.

When we said "Au Revoir" last week we were about to take the shortest route to "Old Vienna," a most fascinating and restful spot, after the noise and clang of the Dahomey savages, and the terrible unmusical music we had just been experiencing at the Chinese theatre, which appears so popular among them. The Chinese regard our music somewhat as we do theirs, consisting principally of noise without melody. Everything in Old Vienna is delightfully quaint and queer. The utter absence of conventional architecture is very noticeable. The windows with their dainty little lace curtains are so old fashioned. You feel at once that you are in an old, old city. Walking down one side of the street and up the other we found much to interest and admire within the numerous shops. The choicest Hungarian china of beautiful design and chiefly open work; a gorgeous display of Bohemian glass next appeals to you, but in vain do you cast appealing glances at your pocketbook, it does not enlarge according to wish, and as you do not dare to trifle with its attenuated condition, you discreetly pass on, only to experience similar temptations. Among the curios a miniature skull of Columbus containing a watch attracted us, a most unique little toy, to be had for the sum of \$50., also some quartz closely resembling the diamond, and which is said to be the only other stone that will cut glass. We must not forget to mention the tempting fruit that we saw, and which we at once wanted a bite of, but decided to forego our repast on learning that it was Castile soap. One sees so many things made of aluminum, such as jewellery, spoons, knick knacks, &c. At the turn of the street were two or three beer gardens, in one of which a boy and girl were playing very sweetly on an instrument called a cymbal, not at all like the Oriental or our cymbals, but not unlike a grand piano with a key board at either end. Please do not ask us to be positive about the actual keyboard, as we were not in a position to see. What we can say assuredly is that the music was exceedingly sweet, that the instrument required tuning occasionally, and that it was played with hammers. By this time we were admonished that it was about the hour for lunch, and we hastened to order what would naturally be supposed to be very easily attainable, namely, Vienna bread, but were doomed to disappointment. It was doubtless too commonplace when at home. The remembrance of that lunch will linger with us for many a day. Although in a measure prepared for richness, as I had a friend who boarded in a German family and had heard somewhat of the fare, pure unadulterated oil, lard, call it what you may, was rather too much. However our manners and hunger, (especially the latter) compelled us to do what justice we could, and feeling greatly refreshed, we started out for

Continued on page 10.



Mr. David M. Jordan
of Edmeston, N. Y.

Colorless, Emaciated, Helpless

A Complete Cure by H. J. D'S
SARSAPARILLA.

This is from Mr. D. M. Jordan, a retired farmer, and one of the most respected citizens of Otsego Co., N. Y.

"Fourteen years ago I had an attack of the gravel, and have since been troubled with my

Liver and Kidneys

gradually growing worse. Three years ago I could not walk. I had no appetite and for five weeks I ate nothing but gruel. I was badly emaciated and had no more color than an marble statue. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I bought a bottle and tried it. Before I had finished the first bottle I noticed that I felt better, suffered less, the inflammation of the bladder had subsided, the color began to return to my face, and I began to feel hungry. After I had taken three bottles I could eat anything without hurting me. Why, I got so hungry that I had to eat 5 times a day. I have now fully recovered, thanks to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I feel well and am well. All who know me marvel to see me so well." D. M. JORDAN.

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

LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD,

General and Nervous Debility,



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

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

HUGGINS' GOLDEN SYRUP.

BOTANICAL CURES NERVOUS DEBILITY.

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

CHAS. E. HUGGINS, CHEMIST, HALIFAX.

LYONS' HOTEL,

KENTVILLE, N. S. DIRECTLY OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION.

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

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

STATIONERY

—AND—

BLANK BOOKS!

Our Stock is very complete in every Department.

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

Baking Powder.

Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa.

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

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

BOSTON DRUG

THE CURE FOR

Drunkennes.

BOSTON DRUG will make a man sober in two hours. If you have "sworn off" and find that you cannot resist the temptation to indulge, be advised and use Boston Drug, a positive remedy for the cure of Alcoholism. If you wish to "taper" or reduce your daily average of stimulants, Boston Drug will assist you. Try it now. Sold in boxes at the Agency, London Drug Store, \$1.00 147 Hollis Street, J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor, and Agent for B. LAURANCE'S GENUINE AXIS-CUT FEMALE SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES.

New Books at Allen's.

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

For sale by

T. C. ALLEN & CO., BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND PRINTERS.

DuBois & Hills,

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

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

Algiers. Nothing very novel was presented to us there. The usual bazaars where the usual wares were displayed, only more beautiful tapestries and a greater quantity of them, and also some delicious candy. Leaving Algiers we took a cut-ory glance at the East Indian exhibition, and then entered Cairo, which is very largely patronized by the multitude and seems most popular. The street is paved with brick, in most places narrow but occasionally widening out into courts, window glass is conspicuous by its absence, simply lattice work. The Temple of Luxor arrests your attention with some of the Kameses on guard outside. A beautiful Egyptian girl stands at the door, on the other side of which are to be seen wonderful things. Camels and donkeys careered through the streets with novices on their backs. Our greatest joy was in watching the mount, it is made of course when the camel is down, and when the great unwieldy creature proceeds to get off the ground (barring his feet), we should judge the sensation must be akin to that experienced in a balloon ascent, or the sinking feeling in a rapid elevator transit, so graphically depicted by Sara Jeannette Duncan. The native camel drivers wear in general a long blue robe, of not very costly appearance. No doubt in Cairo as in other cities dress is regulated by rank, as there was considerable variety visible, some being in very handsome attire, and others rather the reverse. Gazing on the camel, it did not require much further effort to look up still higher and behold the minaret on top of the mosques looming up, into which no one enters but the priest, and he, we believe, only at sundown to call the people to prayer. We use bells. The event of the day which everyone awaited, some patiently, others otherwise, was a wedding, which, however, when it did come off did not especially interest us. First came a procession, then the bride with her attendants, under a covered arrangement which appeared to be adjusted and kept in place with difficulty, followed by a somewhat straggling crowd. The groom was near at hand but evidently not of enough importance to be easily distinguishable. This was the consummation and finale of our Cairo visit. The hours were creeping on apace, so contenting ourselves with just a peep at the German village, we repaired to the Libby Glass Works, where we were greatly interested in watching the different stages of glass making from the very beginning until some exquisite design in cut glass was before us. Most marvellous too is it to see the operation of spinning glass, then the weaving. We concluded our day's festivities with Hagenbeck's Animal Show, where happy families abounded, lions, bears, tigers, panthers, etc. We beheld a lion riding a horse, a pig driving in a chariot drawn by a fellow pig, bears walking rails, etc. Although we are far from having exhausted the Midway Pleasure, we feel that we have thoroughly exhausted your patience, and with apologies and thanks to our readers we refrain from further infliction this week.

COMMERCIAL.

Business throughout the Dominion has shown a little more activity during the past week. This is largely to be accounted for by the improved weather condition and the more accessible state of country roads, making communication with the interior less difficult. Orders have been coming in more freely from outlying localities and travellers report prospects brightening. Although the spring has been a very backward one and farmers have been delayed later than usual in starting work, yet reports from nearly all sections indicate that rapid progress has been made and seeding in even the most backward sections is about completed. With a continuance of the present favorable weather for a few weeks the opinion is generally expressed that the growth will be rapid and the loss from late sowing trifling.

Much has been said and written in the last decade of the possibility of building up a profitable trade between Canada and Brazil, but nothing practical in this direction has been achieved. A recent United States consular despatch may give a hint as to the methods that are necessary to secure the extension of trade in this direction. It is an extract, and the remarks therein are as applicable here as they are in the neighboring republic, and should be carefully weighed by merchants who contemplate going into the Brazil trade.—"The limited consumption in Brazil of goods produced or manufactured in the United States (Canada) is attributable to the little attention that is given to their introduction by means of commercial travellers furnished with proper samples and price lists. European merchants and manufacturers have their representatives who constantly visit the ports and chief towns of Brazil, solicit orders, and pay close attention to the packing and shipment of the goods. Then again, there are here many branch European houses which are kept regularly posted as to any desirable change in quality or style. An American business house is a rarity in Brazil, (there is not a single Canadian so far as we know). Were American (Canadian) manufactures better known, they would come into use. Foreign flour is imported solely from the United States. (Why should not Canadian flour find an opening here?) Canned goods, such as salmon, lobsters and oysters, come almost exclusively from the United States. (While we export these goods to the United States it is reasonable to believe that an effort to establish a trade in those lines with the Southern republic would result in profit to the exporters). Machinery is imported direct or ordered as required. *These orders are given through foreign houses and transmitted by them abroad.*" The above are brief and condensed excerpts (with our own interpolations) from this very interesting report, and in collating them THE CRITIC has confined itself to articles in which it appears that a profitable trade may be built up if energy and proper methods are brought to bear.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND CO., NEW YORK, June 10—"During the past week there has been an improvement in the tone of business in Wall street, mainly consequent upon the formal nomination of President Cleveland that he will assemble Congress in September

next. As the President indicates that the express occasion for Congress meeting three months in advance of the usual time is the financial derangement consequent upon the Silver Act of 1890, it is to be presumed that he will urge the repeal of that law, with such other legislation as that action might seem to call for.

The language of Mr. Cleveland in announcing his purpose can leave no room for doubt that the administration earnestly favors the suspension of silver purchases. The fact of his determining to call an extra session also affords a presumption that he has reason to hope that Congress will receive favorably his recommendations. It is claimed to be certain that the Senate finance committee—a majority of whom have heretofore been free silver men—now embraces a safe majority who favor repeal of the Sherman Act of 1890, and that those Senators have so assured the President. It seems reasonable to assume that the effects of that Act, now so patent in the distrust, financial disorganization and failures throughout the country, must have brought many pro-silver representatives to reconsider their attitude on the question; and that therefore seems to be good reason to hope for a satisfactory result of the special session.

Thus far the effect of this official intervention has been not only negative in staying the further progress of the prevailing demoralization, but also positive in restoring confidence in a considerable degree. The effect in the specially disturbed districts of the west is specially important. At Chicago there has been a complete cessation of the run of depositors upon banks and savings banks, and business there is resuming a comparatively normal aspect. Of course the public have, from late experience, come to regard the effects of our silver blundering as so fundamentally important that they are unwilling to be entirely satisfied with hopes of those errors being corrected, and it may consequently be expected that credits will be kept within conservative limits until the actual meeting of Congress reveals some tangible indications of the prospect.

