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A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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## THE CRITIC,

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

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Many French expressions have found their way into our language, and we now accept without comment such words as *cabled*, *banquetted*, *encored*, *guaranteed*, but the latest introduction can be pleasing neither to ourselves nor to the nation from whom we have borrowed the phrase. In an account of the recent Homestead riot some intrepid reporter actually states that the detectives had been "*rendezvous'd*." Next!

The electric crane which will shortly be in use at the World's Fair is a most ingenious invention. Chairs are attached to the cranes, and the sight-seer by seating himself in one, will be immediately lifted far above the heads of the crowd, and carried the length of the great Machinery Hall. The bird's eye view that can be obtained in this way must be most interesting. The cranes are also of great practical service, as they will be used in placing various heavy articles in the exhibition.

In the United States each state legislature elects two senators, but this system does not work altogether satisfactorily, and a widespread movement is now on foot having in view such an alteration in the Federal constitution as will place the election of senators beyond the control of state legislatures. The Canadian system of government appointments to the senate for life has no attractions for the citizens of the United States, and it is probable if any constitutional change is made that it will be in the direction of the French system of election for a term of years by senatorial districts.

When Halifax gets its big summer hotel we may look for the influx of a class of visitors such as now fill the great hotels at Newport and Saratoga. These are people with long purses, who take their summer outings in families, and who take their rooms at the hotel for a period extending over weeks. This makes it an essential that the hotel should be situated in a locality where the boating and bathing are easily accessible. At the same time, in view of the hotel being utilized by our citizens during the winter season, it should not be at too great a distance from the business portion of the city.

Pasteur's treatment for hydrophobia has hitherto been preventative in its nature, that is, his inoculations have been set to run their race with the virus deposited by the rabid animal, and the great majority of his cases have

had a successful issue. For the last six weeks, Italian doctors have been much interested in a young peasant at the Pasteur Institute, Bologna, whose treatment was begun four days after the date of injury. Notwithstanding all efforts, the disease of hydrophobia having obtained a head start, could not be overtaken by the ordinary methods. Prof. Murri, a young professor at the Institute, as a last resort, injected the Pasteurian virus directly into a vein, and, for the past two weeks, the patient has been on the high road to recovery. The whole medical world are interested in the novel cure.

Mr. Gladstone has been returned to power by a fair working majority, but it will require all his skill and ability to hold together the incongruous elements of his party. The Grand Old Man now has probably his last chance to give to Ireland a fair measure of home rule, and his judgment will be severely taxed in defining to a nicety what the limit of the measure shall be. If it falls short of the McCarthyite programme his majority will quickly be reversed. But if its limit goes beyond the outline he has already made public, there will be dissonances among his Liberal followers. Gladstone's great age, the importance of the questions to be solved, and the composite nature of his support, make the position of the G. O. M. one of the most critical during his life.

There is a lot of kindly human feeling in this good old city by the sea. Any appeal for help finds a response from our many rich citizens, while those less blessed with this world's goods are quite prepared to give a portion of their limited incomes. Many kindly comments have been made on the names appearing in the newspaper lists of subscribers to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the St. John fire. One after another of our prominent men have answered the roll-call with a handsome sum—many citizens have given through other channels—and all have experienced the pleasing sense of being able to assist in some measure those who without help would be in bitter need. Charity like mercy is "twice blessed. It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

The death of Cyrus W. Field is calling forth many recollections of the stirring life of this prince among men. In spite of disappointments which would have daunted a weaker man he carried out successfully his scheme for uniting America and Europe by means of the Atlantic cable. The lad who was once glad to accept a position as clerk in A. T. Stewart's dry goods store at the princely salary of \$2.00 a week, had, at a later date, his millions to invest as he pleased. He has been known as a paper-merchant, as a founder of the elevated road of New York City, but, far above all, he has been known as a wise and just steward of the wealth entrusted to him. Last year the crime and arrest of his son, Edward W. Field, cut the old man to the quick. Since then "the world has been too bitter for him," and he has been seen but little in public, but for generations the silent usefulness of his great brain will be felt.

The Christian Endeavor Societies of Canada have been petitioning the House of Commons that the Canadian sections of the World's Fair shall be closed on Sunday. The Government, while in full sympathy with the request, has been unable to give a definite answer, as the Managing Committee at the Exhibition will have power, under Congress, to open and close the Fair. If the Sunday closing proviso in the "World's Fair Appropriation Bill" is accepted by Congress the many societies will have gained their point, but if the Fair is to be closed on Sunday some provision should be made for the attendance of the workmen of Chicago and neighboring cities. Many laborers would attend on Sunday who would not be able otherwise to afford losing a day's wages. By all means some arrangement should be made for the benefit of the workmen, for it is not likely that such an opportunity will again come so nearly within their reach.

The results of the recent elections in Ireland proved pretty conclusively that Parnell's name has been relegated to a secondary place, and that the people of Ireland have resolved not to let the great cause which they have espoused be overshadowed by even the name of Parnell. For every Parnellite elected, seven McCarthyites have been returned to Parliament. This result is attributed by the Parnellites to undue clerical influence, but due or undue, it is a well-known fact that the Irish home rule movement has had the sympathy and support of the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church. In fact much of the success of the Parnellite party has been due to that support, and it ill becomes the followers of Parnell to raise a hue and cry about clerical influence when they and their dead leader owe so much to that influence. If the Parnellites have forfeited the confidence and support of the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland, they have no just reason to complain when that confidence and support is extended to Justin McCarthy and his followers.

Senator Perpuris, of Kansas, has petitioned Congress that the spelling of the English language shall be revised. His idea is not at all a novel one, but the proposed Congressional interference is decidedly an innovation. Our language is not a simple one, but it is ours, and is not to be taken from us without our consent. We are dependent to a great extent on American literature, and any blow struck at our common language would quickly affect us. The Senator's proposition savors of the crude West, and it is not likely to meet with much serious consideration.

The Rabbis of the Jewish Synagogues in America, during their recent conference, have shown that they are fully up to the times in their church sentiments. The reformed Jews have now agreed to accept cremation as an orthodox form of burial, and the Rabbis are instructed to officiate at such ceremonies. Stronger still, this most conservative people in the world have agreed that women shall share equally with men in all matters connected with the Synagogues and it is also proposed to give the Jewesses a much higher position in the Synagogues than has hitherto been awarded them.

The demoralizing effect of the Homestead trouble has been felt in far-off Florida. A negro accused of murder, who was confined in the Duval County gaol, was not without good reason in constant terror of being lynched. This becoming known to his fellow-Africans, 1000 of them assembled, fully armed, and took up a position near the gaol. In order to maintain order in the district, it has been thought necessary to call out seven companies of Infantry, a galling gun and two brass field pieces. The negroes are now gradually dispersing, and the safety of the prisoner is assured by military protection.

The young Duke of York has wisely decided that the memory of his brother shall be kept alive in the world by means of a benevolent agency. The charity which he proposes to found is to be known as the Albert Edward Sailors' Rest. This Institution is to be connected with the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, of which there are already branches in many countries. The money for the undertaking is to be contributed—much of it from English sources—but it is hoped that contributions will come from many who are interested in the work. Our Canadian Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, will forward any contributions which are sent to him in London.

The promoters of the eleven year old Society of Christian Endeavor are to be congratulated upon the great growth of that order, and upon the good work which the various Branch Societies are steadily carrying on. At the recent Christian Endeavor Congress held in New York, no fewer than 30 000 delegates were assembled. The 22 500 Societies have now enrolled one and one-half million of members. In Canada there are 13 777 Societies. The young people in Nova Scotia in particular seem to have taken up the movement enthusiastically. Active Societies are to be found in almost all our towns and villages, where much unobtrusive good work is done. The well-chosen name of Christian Endeavor describes exactly the object of the whole Society.

Though the great World's Exhibition has not been formally opened, thousands of sight-seers have already inspected the grounds and the buildings by paying the admittance fee of twenty five cents. Many varieties of locomotive power are to be seen, one of the most ingenious being the rejected "moving platforms." Since it has been decided that this innovation is not to be introduced inside the Exhibition grounds, the projectors have obtained the right to lay an oval track outside the enclosure. On the track stand a series of very low, flat cars. The weary pedestrian steps on one and is immediately carried by electric force around the grounds. The platforms vary as to speed, some travelling at the rate of three miles an hour, while the fastest one covers nine miles in the same time.

Halifax is well equipped with city hotels and with first-class boarding houses, probably as well equipped as any city of its size in the Dominion, but a modern summer hotel has become a necessity; and if our people are to reap the full advantages of the tourist travel, our citizens must be up and doing, otherwise some enterprising town in the Province will erect a suitable hotel and thus cut out the capital. Many capitalists fear that a summer hotel would not prove a paying investment, but if located upon a convenient site, why should not the hotel be made a winter residence for the families resident upon the shores of the North-West Arm and those who go out to Rockingham and Bedford for the summer months? Surely one of our clever architects can design a structure suited alike for the purposes we have indicated. To our mind the central idea in the plans should be larger or smaller suites of rooms, in which families could live in comparative privacy, having in common reading rooms, dining rooms, etc. The occupation during the winter of a well ordered establishment such as we have outlined is assured beyond question, and one only has to note the daily arrivals by tram and steamer to convince him that the travelling public would appreciate a good summer hotel. Judging by the amount of money upon deposit in our banks there is no lack of capital in Halifax, and if this summer hotel idea were taken up by a few of the right men the necessary amount of stock would be subscribed within a week and next year the hotel would be ready for occupation. "Everybody's business is nobody's business," but surely we have a few citizens who are patriotic enough to devote a little time to this undertaking, in order that our people as a whole may benefit by their energy and enterprise.

The cry for improvement in the roads came first from the bicyclists of the United States. For the past year the press have been very urgent upon the subject, and now Senator Manderson has brought the measure fully before Congress. He proposes that a National Highway Commission shall be established, and that under its supervision the roads of the nation shall become second to none in the world. Public money is being constantly spent on canals, bridges and railroads, so that it seems only reasonable that a portion of the surplus in the treasury should be applied to so important a work. It is also proposed that a model highway shall be constructed between New York and Washington, passing through the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore. We wish this ardent friend of road-reform the best of good luck in his undertaking.

The spread of cholera in Asia is largely due to the pilgrimage mania for which the people of the East have been celebrated. Half a million pilgrims meet annually at the sacred city of Hurdwar in India, and any seed of contagious disease is encouraged to rapid growth by means of the heat, the bad water and the Oriental indifference to cleanliness. Mecca, Mesched and Kiev all contain favorite shrines, and all of these cities have suffered severely from cholera six times in the last seventy years. There seems to be no doubt that the crowds of pilgrims are responsible in great measure for the spread of the disease. At present Asia is suffering from the scourge, Europe is threatened, and every effort is being made to discourage trade between the two continents. In our sea-port town we should willingly put up with any inconvenience rather than that any opportunity should be given the disease to appear in our midst.

The holiday season in Nova Scotia during the months of July and August is really one of the busiest times in the year, both in the city and country. Probably this is due to our long winters, during which business is comparatively dull; a time when most of us feel like emulating bruin by sleeping away the hours and sucking our paws for the want of something better to do. There are, however, a fortunate few who have the leisure and means to enjoy the charm of a holiday in the country. To all such we would recommend a visit to Grand Pré and the valley of the Gaspereau. A drive through Grand Pré upon a bright summer's day is a genuine treat to the senses. The beautiful stretch of the highly cultivated prairie land, the picturesque valley, the wonderful ebbing river and the glorious roll of mountain land which closely borders it on either side, are scenes which delight the eye and fill the mind with thoughts of those poor Acadians who once called this land their home. There near the mouth of the river is the point where Evangeline and her fellow villagers sadly embarked; here on that gently sloping hill was the home she had left. A little further on tood the forge of Basil, and there is the fort of Minas, near to which fell Colonel Noble and many of his brave men. A short drive up the ridge or up the side of Horton Mountain will give an opportunity to see one of the most picturesque land and water scenes in all Acadia. By all means go and see it, for its beauties are unrivalled, and it has an added charm in its weird, strange history.

Many eminent geographers differ as to the island upon which Columbus first landed upon October 12, 1492. San Salvador or Cat Island, one of the Bahamas, has been generally accepted as his first landing place, but some authorities believe that a landing was first effected upon Grand Turk Island. The following abridged extract from the log book of Columbus is so explicit that no one can reasonably believe that it applies to either San Salvador or Grand Turk Island, as they do not in any way conform to the description of the navigator. Under date of October 11th Columbus' journal says:—"Two hours after midnight the land appeared about two leagues off. They lowered all the sails, leaving only a storm square sail, which is the mainsail without bounets, and lay to until Friday, (Oct. 12) when they reached a small island called *Guanahaire* by the natives." This island he called San Salvador, and he described it as "very large and very level, and has very green trees and abundance of water and a very large lagoon in the middle, without any mountain, and all is covered with verdure most pleasing to the eye." Subsequently he refers to a "reef of rocks which entirely surrounds that island, although there is within it depth enough and ample harbor for all the vessels of christendom, but the entrance is very narrow." It is conceded that Columbus first saw one of the Bahama Islands, that he anchored consecutively at four others, and that from the last one he went to Cuba. The *Chicago Herald* undertook the solution of this question, and two correspondents of that paper were sent to the Bahamas to make the fullest investigation. After visiting several of the islands and rejecting them as not answering the description of Columbus, they went to Watling Island, which, beyond all doubt, is the first land touched at by Columbus four centuries since. According to the *Herald* expedition, they found Watling Island to conform to the historical evidences, and geometrically to be unerringly the first landfall. The conditions required by any theory of the first voyage are those indicated by Columbus himself. These are that the island first touched, which he named San Salvador, must have such features as a north and south coast, surrounding reefs, a large lagoon in its middle, a headland nearly cut from the mainland by the action of the sea, and a spacious harbor near by with a narrow entrance. The *Herald* says:—"Watling Island is the *Guanahaire* of the natives, the San Salvador of Columbus, the scene of the most momentous event in history, because it is the only island which in itself agrees with the discoverer's description, and because it is the only island from which the log can be followed to the five other islands visited by him."

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

REWARD FOR A DREAM.

Lost, in the month of December,  
An exquisite Dream and Belief;  
It either was dropped on Life's highway,  
Or stolen by Time, the wily thief.  
If found, please return to the owner -  
Its value is small save to her;  
As reward, all her earthly possessions  
She offers without a demur.  
'Tis so small that the owner could hold it  
In one human heart's little space -  
So great, all earth shone with its brightness  
And look'd like a glorified place.  
If found and returned in good order  
'The offered reward will be paid;  
But the finder is cautioned against delay -  
Dreams exposed to the air sometimes fade!  
Kate Field's Washington.

