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CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	3, 4
CONTRIBUTED.	
Poetry—Forget Me Not	Katie Walsh 8
World's Fair Notes	8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Oh! Chat and Chuckles	5
Here and Elsewhere	6, 7
Poetry—Which Road Would You Take?	8
—Twilight Bells	8
His Wit Saved Him	8
A Farmer, But No Jay	9
Book Gossip	9
Industrial Notes	9
Commercial	10, 11
Market Quotations	11
A Prairie Idyl	12, 13
Chess	11
Mining	14, 15, 16, 17
Draughts—Checkers	17
City Chimes	18

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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.

DARTMOUTH'S NEED.—The *Atlantic Weekly* continues to agitate for a hotel in Dartmouth: The *Weekly* is right in saying "it is a peculiar and unique position for any town the size of Dartmouth not to have a hotel," but no one seems ready to undertake the enterprise.

CITY DRUDGERY.—We hear a great deal about the drudgery of farm life, and very little about the corresponding drudgery of city life. Is the bank clerk less a drudge than the farmer? Is the occupation of counting out bills all day long for customers as pleasant or as manly as the varied occupations of farm life? Is the book-keeper or the salesman relieved from drudgery? Do not both have long hours of monotonous labor? An intelligent man will profit by the drudgery of farm life. The constant change of occupation will prevent his becoming a mere automaton, which is too frequently the fate of his city brother. The fresh air and active exercise will preserve his health, and if he is possessed of the finer sensibilities he will be a better man for his constant contact with the living wonders of nature. It takes more real "stuff" to make a farmer than a city clerk, and we need many of our best men for the country districts, and the country will in turn be grateful for their services to her.

A NEW OCCUPATION.—We are glad to note the establishment of a training school for nurses of the insane. Such a school has long been needed, and the lack of specially trained nurses has added much to the discomfort of the most pitiable class of our people. Many of our Provincial women are looking for occupations, and it may be that this work will commend itself to them. The prospect of nursing the insane sick is not a pleasing one, yet it is probable that a closer acquaintance with the work and with the scientific methods to be used in caring for the patients would cause the work to appear more attractive. Every inducement is offered to pupils. The beginners are paid from the outset the sum of \$10.00 per month, with a prospect of a speedy rise, and uniforms, board and washing are also provided. The course of instruction includes a term in the Infirmary Ward, a number of lectures, and much practical work in connection with the care of the insane. This is a move in the right direction and we extend hearty good wishes to any of our young women who may enter upon this humanitarian work.

A POINTER FOR NOVA SCOTIA.—The school boards of several cities in the United States have decided that since female teachers have been found in all respects as satisfactory as male teachers, that the same scale of salary shall be used for both. At the same time the system of equal pay without respect of sex has been adopted in several towns in Great Britain, where the School Commissioners have been especially conservative. It will doubtless take some years before the justice of the decision is fully recognized, but in time the right of women to receive the same payment for the same work that men now perform and receive will be universally accepted, and when the idea spreads to our Province it will be a proud day for our Provincial teachers.

AN EXPENSIVE AMUSEMENT.—There seems to be more than one sort of angling going on in our Province, although the new method will hardly come in vogue among respectable men. A resident of South Farmington, Annapolis Co., has found that he too may be benighted by the piscatorial habit, although he does not handle the rod himself. His method is extremely simple, although it does not redound to his credit. A city gentleman with his wife sought out a sheltered pool in a brook flowing through the property of the country man. When they were comfortably ensconced the owner graciously ordered them off. The next day when the travellers were about to leave the town they were informed that a complaint had been made against them for trespass, by the station master, who is also a Justice of the Peace. In order to stop further proceedings the gentleman was obliged to hand over \$5.00 to the injured farmer. The question now is, who was the meanest man, the farmer or the J.P.?

THE SIAMESE QUESTION.—The Siamese trouble continues to increase in size and in difficulty. The original matter of dispute—the murder of a French inspector of native militia by a Siamese mandarin—has now little to do with the case. France will no longer be satisfied with reparation—she is after territory, and she means to have it even if it be necessary to call in the aid of Russia. The Czar is all too willing to take a hand in the fight, for he foresees that by causing Siam to come under French control, another obstacle will be removed from his road to the Indian Empire. China watches the proceedings with jealous eyes. Since 1787 she has fretted against the creeping power of France, and she has no mind to permit the further spread of French power without first making a good fight. Great Britain, although a deeply interested party, has hardly shown her colors as yet, but it is probable that Lord Roseberry's policy is to let China do the fighting, and if necessary to act as her ally. John Bull and John Chinaman are almost as remarkable a pair as are Brother Jonathan and the Russian Czar.

OUR NEGLECTED CHILDREN.—The news that a tiny, defenceless child was being abused and shockingly ill treated in our city, could not fail to cause much sad feeling and indignation. The little face, now scarred for life, makes a mute appeal for other children of the same class—the little waifs whose parents, if they have any to speak of, are unable to care properly for their needs. The S.P.C.A. in Ontario has given special consideration to this sad phase of city life, and during the last term of the Legislature a Children's Charter was adopted with the view of removing children from vicious or depraved homes. Our orphanages are already well filled, as are those in the Sister Province, and the plan devised by the S.P.C.A. there will fit equally well here. The idea is to find comfortable Provincial homes for the little wards of the Province. They may be freely adopted, as are many of the little waifs sent us from Great Britain, or they may be boarded by the Province for a small sum. In either case they will reap the full benefit of the home life, and their welfare will be promoted by their close connection with the Children's Aid Societies, which will assume the responsibility for the well-treatment of the children in their country homes. While we appreciate to the full the good work which Dr. Barnardo and others of his stamp are doing, we cannot but think that the waifs of our own country demand the first attention. There is more chance of success in life for the boy or girl who is trained in a comfortable country home than there is for the child of the poor-house, or for the child who conscientiously receives charity. Why should not our own children, who are already in need receive the benefit of the country home, the country air, the country training to a life of activity and usefulness. The little child whose injuries have come so pathetically before us of late, is not the only one in her condition. There are other children to be rescued, but until we agree on some system by which their wants can be met, individuals will shrink from assuming the responsibility of disclosure. We cannot close without quoting the earnest words of a contemporary:—"The child of to-day is the citizen of the future, and once placed in the right path and given a fair start in the race of life, the poorest youngster in the land may reach any position in the state, however exalted."

HELP IN A SORE STRAIT.—Sir George Dibbs, who has suffered much on account of the late financial disasters in New South Wales, has been tendered an address by the people. His most bitter political opponents praised the courage, intelligence and financial ability which he had displayed in meeting both public and private reverses, and asked that some substantial recognition should be given to the man who had been so buffeted by fortune. The sum of \$3,500 was at once subscribed and forwarded to the Premier. As he has recently passed through the bankruptcy court, the help is most timely, and the kindly wishes and good will which both his friends and opponents displayed will make the gift acceptable to the proud statesman.

A VENTURE IN FISH.—There seems to be a chance that Nova Scotia, which is so far removed from Australia, may yet profit directly by the newly-opened steamship line between the Island Continent and Vancouver. A gentleman who has resided both in the Maritime Provinces and in Australia, and is therefore acquainted with the demands and supplies of both places, states that there is money to be made in the fish trade if our dealers will but take it up. He said that canned fish, lobsters and dry cod are scarce in the Australian market, but that they are extremely saleable. Freight can be forwarded at low rates via the C. P. R. direct to Sydney or Melbourne. Should any of our dealers care to try forwarding a consignment Collector Harrington will be most happy to discuss the matter with them.

AN UNPROVOKED DISTURBANCE.—The telegraphic reports of the recent riots in Paris seem like echoes of the past, and yet there seems to be no serious trouble which is thus showing itself. Victor Hugo's books are full of pictures of Parisian conflicts, of mob-risings and of street-barricadings, but for every past disturbance some ostensible reason has been given. The trouble of to-day is a mere bagatelle—it is only the common feud which has existed from time immemorial between the civilian and student classes, and of late years between the student class and the guardians of the law. So far the policemen have borne the blunt of the fight, as many of their number who are wounded and some who are dead will silently attest. The students, though the responsible parties, have suffered comparatively little, but they should certainly pay some penalty for having so unnecessarily broken the peace.

THE WHEEL GOES ROUND.—What the Eiffel Tower was to the Paris Exposition, the Ferris Wheel is to the World's Fair. It is a unique American idea, and is perhaps more suited to American ideas than a stationary tower would have been, for it is built in accordance with the American motto of "keep-a-moving." The gigantic wheel, or more properly wheels, resembles a huge bicycle in shape and is hung on two towers. It is 264 feet in height and 250 feet in diameter. Thirty-six passenger coaches, each as large as an ordinary car, are hung from the outer rim of the wheel. The usual freight of the cars for a single trip on fine days is 2,160 human beings. The wheel revolves slowly, the cars maintaining the same relative positions. The view increases in beauty with each upward movement, and at last includes all of the Fair grounds and much of Lake Michigan. The aerial form of transit is more apparent than real, and crowds of sightseers are constantly awaiting their turns on the remarkable wheel.

SEND TURKEYS TO GREAT BRITAIN.—Prof. Saunders is most enthusiastic and persistent over his self-chosen work of "booming" Canadian farm produce. He has convinced many of our farmers, greatly to the advantage of their pockets, that there is good money to be made in sending eggs, butter and cheese to the British market. Some of our poultry men who took his advice made a good thing out of supplying chickens, geese and turkeys to the British markets during the last season, but a new departure have been made by Mr. Wm. J. Bell, of Angus, Ont., who shipped a live pair of bronze turkeys to the well-known dealers, Abbott Bros., Rookery Farm; Thuxton Hingham, Norfolk. The birds, which were of large size, were at once exhibited at the Royal Show, Chester, where they won the first prize. Mr. Bell received \$75.00 as the purchase-price of the pair, and has received orders for as large a price for any equally fine pairs which he may send. There seems to be money in turkey for him, and if for him, why not for scores more of our poultry-raisers.

BREATHING VERSUS EXERCISE.—Major-General Drayson, once well-known in Halifax, claims that he has made a discovery which will prevent much suffering to humanity. He asserts, and with a good show of reason, that the object of all exercise is to stimulate breathing, and thus give a larger supply of oxygen to the blood. Therefore, he says, why take vigorous exercise for the sake of exercise, when the body is already weary. A simpler way will be to obtain the necessary oxygen by stimulating the action of the lungs by rapid breathing—a process which may be effected while one lies back quietly in an arm-chair. If the process is kept up long enough the effect on the system is the same as if a long walk had been undertaken, while the body is not correspondingly wearied. Of course it is necessary that only pure air should be thus inhaled. Another advantage of the discovery is, that this same rapid breathing will ward off restlessness and sleeplessness. The man who tosses about at night has but to pace the floor for a few minutes, puffing like a steam engine, when he again reclines it will be to fall into a peaceful sleep. The Major's remedy has the advantage of being extremely simple, and is probably harmless; and while we are not prepared to endorse all of his conclusions, we recommend his idea to our readers for their serious consideration.

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

THE COLD STORAGE DID NOT WORK.—The fruit-growers of Nova Scotia are disappointed, and with reason, at the result of the fruit competitions at the World's Fair. Every effort was made to forward a fruit exhibit which would be worthy of the Province, and an excellent and experienced commissioner was appointed to represent our Province before the managers. The Dominion Government took an active interest in the display and paid all expenses incurred for transit and storage, and yet the display was a wretched one. The fruit, which was packed and stored in the autumn of 1892, was in an advanced state of decay when opened, and the exhibit was of necessity made up from a few barrels of apples which were forwarded in the spring. Yet, bad as the results have been, we cannot afford to lose the prestige which we have been slowly gaining among the fruit-growers. In October there will be another fruit exhibit, and a chance will be given to remove the stigma from our products. A choice collection of apples from some of our well-known orchards cannot fail to show up well even at Chicago. There will be less risk of decay, and no need of fatal "cold storage;" and if our growers will but make a united effort to show what can be done in the fruit line, they will have done both a temporal good to themselves and a vast missionary work for the Province.

THE BAR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—Temperance workers hardly know whether to cry up or down the experiment which is being tried in South Carolina. Since the first of the month, the Evans Dispensary Law has been in force. This law is designed to prohibit all liquor-selling by private individuals, and to prevent liquor being sold to minors, drunken persons, habitual drunkards, or unknown persons. The entire liquor business is now in the hands of the State official. A special commissioner has been appointed to purchase all the liquors which are to be sold in the State. He is to buy largely from South Carolina brewers and distillers, and so encourage home industry. His stock is then to be sold to county dispensers, who are not permitted to sell less than half a pint to any customer, and who are liable to heavy fines if the liquor is drunk upon the premises. Each purchaser is required to be vouched for, and is then required to fill in a blank, giving age, residence, occupation, etc. It is thought by the promoters of the law, that on account of these restrictions on the traffic, and on account of the greatly increased price of the liquor sold, that the temperance cause will be benefited, while, on the other hand, many temperance workers object to the State recognition of the traffic, and fear that the liquor business, even when hampered as it is at present, will prove so remunerative that the result will be that the drinking habit will be encouraged by the State.

BETTER TREATMENT WANTED.—The travelling public is patient and long-suffering, but that is no reason why it should be imposed upon. Travellers leaving Halifax from the excellent station-house at the north end constantly complain, and we think with justice, of the treatment which they receive. On excursion days and on public holidays it is most difficult to secure tickets. There is a constant jamming between the railing and the agent's window, and the purchasing of tickets is only accomplished after a protracted and heated struggle that takes the edge off the day's enjoyment. It is extremely awkward and sometimes unsafe for women to push their way to the window, as many pleasure-seekers who left the city on Labor Day will testify. Another inconvenience which regular travellers have to put up with is the short time allowed them for purchasing their tickets and checking their baggage before the train starts. As the ticket window is not opened until a few minutes before the time of departure, and as the travellers are not permitted to obtain checks until they can show their tickets, there is a general scramble at the window and also at the baggage room. A third obstacle is the presentation of the ticket to the gate-man, and then comes a grand rush for the train. This state of affairs should not exist. It is an injustice to the travelling public who pay for comfortable accommodation. The railway companies should be the servants, not the masters, of the people; and in return for wages paid them should render efficient service. We trust that in the near future the much-needed reforms may be effected.

A CURIOUS PARTNERSHIP.—The Government of the United States and the Czar of Russia have in all probability entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the avowed object of curbing the power of Great Britain on the high seas. At the recent Columbian review, where the British men-of-war so easily carried off the laurels for speed, power and beauty, not a little ill-feeling was excited. It was especially hard to swallow the fact that the *Blake* was the cynosure of all sightseers, and that on the vessels and launches continually carrying strangers out, a fee was charged "to see the *Blake*, the trip to include the lesser war ships as well." It is bad enough to be overlooked, but to be bunched in with the ships of all nations as a sideshow to the *Blake* was more than the American and the Russian ships could stand. The pique has culminated in a general ill-feeling which in all probability is also connected with the sealing dispute, and in the event of an open rupture with Great Britain, the United States will have a strong ally in Russia. Three or four Russian war vessels are now in New York harbor, and negotiations have been begun for the establishment of a Russian dock in that port. The newspaper theory is that the two countries are "natural friends who will one day divide the world between them." We would humbly remark that grabbing is more usual with these two friends than dividing, and that in the latter the Russian method of division might not be well received in the United States. This, however, concerns the far uncertain future, the immediate matter is the present alliance. It is not probable that the Republic will long relish the idea of acting as a cat's paw for the Russian Czar.

