

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

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

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

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

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

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

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

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

THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

1.50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS. }

HALIFAX, N. S., JUNE 9, 1893.

{ VOL. 10
No. 23 }

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	3, 4
CONTINUED.	
Poetry—Lessons from Lilles	Pastor Felix 8
World's Fair Notes	14
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Ohit-Chat and Ohuckles	5
Chess	6
Here and Elsewhere	6, 7
Poetry—A Field Wall	8
Unclaimed Balances	8, 9
Commercial	10, 11
Market Quotations	11
A Quarrel	12, 13
The Heroism of the Empiricist	13
Book Gossip	13
Industrial Notes	14, 15, 16
Mining	18
City Chimes	18
Draughts—Checkers	18

THE CRITIC,

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

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

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

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

TROUBLE IN GREECE.—Political affairs in the classic kingdom of Greece are still unsettled. The new Ministry has resigned, as it was found impossible to negotiate the loan which they advocated. French agents are making internal matters unpleasant by evincing a desire to punish the nation at large for the failure of a trade treaty with France, while Russian influence is openly shown against the interests of Great Britain in the matter. It is not probable, however, that the conspirators will succeed in precipitating the downfall of the little dynasty.

THE GOSPEL CHARIOTS.—One of the novel features of the World's Fair is the ubiquitous rolling chair propelled by some long-winded though short-pocketed college student for the sum of 75 cents per hour. Theological students largely preponderate as the pushing power, and hence the slang name of the well-known rolling chairs. Every attention has been paid to the comfort of the sightseeing public, the fat man has an easy means of locomotion provided him, the invalid is spared needless fatigue, and a kindly thought has provided a double chariot for the bridal pair, whose thoughts are not wholly with the wonders which surround them. We hear that not a few of these chairs are occupied by these interesting hand-linked couples, and their identity as brides and grooms is rather enjoyed than otherwise by the gentlemanly students.

HARD ON THE DENTISTS.—A decision given in a recent law suit at Minneapolis has been widely commented upon by members of the dental fraternity, who agree in denouncing the decision as unfair, while they admit that the reversal might have entailed some awkward scenes. It appears that the dentist had supplied a satisfactory set of teeth to a prominent merchant, but that the gentleman in question, although in easy circumstances, declined to settle the bill. When sued for the amount a judgment was obtained for the seizure of the unpaid for teeth. The sheriff however refused to employ force to obtain the grinders in question, lest he should be charged with violating the personal rights of the debtor, and the second decision in court is that the teeth have become a portion of the debtor's anatomy and as such are not to be disturbed. The dentist is now looking around for some other means of obtaining value for value.

A DROP IN BICYCLES.—Many men have been prevented from participating in the delights of bicycling because of the great cost of the machines. The bicycle trust has steadily kept up the price of wheels of all descriptions, and the manufacturers have made enormous fortunes. Now however a break has come in the ranks, and one of the largest manufacturing concerns has withdrawn from the trust, and advertises all wheels of its make at a selling discount of 40 per cent. The drop in prices cannot fail to popularize the healthful, useful and pleasant pastime.

A FRAUD PREVENTED.—Although imitation is said to be the sincerest form of flattery, it is often both unpleasant and unprofitable to those who set the copied fashion. Canadian cheese-producers have been fighting for some years a carelessness in the tariff laws which did not prevent the stamping of American cheeses as the output of Canadian dairies. Unfortunately the imitation did not extend to the quality of the cheese, but stopped short at the forged label, and the British buyers in resenting the imposture, depreciated the general reputation which Canadian cheese enjoys. It is estimated that the cheese export of Canada in 1892 was 128,410,730 lbs. of which 10,140,978 lbs. were fraudulently stamped American cheeses, which were shipped along with the genuine article. Henceforward it will be extremely difficult to continue the imposition, for a special custom house officer is stationed at Montreal, who will be responsible for the correct branding of all American cheeses.

A SOCIALIST SCHEME.—We are so accustomed to regard Australia as a new country greatly in need of immigrants that the new scheme for founding a branch colony in Paraguay may seem far-fetched to many. An association has, however been formed, under whose auspices the Social Utopia of New Australia is to be inaugurated, and within a few days a number of prominent Australians with their families will sail for their new home. The colonists include practical working bushmen with rather a preponderance of highly educated teachers, lawyers, etc. They give as their reasons for deserting their mother country, first, that Australia has been on the wrong track economically and industrially from the first; second, that the Island continent has become the happy hunting ground of the monopolist and the millionaire, and that within a few decades the workmen cannot fail to be reduced to the European level of poverty and degradation; and thirdly that with the Governmental engine in their own hands they hope for happier days.

A NOTE FOR FRUIT GROWERS.—Many of our provincial fruit growers have done all in their power to preserve their orchards from insects, pests and fungus disease, and have patiently sprayed their trees, only to have their work swiftly and surely undone because of the condition of trees in the adjoining orchard. One badly-kept orchard in the centre of a fruit district is capable of ruining the entire output of the district, for the insects will speedily multiply, and the other ills which trees are heir to will disseminate as rapidly. In California the negligence of orchard-owners became such a crying shame that legislation was procured to protect the rights of the husbandmen, and in each district a professional sprayer has been appointed to attend to the work. It has been found that the increased value of the fruit has been so great that the small sum paid for the spraying of each tree is not regarded as a tax, and if the scheme works so well in California why should it not be used here to the advantage of our fruit growers.

A FRIEND IN ALL WEATHERS.—It is with regret that we note the departure of Wiggins the weather prophet, from the routine of his profession, and his embarkation on the uneven seas of his new science, meminology. It is not probable there will be any lack of weather because of the prophet's desertion—such as it is there will probably be enough of it; but we shall miss the hand which has tempered many severe atmospheric shocks, which has prepared us for earthquakes and occasionally for picnic weather. What is to become of the weather industry unless more interest can be evoked from the community? Where are the young men who should be pledging themselves to the noble work of acting as professional mediums between earth and sky. Should we as Canadians be dependent upon the whims and airs of the U. S. weather service? Are we to be assailed with cyclones and all the other moving but objectionable habits of American weather simply because we have no weather service of our own? A vicious and unstraight-forward whiff of wind may be directed any day upon our harbor, as a result of liberal bribery the fogs of the Bay of Fundy may invade our coasts, and our aspirations as the ocean port may be chilled. As patriotic Canadians we protest against the negligence of the authorities and pray that Wiggins' our own uncertain but still dear Wiggins, may be restored to us again.

DESERVED HONOR.—We note with pleasure that Queen Victoria has been pleased to show her approval of the labors of newspaper men in a marked manner of late. The editor of the *Illustrated London News*, the editors of the *Dumfries Advertiser*, the *London Daily News*, the *Liverpool Post*, and the first President of the Institute for Journalists, Gelzean Reid, are among those who have received the badge of knighthood. It is but right that the marked ability and energy which these men have manifested should receive a fitting recognition.