Sorry He Asked.—He—"Can you tell me what is eaten at a love-feast?"  
She—"Why, ice cream, of course."

Minister.—"Have you ever cast your bread upon the waters?" Mrs. S.  
(proudly)—"Never, since my first batch."

The man who wrote to his wife in the country that he didn't know how  
to endure the heat was told to keep the gas turned down and not to play  
poker all night.

Her Sacrifice.—He—"Darling, if I give you such an expensive engage-  
ment ring we can't get married so soon."

She—"Never mind, dear. For your sake I can wait."

INGENUITY.—Maud—What a beautiful new gown Jane is wearing. Did  
she bring it from abroad?

Clara—No; it's her last season's dress; the dressmaker turned it inside  
out, and now she says it's from the other side.

ONE QUESTION OR THE OTHER.

The summer's the season when idiots bore you;  
Whenever you meet them they want information.  
If their question is not 'Is this hot enough for you?'  
'Tis, "Where are you going to spend your vacation?"

A Great Success.—He—Did you have a good time on your camping  
party last summer?

She—I should say so. We had seven girls and seven men, and when  
we came home there were forty-nine engagements in the party.

A good anecdote is told of an English missionary in Cairo during his  
efforts to teach some little donkey boys the way to heaven, "Is heaven a  
good place?" asked one, "A very good place," replied the missionary.  
"Then why don't England take it?" shrewdly asked the little Arab.

A QUESTION OF ECONOMY.—"How is it, my dear, you used never to give  
me cigars that cost less than sixteen or twenty dollars for my birthday?  
But these—hub—well, the least said of them the better."

"Why, don't you remember saying that we must economize when you  
gave me the diamond necklace, you dear, inconsistent old boy?"

Unavailing.—Bachelor—You married a rich woman and yet you never  
have a cent.

Benedick—She supplies all my needs, but she won't give me any spend-  
ing money.

Bachelor—Why don't you get up in the night and go through her pocket?  
Benedick—I did that once but I could not find her pocket.

THE WISE MAN.

There was a man in our town  
Who dressed himself in plaids and checks;  
He jumped into an apple-tree,  
And smashed his Sunday specs.  
And when he saw his glasses break,  
He climbed upon a shelf,  
And ate cream-cakes till he became  
A spectacle himself.

On Western Railway.—Commercial Traveler—"Hello, my friend! How  
is politics out in Dakota?"

Dakotan—"Rather quiet now."

"C. T.—"By the way, last time I was in your town you were running  
for justice of the peace. Did you carry the town?"

Dakotan—"Scarcely."

C. T.—"How was that?"

Dakotan—"Why, a cyclone lit day before votin' time an' carried the  
own clean ut o' the 'lection deestrick."

HE AND SHE.

He called her his dear little cloud,  
And when she asked him why,  
He said because she carried airs  
And held herself so high.

"You couldn't be a cloud," she said,  
With angry little twist,  
"Because, no matter where you were,  
You never would be mist."

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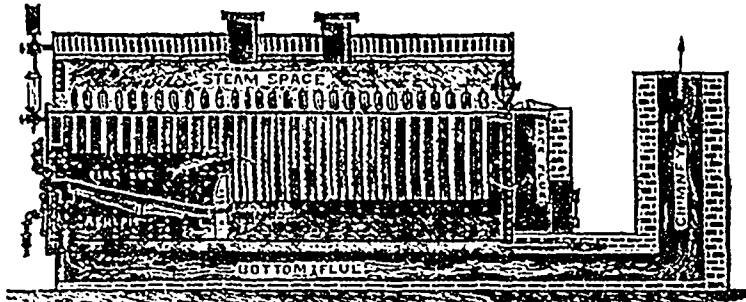
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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Smallpox has reached Brandon.

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition opens on July 26.

The provincial nominations in Manitoba take place on Saturday.

The water has been all pumped out of the ship railway dock at Fort Lawrence.

The anniversary of the taking of the Bastille was celebrated in Montreal Thursday week last.

The Ontario Government have contributed \$10,000 to the relief of the St. John's, Nfld., sufferers.

Premier Greenway, of Manitoba, still remains silent regarding the charge of boodling made by the *Free Press*.

Capt. Lawlor, in his 12-foot canoe, has arrived at Port Hawkesbury, Strait of Canso, on his way across the Atlantic.

Potato bugs and turnip flies are devastating the crops in Prince Edward Island. The farmers are sowing turnips over again.

During the six months ending June 30, 7,876 immigrants arrived at the Montreal agency, against 4,254 for the same period last year.

W. D. Taunton, formerly of New Glasgow, latterly of the staff of the Montreal *Herald*, has joined the staff of the Halifax *Chronicle*.

Two Montreal counterfeiters, Amie Braubien and Eugene Howison, were sentenced to two years each in St. Vincent De Paul penitentiary.

Major-General Herbert and Hon. M. Bowell will shortly leave for the Pacific Coast to look into the question of fortifying Canada's western seaboard.

Geo. T. Robinson, advance agent of the Wallace Hopper's Reclaimed Company, was in the city on Monday. The Company open at Truro on Monday next.

Inspector Jarvis of Scotland Yard, en route from Chicago, spent Friday last in London and Hamilton searching for particulars of the career of Dr. Cream, the poisoner.

The Premier has left Ottawa for Restigouche for ten days' salmon fishing. After his return Sir John Thompson will probably leave for Nova Scotia for a week or two.

Hon. Messrs. Chapleau and Oumet will visit the Maritime Provinces in the near future on matters connected with their respective departments of customs and public works.

Rymond's excursionists from New England, numbering thirty or forty, arrived in St. John on Wednesday night, having visited St. Andrew's and points up the river. A number of them have arrived at Halifax.

The Bank of Nova Scotia refused the School Board an overdraft, and the Board has now transferred its account to the Union Bank, which advanced the money necessary to pay the teachers their salaries in advance.

Mr. Grover Cleveland has the good fortune to be able to boast an arrest with a Canadian experience. His great, great grandfather, Rev. Aaron Cleveland, was the first pastor of the first Presbyterian church at Halifax.

The death of Hon. John Robson, late Premier of British Columbia, in London, Eng., was due to blood poisoning. While out driving, his little finger was crushed in the door of the hansom, and from this accident death resulted.

F. S. Spence, Secretary of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance, and the temperance champion before the Royal Commission, left Montreal on Tuesday evening for Halifax to attend the opening meeting here on the 26th inst.

Mr. J. W. D. Stearns, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, of New York, is soon to start a daily newspaper in Sydney, Cape Breton. Mr. Stearns is very well known in the Maritime Provinces, having worked on papers in Nova Scotia.

McC. Grant has been appointed a Pilot Commissioner by the Dominion Government. The Board now consists of Messrs. John Pugh, J. Taylor Wood, Lewis Anderson, David Hunter, W. A. Black, J. J. Bremner, and McC. Grant.

A cable was received from London by the military authorities here ordering a company of Royal Engineers to be sent to St. John's, Nfld. They will blow down dangerous walls and raze parts of buildings which the authorities consider advisable.

Attorney-General Casgrain, of Quebec, has decided to investigate the workings of the Montreal and Quebec employment bureaus, some of which are alleged to be mediums for procuring French-Canadian girls to go to the large American cities for immoral purposes.

Two Polish Jews, Harris Blank and Charles Rosenkranz, were arrested in Montreal by New York detectives, charged with the murder of Jake Marks, another Polish Jew, in Pennsylvania on March 18. Marks was murdered for \$1,500 which he had on his person.

A sad drowning accident occurred at Sunken Lake on Saturday last. Two sons of Mr. Thomas Long, aged respectively 7 and 11, were playing on a raft, which drifted away from the shore. In attempting to get it back again the elder got over the side. He let go his hold, and the water being very deep immediately sank, and, it is supposed, came up under the raft.

Mr. N. Boyd, Conservative, has been elected by acclamation to represent Marquette, Man., in the House of Commons, vice Mr. Watson resigned.

Glendenning's iron foundry and Canada pipe works at Montreal were destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon, as was Ramsay's paint and oil works, both establishments being on William street. Glendenning's and Ramsey's loss will be two hundred thousand dollars. Fully covered by insurance.

At one o'clock on Sunday last a special train from Halifax, in charge of conductor P. T. Christie, broke apart in three sections between Shubenacadie and Miller's brick yard. The conductor was thrown on the track, and his leg terribly crushed by one of the cars passing over it. He was picked up and carried to Truro, where he died at 8.30 the same evening.

A melancholy affair has befallen the family of Edward Woodman of Digby. About a week ago his 14-year-old daughter went picking strawberries and accidentally had her foot penetrated by a small piece of wood. The injured limb was afterwards carefully doctored and was thought to be all right, but lockjaw set in on Sunday last. To-day death relieved her sufferings.

Isaac Blyne arrived at Digby from Boston a few days ago to visit his relatives. Instead of going to his home he strayed away from the railway station, walked four miles and cut his throat with a razor. Two days later he was found in an apparently dying condition from loss of blood. When he recovered consciousness he said he had fallen on a knife, but subsequently admitted the attempt at suicide.

The value of exports from the port of Parrsboro for the quarter ending June 30th, was \$140,093, of which over \$2,000 was exported in June. The number of tons of coal exported in the month was 1,824. Number of cords of firewood exported to the United States, 1,992, value \$2,979; standard deals to Great Britain and Ireland, \$4,719, value \$115,608; standard deal ends, 213, value \$3,816; laths to United States, 2,543 M.; planks and boards, to United States, 558 M. feet.

The Halifax Board of Trade some time ago received assurances that officials of the C. P. R. would visit Halifax to inspect the railway terminal facilities of the city. On the suggestion of the Board the President and Vice-President of the great corporation are about to come to the city for that purpose. It is expected that Mr. W. C. Vanhorne and Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy will arrive by the C. P. R. midnight train on Friday. They will spend Saturday looking over the ground, noting the condition of our railway facilities—what improvements are necessary and what most advisable.

The records of the Crown Lands Department of Newfoundland have all been destroyed by the St. John's conflagration, together with the manuscript of important Acts passed during the last session of the Legislature. A naval force has blown down dangerous walls and chimneys. Most of the safes have been opened, and the safes found to have stood the terrible heat were those made in Toronto by the Taylors. The quick response to calls for assistance by Canadians has created a warm feeling for them in the hearts of Newfoundlanders, and the effect cannot fail to be closer relations hereafter.

In response to an invitation issued by Messrs. J. F. Phelan & Son, Halifax Agents of the North Atlantic S.S. Co. a number of citizens assembled on the fine new steamer of the line, the *Brittania*, on her arrival from Prince Edward's Island on Wednesday afternoon last. The steamer is fitted up in the most luxurious style, the saloon being finished in marble and upholstered in the most comfortable way. The state rooms are furnished in equally good style, and every comfort and convenience is at the passengers' command. The visitors examined the ship in all its departments, and then after enjoying the hospitality of the agents went on shore much pleased with the new steamer.

The following fixtures have been arranged with the Germantown Cricket Club, one of the leading clubs of Philadelphia, and one which has been represented on every American and Philadelphia cricket team for the past eighteen or twenty years:—July 25 and 26—vs. Wanderers; July 27 and 28—vs. Garrison; July 29 and 30—vs. Halifax. (Combined team.) These matches will be played morning and afternoon on the Wanderers' grounds. The week following the visit of the Germantown team, a grand cricket tournament, in imitation of the justly celebrated tournament of 1874, will take place on the Wanderers' grounds, and will be engaged in by representative teams of the cities of Philadelphia, Pa., Ottawa, Ont., and Halifax. The following will be the matches:—August 1 and 2—Philadelphia vs. Halifax; August 3 and 4—Ottawa vs. Halifax; August 5 and 6—Philadelphia vs. Ottawa. A silver cup will be presented to the winning team and other prizes will be offered for individual performances. Band will be present each afternoon.

The U. S. dynamite torpedo cruiser *Vesuvius* is ashore near New York.

The people's party of Minnesota has nominated Ignatius Donnelly for Governor.

Several employees of a large produce house in Newark, N. J., were fatally injured by a gas explosion.

The bill authorising retaliation against Canada has been referred to the Finance Committee of the United States Senate.

There are 30,000 famished people in the Texas counties bordering on Northern Mexico. Their condition is due to severe drought.

At Holly, Ark., a negro named Julien Mosely was lynched by a mob because he brutally assaulted his seven-year-old step-daughter.

A wholesale raid was made by the Chicago police upon the bucket shops of that city Wednesday night, 62 keepers and employees being arrested.

Noble Kinney, a young man from Buffalo, formerly, it is said, from Toronto, committed suicide by jumping into the Niagara River below the falls.

Train robbers have held up a Missouri, Kansas and Texas passenger train. They got away with \$75,000 locked in the safe of the Pacific Express Company.

The Carnegie Steel Company have given their employes notice that they must return to work by July 21 or be discharged. Non-union men are now working in the mills.

The crew of the schooner *Madelino* report seeing a huge sea-serpent between Buffalo and Toledo in Lake Erie. They say it was fifty feet long and about four feet in circumference.

At the annual Scottish games, under the auspices of the North American United Caledonian Society, at Buffalo on Saturday, the Canadian contingent carried off a large share of the prizes.

The engagement of the 13th Battalion band, of Hamilton, to play in Detroit all this week has been cancelled, owing to the jealous indignation of Detroit musicians that a "foreign" band should play in that city.

The foremen at Carnegie's mills say they will not operate the works under an armed guard. These men have not gone out on strike, and this is the first move which they have made in the interests of the strikers.

Capt. A. D. Borup, suspended from duty at the American Legation at Paris, pending an investigation of charges of procuring and selling secrets of the French War Department to the Italian Government, has arrived in New York from Europe.

Ella Haldridge, 14 years old, living at South Tonawanda, N. Y., has confessed the crime of poisoning several children by feeding them on candy charged with rough on rats. One child is dead, and two others have been given up. The fiendish girl is under arrest.

The Chicago District Turners, claiming to represent 5,000 citizens, have passed resolutions in condemnation of the action of the United States Senate with regard to the closing of the World's Fair on Sunday. The resolution declares that such action means the inevitable falling off of at least 12,000,000 admission tickets. A delegation of representatives of South Side societies was held last night at Uhlich's Hall to protest against the action of the Senate, the call having been issued by the Rheinlander Bund.

The eruption of Mount Etna is rapidly increasing in violence.

The Emperor of Germany is on a whaling cruise in the North Sea.

Subscriptions in England for the St. John's sufferers now amount to \$40,000.

Several men were seriously injured in an election riot at Portsdown in Ulster, Ireland.