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

CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

JULY.

When the scarlet cardinal tells
Her dream to the dragon fly,
And the lazy breeze makes a nest in the trees,
And murmurs a holiday,
It is July.

When the tangled cobweb pulls
The cornflower's cup awry,
And the lilos tall lean over the wall
To bow to the butterfly,
It is July.

When the heat like a mist veil floats,
And poppies flame in the dore,
And the silver note in the streamlet's throat
Has softened almost to a sigh,
It is July.

When the hours are so still that time
Forgets them, and lets them lie
Neath petals pink, till the night stars wink,
At the sunset in the sky,
It is July.

When each finger post by the way
Says that Slumbertown is nigh;
When the grass is tall and the roses fall,
And nobody wonders why,
It is July.

The romantic summer girl writes her name on the sand at the shore,
while her father has to scratch gravel at home.

"Doctors are hard workers considering." "Considering what?"
"How easily they could take life if they wished."

HARD TO FIND.—"I don't think flannel shirts are very modest."
"Not modest? What can be more sbrinking than a flannel shirt?"

"Charlie, are you going to the World's Fair?"
"Not unless you do, dear. I needn't go if you don't."
"Why not?"
"Because dear, the world's fair wherever you are."
"Oh, Charlie."

THOSE FUNNY TOTS.—In the public schools there are many pupils to whom furnace-heated buildings are a novelty, and the word "register" seems too much for them to remember. Not infrequently it is called "the refrigerator," but a New England youngster has capped the climax by asking, "Please may I sit on the janitor?"

"SHE COMETH NUT.—"When I marry I shall try to be sure of one thing, and that is, that I have a woman of sense."
"You mean a woman of prudence and forethought, with fine perceptions and a knowledge of human nature?"
"Yes, that's it exactly."
"But they are just the ones that never marry."

THE HITCH.—"Is he as attractive as ever?"
"Yes."
"Are you going to marry him?"
"I don't know."
"Don't know? I should think you were old enough to make up your mind."
"Oh, it is easy enough to make up my mind, but I don't know whether I shall marry him or not."
"Why not?"
"He hasn't made up his mind."

ANOTHER CONSIDERATION.—Anxious mother—Why don't you drive that bad boy away from your playground?
Good Little Boy—It wouldn't be right.
"Wouldn't it?"
"No'm. You see, that playground is public property."
"Oh, so it is."
"Yes'm. And it would be sort of selfish and dishonest to deprive any other boy of the right to go there."
"So it would, my angel. I didn't think of that."
"Yes'm. And besides he can lick me."

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And makes her biscuit crisp and light,
Her bread so tempt the appetite?
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What is it makes her pastry such
A treat, her husband eats so much,
Though piea he never used to touch?
COTTOLENE

What is it shortens cake so nice,
Better than lard, while less in price,
And does the cooking in a trice?
COTTOLENE

What is it that fries oysters, fish,
Croquettes, or eggs, or such like dish,
As nice and quickly as you'd wish?
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What is it saves the time and care
And patience of our women fair,
And helps them make their cake so rare?
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Of every lover of pure food
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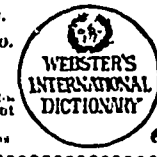
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ACACIA VILLA.—A circular of Acacia Villa School at Horton Landing has been issued, giving information as to terms of the school, course of instruction, etc., and containing a cut of an additional building recently erected. The school now closed for the holidays will be opened on August 31st, not August 7th as is usual.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR TO THE FAIR.—It is announced that Count Tolstoi intends visiting the World's Fair, accompanied by a number of Russian nobles, who will spend the most of their time while in America in farm houses, their object being to learn the causes of this country's agricultural success, and also to investigate American methods of irrigation.

SMALL POX ON THE MIAMAC.—J. W. Carmichael & Co's new steel steamer *Miamac* arrived at Pictou on Saturday flying a yellow flag. One of the crew had been taken ill on the trip from Liverpool, and Dr. McMillan of Pictou boarded the steamer and pronounced it a mild case of small-pox. The sick man was removed and the steamer quarantined near the light house. There is apparently no danger of the disease spreading.

THE MASOBIK FAIR.—The choruses to be sung at the opening of the Masobik Fair promise to be one of the most pleasing features of the programme. A large number of ladies and gentlemen, including some of the best singers in the city, have responded to the invitation of the musical committee, and practices are being held in preparation of the coming event. The other features of the Fair programme are numerous, and the committees are busily engaged in preparations.

CANADIANS APPRECIATING NOVA SCOTIA.—It would seem now that our American cousins have discovered what a beautiful summer land this Province of ours is, the Upper Provinces people are also beginning to appreciate our advantages. This week a party of Mr. P with their families have been taking a cruise through the Annapolis Valley and Cape Breton, and it is hoped that this is but a forerunner of the Upper Province tourist parties who will in the future seek rest and recreation in Nova Scotia during the summer season.

TRAIN GOING TO CHICAGO.—Citizen George Francis Train is going to Chicago. He doesn't see how he can say no to the Commissioners' invitation to visit the World's Fair, since he is the only man in the world, so he says, who can put the White City on its feet. He has declared that Chicago is a bankrupt. She has no money, and the Fair is a stupendous failure. But I shall save the Fair, depend upon that. I will suggest that the three hundred and fifty thousand school teachers in the country be sent to the Fair for a five days' stay at the expense of their cities and towns, and have the school children taken there at one-sixth the usual fare. The citizen also has suggested that if the Illinois legislature would pass a bill repudiating all debts of the Fair the enterprise would soon be clear of all embarrassments. Citizen George Francis Train is a big man, in his own mind.

A GOOD EVENING'S WORK.—The Board of Works at their meeting on Monday evening put through quite an amount of business. One of the matters before the Board was a report by the Engineer in re the carelessness of drivers of the city watering carts in either leaving the caps of the hydrants off altogether or but partially screwed on. When thus left children find amusement in filling the nozzles of the hydrants with stones and other articles, and the Engineer claims that the consequences of this carelessness might be very serious in case of fire, and asked that the Board authorize him to fine any man leaving a cap off or partially off. The Board adopted the report and decided that if the caps are left off the drivers will be fined \$1.00 for first offence and will be suspended for a second. Another matter before the Board was the esplanade nuisance. W. H. Neal, Chairman of the Board of Health, was present in regard to the matter and stated that several residents of that vicinity had made complaint to him of the state of the esplanade, and asked for remedy. The Engineer reported that he was making surveys to get an estimate of the cost of any improvement proposed, and recommended that in the meantime a suggestion made in a previous report, namely, that the deposit on the shore be removed and the shore left as clean as possible, be carried out at once. This appeared to strike the Board favorably, and a crew owned by the city is to be used for the purpose of keeping the shore in this vicinity clean. Perhaps, after all, had the *Miamac* lived but a little longer it might have witnessed the removal of its *late noire*, the "dumplinade nuisance."

Write to the proprietors of Puttner's Emulsion for copies of testimonials to the excellence of Puttner's Emulsion from the most skillful physicians and prominent citizens of Nova Scotia.

PLEASANT TIMINGS.—M. J. Keating writing to the *Truro News* says:—"Has it struck anyone yet that there are more visitors in the Maritime Provinces at the present time than has been the case during any summer in the history of the country. It is a fact, just the same. Where they are all domiciled is for those interested to find out; figures don't lie (at least those I have before me do not), and the total shows that during the past four weeks more persons have gone out of Boston bound for some point in the Maritime Provinces than during any corresponding period since the improved transit facilities have been undertaken." This is good news to all who take an interest in the Maritime Provinces. A large tourist travel means money in a good many pockets. Mr. Keating also says the seashore resorts near Boston are being slimly patronized this season, and the harbor excursion steamers are not doing a third of the business of other summers in the past. A wail of poor business also goes up from the hotel proprietors of the mountain resorts in New England. All things considered the Provincial passenger business is turning out the best of them all.

SECOND FALL OF THE NARROWS BRIDGE.—At about 1:30 a.m. on Sunday the bridge which spans the harbor from Richmond to Dartmouth fell with a crash. The section gone extends from the draw near the Dartmouth side to within about 200 yards of the Halifax shore. The train crossed to Dartmouth on Saturday evening and all appeared to be as usual. The wind was not blowing and the tide was not at its highest when the break occurred, so it remains unexplained what caused the disaster. In September, 1891, a severe wind storm carried away the same section. Luckily on both occasions the collapse was not accompanied by any loss of life. It is said the piles on which the bridge was built did not reach the bottom, and it is also said that the deep water terminus is in a similar condition. If this latter be true it seems a very unwise policy to wait until an accident occurs before having the defect remedied. Should the wharf go as suddenly as the bridge has done, the consequences might be indeed serious. The bridging of the narrows does not seem to be a success, and public opinion is strongly in favor of giving up the attempt and connecting Dartmouth with Halifax by an overland route, connecting with the I. C. R. at Windsor Junction.

A BIG FIRE IN HALIFAX.—It is some time since Halifax has had such a fire as that which occurred in the north end on Tuesday evening, which resulted in the destruction of about \$15,000 worth of property. The fire broke out in a large shed owned by John Davidson & Son, containing about 50 tons of straw, and surrounded by piles of lumber and shingles. How it originated is not positively known, although conclusions are drawn from the fact that some boys were near the shed, smoking, about 20 minutes to six, and a few minutes later the building was in flames. Some delay in sounding the alarm caused the fire to have a big headway before the fire department arrived on the scene, the straw and lumber making good fuel for the fierce flames. The fire spread in an easterly direction, and it seemed at one time as though the district bounded by Agricola, West, North George and Charles Streets would go, but thanks to the strenuous exertions of the firemen but a part of the uncluttered block was destroyed. Seven houses on John Street were practically destroyed, and Davidson's store house on North George St., the large barn and the residence owned by the Misses Landall on Charles St., between John and North George were burned to the ground. By 7:30 the fire was fully under control, although it smouldered all night. The firemen did good work and deserve great credit for the dispatch and efficiency with which they got the roaring mass of flames under control. John Davidson & Son's loss is estimated at \$5,000 with \$700 insurance, Misses Landall's at \$3,600, no insurance; D. W. Burgoyne's house and barn, damage \$600, insurance \$1,800. The other properties destroyed were only partially insured. All Halifax turned out to see the fire, and the crowds which gathered at the scene from six to eight o'clock included all classes from the upper ten to the lower hoodlum.

Purely vegetable—Hood's PILLS—25 cts.

**Does Your
Wife
Do Her Own
Washing?**

If you regard her health and strength, and want to keep your home free from hot steam and smell, and save fuel, washing powders, and the clothes,

Get her
**Sunlight
SOAP**

Wholesale Agents for Nova Scotia & P. E. I.,
SEETON & MITCHELL, Halifax, N. S.

BURDOCK

Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

BLOOD

⇒ CURES ⇒
DYSPEPSIA. BILIOUSNESS
CONSTIPATION. HEADACHE.
SALT RHEUM. SCROFULA.
HEART BURN. SOUR STOMACH
DIZZINESS. DROPSY.
RHEUMATISM SKIN DISEASES

BITTERS

A NEW PAPER.—The *Atlantic Press* is the imposing title of a small monthly published at New Glasgow. It has started well, although on a small scale. Ten cents per annum is the exceedingly modest subscription fee.

THE MED.'S DECISION.—The Provincial Medical Board, which met last week, passed a resolution to the effect that "the so-called 'gold cures' for Intemperance are, in the opinion of the board, merely species of arrant quackery, and merit only the unqualified condemnation of the profession."

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—It is rumored that Mrs. Harvey Atkinson is to be appointed to a position, now vacant, on the Moncton School Board. This will be the first appointment under the Provincial Act passed by the legislature last session. Mrs. Atkinson is a sister of Hon. H. R. Emmerson, and is well known as a zealous member of the W. C. T. U.

SCHOOL AT EDGEHILL.—The calendar of the Church School for Girls, Windsor, is at hand. During the year just closed there were over 80 pupils in attendance, with a class of 14 teachers. The catalogue gives a description of the school building, together with excellent photo engravings of the exterior and interior of the building and grounds. This successful institution is now in its third year, and its future looks very promising.

KINGSFORD TO PARRSBORO AND VICE VERSA.—A very nicely gotten-up folder timetable comes from the Evangeline Navigation Company, whose fine steamer *Evangeline* has proved a valuable link connecting Parrsboro and Kingsport. The folder shows good views of Minas Basin, Kingsport beach and the S. S. *Evangeline*, and gives full information concerning the steamer's daily runs and the W. & A., the Cornwallis Valley branch and the Cumberland railways.

NOVA SCOTIA CROPS.—The first crop report for 1893, up to July 10th, has been issued by the Nova Scotia Government. According to the report the hay crop does not promise much above three quarters of the average. Potatoes fair, wheat crop nearly up to the average, barley good, buckwheat good. The fruit prospects thus far are for a good crop. The *North Sydney Herald* says the hay crop up to the middle of this month was better than when the crop was housed last year. The grain crop promises to help out a shortage in hay. Taking as a whole the crops of our province promise to be but little, if any, below the average.

CLEVELAND'S POLICY.—The *New York World* states that it can announce authoritatively the immediate policy of President Cleveland and his administration with regard to the approaching session of Congress, and sums it up briefly as follows.—1st. Silver reform by the absolute and unqualified repeal of the Sherman law. 2nd. Tariff reform to be prosecuted in accordance with the pledges of the party as soon as, but not before, the finances of the country are again upon a stable basis. The outcome of the special session of Congress is awaited impatiently in the United States, and will be received with interest in Canada.

AN OFFER TO FLOAT THE VICTORIA.—Signor Balsanello, the inventor of the *Balla Nautica*, the submarine vessel with which several successful experiments were performed lately at Civita Vecchia, in the presence of a commission appointed by the Italian government, declares that by the aid of his invention, he can float her Majesty's ship *Victoria* at a cost of less than £40,000. He says that with the *Balla Nautica* he can make arrangements for raising weights far exceeding the weight of the sunken ironclad. The preparations and placing of grapnels and chains round the *Victoria* would take a month, and would be performed by the crew of the submarine ship, which has already descended to and been manoeuvred successfully at depths beyond that in which the *Victoria* lies. The bringing of the ship to the surface would take two days.

Some laugh at old school remedies. Do modern ones equal Johnson's Anodyne Linctament.

BRIEFS.

The King of Siam is the husband of 300 wives.

Y.M.C.A. convention opens at Charlottetown, P. E. I., on August 10th.

The Valley Telephone Co. are extending their lines throughout the Annapolis Valley.

The Robb Engineering Co. have one of their high speed automatic engines on exhibition at the World's Fair.