The President's action has had a conspicuously favorable effect upon our interests in the foreign financial markets. At London our securities have shown a distinct response, which, however, has not yet had its full effect on prices, simply because New York failed to respond immediately and equally to that improvement. The effect upon the foreign exchanges has also been very apparent. Although considerable shipments of gold had been anticipated for this week, the amounts actually sent out have proved to be comparatively light; and it now looks as though the outflow were nearing its end. The unexpected reduction of 1 per cent in the Bank of England rate of discount comes in as an important contribution to confidence; for it not only shows a recovery of steadiness in London finance, but is favorable to the employment of foreign balances at this centre, and therefore to the curtailment of the foreign demand for our gold. Another factor tending to the same result is the large export movement in grain that has set in within the past ten days, which from all appearances is likely to assume still more important dimensions. A point has been reached at which speculators have neither the motive or the ability to hold on to their large stocks of produce, and consequently engagements for export have been made which will occupy all available ocean freight facilities up to the middle of July. This may be expected to settle the question of future shipments of gold, if it does not suggest probability of a reflux of that metal to this centre at no very distant day."

DRY GOODS.—The wet weather of the early part of the week interfered with the movement in this branch of trade, but the last few days of fine weather has more than offset it. It may be safely said that business has noticeably brightened up considerably during the week, and now displays considerable activity. A number of country buyers have been on the market, while local orders for immediate delivery have been very good. Trade in the smaller country towns has not picked up much as yet, but, if the weather of the past few days continues, it is expected it will work a change for the better. Staples, such as cotton and wash fabrics, have been in fair demand, while light underwear and men's furnishings have been very active. There has also been a good movement in dress goods and prints, while parasols have gone out liberally. There are no indications of any changes in values except in the case of ginghams, some lines of which are being offered by the combine at a rather sharp reduction. All other staples continue firm—especially silks, velvets, etc. The demand runs for all lines of summer goods, such as sarahs, bengalines, new tartan sarahs and all wool challies. The houses are now pretty well through stock-taking, and will be at work on their lines of fall samples as the travellers are now off the road for the purpose of getting them.

BREADSTUFFS.—There is very little change in the position of the local flour market, except that a better enquiry is reported, but no considerable transactions have transpired. The demand for local requirements is of the ordinary character. Oatmeal is steady but quiet under a fair jobbing demand and moderate supplies. Dealers report mill feed firm under moderate supplies and a fairly active demand at unchanged prices. Cables have been weaker and the demand is reported slower, especially in England. The Northwestern markets were very weak, and considerable export buying has resulted. The markets in Chicago and other United States wheat centres have been very weak and transactions were small. Corn and oats in Chicago have been slack in sympathy with wheat and hog products.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market is quiet, but very strong under the circumstances. Pork is quiet, but there is a good jobbing demand to supply consumptive wants and for smoked meats and lard at steady prices. In Chicago pork has been steady; cattle steady.

BUTTER.—The local butter market is weak in tone owing to gradually increasing supplies and the fact that the English market continuing slow shippers from the Upper Provinces decline to buy in quantities. Butter is, consequently, accumulating in Montreal and Ontario, and holders are seeking opportunities to place the surplus which is gathering on their hands.

Retailers seem to be just buying enough to supply the current demands of their customers. Cooking butter is scarce and bakers are forced to buy large dairy rolls, which sell at 16c. to 17c. Dairy tub is scarce, while pound rolls are plentiful at 18c. to 19c.

CHEESE.—The local cheese market has been very quiet with little change to note, except that the business was apparent. Old stock is about cleared out, while the new stock is coming in very slowly. Prices are unchanged at about 10c. to 11c. The English markets are easy, the Liverpool cable quoting white and colored at 49s.

EGGS continue in very free receipt, and in the absence of any outside demand, together with the fact that "hen fruit" is pouring into the market from every direction, prices are quite depressed. Quotations are nominal for guaranteed case or barrel eggs at 10c. to 11c., but for quantities "shading" has been practiced from these figures even as low as 8c.

GREEN FRUIT.—As the season advances importations of green fruit increase in volume, and dealers say that the demand keeps fully space with the supply. Bananas, pineapples, oranges, strawberries, etc., are displayed on every hand at prices that would, only a few years ago, have been impossible. The taste for fresh fruit is evidently growing, and, as it is a healthful one, THE CRITIC is happy to note its advance. In this connection it is worth notice that the growing practice of tending for sale in many shops of rotting or partially decayed fruit of several kinds at very low prices is extremely reprehensible. Sound, ripe fruit is the best diet on which to live in warm weather, but when decay sets in fruit becomes unwholesome and dangerous. It often so relaxes the system, giving it a tendency to summer complaints, and a predisposition to cholera or any similar disease that may be about. The health and police authorities should exercise special vigilance in this matter, and condemn and cause to be destroyed all tainted fruit that is displayed or offered for sale at suspiciously low prices.

DRIED FRUIT.—In this market there is practically nothing doing in dried fruit. It is true that stocks are small, but there is a very sluggish demand. Jobbers and retailers are now waiting for new crop, which will be along in a few weeks, and in the interim, green fruits satisfy to an almost exclusive extent the popular cravings in this direction. In fact, with the exception of requirements for special purposes such as certain classes of confectionery, pastries, etc., the demand for dried fruit has been largely reduced by fresh and canned fruit, which can in these modern days be obtained at cheaper relative prices and in a more wholesome condition than dried fruit ever was or will be.

SUGAR.—The sugar market holds very strong. Advices from primary markets are still very firm and a general improvement is noted in the situation in the past few days. Local and Canadian refiners are quoting granulated at 5 5/16c. to 5 1/2c., and yellow at 4 5/16c. to 4 3/8c., but they are not pushing business or making any large contracts.

MOLASSES.—A fair demand for molasses is noted, but the market does not show much change. The latest quotation from the Island is 12c.

TEA.—There is no special feature to note in teas. A good demand exists for medium grades of India, Ceylon and China congous. Low grade Japan and black teas show a stronger feeling. Nothing is doing in low grades excepting young Hysons, for which the demand is only moderate. The first consignments of new crop Japans are now en route and buyers are generally holding off until they arrive.

COFFEES continue to rule dull and slow, though holders are quite indifferent as to effecting sales. The forthcoming crops, it is now admitted, will be very small, and the supplies over from last year are very low—indeed they will be practically nearly exhausted before the new crop comes in. Of course at this season of the year the consumptive demand is comparatively light and prices remain steady to firm, but without advancing.

FISH.—There is not much change in the local market in the prices for pickled and dry fish. Small lots of newly caught and cured fish are beginning to arrive, but they are not in sufficient quantities to affect the market. In the early part of the week fresh salmon were brought to town in large numbers, and as the Boston market was reported to be so well supplied that sending them there packed in ice would not pay expenses and original cost, the few speculators who had brought them in threw them on this market for what they would fetch and prices rapidly fell from 12c. to 11c., 10c., 9c., and finally to 8c. Of course jobbers and retailers who bought at these figures charged a small margin over them to consumers but, at any rate, the people ate cheaper fresh salmon for a day or two than they have for several years. Outside markets are reported as follows:—In Montreal there is a good, steady demand for fresh fish but practically nothing is doing in cured and pickled fish. In Boston scarcely anything is doing in old mackerel. Prices are steady and unchanged. The quotations are:—Norway bloaters \$35 to \$38; selected shore \$28; extra shore 1s., \$25; bay 1s., \$22 to \$23; large 2's \$19 to \$20, medium 2s., \$17 to \$18; large 3s., \$15.50. There is a steady market for codfish. Receipts are small, but the demand is light. Quotations by the jobbers and dealers range from \$6.75 to \$7 for large shore or Georges to \$4.50 to \$4.75 for the medium pickled bank. The market for barreled herring remains quiet, as it is not the season. Prices are nominally \$5 to \$5.50 for large split and \$3.50 to \$5 for bay shore gibbed.

1ST A DOSE THE GREAT SHILOH'S CURE. THE BEST COUGH CURE 25¢ 50¢ & 1.00

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

GOLD MINES WANTED.

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

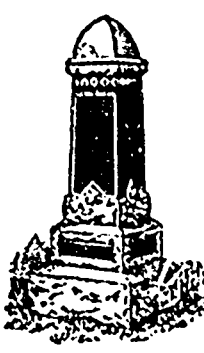
P. O. Box 96, HALIFAX, N. S.

When you arrive in Halifax and take the "Tram," get off at Prince Street, go down the hill, turn to the right at the first street. The fourth door from the corner is

E. MAXWELL & SON'S
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

You will see one of the Largest, if not the Largest Stock of Fine Tailoring Goods in the City. By leaving your order soon after arrival, you may get the Garments, or at any rate try on before leaving the City. Telephone 1469.

**ALFRED WOODHOUSE,
LUCIUS J. BOYD,**
Mining & Consulting Engineers,
LONDON England, and Halifax, N. S.
Are prepared to direct works, advise, report and estimate for Mines, Machinery, &c.
SPECIALITY, GOLD MINES.
P. O. BOX 625, HALIFAX.



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

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.		
Cut Leaf	.....	6 1/2
Granulated	.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
Circle A	.....	5 1/2
White Extra C	.....	4 1/2
Standard	.....	4 1/2
Extra Yellow C	.....	4 1/2 to 4 3/4
Yellow C	.....	4 1/2
TEA.		
Congou Common	.....	17 to 19
" Fair	.....	20 to 23
" Good	.....	25 to 29
" Choice	.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	.....	35 to 38
Oolong Choice	.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.		
Barbados	.....	31
Demerara	.....	35 to 38
Diamond N	.....	47
Porto Rico	.....	25
Cienfuegos	.....	none
Trinidad	.....	30
Antigua	.....	30
Tobacco, Black	.....	45 to 47
" Bright	.....	47 to 55
BISCUITS		
Pilot Bread	.....	8.00
Boston and Thin Family	.....	6 1/2
Soda	.....	6 1/2
do in 1 lb boxes, 50 to case	.....	7 1/2
Fancy	.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS

We have but little to say with reference to the breadstuff markets. They are extremely dull, and if anything lower on flour and cornmeal. Our quotations are more nominal than real, as purchasers have it nearly all their own way. Neither miller nor dealer can make any money whilst markets remain as they are. Corn and cornmeal are slightly easier. We have changed our quotations to meet the slight reduction in prices. Oats are very firm and scarce, and are worth 50c. in a jobbing way. Oatmeal is in small demand as prices are very high and likely to continue so.