The steamship service between Odessa and the Caucasus has been stopped, owing to cholera.

The Austrian Government has received confidential advices that cholera has appeared in Odessa.

In Astrakhan 225 persons were attacked with cholera in one day, and 102 died from the disease.

Eighteen deaths from cholera occurred in the northern suburbs of Paris on Thursday and Friday.

A salvage steamer has saved a large portion of the cargo from the wreck of the steamer *City of Chicago*, near Queenstown.

Emperor William has instructed Chancellor von Caprivi and the Government organs to ignore the Bismarck controversy.

The unidentified dead of the St. Gervais-Les-Bains landslide have been buried in one large trench dug in the village graveyard.

The Spanish commission sent to Paris to enquire into the "cholera" epidemic has reported that the disease is Asiatic cholera.

Sir Charles Dilke has been returned to Parliament for the Forest of Dean. His return greatly embarrasses the Liberal party.

Gen. Sir Arthur Edward Hardinge, K. C. B., quarry to the Queen, has died from the effects of injuries received in a carriage accident.

At Dublin Patrick McCormick was charged a sovereign for destroying flowers that had been placed on the grave of Charles Stewart Parnell.

Severe fighting has occurred between the Ameer of Afghanistan and the independent tribes over which he is attempting to extend his authority.

Three train hands were killed in a railway wreck near Windsfeld, Germany, and a switchman who was blamed for the accident committed suicide.

Severe thunder storms did immense damage in various parts of Germany. The city fire brigade had 60 calls, many of them being to stench fires started by lightning.

Scotland won the Elcho shield in the Bisley competition on Saturday. England secured the Kolapore Cup, Canada was second, Guernsey third and Jersey fourth.

It is said that the island of Sangir in the Malay Archipelago has been destroyed by a volcanic eruption, and that the whole population of 12,000 souls has perished.

The wife of Dr. Omar L. Kilborn, medical missionary of the Methodist Church, has died of Cholera at Chen Tu, China. Deceased was a daughter of Prof. James Fowler, of Queen's College, and left Kingston in August last.

Orme, the Duke of Westminster's great colt, prevented by a mishap from running in the Derby, has won his first race. It was the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown park, worth \$50,000.

Features of the British elections on Saturday were the return of Justin McCarthy in North Longford by 2458 majority, and the return of Sir Wilfred Lawson, the advanced Radical.

English election returns from 652 seats show the following results:—

Party.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Wales.
Conservatives.....	234	17	11	2
Liberals.....	163	...	50	26
Liberal-unionists.....	30	5	10	...
McCarthyites.....	1	64	...	...
Parnellites.....	...	9	...	...
Total Opposition.....	342			
Total Government.....	310			

The new parliament will consist of 356 Gladstonians and 315 Unionists.

Blake was elected by the handsome majority of 2,208.

High winds and heavy rains were general throughout Great Britain on Wednesday.

Charles Theodore, son of the late king of Abyssinia, was sent to prison in London for three months for threatening a man with whom he had a quarrel.

The Prince of Wales will take the initiative in the Grand Lodge of Freemasons for granting a substantial sum to the sufferers by the fire at St. John's, N.B.I., from the charitable fund at the disposition of the Grand Lodge.

In the shooting at Bisley on Monday, Miss Seale took part in the contest for the Graphic prize. She attracted attention by her shooting. She handled her rifle in a business-like manner, and amid rousing cheers scored 24 out of a possible 35. Lieut. Revel, of the 22nd battalion, Canada, and two others, made the highest possible score.

The Province of Ravigo, in northern Italy, was swept by a terrific cyclone on Wednesday. An enormous amount of property was destroyed. It is believed many lives were lost. The village of Poleziels, seven miles south of the town of Ravigo, containing nearly 4,000 inhabitants, was almost wiped out of existence. Many villagers were buried in the ruins of their homes.

The London *Star* on Wednesday says Rev. John Edwards, rector at Essenden, has fled to avoid arrest for acts of gross indecency. He had been domestic chaplain to Lord Salisbury from 1883 until 1890, when he was given the living at Essenden, of which Lord Salisbury is patron. The name of Rev. Lord William Cecil, second son of Lord Salisbury, is connected with the acts of the fugitive rector. Rev. Lord Cecil is 29 years old, and was married in 1887.

Sir Charles Burn Smith, British envoy, has withdrawn from Pcz. His mission proved a failure. His negotiation with Sultans is ruptured. As far as officially known, the only proposal made by the British envoy referred to the adoption of commercial treaty, the provisions of which would be enjoyed equally by all nations. In this proposal British representatives was supported by the governments of Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain and Belgium. The Sultana refused to sign any treaty except one drawn up on his own lines. This one he offered the British envoy a bribe of £30,000 to sign. The envoy treated the offer as an insult. French intrigues, it is alleged, guided the Sultan.

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Mrs. Capt. P. H. LANE.

"They thought I must die."

"THE STRONGEST STATEMENTS COULD NOT TELL HALF IT HAS DONE FOR ME."

Hereditary Liver Trouble,

ENLARGEMENT OF THE LIVER,

Diagnosed by the best Physicians, CURED.

GENTS—My father died of Consumption of the Liver, many of my family have died with the same disease. I have been very sick, non-progressive, bowels alternating between Constipation and Diarrhea. I had nervous debility and never a night through my liver, so nervous I could not sleep nights, and in fact

**BETTER**

My Physician said I had Enlargement of the Liver.

The day before I commenced I took SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS. I had two different Physicians all upon me. People thought I must die. I had doctor after doctor, and taken so many different kinds of patent medicines, without any benefit, that when SKODA'S DISCOVERY was brought to me, I thought I was away.

**THAN** began its use. Soon I commenced to gain; my appetite increased; from being weak and feeble I began to grow stronger; I could now do a natural condition; sweet and refreshing sleep came to me. I began to increase rapidly in flesh.

I have now taken less than a full course of SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS.

SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS

TABLETS and today I **COLD**

am strong, am able to do my own work. In fact, am well and happy. The strongest statement I could make would not tell half your wonderful Remedies have done for me.

Respectfully yours,

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 NEW STOCK, NEW PATTERNS:

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 7 and 20 January | 6 and 20 July  
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**Capital Prize worth \$15,000.**

TICKETS, - - - - \$1.00  
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1 Prize worth	15,000	.....	\$15,000 00
1 " "	5,000	.....	5,000 00
1 " "	2,500	.....	2,500 00
1 " "	1,250	.....	1,250 00
2 Prizes	500	.....	1,000 00
5 " "	250	.....	1,250 00
25 " "	50	.....	1,250 00
100 " "	25	.....	2,500 00
200 " "	15	.....	3,000 00
500 " "	10	.....	5,000 00
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
100 " "	25	.....	2,500 00
100 " "	15	.....	1,500 00
100 " "	10	.....	1,000 00
999 " "	5	.....	4,995 00
999 " "	5	.....	4,995 00

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

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

"WHERE THE DAISIES GROW!"

The sun shone red behind the hill,  
 The kine went lowing home;  
 And a youth and a maid  
 Stood there in the shade  
 Where the daisies are white as foam!

Tall and straight the young man's form,  
 Bright his dark eyes glow,  
 'I love thee!' he said,  
 With low bent head,  
 Where the daisies grow white as snow!

Her dimpled face grew rosy red,  
 The sun went down in the west,  
 Her eyes so shy,  
 Made sweet reply,  
 And her own heart's love confessed.

"ROBIN ADAMS."

[FOR THE CRITIC].

LOVE'S ENTREATY.

Oh! floweret face the night is set with stars,  
 The pines are chanting in weird melody  
 Their love song to the listening sea,  
 The white beach stretches to the long, low bars  
 Of the distant shore, and moonlight's silvery scimitars.  
 The pale foam lies all trembling at my feet,  
 Where blush the sea-shells in their beauty sweet  
 Safe hidden from the weary world's rude jars,

Oh! my beloved can you not hear  
 In the star-lit silence this heart of mine  
 Throbbing, and flaming in passionate, restless pain?  
 Sweet with love-lit eyes of splendor, to have thee near  
 To taste the richness of those lips divine.  
 Come, for the night tights and stars begin to wane.

North Sydney, C. B.

M. E. B.

THE FAME OF COLUMBUS.

HIS GREAT VOYAGE THE OUTCOME OF SEVERAL INVENTIONS.

I attribute the historical good fortune of this potentous hero to his martyrdom; or, in other words, to the virtue and efficacy involved in the nature of suffering. That persistent struggle of the discoverer with superstition, prior to his wonderful success, and that other struggle, after his wonderful success, with his own errors and with ingratitude, encircled his brow with a crown of thorns, of which every barb that pierced his temples while he lived became at his death a shining ray of glory. At the foot of every altar lies a sacrifice.

The fabulous aspects of his career became almost incredible. Beholding how Columbus stored his mind with all the gathered knowledge of his day, how he urged before universities and learned men the indispensable adoption of his plans, based in part on his personal conjectures and in part on his experience and his researches; how in all that time of steadfast preparation he staked his hopes upon magnates, archbishops, monks, and potent queens and kings; how learning and calculation entered into his plans as much as intuition and genius, many picus souls preceased to discover therein revelations such as God made of old to his prophets, and proposed to the Church his canonization. I attribute such exceptional treatment of Columbus to the fact that discoveries and discoverers exert a potent influence upon the imagination; and yet they hold a lesser place in popular history than statesmen or warriors. How much more important would it be in our day-to-know who invented the flour-mill than to know who won the battle of Arbella! The fact is that, comparing the volumes devoted to statecraft and to war with those treating of labor and industry, one is astounded and dismayed at the incredible disproportion. I can understand why this should have been so in ages when manual toil was considered degrading, and when trade, relegated to the common sort who were politically debarred from coping with the patrician classes, was despised. But even in our day, transcendently the age of labor and of industry, while the names of great commanders are borne on the world wide wings of fame, those of discoverers fall with the utmost ease into ungrateful oblivion. For one Galvani, one Franklin, one Daguerre, one Edison who has spread his renown among all classes and stamped an invention forever with his name, what a vast number of unremembered or unknown glories!

The peoples of the future will not be so ungrateful! The first years of this century will grow in universal remembrance, not by reason of those Napoleonic victories whose godlike renown a thousand poems sing, but rather because of another and better title to glory—the voltaic pile, imprisoning the all-diffused electric fluid, and by its chemicals and metals engendering currents and forces as though it were a microcosmic universe, an epitome of the alchemy whereby the great powers of nature produce and maintain life. Without the astrolabe, invented by the Arab schools of Cordova and Seville for the study of the heavens; without the science of algebra, so greatly facilitating the labor of calculation; without the mariner's compass, which fixes a sure point to guide the bark lost in the infinitude of sky and sea; without the printing-press, which within a short half-century after its invention had already become a potent auxiliary to the development of the human intellect, the discovery of the New World—itsself the logical result of a slow but sure evolution, wrought out in successive atagos like all great human achievements, and not by sudden chance—could never have taken place.

THEY'RE APT TO TALK THIS WAY.

"That's only blood off my second littlest toe."  
 "And that?"  
 "Zis' where I stud off'n the barn."  
 "And this?"  
 "Dirt."  
 He is four years old. His mother was getting him ready for bed. He had blue and black and brown bruises all over him. She bathed him and put on his nightgown. He said his prayers. Then he clambered into the chair opposite her. His expression was one of angelic pensiveness.  
 "Mamma."  
 "Yee."  
 "Will you give me a pencil and paper?"  
 "What do you want them for?"  
 This was a leading question. He evaded it.  
 "How," he asked, "do you spell Omaha?" She told him.  
 "How do you spell policeman?" She told him that, too.  
 "How do you spell Ora Green and Elihu Green?" He was answered.  
 "Can you spell Tommy Benjamin?" She could and did.  
 He was silent. He propped his pink chin in his pink palm and thought the matter over. Finally he drew a long breath and straightened up.  
 "I thought if I had a piece of paper an' a pencil, and I knowed how to spell every word, I would write to Omaha for a policeman and 'rest Ora Green and Elihu Green, an' Tommy Benjamin for frowin' stones at me an' sayin' :—

"Ges whizz! Stiggery bat,  
 Cilas cro-s, caraway rat."

The patient mother insisted on an adjournment. When he was in bed, and his small sister in her cot on the other side of the room, he said :—  
 "Mamma, are we all made out of dirt?"  
 "Adam was," she hedged.  
 "Oh," cried the wee girl, excited, "Jay says God made 'ittle girls out of dirt an' den he 'pit on dem! Did he," in righteous wrath, "'pit on dem, mamma?"  
 Evidently the latter possible fact was more galling than that of construction from clay.  
 "No one knows exactly how God makes anything."  
 "Can he see in here?" queried Jim.  
 "Yes."  
 "If 'twas an iron house, could he?"  
 "Yes."  
 "If it was an iron house without any windows?"  
 "Yes. Now go to sleep."  
 Piped the little maid: "Does God make cows?"  
 "Yee. Now hush!"  
 "How does he make cows, mamma?"  
 This the mother was deliberating when Jim spoke.  
 "Cows!" scornfully. "Cows! God don't make cows. God makes calves and they grow into cows! Don't they, mamma?"  
 "Yes. Do shut your eyes both of you, and go to sleep."  
 Fifteen minutes past. Surely she was safe. Surely she might steal down stairs. She rose noiselessly and sneaked to the door.  
 "Mamma," murmured a drowsy voice.  
 "Well?"  
 "How—does—he make—the calves?"—*Chicago Tribune.*

BOOK GOSSIP.

A small book published not long since, entitled "Not on Calvary" has been attracting much attention in religious circles. The author makes a strong and forcible plea for a new view of the Redemption, and the book is written especially for those who are in doubt and cannot find a way out. The author's beliefs are that Satan "has the power to enter into the bodies and physical surroundings of men, and that Satan alone is responsible for physical suffering and the pain that results from material disorder; responsible too, for death." He does not believe that pain and sorrow come from God, or that He allows sin to exist "for some wise but obscure purposes." He believes that Satan accomplished the Crucifixion, "which was only the wreaking of vengeance, the last spiteful injury, in the agony of thwarted temptation." How these conclusions are arrived at the curious must find out for themselves. The *New York Evangelist*, in speaking of this work, says:—"It is a treatment of the subject so reverent, so full of love to God, so profoundly impressed with the solemn importance of the question, that it deserves a careful reading."  
 The *Season* for August is out in new cover and as usual contains invaluable information for the fair ones. The colored plates are illustrative of new and becomingly fashioned summer dresses. The novelty department gives many timely hints as to the formation of the thousand and one "trifles" that are necessary to the wardrobe of a well dressed woman. An article on summer fancy work is interesting, and the suggestions as to dressing the little folks timely. In short the August number of the *Season* fully sustains the reputation it has gained of being one of the best fashion magazines published, never failing to give its readers satisfactory information and new ideas. The price is only 30 cents per number, and may be obtained from the publishers, 83 and 85 Duane Street, New York, or from the Toronto News Co., Toronto, Ont.  
 Worthington & Co., 747 Broadway, New York, announces for immediate publication as No. 28 in their International Library, "The Hircas," by Henri Greville, translated by Emma C. Hewitt and Julien Colmar, illustrated with photogravures. 1 vol., 12 mo., paper 75 cents, 1/2 Rox, \$1.25.