THE WIND ON A FROLIC.—Some of the recent tornadoes in the Western part of the United States seem to have had a demoralizing effect upon native scribes, and many and marvellous are the tales told of disasters caused by the storm. A fence in Dakota is said to have had "the cracks blown out of it." In Missouri a well was blown "wrong side out." In another State the staves were blown out of a barrel of whiskey and "only the bung hole left," while a farmer in Minnesota rejoiced to see his mortgage hustling away on the wings of the wind.

COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS.—Again the world of the camera is excited by the announcement that a successful method of producing photographs in natural colors has been devised. Many efforts have been made to attain this result, but each device has been faulty in some particulars. The new process requires the exposure of the objects to be taken and the plates for half an hour. Bouquets, screens and pictures can be cleverly produced, but living or moving objects baffle the new camera. The process is kept secret as yet, but will probably be announced when the invention is further improved.

WITH A PURR-POSE.—Just a word for the cat to all readers of THE CRITIC. If you are closing your house for the summer months, don't forget poor puss and leave her to grow thin and vagabondize for the next few weeks. She has served you faithfully and well, do your duty by her in return. See that she too has a comfortable summer home, and that her meals are provided regularly. It is not a mere bit of sentiment, but a moral debt which you owe to your four-legged friend, and if you will but do your duty by your cat, you will be helping on the work of that excellent organization, the S. P. C. A.

NOT ABOVE HIS BUSINESS.—The Prince of Wales has proved himself an ardent friend of Canada and of the other British Colonies during the past six years, for he has kept steadily before the public the benefits which could not fail to accrue to the new countries if their existence and resources were kept consistently before the public by means of an Imperial Institute. To the Prince is due the honor of suggesting the establishment of the Institute as a fitting memorial of his Royal Mother's Jubilee, and to his far-reaching appeals for money to carry out the work a generous answer has been made. The hundred thousand dollars which our Dominion has contributed will prove to be money well invested, as in each coming year the condition and resources of our Canadian Provinces will be brought intelligently before our British brothers.

DAIRY FARMERS.—The great interest which is being shown in many parts of Canada over the establishment of creameries, dairies and cheese factories is due in no small part to the persistent work of Prof. James W. Robertson, the well-known Dairy Commissioner. The Professor is a thoroughly practical man where dairy matters are concerned, and as he is gifted with push, tact and much persuasive ability, he has proved himself the right man in the right place. In the Province of Ontario he has finally established the dairy habit, and he sees with delight that the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are quite ready to fall in line. The experimental dairy station at Nappan is a step in the right direction, and the scientific principles for the manufacture of butter and cheese which will spread from there cannot fail to be vastly beneficial to the Province. In New Brunswick, where two years ago there were only ten cheese factories, the new methods have encouraged the establishment of forty. In Prince Edward Island, where until two years ago, corn was little grown, 1500 farmers are growing it as cheap fodder for their cattle. Never before was so lively an interest taken in dairy work, and the interest cannot fail to add greatly to the prosperity of our Provinces.

AS OTHERS SEE US.—We quote from the Contributor's Club of a well-known American magazine a characteristic remark of a certain characteristic class of Provincial workmen:—"It is a common saying among farmers in the neighborhood of Boston that a laborer from the Provinces is 'no good' until he has had a year or two of breaking in. That is the length of time, as they reckon, which is required to transform him from a lordly, natural spasmodic man to a docile, automatic, laboring machine." The haughty spirit of the American laborer is not natural to Provincial laborers who prefer to take a certain amount of ease along with the day's work, and who do not understand the doctrine of the American boss who pays his men "to keep a' movin'." There is a good bit of both sense and humor in the thought, and the writer zealously defends the privilege of the wage-earner to do his work according to his own methods. At the same time we would add, for the benefit of those who might give the estimate special thought, that it may be an unjust one. It is not many months since a returned Provincialist gleefully remarked that the Provincial laborer was not to be found in Boston, but that if a superior workman, a foreman, or a boss was needed for any undertaking, the Provincialists who were first on the ground were chosen in preference to American workmen.

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

AN ECONOMICAL FUNERAL.—The Society for Burial Reform may take not a little credit to itself for the will of a prominent Toronto man who lately died. He directs that the expenses of his funeral are not to exceed \$10.00, that his remains are to be enclosed in a box of rough boards, and that some of the men who "hang round corners" waiting for a job shall be detailed to carry the coffin to the express wagon, which is to bear his mortal remains to an obscure burial lot. The closing sentence of the curious codicil contains much food for thought—"I forbid all parade, thinking it incongruous that honors, which soul and body merited not when united, should be paid to the latter after their separation."

THE ROYAL WEDDING GIFT.—Our American friends have a new grievance, or rather they are endeavoring to persuade us that we are a stupid, long-suffering race, and that what they are pleased to style the last Imperial demand, namely, the wedding present for the Princess May, should be regarded as the weighty last straw which is supposed to break the back of the burden-bearer. On the contrary, to the Canadian mind, the request which, as it is wholly from ourselves cannot be characterized as "Imperial" in its nature, has been most heartily responded to. The women of Canada are proud to show their loyalty to their aged Sovereign's representatives and their interest is the union of a popular Prince and a highly esteemed Princess; for notwithstanding the sneers and cavils of the United States Press there is a strong sub-current of actual sentiment among our people which appears at fitting times and periods.

UNCLEAN! UNCLEAN!—Notwithstanding all the reforms which sanitarians have been pushing during the last score of years, there is no doubt that one of the most dreaded and foul diseases, leprosy, is fast increasing in all quarters of the globe. No less an authority than Sir Andrew Clarke has been devoting his energies to compiling statistics on the progress of the disease. In Russia and in France the leprosy has broken out in most unexpected quarters, while in all Eastern countries the number of afflicted persons has greatly increased. Infection has been carried to Australia by way of the Hawaiian Islands, where a colony of some hundreds of lepers are domiciled. There is a continuous source of danger for our own continent, on account of the constant traffic between the West Indies and the Mainland. In Trinidad alone the lepers are increasing four times as fast as the population. The British Medical Journal places the increase of the disease in India alone at about 30,000 new victims for every ten years.

THE VACCINATION QUESTION.—At this stage of the world's history it seems almost incredible that a large number of intelligent people should bind themselves to obstruct one of the greatest sanitary movements of the century, viz., compulsory vaccination. There is beyond doubt a certain danger resulting from a careless vaccination, but where proper care is exercised and pure vaccine matter is used the results, though temporarily uncomfortable, cannot fail to be beneficial in so far as the vaccinated person is protected from one of the most dreaded diseases. The recent report of the Royal Commission gives some interesting statistics on the subject, demonstrating that the change from optional to compulsory vaccination diminished the number of deaths from small-pox from 305 to 114 deaths per million of inhabitants. Notwithstanding this excellent showing many British parents have refused to allow their children to be vaccinated, on the high moral ground of non-interference with the workings of Providence, and in order to concentrate these malcontents a special enactment has been framed to allow these law-breakers to pursue their own way after paying a nominal fine. The law recognizes the parents' ignorance, and by truckling to what it could prevent ruthlessly sacrifices the welfare of the child.