WHEAT

Manitoba Highest Grade Patents	4 75 to 4 85
High Grade Patents	3 95 to 4 00
Good 90 per cent. Patents	3 70 to 3 85
Straight Grade	3 45 to 3 60
Good Seconds	3 25 to 3 35
Graham Flour	..... 3 75
Oatmeal	..... 4 50
" Rolled	..... 4 50
Kilo Dried Cornmeal	..... 2 70 to 2 80
" In Bond	..... 2 15 to 2 40
Rolled Wheat	..... 4 40 to 4 25
Wheat Bran, per ton including bags	14 50 to 20 00
Middlings	..... 22.00 to 23.00
Shorts	.....
Cracked Corn	..... 28.00 to 28.00
Ground Oil Cake per ton	..... 30.00 to 31.10
Moulce	..... 22.00 to 23.00
Split Peas	..... 3 75
White Beans, per bushel	..... 1 75 to 1 90
Pot Barley, per barrel	..... 8 20 to 4 65
Canadian Oats, choice quality	..... 47 to 48
P. K. Island Oats	..... 46 to 48
Hay	..... 18.00 to 14 25

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples per bbl., No. 1	.....	3.50 to 4.00
Oranges, Jamaica, bris. New	.....	8.00
Valencia Oranges, per case	.....	9 10
Lemons, per case	.....	3.50 to 4.00
Cocoanuts, new per 100	.....	5.00
Onions, New Bermuda, per crate	.....	1.25
" per lb, Egyptian	.....	2 1/2 to 2 3/4
Dates boxes, new	.....	5 1/2
Raisins, Valencia, new	.....	5 1/2 to 6
Figs, Klome, 5 lb boxes per lb., new	.....	10 to 11
" small boxes	.....	9 to 10
Fruites Stewing, boxes	.....	8
Bananas	.....	2.00 to 2 50

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

FISH.

MACKEREL—		
Extras	.....	.....
No. 1	.....	.....
" 1 large	.....	.....
" 2	.....	.....
" 3 large, Reamed	.....	.....
" 5, Reamed	.....	.....
" 3 large, Plain	.....	.....
" 3 Plain	.....	.....
HERRING.		
No. 1 C. B July	.....	4 75
" 1 Fall Split	.....	3 75
" 1 Fall Round	.....	3 25
" 1 Labrador	.....	.....
" 1 Georges Bay	.....	.....
" 1 Bay of Islands	.....	2.50
ALEWIVES, No 1	.....	3.75
SALMON.		
No. 1, 3 brl.	.....	.....
No. 2, 3 brl.	.....	.....
" 3	.....	.....
Small	.....	none
CODFISH		
Hard C. B.	.....	4.75
Western Shore	.....	4 25
Bank	.....	.....
Bay	.....	.....
Newfoundland	.....	.....
HADDOCK.	.....	3.00
Bank & Western	.....	3.50
HAKE	.....	3.00
POLLOCK	.....	2.50
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.	.....	35c.
699 Qls per gal.	.....	.....

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex Mess, duty paid	.....	13.00 to 14.00
" Am. Plate	.....	14.00 to 15.00
" Ex. Plate	.....	15.00 to 16.00
Pork, Mess, American	.....	23.00
" American, clear	.....	23.00
" P. E. I. Mess	.....	21 00 to 22 10
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	.....	19.00 to 20.00
" Prime Mess	.....	16.00 to 17.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island	.....	14 to 15
" American	.....	18 to 18
Hams, P. E. I., green	.....	11

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE

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

SALT.

Factory Filled	.....	\$3 01
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store	.....	15
Liverpool, 4 hhd.,	.....	1 70
Cadir	.....	.....
Turks Island	.....	1 20
Lisbon	.....	.....
Coarse W. I.	.....	1 40
Trapan	.....	1 15

A SEASIDE COMEDY.

It was the very yuletide of the year before last, my friend Germaine and I were two of a house-party over in Ireland, and dinner had just been announced; so, hastily completing our toilets, we descended to the drawing room where the others were already assembled. Of course Herbert Avis was there (he was always everywhere) and his aunt, (who was fearfully and wonderfully gotten up in a costume of half a century ago) and one or two others. Introductions followed, and, as everyone else seemed to be provided for, Harry offered his arm to Avis' middle-aged aunt, or Avis' aunt of the middle ages, he afterwards said he could hardly decide which, as he surveyed her corkscrew curls and stiff black silk dress, that, aided and abetted by wire hoops of prodigious size, made her unapproachable from any direction to a distance of at least three feet. The sight brought vividly to my mind a picture I had once seen by Hogarth, in which was depicted a lady of the times, arrayed in just such a dress, with the addition of a balcony running all round the skirt, in which sported the younger members of the family while the maternal relative did her shopping. I thought I would have died laughing at old Harry's heroic efforts to keep up a running conversation with Mrs. Varley, and at the same time avoid taking a header over that frightful relic of a by-gone fashion—the said skirt. Dinner passed off as dinners usually do. Herbert Avis—the rare Avis, as his friends called him—was at his best, both as regards originality of sentiment, and a certain eccentricity of his own, that gave to him a charm that was irresistible. We took quite a fancy to him, and many a pleasant hour we spent together afterwards.

When dinner was over, the ladies retired to the music-room, Mrs. Varley being impatient to inspect a newly acquired portrait of Wagner, which a friend had sent her that morning. Mrs. Varley persisted in saying "Wagner," in spite of Herr Lucasberg's gentle hint that when in Rome we should do and speak as the Romans do, and when in England we should Anglicize all foreign proper names. Herr Somebody-else had told her differently, and, as Herr Somebody-else had been her own teacher some years ago, his opinion was law to her.

In the meantime the gentlemen dallied over their wine and cigars, quite oblivious and wholly indifferent as to Wagner or his portrait.

'Have you ever visited Canada?' I inquired of Herbert Avis, who sat opposite me.

'Yes, indeed, and I don't think I ever enjoyed a trip more. It was during the winter of '89, and Montreal, where I made my headquarters, was a perfect revel of dissipation. What between snowshoe parties and toboggan parties, civil and military functions, and the ice palace, my limited stay came to an end almost before I was aware of it, and I returned to merrie England convinced that a Christmas in Canada is a thing to experience, and then die.'

'Thank you,' I said, smiling at this graceful compliment to our country's winter attractions. 'Did you ever visit the toboggan slide while in Montreal? Of course you did.'

'I should say I did,' said Avis with a laugh, 'and I can scarcely say whether the reminiscence is fraught most with pleasure or pain.'

'How so,' said Germaine with interest.

'Why, the day after I reached Montreal, some friends took me out over the mountain to where a crowd of people were evidently enjoying themselves. The thing looked very easy—you just steered the machine with your foot—oh, it looked real easy, and I thought I would try it, with several lady friends snugly seated in front of me. One of the girls asked me if I was sure I could run it, and I answered disdainfully that nothing was easier, and at that moment the infernal machine began to move.'

'Of what happened afterwards I retain no distinct recollection. The law of gravitation would be satisfied, you know, no matter what obstacles presented themselves. The girls escaped with a scare, whilst I spent four months in the hospital.'

'Why, what happened?' I said with a laugh, in which the others were compelled to join. 'Did you have a smash-up, or run into a tree, or what?'

'Smash-up! Run into a tree! Why we knocked down two frame houses!'

This was greeted with a shout of laughter, during which Mr. Avis looked around with well-feigned innocence.

'By the way, Herbert, whom do you think I met in London yesterday? asked Courtney.

'Can't say for the life of me. One meets so many people one knows at this season. Who was it?'

'Capt. Terrberry of the 42nd, and he said he was going to Naples about the time that we are.'

'Captain Terrberry!' cried Mr. Bertie, sitting bolt upright, with a surprised smile, 'you don't mean, to tell me that the Terrberry is going too?'

'So he informed me,' laughed Courtney.

'By Jove!' ejaculated Mr. Bertie, 'I'm in for it then.'

'How's that?' we all chorused.

'Ha! Ha!' laughed Bert, 'Listen and I will tell you,' and helping himself to a fresh partega, and settling himself comfortably in an easy chair, his example being speedily followed by the others, he began:—'Three years ago I was staying with my aunt, bless her, at Baton-on-the-Sea, on the east coast. It was not much of a watering place, but my aunt was not exactly herself, for which, at the time, I was devoutly thankful, for when sto is all there she leads me a devil of a dance, and she had chosen Baton as a place where she might recuperate for the London season. Well, in spite of the undesirableness of the place, I managed to put in a pretty good time. The hotel was crowded, and, as in all such cases, we soon

struck up a mutual acquaintanceship. There was Mabel Vernon, a sweet girl, and as nice as she was sweet, with our party, Mabel was witty, lively, good-tempered, and very desirable to everybody in general, and Captain Terrberry in particular. Yes, Captain T. was there too, although no one could imagine what brought him there—old Nick probably, or a wild desire to escape his London creditors for a season—the said creditors not imagining for an instant that their man would hide his light under a bushel such as Baton-on-the-Sea, but there he was, and there he stayed until—but I am anticipating.

'The Terrberry fell wildly in love with Mabel. He always falls wildly in love with every pretty girl he meets, especially when there is a chance of annexing a pretty round sum of "the needful" into the bargain, as was the case in this instance.

'A friend of mine, whom you all probably know—Ned Swinton, dear old boy.'

'Yes, yes, I should say so,' we all chorused.

'Well, Ned was engaged to Mabel at the time, and they are now married, as you know. Ned instructed me before I left Ireland to watch over Mabel and keep such fellows as Purvis Terrberry at a distance, as he could not be there himself, owing to some shindy with his tenants, and I endeavored to act on his instructions with discretion.

'We had not been at Baton a week before I noticed that Terrberry was pressing his attentions most assiduously on my pretty and accomplished charge, and, moreover, that these said attentions were anything but agreeable to Mabel.

'I could have told him that the girl was engaged to another man, and that man my friend, whom I would not see insulted; but I chose to go about it in a different way with more chance for some fun.

'One day I was strolling down the road to the beach, and passed Terrberry on his way to the hotel. He looked a trifle paler than usual—his normal color is a ducky-mud. With a nod I passed him, and thought nothing more about it until reaching the beach I came suddenly around a huge boulder to where Mabel sat on a rocky seat crying, and a book she had been reading lay on the sand, the leaves fluttering wildly in the breeze.

'I was always Mabel's confidante in most things, and at once asked her what was up. 'What is it, Mabel? tell me. Don't cry now.' If there is anything that makes me weak in the knees, gentlemen, it is to see a woman in tears,' said Bert sotto voce.

'Well, she told me that Captain Terrberry had been bothering the life out of her, and finally sauntered up to her that morning on the sands, and, after a few commonplace remarks about the weather, the book she had been reading, and the ball the same evening on board the *Arethusa*, (a man-of-war in the bay), he suddenly approached the subject nearest to his heart. He told her that he loved her dearly, and in spite of her assurance that her heart and hand were already the property of somebody else—she did not say who—he protested that no other man's love could ever equal his, and that it was impossible that she could love another man, while he was around—he's not conceited a little bit, you know.