Unquestionably one of the liveliest of recent French novels from the pen of Henri Greville, one of the foremost writers of the century. The book possesses the remarkable qualities of purity, originality, imagination and knowledge of mankind, and while it is a delightful bit of fiction, it charms also by its style, for it is written with that surprising facility and freshness of expression which has made Greville's name a household word among cultivated readers. The character of the heroine, Marcelline Lemastry, the daughter of a naval officer, is particularly attractive. They will also publish as No. 2 in their Fair Library, "The Island of Destiny," by Ossip Schubin, translated by Mary A. Robinson. 1 vol., 12 mo., paper. A really captivating novel, light and dainty in touch, told with the same quaint humor, tenderness and skill that has made her "Abein" and other stories so universally popular. It is a keen and truthful analysis of modern Roman society, and abounds in brilliant scenes in which breath and vigor of treatment are harmoniously blended with exquisite delicacy of detail.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

THE D. W. KARN PIANO AND ORGAN FACTORY.—Any notice of Woodstock, Ontario, that omitted this big establishment would be fatally incomplete, for it is doubtful if any Canadian industry has done more to disseminate a knowledge of our capabilities than this. The organ factory was established in 1865. It has a frontage of 400 feet and a depth of forty, four storeys high, and its equipment is simply perfect to the minutest detail. The piano factory is 165 x 60 feet, five storeys in height. It was gutted by fire on the 29th of March last, but already it has been rebuilt, and every department is in full blast. The former has a capacity of 25 organs per day, or nearly 7 500 per year, and the piano department five a day. There are branch warerooms and warehouses in London, Eng., and warerooms in Liverpool for distributing in the United Kingdom. These are controlled directly by the company and 400 music dealers are among their customers. Branch warehouses and warerooms at Hamburg serve the continent and large agencies at St. Petersburg and Odessa, Milan and Zurich go to show how worldwide is the reputation of the Karn instruments. To confirm this it may be added that Dr. Staner, in his report on the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, says: "I consider that Karn organ highly meritorious; the tone refined and delicate and the mechanism uniformly good." And when Dr. Emil Behn, Paul Homeyer, Dr. Paul Simon, Prof. Tottmann, Max Oosten and other giants of the musical world endorse these sentiments (and they have voluntarily) nothing that we could add would strengthen the verdict of approval. Some conception of the magnitude of the operations centred in Woodstock can be obtained by the simple fact that fully 700 mouths are fed in the old country and 600 more in Canada by reason of the employment given. The trade in Canada demands a special paragraph. During the two years the piano factory has been in operation not a single instrument has been returned. Fully 150 have gone into the best families of Toronto. In Montreal the company occupy palatial warerooms under a long lease, and the demand is equally great in the Maritime Provinces. At the recent Jamaica Exhibition a gold medal was awarded the Karn Company but lack of space forbids further remarks in this direction.—*Toronto Globe.*

There are some patent medicines that are more marvellous than a dozen doctors' prescriptions, but they're not those that profess to cure everything. Everybody, now and then, feels "run down," "played out." They've the will, but no power to generate vitality. They're not sick enough to call a doctor, but just too sick to be well. That's where the right kind of a patent medicine comes in, and does for a dollar what the doctor wouldn't do for less than five or ten. We put in our claim for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.  
 We claim it to be an unequalled remedy to purify the blood and invigorate the liver. We claim it to be lasting in its effects, creating an appetite, purifying the blood, and preventing Bilious, Typhoid and Malarial fevers if taken in time. The time to take it is when you first feel the signs of a *run-down* and *weakness*. The time to take it, on general principles, is NOW.



Mr. Joseph Hemmerich

An old soldier, came out of the War greatly emaciated by Typhoid Fever, and after being in various hospitals, the doctors discharged him as incurable with Consumption. He has been in poor health since, until he began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Immediately his cough grew looser, night sweats ceased, and he regained good general health. He cordially recommends Hood's Sarsaparilla, especially to comrades in the G. A. R.

Hood's PILLS cure habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

THE BEST FENCE  
 For FARMS, GARDENS and ORCHARDS, is  
 MUNRO'S PICKET WIRE FENCE.  
 4 ft. Pickets woven in 3, 4 and 5 double  
 galvanized Wire (Cables, 50, 55 and 60 cents  
 per rod. It keeps out hons and dogs. The  
 pickets do not fall off. It lasts for 20 years.  
 MUNRO BROS., WIRE WORKERS,  
 NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

The Highest Cash Prices paid for  
 Empty Bottles.

FOYLE BREWERY,  
 P & J. O'MULLIN,  
 Brewers, Malsters & Butlers.

Sole Manufacturers of  
 THE WELL KNOWN TEMPER-  
 ANCE BEVERAGES,

Malt and Kraizer Beers.

HALIFAX, N. S.



COMMERCIAL.

Under the continuance of bright and warm weather the hopeful feelings noted last week have been strengthened and greater activity has been manifested in nearly every branch of business.

"Labor day," of course, to some extent hampered the smooth course of business, and much money was spent—perhaps in some cases foolishly—but the more circulation of money stimulates business activity and, therefore, though individuals may find their purses lighter, the general trade situation is improved.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., New York, July 16, 1892.—"The situation in Wall Street is unusually devoid of features of active interest. The two sides to speculation appear to be so evenly balanced, as to force an advantage, that neither one cares to undertake any movements of importance. The 'bears,' it is true, are, as always, on the outlook for a chance for a skirmish or a raid, but they find the position of the 'bulls' so well guarded that such demonstrations are cautious and feeble, and any damage they may inflict upon prices is soon repaired. The absence of special occasions for excitement affords an unusual inducement to operators for taking a liberal summer vacation; and both professional and outside operators are consequently maintaining a passive attitude, though prepared to defend any outstanding interests they may have left behind. Probably the amount of stocks resting in this position is by no means inconsiderable, but such holdings are clung to with confidence, for the reason that the situation is regarded as steadily improving, and because it is therefore expected that the Fall will open with a situation favorable to higher prices.

The impression appears to be very general,—and we think the event is likely to show that it is well founded,—that the series of reactionary influences which set in with the Barings' suspension have now, after an interval of about two years, worked out their worst results, and that henceforth whatever changes may arise in the general situation are likely to be for the better. Indeed, already, traces of steady recovery are apparent both in the Old World and the New. Though capital is still cautious, yet it begins to show anxiety for employment. The willingness of the London Rothschilds to undertake a loan of \$15,000,000 for the Transvaal Government is a significant symptom of the disposition of London capital to return to investment in foreign enterprises, and it will have its effect in encouraging the recovery of like enterprise in other quarters. It is the keynote of the beginning of financial revival in Europe. Even thus early also, there are signs of the return of life among the dry bones left in the wake of the destruction of credit and enterprise in the Argentine catastrophe, and the great mass of obligations which had so enormously overdiscounted the resources of that fertile country are now finding buyers at advancing prices, while the premium on gold is steadily declining. The harvest prospects in all European countries, excepting considerable areas of Russia, are hopeful, which,—taken together with the probability of a surplus of close upon 200,000,000 bushels of wheat being available for export from the United States,—means a year of cheap bread for the millions of European population,—a factor which, in that part of the world, always contributes to popular content and the encouragement of trade.

The forementioned symptoms warrant the hope of a steady recovery of trade and finance in the nations of the world. This is more important to the United States, because the foreign financial depression of the last two years has been attended with the return of large amounts of securities to this country, and with large drains upon our stock of gold—movements which would naturally be reversed in the event of recovery abroad. It is doubtful, however, whether sufficient importance has been attached to the significant fact that we have so little felt the pressure arising from this unprecedented return of our obligations and the withdrawal of our best money. It has caused no perceptible check upon our industries, nor has it prevented the issue on this market of a large amount of new corporate loans, and had it not been for the fears excited by the insane silver agitation, this exemption from sympathy with European causes of trouble would have been still more marked. That there is a steady, not to say large, improvement in the volume of home trade now going forward, is made clear from the fact that the clearings at the combined clearing-houses of the country, for the first half of the year, show an increase of 15 per cent., notwithstanding that the transactions at the New York Clearing House have been largely curtailed by the creation of the Stock Exchange Clearing House.

Under the general conditions above cited, and in view of a clearer ascertainment of the results of the harvest—which still remain a matter of uncertain estimate—it seems reasonable to infer that, after the quiet of the Summer recreation, the men of Wall Street will awake to the appreciation of a situation exceptionally favorable to the value of securities."

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

	Week July 15, 1892	Previous Weeks 1891	Weeks 1890	July 15, 1889	1888
United States	166	152	262	161	170
Canada	34	20	32	21	16

DAY GOODS.—The bright, hot weather continues to have a very good effect upon the dry goods business here. Both city and country retailers are working down their stocks and asking for fresh supplies. As stocks that were laid in were lighter than is usual the movement is all the more apparent, and wholesalers are now reaping the advantage of the very conservative buying. Prices continue about the same, but are very firm. Payments still continue to improve. Once the crop prospects assume a more definite phase dealers expect a general improvement in the demand. They argue this, upon the generally admitted fact that stocks all over the country in retailers' hands are small, which will necessitate all round replenishment as soon as the movement sets.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The iron market, like other heavy branches, continues quiet. Warrants are weak and are quoted in Glasgow at about 41s. 3d. Bar iron is without feature, only a small jobbing movement being to note. Scrap iron is dull and steady with only occasional sales to be noted. Iron plates are featureless, values being the same. The market for tin is still dropping away off, but the decline is generally credited to the New York clique who latterly ran it up, and who are now said to be depressing that they may buy more. The quotation in England has dropped from £99 10s last week and £103 a month ago, to £97 at the beginning of the week and £95 to-day. Our local market, as usual, is responding very slowly to the altered prices, and prices here are higher proportionately than in England. Copper is also lower both in England and locally.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market has been dull and easy with but little business doing. Oatmeal is unchanged. There is a fair demand for feed at steady prices. Berbohm's cable reports wheat quiet but steadier, and corn firm, but nothing doing. The French country market, owing to continued wet weather, have ruled firm. Weather in England damp and unlike summer. In Chicago there has been an improved tone to the wheat market, and the price advanced about one cent on moderate buying by local and St. Louis shorts. The New York Post says:—"Bright skies of promise" and encouraging crop reports at home and favorable agricultural conditions and dull markets abroad make a heavy market lead for the bulls in grain to drag wearily along the speculative road; and as they continue their journey, one after another of the faithful ones fall out by the way, and few take their places. But 'it's a long lane and no turn,' though the end of the market depression seems as far off as ever. The latest phases of the Anti-Option Bill also only aggravate the situation, and will continue to restrict business until further and more decided developments. The various State reports issued every few days indicate that the corn crop is making fair progress, the winter wheat harvest nearing completion, and spring wheat doing well. The crop weather West continues very favorable, especially for corn; local rains and showers in sections, but in the main clear and hot weather prevails over the corn belt."

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market is without change. Pork and smoked meats are in fair demand, but business is, on the whole, quiet. Outside markets exhibit no change as a rule. The Montreal Trade Bulletin remarks of that market as follows.—"The market for pork is decidedly firmer, sales of Canada short cut, which is getting scarce, having taken place at \$17 to \$17.50 per bbl. Chicago new regular mass cannot be laid down here at to-day's prices at under \$16, and dealers say that, in order to get a fair profit, it cannot be bought in and sold at less than \$16.50. It is said that prices in the West are being hoisted, in order to give the packers a chance to unload; but this is now a threadbare argument. Regarding lard, there is still a difference of opinion as regards prices, one dealer showing us sales of compound at \$1.45, and another says he is willing to sell at \$1.35 per cail. The market, however, is firmer at \$1.40. Smoked meats are firm at the advance last quoted by us."

BUTTER continues the same as before, creamery being held at high figures, while the demand is not at all urgent. There is nothing particular to note with regard to dairy stock, of which, however, but little is coming forward yet. A Montreal report says:—"It is very certain that an easier feeling obtains in creamery butter, although there is as yet no material change in values, which we quote from 19c. to 19½c. as to quality. Although most of the June creamery has been brought up as stated by us two weeks ago, there are still a few factories offering their make on this market, but it is said to be difficult to obtain the full prices formerly offered. Eastern Townships dairy sells to the city trade at 17c. to 18c., a lot of choice Morrisburg bringing the outside figure. In Western, prices range all the way from 13½c. to 15c. The export demand is not by any means brisk, although a few lots are going over. The receipts during the past three weeks have amounted to 24,000 packages, which are quite heavy." A London correspondent writes.—"Butter has been a rather demoralized market this week, agents trying to get quit in vain at shillings below the supposed market value. French, which have kept out of the market of late, owing principally to the drought and to the wholesale slaughter of cows and calves in progress during the spring, have been coming in this week in increased quantity, and buyers have had things pretty much their own way in the matter of prices. Irish are coming forward in great quantity and in splendid condition, and people are not now so wont as formerly to give stiff figures for Danish when good stuff nearer home and at moderate quotations can be obtained. Danish, again, is having its usual spell of bad weather, which turns it out in unsavory condition, at which buyers jibe; and while 106s. 2d. been paid to fill orders, and agents plaintively plead for something in that vicinity just now, good parcels from Denmark are going begging at 106s. Copenhageners are in hopes that the requirements of the tin packers, necessitating a large draught on home stocks, will help them along; but another factor has to be reckoned with from the Emerald Isle, the packing wherein has assumed such proportions as to seriously endanger the Danish enterprise in this direction. It is uncertain what will happen next week, though the omens certainly point towards, if any change occurs, lower prices. American is scarce and wanted. The battle lies between Denmark and Ireland, and the Shamrock will win."