THE FISHERIES OF DIGBY COUNTY.—We are apt at times to overlook the steady improvement in the condition of affairs "long shore," and perhaps there are many of our readers who are not familiar with the present state of the fisheries of Digby county. The last ten years have seen some marvellous developments in the business, for although the once-famous "Digby chicken" has disappeared, its place has been well filled by a variety of excellent fish, chief among which are finnan haddie, cod, haddock and lobsters. Between two and three hundred fishermen from the town of Digby alone are engaged in the business. They not only attend to the fishing, but also the marketing of their catch and occasionally take a hand in the canning industry. The trade in finnan haddie alone has grown to excellent proportions, as the value of the annual catch is estimated at some fifty thousand dollars, and a constant trade with the Upper Provinces is kept up. The canned lobster business has been good until recently, when such a decided preference for the live lobster has been shown in Boston as to discourage the shipment of the canned goods. Crates of live lobsters are packed in ice and shipped to Boston at a profit of 100 per cent to the shipper. As the fishermen are paid 5c. a piece for the lobsters it may be imagined that the trade is wholly satisfactory. A money-making Provincialist residing at Digby has devised a method for holding back lobsters during seasons of low prices, and keeping them in good condition to market when higher prices prevail. At the present time his pond contains about 150,000 lobsters, who are calmly awaiting a rise in price. The factories which were erected for the purpose of canning the lobsters are now utilized for the canning of haddock, for which a ready sale is found. Digby is not the only town receiving benefit from the fishing industry, for Westport, Freeport, Tiverton, Little River and Centreville have all a share in the prosperity, and steady employment at fishing or canning is possible for the inhabitants.

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

OHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A WOMAN'S WAY.

The husband had gone out boating, and the wind a great noise made
And the anxious wife for his safety dropped down on her knees and prayed.
And she put up a wild petition that the danger he might pass through.
If anything happened to him, she sobbed, it would certainly kill her too.
But when he returned at evening, of his narrow escape to tell,
With a frown on her face she met him, and she scolded him right well.

The man who erects a large building on a very small lot does so because he is short-sited.

It is remarkable how virtuous and generously disposed everyone is at a play. We uniformly applaud what is right, and condemn what is wrong, when it costs us nothing but the sentiment.

"When a woman," says Mrs. Partington, "has once married with a congealing heart, and one that bores responsible to her own, she will never want to enter the maritime state again."

Speaking of lions, that was quite an idea of the hard-shell preacher, who was discoursing of Daniel in the den of lions: "There he sat all night locking at the show for nothing; it didn't cost him a cent."

Irate parent (who has been vainly trying to satisfy Johnny's curiosity on every known subject under the sun)—"Now, Johnny, if you ask me another question, I'll whip you on the spot."

Johnny (whose undying curiosity overcomes even the dread of punishment). "Wh-what spot, papa?"

WILLING TO CONDENSE.—"I—I must not listen to you, Mr. Caphhead," protested the blushing girl, with eyes downcast. "You are only trifling, and—besides it is getting late."

"Please hear me out, Miss Helen!" pleaded the infatuated young reporter. "I'll cut it down to 250 words!"

The longer I live the more deeply am I convinced that that which makes the difference between one man and another—between the weak and powerful, the great and insignificant, is energy—invisible determination—a purpose once formed, and then death or victory. This quality will do anything that is to be done in the world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities will make a man without it.

A NATURAL ERROR.—Hustlem—Wiggler made a great mistake last week.

Hustlem—How?

Hustlem—He advertised that the Infanta Eulalia was being brought up on his patent baby food, and when he found out she was a married woman he was mad enough to kick himself around the block.

A BOSTON MAID'S LAMENT.

Out in the wood a knowing old owl
Sat on the bough of a venerable yew,
With never a smile and never a scowl,
Contentedly hooting, "To-who! To-who!"

But a Boston maid who was passing through
The wood at twilight amid the gloom,
Cried out in despair, "Oh I beg of you,
Mister Owl, don't say 'To-who!' say 'To-whom!'"

To MAKE SURE.—Baron Franchetti sent his servant Theodore to the railway station to find out at what time the last train for Naples departed. "You've been away a half generation," said the baron. "What has detained you?"

"It has taken some time," said Theodore. "I could not believe those people at the station, so I waited to see for myself at what time the train left!"

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.—"It seems to me said Uncle Silas Sassafras, as he read the rules and regulations tacked on the door of his room at the Hypriso Hotel, "that these hotel people just systematically try to bleed people."

"What is it, father?" asked his wife.

"Why, one of these dinzed rules says, 'Don't blow out the gas, and another says, 'Gas burned all night will be charged extra.' Now, what's a fellow to do?"

He was a chatty kind of a conjurer, and wished to open the evening's entertainment merrily. So he stepped forward to the front of the stage and said: "Ladies and gentlemen,—If there is in this audience any young man who would like to know the name of his future wife, if that young man will kindly stand up I will undertake to tell him, and this is no guessing competition. Now, will any single young man kindly stand up?" Up jumped a young man in the centre of the room. "Thank you," said the conjurer. "Now, do you wish to know the name of your future wife?" "I do," said the young man. "Well," said the man of magic, "I always like to do things in a proper business fashion. Will you kindly give me your name?" "Yes, certainly," said the young man; "my name is James Jackson." "Thank you," replied the conjurer; "then the name of your wife will be Mrs. Jackson."

We pick out methods, our students then find out what they can do best and treat them for it. We have all the advantages, it would indeed be a pity if we did not succeed.

We teach shorthand by mail.

"SNELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Truro, N. S.

COTTOLENE

What is it



It is the new shortening taking the place of lard or cooking butter, or both. Costs less, goes farther, and is easily digested by anyone.

★
AT ALL GROCERS.
★
Made only by
H. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Wellington and Ann Sts.,
MONTREAL.

WE LIVE IN PROGRESSIVE AGE

WE

Aim to Improve!

AND NOT DETERIORATE.

Our New Brand, the

Cable Extra

will be found to be exceptionally fine, and we respectfully suggest that smokers give this brand a trial, when our statement will be fully verified as to quality.

S. DAVIS & SONS.

SHIRTS.

Spring and Summer Wear.

I am showing a very LARGE STOCK of

FANCY SHIRTS! With and Without COLLARS.

New Percalé Shirts.

White Shirts, All Grades and Sizes.

The Anchor Brand Shirts.

Perfect Fitting. Short & Long Fronts.

Full Dress White Shirts

English & American Night Shirts.

FREEMAN ELLIOT.

OPPOSITE HALIFAX CLUB,

Seeds! Seeds!

The Best Selected Stock of

Garden & Flower SEEDS

IN THE CITY, AT

Apothecaries Hall,
7 & 9 GEORGE ST.

HALIFAX, N. S.

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

G. A. STERNS, Prop.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR EMPTY BOTTLES

FOYLE BREWERY,

P. & J. O'MULLIN,

Brew. Malsters & Bottlers.
Sole Manufacturers of

The Well Known Temperance Beverages,

Malt and Kraizer Beers.