'At last she burst into tears. He cooled down a little, and, with a tragic tone thrown into an otherwise harsh voice, implored her to think it over, and he would wait for her answer until the same evening at the ball, and with a profound salaam, he left her.

'Mabel, do not say a word of this to anyone, and I will promise to get rid of the captain effectually,' said I.

'Oh, you can't, Herbert. He is an awful man, so terribly in earnest. He frightened me dreadfully. Please telegraph Ned to come to me.'

'No, not little girl, that would never do at all. It would put Ned out considerably to come here when he has so much on his hands—at any rate, wait until to-morrow.' I hoped from the bottom of my heart that Ned would mind his own business, and not by any chance hear of this until he came down in August, for I saw the material for no end of a lark right ahead of me, and vowed that Ned should not come if I could help it. 'Wait until to-morrow, Mabel. Do you know,' I said, unable to suppress a grin, 'I don't think I would go to the ball to-night if I were you.'

'Why?' she said, looking up wonderingly in my face, with tears still in her eyes. 'I am all right now, my eyes will be quite natural again before the ball.'

'You do not look well, and would be better at home,' I said, while my idiotic grin, instead of reassuring her, only seemed to give her the impression that Captain Terrberry, Herbert Avis, and all the rest of the people had lost their senses, judging by the side-long glances of doubt she cast at me.

'Really, Mr. Avis, I cannot imagine what you are laughing at.'

'Laughing! Why I am not laughing, I assure you.' I know my face belied my words, for it was a moral impossibility for me to suppress the unholy joy I felt at being able to get even with the Captain, for I was no more in love with him than Mabel was, so, stretching myself on the white sand at her feet, I said, 'No, please do not go to the ball, Mabel, and be sure to say so at dinner to-night, so that Captain Terrberry can hear you; but do not hint to a soul that I am not going,' and thereupon I detailed to her a little scheme of mine.

'Mabel demurred at first, as any woman will at a plan that is not of her own fabrication; but at last she gave in, and with a wicked smile promised to obey me to the letter.

'That evening at dinner Mabel signified it as her intention of not attending the ball, on the plea of a violent headache. Everyone expressed their sympathy and regrets, but I noticed that Captain Terrberry's were but

'Mother, what shall I do for this dreadful cough?' 'Take Puttoer's Emulsion, my dear, it always helps our family.'

weakly put forth, and that the gallant Purvis was metaphorically shaking hands with himself that such was the case.

"He's not going either," I thought, as I watched his face with a grim smile and inward chuckle. "There will be three of us away from the ball."

"So far, so good. That very morning I had received a letter from a friend, the contents of which suggested the little scheme re the Captain.

It seems that a short time before (I had not heard of it till then) Purvis had been concerned in a little affair in Brussels over a game of cards which resulted in a duel. A. M. Eugene Lemaitre was his antagonist. Terryberry did his best to avoid a meeting, and left suddenly for England, "having been sent for on account of the death of a near relation," as he lamely put it; but Lemaitre was not to be denied. He followed him and forced the gallant Captain to take his place one cloudy morning, on the outskirts of a little Cornish village. It was a toss-up which was the worse shot, and I am positive that Terryberry would close both eyes when he pulled the trigger, aim possibly at the ethereal canopy, and if somebody should shy a stone at him, and hit him anywhere, he would drop in a dead swoon, and imagine himself mortally hurt.

Terryberry shot young Lemaitre through the right shoulder. It was a terrible accident. Lemaitre was, even at this time, in a precarious condition, owing to the wound having broken out afresh; but, as I said before, I had that very morning received a letter from a friend detailing the whole business, and ending with the news. "Lemaitre is now considered out of danger. By-the-by, do you know where Terryberry has hidden himself?"

"Of course I did not inform my friend where he was, and that night everyone went to the ball except Mabel and the captain, who, at the last moment discovered a telegram calling him to London on very important business. I thought to myself as I listened to this excuse, that I would be willog to wager a cool hundred that the captain would not take that train to London, and also that he hadn't the slightest intention of taking it at the present time.

All but these two started for the ball—even myself as far as the water's edge, when, discovering that I had forgotten my handkerchief, and telling the others not to wait, I would go over in the next boat, I made my way back to the hotel by an unfrequented way, and searched out the hostler, an Irishman of intelligence, who, by the judicious use of a little coin of the realm, promised to obey my instructions to the letter.

I sent him to a hair store in the town (to whom the dealer sold his wares, nobody knows. It might have been to the sirens of the mighty deep). At all events I told old Brian Lynch to procure me a wig—a good large one—grey preferred, and also a pair of blue spectacles.

He was off in the chirp of a chipmunk (what magic there is in a piece of money) and soon returned with the necessary articles.

We were in Brian's cosy room over the stables, and with his aid I invested myself in a pair of old pantaloons, and without removing my dress coat put on an immense great coat, and with a few artistic touches before a piece of broken mirror which served as the hostler's hand-glass, affixed the wig and adjusted the spectacles to my liking, and, with an old slouch hat over my eyes, stood before my assistant for his approval.

"Be th' powers Mister Avis, yer not Mister Avis now at all, at all. Faith I sure an' the loikness-ship that ye be to Tim McFinnerty, th' owld bay pilot—rest his soul—could not be bate for bein' twins."

I felt highly flattered, dabbling in private theatricals now stood me in good stead, so, smiling through my heavy gray beard, I gave him my final instructions. "Remember, Brian, I'm a detective from Scotland Yard. When I give the word you are to knock at the drawing-room door and cautiously whisper to Captain Terryberry that Inspector Bird is below, and in drinking a little more than is good for him, he had let drop a few sentences that made you, Brian Lynch, seek out the Captain and warn him. The Captain had shot a man—the man had died the day before. Acting on a telegram, etc., etc.

Brian slowly winked one eye impressively, and followed me across the court to the hotel. I told him to wait for me on the piazza, while I proceeded to reconnoitre the parlor windows, which were open, the lace curtains being drawn—the night was warm, but very dark. I could stand there unobserved and watch and hear those within without myself being seen.

There, sure enough, sat Mabel in an easy chair drawn up to the table on which stood a large reading-lamp, the light from which was shaded from her eyes by the intervention of a vase of flowers—her poor head, you know.

In spite of her face being thrown into the shade I fancied I saw a smile of anticipation lingering in her eyes and around the corners of her mouth.

"Mabel," I called softly. "She started, and getting up, quietly came to the window and threw back the curtains. 'How is your head, dear?'"

"Oh, Herbert, you naughty man!" she replied with a laugh. "If he does not come soon I do not believe my headache will last. It is becoming very rapidly, and will be entirely gone in a few minutes."

"A few minutes will do, I guess," said I. "Ah, there he is now."

There was a knock at the door. Mabel flew back to her chair, and in a weak voice said, "Come in."

The door opened and Captain Terryberry looked in, but started back with well-feigned surprise.

"Pardon me Miss Vernon, I was unaware you were here. I will not intrude," with a feigned retreat.

(To be Continued.)

HOOD'S CURES.

In saying that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, its proprietors make no idle or extravagant claim. Statements from thousands of reliable people of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for them, conclusively prove the fact—HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES.

A Gentleman

Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "20 years past, my wife and I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed, white, or bald. When asked how our hair has retained its color and fullness, we reply, 'By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor—nothing else.'"



"In 1868, my affianced was nearly bald, and the hair kept falling out every day. I induced her to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and very soon, it not only checked any further loss of hair, but produced an entirely new growth, which has remained luxuriant and glossy to this day. I can recommend this preparation to an in need of a genuine hair restorer. It is all that it is claimed to be."—Antonio Alarrun, Bastrop, Tex.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

GILLETT'S

PURE POWDERED 100%

LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto

WHISTON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

IS OPEN ALL SUMMER.

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

London Rubber Stamp Mfg Co.

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

322 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.



—FOR SALE BY—

KELLEY & GLASSEY.

STANFORD

THE TAILOR,

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

INSPECTION INVITED.

G. J. MACKINTOSH,

General Dealer in

All Kinds COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Consignments Solicited. Prompt Returns.

18 BEDFORD ROW, Halifax, N. S.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

JAPAN and CHINA SERVICE COMPANY'S STEAMERS

Carrying Royal Mails, will leave VANCOUVER for YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, HONG KONG, &c., as follows:

Empress of India, June 5.
Empress of Japan, June 26.
Empress of China, July 17.

and regularly hereafter.

For dates, rates of fare and all other particulars, enquire of C. P. R. Ticket Agents.

D. McNICOLL, C. E. McPHERSON,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt. Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agt.
Montreal. St. John, N. B.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

All communications to this department must be addressed directly to the Checker Editor, Mr. W. Forsyth, 30 Grafton St.

WORKMAN, ST. JOHN.—Did you receive my letter of about three weeks ago? Am waiting a reply. By the way your issues of the 3rd and 10th instants have failed to come to hand. Why is this?

If Mr. James Ronnie, 117 Mutual Street, Montreal, will send us a copy of the Checkerette instead of merely a "rough specimen page," it would enable us to notice it on its merits.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 334.—The position was: black man 20, kings 25, 31, white man 16, 21, 28; white to play—what result?

Table with draught positions: 21 17 11 7 9 5 3 8, 25-23 31-26 6-1 20-24, 1-17 13 7 2 2 7 8 3, 22-18 14-10 26-23 24-27, 16 11 13 9 7 3 3 7, 18-14 10-6 23-19 19-15 black wins.

VAR 1.

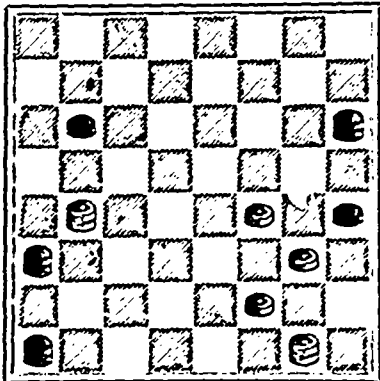
Table with draught positions: 17 14 7 3 11 7 28 19, 22-18 26-23 15-10 25-7, 14 10 3 8 7 2 black, 18-15 23-19 10-7 wins., 10 7 a-16 11 2 11, 31-26 20-24 19-23

a Had white played 16 12 here, he would have set up a problem that some of our readers would do well to solve for themselves.

PROBLEM 336.

Being an adaptation of an end game between W. Beattie and a metropolitan amateur—Liverpool Mercury.

Black men 9, 20, kings 12, 21, 29.



White men—19, 24, 27, kings 17, 32.