CHEESE.—The local cheese situation is unchanged, and though some new Nova Scotia make has been received, it is not of sufficient volume to affect the market in the face of the Ontario product that is coming in. The Trade Bulletin says that "the market in Montreal though decidedly easier, has not given way as much as we expected, the cheese going out by this week's steamers costing 8½c to 9c for finest Western colored, 8½c to 8¾c for finest French colored, 8½c to 8¾c for finest Western white, and 8½c to 8¾c for finest French white. Underpriced goods have sold at 8c. to 8½c. The recent hot weather has caused a considerable portion of cheese arriving to show up in bad condition, and this has a tendency to depress the market,

Still, at present low prices, the consumption is naturally increased, and the general opinion in the trade is that prices will not go to 8c. for finest. There is a good cable enquiry, but at prices that holders are not inclined to accept. Owing to want of space on the Bristol steamer, shippers have been asked to cancel their engagements, but we believe that arrangements have been made that are satisfactory." In London, according to a letter received thence "Cheese is still an active market, the arrivals of the new make going rapidly into consumption on a free demand. The amount on hand, however, both from the States and Canada, had the effect of sending down rates, and about 1s. to 2s. lower, than last week may be quoted as the range of the transactions closed."

**Eggs**—The local demand for eggs is apparently slackening off, but this seems to be partly due to the uncertain character of the eggs offered. Eggs should be, like a certain historical personage, "above suspicion," or the public will look at them askance. There is no room here for "doubtful" eggs except for what the *Chronicle* calls "scientific purposes," but there are no elections on just now in this community. Montreal reports:—"There has been an improved enquiry for export, and sales have been made in this market by cable at f. o. b. price here for Liverpool and a c. i. f. price there. The local demand, however, is rather slow with sales of good candled stock at 11c; but choice shipping eggs are quoted firm at 11½c. per dozen. Several shipments are going forward this week to England, and more are expected to follow next week."

**Fruit**—The supply of green fruits continues large, but the demand readily absorbs all the supply; indeed it seems almost impossible to import more green fruit than our people will consume. There has been a somewhat improved enquiry for dried fruits during the week, but the market is nearly bare as far as stocks in first hands are concerned. The new crop will be on the market in about six weeks, and there is not much disposition evinced to stock up in the interim. Recent advices from England state that in the principal apple-growing districts in that country the outlook is very disappointing, and half a crop is all that may be depended upon. In Germany and Belgium, however, a fair crop is anticipated. Regarding the crop in Canada, reports from some of the principal apple sections are discouraging, a good portion of the fruit being blighted and badly spotted. In other sections, however, the yield will be fully as large as that of last year. A large apple-packer, writing from S. Rathroy, says that if the crop is as large all over as it is in the seven Western counties of Ontario, he does not want to touch early fruit, as he thinks there is bound to be losses on it. The crop in New York State promises to be a fair one, while the Michigan crop is expected to be large. It is too early as yet to prognosticate with any certainty as to the yield in Nova Scotia, but so far, the promises for a fair yield are good, although this is what is called an "off year" in many of our orchards.

**Sugar**—In spite of the arrival of what should be the busy season the sugar markets are all weak. Our local market shows a better demand but granulated is easier in price and yellows are hardly so firm. Still the refineries are kept busy in filling orders. In New York, although the demand is good, granulated has been put down another sixteenth, and is now quoted at 4½c. This drop, however, is believed to be simply a repetition of the dodge of the Sugar Trust to force down the price of raws until they have bought their supply. Apparently, this plan for putting on the screw is quite successful, for the London market for raw is lower than even last week; best firsts are 12s 6d for July, Java is 15s, and fair refining 13s 3d; a drop of 3d in each line. In Toronto, cutting is going on very fiercely, one firm selling sugar at 4½c, or even lower.

**Molasses**—There has been no change in the local molasses situation since our report last week. Stocks held here are quite small and owners evince no anxiety to dispose of what they have. The price at the Islands is still firm at 12c. In Montreal, Barbados molasses is quoted at about 29c.

**Tea**—The advance noted last week in Japan has been firmly maintained, but as our market has not yet responded to the change in the situation, buyers and sellers are far apart in their ideas of values and very little business is doing. In blacks there is only a jobbing business and only small sales are making. The demand is not brisk.

**Coffee** is in fairly active demand and firm under light supplies. Hardly any of light grades are to be had.

**Fish**—The local fish market remains quiet, and receipts are rather smaller than they were last week. Bait is fairly plentiful, but the fish are scarcer. Some very small catches of mackerel have been made at various points, but none of the large schools taken in former years have put in an appearance this season. The outside demand appears to be improving to some degree, and hopes are now entertained that fair prices may be obtained for any fish that may be taken by our fishermen. It seems probable that the bounty to be awarded by the Government this year will be considerably less than it has been in previous seasons. This raises the question whether it would not be advisable to alter the terms on which the bounty is awarded and to grant it to men who can show that they have tried to catch fish, even if they have been unlucky, in proportion to the days that they have been out engaged in the endeavor during the season. Our outside advices are as follows:—"Montreal, July 20—"A few small lots of dry cod have been placed at \$1.75 to \$5, one sale being reported at \$1.50. In other kinds there is little or nothing doing. The receipts of fresh salmon are smaller and prices are firmer, sales having been made at 12c. to 14c. per lb. wholesale. Lake trout and white fish have sold at 6c. to 7c., cod and haddock 3c. to 3½c." Gloucester, Mass., July 20—"The arrival of several Bank fares swell the codfish receipts to goodly proportions the past week. The mackerel receipts have been light and halibut in moderate supply. Trade good. Last sales of Shore mackerel out of pickle \$20, \$15 and \$12 per bbl. Mixed fish for curing, cod \$1.87 for large, \$1.25 for small; cusk \$1.25; hake 50c.; haddock 80c.; silt do. \$2.50 and \$2.25 for cod; \$3.25 for cusk, \$1.25 for haddock and 85c. for

hake. Faro sales of Georges cod \$3.75 and \$4 for large, and \$2.25 to \$2.50 for small; Bank \$3.25 and \$1.87; Rips cod \$3 and \$2.25 for large and small. Outside sales of Bank \$3.75 for large and \$2 for small. Last fare sale of halibut 10 and 7½c. per lb. for white and gray. New Georges codfish at \$6 per qtl. for large, and small at \$4.50; Bank \$5.25 for large and \$3.25 for small; Shore \$5.75 and \$4 for large and small; dry Bank \$6; medium \$3.50. Cured cusk at \$3.75 per qtl; hake \$2; haddock \$2.50; heavy salted pollock \$2.87, and English cured do. \$4 per qtl. Labrador herring, split \$4 per bbl., round \$3; pickled codfish \$6; haddock \$5; halibut heads \$3.50; rounds \$13; tongues and rounds \$12; tongues \$11; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14; Halifax salmon \$23; Newfoundland do \$16." Port of Spain, Trinidad, June 29—"There has been no important arrival of codfish during the fortnight, and our market is in a healthy position for next imports. Some small Halifax fish has arrived from Barbados, but quality not being attractive, it was disposed of at irregular rates. Dealers are almost bare of a good article, and 25 casks primo large cod ex *Arcuna* from New York have just been placed at \$26 per 400 lbs. Large mackerel are saleable, and there is also some enquiry for both split and round herring."

No Other Sarsaparilla has the merit by which Hood's Sarsaparilla has won such a firm hold upon the confidence of the people.

No Other combines the economy which make 100 Doses One Dollar true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

<b>SUGARS.</b>	
Cut Leaf.....	5 3/4
Granulated.....	4 1/2 to 4 3/4
Circle A.....	4
White Extra C.....	3 1/2
Standard.....	3
Extra Yellow C.....	3 1/2
Yellow C.....	3 to 3 1/2
<b>TEA.</b>	
Congou Common.....	17 to 19
Fair.....	20 to 23
Good.....	25 to 29
Choice.....	31 to 33
Extra Choice.....	35 to 38
Oolong Choice.....	37 to 39
<b>MOLASSES.</b>	
Barbados.....	32
Demerara.....	35 to 38
Diamond N.....	43
Porto Rico.....	32 to 34
Cienfuegos.....	none
Trinidad.....	29
Antigua.....	29
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47
Bright.....	47 to 65
<b>BISCUITS.</b>	
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 seen the worst of the market. Wheat is higher. The harvest so far as has been made is not entirely satisfactory. Some mills have advanced their prices 5 to 10 cents. We may safely look for a slight advance during the month of August. We make no change in our quotations this week but anticipate reporting a firmer market next.

<b>FLOUR.</b>	
Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	5 10 to 5.25
High Grade Patents.....	4 15 to 4.40
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	4.40 to 4.60
Straight Grade.....	4.15 to 4.25
Good Seconds.....	3.90 to 4.00
Graham Flour.....	4.60 to 4.75
Oatmeal.....	4 40 to 4.70
Rolled.....	4.45
Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	3.10 to 3.30
In Bond.....	3.00
Rolled Wheat.....	5.55
Wheat Bran per ton.....	20.00 to 20.50
Middlings.....	21.50 to 22.50
Shorts.....	20.50 to 21.00
Cracked Corn including bags.....	33.00
Ground Oil Cake per ton.....	35.00
Molice.....	24.00 to 28.00
Split Peas.....	4.10
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.35 to 1.45
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	8.90 to 9.50
Canadian Oats, choice quality new.....	41
P. E. Island Oats.....	41 to 43
Hay.....	14.00 to 15.00

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	5.00
Oranges, Jamaica, brls.....	none
Florida, per box.....	none
Lemons, per case.....	4.00 to 4.50
Cocoanuts, new per 100.....	5.00
Onions New Egypt per lb.....	2 1/2
Canadian, per lb.....	none
Dates boxes, new.....	5 to 5 1/2
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	5 to 5 1/2
Figs, Elmo, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	10 to 11
small boxes.....	9 to 10
Prunes Stewing, boxes.....	6 to 7
Bananas.....	2.25 to 3.00

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

FISH.

<b>MACKEREL—</b>	
Extras.....	00.00
No. 1.....	00.00
2 large.....	00.03
2.....	00.00
3 large, Reamed.....	00.00
3, Reamed.....	00.00
3 large, Plain.....	00.00
3 Plain.....	00.00
Small.....	00.00
<b>HERRING.</b>	
No. 1 C. B. July.....	5.50
1 Fall Split.....	4.00
1 Fall Round.....	3.75
1 Labrador.....	6.00
1 Georges Bay.....	2.25
1 Bay of Islands.....	3.25
1 Bay of Islands.....	5.50
ALEWIVES, No 1.....	4.25
<b>SALMON.</b>	
No. 1, 3 brl.....	00.00
No. 2, 3 brl.....	00.00
3.....	00.00
Small.....	00.00
<b>CODFISH.</b>	
Hard C. B.....	0.00
Western Shore.....	0.00
Bank.....	0.00
Bay.....	0.00
Newfoundland.....	0.00
Haddock.....	0.00
Bank & Western.....	0.00
Hake.....	0.00
Pollock.....	0.00
Hake SOUNDS, per lb.....	12 1/2
Con Oil per gal.....	28

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. E. C. Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.00
Am. Plate.....	13.00 to 13.50
Ex. Plate.....	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	14.50 to 15.00
American, clear.....	17.50 to 18.00
P. E. I. Mess.....	14.50 to 15.00
P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
Prime Mess.....	11.50 to 11.50
Lard, Tubs and Falls, P. E. Island.....	12
American.....	10 to 11
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	9
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	22
in Small Tubs.....	16 to 18
Good, in large tubs, new.....	16 to 18
Store Packed & oversalted.....	17
Canadian Township, new.....	20
Western.....	19
old.....	1
Cheese, Canadian.....	1
Antigonish.....	11

SALT.

Factory Filled.....	\$1.20
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	1.50
Liverpool, 3/4 hd.....	1.40
none.....	1.40
Afloat.....	1.40
Capit.....	none
Turks Island.....	none
Lisbon.....	none
Coarse W. I.....	none
Trapan.....	1.25
Afloat.....	1.25

## MY FRIEND'S STORY.

(Continued.)

"Captain Smith, the General would see you instantly at his office."

"I will go with you now," said our hero, as he donned his cap and buckled on his sword. At the General's office an unworried commotion was found. Orderlies coming in and going out; mounted men waiting in the street; Trochu was pacing the floor, issuing orders to a clerk who wrote them down and transmitted them.

"Leave us alone for a moment," said the General, and in an instant the office was cleared of all but he and Smith, who stood with his cap in his hand.

"How is your wound?" asked the General, kindly.

"Healing rapidly," answered Smith.

"Are you fit to sit in the saddle for a few hours?" the General asked.

"For a week, if necessary," our hero responded.

"Had you ever, in your American army, to send out what you call the forlorn hope?" asked Trochu sadly.

"I think I know what you mean," said Smith.

"To-morrow morning Paris will be surrendered," said the General.

"You do not mean it!" said Smith.

"I wish I might be able to joke about it, my friend. To-morrow Paris falls. It is determined, but there is much to be done. A diversion must be created to conceal our distress while we prepare for the last scene in the drama. We dare not lie supine and let the enemy drift in upon us and find our stores and armament in disarray. A nation must have the respect of its conquerors even in the hour of defeat. We must hold our lines until the flag of truce brings in our foemen to assist in maintaining order. The Commune would cut our throats even in the capitulation. I am going to sacrifice good men in order to maintain order and decency in our downfall. Dare I say to many I am about to surrender? No, I tell you, my friend, and France will honor your name and the names of your comrades who fall, for I send you out to fight a losing battle. You shall have the best brigade I have left. I give you orders to conduct it out to the German lines on the St. Dennis road, and then fight until annihilated or night falls. I kiss you a good-bye, my brave comrade, and if we meet not on earth we shall meet in Heaven!"

Smith made no answer, but took the order from the hand of Trochu and went out.

The brigade to which Smith carried the deadly order was one that had remained loyal to a man during the siege of Paris. It was an organization which had among its officers legends of terrible deeds at Magenta and S. B. stopool. Many of the men were gray mustached, and had the swing in marching which fifteen or twenty years of experience gives. They had lived the best years of their lives under a knapsack and tent. Their ranks were full, for they had been the main dependence of Trochu in his terrible experience in Paris. Every piece clanged to the ground as one piece as they ordered arms, and when they swung them to their shoulders it was as if a long serpent had turned his scales to the sun. Smith whispered to the commanding officer for a moment as he gave him the order. He did not change color or tremble, he merely wheeled the column into a hollow square and said in ringing tones:

"My men, we are the forlorn hope! On us rests the honor of France when she droops in death. Not many of us will come back, but I wish to save as many lives as possible. Now hear me: We shall take the Germans' first line. If we can spike a few cannon, good! We shall lie down in the works. If they turn guns on us from the other forts, we will get over the works and come back. For this a few is as good as many. All who have wives and children in Paris step two paces to the front."

About a score stepped out.

"Right face—forward, march!" and the few married men marched away.

Then the line was formed and belts were tightened, and a few examined the hammers of their muskets. Not a man trembled, but many were pale. It is an axiom in war, "Beware the pale soldier who fights;" he will die, but he will not retreat.