HALIFAX, N. S.

AMHERST

BOOT & SHOE MFG CO.

WHOLESALE

Boot & Shoe Manufacturers

AMHERST, N. S.

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

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

We are making

A SPECIALTY
Of Extra Fine

CHOCOLATES.

Operas, Hazeline, Plum,

Nougatines, Filberts,

Burnt-Almond, Asstd.

Nougats, Belmonts

&c., &c., &c.

MOIR, SON & CO.

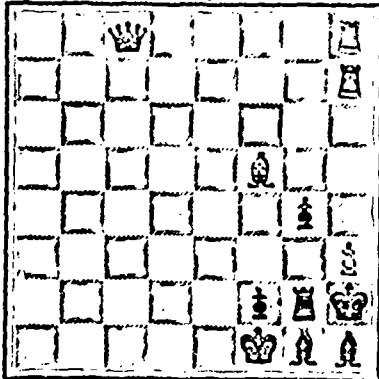
Argyle St., Corner of Duke,

CHIESS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 173.
Q-Q2 etc.
Solved by B. M. R.

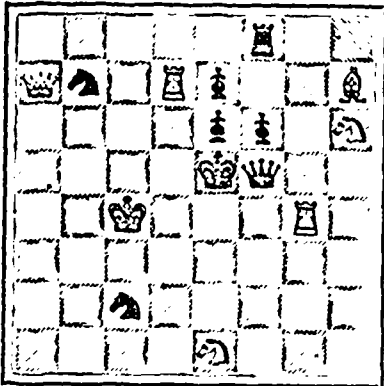
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 174.
Q-Q5.

PROBLEM 177
Black 6 pieces.



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

PROBLEM 178.
Black 8 pieces.



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

GAME 169.

HAMPE-ALLOAIGER.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| Pillsbury. | Walbrodt. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 Kt to QB3 | Kt to QB3 |
| 3 P to B4 | P tks P |
| 4 Kt to B3 | P to KKt4 |
| 5 P to KR4 | P to Kt5 |
| 6 Kt to KKt5 | P to KR3 |
| 7 Kl tks KBP | K tks Kt |
| 8 P to Q4 | P to Q3 |
| 9 B to B44 | K to Ksq |
| 10 B tks BP | B to Kt2 |
| 11 B to K3 | Kt to KB3 |
| 12 Q to Q2 | Q to K2 |
| 13 Castles, QR | P to Kt6 |
| 14 QR to Ksq | B to Q2 |
| 15 Kt to Q5 | Q to Bsq |
| 16 KR to Bsq | K to Qsq |
| 17 R tks Kt | B tks R |
| 18 R to KBsq | Q to Kt2 |
| 19 R tks B | Q to Kt5 |
| 20 B tks RP | Q tks KP |
| 21 B to KKt5 | K to Bsq |
| 22 R to B7 | Q to Kt3 |
| 23 Q to B4 | P to QKt4 |
| 24 R tks B | K tks R |
| 25 Q to Kt4ch | K to K |
| 26 Kt tks Pch | K to B |
| 27 Q to B4ch | Resigns. |

COMMENTS.

This answer to the Lloyd problem came from B. M. R.

- 1 Q-QRsq B x Q
2 R-B7 R checks
3 K-R2 etc.

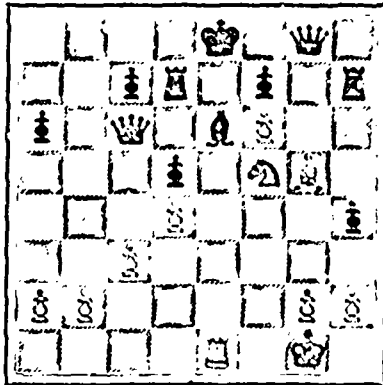
An extra fine problem, especially the sacrifice of the queen on the first move!

This four mover is not so simple as might be thought. The play is to capture the black bishop, which is very much in the way.

White—K at KBsq; R's at KB3 and QKt6; B at Qsq; P at KR2.
Black—K at KR8; B at Qsq.

White mates in four.
N. B. Solutions will in all cases appear at the end of two weeks.

END GAME.
Amateur—Black
Black 10 pieces.



White 12 pieces.
Mr. Barry—White.

The following shows how the admirable final is brought about:

- 1 Kt-Kt7ch R x Kt
- 2 P x R P-B3 (best)
- 3 Q x Bch Q x Q
- 4 P-Kt8 (Q) chK-K2
- 5 R x Q, mate!



THE IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.

E. W. CILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

SCOTT'S

E. J. SHELDON, Esq.,
INSPECTOR OF N. Y. LIFE,

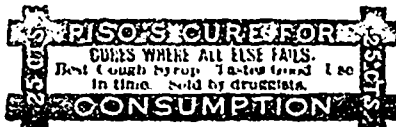
Takes great pleasure in testifying that SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM relieved him almost instantly

CURE

from a severe attack of RHEUMATISM in the arm, and recommend it highly as a HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

FOR RHEUMATISM.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



Mantles and Dress Goods.

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

New Dress Goods.

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

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

HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

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

DEATH OF A PROMINENT MINING MAN.—The death is announced of Charles George Palgrave, of London. He was largely interested in Nova Scotia gold mines, and was president of the Nova Scotia Gold Mines, Limited.

THE HAVANA OFF THE ROCKS.—A despatch received from Newfoundland this week states that the steamer Havana had been successfully taken off the rocks at Burgeo. After being temporarily repaired she will be brought to Halifax.

ANOTHER FIRE AT ST. JOHN'S.—St. John's, Newfoundland, has had another fire. On Monday a range of tenement houses occupied by 25 families was totally destroyed with a large portion of their contents. The loss to the people who occupied these houses will be severely felt.

A GOOD MEDICINE.—THE CRITIC is the recipient of a complimentary tonic from the Sumbul Bitters Company. Sumbul Bitters is noted for its effective qualities as a kidney regulator, blood purifier, and morning tonic. We can testify that it has a very pleasing taste, and have no doubt it merits the wide-spread commendation it has received.

THE LUNENBURG MANSLAUGHTER CASE.—The Mader manslaughter case at Lunenburg closed on Wednesday, the jury bringing in a verdict finding the prisoner guilty of the manslaughter of Hyson. It will be remembered that the prisoner killed his companion in a quarrel over a game of cards. Sentence will likely be pronounced to-morrow.

THE BORDEN MURDER TRIAL.—The long delayed trial of Miss Borden, charged with the murder of her father and mother at Fall River, Mass., was commenced this week. Miss Borden has borne her long imprisonment bravely and her health has been fairly good. Whether she be found guilty or acquitted her many friends and the general public rejoice that her term of suspense is nearly over.

Give Johnson's Anodyne Liniment a fair chance, and it says "get there" when needed.