Thos. E. Shea's dramatic company opens at the Academy of Music on Monday evening in "Escaped from Sing Sing."

The trial of Mrs. Forrest for larceny from various city dry goods stores has been concluded and the accused acquitted.

A. C. Lutz, a brakeman on the I. C. R., was badly injured on Sunday morning while shunting cars in yard at Truro.

Fire at Shediac, N. B., on Saturday destroyed \$20,000 worth of property, of which \$6,000 was covered by insurance.

Several citizens have been summoned and fined for having obstructions on the sidewalk in front of their places of business.

Rev. L. E. Skey, curate of St. Paul's church, has left this city for Toronto, where he will act as curate of St. Peter's church.

The World's Fair Sunday closing question is settled; the Fair will be closed on Sunday. Why? It didn't pay to keep it open.

The I. C. R. authorities have advised Auctioneer Shand to sell all the properties between the grain elevator and Cunard's wharf at an early date.

The Dominion Government will contribute £1,000 to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the sailors who met death in the *Victoria* disaster.

The people quickly recognize merit, and this is the reason the sales of Hood's Sarsapilla are continually increasing. Try it.

The Board of Works has ordered that the pump erected on city wharf last year be used to supply the city watering carts with salt water for sprinkling purposes.

A. M. Morrison, of Dartmouth, a graduate and gold medalist of Dalhousie, has been appointed assistant professor of physics in John Hopkins university, Baltimore.

A couple were married at Hamilton this week after an engagement of 27 years, during the last 25 of which they had corresponded but never met. "Talk not of wasted affection."

The Dominion Government has secured a large quantity of prize wheat shown at the Winnipeg industrial fair last week, which will be put up in small bags and given away at the World's Fair.

IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

HALIFAX STOCK EXCHANGE.

These quotations are furnished by J. C. Mackintosh, Banker and Broker, 166 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S. July 27.

	Par of Share	Buyer	Seller
Bank of Nova Scotia Ex. Div.	100	100	100
Bank of N. America	24 1/2	101	101
Merchants Bank, Ex. Div.	100	100	100
Union Bank	100	100	100
People's Bank	20	110	110
Halifax Bank	100	110	110
Bank of Yarmouth	75	110 1/2	110 1/2
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth	75	102 1/2	102 1/2
Com. Bank of Windsor	100	100	100
Acadia Fire Insurance Co.	100	100	100
Halifax Fire Insurance Co.	25	104	104
Eastern Assurance (25 pd.)	100	100	100
N. S. Marine Ins. Co. (25 pd)	100	100	100
E. C. Savin's L'n Co., Bonds	100	100	100
Stocks	100	100	100
(50 pd. up)			
N. S. Telephone Co.	100	101	107 1/2
Halifax Gas Light Co.	100	95	97
Dom. Coal Co., Bonds	100	100	100
" " Pref'd Stock	100	100	100
" " Com. Stock	100	100	100
N. G. C. I. A. R. Co., pref'd	100	100	100
" " common	100	100	100
N. S. S. I. & F. Co., pref'd	100	100	100
" " common	100	100	100
Halifax & Nfld. S. S. Co.	100	90	75
Canada & Nfld. S. S. Co.	100	100	100
Yarmouth S. S. Co.	100	100	70
Coastal Steam Packet Co.	100	100	90
H. & L. Lumber & Steamship Co.	100	100	90
N. S. Sugar Refinery	500	100	100
Dom. Cotton Co., Bonds	100	100 1/2	100
Dom. Cotton Co., Stock	100	100	100
Bras & Or Lume Co., Bonds	100	100	100
State Manufacturing Co.	100	100	100
Rhodes, Curry & Co., Ltd.	100	100	100
St. of Canada Marine Ry. Co.	100	100	100
N. S. Fencing Co., Ltd.	100	100	100
McDugall Distillery Co.	100	100	100
" " Bonds	500	100	100
Dartmouth Electric Light Co.	100	100	90

Halifax Printing Co.,
166 Hollis St.
Halifax.

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

SKODA'S REMEDIES
HEALTH
DISCOVERY
REGISTERED 1891

See that our Trade Mark A MARINER'S COM PASS, is on each package.

SKODA'S REMEDIES

CONSIST OF
SKODA'S DISCOVERY.
The GREAT GERMAN-AMERICAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, MILD, SAFE, EFFICIENT. Price, \$1.00. Guaranteed to cure. If bought at 50¢, the benefit is double. GUARANTEE: CONTRACT with each bottle. Pay only for the good you receive.

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

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

SKODA'S PLEDGETS.
The Great German-American Specific for all cases peculiar to the female sex. We will give \$1,000 for any case we cannot cure that does not require surgical intervention. One month's treatment, \$1.00.

SKODA'S GERMAN OINTMENT.
The Great Skin Cure, also for wounds, abrasions, burns, etc. As a cosmetic, makes the skin like velvet. It is for black-heads, pimples, etc. It is by magic. If you follow directions. Three cake tubes in elegant cartons for 50 cts.

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

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SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

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

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WILL GIVE LARGE REDUCTIONS IN PRICE ON ALL
**FANCY DRESS GOODS,
 EMBROIDERED ROBE DRESSES,
 BEADED SHOULDER CAPES,
 BRAIDED, BEADED AND SATIN
 DRESS SETS, Very Handsome.**

The above goods reduced to less than first cost. Come early and get first choice. All our summer goods must be closed out.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]
FORGET-ME NOT.

Speak to me, sweet little blossom,
 Tell me the tidings you bear,
 Quick, for my heart is impatient,
 Some loving message to hear.

Are your tidings of thoughts pure and gentle,
 Or are they of hopes fond and true,
 Are they whispers of love truly floweret
 Which she has entrusted to you.

Speak little innocent treasure,
 Open your deep golden heart,
 And from your blue-tinted petals,
 To me your secret impart.

Then, when your mission is ended,
 Hide in some loved, silent spot,
 And if I am lonely or doubtful,
 Just whisper—"Forget-me-not!"

—KATIE WALSH.

WHICH ROAD WOULD YOU TAKE?

If you could go back to the forks of the road,
 Back the long miles you have carried your load,
 Back to the place where you had to decide,
 By this way or that through you life to abide,
 Back to the sorrow, back to the care,
 Back to the place where the future was fair,
 If you were there now, a decision to make,
 O pilgrim of sorrow, which road would you take?

Then after you'd travelled the other long track,
 Suppose that again to the forks you went back,
 After you found that its promises fair
 Were but a delusion that led to a snare,
 That the road that you first travelled with sighs and unrest,
 Though dreary and rough, was most graciously blest,
 With balm for each bruise and a charm for each ache,
 O pilgrim of sorrow, which road would you take?

TWILIGHT BELLS.

There has come to my mind a legend,
 A thing I had half forgot,
 And whether I read it or dreamed it,
 Ah, well, it mattered not.
 It is said that in heaven at twilight
 A great bell softly swings,
 And man may listen and hearken
 To the wonderful music that rings.
 If he puts from his heart's inner chamber
 All the passion, pain and strife,
 Heartache and weary longing,
 That throb in the pulses of life—
 If he thrusts from his soul all hatred,
 All thoughts of wicked things,
 He can hear in the holy twilight
 How the bell of the angels rings.
 And I think there is in this legend,
 If we open our eyes to see,
 Somewhat of an inner meaning,
 My friend, to you and me.
 Let us look in our hearts and question,
 Can pure thoughts enter in
 To a soul if it be already
 The dwelling of thoughts of sin?
 So, then, let us ponder a little;
 Let us look in our hearts and see
 If the twilight bells of the angels
 Could ring for us—you and me.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

From The Critic's Chicago Correspondent.

It seems hardly fitting to write anything in connection with the glories and beauties of the Fair, after the fearful tragedy enacted there this afternoon, when eighteen brave and noble men were killed, and scores are lying in the hospitals shockingly maimed and burned. Everyone is horror stricken, and there are few whose hearts do not ache for the suffering and sorrowing ones this night. At 2.30 o'clock this afternoon fire broke out in the cold-storage warehouse, caused by an explosion. In a few minutes the flames wrapped the great building, and cut away the supports of the lofty tower. The tower crashed in, burning in the furious furnace beneath or crushing beneath the falling timbers over a score of firemen. It was then that the most awful catastrophe met the eyes of the thousands of horrified spectators watching from below. That the men should have perished in such a way is horrible, but nothing could be done. A more terrible sight was never witnessed by a

pleasure crowd. A young New Yorker who witnessed the disaster tells us that nothing could be more touching than the loyalty and devotion the firemen showed to each other. Some having barely escaped with their lives did not rest until, with tremendous risk, they had done everything in their power to save their less fortunate fellow firemen, in many instances only returning with their dead. This week was ushered in with disaster, yesterday was a day of glorious sunshine, everyone was out decked in their war paint, enjoying themselves in their own different Sunday ways, when suddenly with scarcely a moment's warning, the sky became black, and a hurricane held full sway for a short time. Many were out on the Lake, with its beautiful but cruel and treacherous waters, and several sad drowning accidents occurred. A gloom has been cast over the community, but in a large city such as this impressions never seem very lasting or deep—the world goes on the same as before.

One of the most interesting features in connection with the World's Fair is the World's Congress Auxiliary, which opened with great eclat on May 15 with the Women's Congress,—at which we had such women as Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Mrs. Fenwick Miller, Rev. Anna Shaw, etc., all most eloquent speakers, and the numerous audience halls of the new Art Institute were packed; on several occasions when the most popular were holding forth it being next to impossible to get near the door. One night some of our leading actresses were to speak; long before the appointed hour for beginning the two largest halls in the building were more than filled, one of them with an overflowed meeting. Not so much interest was manifested by the multitude in the June Congress, but July was ushered in by the Musical Congress, which was very enjoyable, with its numerous delightful examples of the works of the different great composers. A grand symphony concert was held on Wednesday afternoon, and on Friday evening a concert of works by Illinois composers. This week we are enjoying the congresses on literature in its numerous departments of folk lore, philology, history, congresses of authors and librarians. Among the authors we are fortunate in having such men with us as Walter Besant and Charles Dudley Warner presiding over the meetings.

We hardly know what building to write about this week, there is so much we would like to tell of, especially as this may be our last letter for three or four weeks on account of absence from the city. Perhaps you may not object to scraps. Way the big lumps of coal, which we saw in the Washington building last week; weighing 52,250 lbs., the largest lump of coal in the world, should at this present moment suggest itself to us, with the thermometer up in the nineties, is unaccountable, due doubtless to the perversity of human nature. We do not think we have ever told you of the Cliff Dwellers, to us one of the most interesting exhibits on the grounds. A mountain peak represents the exterior of their building, which is really a representation of Battle Rock Mountain, Colorado. You enter a cavernous portal to find yourself in a cañon. As the shades of night were falling when we went in the effect was somewhat gruesome. The Cliff Dwellers are supposed to have lived and flourished in Southern Colorado anywhere from 1,000 to 10,000 years ago. That it was probably nearer the latter than the former period is to be inferred from one evidence if not more, and that is, that wheat found in the Cave Dwellers domains refuses to grow, while mummy wheat brought from Egypt thrives, as is well known, proving that a longer time has elapsed since the Cliff Dweller swore of the earth, or rather rock. Dudley Warner's reference to the man who was out of sight of land for the first time in his life on arriving at Windsor Junction presents itself readily. These Cliff Dwellers, as you probably know, have or had their dwellings far up in the rock with much more rock above them. Strange to say, for their gardens or farms, they went up on the plains in the rocks above them. Springs or wells of water were to be found in the rocks, hence they were able to irrigate their farms. Their houses were very large, whole tribes evidently living in one. We saw the ruins of a palace containing 127 rooms on the first floor. Another house ten stories high we saw peeping out from the crevices of a rock. When one of their number died, he was just buried in a corner of the room, and covered up with dust and dirt. Quite a museum of relics is to be found in the building. In many things they resemble the Egyptians. How they became extinct is hard to account for. Many theories have been propounded. We tried the burro trail thro' the clefts and crevices of the rock until we found ourselves on the top of the giddy precipice, where we shall say "au revoir." J. L. F.

HIS WIT SAVED HIM.

A few years ago there was in a law school not a hundred miles from Boston a very aged and eccentric professor. "General information" was the old gentleman's hobby; like General Garfield, he held it for incontrovertible that if a young lawyer possessed a large fund of miscellaneous knowledge, combined with an equal amount of "horse sense," he would be a success. So every year the professor put on his examination papers a question very far removed from the subject of criminal law. One year it was, "How many kinds of trees are there in the college-yard?" The next, "What is the make-up of the present English Cabinet?" Finally, the professor thought he had invented the best question of his life. It was, "Name twelve animals that inhabit the polar regions."

The professor chuckled as he wrote this down. He was sure that he could "pluck" half the students on that question. And it was beyond a doubt that that opprobrious young loafer, Jones, '87, would fail.

But when the professor read the examination papers, Jones, who had not answered another question, was the only man who had solved the polar problem. This was Jones' answer:

"Six seals and six polar bears." Jones got his degree with distinction. The professor said that the man who could give such an answer would come day cause the shades of Webster and Choate to turn green with envy.

A FARMER, BUT NO JAY.

A certain baker in business in a small town in Normandy obtained his supply of butter from a farmer in the neighborhood. One day he discovered that the pats, which were supposed to weigh three pounds each, were not up to the standard, and further examination revealed a steady diminution in the daily provision. At last the baker lodged a formal complaint against the farmer, and the affair was brought before the local court.

"Have you scales?" enquired the magistrate.

"Yes, Monsieur le Judge," was the reply.

"And have you any weights?" continued the judge. An answer this time in the negative was promptly given.

"But how did you manage to weigh your butter?" asked the magistrate.

Then the farmer related that ever since the baker had taken his butter he had returned the compliment by buying his bread. The baker supplied him with three-pound loaves, and he had used them as weights for his butter. "It is his fault, not mine, if the weight is not correct," added the farmer, who was speedily acquitted and left the court in triumph with an escort of friends and admirers. Since this trial the farmer is said to have been supplied with more than his due provision of bread; but he has taken good care not to fall into the opposite error, and the baker has now his three-pound pats of butter, full weight, but not an ounce more.—*London Telegraph.*

BOOK GOSSIP.

We have all heard the story of the lady who, when she had finally decided upon a suitable style in which to have her new dress made, found she had spent all her money in purchasing fashion books and had none left wherewith to buy a new dress. The *Season* for August could not fail to satisfy even this hard-to-please lady. Seaside, promenade and home toilettes for ladies and children are portrayed in great variety, and the designs are seasonable and desirable. In illustrations of fancy work the *Season* excels. Published by the International News Co., 85 Duane St., New York.

The complete novel in the August number of *Lippincott's* is "In the Midst of Alarms," by Robert Barr (Luke Sharp). It is a tale of the Fenian invasion of Canada in 1871. In "The Lady of the Lake," Julian Hawthorne describes some of the statuary and other attractions at the Columbian Exposition. The sixth in the series of *Lippincott's* notable stories, entitled "James Haliday," is published in this number.