"Have you ever seen such a forlorn hope in America?" asked the officer as he saw the G. A. R. badge on Smith's breast.

"Once," said Smith. "It was Pickett's Division at Gettysburg. You will read of it some time in history; and in the South a man who was in that charge will have hats doffed to him as to a king. Our fourteenth Corps at Chikamauga was like it, too. Ah! I know what it means."

They were now pushing right over a picket line of Germans, who remained, and were some of them bayoneted in their pits. German reserves were ordered up, but this was no battle—it was only an advance to death. No supports of galloping artillery horse came behind them; no ambulance corps to care for the wounded. Wounds meant death, and not a hospital. Terrified at the resistless tide of French valor, the German line broke and ran back to their works. Drums beat to arms on the right and left, and bugles added their clangor, and now came what they had expected—the cannons opened on them from the fort.

"Fix bayonets!" rang out, and then, "Forward, double-quick—march!" and the mad rush came.

A soldier never seems to fall in love with a picture of a battle. He knows it can never be put on canvas. He without doubt regards it very much as a thrush would regard his song written out in notes in a music-book.

There are a thousand things occurring at once. The cannons are

booming; the man at your side is tumbling forward dead, and his musket flying from his hand; you are clambering over a bank of earth, and your feet are in the face of a dead man; you are yelling at the top of your voice, and yet you do not hear it, for a louder din is all about you. For a moment you are one in a compact line, and in another moment you are one of a group of a half-dozen, and the noise grows less, for you have shot and driven away the gunners from the guns, and you see no enemy to fire at, and you stop and wipe the sweat and grime from your face and look around. You have captured the enemy's works. You look back over the path you have trod, and it is spotted with hideous hummocks of dead or writhing bodies. At your feet are several in the uniform of the enemy. One lies across the trail of the cannon; he has a swab in his hand yet. In front of the limber chest lie two more as they fell when about to hand ammunition. You feel sad, but—boom! they have turned the guns on you from right and left. A shell buries in the earth and then explodes horribly with dirt and dead bodies, and a living one borne on its force high into the air. "Lie down!" calls an inferior officer—the one who commanded in the charge is dead.

Now they have our range, and every shell drops among us, and the guns are dismantled and torn apart. A limber chest is struck by a shell, and you all leap over the works to the escarpment to escape the explosion. The enemy see the effect of their fire, and now behind us rises a long gray line and gradually draws near. They are going to try to retake the works. The artillery ceases; they do not wish to shell their own men. The officer says again:

"Men, we cannot retreat! Save your fire, and stay on the works."

Very good, then. Cartridges are now laid out in bunches on the edge of the works before us, and we are going to stay here alive or dead.

O, the mad joy of it! The line reels slowly to and fro and then slowly retreats. We have no men to follow up our victory with. They reform; and now on the right and left approaches a flanking party. Now we will die or be taken prisoners. If they face us we have a chance. If they surround us we must die or surrender. "Creep back, men! It is almost night. No running. Lie down and creep back."

Thus far Napoleon Smith told me of the battle; then a bursting shell tore of his scalp on one side; he whirled around once, grasped at the air—fell, and all was dark. The forlorn hope had done its work.

### CHAPTER XIX.

Now is the cup of France's humiliation full! The white flag has been sent out, and with much military pomp the commanders have met to arrange for the capitulation. Long did Paris argue and plead against the Germans entering the city. Take all the rich armament of the forts; take the long rows of stacked muskets and count up the flags and guidons with the eagles, but for the sake of mercy and Heaven, do not make a Roman triumph of it by entering the city. But all the indemnity money to be paid in millions and billions of francs, all the glory of captured thousands, will be as nothing to Germany if she may not march her hosts of victorious troops down the avenues and boulevards and humiliate proud France in the dust. She would drag the French generals at her chariot wheels if she dared, for she has been storing up wrath against the day of wrath for half a century. Germany imagines that she cannot balance the books unless she blare with trumpets and bands in the streets of the French capital, as did the Little Corporal once in Berlin and Vienna. How certainly the wanton insults of that victorious army of Napoleon come back now, even to the shame of dismantled palaces, half-burned houses, and works of art trampled in the streets.

But what a strange silence pervades the German ranks as they pass through the dreary streets! No songs roll down the square-cut platoons and sections of the infantry. The heavy horses of the cavalry seem to step with rhythmic regularity, as if they were only a part of a vast military machine. The German postillions of the artillery sit like statues on their horses, and evince no curiosity as they enter the city for which they have fought so long, and on the limber chests and caissons sit with folded arms the statue-like cannoneers, as motionless as wooden men. What is this army? It is incarnate discipline. It is the lesson that all nations must learn now—the battles must be won, not by dash or surprise, but by perfection in obedience. What can courage or dash do with a stone wall? Just batter itself into fragments against it, that's all.

And so the almost endless line moves along with sedate rhythmic motion, and Paris gazes out of hungry and malevolent eyes upon her conquerors. As they turn with sun-like wheel by platoons they hear the rolling discharge of a score of muskets. The Prince turns to an aid and asks the meaning.

"It is the execution of equids of the Communists. They are drawn up against a brick wall and shot by the National Guard," the aid answers.

With a sneer on his lips the Prince rides thoughtfully along. The more of this fiery material is quenched in death the safer will be his conquest. He cares nothing for that, but we do, and we will go down where we hear the rolling musketry and see the strange sight. There is little of law but much of revenge in these closing scenes of the siege of Paris.

Here comes another equid from the prison. They are the Reds who clutched the throat of Paris and choked her down while she was in the throes of a moral combat with a foreign foe. It is the misfortune of this agrarian idea that it is always in the hands of devils who love blood and anarchy, and so all men's hands are against it. These Reds are the only men who sing in this pandemonium of surrender and triumph and blood. They sing in hoarse tones that come by late hours, harsh wails and evil passions. They are now pushed back in a long line against a blank wall, and the firing party take their muskets, every alternate one containing a bullet, and every alternate one a blank cartridge. No soldier knows

whether he shoots a fellow-mortal or not. It is one of those shifts which Satan puts upon man to veil an evil. This is a short ceremony.

"Ready! Aim—fire!" and a long row of writhing bodies falls in a swathe along the wall. The commanding officer motions with his hand, and the human clay is tumbled into cars and hurried away. Several of these Reds were found alive at the graveside, and lived to mingle in other riots. We are hurried now, in this exciting time, and even the killing is done carelessly.

The officer awaits the loading of the muskets and the bringing out of another string of Communists, and as he waits he curls his mustache and watches a group of French prisoners turned loose that morning from the field hospitals of the Germans. A few of them turn into the square and lean on their crutches to watch the executions. One of them is a small officer whose uniform is torn and muddy. He has no hat, for his head is swathed in bandages. Evidently he has had a cut from the sabre of an artilleryman, for it comes down and involves one cheek in a long bandage.

Here comes an old gentleman, evidently, for he has white hair, and his face wrinkles with a sneer as he picks his way over the stones to see a batch of the *canaille* shot. It will relieve a picture he always carries in his memory, of tumbrils filled with the aristocrats, and they were consigned to the guillotine in the Place de Greve. And now, as the old gentleman smiles in anticipation of feasting his eyes on the death of the hated low orders, we can recognize him. Ah! it is the Marquis Larue. Yes, and yonder, with a slim cane in his hand and the head of it at his mouth, stands the grinning Victorien, his son. He trips circularly forward on his weak legs and smilingly says:

"My dear papa, you are here for the afterpiece to the play of the Siege of Paris. It is noisy, my papa, but well acted."

The Marquis smiles grimly and waits. Why, this is to be a matinee of our old friends, it seems, for yonder is Surgis. A great change has taken place in his appearance, but it is he. He is cleanly shaven, and dressed in a half-military suit of superfine blue cloth; on his head a beautiful silk hat. The Marquis recognizes him with a scowl, and then contemplates his changed appearance with curiosity. Evidently dealers in soap have lucrative business, he thinks, but says nothing.

Here they come, another desperate gang of cut-throats, singing a song of the Commune. Now the play will go on, but a commotion attracts all eyes to the Marquis Larue. The little French officer with the bandaged head leaps at the throat of the Marquis and cries in shrill tones:

"Seize him! It is the traitor, Marquis Larue! I have been a prisoner with the Germans, and I have seen him in communication with the Crown Prince. For Heaven's sake, Colonel, seize the traitor!"

"What is it about?" says the officer in charge of the executions.

"It is the Marquis Larue. Curse him, he has sold us to the enemy!" cries the wounded officer.

"I have heard of him. Is this the Marquis Larue?" he asks.

"He will not deny it. See! he struggles to get away. Ah, mouchard, would you?" the little man cries as he chokes him down.

"Who are you?" says the Colonel, as he looks at the struggling officer clinging to the Marquis.

"I am Lieutenant Boh, of the Guards. I was left for dead in front of Mont Rouge. I have been in the German hospital, wounded in the head, and delirious. Ah, villain, you shall not escape me!" and he clung like a monkey to the pale and writhing old Marquis.

"In the pay of the Germans, was he?" says the Colonel, with a scowl.

"Search him now—tear open his pockets!" cried the breathless Lieutenant.

With an eager hand the Colonel tossed from the pockets of the Marquis, handkerchief, pocket-books, glasses—and now what is this? A map! entrenchments—lines of figures—number of pieces of artillery. And here a safe conduct from the German officers! A scowl of hate shadows the Colonel's face. The execution is waiting. The soldiers have their muskets, and stand at order arms, waiting.

"Put him with the Communists," says the Colonel, white with wrath.

"You dare not!" shrieked the Marquis. "Even now the Germans are in the city. Curse you, let me go!"

"Put him with the Communists!" says the Colonel again.

They pick up the writhing form and hurry him across the square and drop him among the scowling *canaille* whom he hates. They embrace him—they laugh and cry.

"Ah, we have with us good company—one of the men with spurs who ride over the toilers. Good! he will die with us."

But now the ape-like Victorien springs forward. Is it to defend, to support, the white-haired, breathless old man? No; he cries as he breaks from the crowd:

"The papers, papa—the papers from the Prince! The papers for the cete at Brinvilliers!"

"Ready!"

"Come back, fool! they are going to fire," cries the crowd.

"Ah, but, papa, give me the papers you have in the pocket-book."—

"Aim!"—

"Come back, or lie down. Oh, fool! look this way—do you see!" cries the crowd—

"Fire!"—

The smoke clears away, and amid the tangled mass of Communists lies an old man with one hand yet in his breast, where he sought for the documents the son demanded—and across his legs, as he fell, was seen the dapper form of the son in a posture of pain, with his hands over his face.

To be continued.

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**MINING.**

The Whiteburn Mine (sold on the 8th inst) was bid in by the solicitor for John C. Coleman, assignee of judgment against defendants.

BRIDGEWATER ITEMS — Several American capitalists have been in Bridgewater for the past few days. We understand they are negotiating for the purchase of the valuable gold mining property of the Malaga Gold Mining Company.

Mr. F. K. Ballou, of the Boston Gold Mining Co., brought to town and deposited with the Halifax Banking Co. one day last week, a brick of gold weighing 175 ozs., the product of last month's work. Mr. G. A. Wade, of the Malaga Mining Co., also brought in a brick weighing 136 ozs., the product of last month's work.—*Gold Hunter.*

The mineral exhibit at the World's Fair promises to be incomparably finer than any before made, either in this country or abroad. California and Colorado each is striving to surpass all other states, and claims that it will surely do so. Michigan, Montana and Missouri, too, are making a specialty of the exhibition of their remarkably rich and varied mineral resources, and are not without hope of winning the highest award. Almost every state possesses mineral resources of especial merit in one or more particulars, and will display its best. From all together a wonderfully complete and valuable exhibit is a certainty. Then, too, many foreign nations, notably England, will make mineral exhibits of the most complete description. Canada will occupy 10,000 square feet for its mineral display. Half of it is desired by Ontario province, which intends to make an extensive exhibit, including lead, copper, iron, gold, graphite, mica, asbestos, phosphate of lime, gypsum, marl, petroleum, salt, terra cotta clay, nickel, silver, and many varieties of marble, granite and other building material.

Canada will make a remarkable display of her mineral resources at the World's Fair. The Province of Ontario has determined on making a large exhibit of all the minerals found in that province, and Quebec has resolved not to be behind her sister province in this respect. Nova Scotia, so rich in mineral wealth, is also actively engaged in bringing together specimens of her richest deposits. It is expected that the gold ores of Nova Scotia will surprise many of the visitors to the World's Fair, while the sample of her coal fields will afford some idea of the wonderful resources of the Province in that particular. The asbestos, mica, plumbago and phosphate deposits will form prominent features in the Quebec exhibit; while the rich nickel ores for which Ontario is now so famous, will receive much attention from that province. The Dominion geological survey will make a very fine exhibit, which will afford facilities for studying the mineral resources of the country, on either the limited provincial basis or from the wider Dominion standpoint.

OVENS DISTRICT.—R. W. Leonard, C. E., formerly connected with the Spring Hill and Parsboro Road, now of Kingston, Ontario, has been making a systematic test of some areas at the Ovens District, owned by parties in Kingston. The areas lie between the former Cunard claims and the Ovens proper, and about 14 tons of ore were taken out across the belt of leads at the foot of the cliff. Then the belt was opened on the mainland about 150 feet back from the face of the cliff and a quantity of ore raised and barrelled. Part of the ore was sent to the Hardman Mill to be tested, part was milled at Gold River, and some barrels were sent to New York and Kingston. About a barrel of concentrates from the crushing was also sent to Kingston.

Mr. Henry Archibald was employed to superintend the operations, and has successfully completed his part of the work. The results of the tests we have not yet learned, but hope they may prove satisfactory.

KILLAG —Work is being pushed in the Killag District under the management of Mr. Dean S. Turnbull, and it is probable that the new mill will be running by the 1st of August. The mine will be lighted by electric lights, and electric drills, the invention of Mr. H. S. McKay, will be introduced.

There has been some little excitement over developments in the extreme East of the Montague District, and a number of areas have been taken up there. John Vaughn, Mr. Kenty and other well-known prospectors are interested, and from this we should judge that the discovery is of importance.

Mr. J. A. Pushie has had some capitalists from New York looking at mines in different parts of the Province, and it is rumored that two or more gold properties will be sold to or through the instrumentality of these parties.

CARIBOU.—The Dixon Mine continues to yield largely, the last crushing resulting in a gold bar of 160 ounces.

ISAACS HARBOR.—This old and well known district will soon be heard from, as work lately done on areas in which Mr. Kent is largely interested gives every indication of very rich leads existing in the belt now being prospected.