THE NEW CEMETERY.—The chairman of the cemetery committee, Hon. A. G. Jones, met with the laws and privileges committee of the city council on Monday to decide the question of dividing the city grant of \$10,000 for cemetery purposes. After some discussion the division proposed by Mr. Jones was adopted, viz., \$6,000 to the Protestants and \$4,000 to the Roman Catholics, the money to be paid over to the corporate bodies upon such terms and conditions as may hereafter be agreed upon by committee and council.

FOR THE HOME TEACHING FUND OF THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.—The entertainments which have been held up to date in aid of the Home Teaching fund of the School for the Blind have been very successful. The Trustees of the Fund acknowledge with thanks \$230.89 from St. John, being the net proceeds of a bazaar held in connection with the Doll's Carnival, under the auspices of Lady Tilley. Also the sum of \$54.00 as net proceeds from a similar entertainment given at St. Stephen under the management of a committee of ladies of that place.

THE MONCTON TRIAL.—The trial of Jane Stevens, wife of the editor of the Moncton Times, on the charge of feloniously killing and slaying her adopted daughter, Mabel Glennie Hallett-Stevens, commenced at Dorchester on Tuesday before his Honor Judge Landry. At the last sitting of the County Court a true bill was found by the Grand Jury against the accused, and the prisoner being indicted pleaded "not guilty." The trial was then adjourned until the present sitting of the County Court. This case attracts more than local attention, but Monctonians are especially interested in the affair and the outcome will be eagerly looked for.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL REPORT.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the bank of Montreal was held at Montreal on Monday. The report presented showed that the profits for the year, after charges of management had been deducted and provision made for all bad and doubtful debts, amounted to \$1,325,810.77. This added to the amount brought forward from the preceding year, \$565,615.33 makes a total of \$1,891,425.53. A dividend of \$1,200,000 has been paid, showing that there is an addition to the amount brought forward this year of \$125,810.20, making altogether \$691,425.53 in addition to the rest of \$6,000,000 or 50 per cent of the actual capital of the Bank. The directors and shareholders consider the report very satisfactory.

After the grip, when you are weak and "played out," Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore your health and strength.

TRURO SCORCHED.—The pretty town of Truro was the victim of a big fire on Tuesday morning, when about \$35,000 worth of property was quickly reduced to ashes. The Conservatorium building, in which was all the stage property of H. Price Webber's Company, was among the burned buildings.

THE BUCHANAN CASE.—The notorious Dr. Buchanan has not yet been sentenced. Wednesday was set as the day for this important feature of the case to take place, but at the request of the prisoner's counsel, Charles W. Brooke, it was postponed until to-day, when a stay of proceedings and a new trial will be argued for. The interest of the public in this case is at high pitch, and reports of to day's court will be eagerly received.

A JOKE.—The people who flocked to the stations along the W. & A. Railway line on Monday to obtain a glimpse of Prince Bonaparte as he came through to Halifax were badly fooled by two commercial travellers who came through on the train with the Prince. Mr. R. B. Hardwick, travelling in the interests of Pyle's Pearline, was introduced by a fellow C. T. to the eager crowds as His Highness the Prince, and did his assumed duty in making an elaborate bow of acknowledgment. This little joke greatly amused the perpetrators thereof until Kentville was reached, when some unkind person among the station audience recognized the mock Prince and gave the game away. Just how the multitude, who had hugged the delusion that they had been gazlog upon a real genuine prince, felt when they heard the truth of the matter may be imagined.

THE I. C. R. NUISANCE.—The course of action taken by the property-holders of Upper Water Street in re the I. C. R. track running along the east side of Water Street has caused much talk on the subject. The Laws and Privileges Committee of the City Council met on Monday to consider the letter addressed to the City Fathers last week by the citizens owning property in the vicinity of the objectionable track and decided that the Council was powerless to act in the matter, and that the whole matter lies within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government. The Imperial authorities also have a grievance in this short piece of I. C. R. track. They claim that the passing trains have shaken the stone wall in front of the dockyard and damaged it to the extent of £10,000. The case was brought before the Chief Justice on Monday, the Dominion Government being represented by J. A. Chisholm, and the Imperial authorities by W. A. Henry. The situation appears to be far from pleasant for the Dominion Government.

HALIFAX'S DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—Prince Roland Bonaparte, grand nephew of the great Napoleon, who is "doing" Canada, arrived in Halifax on Monday evening via the W. & A. R., and was met at North St. by Hon. Mr. Fielding (representing the Lieut. Governor) and Col. Clerke, and was escorted to the Halifax. On Tuesday morning the Prince made a formal call at Government house, after which, accompanied by Lieut. Governor Daly and Col. Clerke, he visited the Provincial Building, Admiralty House, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, and the County Academy. He was entertained at the Halifax Club by Governor Daly, and in the afternoon visited the Alexandra School and St. Patrick's School for girls. His Highness evidently takes a deep interest in educational affairs. On Wednesday he lunched with Admiral Hopkins, after which he paid a visit to the Blaks and enjoyed a trip on the harbor. In the evening he dined at Government House, and yesterday morning left for Charlottetown, well pleased with our ancient city. Prince Roland is a grandson of Lucien Bonaparte, a younger brother of Napoleon. He is over six feet tall, weighs 267 pounds, and is a fine specimen of French manhood.

For pains in the stomach, bowels or kidneys use Johnson's Anodyne Liniment internally.

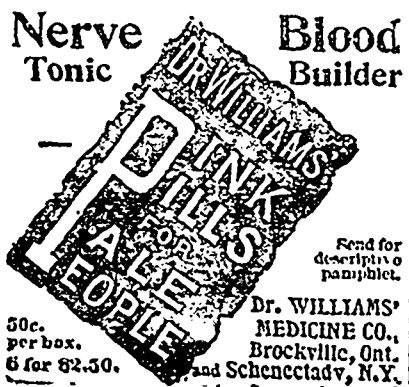
BRIEFS.

- Concert in the Gardens on the 21st.
- There are 44 prisoners in Rockhead at present.
- Work on the new I. C. R. Station at Lakeview was commenced on Wednesday.
- About \$185 has been handed in to the Halifax Committee towards the fund for the present to the Duke of York and Princess May.
- The Canada Atlantic and Plant S. S. Co. intend running the steamer Florida between Boston and Hawkesbury and Charlottetown direct. The Florida will make weekly trips.

200 boxes of fresh salmon, each holding 16 fish, were shipped from Chatham, N. B., last week.

Their excellencies the Earl and Countess of Derby are paying farewell visits to their many personal friends in and around Ottawa.

Nerve Tonic **Blood Builder**



Send for descriptive pamphlet.

Dr. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO.,
Brockville, Ont.,
and Schenectady, N.Y.

50c. per box.
6 for \$2.50.

Have you tried the

'Cable Extra'

CIGAR?

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.—Low prices and easy terms. Billiard goods of every description; ivory and celluloid billiard and pool balls manufactured, repaired and re-colored; bowling alley balls, pins, foot chalks, marking boards, swing cushions, etc., etc. Estimates for alleys given on application. Send for new 33 catalogue to **SAMUEL MAY & CO.,** Billiard Table Manufacturers, 83 King St. West, Toronto.