BRITISH DOCK AND PORT CHARGES.—Canadian owners of ocean tonnage and even charterers must not infrequently feel the need of a concise and comprehensive work on British Dock and Port Charges. We understand that the proprietors of the standard work by Thubson, which has penetrated every commercial house in Britain as a book of reference, are about to extend the circulation to the Dominion of Canada. In the last edition every port in the United Kingdom is concisely referred to with full tables of pilotage, dockage, depth of channel, dry dock rates, tonnage, wharfage, canal dues, etc., with charts and every other item incidental to the traffic of the ocean or inland waterways of the kingdoms. More especially to the officers of customs some such condensed account of British ports should prove a valuable aid, and it is under the belief that the work will create and fill a widespread want that the owners of the copyright seek to discover in Canada a clientele among trans-ocean traders.—England. The Northern Publishing Co., Newcastle on Tyne. Responsible agents wanted.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A LARGE WAREHOUSE.—An exchange tells us that L. O. Neilly & Co., of Aylesford, are having erected near the railway station a very large and commodious warehouse for the purpose of carrying on their extensive and rapidly increasing trade in agricultural implements. The building is 36 x 52, two and a half stories. Beneath the ground floor will be a capacious frost-proof cellar, eight feet in depth, to be used for the storage of winter varieties of apples, while the upper story will be fitted up as a hall. The W. & A. Railway are now building a side track to the entrance of the large building, which will greatly facilitate the shipment of freight both from and to the warehouse.

LUBRICATOR TO BE BOOMED.—The Stellarton Chemical Co., who are the sole manufacturers of the patent lubricator, intend to push the business in the future. In order to do this they will put a man on the road.—*Journal-News.*

TRUNKS.—The trunk factory at Amherst is rapidly nearing completion, and it is expected that in about a month's time the manufacture of trunks will be begun.

BRICKS.—The Buckler Brick Co., Bridgetown, report business rushing. About 500,000 are required for the new hotel at Yarmouth, and the company has also large orders from Halifax and other parts of the Province.

LOCAL OPTION.

THIS term should be applied to the choice every intelligent person has between Burdock Blood Bitters, the natural and certain remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, headache, and bad blood, and the various imitations offered by unscrupulous parties as being "Just as good." There is nothing else as good as B. B. B.: It is a honest medicine.



Mr. Geo. W. Cook
Of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Like a Waterfall
Great Suffering
After the Grip

Tremendous Roaring in the Head
—Pain in the Stomach.

To C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

Two years ago I had a severe attack of the Grip, which left me in a terribly weak and debilitated condition. Last winter I had another attack and was again very badly off, my health nearly wrecked. My appetite was all gone, I had no strength, felt tired all the time, had disagreeable roaring noises in my head, like a waterfall. I also had severe headaches and

Severe Sinking Pains

in my stomach. I took medicines without benefit, until, having heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I concluded to try it, and the result is very gratifying. All the disagreeable effects of the Grip are gone, I am free from pains and aches, and believe

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is surely curing my catarrh. I recommend it to all. Geo. W. Cook, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD,
General and Nervous Debility,



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HE FED AN ELEPHANT.

"No, I wasn't born this way," replied the man, as he backed up to a chair, got his crutches from under his arms and fell into the seat. This came on me very suddenly one day about fifteen years ago."

"What do the doctors call it?"

"Darnphoolism, I believe. That's what it is anyway."

"Got a fall from a balloon?"

"Rather worse. I don't mind saying that about fifteen years ago I used to think that I know it all. You have heard of the town of Chillicothe, O., maybe?"

"Yes."

"Well, I ornamented that town with my presence, and I flattered myself the people couldn't spare me for a day at a time. I was at the apex of my conceit when a circus came along. There was a drove of eight elephants in the menagerie, and as I stood before them I wanted to do something awfully smart. One of the beasts was reaching out with his trunk for cakes and I determined to give him a lighted cigar. An old grey-haired farmer who stood by and twigged my game, uttered a word of caution, but I wasn't taking advice from hay-seeds at that epoch."

"And you carried out your plans, eh?"

"I did. I puffed on the weed until it had lots of fire, hid it behind me for a minute, and when the elephant reached again I let him have it, fire and fire. Something happened of course. I had just commenced to grin and look around for applause when that proboscis suddenly picked me up, hurled me high in the air, and then I was flying clean across the tent and landed under the cage of serpents. I know when the fun began, but I didn't see the end of it. I was unconscious for two days, and when I came to I was so knocked out of plumb that the doctors couldn't do anything better than this for me. I shall be a cripple to the end of my days."

"But—"

"Oh, certainly! I know more than I did, and I shall never have the swellhead again. It seems that the elephant's trainer had his eye on me all the time, and I've often felt that it was too bad he didn't feel incensed to kick me all over town and back, and thus enable me to learn wisdom and keep in shape at the same time."—*Detroit Free Press.*

COMMERCIAL.

The trade situation throughout Canada is virtually unchanged since last week. Merchants and manufacturers generally report business quiet, but not more so than is usual at this season of the year. Travellers have been fairly successful in booking autumn orders for staple lines of dry goods, and outlying traders report prospects on the whole encouraging. The general tone is cheerful. Reports from all sections of the Dominion speak favorably of crop prospects and indicate a fair average yield. The hay crop has improved very much in the last fortnight through the influence of the rains, which came just in time to save it from the parching and drying effects of the previous drought, and will turn out very satisfactory, both as regards quantity and quality, in most sections. This, under the prospective large European demand and increased values over last year's prices, will doubtless prove a not insignificant factor among the several valuable export products of this country and give profitable returns to producers.

The recent suspension of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba brings two important facts into a prominent light. First, that country branches are not to be relied upon to furnish ready money to the head office in any sudden emergency. Secondly, that the advent of eastern banks of large resources into Manitoba and the North-West has introduced a competition that must be fatal to any but the most conservative class of banking. It also shows that the late Sir Francis Hincks was right in urging, when the first lien of circulation was adopted, that banks that are sinking will that their notes or at least hand them over to pressing creditors. The increase of about \$150,000 in the circulation of the Commercial Bank just before its suspension is ascribed to the payment of notes to depositors when other funds gave out—the notes being as good as legal tenders under the circumstances if not better.

The statements of Dominion revenue and expenditure for the month of June and for the twelve months ending June 30 have just been issued. The revenue for the month was \$2,950,455 and the expenditure \$1,963,138, showing an increase in the former of \$14,703 and a decrease in the latter of \$31,114 as compared with June of last year. For the twelve months ending June 30 the figures stand as follows:

	1891-92	1892-93
Revenue.....	\$35,872,028	\$37,183,256
Expenditure..	31,267,221	30,652,653
Surplus	\$ 4,604,807	\$ 6,530,603

It thus appears that the revenue has increased \$1,281,228 over the twelve months of last year, and the expenditure has decreased \$614,568, so that the present surplus is \$1,895,796 more than it was at this time last year. It must be remembered, however, that these figures are not final, and that the present apparent surplus of \$6,530,603 will probably be reduced by five millions or so when the interest on Post Office and Government Savings Banks deposits is allowed, and other expenditures chargeable to June but not payable till July have been accounted for.

The following is a statement of the public debt as it appeared on the 30th of June:

Gross debt.....	\$296,694,984
Assets.....	59,820,189
Net debt.....	\$236,874,795

This shows a reduction during the month of June of \$66,467 and during

the last twelve months of \$4,256,625; but these latter figures will be materially changed when the accounts for the year are finally adjusted.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND CO., NEW YORK, JULY 22, 1893.—The financial markets continue disturbed and excited. So far as respects money, there has been some improvement; but it has been rather in the spirit prevailing among the banks than in any increase in the funds available for loans or discounts. From some points currency has been flowing inward, but the new disturbances at Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis have caused outward remittances that have probably offset those gains. The banks, however, are confident of their ability to control the situation and remain expectant of an early turn in the current of affairs. They attach no serious importance to the troubles among the far Western small banks, as it is found that those institutions are generally in a sound condition and may be expected to resume payment so soon as the temporary panic among depositors subsides. The 'run' on the Denver banks appears to be chiefly due to the exciting harangues of certain local demagogues and silver fanatics, and therefore must subside on the sober second thought; while there will remain the advantage of its weakening the pro-silver element in Congress during the coming debate on the Sherman Act. The silver States are having a taste of the fruits of their policy, and will henceforth better understand what that policy means.

The stock market has been unsettled and widely fluctuating. The 'bears' have summoned their whole force of attack, employing every resource of rumor and canard and assailing almost every important stock on the list in detail. With allies in London, they have also attacked our securities in the transatlantic markets, causing heavy declines there and London sales in this city. Their forces have been handled in concert and with great skill, and some heavy declines have resulted from large 'short' sales, from which however there have been quick recoveries upon purchases to cover the sales. The unsettled condition of the London market and the bank troubles in the West have encouraged the 'bear' side, and that they have not made a deeper impression on the market is clear evidence of its intrinsic strength. Purchases for investment are certainly on the increase, and hoarded money is gradually being turned into the dividend paying stocks.

Quotations are low enough to justify large marginal purchases, but the difficulty of borrowing money on time at present precludes such operations on any considerable scale. The experience of the past week, however, demonstrates the ability of holders of the leading railway stocks to protect their interests, and the 'bears' may find it prudent to moderate selling that brings no profit. The general conditions affecting the market admit the hope of a favorable turn in affairs. Although general business is still suffering, it is rather however from apprehension than from any unsound condition of affairs. The number of failures has been few compared with the radical nature of the disturbance, and those that have happened have shown an entirely exceptional ratio of assets to liabilities. As a rule, there is no serious distrust among banks against commercial paper, the restraints on discounts is due to the difficulty of keeping up the reserves to the legal limit, and when the scare subsides and the now hoarded money begins to flow rapidly back into the banks, there will be no difficulty in the mercantile community getting all the accommodation needed, and Wall Street will then get plenty of time money also. The new troubles among the Western banks have, for the time being, put a stop to the reflux of currency that set in some ten days ago, but, in the absence of new outbreaks of that character, the movement may be expected to reappear. It is the natural course for such a disturbance as we are now experiencing to be followed by a lull, in which currency accumulates in the banks, and a period of extreme ease in money sets in. We seem to be now verging upon that turn in affairs, and all that is needful to its appearing is a cessation of startling accidents. The one thing, out-side of the needful silver legislation, that would, above all others, hasten this recuperative movement, would be the return to the banks of the many millions of money now being hoarded by the savings banks and other institutions. The continued retention of this money from banking use tends to foster distrust, and it prevents the banks from assuming a position of strength that would put a new face upon the situation. It is purely a blind and selfish timidity that is keeping the money from us and thereby crippling the banking resources upon which the whole country is directly or indirectly dependent. Do not the administrators of these funds think it time they relaxed their paralyzing grasp?

The silver question has now but a partial influence upon the course of affairs, for the reason that it is taken for granted that all danger from that source will be eliminated by the early action of Congress upon the Sherman Act. It begins, however, to be more clearly appreciated that, following that action, something should be promptly done to give greater elasticity to our bank circulation. With a view to that end, I recently suggested to the Comptroller of the Currency that the National Banking laws should be so amended as to admit of notes being issued up to the full par amount of the bonds deposited, and that also the banks should be permitted to issue a further amount of circulation up to 75 per cent of their surplus. The surplus funds over capital of all the National banks I find now amount to about \$230,000,000, which would admit of issues of notes aggregating \$172,000,000, which, added to the increase that would come from the other suggested source, would admit an increase of close upon \$200,000,000 in our National bank circulation. The banking of these notes in cash or its equivalents would constitute the most solid kind of security, especially as the funds would be placed under the custody of the Comptroller of the Currency."

DRY GOODS.—Regarding business during the past week orders from travellers have been more satisfactory and already some houses have been compelled to forward repeat orders for several lines of staple fall goods. This is considered a very encouraging sign, and those who have been affected this way feel happy. The lines running in most demand have been cashmeres, skirtings, paquards and ladies' cloakings. Payments have ruled fair,

and in several cases improvement is reported in this connection. Of course everyone most sincerely hopes that this change for the better will not be a "flash-in-the-pan," but will be of sufficient duration to make itself felt in an appreciable way.

BREADSTUFFS.—There is very little outside enquiry for flour, and business is of the ordinary local character, being almost entirely confined to supplying the small actual consumptive demand. Strong bakers and straight rollers are receiving the most demand.

PROVISIONS.—The provision market here is unchanged in tone and confined to a moderate local jobbing demand, smoked meats and lard are receiving most attention, values are within the range of our quotations elsewhere.

BUTTER.—In this market butter has not during the past week furnished anything special. The tone is steady with, however, buyers and sellers somewhat apart. The impression generally in the trade appears to be that the make of the latter part of June and the early half of this month was quite small and, as the butter made in those weeks is always the richest, some predict high prices for really choice.

CHEESE.—There is little to note in regard to cheese in this market which is very quiet. There is a fair consumptive demand which is amply met by supplies coming in. The make so far in this Province is reported to be large, but the greater portion remains in storage at the factories in anticipation of higher prices later on.

EGGS.—Dealers report a quiet business doing in eggs, but, under lighter receipts, prices remain fairly steady at about 11c. to 12c. for fresh stock. Culls bring 8c. to 9c.

GREEN FRUIT.—Trade continues good. There is a brisk movement in lemons, but the season for oranges is about over. The market for bananas is weaker than it has been this season on account of large supplies and a declining demand owing to the competition of new varieties which are coming in turn as the season advances.

DRIED FRUIT.—There has been a steady jobbing demand for raisins, which has been sufficient to clear out practically all the stock remaining in first hands. A very fair trade is also doing in currants for the season.

SUGAR.—There has been no material change in the local situation regarding sugar. The volume of business is probably scarcely as large as it was a week ago, but there is still a good movement—though principally in small lots. The London market for raws is easy, beets being quoted 17s. to 17s. 6d.

TEA.—There is apparently a little better feeling in teas, people showing more disposition to buy. The enquiry here is almost entirely confined to mediums, in which there is a fair movement. Mail advices from London report the arrival, after a quicker run than usual, of the Moyane with 50,700 half-chests—the first cargo of the new season's Monings—and portions of her teas had already been landed, sold and delivered.

are good, plain, serviceable teas, but there is nothing of a 'stand out' character about them, and they are not equal to those of last year. They have been fetching 1s. to 1s. 4 1/2d. with choice quality up to 2s. Congous, on the contrary, are again very good teas, pure, juicy, and altogether fit for local consumption."

COFFEES.—There is nothing new to note on the local market. In New York the better grades are steady while the poorer grades are rather easy. The market there is inactive, no one—in view of the financial condition—being disposed to do business.

FISH.—There has been no change nor anything new to note in this market since our last report. Receipts continue to be in fair volume, and the trade readily takes all that offers at prices within the range of our quotations. But is reported to be in good supply all along the coast, and the average of catches is better than it was last year. There are indications that an improvement will take place in prices in the West Indian markets as the season advances, and also that the demand will become good. In Toronto the trade in fish continues to be good, although the hot weather has compelled the fresh water caught fish to drop out.