White to play and win. This is one of the neat things that very seldom happens in play. We think it will form a half-hour's study for a good many of our readers.

GAME 219.—"DEFIANCE."

From the Liverpool Mercury. Played between Mr. Martins, ex-champion of England (black), and Mr. Brown, a blind man, an inmate of the Blind Asylum, Townhead, Glasgow, Scotland, (white).

Table with draught positions: 11-15 7-11 2-7 11-16, 23 19 24 20 26 22 19-15, 9-14 15-24 8-11 10 26, 27 23 28 19 22 17 17-1, 8-11 11-15 11-20 26 30, 22 18 32 28 17 13 13 6, 15-22 15-24 1-6 16-20, 25 9 28 19 30 26 6 2, 5-14 4-8 20-24 12-16, 29 25 a-20 16 26 22 18 14, 11-15 6-9 7-11 draws., 25 22 22 18 22 17

a "I am not aware," says Mr.

Martins, "whether this move has ever been published or not, but the game, on the whole, I think marvellous on the part of the blind player" The remark will be appreciated by a study of the play from this point. Brown, it will be seen, loses a piece, a circumstance which usually settles the fate of any opponent of the ex-champion, but it is regained in a manner that commands the highest admiration of the best players.

PARSONS



PILLS

Make New Rich Blood "Best Liver Pill Made."

They positively cure SICK HEADACHE and BILIOUSNESS, all Liver and Bowel Complaints. In Glass Vials Three in a bottle, one a box. They expel all impurities from the blood. To state a man find great benefit from using them. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 25c. in stamp. Six bottles \$1.00. Full particulars free. U.S. PATENT OFFICE, Boston, Mass.

SCOTT'S

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, MASS.

Dear Sir,—I have had RHEUMATISM in my arms and hands for two years, have been employed as a book-keeper in BOSTON for eight years.

CURE

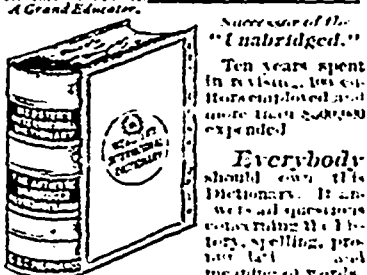
By times I could hardly use my hands to perform my duties. I purchased a bottle of SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, which entirely cured me.

Yours, with success, LEANDER PRICE.

FOR RHEUMATISM.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

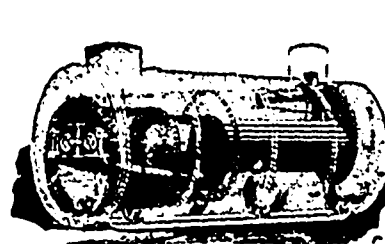
WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY



A Library in Itself. Webster gives the often desired information concerning eminent persons; facts concerning the countries, cities, towns, and natural features of the globe; particular conversations with famous persons and places; translation of foreign quotations, words, and phrases, etc., etc.

This Work is Invaluable to the household, and to the teacher, the student, the traveler, and the scholar.

Published by G. & C. Merriam Co., Publishers, Springfield, Mass. Everybody should own this Dictionary. It answers all questions concerning the history, spelling, pronunciation, and meaning of words.



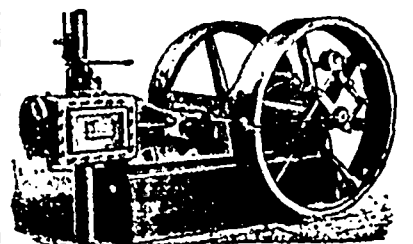
Monarch Economic Boiler,

Combines all the advantages of light portable forms with the highest economy obtained from brick-set and other forms of Stationary Boilers.

Tested Evaporation 10 25 lbs. of water per pound of Nova Scotia slack coal.

All kinds of Machinery, Mill & Engineers' Supplies, Etc. Contractors for the FULLER-WARREN HEATING & VENTILATING SYSTEM.

Robb Engineering Co., Ltd. AMHERST, N. S.



Robb-Armstrong Engine,

Containing all the Best Points of Standard American High Speed Engines, and several Improvements.

PROF. SWEET'S Straight Line Governor and Valve.

The Collin Throttle.

ARMSTRONG'S Cross-head, Valve Gear, and Oiling Devices.

Interchangeable Parts, Perfect Alignment Large Bearings.

EXSHAW'S BRANDY.

A High Class Champagne Cognac. 20,000 Cases exported to India in 1892. J. EXSHAW & CO., BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

Every Bottle protected against fraud by a PATENT WIRE ENVELOPE. J. E. ALBRO, Halifax, Sole Agent for the Maritime Provinces

MINING.

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

NEW YORK CAPITALISTS LOOKING THIS WAY.—Mr. J. A. Pushio, mining expert, has recently returned from New York, where he has been busily employed in calling the attention of capitalists to the mining resources of Nova Scotia. As a result of his labors he has succeeded in inducing a number of wealthy men and practical miners to investigate our gold and other mineral deposits, with a view of investing largely if the properties warrant. Two of his parties, Mr. C. A. Stevens, a large capitalist of New York, and his mining expert, Capt. Collins, have already visited some of our gold mining districts and returned to New York on Monday last. They were evidently well pleased with what they had seen, and important business is almost certain to result from their inspection. They are the advance guard of other parties whom Mr. Pushio has induced to visit us, and before long a number of very large operators will be in the field.

AGAIN THE CANADIAN MINING REVIEW.

There is great similarity in the style of the writer who penned the article in the May number of the Canadian Mining Review, slanderous the Lake View Mining Syndicate, Limited, of London, to which we called attention in our last issue, and the writer of the Nova Scotia Mining Notes that appear in the same issue of the Review.

In its issue of November last the Review had this to say of the Montagu District: "Several changes have been made in the personnel of the staff at the mines of 'the Nova Scotia Gold Mines Limited,' and 'the Symon-Kayo Syndicate, Limited.' Mr. Lucius J. Boyd has been transferred to the Symon-Kayo property, and with him has gone Mr. McQuarrie. Mr. Thomas, a young Cornish engineer, had been put in charge of the New Albion or Annand mine, vice Mr. Boyd. Mr. Thomas' previous experience has not embraced gold mining in any of its branches, being chiefly in tin and copper."

This slighting reference to Manager Thomas, who had been selected by Messrs. Bainbridge Seymour & Co., on account of his known ability to manage the Nova Scotia Gold Mines, Limited, was, to say the least, unkind, ungentlemanly and unwarranted.

In May, however, the Review, to prove "its consistency!" goes to the opposite extreme and has this to say:

"The Nova Scotia Mines, Ltd., under the able management of W. R. Thomas, are opening up a large body of reserves, whilst steadily increasing their output. The mine has been seriously handicapped by the reckless operations carried on under previous managements, and the London Company is to be congratulated in having at last got the right man at the Nova Scotia end" i.e., this young man with no previous experience in gold mining.

Here you have the two statements of the Review, "you pays your money and you takes your choice."

In November when Messrs. Woodhouse, Boyd and McQuarrie give up

charge of the mine there was no remark about the "rockless operations" which are referred to in May. We should like to know what Messrs. Woodhouse, Boyd and McQuarrie have to say about these very serious charges?

Again, under the heading of "Legal," we clip the following from the *Review*:—

"A. A. HAYWARD AND THE LAKE VIEW MINING CO. vs. THE WEST WAVERLEY GOLD CO., LTD.
Motion for an Injunction.

Before Mr. Justice Meagher in Chambers, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of April, at Halifax, the plaintiff moved for an injunction to restrain defendant company from discharging the tailings from their stamp mill into Muddy Pond at Waverley.

It was claimed by plaintiff Hayward, one time manager of the Lake View Mining Co., that the tailings discharged into the pond backed up the water so that it flooded back into plaintiff company's mine. Defendant company produced affidavits showing that the level of the water had not been raised at all, and that the shafts of the plaintiff company were from eight to ten feet above the level of the pond.

The injunction was denied, Mr. Justice Meagher saying: "The motion for a restraining order is refused. The facts relied on by plaintiffs to show danger of their mine being flooded or affected by water being forced into it by the defendants' operations, have been most completely met by the proof produced by the defendants."

An order to serve notice in the matter of the injunction was obtained by plaintiff Hayward during the absence in the United States of the manager of the defendant company, and it was hoped to rush the matter through before he could return. The scheme failed.

An action of trespass and damages has been entered in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia."

Even here there had to be misrepresentation, as we are informed that no attempt was made to take advantage of the absence of manager Hardman of the defendant company.

These are specimen bricks of the reliability of the Nova Scotia mining news furnished the *Review*, and go a long way to prove that the Nova Scotia correspondent of that journal is using its columns as a vent for his personal malice.

Rumor has it that a certain well-known mining man here has a financial pull over the *Review*, and that its editor has to publish anything that is sent in from that source.

If this is true we can understand the situation and pity the editor; if untrue and the editor is a free agent he should lose no time in making a change in his Nova Scotia correspondent.

WHITEBURN.—We have stated in previous issues that these mines were in a healthy condition. A short visit to the camp this week reminded us of former days, but with less excitement, consequent upon the discovery of gold existing in our midst. The old McGuire mine, now the Crocker mine, seems to be as promising as ever. Rich leads have been discovered which are producing the precious metal in paying quantities, and the whole mine and plant seems to be full of life and vigor. We hope the new Co., under the efficient management of Mr. K. F. Crocker, who is a practical and expert gold miner of much experience, will be rewarded each month with large returns, for they deserve much praise for putting things in the condition they now are in that district.

The adjoining mine, also belonging to American gentlemen, is again coming the front as a gold producer. Within a few weeks new leads have been discovered, one of which has been "tapped" over four hundred feet in length, showing coarse gold throughout. It is pleasing indeed to see these rich nuggets coming to light, after lying there for centuries in those apparently barren formations. This property is managed by Mr. G. J. Partington, an efficient mining engineer, with much experience in mines elsewhere, and we have his word for it that the mine will be worked for all that it is worth in a short time.

To the tributors and miners who have resided in this camp for a number of years, some mention should be made. They have not been idle or despondent, but frequently were seen with pick and shovel prospecting the barrens. They are valuable requisites in a mining camp, and will tell you of the whereabouts of leads on your property—and rich ones too—for a consideration. An indefatigable prospector is Mr. Mike Kelley, (and (Esquire added on would do him no harm.) for he it was who discovered the rich lead now being opened up on the Whiteburn Co.'s mine. Mike says he knows the whereabouts of other good leads at Whiteburn, which will gladden mine-owners and set things fairly humming. "if they don't squeeze him too tight."

We are waiting to hear of rich strikes being discovered on the West mine, with its fine plant lying idle only for the want of efficient prospecting.