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 DIGESTIBLE.

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

HALIFAX STOCK EXCHANGE.

These quotations are furnished by J. C. Mackintosh, Banker and Broker, 166 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S. June 9.

	Par of Share	Buyer	Seller
Bank of Nova Scotia	\$100	120 1/2	123
Bank of N. America	143 3/4	150	154
Merchants Bank	100	149	145
Union Bank	50	121	123 1/2
People's Bank	20	115	117 1/2
Halifax Bank	20	115	117 1/2
Bank of Yarmouth	75	121	121
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth	70	109	109
Com. Bank of Windsor	40	103	103
Acadia Fire Insurance Co.	20	140	147
Halifax Fire Insurance Co.	20	137	140
Eastern Assurance (25 pd.)	100	50	75
N. S. Marine Ins. Co. (75 pd)	100	100	75
E. C. Sav's & L'n Co., Bonds	100	97	100
Stock	100	98	100
(50 pd. up)			
N. S. Telephone Co.	10	104	107
Halifax Gas Light Co.	40	95	97
Dom. Coal Co., Bonds	100	100	100
" " " " Pref'd Stock	100	100	100
" " " " Com. Stock	100	37	20
N. G. C. I. & R. Co., pref'd	100	65	90
" " " " common	100	100	75
N. S. S'l & F'ge Co., pref'd	100	100	100
" " " " common	100	100	95
Halifax & Nfld. S. S. Co.	100	50	75
Canada & Nfld. S. S. Co.	100	100	100
Yarmouth S. S. Co.	100	100	72
Coastal Steam Packet Co.	100	100	90
Hx. & Lunenburg Steamship Co.	100	100	90
N. S. Sugar Refinery	500	100	100
Dom. Cotton Co., Bonds	500	100	102 1/2
Dom. Cotton Co., Stock	100	130	120
Bras d'Or Lime Co., Bonds	250	100	100
Star Manufacturing Co.	100	20	30
Rhodes, Curry & Co., Ltd	50	100	100
St. of Canso Marine Ry. Co.	50	30	50
N. S. Furnishing Co., Ltd.	100	100	100
McDuggall Distillery Co.	100	100	100
" " " " bonds	500	100	100
Dartmouth Electric Light Co.	100	100	92

"SIX MONTHS IN HADES."
A truly marvellous tale of to-day.
\$1,000 PRIZE NOVEL
IN GREAT
SUMMER NUMBER (8)
OF

TALES FROM TOWN TOPICS.
JUST OUT.

In addition to the prize story of 150 pages there are 50 racy short stories, sketches, poems and witticisms from the old issues of Town Topics, that famous and spicy New York journal known wherever English is read. No book published this year will afford such delicious entertainment for hours of summer leisure and travel.

What "The Independent" says:—"Once again New York's fashionable society quarterly volume, 'Tales From Town Topics,' has made its appearance. The tales are spicy and the topics inexhaustible. Some of the tales skirt along the very edge of danger, but a firm hand holds them back within the bounds of a wholesome sense of propriety."

All news and book stands, or send price, 50 cents, to **TOWN TOPICS, 21 West 23rd St., New York.** \$1.00 pays three months' trial subscription to a copy of the book and you will get any back number of Tales From Town Topics FREE.

LIBERAL CLUB OFFER: Town Topics and "Tales From Town Topics" will both be sent one year for \$5.00.

Town Topics, the great 32-page weekly, is universally recognized as the most complete weekly journal in the world.

Its "saunterings" columns are inimitable. Its society news, especially of the doings of the 430 of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and all over the world, is not equalled by any newspaper. Its financial department is authority with all bankers and brokers. Its "Afield and Aback" makes the most interesting paper for all lovers of sport: yachting, football, rowing, shooting, fishing, etc. Its "On the Turf" excels all other racing notes. Its burlesques, poems and jokes are the cleverest. Its stories are by the best writers among them: Amelia River, E. Marion Crawford, Julian Hawthorne, Edgar Fawcett, Jerome K. Jerome, Gilbert Parker, Mary J. Hawker ("Lanoc McGonee"), Barry Pain, Paul Bourget, etc., etc.

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.



STEPHEN H. WARREN.
FROM THE ISLES OF THE SEA.
Liver & Kidney Trouble
COMBINED WITH
PALPITATION OF THE HEART
CURED!

STEPHEN H. WARREN OF ISLEBORO, ME., IS WELL KNOWN IN HIS NATIVE TOWN, AND THE GREAT CONFIDENCE CAN BE GIVEN TO HIS TESTIMONY. TO A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SKODA DISCOVERY CO. HE RECENTLY SAID:


"For more than two years I have suffered from great misery from what Physicians called Liver and Kidney Trouble. Nearly all the time I would have severe pains in my back and side, with a constant dull pain in the region of my liver. My bowels were constipated. Food **THAN** distressed me badly. and in my heart would palpitate greatly at times, in fact I was well broken up.

For two months I have been taking SKODA'S DISCOVERY and SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS, and I AM A NEW MAN. Appetite good. Bowels in good condition. Heart palpitation all gone. **GOLD** No trouble with liver or kidneys now. I AM WELL. You certainly have a wonderful remedy in SKODA'S DISCOVERY as I have taken many of the Sarsaparillas, and have been treated by different Physicians without getting permanent benefit."

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

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

SKODA'S 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.



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

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

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

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

By order, **E. F. E. ROY,** Secretary,
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 19th May, 1893.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

LESSONS FROM LILIES.

What gospel, O ye lilies of the field!
Preach ye to souls devout? What meanings lie
Writ in the trustful violet's open eye?
"Dear Sun!" they say, and "Thou, our Shield,
Our Cherisher,"—to whom our sweets we yield,
Thou weaver of our robes of varied dye!
Th' maternal God doth nourish us, concealed
'Mid the warmer grasses; we need never fear,
Nor lack, nor hunger: we are undismayed,
Patient,—encouraged that our God is near.
Why need we dread the frost that makes leaves rare?
O troubled lingerer in the peaceful glade!
We have th' o'er brooding Love to make us cheer;
We have Omnipotence to be our aid.

—PASTOR FELIX.

A FIELD WALL.

Along the quiet, dusty way,
Beneath the drowsy apple trees,
It winds among the roses gay
That lure the booming bees.

The Indian carrots round it nod
Among the tiger lilies tall,
And seas of goldenrod
About it rise and fall.

In harmonies of gray and blue
It climbs the sumac-dotted hill
Beneath the lerry vines unto
A woodland cool and still.

Where friskily a squirrel gray,
Through shadows softly o'er it thrown,
Goes loping on his merry way
From mossy stone to stone.

—R. K. Munkittrick.

UNCLAIMED BALANCES.