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

Table with columns for GROCERIES and BREADSTUFFS. Includes items like Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Flour, and various grades of products with their respective prices.

Table for HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS. Lists items such as Apples, Oranges, Lemons, and various berries with their market prices.

Table for FISH. Lists items like Mackerel, Herring, and Salmon with prices for Ex Vessel and Ex Store.

Table for PROVISIONS and BUTTER AND CHEESE. Lists items like Beef, Pork, Lard, Butter, and Cheese with their market prices.

A PRAIRIE IDYL.

The distressful, nervous whinny of a horse rose sharp and distinct above the roar of the wind, and the tumultuous beating of the storm against the rude "shack" on the wide, lone prairie.

John Ledly turned his hollow eyes unquestionably toward his daughter, as she stood over the little stove trying to coax into life the half dead fire which smouldered within.

'Some one's at the door, Lucy,' he said in a hollow voice, which corresponded with the hollow eyes and the sunken and wasted face, which showed so white and wan from the dark frame of the bed clothes. 'It's an awful night for anything to be out.'

Lucy Ledly turned toward the door, and the light from the smoky kerosene lamp fell across her face, and touching her fair, soft hair with a gleam of gold, and brought the beautiful dark eyes, and the rosy peach-blossom complexion out in wonderfully dear relief. A beautiful girl was Lucy Ledly—beautiful in no acceptation of the term, but with the beauty of a queen, and the grace and modesty of a wild flower. She was just eighteen, tall and slight, and though for almost four years she had lived in this desolate Dakota ranch and milked cows, helped herd sheep, and assisted with rough work generally, she had not grown coarse and awkward, and if she had suddenly been transferred to the most patrician of all Eastern ball-rooms, she would have held her own with the fairest and most cultured woman there.

She opened the door of the cabin and put her fair head out into the night and storm.

The horse whose whinny she had heard thrust his drenched muzzle into her hand, and rubbed off the clinging icicles against its friendly warmth.

'Who is there?' cried Lucy, as she sought to pierce the thick gloom outside, and her eyes becoming accustomed to the darkness, she was able to see that the horse bore a rider whose head had fallen down on the animal's neck, and it was not raised at her challenge.

She stepped out into the snow and seized the speechless rider by one limp and unresponsive hand.

'Get down!' she said peremptorily—'get down at once! Don't you know you are freezing!'

Her magnetic touch—the clear, incisive tones of her voice, roused the half-dazed horseman, and he managed to tumble from his saddle, and was upheld by the strong support of her muscular young arms till he could get inside the welcome door of the cabin. And once inside its shelter he fainted away and lay in a heap on the floor.

'Don't try to stir, father,' said Lucy, 'I will see to him!'

She lighted a lantern and went out to the shivering horse.

As she opened the door of the shed a weak neigh from within greeted the new-comer, and, stripping off the frozen saddle and bridle, Lucy covered the poor beast with a blanket, and led it into the well-lit stall beside her own mustang, and gave it a good feed of hay and cornstalks.

When she returned to the cabin the man on the floor raised himself to a sitting position and was gazing stupidly around him.

He was a young fellow of five or six and twenty, tall and stalwart, with dark hair and eyes, and a full, dark beard, to which the sleet of storm still clung.

'Well,' said Lucy, shaking the snow from her skirts, 'are you feeling any better?'

'That is just what I was asking myself,' said the stranger, a half smile curving his lips. 'I was feeling remarkable comfortable out there in the storm if I remember rightly; but I believe that is one of the premonitory symptoms of freezing to death. And I think I should have been past all trouble by this time if my horse had not possessed more intelligence than I had and brought me to your friendly door.'

'Freezing is an easy death, I suppose,' said the sick man from the bed; 'it's a good deal easier than consumption, and not so dragging on those left behind. I've often wished I'd perished out on the prairie some time, instead of being left to wear out this way and wear out Lucy, too. But we can't seem to choose our way to go. We have to take 'em as they come, and make the best of 'em. Lucy, isn't there a drop of whisky left in the bottle? It would help bring you round, stranger, and make ye take a new view of things.'

'I don't need it, thank you,' said the young man, rising to his feet and staggering to a seat on the rude bench beside the stove. 'I shall be all right in a little while. Don't give yourself any trouble, Miss—Miss Lucy. I shall do very well as soon as I can shake off this confounded drowsiness. And I must go and see after my horse. Poor fellow! he was the better and wiser man of the two.'

'Your horse is sheltered and eating his supper,' said Lucy, lifting her soft, shy eyes to the face of the stranger and blushing rosy red at the admiring gaze he fixed upon her.

'Lucy takes care of the cow-shed and our one cow and horse,' said the sick man; 'she has done it ever since I fell ill. You see we couldn't afford to hire anybody to help us after the fires and the grasshoppers and the draught had clobbered us out of all our crops and the buzzards had killed our stock. I meant to have gone back East to die, but we had no money for railway fares, and here we are. It's been a hard winter, but spring is only a few weeks off, and then I hope I shall be better. The warm air may build me up—there's no telling—'

He was interrupted by a violent fit of coughing, which left him too much exhausted for further speech.

Lucy, meanwhile, had shaken the last few grains of coffee remaining in the canister into the coffee pot, and the fragrant aroma of the beverage brewing on the stove filled the room.

The stranger roused himself and did justice to the simple fare set before him.

'There is nothing like coffee,' he said, as he drained his third cup, 'and now I feel like a man again. Bah! I am ashamed of myself for fainting away and giving you all this trouble. I shall be obliged to stay with you to-night, if you will kindly shelter me, and to-morrow, perhaps, I shall be able to get over to East Fork Ranch—'

'It's a hundred miles to Gurley's, if that's where you mean,' said Ledly.

'Indeed? Then I must have strayed quite a long bit out of my way, said the stranger; 'but distances here on the plains are so deceitful. I owe it to your kindness to tell you that my name is Paul Ashton, that I am a civil engineer, that I am employed on the line of the projected branch railroad through this region, that I am from New York, and that I was indiscreet enough to stray from my party—we were riding along the projected line—myself and a couple of the Eastern capitalists whose money is to build the road—and the storm came up suddenly, and I became bewildered, and if my horse's instinct had not brought me to your door I should have perished.'

And Lucy Ledly, moving about the smoke-stained kitchen, putting away the few dishes and making her father comfortable for the night, drank in the cultured sweetness of Paul Ashton's voice, and blushed beneath the fervid admiration of his dark eyes, and longed, as she had often longed, for a place in the great world beyond the horizon which limited her prairie home, beyond the distant sweep of hills which, like a wall, shut her in from civilization, and doomed her to a life as wild as that of the skulking and cruel coyotes which came sometimes in the night and carried off the little helpless lambs she had raised with so much care and trouble.

The storm lasted four days. The snow piled up against the sides of John Ledly's poor cabin, and the wind howled like a fiend among the tattered hay-stacks. Paul Ashton could not pursue his journey to Gurley's. He was snowbound, and, truth to tell, he was not sorry. It was such a delightful sensation to feel that he was all alone here with the most beautiful, as well as the sweetest girl he had ever seen—to know that he could call the blush to her cheek at will—to note the light that came to her soft eyes when he addressed her—to feel her slender fingers tremble when he touched them, and through it all to experience the curious sense of proprietorship in her, and in her loveliness, which one must always experience who first discovers anything rare and sweet and precious.

He was a man of the world; he knew it was all wrong, but it was delicious, and when the storm ended it would end that also, and so he gave himself up to the spell.

John Ledly's face grew more ghastly as the days went on, and the morning the sun came out and shone across the dazzling white of the limitless plain, he looked so pale and deathly that Mr. Ashton spoke to Lucy about the propriety of trying to get some place where she would have aid in case anything happened. But the poor girl was so distressed at the idea that her father might not live, that Ashton was sorry he had spoken.

'Indeed,' she said, 'you quite mistake my father's condition. It is the dreadful weather that tells on him. He was like this a year ago. When once the warm winds blow, he will be quite himself. And then we shall sell the claim and go to Pennsylvania, where we have friends.'

But Paul Ashton knew better. No winds that ever blew from the soft Pacific slopes would ever be warm enough to hold poor Ledly back from the cold grave to which he was hastening.

A spell of mild weather succeeded the storm. The crust of the snow softened, the steely blue of sky grew hazy, and the languorous breath of the north wind swept lazily up from the dim and everlasting distance.

Ashton helped Lucy tend the cow and the mustang, and to scrape away the snow between the drifts, so that the meagre sheep could feed on the dry grass, and he smiled to himself as the thought crossed his mind—what would his high-bred friends say if they could see him playlag hostler and herder to this simple little girl in the calico dress, and proverbial Western sun-bonnet?

He turned toward her and said lightly: 'Well, Miss Ledly, I have been very kindly treated here, and I shall hate to go, but the day is fine and I think I must bid good-bye to you and your father. And I shall always remember how good you have been to me. I—'

He stopped, seeing how pale she had grown, and now she leaned against the cow-shed for support. She lifted her eyes to his and there were tears in their soft depths. The wide blue sky was over them—the sun shone down on them—they two were all alone in the vast solitude and Paul Ashton was a young man, and impressionable one. He saw that she trembled, he saw that she wept, and before he realized what he was doing he had drawn her into his arms and kissed the soft cheek which grew so hot with crimson blushes at his touch.

But instantly he started back, and stood erect and listening, as the sound of horses' hoofs crunching the snow came to his ears, and galloping briskly down the incline in front of the cabin came a party of four people, and one of them was a woman.

A tall, dark-haired imperious woman of twenty or thereabouts, beautiful and

ful and swathing vanced in its r 'Pa' anxiously and has seen you How I 'F' have p me. I The temptu 'If' 'shack, mile ric Luc tall as. 'Lu' 'W' emotion 'Sh' But the cab Mis betrothe 'Of' passer I And horse a 'The' 'The' which t grave b the sme He l below, I went, a 'The' no good Oh, might a 'She' perchance heart. 'The' 'The' and one how mu It w and for her livin any cha environ 'She' dark she called. 'Luc' 'She' 'ber. 'Ther had nev Ever 'Luc' there bu 'She' put up l 'Wh' without 'I ha you from hands, a you that be my w 'And' from his 'She' man can what I te Marston it was no nature. 'False to 'must ruli

DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES FOR ELECTRIC BELTS. \$1.55, \$2.00, \$3.70; former prices \$3, \$7, \$10. Quality remains the same—16 different styles; dry battery and acid belts—mild or strong current. Less than half the price of any other company and more home testimonials than all the rest together. Full list free. Mention this paper. W. T. BARK & CO., Windsor, Ont.

ANOTHER RECORD MADE. For nearly forty years Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberries has been the best and surest cure for catarrh, colic, diarrhea, dysentery and all summer complaints. It is a record to be proud of.

Headac plaint, can upon and r

ful and haughty as a duchess, with diamonds in her ears, and costly furs swathing her slender throat from the clear air of the morning. Ashton advanced a step to meet the new comers, and the lady held out her slim hand in its neat-fitting gauntlet.

'Paul! I am so glad to find you alive and well! We have been so anxious about you! We rode to Laurel Creek yesterday in search of you, and have come from there since daylight. The herders at the Creek had seen you headed this way. It was so foolhardy of you to leave the others. How long have you been here?'

'Five days. I found shelter here the first night I was out or I should have perished in the storm. These kind people took me in and cared for me. Isabel, Miss Marston, let me present you to Miss Lucy Ledly.'

The beautiful stranger favored Lucy with a slight bow and a coldly contemptuous smile, and turned to Ashton.

'If you have had quite enough of society as it is found in a herder's 'shack,' we will be going. I see your horse is there, and it is a twenty mile ride back to Laurel Creek.'

Lucy Ledly had stepped inside the cowshed and stood there erect and tall as Ashton came in to saddle his horse.

'Lucy—Miss Ledly,' he said, 'I did not think—I did not intend—'

'Who is that woman?' asked Lucy in a voice hoarse with ill-suppressed emotion.

'She is my betrothed wife!' said Ashton. 'Lucy—stop!'

But Lucy had darted past him—past them all, and when she had gained the cabin she shut the door behind her and bolted it.

Miss Marston smiled contemptuously as her eyes met those of her betrothed.

'Oh—ah, I see,' she said coldly, 'one of your little flirtations. Pour passer le temps. I quite commend your taste. Well, let us be moving.'

And Paul Ashton, with a vivid spot of red on each cheek, mounted his horse and rode away without one backward glance.

* * * * *

The warm winds of spring had come at last.

The snow on the prairie had vanished as if by magic, and the day on which the herders from Laurel Creek laid poor John Ledly in his desolate grave behind the rude 'shack' was glowing with sunshine and sweet with the smell of coming greenness and bloom.

He had faded out like a broken branch, and the friendly fellows from below, hearing of his coming death, had nursed him for a week before he went, and remained to bury him and comfort his lonely daughter.

They had gone back now—Lucy had sent them away—they could do no good now, and she wanted to be alone to think what she would do.

Oh, no; she was not afraid—her father's grave was very near—and she might as well get used to it at once.

She had no other home—and she longed to be alone so that she could, perchance, weep away the soreness and distress at her bereaved and desolate heart.

The days wore on. A week had passed.

The few sheep, the mustang, the cow were the girl's only companions, and one who has never been all alone in a forlorn country cannot realize how much companionship can be found in the presence of animals.

It was high noon, and Lucy sat on the bench just inside the cabin door, and for the thousandth time wondered whether she could manage to earn her living in the great world outside her narrow span of experience, if by any chance she could manage to get away from her present associations and environment.

She did not hear a step on the crisp grass outside—she did not see the dark shadow which fell across the doorway, but she did hear her name called.

'Lucy!'

She looked up and saw Paul Ashton standing tall and radiant before her.

There was a flush on his cheek and a light in his dark eye which she had never seen there before.

Even the very tone of his voice had a new depth and sweetness.

'Lucy,' he said, 'look into my eyes, dearest, and see if you see aught there but loyalty and truth.'

She rose and stood up before him almost as tall as himself, and she put up her hand to wave him back.

'Why have you come?' she cried bitterly. 'Have I not enough to bear without this? Go leave me, and let me forget that I have ever met you!'

'I have come, my dearest love, to tell you what I have longed to tell you from the moment I looked into your face,' he said, imprisoning her hands, and dropping his head to a level with hers. 'I have come to tell you that I love you, that my life is wretched without you, and to ask you to be my wife.'

'And what of Miss Isabel Marston?' she said, trying to free herself from his detaining grasp.

'She threw me over for a richer match. Thank Heaven! The rich man came in time to save me. Hear me, Lucy, darling, and believe just what I tell you, for it is the truth. I was a vain young fool when Isabel Marston first flattered me with her preference. I thought I loved her, but it was not long before I knew that she had never touched the depths of my nature. But I would not break my troth. An honorable man cannot prove false to vows he has given, even though he knows that to keep faith he must ruin his hopes of happiness. I tried to be true to her. I came here

—fate brought me—a blessed fate it was, too, and I knew then what it was to love. But I was bound. Lucy, you do not know what I have suffered. I have thought of you here, alone, desolate, needing my care and tender love, and I powerless to comfort you. But Isabel cut the knot herself, and when she told me that she had decided to marry old Judge Ditson, I could have danced with delight. Indeed, I did indulge myself a little that way as soon as I was alone, and I have come here as fast as my horse could take me, to tell you this, and to ask you if you will make my life blessed! Lucy, my dearest, I can read my answer in your eyes.'