Other properties at Whiteburn, deserving energetic prospecting, will cause a commotion shortly, we hope.—*Gold Hunter.*

LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS ON GOLD ORES, BY F. H. MASON,
F. C. S., M. S. A., LATE CHEMIST AND ASSAYER TO THE
NEWBURY VAUTIN (PATENTS) GOLD EXTRACTION
CO., LIMITED.

(Rights of Publication Reserved.)

(Continued.)

Extraction of Gold with Potassium Cyanide.—In making experiments with potassium cyanide it must be borne in mind that it is a very poisonous

reagent, and great care must be taken to avoid inhaling any of the fumes or allowing it to come in contact with any cuts or scratches on the hands; in the event of giddiness being felt from inhaling the fumes energetic stimulation is the best antidote. Two kinds of experiments may be tried with this reagent. First, by allowing the cyanide solution to percolate through the ore; and secondly, by agitating the ore and cyanide solution together in a closed vessel. The ore requires no preliminary treatment except when concentration has been found by experiment to be advantageous.

Treatment with Potassium Cyanide by Percolation.—Takes one pound of ore crushed through a "40 sieve" and place in the cylinder of the apparatus described in the chapter on filtration, weigh out one pound of water, and weigh out sufficient potassium cyanide to make it up to a one per cent solution, the amount will of course vary with the amount of actual KCN in the reagent. (See estimation of KCN in commercial potassium cyanide.) For these experiments it will be found convenient to make up a 10 per cent solution of KCN and keep it in a well-stopped bottle made of dark glass. Pour the cyanide solution on the ore, keeping a head of from half to one inch on the surface. When it has all run through, pour any liquid there may be in the vessel under the cylinder into the beaker, then run it through the ore once or twice more, taking care never to allow the ore to become quite dry on the surface. The rate of filtration may conveniently be taken while this experiment is going on in the manner already described. The ore must now be washed free from the auriferous solution by pouring water on the surface about an inch at the time, the wash water being tested from time to time by a little silver nitrate; when this reagent fails to give a precipitate the washing is completed. The amount of wash water used must be roughly noted, as it may form an important factor in the cost of treatment. The ore must now be turned out of the cylinder, well dried and mixed together, and a sample of it assayed; the difference in the assay from the original assay gives the amount of gold extracted by the cyanide.

If gold is still left in the ore, the cause of the failure of the experiment must be looked for by testing the cyanide solution with a small piece of gold leaf to see if it is still active, if after eight hours the solution has failed to dissolve the gold leaf it shows it is no longer active, and that failure is due to insufficient potassium cyanide having been used, and the experiment must be repeated with a larger percentage of potassium cyanide, provided always the ore is sufficiently rich for it to pay to do so.

If on the other hand the cyanide solution dissolves the piece of gold leaf, then the failure must be looked for in the cyanide solution not being sufficiently long in contact with the ore, or by the ore not being sufficiently finely crushed, in which case the experiment must be repeated with ore crushed through a "60" "80" or "100" mesh sieve, and another experiment with the solution passed through the ore five or six times.

It is advisable to keep the beaker containing the cyanide solution and the cylinder of ore covered with clock glasses during the experiments, excess of air tending to decompose the solution and reprecipitate the dissolved gold in the ore.

If in the experiments with the finely crushed ore the rate of filtration is slow, one of the methods of hastening already described must be tried.

The experimenter must of course be guided in future experiments by the amount of success attained in the first one. If the experiment has been successful and little or no gold is left in the tailings, experiments must be tried with smaller percentages of potassium cyanide. The object being to find the least possible amount necessary to extract the gold.

Treatment with Potassium Cyanide by Agitation.—For the experiment take one pound of ore from the sample and place in a bottle, weigh out also a pound of water and dissolve in it sufficient potassium cyanide to make it up to a one per cent solution of KCN. The ore and solution together should not fill more than two-thirds of the bottle, because the oxygen of the air plays an important part in the reaction: well cork the bottle and keep it agitated for eight hours, if any machinery is working, a good method of agitation is to tie the bottle on to a pulley which is revolving between ten and fourteen times a minute, if not it must be shaken continually by hand; at the end of the prescribed time the bottle is opened, and the whole of the contents emptied into a cylinder with a filter cloth at the bottom, the same apparatus as used in the previous experiment will answer every purpose. The solution, which if the experiment has been successful, contains the gold, runs through and is caught in a beaker with a clock glass over it to prevent more air entering than is absolutely unavoidable; when the solution has run through, wash water is poured on little by little until the washings are free from potassium cyanide, care being taken never to allow the ore to become quite dry on the surface. When thoroughly washed the ore is turned out, dried and assayed, if gold is still left in it, the causes of failure must be looked for in exactly the same way as described under experiments by percolation.

If the ore has to be crushed finely, and consequently filters badly, artificial means must be used to hasten it or the solution will decompose and the gold be reprecipitated before it can be washed away from the ore.

If the experiment has been successful it should be repeated with weaker solution of cyanide until the minimum amount necessary to extract the gold is found. It will be at once evident that, when both methods of treatment answer equally well, the percolation method will be much the cheaper of the two, because it requires no power, but as a rule the agitation will be the more successful. One of the greatest disadvantages of the cyanide process is, that the auriferous solution decomposes on exposure to the air and the gold is reprecipitated in the ore before the solution can be filtered away. This is more especially the case when there is much carbonic anhydride present in the atmosphere.

The author, at the suggestion of Mr. D. A. Louis, made several experi-

ments with a view to rendering the solution more stable, and found that the addition of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of lime made the solution much more permanent, but the disadvantage of this was that when the gold was being recovered by passing the auriferous solution over metallic zinc, for some reason which was not thoroughly investigated, hydrogen was given off and continually stopped the zinc filters from working properly.

Weak solutions work better than strong ones, and nothing stronger than one per cent solution should be used; if it is necessary to use more cyanide the bulk of water should be increased also.

A good deal of dispute has arisen as to the nature of the chemical change which takes place when gold is dissolved in alkaline cyanides, it is probably expressed by the following equation:

$Au_2 + 4 KCN + O_2 + H_2O = 2 AuK(CN)_2 + 2 KOH$. This salt crystallizes in colorless rhombic prisms having a pearly lustre and a saline and at the same time metallic taste.

Recovery of the Gold from the Solution—The gold is recovered from this solution by passing it slowly over metallic zinc, on which it deposits in a black form, probably as a double cyanide of gold and zinc. It may be detached from the zinc by continual agitation with very dilute sulphuric acid. The black powder which falls away from the zinc is then dried and fused under borax. The button obtained will represent the gold and silver in the ore treated, together with copper if present.

Causes of Failure.—a—The unsuitability of the ore to the method of treatment due to its containing copper, arsenic, antimony or some other substance which takes up the cyanide before it attacks the gold.

b—The precipitation of the gold in the ore through having too much access to air and carbonic anhydride.

c—Insufficient time being allowed.

d—Insufficient crushing.

e—Insufficient potassium cyanide.

Estimation of KCN in commercial potassium cyanide.—Take 20 grains of potassium cyanide and dissolve in water without heating it, add silver nitrate until no further precipitate comes down, then a little nitric acid to decompose any cyanide or carbonate of silver, heat to $80^\circ C$ and collect on a weighed filter paper, thoroughly wash with hot water and dry in a hot water or steam oven, for about an hour, weigh, heat once more in the hot water oven and weigh again, if the second weighing is less than the first it must be heated in the oven again until the weight is constant; this weight less the weight of the filter paper gives the weight of silver cyanide and silver chloride; if any potassium chloride were present in the commercial potassium cyanide: scrape the precipitate off the filter paper into a porcelain crucible and burn the filter paper on the cover of the crucible, add about two drops of nitric acid to the filter ash and transfer to the crucible, then ignite in a muffle. This decomposes the silver cyanide into metallic silver and cyanogen, digest the silver in nitric acid, filter well, wash dry and ignite in a porcelain crucible with cover on and weigh; this weight, less the weight of the filter ash, gives the weight of silver chloride, which must be subtracted from the weight of the mixed silver cyanide and chloride. The result gives the weight of silver cyanide from which the amount of potassium cyanide per cent. is calculated as follows:

Atomic wt. of silver cyanide = 134.

“ “ potassium “ = 65.

Quantity of potassium cyanide taken = 20 grains.

W = the weight of silver cyanide. Then

$$W \times 65 \times 100$$

$$134 \times 20$$

Gives the percentage of actual KCN in commercial stuff.

ROASTING, AMALGAMATION, SMELTING.

Roasting.—It is often necessary before subjecting gold ores to amalgamation and almost invariably before treating them with chloride, to roast them, to drive off sulphur and arsenic, which elements have a prejudicial effect on the subsequent treatment. Small experiments on roasting can be very accurately conducted in the laboratory, and if carefully performed, give a very good idea of the cost of so treating them on a large scale.

For the experiment, take 2,000 grains from the sample, put it in a roasting dish and place in the front part of a muffle, leaving the door open, well rabble (viz., stir about) with an iron rod flattened out at the end and bent over at a right angle, taking care that no ore is lost over the sides of the dish. The changes which take place in the ore during the operation, such as whether it has a tendency to cake or spurt, must be carefully noted, as must be also the time the operation takes. When most of the volatile matter has been driven off, which can be seen by the cessation of the evolution of fumes, the dish must be pushed to the back of the muffle to finish off the operation.

The object of roasting is to convert the sulphides and arsenides present into oxides. They are first converted into sulphates and arsenates and finally into oxides. It is necessary to make small tests to see if the roasting is complete; if there was originally any copper sulphide present a very good test may be made by taking out a little of the ore, warming it with water in a test tube, filtering and adding ammonia—a blue coloration would denote the presence of copper sulphate (copper oxide being insoluble in water) and show that the ore is insufficiently roasted. In ores containing iron pyrites and no copper, a test can be made by warming a little of the ore in a test tube with water, filter and add a few drops of hydrochloric acid and a little solution of potassium ferric cyanide; if soluble salts of iron were present, they would give a blue coloration, showing incomplete roasting ferric oxide being insoluble in water. When the roasting is complete, remove the dish from the muffle, and when cool weigh, well mix together, take a sample, say 500

grains, to assay; the amount of gold should increase in a proportion to the loss in weight by roasting. It will be sometimes found that the assay is lower than what it theoretically should be; this is due to loss of gold during the operation. This loss is occasioned by very minute particles of gold being carried away by the volatile gases, and may sometimes be prevented by less rapid roasting; in the event of gold being lost, another experiment may be tried, starting with a much lower temperature and gradually raising it.