The report of unclaimed balances in chartered banks of the Dominion of Canada for five years and upwards prior to December 31st, 1892, has just been published, in conformity with the "Act respecting Banks and Banking." Following is a list of names of these having money lying in the chartered banks of Nova Scotia, in respect to which no transactions have taken place and no interest has been paid for five years:—

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Names.	Amount.
Ayor, J. G.....	\$ 99 75
Blanchard, W. H.....	0 08
Lawrence, B.....	0 42
Black & Co., G. P. Travis and W. H. Blanchard...	21 13
Bentley, W. D. & Co.....	1 09
Benning, Jos.....	5 69
Boak, Wm. & Son.....	1 73
Bremner, A. G.....	0 04
Chambers, S. G.....	0 21
Campbell, L. G.....	0 01
Cogwell, H. G.....	6 31
Curry & Shand.....	0 02
DeCamp, E. F.....	2 45
Ferguson, Mrs. A. E.....	10 00
Freeman, J. H.....	0 06
Freemantle, Julia.....	0 38
Gorman, Jos.....	3 93
Hal & Murray.....	0 16
Landry, C.....	0 10
Lawson, Harrington & Co.....	4 37
Leslie & Snow.....	0 36
McInnis, A. & Co.....	0 32
Mawley, A. J.....	1 67
Motzler, G.....	0 04
McGillivray, A. A.....	0 20
McDonald, R. J.....	0 02
Murray, J. S. & Co.....	138 34
Miller, D.....	1 00
Mooney, M.....	7 49
Maynard, G. F.....	0 19
Mocney, P. C. C.....	0 28
McCurdy, D. & Son.....	7 82
Moncton Sugar Refining Co.....	0 01
Naylor, John.....	0 48
Neville, D.....	0 02
Offey, Shore.....	0 42
Partington, G. T.....	0 21
Ross, A. C.....	0 01
Rowley, J. W. H.....	0 02
Stringer, Mrs. C. L.....	15 71
Stringer, J. E. & Co.....	4 28
Stirling, C.....	1 75
Sedgewick and Stewart.....	0 74
Scanlan, F. D.....	2 42
Trider, J. G. & Co., estate of.....	38 25
Tremaine, R.....	0 93
Tally, W. H.....	1 82
Webb, J. B.....	10 28
Young & Thompson.....	0 10
Batye, T.....	3 08

Keith, Donald G.....	40 25
Licensed Victuallers Association.....	6 10
McDonald, W. B., trustee.....	40 19
MacLean, Jas.....	400 00
Merland, E.....	233 60
Freesman, M.....	194 67
Forrest, Peter.....	97 33
McKetzie, Wm.....	132 00
Ritchie, Mrs. Nelly.....	100 00
Ritohie, Mrs. Nolly.....	50 00
Ritohie, Mrs. Nolly.....	100 00
Ritohie, Mrs. Nelly.....	100 00
Ritohie, Mrs. Nelly.....	140 00
D'Eposito Angola.....	55 00
Graham, Wm.....	125 00
Cameron, Finlay.....	1,000 00
Watson, Isabelte.....	500 00
Bishop of Nova Scotia.....	1,000 00
Bishop of Nova Scotia.....	1,000 00
Bishop of Nova Scotia.....	1,000 00
Foster, Ira E.....	400 00
Foster, Ira E.....	400 00
Myers, Henry Beresford.....	6,639 66
Stalker, James.....	28 00
Ritchie, Rev. J. J.....	56 00
Esson, Geo.....	42 00
Robertson, Jas., executor estate John Stewart.....	3 50
Sutton, Jos.....	35 00
Atkinson, A., & Co.....	1 45
Crane & Harper.....	0 94
Hamilton, C. L.....	0 88
Lawrence, A.....	0 46
Morae, W.A.D Agent for Revising Barristers Fund.....	7 92
McNab, William.....	246 15
Pipes, A. B.....	0 20
Read, J. & Sons.....	3 50
Read, J. & Sons, collateral security acct.....	80 81
Sherman, F. T.....	12 25
Townshood, A. S.....	0 47
Whitman, T. S.....	28 55
Baird, James.....	500 00
Legers, Mrs. Minnie.....	95 00
Dakin, Mrs. Clara W.....	60 00
Kennedy, Geo. W.....	5 83
Hale Sarah L.....	100 00
Hale, Sarah L.....	100 00
Peters, S.....	100 00
Dun, E. F.....	1 15
Merchants Marine Insurance Co.....	22 33
Gregor P., esta'o of.....	1 00
Webster, Barclay.....	0 03
Beaton, Angus.....	0 04
Taylor, Thomas.....	0 25
Rolfe, W. H.....	0 50
Archibald, Eleakim.....	16 22
Cuminsky, J. H.....	0 06
Griffin, Thomas.....	50 00
Steele, Mary.....	168 56
McKinley, Flora.....	100 00
Gordon, Sarah.....	25 00
Phelan, Wm.....	826 60
McQueen, Neil.....	100 00
Sanderson, Wm.....	1,300 00
Irving, Alex. and Wm. H., trustees.....	133 32
Sanderson, Wm.....	450 00
Sanderson, Wm.....	150 00
Thurber, Geo. A.....	1,300 00
Taylor, Andrew.....	97 00
Leslie, J. A., assignee, S. Freeman & Sons.....	11 82
Record & Boyer.....	20 75
Bell, J. H.....	0 05
Humphroys & Trites.....	0 02
Richard, B.....	1 24
Woods, Philip.....	0 66
Starrack, J. K.....	0 07
Buckerfield, E. B.....	0 39
Belyea, A. W.....	0 35
Taylor, C. E.....	0 07
McKay, A. S.....	6 00
McKay, A. S.....	3 52
Ductouche and Moncton Ry.....	0 73
Chapman, R. A.....	2 17
Holt, John.....	100 00
McKay, Christy.....	130 00
McKay, Christy.....	90 00
McKay, Christy.....	60 00
Fraser, W. A.....	620 00
Oliver, Jas. D.....	200 00
McIntosh, Alex.....	116 00
McIntosh, John D.....	100 00
Ryso, Rev. John.....	180 00