The North Star Company are resuming operations with a reorganized company, and we trust that they are going to succeed.

Small boys and good apples are now one in body. Use Johnson's Anodyne Linctant for colds.

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

District.	Mill.	Tons qtz. crushed.	Ozs. Gold.
Sherbrooke.....	Miners .....	35½	4½
Salmon River.....	Dufferin.....	280	65
do do.....	May.....	290	80
Waverley.....	West Waverley, April..	276½	105
" ".....	" " " May.....	433	103
" ".....	" " " June..	508½	154½
Caribou.....	Dixon April.....	50	96
" ".....	" May.....	75	117
" ".....	" June.....	75	123
" ".....	Truro G. M. Co.....	30	26
Moose River.....	Moose River G. M. Co..	222	30½
* " ".....	D. Touquoy.....	397	150½
Uniacke.....	Estville.....	16	138
15 Mile Stream.....	New Egerton.....	300	162
Stormont.....	Rockland .....	36	46½
do.....	J. D. Copeland.....	278	190
do.....	County Harbor.....	320	31½
Tangier.....	Musgrave.....	18	7½
Molega.....	Molega.....	110	136

\*Slate and quartz.

SYDNEY AND LOUISBURG CO.—The thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the Sydney and Louisburg Coal and Railway Company, limited, took place on Friday, at the Cannon Street, G. W. Medley presiding. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman said during the past year they had raised 170,863 tons of coal against 155,967 tons in 1890 and 121,660 in 1889. That was the largest quantity ever raised by the company, and under ordinary circumstances they would have had very good profits to show, but owing to causes which he would explain to them the anticipated profits could not be put into the coffers of the company. They had disbursed, in the first place, for general repairs and constructions an amount of £1,328 owing to the damage caused to the Sydney pier through an impact of ice. There had also been an increase in wages of £1,200, for a demand had been made by the miners of Cape Breton, asking for 15 per cent. increase, or at the rate of 3d. per ton; but they had, after negotiations, consented to an increase of 7½ per cent. or 1½d per ton. There was also an item of £439 for new piping. The year's revenue account had, moreover, to bear a charge of £1,968 under the heading of depreciation, being one-third of the cost of the stone drift, new coal cars, and of payments on account of the cost of opening up the Emery mine, the payment of which was spread over three years. The year's working showed a credit balance of £1,120 13s. 11d, as against £1,715 9s. 6 in 1890, which with the balance of profit and loss account brought forward on 31st December, 1890, and added to the £1,120, left an available balance of £1,675. Out of that sum the directors proposed to pay a dividend of six shillings per share, equal to 5 per cent., leaving to be carried forward a balance of £175.—*London Paper.*

What certainly was the best day's hoisting ever done in Cape Breton, if not in Nova Scotia, by any one colliery was done at the International on the 9th inst, when 1,508 boxes were hoisted from a single caged single shaft making 1,452 tons. There was shipped at the company's pier the same day 2,600 tons. We would like to hear from any colliery in N. S. beating this record. We would recommend the above figures to your Sydney Mines' correspondent who in a late issue of the *Journal* spoke of the efficiency of the management of that colliery. We do not pretend to say that these "rush" days are best for the workmen, seeing men have to lay idle for perhaps a day or two before and a day after for want of shipping, but we do say that the manager deserves credit for the improvements he has made at the colliery and the condition in which it now stands. Had we a market for our coal we feel satisfied that under the present management the International would average from 1,000 to 1,200 tons daily.—*Stellarton Journal and News.*

The Stanley Gold Co. have begun prospecting in earnest. Success to them.

Some fine samples of silver ore were recently taken from the Hog Island deposit, and are now on exhibition in G. D. Grimmer's store. Mr. Grimmer intends sinking a shaft to see how the ore pans out further down.—*St. Andre's Beacon.*

A ton of gold is worth \$480,000.

A solid gold brick, weighing 500 pounds and worth \$120,000, will be exhibited in the Mines and Mining building at the World's Fair by a Helena, Mont., mine owner.

Japan has applied for space in the World's Fair Mines and Mining building for a mineral exhibit. It will include a fine collection of the celebrated Japanese alloys and bronze preparations.

THE FACTOR OF LOCAL CONDITIONS IN MINING OPERATIONS.—Many experts base their estimate of cost from the results of well known mines, operating under advantageous conditions. Local conditions, however, vary so greatly that such estimates may omit or greatly undervalue elements of cost dependent on local conditions for their value.

To instance a few cases: In Zacatecas, Mexico, it was proved after

exhaustive experiments that to the depth of 150 meters it was far cheaper to use a *Atlatlate* or Mexican horse whim than a steam hoist, either for hoisting ore or bailing water. The prices of corn and coal were the controlling factors in this decision. Again, in the same locality it is far cheaper to work by the old Patio process than by pan amalgamation, for not only does the former process give a higher extraction but the costs are lower and the bullion finer, and the latter is no unimportant matter in existing Mexican metallurgy, and again, even after the establishment of central reduction works in Mexico, it is cheaper to work ore of less than 40 ozs. by the Patio process per ton than to ship them.

This is a special case in Mexico, but there are others in this country which are harder to explain. At the mines of the De Lamar Mining Company, Limited, in Idaho, the cost of reduction by the free milling pan amalgamation process has been \$7.60 a ton in a 30-stamp mill, whereas on the Comstock with a more rebellious ore, the cost has averaged during some years less than \$4.00, and this is true in other localities, such as the mines of Butte, Mont., where the Alice Mining Company in 1891 milled by dry crushing and chloridizing roasting 39,000 tons at a cost of \$5.94 a ton, and where the Blue Bird's average cost was about \$7.00 a ton, opposed to a cost of \$8.93 a ton at the Ontario mill of the Ontario Mining Company, of Park City, Utah, where labor was the same and supplies much cheaper. The mills were of the same type and of the same age. It is difficult to explain this difference in cost. Much beyond the reach of any set formula as in the latter case, nearly all the factors would be less and the result lower, entirely in discordance with actual results.

When the field is gone over from South America to British Columbia, and from China to the Transvaal, it will be found that costs differ, unaccountably, that calculations made from a foreign standpoint are deceptive and that a thorough acquaintance with the locality itself is necessary for the engineer to predict either cost or profit with any certainty.—*Engineering and Mining Journal.*

COBALT IN RUSSIA.—The cobalt deposits in the vicinity of Dashkesan in Southern Elisowetpol, have been exploited for about a year and a half, says the *Chemiker Zeitung*. Recent investigations prove the existence of a number of parallel veins in the same tract of land which carry in groups a smaltine or gray cobalt of great purity. The new find thus demonstrates the correctness of the assertion of the late M. Bernouilli to the effect that the cobalt wealth of the Dashkesan hills would be found to exceed that of any other district. The first adit was opened in the autumn of 1890 in the elevation by the ravines of the Tchalunz and Tutunz streams, and by the time it had reached a length of 65 ft. it had yielded 90 tons of ore. A sinking made at the entrance to the adit, with the view of making another gallery some 35 ft. under the first, yielded lately 14 tons of pure ore.

LONDON MINING MARKET.—In sympathy with other markets, there has practically been "nothing doing" in mines all the week; and in two words, Transvaals or South Africans generally have about held their own, whilst most Indians are dull to flit. Mysore in particular have fallen on a cabogram that the ore is not looking as well as it might do—merely confirms what I have often said—change India for Africa.—*Weekly Bulletin.*

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GENTLEMEN.—We have a family of seven children and have relied on Dr Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for the past ten years in all cases of diarrhoea and summer complaints. It never fails us and has saved many doctor's bills.

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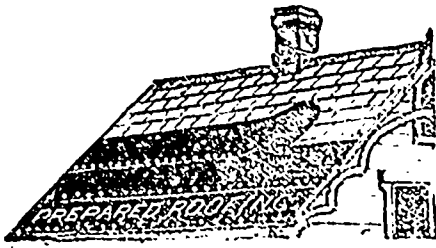
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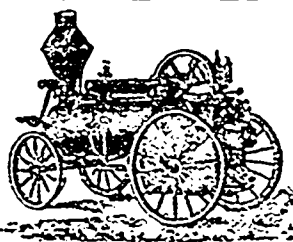
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MINING.

THE GEOLOGY OF CAPE BRETON—THE LOWER SILURIAN.

By EDWIN GILPIN, JR., LL. D., F. R. S. C., ETC., INSPECTOR OF MINES.  
Read before the Nova Scotian Institute of Science 9th May, 1892.

In my last paper I gave a brief sketch of the Devonian Measures of Cape Breton, and now come to the Lower Silurian rocks. I have already drawn attention to the remarkably limited developments of geological horizons in this island. Between the basal conglomerate of the Carboniferous and the Pre-Cambrian there intervene only a few limited areas referred to the Devonian and the Lower Silurian. The Laurentian hills of the island may have borne on their crests much fuller representations of the geological sequence than are now presented, but evidence is not wanting to show that for long periods they must have stood as now, bare and patriarchal.

The Lower Silurian of Cape Breton rests frequently upon the Laurentian, and its conglomerates include pebbles of its felsites, gneisses, etc. It is in turn overlaid at many points by Lower Carboniferous strata, and has yielded its fragments to form the basal conglomerates of the latter formation. The fact that hitherto the Lower Carboniferous conglomerates have failed to yield pebbles differing from the Lower Silurian and Laurentian rocks, forms an argument in favor of the view that the Lower Silurian and Devonian alone in Cape Breton mark the gap already alluded to. This argument is the stronger because the Carboniferous conglomerates are composed of material derived from strata close to the point of formation. They do not, as in several cases in Nova Scotia, contain boulders and pebbles that have been carried many miles.

The extent of these Silurian strata is observed at many points by the overlying Carboniferous conglomerates, and at other localities they appear to have been preserved by the protection against denudation afforded by the Laurentian ridges. These strata are not found in the counties of Richmond or Iverness, and are represented in Victoria County only by a small outcrop near Cape Dauphin, referred with doubt, in the absence of fossil evidence, to this age.

A long narrow band runs from Moore's Brook, in St. Andrew's Channel, (Little Bras d'O.) along the shore to the mouth of McLeod's Brook, which it ascends to its source, and then follows Indian Brook down until within a mile of its mouth, at the Chapel on the Eschismic Indian Reserve on East Bay. Except at Owl's Brook, this band is no where over a mile in width. Long Island is entirely composed of the slates and limestones of this group. At the Long Island, Barsois and McSween's Brook there is an uncomfortable capping of conglomerate. At Dugald's Point the conglomerate completely obscures it, and rests upon the basal felsite. No exposure of the Silurian strata is visible for several miles until Maclean's Beach is reached, where it reappears as a narrow strip between the Laurentian and Conglomerate. This outcrop terminates at Shencadie, but a small outlier is visible about a mile to the westward. Similar outliers occur on East Bay, near the mouths of McIntosh and Bown's Brooks.

At the head of East Bay, these strata outcrop again resting on the syenitic masses of the Coxheath Hills, and are in turn obscured by the Carboniferous conglomerate. The northern edge of this exposure runs from the foot of Gillis Lake, and passes a little south of McWilliams Lake and continues to a point on the East Bay road about one mile west of the bridge over Spruce Brook. This strip is about a mile wide in the centre and gradually narrows at each end.

The greatest development of this horizon, however, is met in the Mira River district, and here it has been carefully traced and minutely described by Mr. Fletcher of the Canadian Geological Survey.

The Mira River forms its northern boundary until a point on the northern bank is reached, about two miles east of Marion Bridge, where the formation is met on the north side of the river, covering a tract of land nearly square and about three miles broad. The next exposure on the north side of the river is met at the mouth of Salmon River, where these measures are interposed between Lower Carboniferous limestone and Laurentian felsite. The felsite rocks cut out this patch and almost completely surround it. Still passing toward the head of the lake, after an interval of about a mile, the Silurian strata are met again, and occupy the shore of the lake to its head, and the banks of the Giant Lake River to the foot of Giant Lake. This exposure, about seven miles long and four wide, projects into the felsites of the Mira Hills, and is in several places pierced by masses of felsite.

The shore of the lower half of Giant Lake is occupied by syenites and felsites, succeeded in the upper half by the Silurian strata, which form a band about seven miles long and three wide terminating on the northern shore of the Upper Mari-Joseph Lake. There are several small outliers in this district, at Five Islands Lake, and on the shores of Framboise Cove pond.

A line drawn from the head of Mira River to the shore at the northern side of Catalgne Lake forms the extreme southern boundary of these measures. This line passes within about a mile and a half of the head of Gabarus Bay. While the Silurian measures are unbroken in the northern part of this district along the shore of the Mira River, they are broken into by isolated ridges and projections of the Laurentian felsites, etc., of the Gabarus district. Thus we find within and to the north of the line running from the head of Mira to Catalgne, the felsites, etc., of the White Granite Hills, the String Lakes, Blue Mountains, Benga, Lakes and Catalgne Road.

(To be continued.)

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**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

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

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

O. McGILL, Yarmouth.—Yours is the only correct solution to Problem 285 that we have received.

**SOLUTION.**

**PROBLEM 285**—The position was: black men 17, 20, 23; kings 26, 27; white men 25, 28, 30; kings 9, 16: White to play and win.  
 25 22 13 22 19 24 18 22  
 17—21 27—31 27—32 White  
 9 13 16 19 22 18 wigs.  
 26—17 23—27 20—27

**GAME 176.**—"Cross."

Recently played between Messrs. Hamilton (white) and Granville (black).

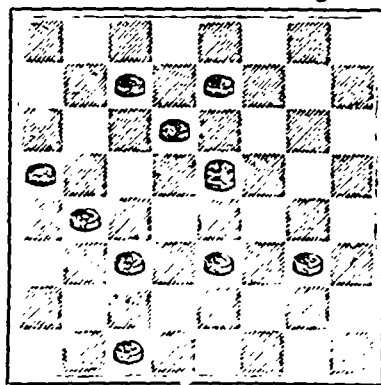
11—15	11—18	7—11	19—15
23 18	22 15	25 23	10 7
8—11	9—14	11—15	3—10
27 23	25 23	21 11	30 26
4—8	5—9	24—27	15—8
a 32 27	22 17	31 24	4 11
15—19	9—13	15—18	1—6
24 15	17 10	22 15	26 23
10—19	19—24	13—31	6—9
23 16	28 19	15 10	23 19
12—19	8—11	31—27	9—13
27 24	15 8	24 19	11 15
7—10	6—24	27—23	10—14
24 15	8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

a This is a move that is seldom made in the "Cross," but led to the winning of a game in the Auckland Championship tournament recently.

**PROBLEM 287.**

By G. B. Allen in the *American Checker Review*.