And without waiting for her to speak, he drew her face down upon his breast and kissed the sweet lips, that trembled at his passionate touch.

In a fair Eastern city Lucy reigns mistress of a beautiful home and queen of her husband's heart, and the lonesome 'shack' on the prairies of Dakota is, like a dream, lost in the dim distance of the past.—Kate Thorne in the Family Story Paper.

"For Years,"

Says CARRIE E. STOCKWELL, of Chesterfield, N. H. "I was afflicted with an extremely severe pain in the lower part of the chest. The feeling was as if a ton



weight was laid on a spot the size of my hand. During the attacks, the perspiration would stand in drops on my face, and it was agony for me to make sufficient effort even to whisper. They came suddenly, at any hour of the day or night, lasting from

thirty minutes to half a day, leaving as suddenly, but, for several days after, I was quite prostrated and sore. Sometimes the attacks were almost daily, then less frequent. After about four years of this suffering, I was taken down with bilious typhoid fever, and when I began to recover, I had the worst attack of my old trouble I ever experienced. At the first of the fever, my mother gave me Ayer's Pills, my doctor recommending them as being better than anything he could prepare. I continued taking these pills, and so great was the benefit derived that during nearly thirty years I have had but one attack of my former trouble, which yielded readily to the same remedy."

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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Coal, Public Buildings," will be received until Monday, 21st July, for Coal supply for all or any of the Dominion Public Buildings. Specification, form of Tender and all necessary information can be obtained at this Department on and after Monday, 14th July. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to supply the coal contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, E. F. E. ROY, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 7th July, 1903.

Halifax Printing Company, 161 Hollis Street,

HAVE YOU HEADACHE?

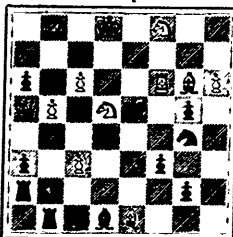
Headache, which is usually a symptom of stomach trouble, constipation or liver complaint, can be entirely cured by B. B. B. (Burdock Blood Bitters) because this medicine acts upon and regulates the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

CHESS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 185.
Q-QB5, etc.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 186.
P-Q5.

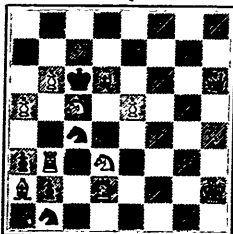
PROBLEM 189.
Black 10 pieces.



White 11 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM 190.
Black 5 pieces.



White 11 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

COMMENTS.

Unfortunately the last week's paper came out without any chess. The solutions given therefore are for three weeks ago.

One of the most useful chess-books of which we have any knowledge is Jones Mortimer's "Chess Players' Pocket-Book." Probably a good many have it. If not, it is worth the small amount it will cost. It is essentially, as it states, "a manual of the openings." They are all given in detail from the commonplace Giuoco Piano to the Greco Counter and Rosentree's Gambit. Ten moves in each variation are given, though in some cases this is extended to fifteen or eighteen. In the Ray Lopez alone thirty-one variations are noticed, some rather intricate. The analysis of the Evans Gambit is also quite extended and seems to cover the ground pretty thoroughly, some new matter being inserted by Mr. Mortimer. The most interesting point in the "Pocket-Book" is the classifying of the play at the end of the tenth move as equal or superior, etc. This is invaluable to young players or even to older ones, for as the author says—"Even the maquettes of Chess grow occasionally rusty in some of the more intricate variations."

Published by Dick & Fitzgerald, 18 Ann St., New York.

GAME 175.

RUY LOPEZ.

BATEMAN. DONISTHORPE.
1 P-K4 P-K4
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3

- 3 B-Kt5
- 4 Castles.
- 5 P-Q4
- 6 Kt-B3
- 7 B x Kt
- 8 R-Ksq
- 9 B-Q3
- 10 Kt x P
- 11 Q-K2
- 12 QR-Qsq
- 13 P-B3
- 14 B-Bsq
- 15 Kt x B
- 16 Q-B4
- 17 K-Rsq
- 18 Kt-K2
- 19 P x P
- 20 Q-QR4
- 21 Kt-Ksq
- 22 Q-Q4
- 23 Q-B2
- 24 Kt-R3
- 25 R-K2
- 26 Q-Ksq
- 27 P-B3
- 28 R-Q3
- 29 R-Q6
- 30 P x P
- 31 R-Q7
- 32 R x R
- 33 Kt-B4
- 34 R-KSch
- 35 B x Kt
- 36 R x B
- 37 Q-Q7ch
- 38 R-Q7ch
- 39 Q-Kt3ch
- 40 R x R.

- Kt-B3
- P-Q3
- B-K2
- B x B
- Castles
- P x P
- B-Q3
- P-B3
- B-Kt5
- B-K3
- Kt-Q2
- P x Kt
- R-B3
- R-Kt3
- P-Q4
- KP x P
- B-Q3
- Kt-B4
- Kt-K3
- Q-B3
- B-B2
- B-Kt3
- R-KBsq
- P-Q5
- P x P
- R-Ksq
- B-B2
- R-Q4
- B x R
- Kt x Kt
- K-B2
- Q x B
- R-K3
- Q-K4
- R-K2
- K-B3
- Q x Q

MINING.

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

THE GOLD MINING OUTLOOK.—The collapse of silver mining and the over production of iron, copper and lead have made gold mining the favorite investment of the day in the United States, as we have reason to know from a recent visit to Chicago and New York, where mining brokers report that the only mines now saleable are those of gold. In the latter mines capitalists are not merely willing but anxious to be sold, and good properties have ready purchasers. Nova Scotia gold mines stand, and no doubt will, prove to some extent by the demand in this direction, but, unless the ignorance and prejudice against our mines are removed by the prompt distribution of information in proper hands of our gold resources and the profits to be derived from legitimate mining here, the results will not be as favorable as they should be.

There is no denying the fact that gold mining companies operating in Nova Scotia have in the past been rarely successful. We understand the reasons why, but outsiders only look at results, and these in nearly all cases have been disappointing. The successful mines here have been nearly a private speculation of a few individuals. It has been their policy to keep their good fortune to themselves. They have had no shareholders to keep posted, no stock to sell, and as a consequence the large returns from the mines have not been advertised as they would have been under company management, and the outside world remains ignorant of the real value of our gold mines. In many cases vexatious law-suits or a desire to "bear" or gold mines in the interests of a few selfish individuals have been the cause of the withholding of all information and undoubtedly of the return of much less gold than has been produced. A minor evil has been the systematic belittling of our gold mines in the columns of the *Canadian Miner*. *Terrace* by its Nova Scotia correspondent, who has only had a good word to say of properties controlled by himself or sycophantic friends. These causes with a few undoubted swindles have combined where our gold mines are at all known to do irreparable harm to the gold mining industry. In the course of a long interview with one of the most responsible brokers in New York we were several times interrupted by parties making inquiries of gold properties. This broker we found was deeply prejudiced against our gold mines. In the early days he had lost forty thousand dollars in a gold mining investment here, and he had been equally unfortunate in Quebec. He now only recommends countries where deep mining has proved successful, and the fact that none of our gold mines have, in the years that mining has been conducted here, been proved in depth beyond six or seven hundred feet was to him an unanswerable argument against their permanency; and on this ground alone he refused to recommend any of his clients to invest in our gold mines. On all hands we have heard this argument advanced against gold mining here, and there is no doubt if our mines should be worked to depths of fifteen hundred or two thousand feet, and proved to pay, that one great obstacle to the introduction of capital here would be removed and gold mining be placed on a much sounder basis than it is at present. In no other way could the Government better advance the interests of the Province and increase its own revenue than by following the oft-volunteered advice of THE CRITIC, and giving bonuses to the first parties sinking main shafts to depths of one thousand, fifteen hundred and two thousand feet. In Chicago and the west our gold mines are scarcely known and to mention Nova Scotia as a gold mining country causes only smiles of incredulity. The output of gold is really insignificant, and practical business men look only at results and have no time to waste in investigating causes especially when mines are to be obtained in well known mining countries on terms as reasonable as are to be obtained here. In the end if our own capitalists will have the enterprise to invest in gold mining, the favorite investment of the day, it will be to our advantage, as we have full faith that our mines properly and economically worked will pay as handsome profits as any in the world, and our own citizens will thus reap the advantage of the hidden stores of wealth locked in the miles of gold bearing lands that traverse the Province. It is the one industry where there is no fear of over-production. Keen competition has to be met, and our gold miners instead of quarrelling amongst themselves and belittling each other should join hands and work together for the common good. The time is now ripe for placing our gold mining industry on a solid basis. Shall we grasp the opportunity and advance to wealth and prosperity or shall we allow it to pass and remain as we are? Time alone can tell.

WORLD'S FAIR MINING EXHIBIT.—In one particular the *Herald* is right in spite of itself, and that is in its idiotic attempts to be sarcastic pronouncing the World's Fair the "greatest show on earth." It is just that; and today in the great and enterprising city of Chicago all that prove the advance of the age in science and art, in manufacture and in agriculture, is demonstrated by the best of everything that the world can produce. Months could probably be spent there without exhausting all that is to be seen and studied, and nothing could so shame the writer in the *Herald* and convince him of his miserable littleness as an inspection of the World's Fair. Any one department would well repay a trip to Chicago to see, and in the great mining building alone days and weeks could be profitably spent. Strange to say, outside of the United States themselves, the best and largest exhibits are from the most distant countries. New Zealand and Australia have magnificent exhibits of their mineral wealth. Lofly pyramids made up of large blocks of gold and silver-bearing ores at once impress one with the magnitude of their mineral resources. In the South

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African department diamond winning is demonstrated by apparatus washing diamond-carrying earth, and the diamonds as they are recovered are cut and polished before your eyes by skilled workmen. Much space is occupied by the British and Canadian departments which adjoin. The most noticeable exhibit in the former department is a handsome woman's statue, cut or pressed from salt, and forcibly reminding one of Lot's wife. The Canadian exhibit is most creditable, the large mineral collection of the Dominion Geological Survey being there in its entirety. The mineral wealth of Ontario is well demonstrated by huge blocks of nickel ore, weighing several tons each, and large exhibits of phosphate rock, silver and iron ores. British Columbia and Quebec are also fairly well exhibited, but the exhibit from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is, to say the truth, disappointing. The Nova Scotia exhibit is carefully selected and beautifully arranged, but it gives no adequate idea of the extent of our mineral resources. A gilt pyramid represents the amount of gold so far mined here. In a small glass case are several thousand dollars worth of gold specimens from the Touquoy and Truro mines, but there is nothing to demonstrate the size of our gold-bearing leads. Exhibits of coal are ranged in cases, but the parties in charge of the exhibit followed instructions too literally, and there are no large blocks of coal to prove the great size of our coal beds. The great drawback to both the Canadian and Nova Scotia exhibits was the absence of anyone to explain what was to be seen or to give information in regard to the mineral wealth of the country. The exhibit was allowed to run itself, and this is a grave oversight which the Government should at once remedy. So much has been written already in regard to the mineral exhibit and the mining building, that we will spare our readers further details, but we advise them, one and all, to go and see for themselves. It will prove time and money well spent.

YARMOUTH COUNTY.—The *Yarmouth Telegram* says:—"Some prominent capitalists of New York arrived here this week and are inspecting the gold mines at Kemot. There is quite a boom in gold properties in Nova Scotia, and American capitalists are examining them."

LAKE CATCHA.—We clip the following from the *Atlantic Weekly*.—"The Manager of the Oxford Mines returned last Tuesday from the World's Fair. Quite a nice surprise was awaiting him in the form of a strawberry festival, under the auspices of the Misses Marshall and Smith, assisted by the managers of the Cambridge Mine. It was held in the new Mine Hall, and all present enjoyed a very pleasant evening."

HOW TO GET A 'SUNLIGHT' PICTURE.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man") to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising, and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market and it will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

MONTAGU.—The Salisbury Mining Company, now managed by Mr. Price, have been mining some very rich ore from the shaft back of their mine and close to the property of the "Nova Scotia Gold Mines, Ltd." The shaft was first sunk by Messrs. Lawlor and Leadley of Dartmouth, and gives every promise of having cut a nugget pay streak, as five tons of the ore lately mined yielded over 62 ounces of gold, or 12 ounces per ton.

Capt. Thomas must be nearly ready to attack the nugget streak on the N. S. Gold Mines property which yielded such large returns formerly. The Captain took charge of the mine just as the available ore supplies had been exhausted, but has opened up new ore reserves on proper mining principles, and we trust that the energy and economy with which he has conducted the work will soon be rewarded by large gold returns.

Sinking is being done by contract on the Symon-Kaye property, and a number of areas have been reported as let on tribute. Manager Boyd has resigned and gone west, and Mr. Alfred Woodhouse, the managing director is in charge of operations. Much depends on the success of these mines as far as interesting London capitalists in our gold mines is concerned, and we are selfish in the hope that both companies are going to prove successful.

WAVERLEY.—The West Waverley Company have increased their crushing capacity by the addition of more stamps, a most encouraging sign. Parties from New York have been inspecting the tunnel property with the idea of purchasing, and timber has been hauled for a stamp mill.

WALTON, HANTS Co, N. S, JULY 25th, 1893.

EDITOR CRITIC, HALIFAX.—Dear Sir,—The notice in last issue of CRITIC under head of Mining, thus: "A New Mining Co.—The Tenny Capo mangan so property, near Walton, etc., etc." This item has no foundation in fact, as the property has not changed ownership since our company purchased it over a year ago, and we are still "doing" business at the old stand under the efficient management of Mr. D. W. McVicar, one of the owners, and an enthusiastic miner. The product of the mine is highly satisfactory, both as to quantity and quality. We are just now forwarding a 20 ton shipment of very fine No 1 ore to New York, and have just completed a telephone line connecting our Walton office with the mines.

Yours very truly,
SHAW & CHURCHILL.

WHAT! LIMPING YET?

Why should you go limping around when Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor will remove your corns in a few days. It will give almost instant relief and a guaranteed cure in the end. Be sure you get the genuine Putnam's Corn Extractor, made by Pol-on & Co., Kingston, for many substitutes are now being offered, and it is always better to get the best. Safe, sure, painless.

MOOSE RIVER.—Henry Archibald and Mr. Donaldson have been prospecting on the Archibald areas adjoining the Touquoy mine with very favorable results.