The loss in weight in the ore by roasting is not necessarily all due to the conversion of sulphides and arsenides into oxides; some of the gangue of the ore may have originally existed as hydrates and have been converted into oxides by roasting.

It is now advisable to roast a fair quantity of ore for future experiments, say about ten pounds. This may conveniently be done in a large iron dish in the assay furnace; a dish may be made (capable of roasting about two pounds at a time) of plate iron to fit into the assay furnace, fitting close up against the flue end, and leaving about four inches at the end furthest from the flue; the flames will play over the dish and form a kind of reverberatory furnace. The operation is carried on in exactly the same way as that performed in the muffle. When sufficient ore has been roasted, well mix together, take a sample and assay it, and on this assay the results of future experiment are to be based.

Amalgamation.—Take two pounds of unroasted ore from the sample, make into a thick paste with water in an iron mortar, add 2,000 grains of mercury, and stir with the pestal for about two hours, then wash away the gangue, collect the mercury and weigh to see that none is lost; place on a large dry cupel which has been heated in a muffle and allowed to cool, and place in a muffle; when all the mercury has volatilised, add 500 grains of assay lead; when cupellation has finished, take out and weigh the lead, which represents the gold and silver extracted, part and weigh the gold. If much gold has been lost with the gangue the experiment should be repeated and the operation continued for a longer time, say four hours or even more. If the mercury has sickened, that is, become coated with film, which prevents the globules joining together readily and also prevents their dissolving the gold, the addition of a few grains of potassium cyanide will sometimes assist the reaction, and a little fresh mercury should be added (the quantity must be known) just before the end of the operation.

In the event of these experiments failing an experiment should be tried with roasted ore and carried in exactly the same way as that with the ore before roasting, from a comparison of the results of this with the experiments on the unroasted ore, and with all the necessary data for calculating the cost of roasting the ore. The experimenter will be able to see whether or not he is warranted in roasting the ore before amalgamation. The great difficulty in amalgamating unroasted ores, is, that the mercury often has a tendency to sicken. Many methods have been tried to prevent this, such as the addition of potassium cyanide, or of a little sodium amalgam which has met with varying success. The experimenter will find that there is a large field open to him in this direction and much spare time may be profitably used in such experiments.

Causes of failure.—The failure of the amalgamation process is generally due either to the gold particles being covered with a thin film of sulphide which causes it to resist the solvent action of mercury or that much of the gold is in a very finely divided state and is carried away as float gold owing to the difficulty in wetting it and making it sink.

Mr. William Skye, Analyst to the Geological Survey of New Zealand, made a series of experiments on the absorption of sulphur by gold and he found:

1. That numerous samples of bright, clean looking gold refused to amalgamate on any part of their natural surfaces.
2. That on such surfaces sulphur was always present
3. That native gold readily absorbs sulphur from moist sulphuretted hydrogen, and becomes incapable of amalgamation.
4. That gold so treated can be rendered capable of amalgamation by roasting or by treating with cyanide of potassium, moist chlorine gas or a strong oxidizing agent, such as nitric or chromic acid.
5. That sulphates of iron in the presence of air and water decompose various metallic sulphides common to auriferous reefs, liberating sulphuretted hydrogen.

From these results Mr. Skye suggested that a large area of native gold is covered with a thin film of auriferous sulphide, and thus escapes amalgamation in the battery.

Ores containing float gold may often be successfully treated by a preliminary chlorination or leaching with dilute solution of potassium cyanide before attempting amalgamation, this dissolves the fine particles of gold which are otherwise washed away with the tailings, while the larger particles are afterwards extracted by amalgamation.

Amalgamation often fails to extract the whole of the gold: in such cases the tailings may be treated with cyanide or chlorination if there is sufficient gold to make such treatments pay.

An experiment may be made on an ore in which amalgamation has failed owing to the presence of float gold, by taking a pound of ore, placing it in the cylinder used for the cyanide experiments and leaching it with a dilute solution of cyanide of potassium, say one pound of water containing $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of potassium cyanide; wash with one pound of water and then transfer to an iron mortar and rub up with 500 grains of mercury for two hours; wash away and collect the tailings, dry and assay them.

Similar experiments may be tried with a preliminary chlorination, in fact the experimenter will find he is able to devise many experiments of this class for treating intractable ores.

Smelting.—It is difficult to obtain any very accurate idea from laboratory experiments of what the final results would be by smelting processes. Gold ores unsuited for amalgamation, owing to the gold being either too much

locked up in the gangue or on account of the poorness of the ore, are sometimes smelted with iron pyrites, copper or lead ores, the gold being concentrated in a regulus (sulphide of iron) copper or lead.

In Hungary, and latterly in the United States, auriferous iron pyrites has been successfully treated by direct smelting. The mineral is heated without access to air, when it loses part of its sulphur and is converted into a fusible sulphide, in which the gold is concentrated; if quartz is present a flux must be added to get rid of it as slag; the regulus thus formed is added to a further charge of ore and the operation is repeated until the regulus is sufficiently rich to allow of its being profitably roasted and fused with fluxes, lead, ashes and carbonaceous matter; the lead obtained from such fusion is then cupelled and the gold parted from any silver there may have been present.

A laboratory experiment of this form of treatment may be made by taking two pounds of ore and fusing it, a quarter of a pound at a time, in a covered crucible adding the regulus obtained from the first charge to the second and so on until the whole has been fused, in the event of silica being present lime should be added to flux it off, when the whole has been formed into a regulus. It may be still further enriched by a partial roasting and another fusion with sand and a little lime. The regulus from this fusion must be then roasted and mixed with sand, lime and red lead or litharge and carbon and fused. The button thus obtained is then cupelled and parted and the gold weighed, the amount of which should represent nearly the whole of the gold originally existing in the two pounds of ore.

Similar experiments may be made with auriferous copper pyrites, finally concentrating the ore in the copper from which it is parted with nitric acid.

(To be Concluded)

WELLINGTON COUNTY MIRA- CLE.

THE REMARKABLE RECOVERY OF A
YOUNG LADY AFTER MUCH
SUFFERING.

*Attacked by St. Vitus Dance and
Forced to Abandon Her Studies—
After a Considerable Period of
Helplessness She Regains Health
and Strength—The facts as Related
by the Young Lady and her Mother.
A Case that has Excited much
Interest.*

From The Templar, Hamilton, Ont.

There were no "colonization roads" when the hardy pioneers of Wellington County came to the bush. The settlers who in 1850 came to look for homes in the northwestern part of that country, now Minto Township, which was known then as "Queen's Bush," had access to the budding community only by the "blaze" road from Guelph to Southampton. Along this road occasional clearings no doubt existed, but as the northern part of the county was then almost one swamp, such clearings were few and far between. When at length representatives of almost every nationality fled from the attempt to carve a home out of the swamp, the Scotch stormed the swamp and their tenacity and energy proved successful, and to-day the smiling settlements and fruitful farms are the result of the hard toil of the former days.

Five miles north of the now town of Harriston, the seeming endless swamp rose to high undulating clay land, and this favored spot settlers were not slow to discover. Soon every lot was occupied, and the log houses presaged a coming village. Among the first settlers were Wm. Cardwell, Wm. Bantin, Robert Arthurs, Thomas Hart, Luke Grico, John Small and others. In a few years a post office was secured and William Cardwell was appointed postmaster, a position he holds to this day. The post office was called Drew, after Judge Drew, of Wellington County.

Some fifteen years ago the old Bantin homestead was purchased by Peter Donaldson, who resided formerly in the Province of Quebec. He and his wife were the parents of a family of seven sons, and shortly after they settled at Drew, a little girl came to bless

the home and to cheer the hearts of father, mother and brothers by her sweet smiles. When she was about seven years old, her health failed, and it was only after careful treatment by the family physician that the rosy bloom was restored to her cheeks, and her school duties were resumed. Upwards of two years ago the dread hand of disease was again laid upon her, and as the disease developed the symptoms clearly pointed to St. Vitus Dance. This disease, known to medical circles as chorea, attacks the nervous system and affects the voluntary muscles with constant irregular movements. The disease made steady headway, notwithstanding all the efforts made to counteract it, until that marvellous nineteenth century remedy, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, was tried. These Pills came before the notice of the parents through the columns of the Templar. Mr. Donaldson has been a subscriber of The Templar since it started, and had every confidence in the veracity of its statements. When he saw in its columns therefore the account of remarkable cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, he was ready to accept the statements and at once procured the Pills for his daughter. It was not long before a decided improvement was noted, and but a few weeks 'til her former abundant measure of health was restored. The complete restoration of Charlotte Donaldson to health was the cause of very much joy and gratification to the parents and family, and of much appreciative comment in the neighborhood. In a short time the bare facts came under the notice of The Templar. One of the staff was dispatched to ascertain full particulars, so that they might be given to the public, to benefit thousands of similarly afflicted persons.

The Donaldson homestead is Lot 21, Con. 17, Minto Tp. A handsome substantial brick residence, and a large well built barn, attest the thrift of the family. The Templar representative and his friend were received very cordially by Mrs. Donaldson, who explained that her husband was absent, having driven to the neighboring town of Clifford early in the morning, and then led the way to the pleasant drawing room of the house. After a little general preliminary conversation, the reporter apprised Mrs. Donaldson of

the object of his call. She expressed her satisfaction and willingness to give every detail and verify every statement. She called her daughter, and the lively robust maiden with the bloom of health upon her cheeks, who responded to the call, looked as if she was an utter stranger to sickness. In a few words she told her story. "You know that my name is Charlotte Donaldson, and I am almost fourteen years of age. I have been sick, very ill they all tell me, but now think it must have been a dream, so free am I from sickness. I was first attacked with pneumatic fever, and on returning to school was trying very hard to pass the last entrance examinations, but I could not study, I could not sit still at school. I could not keep my hands and face quiet. I stayed home from school and tried to help mother with the house work, but I was of no use. I could not dress myself or lace my own shoes. I often tried to help wash dishes, but the plates and cups would slip from my nervous hands and break upon the floor. Last summer mother gave me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and it was not long 'til I felt better and was able to take care of myself. I have used the pills ever since, and cannot say too much in praise of what has cured me."

Mrs. Donaldson corroborated the statements her daughter had made and said, "Yes, it is going on two years since Charlotte became troubled with nervousness, and I think it was the rheumatic fever that brought it on. Very soon her nervousness increased. She could not keep in one position. She could do nothing, not even for herself. Her right arm was not so seriously affected, but her left arm and side was continuously twisting and twitching. Frequently the twitching affected her whole body. The disease affected even her tongue, and she could not talk plainly. Her eyes too were sore. I had a dreadful time last summer, we had a lot of men and it was impossible to get a servant girl. Charlotte could not do a thing to help me, and needed a great deal of attention herself.