Black: men 6, 7, 10, 13, king 15.



White: men 17, 22, 23, 24, 30  
 White to move and win.

Several correspondents of the A. C. R. call this an "old chestnut," but though it be so, we believe that many players who have not seen it before will find it a hard nut to crack.

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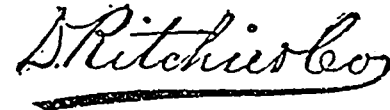


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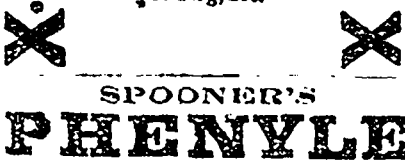
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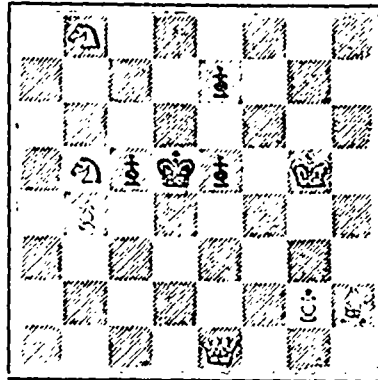


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**CHESS.**

**PROBLEM No. 121.**  
*Litt's Household Magazine.*  
 Back 4 pieces.



White 7 pieces.  
 White to play and mate in two moves

**GAME No. 124.**

From the *Glasgow Herald*.

M. Rosenthal, of Paris, in his chess column in *Le Monde Illustré* organises and records magnificent correspondence tourneys. The second tourney started in December, 1889, attracted 9 players in Russia, 7 in France, 2 in England, 2 in Austria, 2 in Italy, 1 in Sweden, and 1 in Greece. The first prize (value 2,500 francs) is a suitable bronze statuette by an eminent French sculptor, and it has fallen to Herr J. Berger, of Grez.

The performance of the winner is truly remarkable. He had to play two games with every other competitor, and out of all the games thus played by correspondence with adepts of many nations he did not sustain a single defeat. He won every game with the exception of three, in which he had to content himself by drawing. Herr Berger is illustrious as a problem composer. He has brought out an excellent treatise on end-games and, like our famous amateurs, Messrs W. Wayte, W. T. Pierce, and G. B. Fraser, he has done much to advance our theory of the openings.

As a specimen of his play, the following game, played in the tourney advertised to with M. Norlin (another composer) will be found entertaining.

**RUY LOPEZ.**

- |                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| White.          | Black.     |
| Norlin.         | Berger.    |
| 1 P to K4       | P to K4    |
| 2 Kk1 to B3     | Qk1 to E3  |
| 3 B to K:5      | Kt to B3   |
| 4 Castles       | Kt takes P |
| 5 P to Q4       | P to Qk3   |
| 6 B to Q3       | P to Q4    |
| 7 P to B4       | QB to K5   |
| 8 BP takes P    | Q takes P  |
| 9 R to K sq     | P to B4    |
| 10 B takes Kt   | P takes B  |
| 11 Kt to B3     | Q to Q2    |
| 12 R takes P    | Castles    |
| 13 B to K:5     | B takes Kt |
| 14 Q takes B    | Kt takes P |
| 15 Q to K3      | R to K sq  |
| 16 R takes P    | B to Q3    |
| 17 R takes R ch | R takes R  |
| 18 Kt to K4     | K to K: sq |
| 19 R to K sq    | K to R sq  |
| 20 Q to Q3      | Kt to B4   |
| 21 P to Kk1:3   | Q to B2    |
| 22 K to K2      | Q to K3    |
| 23 P to K3      | R to KR3   |
| 24 R to Q sq    | P takes Kt |
| 25 Kt takes B   | Q to B3    |
| 26 B to B4      | Q to B3    |
| 27 B to B sq    | P to KK:4  |
| 28 P to Qk1:4   | Q to K3    |
| 29 P to QR3     | Q to K sq  |

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 30 Q to K4    | Q to B sq      |
| 31 B to Q2    | Q to Q2        |
| 32 Q to Q5    | Q to R5        |
| 33 R to QB sq | Q takes RP     |
| 34 R to R7    | Q takes KK P 1 |
| 35 K to R3    | Q to K:8       |
| 36 K to K:4   | Q to K:3       |
| 37 R to Q7    | Q to Q5 ch     |
| 38 Q to K4    | Q to K:7       |
| 39 Q to Q5    | Q to Q5 ch     |
| 40 Q to K4    | Q to R2        |
| 41 B to R5    | P to Q4        |
| 42 Q to Kt sq | Q to Kt sq     |
| 43 Q to K:6   | P to Q5        |
| 44 K to K:3   | Kt to K6       |
| 45 Q to B5    | R to B4        |
| 46 Q to K7    | R to K4        |
| 47 Q to B6    | Q to QB sq     |
| 48 Q takes R  | Q takes R ch   |
| 49 P to K:4   | Q to Q4        |
| 50 Q takes Q  | Kt takes Q     |
| 51 K to K:3   | P to K4        |
| 52 K to B2    | P to K:5       |
| 53 K to K2    | K to K:2       |
| 54 K to Q2    | K to B3        |
- Resigns.

There is not much fault to be found with the loser's play prior to his 33rd move. It might have been better on his 17th to play R to K4, and on 24th, B to B4; while, probably, on his 28th it would have been wiser to advance the pawn one square less.

The real mistake occurred with White's 33rd and 34th moves, M. Norlin overlooking Herr Berger's response of 34, Q takes Kt P.

The position at that point was as pretty as critical. Obviously, if White replied 35 B takes Q, Kt to K6 ch, etc., would have gained the day for Black.

There was a reason why on the 46th move White did not play Q takes P—namely 46, Q to QB sq. 47, R to Q8. P to K5 ch. 48, K to B4 (best) Kt to K:7 ch. 49, K takes P, R to K4 mate.

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 HALIFAX, N. S.



## CITY CHIMES.

The competition for Col. Noyes' cup took place at the Studley Quoit Club last Saturday. An unusually large number of members were present, as the competition presented some entirely new features. Col. Noyes was himself an enthusiastic quoiter, and presented the cup—a very valuable one—partly as a memento of the many pleasant afternoons he spent on the ground, and partly to introduce a novel and more exciting method of play than measuring the distance, which is the method adopted for the Cummings Cup and Dufferin Medal. A committee, consisting of Messrs. J. R. Henderson, H. Bradford and W. B. Maynell, was appointed to settle the details as nearly as possible in accordance with the Colonel's views. The consequence was a meeting that will probably never be forgotten by Halifax quoit players, during which more than one score was made that could hardly be beaten by any club in the world. The entries for the first heat were Ross, Capt. Clarkson, Dr. Barefoot, McDonald, Dr. Wickwire, Fyso, Botsford, Bradford, Henderson, A. G. Jones, Ellis, G. M. Greer, Kaye, McKelzie, Maynell, Potts, Acklom, J. D. Ritchie, Albro, Clarke, Capt. Boileau and Murray. Those in the second heat were Messrs. Bradford, Henderson, Jones, Capt. Clarkson, Messrs. Kaye, McDonald, Fyso, Potts, Albro, Greer and Murray. At the 3rd heat Capt. Clarkson, Messrs. Kaye, Potts, Henderson, Murray and Albro. Finally Messrs. Henderson, Potts and Albro played off together, Mr. Potts being the victor, after the most remarkable game ever seen at Studley, and seldom, if ever, at any other quoit club. The game was 21 up, the handicaps being, Henderson 9, Potts 7 Albro 3; and the final scores 17, 21 and 12, out of which Henderson made 17 hits, Potts 19 and Albro 7. In the 3rd heat it is well worth recording that Kaye made 12 hits, while Potts made 10, and Mr. A. G. Jones made a magnificent stand against Capt. Clarkson in the 2nd heat, both showing remarkably good form, even for such veteran pitchers. Altogether this is the record of the most successful day in the annals of one of the most successful clubs in Halifax, and it will no doubt be extremely gratifying to the donor of the cup to know what phenomenal play his donation has elicited, and what undiluted pleasure the competition has given to all connected with Studley Quoit Club.

The Frawley Company, which has continued to occupy the boards at the Academy during the present week, has fully sustained its reputation for artistic dramatization. The selections performed by the Company have uniformly been of a good character, and those who have been fortunate enough to enjoy one of these evenings of innocent fun have every reason to feel satisfied with what they have seen and heard. This evening Miss Lowrie is to have a benefit, which should ensure an overflowing house. The play, "Sweet Lavender," is one well adapted to the make-up of the Company, and one always attractive to the theatre-going public.

On Tuesday evening the Public Gardens concert attracted a large and interested throng of listening spectators. Everything combined to make the evening delightful. The Gardens, dotted with many colored lights, looked lovely. The evening was all that could be desired as to weather, and everybody appeared to be in good humor. The programme of the band of the 66th regiment was rendered with much taste, and playing as it did alternately with the Leicestershire band, many expressions of surprise as to its excellent playing were heard on every side. Of course everybody was charmed with the Leicestershire band, and no wonder, for it is one of the best that we ever had in Halifax. Its rendition of the "National Fantasia—A Soldier's Life," well merited the rounds of applause received. The fireworks from the islet in the centre of the garden lake were a strong feature of the evening, delighting both sexes of all ages, without respect to taste or training. The Garden Commissioners might well dispense with one of the bands when fireworks are to be exhibited. As it was, on Tuesday evening we had the combination of band music and a pyrotechnic display, which was more than we can at one time appreciate. It is in fact too much work for a shilling.

Manager Somerby is a novelist, not of course in the general acceptance of the word, but he is nevertheless a novelist. His parlor museum, which has been running for some weeks in the Masonic Hall, is the place where anyone can get a quarter of a dollar's worth of fun and entertainment for a dime. Have our readers seen it? If not, by all means go. The programme is varied enough to suit the most fastidious taste. At one time you may laugh at the ridiculous speeches and antics of Punch and Judy, at another you will find yourself gravely listening to a learned lecture on phrenology. Now you are called upon to watch the graceful dancing of Bertoto, or again to view the microscopic proportions of Prince Tinymite the second, the fifteen year old lad from Lockeport, named Frank Huskins, who tips the scale at twenty pounds. Then there is the wonderful illusion to see this week, "The Garden of Luxembourg," a veritable artistic deception well worth the price of admission. Nor must we forget Col. Stone, the lightning calculator, who thinks in figures away up in the thousands and gives results in billions as readily as a child would pronounce three lettered words. Somerby evidently knows how to attract the public.

Halifax has had a distinguished visitor during the present week. Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore has been the guest of His Grace Archbishop O'Brien. On Monday a number of ladies and gentlemen called on His Eminence, and were charmed with his affability and his general interest in the city. Cardinal Gibbons has been entertained at dinner by the Admiral, the Lieut.-Governor and the Archbishop.

The great reason for the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in its positive merit. It cures where other preparations fail.

Rev. E. P. Crawford of Hamilton has been unanimously elected rector of St. Luke's. The Rev. gentleman is expected in the city about the first of August.

The great Union picnic held on McNab's Island on Labor Day was a pronounced success, the attendance ran into the thousands, and as no liquor was allowed to be sold upon the grounds, splendid order was kept throughout the day. The executive committee are to be congratulated for their forethought in withholding temptation from their weaker brethren, and for so arranging matters as to insure the enjoyment of all those who attended the mammoth picnic.

The tournament at the South End tennis grounds on Tuesday last was an exceedingly enjoyable affair. Misses Chipman and Weir were the fortunate winners in the ladies doubles.

400 Oldfellows and their friends excused to Truro on Labor Day and picnicked in Victoria Park.

The nineteenth of July was set apart in Halifax as "Labor Day," or more properly as a laborers' holiday. It was celebrated by a grand procession which passed through the principal streets of the city between nine and ten o'clock in the forenoon. All the unions of the city were represented, the members in each being neatly dressed and appropriately badged. The Typographical and Truckmen's unions made a particularly attractive showing. As a procession of men who are engaged in those vocations which require intelligence, muscle and skill the turnout was a decided success, and the hardy sons of toil are to be congratulated upon their well organized effort to please the public. If those in authority would take a friendly suggestion we would like them to consider the advisability of introducing some representative features in their next public parade. The Typographical Union for example looked well, but we presume an equal number of citizens as well dressed would have made as good a show. We know it would be difficult for type-setters, pressmen and others to give the public an outward and visible illustration of their calling, but it is certain that such a display would be more distinctive and more generally appreciated than the marching of a body of good looking men. The truckmen may look well on horseback, but they do not indicate the daily advocacy of the men who do the carrying trade of the city. A company of metal workers such as paraded our streets on Tuesday would be a credit to any city, but saving the banner and badges they might have been taken for the bar or medical society. What we would suggest is a trades and labor procession, which would call forth the ingenuity and inventive genius of the members of the respective unions. Such a procession would do more than please. It would show all classes of the community the means employed by many to earn bread and butter for the daily needs of themselves and families, and it would widen and deepen the bond of union which unites us in a common citizenship, be we laborers with our hands or heads, be we employers or employees.

## THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Dominion Government, assisted by the different provincial governments, is putting forth every effort to have a thoroughly representative Canadian exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition which opens in Chicago, May 1st, 1893. In Nova Scotia, the Provincial Government has undertaken to secure an exhibit in the departments of mines and minerals, fruit and education, giving also all possible assistance in the collection of representative agricultural products and specimens and sections of native woods. The Federal government will obtain as good an exhibit as possible of live stock, fisheries, manufactures, machinery, fine arts, etc., and will co-operate with the Provincial Government in perfecting the exhibit of agricultural products and forestry. All exhibits are earned to and from Chicago at the expense of the Dominion Government. No charge for space. As the time is now limited for completing this work of collecting exhibits and of apportioning space in different buildings, intending exhibitors in the departments of live stock, fisheries, manufactures, machinery, electricity, fine arts, etc., will kindly apply at once for the necessary blank forms and all information to W. D. D. mock, Truro, agent for Nova Scotia.

## SUMMER COMPLAINT AND DIARRHŒA.

I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaint and diarrhœa, as I have used it in my family, both for children and adults, with the best results.

F. E. DUNN, Clear Creek, Ont.

## SUMMER TUITION.

## CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, SCHOOL &amp; ARMY COACHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Private Tuition in all its Branches will be carried on through the Holidays, both at 30 Salter Street, and at the Cottage on the N. W. Arm.

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

HEAD MASTER—Mr. H. M. Bradford, M. A. (Cantab.)

RESIDENT ASSISTANTS—Mr. G. M. Acklom, B. A. (Cantab.) Mr. P. B. Mollish, B. A. (Oxon.)

For terms, etc., apply to the Head Master.