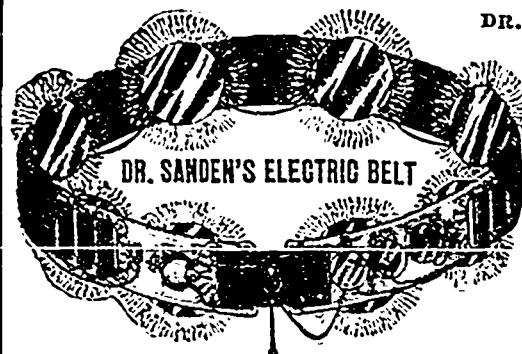
A WANT SUPPLIED.—A reference to our advertising columns will show the card of Mr. F. H. Mason, F. G. S., Consulting Metallurgist, Chemist and Assayer, who has opened an office in Arlington Place, Truro, N. S. The Province has long felt the need of a competent Assayer and Chemist, and now that a gentleman of the highest ability in his profession has opened an office here, we trust that he will be liberally patronized.

CROOKED WORK IN THE KOOTENAY MINING DISTRICT.—*Nelson Tribune*. One thing can be said to the credit of the press of the Kootenay Lake country, that is, that it has never lent its aid to advance the schemes of unprincipled prospectors or mine manipulators. It is true, there has been little crooked work attempted, but no attempt has been countenanced. The Kootenay Lake country has merit, and it stands well with men who have money to invest both in speculative property and developed mines. However, should unprincipled men succeed in working off even one "salted" claim, the effect would be hurtful to the country. Last winter several parties made trips into the Duncan river country, and one or two of them returned with specimens of very rich gold rock. These reported finds have very much to do with heading prospectors into the Duncan river country this spring. While not denying that section, the *Tribune* is in possession of information that justifies it in making the following statement: "The Gold Nugget Mining Company of Duncan river is a pure fake, and got up to swindle. The locations are show ones, well salted with sixty pounds of rich gold rock from California. The rock was brought to Kalso last summer, and hid across the bay till this spring. A portion of the interests of the locators have been disposed of to Spokane parties, and a man formerly well known at Kalso is now in the east selling stock. Some officials of the Great Northern railway are being roped in. The Spokane papers are boosing the scheme, not knowing its character. The original locators are in Kalso trying to sell their remaining interests at any figure, and the report that they intend putting a force of men at work is pure fabrication. All the parties interested on the outside have been deceived, and know nothing of the true state of affairs. The whole scheme is a swindle and will hurt the country."

WHAT DO YOU TAKE

Medicine for? Because you are sick and want to get well, or because you wish to prevent illness. Then remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all diseases caused by impure blood and debility of the system. It is not what its proprietors say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story of its merit. Be sure to get Hood's, and only Hood's.

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COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, LAME-BACK, &c.



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with Electro Magnetic Suspensory will cure without medicine all of the above ailments. Those who suffer from Nervous Debility, Losses, Urinary, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Poor Memory, all Female Complaints, a general ill health, the effects of abuse, excesses, worry, or exposure, will find relief and prompt cure in our marvellous invention, which requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical. In ignorance of effects you may have unconsciously drained your system of nerve force and vitality which is electricity—and thus caused your troubles or lack of force. If you replace into your system the elements thus drained, which are required for vigorous strength, you will remove the cause and health, strength and vigor will follow at once. This is our plan and treatment, and we guarantee a cure or refund money.

Our 200 page book "THREE CLASSES OF MEN," should be read by every young, middle-aged and old man. sent sealed, free. Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is no experiment, as with it restored thousands to robust health and vigor, after all other treatments failed, as can be shown by hundreds of cases throughout this and other States, who would gladly testify, and from many of whom we have strong letters bearing testimony to their recovery after using our Belt.

WE HAVE CURED THESE—WE CAN CURE YOU!

FROM CANADA.

CLAREMONT, P. O., Ontario, October 16th, 1892.
Dr. A. T. Sanden, Dear Sir:—Kindly accept my hearty thanks for advice to try your electric belt. It gave me wonderful relief. I was suffering from heart trouble, indigestion, nervousness, and inactive circulation of the blood. Had doctors for over two years, during which time I had several operations, but they did me every other remedy proved useless, and at the time I received your belt I was unable to sit up all day. I had not worn it two days when I began to improve, and now I feel like a different person altogether. I would not take \$200 for your belt today if I could not purchase another. There are electric belts made in this province (Ontario) but I do not know of any which will produce a current of electricity such as yours. If I can be of any use to you in regard to writing to an afflicted person in Canada I will give you a free copy of charge. As we are anxious to send a testimonial from a Canadian worth much more than an American testimonial it may be to your advantage to send us a letter to some afflicted Canadian. You may also put this on your list of testimonials if you feel so inclined. I remain, very respectfully,
Gambrell, P. O., Hamilton Co., Ontario, Canada.

RHEUMATISM—LOST VIGOR.

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 20, 1892.
Dr. A. T. Sanden, Dear Sir:—I can report to you that the belt has entirely cured me of rheumatism from which I suffered for fourteen years almost continually. I am a feebler carrier, and the long daily tramps necessary in my rounds, up to the time of getting the belt, were painfully gone through with, but thanks to your wonderful invention, I can now walk as well as I ever did, and will recommend your treatment to all afflicted. The current has also brought back my vigor in other ways as you said it would. Yours very truly,
JAMES MEAD, 24 Perry St.

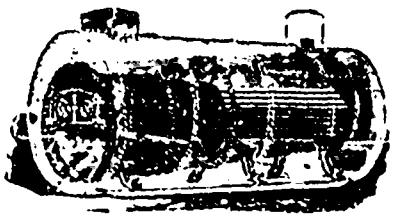
GENERAL DEBILITY, &c.

OFFICE OF SARGENT & SON,
Day Goods etc. Centre Maine, Feb. 27, 1892.
Dr. A. T. Sanden, Dear Sir:—I am glad to add my testimony to the many you have of the great value of your belt. My health has improved wonderfully, and I have gained two or three pounds of flesh, and now sleep well and have an excellent appetite. Your splendid electric belt with your "rule of health" has been a very valuable element to me, and I take pleasure in recommending your belt. Yours respectfully,
W. GEO. SARGENT.

THE DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT

Is a complete galvanic battery, made into a belt so as to be easily worn during work or rest, and it gives soothing or longer currents which are instantly felt throughout all weak parts, or we forfeit \$5,000. It has an Improved Electric Suspensory, the greatest boon ever given weak men, and we warrant its cure of rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, kidney, liver, or bladder, or any of the ailments mentioned. They are graded in strength to meet all kinds of weakness in young, middle-aged or old men, and will cure the worst cases in two or three months. Address for full information.

SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., 826 Broadway, New York.
CUSTOMS DUTIES:—Arrangements have been made with the Canadian Government whereby all Customs Duties will be prepaid on our goods in New York.



Monarch Economic Boiler.

More Economical than Brickset Boilers, with all advantages of light portable forms.

AGENTS FOR THE

FULLER & WARREN

System of Heating, Ventilating & Sanitary Construction

FOR

SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

ROBB ENGINEERING CO., Ltd.
AMHERST, N. S.

JOHN PATTERSON,

Manufacturer of Steam Boilers,
For Marine and Land Purposes
Iron Ships Repaired.

SHIP TANKS GIRDERS, SMOKE PIPES and all
kinds SHEET IRON WORK
ESTIMATES given on application.
488 UPPER WATER STREET, Halifax, N. S.

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Steam Machine Paper Bag Manufactory.
THE CHEAPEST in the MARKET.
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In all its various branches,
G. & T. PHILLIPS.

EXSHAW'S BRANDY.

A High Class Champagne Cognac. 20,000 Cases exported to India in 1892. J. EXSHAW & CO., BORDEAUX, FRANCE. Drank in every OFFICERS MESS in the BRITISH ARMY. Every Bottle protected against fraud by a PATENT WIRE ENVELOPE.
J. E. ALBRO, Halifax, Sole Agent for the Maritime Provinces.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE

Peptonized Beef & Ale

THE GREATEST STRENGTHENING TONIC.

Why Thousands of Physicians Prescribe it.

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

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the
preparation of
W. BAKER & CO'S
Breakfast Cocoa



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

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

EXTENSIVE MINERAL, FARMING, TIMBER and WOODLANDS FOR SALE IN WAITON and KEMPT TOWNSHIPS IN HANTS COUNTY.

Six Lots in Walton Village. Farm of 100 acres near Walton formerly occupied by late Capt. Wm. Parker. Lot of 85 acres 2 miles from Walton, 16 ready for plough. 200 acres in Tennycape, part of Wm. Church Farm, near Tennycape Manganese Mines. 67 acres at Tennycape River with small Orchard, Timber and Woodland, also near said mines. 100 acres 3 miles from Walton and Tennycape. Plaster and Manganese. 200 acres in Kempt, 1/4 mile from Walton, near Churchill & Sons', Stephens' and other Manganese Mines. 150 acres Timber and Woodland, 1/2 mile from Lot No. 8. Some of these lots contain valuable Mineral and Manganese deposits, and will prove valuable properties. See HANTS JOURNAL of Windsor for further particulars. Apply to

J. W. STEPHENS,
Spa Spring, Windsor, N.

July 4, 1895.



Canada Atlantic

AND

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HALIFAX and OLIVETTE,

Sailing every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Through Tickets for sale at Stations Intercolonial Railway. Write for folders and information to
H. L. CHIPMAN,
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GOLD MINES WANTED.

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

P. O. Box 96,

HALIFAX, N. S.

MINING.

THE REDUCTION OF PHOSPHORUS IN PIG IRON.

Engineering and Mining Journal.

No metallurgical question that has arisen within the last 40 years has demanded and received a greater share of scientific interest than that of the relations of phosphorus to iron. Not only have metallurgical chemists the world over spent years of labor over the problems involved, but capitalists, as well, have contributed freely with their wealth to bring the matter within range of commercial possibilities.

For the manufacture of steel, ores are divided into high-phosphorus and low-phosphorus, or non-Bessemer and Bessemer, the limitations of the ordinary processes being circumscribed by the amount of this element present in the ore. Of the 12,000,000 tons of steel now annually produced in the world certainly not less than three-fourths, or 9,000,000 tons, are made of ores that contain, per 100 parts of metallic iron, not more than 0.07 part of phosphorus, so that the steel resulting from the conversion of the pig iron made from such ores does not contain more than 0.10 per cent. of phosphorus. Of the other 3,000,000 tons, 2,000,000 are made by the Thomas process from ores that contain from 1.50 per cent. to 2.25 per cent. of phosphorus per 100 parts of iron, and 1,000,000 from ores that contain from 0.10 to 1.50 per cent. of phosphorus per 100 of metallic iron.

All steel making processes of whatever nature, whether Bessemer, Thomas, open-hearth and crucible, as at present carried out, are based upon the assumption that all of the phosphorus in the ore goes into the pig iron, if there is but a trace or a very small amount present the iron may go to the Bessemer converter, or the acid open-hearth, or if above 1.50 per cent to the Thomas converter.

The principle common to all of these processes is that there is no opportunity of diminishing the content of phosphorus in the pig iron, as such, that whatever amount of phosphorus goes into the blast furnace in the burden of ore, flux and fuel comes out of the blast furnace in the pig iron, none of it going into the slag. This assumption is so far true that for all practical purposes it may be accepted as entirely reliable under present conditions of blast furnace practice. But that it is not true under all conditions is equally indisputable.

In the article referred to, Mr. Kjellberg, who is a laborious experimenter, has gone over the ground very thoroughly, considering the difficulties attending such work. He set before himself the question of determining whether the temperature or the basicity and acidity of the burden would influence the phosphorus content of the pig iron, whether, in other words, the blast furnace practice itself might not throw some light upon the affinity between molten iron and phosphorus. He employed a small blast furnace in which, however, the temperature of the blast did not exceed 225° C. (= 437° F.), about the melting point of tin, and used five different kinds of ore. The first was hematite with 60 per cent. iron and 0.2 per cent. phosphorus; the second magnetite with 69 per cent. iron and 0.7 per cent. phosphorus; the third hematite with 65 per cent. iron and 1.2 per cent. phosphorus; the fourth magnetite, with 58 per cent. iron, and 2.6 per cent. phosphorus; and the fifth magnetite, with 51 per cent. iron and 3.6 per cent. phosphorus.

His conclusions are as follows: 1. When the phosphorus content of the ore is not above 1.25 p.c., the temperatures, under which he worked, do not influence the phosphorus-content of the pig iron, nor does the amount of silica in the slag. The greater part of the phosphorus of the ore is combined with the iron, only a small portion, 5 to 10 per cent., going into the slag.

2. When the phosphorus in the ore is above 1.25° it begins to enter the slag, and this slagging process increases in intensity with the increasing percentage of phosphorus. Both the temperature of the furnace and the acidity of the slag commence to influence the reduction of the phosphorus, and this action also increases with the amount of phosphorus up to 3.5 per cent. If the ore contains as much as 3.5 per cent. of phosphorus, the greater part of this element combines, under all circumstances, with the iron. If, however, the ore charge be increased and the burden made basic the phosphorus content of the ore may rise to 3.5 per cent, and still 40 to 50 per cent. of it be slagged off. With a higher temperature and an acid burden 95 per cent. of the phosphorus, already slagged, can be made to enter the iron.

3. No volatilization took place in the blast furnace even with ore containing 3.6 per cent.

4. The carbon-content of the pig iron diminishes with the increase of phosphorus, but is not manifest until the phosphorus rises to about 3 per cent. The pig iron obtained from the ores richest in phosphorus contained only a small amount of graphite and was white, with mirror-like planes on the surface of the fracture.

5. The content of silicon varies with that of phosphorus; a sample of charcoal iron with 4 per cent. of phosphorus contained no more silicon than steel does. Pig iron containing upward of 4 per cent. of phosphorus can be made to take up a few tenths of one per cent. of silicon only by urging the blast and using an acid slag. The pig iron of the highest phosphorus was quite brittle, a slight blow of a hammer serving to break a bar into many pieces.

Mr. Kjellberg makes the following practical suggestions: To make basic open-hearth stock with not over 0.6 per cent. phosphorus, it is advisable to use 60 per cent. ore containing not over 0.2 per cent. phosphorus. For cast irons, with phosphorus up to 1 per cent., ore with 60 per cent. iron and not over 0.6 per cent. phosphorus should be used.

For Thomas iron, with at least 2 per cent. phosphorus, the ore must contain at least 1.6 per cent. phosphorus, and 60 per cent. iron, as only 2 of the phosphorus is reduced and enters the pig.

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the pig iron? This question must now be answered in the negative, but whether the results reached are of sufficient importance, commercially, to induce further and more protracted experiments is doubtful. Some years ago, in the flush times at Birmingham, Ala., a company was organized for the purpose of building a blast furnace to be lined with basic instead of acid brick. It was known as the Pratt Steel Company, and was to have been capitalized at \$20,000,000. But money grew scarce and the capitalization was finally put at \$7,000,000. It was understood that \$20,000 of this was subscribed, and that the foundations of the furnace were laid at Cartersville, Ga. But the project failed. It is possible that with a basic lined furnace, a basic burden and a low temperature the phosphorus of the ore may, in great measure, be induced to enter the slag, but we cannot believe that this action would go on to such an extent as to make Bessemer pig out of non-Bessemer stock, or to make even a profitable reduction of the phosphorus. When ores contain too much phosphorus for the Bessemer process it is not likely that any blast furnace practice can, on the large scale and with coke as fuel, reduce this to the Bessemer limit, and do it profitably. On the same grounds it may be urged that a reduction of phosphorus in non-Bessemer stock, but not to the Bessemer limit, would have no advantage commensurate with the cost.