Upon enquiry as to how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills came to be used, Mrs. Donaldson said the celebrated John Marshall case, as reported in THE TEMPLAR, had been the subject of much comment in their own family as well as in the neighborhood. Here they noticed Pink Pills were good for nervous diseases, and at once determined to give them a trial, and last September secured the first box. The improvement in Charlotte's health was soon noticed, and in a month or so she was decidedly better. Now she had entirely recovered and had commenced school again, and would no doubt be successful at the coming entrance examinations.

The pills had also been used with good effect upon another member of the family. Stephen, the youngest boy, had been troubled for some time with an abscess in the leg, just below the knee. The doctor had several times nearly healed the sore, but it always broke out afresh. Stephen had begun the use of the pills when the good effect upon his sister had been noticed, and now the sore was completely healed.

The kindness of the family in giving every information was not all, for before they would allow the quizzical reporter and his friend to leave, they were treated to a delicious lunch of

newly made maple syrup, and not the watery mixture that is so frequently palmed off as the genuine article.

Further testimony was not necessary to convince the reporter of the genuineness of the case, but he called upon several of the neighbors, and among them the veteran post master, Wm. Cardwell, and all bore testimony to the facts as here stated.

The druggists of Harriston were also seen, and they stated that Pink Pills had a remarkable sale. In reply to a query, one of them said: "Yes, they sell better than any other medicine or drug we have in the shop."

The Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., a firm of unquestioned reliability. Pink Pills are not looked upon as a patent medicine but rather as a prescription. An analysis of their properties show that these pills are an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood, or from an impairment of the nervous system, such as loss of appetite, depression of spirits, anæmia, chlorosis or green sickness, general muscular weakness, lizziness, loss of memory, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, the after effects of a gripe, all diseases depending upon a vitiated condition of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions, and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature. These Pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain only life-giving properties, and nothing that could injure the most delicate system. They act directly on the blood, supplying its life-giving qualities, by assisting it to absorb oxygen, that great supporter of all organic life. In this way, the blood becoming "built up," and being supplied with its lacking constituents, becomes rich and red, nourishes the various organs, stimulating them to activity in the performance of their functions and thus eliminate diseases from the system.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, (printed in red ink). Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood-builders and nerve tonics, put up in similar form intended to deceive. They are all imitations, whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

CITY CHIMES.

VACATION TIME.—The children of Halifax are looking forward with eager anticipation to the summer vacation, and are rejoicing in the decision of the school commissioners to give an eight weeks' holiday this year. The Academy will have an additional week. Is any event in one's life ever so thoroughly enjoyed in anticipation, any joyful anticipation so fully realized, as the summer vacation of one's school days? The city boys and girls dream of the green fields and shady forests, of the charms of farm life, or of a season at the seaside with its myriad attractions, while the country youths and maidens look forward to the liberty of spending whole days of outdoor play in the neighborhood of their homes, or of a wonderful visit to their city cousins. How slowly the days will pass to young Halifaxians from now until July 7th, the date when they may stow their schoolbooks away and give themselves wholly up to the enjoyment of life, and from then how the hours will appear to simply fly away, bringing only too swiftly the much regretted end of a thoroughly enjoyable season. We who have reached the age looked forward to by impatient little students as the acme of bliss, when they will not have to go school any more, are prone to impress upon the rising generation the advantages they have not before them in handsomely fitted schools, well trained teachers, etc., as well as the fact now proved by our own experience that schooldays are the happiest, and to assure them that if they are wise they will appreciate their youthful privileges; but, alas, our preaching fails to convince. The youngsters long for freedom from school discipline and studies, and we would do better to cease our croakings and exert ourselves in helping them to get the most enjoyment possible out of the coming holidays. As I write there comes before me a little pale, pinched face, the owner of which needs nothing so much as a few weeks of country life, with an abundance of good food and fresh air, but who, alas, poor little maiden, sees no such treat ahead of her, only a tiresome summer in the hot and dusty city. This is but one of hundreds. Can nothing be done to remedy this sad state of affairs? Is there not one kindhearted mother living outside the towns of our Province, in some comfortable country home, who feels moved to give one of these pale-faced, sad-eyed city children an invitation to spend a week or so with her own rosy-cheeked happy boys and girls. Any such invitation addressed to THE CRITIC office would be gladly received on behalf of our more deserving children, and the where-withal for railway fare, suitable clothes, etc., willingly provided by a few philanthropic Halifaxians, whose hearts are touched with pity for these prematurely old children to whom the summer vacation means little variety in the dull monotony of their lives. Farmers' wives, will you not think the matter over and let us hear from you; the additional work such a visitor would make for you would be but a trifle as compared with the good the generous act of hospitality would do.

THE WEATHER.—As far as the weather is concerned, we have now nothing to complain of, unless it be that that nuisance to the world, the chronic grumbler, finds it uncomfortably warm, and, as a matter of principle, accordingly looks unhappy. Old mother earth has donned her loveliest garb, and with the fine bright days, delightfully cool evenings and refreshing sea breezes, for which the summer months in Halifax are noted, our citizens have much to appreciate and enjoy.

ON THE WATER.—The boating season is well begun, and a large number of rowboats may be seen any fine evening pushing out from the Yacht Squadron's slip, Luke's wharf, the Ferry or the Marine slip, laden with their merry crews of young men and maidens, stately chaperones and little folks. "Around the ships" is a favorite destination for these boating parties, and although only H. M. S. *Blake* now graces our harbor, and she lies in at the dockyard, yet the sweet strains of her excellent band prove a "drawing card," and her music has been greatly enjoyed. Of course if one prefers peace and restfulness he has only to head his boat for the Northwest Arm, where loving couples drift along in their little crafts, or livelier parties break the calm quietness that reigns in this lovely spot by snatches of song or merry laughter. With the unexcelled advantages that Halifax harbor and the Arm offer for sailing and rowing, our young people should find delight in these sports and gain health and vigor from the exercise they afford.

THE RACES.—By no means least among the attractions of our Natal Day may be counted the running races at the Riding Grounds. The high prices this year have taken a tumble from the high post to which they climbed last season, and if the day be fine the races will doubtless prove a great attraction.

FREEMASON GATHERING.—Large numbers of Freemasons from all parts of the Province are congregated in Halifax this week. The grand chapter opened on Tuesday and the annual convention of the Grand Lodge on Wednesday. A Social in honor of the visitors was held in Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening and was largely attended.

SUMMER.—According to the Almanac summer begins at 1 a. m. on Wednesday next. Some of us have fancied this week that the summer was well established, but of course it was but fancy.

THE DOERING-BRAUER CONSERVATORY CLOSING.—The invitation concert given by the Doering-Brauer Conservatory of Music on Monday evening was very largely attended, and an exceedingly enjoyable programme was performed. Herr and Frau Doering left on Wednesday for Germany.

Hood's Pills act especially upon the liver, rousing it from torpidity to its natural duties, cure constipation and assist digestion.

MISS HOMER'S SUCCESS.—A large number of guests responded to the invitations extended by the Halifax Conservatory of Music for the concert held in Orpheus Hall on Tuesday evening. "A successful concert" is a term applied so generally to musical entertainments at which large audiences enjoy well rendered programmes that in this case it fails to express the unanimous opinion of all who were present on this occasion. The whole affair was one of the most enjoyable entertainments given in Halifax for some time. The several numbers were each and all well rendered and reflected much credit on pupils and teachers. Miss Louise Wilson's song is worthy of special notice. Her voice is sweet, rich and very attractive, and her performance on Tuesday evening justifies the prediction that Miss Wilson will rapidly become a favorite in musical circles. Miss Francis Foster's piano-playing is also deserving of more than passing mention. In her duett with Professor Porter her final and expressive performance gave great pleasure. The closing number was of course the special feature of the evening. This cantata, "King Rene's Daughter," was beautifully rendered, and the results of Miss Homer's effective teaching were very clearly demonstrated. Misses Clara Saylor, Anna Service and Katherine McQuarrie represented the characters of the piece, while the choruses were taken by a number of Miss Homer's pupils, to whose well-balanced, finely-shaded singing a tribute of praise is due. Miss Homer is to be sincerely congratulated on the success of the Conservatory concert. Next week the closing exercises of the Ladies' College will be held, beginning with an appropriate service in St. Matthew's Church on Sunday and closing on Thursday evening.

THE 21st.—Next Wednesday is to be a "day off," and due preparations are being made for the full enjoyment of the celebration of the founding of our beloved city. Hardly a month has passed since we did our best to get the most enjoyment possible out of a public holiday, but note the difference now. Then chilly winds and damp ground made outdoor sports but fairly enjoyable, now everything in country and city invites us to take our pleasure in the open air. The woods are in fine condition for the pleasure, and if one has no objection to being burned by the sun and nibbled by the mosquitoes and black flies, a fishing excursion is much in order for the day's sport. Lacrosse and baseball will no doubt be indulged in by some, while tennis and yachting will make the day pass pleasantly for others. In the evening the concert in the gardens will be held, and it is safe to predict will be attended by a very large gathering of pleasure-seekers. The opera company at the Academy may also expect a large audience on Wednesday evening. Of course in making our various plans we are taking for granted that the weather will be propitious. If it is not, well, we will simply have to swallow our disappointment and hope for better fortune next time.

FOR THIS EVENING.—"Piano recital, Friday evening," is scribbled on many engagement tablets this week, and the recital to be given by Mrs. M. Wallace this evening in the Conservatory of Music Hall, at 8.15 o'clock, should not be missed by any lover of music who can possibly be present.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Gilbert English Opera Company opens its engagement in Halifax at the Academy on Monday evening. The company has been playing in New Brunswick and has been very highly spoken of by press and people of the cities and towns in which performances have been given. The prima donna of the company, Miss Carrie Trevelynn-Carvell, is described as a petite and beautiful blonde with voice soft, sweet and sympathetic. This sounds very promising. Cntrs.

The advice with each bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Linctum is worth many times the cost.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE

Peptonized Beef & Ale

THE GREATEST STRENGTHENING TONIC.

Why Thousands of Physicians Prescribe it.

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

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.

DUNCAN BROUSSARD - Proprietor

HALIFAX, N. S.

JOI ON PABLI FRANCOISE.

JOHN PATTERSON,

Manufacturer of Steam Boilers,

For Marine and Land Purposes

Iron Ships Repaired.

SHIP TANKS GIRDERS, SMOKE PIPES and all kinds of STEEL IRON WORK.

ESTIMATES given on application.

488 UPPER WATER STREET, Halifax, N. S.