The great difficulty in the way of the utilization of non-Bessemer ores for steel making is not in the reduction of the phosphorus in the pig iron, but the silicon. This is the bug-bear, and the question is how to make low silicon iron of ores containing from 10 to 20 per cent of silica and coke with 8 to 15 per cent of ash. If this can be successfully done, and basic open-hearth stock of not more than 1 per cent of silicon be furnished regularly and in large quantities, the phosphorus question will take care of itself.

TIMBERING IN MINES.

The following is the paper read by Mr. Madden, Deputy Inspector, at a meeting of the Westville Mining Student's Association.

GENTLEMEN,—Before beginning my subject I must thank you for electing me vice president of your institute. I also wish to express my regret for being absent at your last meeting, but circumstances, over which I had no control, prevented my attendance. You requested me to write a paper on some mining subject. I do not wish to disappoint you, so have hastily put together a few thoughts. We are now approaching what we term our rush of summer work, therefore I would like to draw the attention of this meeting to one important feature of mining in which we have the most accidents, namely, falls of coal and roof stone at the working face. I assure you this is a matter in mining which requires all the care and attention that can be given it. To-night as I stand here with mining officials from various collieries and men whom I know to be practical men, I thought this subject would set you thinking, and that then your thoughts put to action might be conducive to safety of life and limb. As I have had over 10 years experience through the various mines of this province and have seen many different ways of setting timber, I have been called upon, at different times, to investigate accidents from this cause, in nearly every mine in the province, and I think I am safe in saying that in all cases I found plenty of timber, but in my opinion the timber was not properly set, and instead of broaking and giving warning to the miner they have slipped out and let the broken measures down. It requires great skill and care on the part of the miner in order to protect himself from injury by falls of coal and stone. Nevertheless a greater number of the accidents which occur from the above cause could be by the exercise of proper precautions, be prevented. I have observed that in most places there is a great lack of discipline and a disregard among the employees, of instructions given them for their own safety. In some cases these instructions are totally disregarded thereby placing the miners life in double danger.

Most of these accidents are preventable, and therefore can be clearly charged to neglect. It is impossible to establish a general rule regarding timbering in mines, as the conditions of each mine vary so that there is no way of making a rule that would apply successfully to the remedying of this source of danger. In fact the condition existing in one vein alone changes from day to day, as the work advances, so that the miner has only his own good judgment, or that of the mine boss, to guide him.

Statistics show that 50 to 60% of the accidents in mining is caused by falls from roof and sides.

Now the safeguard on which the miner must rely is careful attention to the peculiarities of the roof and sides, and he should frequently sound them to see if they remain solid.

The responsibility of securing his workplace safe with the miner himself, but he must be subject—to a certain extent in this matter—to the management. The management is supposed to know the general characteristics of the veins in the colliery, and they can make their rules so that they will be of considerable practicable benefit, but the rules will be worthless unless they are enforced.

History tells us that a well-disciplined army will put to rout and overcome double its number of undisciplined soldiers, so in a mine under good discipline much more work will be accomplished than in one that is not well governed. Even under the best discipline rules will sometimes be disobeyed, but, generally, kind words and a request not to repeat the offence, or at most a good firm "lecture," will be sufficient to keep things in order. Under poor discipline, cursing and swearing and discharging the offender will only aggravate the tendency to disobedience.

It is as much the duty of the mine official to see that booms are set on good firm bitches, and props set as near the pitch as possible, as it is to see that the coal is taken clean out of the mine, and if this is done I think accidents from falls will decrease.

It is my desire that this important subject will not rest here, and I trust that some other member will follow and let us thrash it out. It is not a

scientific subject, but a practical one, and every man in this meeting can throw some light on it.

The trapper at the door in the pit and the draftsman in the office are meeting with something new every day, and there is something to be learned from the least as from the greatest man in the mine. By uniting together and exchanging views we will learn, and therefore prepare ourselves for greater usefulness in time of need.

An interesting discussion ensued.

draughts-checkers

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

To CORRESPONDENTS.
Mr E. Kelly, of Winnipeg, has forwarded to Mr. W. Forsyth, of this city, for his signature draft articles of agreement to play a match of thirty games of checkers at Toronto, commencing on Monday, the 11th of September next, for the championship of Canada and a trophy to be given by the draughts club of that city. Mr. Forsyth holds said draft, pending official intimation from the Toronto club of its desires and intentions in this connection. Each will appoint his own umpire and time-keeper, and the club will probably name a referee. Some amendments will have to be made in some of the clauses of this draft before it is finally signed by both the parties to the match—indeed Mr. Kelly has himself suggested, in a letter written by him and received subsequent to sending on the draft, several additions therein. For the above reasons we refrain for the present from publishing the articles as they now stand.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 340.—The position was: black men 3, 5, 19, 20, king 29, white men 22, 27, 28, 32, king 26; white to play and win. This position is by James Wyllie, champion of the world, and we give his play as follows.
26 31 19—26 32 23 15—24
a-3—7 31 22 7—10 28 19
27 23 20—27 23 19 w. wins.

a Mr. Wyllie evidently overlooked the fact that 3—8 enables black to draw. This should be an encouragement to students of the game, as proving that even the champion of the world is liable to make a slip.

GAME 225.—"BLACK DOCTOR."

From the July number of the *American Checker Review*, whose columns are always replete with fresh, newsy material which is certain to be beneficial to the careful student. This game was recently played at the Chicago club between Messrs. Ganaby (black) and Charles Hester (white).

11—15 2—7 10—15 24—27
23 19 a-29 25 28 24 31 24
8—11 4—8 12—16 29—25
22 17 24 20 24 19 23 18
9—13 6—10 15—24 14—23
17 14 27 23 18 15 26 19
10—17 1—6 11—25 25—22
19 10 22 18 20 2 21 14
7—14 6—9 25—29 black
25 22 25 22 32 28 won

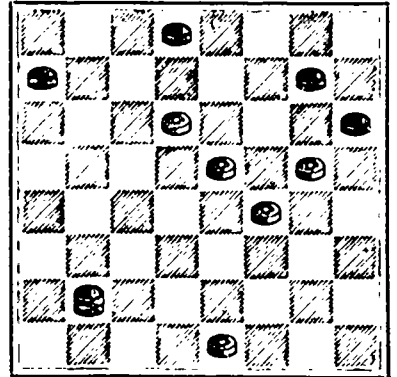
a The editor of the *Am. Ch. Rev.* says:—"From our experience with the 'Doctor' we have realized that there is a great danger if 29 25 is played too soon, and we believe that the man on 29 should be held back as long as possible, because lines can be forced that will invariably win if the piece on 29 is played prematurely."

PROBLEM 342.

By Mr. R. Martins, ex-champion,

in a recent issue of the *Glasgow Herald*.

Black men 2, 5, 8, 12, king 25.



White men 10, 15, 16, 19, 31.

White to play and win. This position affords a fine exercise for a student, who should do his best to see the way to force a win before he moves a piece.



Old Chum

(CUT PLUG.)

OLD CHUM

(PLUG.)

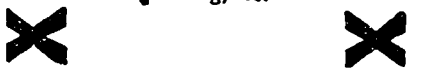
No other brand of Tobacco has ever enjoyed such an immense sale and popularity in the same period as this brand of Cut Plug and Plug Tobacco.

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturers in Canada.

D. Ritchie & Co.

MONTREAL.

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



FOR FIFTY YEARS!
MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
has been used by Millions of Mothers for their children while Teething for over Fifty Years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.
Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

CITY CHIMES.

THE BANKERS' REGATTA.—The Gardens had but a small crowd on Saturday afternoon compared with the number who usually congregate when the band plays there. Explanation is easy, *everybody* was at the regatta. At any time during the summer the North West Arm presents a beautiful scene, but on Saturday afternoon the scene was brilliantly beautiful. The day was lovely, all that could be desired, and the charms of the scenery on the Arm pass my powers of description. The young and festive, as well as the mature and dignified citizens, with their visiting friends, were out in force. Boats of every description brought spectators to the sports, while a goodly number went in carriages, and not a few walked. The races were well contested and the victors received hearty applause. The feeling which prevailed among contestants and spectators was one of thorough good-will, and the Bankers' Regatta of '93 may well be, as it universally has been, pronounced a complete success. The presentation of the prizes to the winners by Lady Hopkins was one of the pleasing features of the afternoon's programme.

SPORTS BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Encouraged by their recent success the Wanderers are planning for another evening's sport. August 10th is the date they have fixed upon, and should the weather prove favorable there will no doubt be a large attendance. I wonder if the grounds could not be more attractively lighted than they were at the last sports. The electric lights, considering the dense fog which hung over the city on the evening in question, showed up very well, but withal the grounds had a decidedly bare appearance, the only attempt at decoration being a few Chinese lanterns hung across the front of the grand stand and of the club house. If the artistic genius of some of the members of the Club was applied in this direction, the fine grounds could be made a scene of beauty by effective illumination.

THE MONTH.—July 1893 has distinguished itself as a particularly fine month. The weather has been bright and warm, with delightfully cool breezes, just the weather for holidaying, which has been indulged in to a large extent. August will probably be a trifle warmer, but situated as Halifax is we have no reason to look forward to anything in the weather line but fine warm days and cool evenings for the next two months at least.

BY MOONLIGHT ON THE ARM.—The Steamer Bridgewater took a large number of excursionists around the Arm on Tuesday evening. It was a perfect moonlight evening, and the fine weather and beautiful scenery were fully enjoyed.

NOTHING NEW.—There is really very little to write of this week. The principal subjects of conversation around town, outside of business affairs, have been the collapse of the Narrows Bridge and Tuesday's fire. The bridge was certainly very considerate in choosing the time for its collapse, but if it be rebuilt in the same style as it was in the fall of '91 there is a probability that it will not select the dead of night as the next time in which to take a header. Fortunately no accidents have resulted from either collapse of this bridge, but credit is certainly not due to the builders thereof.

VISITORS IN TOWN.—Nova Scotia is receiving a great deal of booming this year, not only from those whose business it is to sound its praises, but as well from hundreds of delighted tourists who have come and seen and have returned to tell the story of the many beauties and attractions of the Province by the sea. From these visitors Halifax, as the chief city, full of historic interest and natural charms, of course receives a goodly share of attention, and strange faces may be met in large numbers every day in our hotels, and our places of public interest generally. It is to be sincerely desired that Halifaxians will do all in their power to leave pleasing impressions of the city and its citizens in the minds of the strangers who select Nova Scotia as the best place in which to spend a summer vacation.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR IN HALIFAX.—Next week our city is to be invaded by an army of Christian Endeavorers, five hundred strong. For weeks the young people of Halifax and Dartmouth who are connected with the organization of Christian Endeavor, have been making preparations for the entertainment of their guests, who come as representatives of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Maritime Provinces, and now, so far as I can learn, everything is in readiness for their reception. The meetings are to be held in St. Matthew's Church, which is to be suitably decorated for the occasion. A large choir has been secured for the musical portion of the services, addresses from several good speakers are on the programme, Rev. Dr. Clarke, the founder of the movement is to be present, and the Endeavorers are looking forward to a successful convention. A large number of our citizens are taking an interest in the coming convention, and since about 500 young men and women are to be entertained in our homes next week, there will probably be few whose attention will not be attracted by the gathering. The Christian Endeavorers mean to make their presence felt, and as all delegates, as well as the 800 members of the Halifax and Dartmouth Local Union, are to be badged, it will seem that the city is alive with Christian Endeavorers. The programme of the convention has been given me, and I think I cannot do better than give it to my readers in full—*Opening Session, Tuesday*—3.30 Devotional Exercises, 4.00, Organization, 4.30, Informal Reception. *Wednesday Evening*—7.30, Praise and Prayer, 8.00, Welcome on behalf of Churches, Rev. H. H. McPherson, do. Halifax and Dartmouth Local C. E. Union, Roland Mellish. Response for Maritime C. E. Union, Rev. G. O. Gates, St. John, N. B., Address—"The

Secret of Power"—Rev. J. A. Rogers, Halifax; *Wednesday Morning*—7.00, Early Prayer Meeting; 9.30, Praise and Prayer; 10.00, General Supts Report; 10.15, 5 minute Reports from County Supts; 11.00, 10 minute Reports from Delegates to International Convention Montreal; 11.30, (Open Parliament—"What are the special and most interesting features of your C. E. Work"; 12.30, Adjourn. *Wednesday Afternoon*—2.30, Praise and Prayer; 3.00, 5 minute Reports from County Supts; 3.30, 10 minute Papers on the C. E. Society;—"Its Membership," Senior, Miss B. Alcorn, Sackville, N. B.; "Its Principles," Senior, Miss H. McLean, Shubenacadie; "Its Methods," Senior, Miss C. Graham, Halifax; "Junior Work," Mrs. H. C. Lawrence, Southampton; 4.10, Relation C. E. Society to Pastor, Rev. H. Northeast; to Sunday School, Rev. Robt. Grierson, Halifax; to Boys' Brigade, Rev. T. F. Fotheringham, St. John, N. B.; to Local Church, Rev. W. G. Lane, Pictou; 5.10, 20 minutes for suggestions, questions, &c. *Wednesday Evening*—7.30, Praise and Prayer; 8.00, "How Christian Endeavor meets the demands of the times".—In developing a purer political life, Prof. Andrews, Sackville, N. B.; In developing a spirit of human brotherhood, Rev. E. B. Moore, Yarmouth; In developing Christian workers, Rev. A. Simpson, Halifax; Question Box, conducted by Dr. F. E. Clarke, Boston. *Thursday Morning*—7.00 Early Prayer Meeting; 9.30, Praise and Prayer; 10.00, 5 minute Reports from County Supts.; 10.30, Local and County C. E. Unions, their benefit and value, Rev. Anderson Rogers, New Glasgow; 11.00, Pastors' Hour; 12.00, Address by Dr. F. E. Clark, Boston. *Thursday Afternoon*—2.30, Praise and Prayer; 3.00, 5 minute Reports from County Supts.; 3.30, The C. E. Society, its relation to Temperance, Rev. D. Styles Fraser, Springside; 4.00, Womans' Work, Representative of the W. C. T. U.; 4.30, Christian Fellowship, Rev. J. J. Teasdale, St. John, N. B.; 5.00, Address by Isaac Hayden, Utah, U. S. A. *Thursday Evening*—7.30, Praise and Prayer; 8.00, "The Missionary Problem and our young people," Rev. G. O. Gates, St. John, N. B.; "The World for Christ," Rev. Dyson Hague, Halifax; "Myself for Christ," Rev. D. M. Gordon, Halifax; Address by Dr. F. E. Clark, Boston; "Consecration Service"—"Mizpah" This is the first time Halifax has entertained the Maritime C. E., and our reputation as a hospitable and courteous people is at stake. Curs.

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