McIntosh, Alex.....	140 00
Gordon, Simon.....	400 00
Gordon, Simon.....	300 00
Dow, Mrs. Katie.....	103 00
Caines, Emanuel.....	200 00
Adamson, Jas. A.....	250 00
Ritohls, J.....	100 00
McKay, D., agent, Geo. Murray.....	703 00
Baxter, Jos.....	100 00
McNeil, Mrs. Nancy.....	100 00
McNeil, Mrs. Nancy.....	81 00
Sweeney, J.....	92 64
Johnson, E.....	1 94
Williams, C. L.....	0 67
Chandler, E. B., estate of.....	5 07
Hathaway, H. A.....	0 13
McGregor, D.....	20 00
Murray, C.....	0 43
Robertson, B., & Son.....	0 06
Young, J. H.....	0 51
Munro, D. R.....	0 48
Dow, J. W.....	0 73
Young, G. L.....	0 86
Wilson, A., & Co.....	1 60
Harrison, Peters & Co.....	0 85
McLeod, W. D.....	0 86
Kerr, John.....	0 28
Noble, J. R.....	2 86
Calhoun, Jno.....	1 35
Nixon, Jno.....	0 27
Seare, D.....	0 70
Guy, Boyan & Co.....	0 66
McEvoy, P. J.....	0 76
Arnold, R.....	20 42
Boden, Jno.....	3 00
Stephenson, M. C.....	5 00
Harrington, D.....	6 97
Giffrey, J. H.....	3 75
White, J. C., Treasurer.....	3 34
Wheaton, J. A., & Co.....	5 90
Canning, Anne.....	10 00
Canning, Anne.....	10 00
Birras, George.....	0 25
Bayne, Geo. A.....	0 92
Bliss, Geo. P.....	0 64
Boultsboe, R.....	1 13
Cartwright, R. J.....	0 18
Cohn, S. J.....	0 06
Copeland, W. C.....	0 28
Dancon, C. B.....	0 03
Earle, A. O.....	0 25
Grant, G. W.....	2 62
Hartshorne, I.....	0 31
Hooper, Jas.....	0 11
Kobold & Co.....	0 02
Ludington, Tracey.....	0 01
Lynskoy, T. J.....	0 20
Marshall, Chas.....	1 51
Molony, John.....	0 56
Murray, Geo. P.....	0 06
McLean, A. L.....	0 39
McLean, Donald.....	0 02
Neelands, H. E.....	0 05
Pearson, G. F.....	0 61
Pugsley, G. R.....	0 80
Ross, A. J.....	0 43
Rutherford, W. T., & Co.....	0 75
Stranger, J. H.....	1 89
Smith, W. F.....	0 02
Thompson & Noble.....	1 26
Thorne, D. S.....	1 14
Willoughby, Walter.....	7 47
Ryan, Mary A.....	300 00
Canada Ry. and News Co.....	2 00
Green, L. S.....	250 00
McKae, John.....	0 45

Total\$25,300 30

A TOWN WITH A BRIGHT FUTURE.—No town in the provinces has as bright an outlook as Amherst. Last week the Amherst Boot & Shoe Co. held its annual meeting, and showed a sale for the year of \$368,000.00. Over \$200,000 of their goods were made in Amherst by their 200 employees. The Robb Engineering Co. employ 100 hands, and their new electric light engines and boilers are having a large sale in Ontario and the west, as the Edison Co., who do the largest business in Canada, are installing them with their plants. Christie's coffin factory employs 40 hands. Work has been commenced on the buildings for the new trunk factory. The car works are about completed and cover a large area. They will give employment to about 250 hands, and expect to do a large business.



Mr. Geo. W. Turner

Simply Awful

Worst Case of Scrofula the Doctors Ever Saw

Completely Cured by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

"When I was 4 or 5 years old I had a scrofulous sore on the middle finger of my left hand, which got so bad that the doctors cut the finger off, and later took off more than half my hand. Then the sore broke out on my arm, came out on my neck and face on both sides, nearly destroying the sight of one eye, also on my right arm. Doctors said it was the

Worst Case of Scrofula

they ever saw. It was simply awful! Five years ago I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Gradually I found that the sores were beginning to heal. I kept on till I had taken ten bottles, ten dollars! Just think of what a return I got for that investment! A thousand per cent! Yes, many thousands. For the past 4 years I have had no sores. I

Work all the Time.

Before, I could do no work. I know not what to say strong enough to express my gratitude to Hood's Sarsaparilla for my perfect cure." GEORGE W. TURNER, Farmer, Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS do not weaken, but aid digestion and tone the stomach. Try them.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



Weakness Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (scaled) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

HUGGINS' GOLDEN SYRUP.

BOTANIC.

CURES NERVOUS DEBILITY.

MALE OR FEMALE.

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

CHAS. E. HUGGINS,

CHEMIST, - - - - HALIFAX.

LYONS' HOTEL,

KENTVILLE, N. S.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION.

EXTENSIVE improvements having been completed in this house it now possesses 31 Bed Rooms, 1 Ladies and Gentlemen's Parlors, Sample Rooms, Billiard Rooms, Hot and Cold Baths. This house is conducted on first class principles, and it will be found, outside of the Queen or Halifax Hotels, equal, if not superior, to any in the province. Livery Stable in connection.

D. McLEOD, Prop.

KENTVILLE, N. S.

STATIONERY

—AND—

BLANK BOOKS!

Our Stock is very complete in every Department.

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

BAKING - POWDERS.

BULLETIN NO. 10.

CREAM OF TARTAR POWDERS.
WOODILL'S GERMAN,
VICTORIA.

Cream of Tartar Powders Containing Ammonia.

ROYAL,
PRINCESS

"There is no such official in existence as the GOVERNMENT ANALYST OF ONTARIO."
THOMAS MACFARLANE,
Chief Analyst.
Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa.

BOSTON DRUG

THE CURE FOR

Drunkenness.

BOSTON DRUG will make a man sober in two hours. If you have "sworn off" and find that you cannot resist the temptation to indulge, be advised and use Boston Drug, a positive remedy for the cure of Alcoholism. If you wish to "taper" or reduce your daily average of stimulants, Boston Drug will assist you. Try it now. Sold in boxes at the Agency, London Drug Store, 117 Holl. Street, J. GODFREY'S SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor, and Agent for B. LAURANCE'S GENUINE AXIS-CUT PEARLE SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES.

New Books at Allen's.

- Island Nights Entertainments, by R. L. Stevenson.....50
- In the Sunshine of Her Youth, by Beatrice Whitty.....50
- Stories from Black and White.....50
- A Little Hans, by Ada Cambridge.....50
- A Comedy of Errors, by Christian Reid.....50
- Dearest, by Mrs. Forrester.....50
- The Honourable Jane, by Annie Thomas.....50
- An Au'd Light Manse, by J. M. Barrie.....50
- The Masked Venus, by Richard Henry Savage.....50
- The Doctor's Heron, by E. Everett Green.....50
- An Imperative Duty, by W. D. Howells.....50
- The Marriage of Elinor, by Mrs. Oliphant.....50
- A Moral Dilemma, by Annie Thomas.....50
- Children of Destiny, by Molly E. Seawell.....50
- Cosmopolis, by Paul Bourget.....50

For sale by

T. C. ALLEN & CO.,
BOOK-SELLERS, STATIONERS AND PRINTERS.

DuBois & Hills,

LUMBER

COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,

24 State St., New York.

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

COMMERCIAL.

Business throughout the Dominion continues quiet, and very little change is noted since our last report. This is, in a large measure, owing to the wet and stormy weather which has so generally prevailed, which has kept the country roads in such a bad condition as to render communication in many sections almost impossible. Yet the outlook for the merchant and husbandman of this country is by no means so bad. The fields, take it all round, promise to give a good yield of grain, roots and hay; while the fruits, both cultivated and wild, are expected in many instances to yield bountifully.

The steady outflow of gold from New York is leading to apprehensions that it will have an adverse effect on Dominion stock markets. It is feared that any lengthened continuation of the present outflow—which is predicted—will lead to a serious encroachment upon the United States treasury gold reserve, and so have a decided effect upon the money market. In this event if rates in New York should become abnormally high, which it now appears likely that they will, local funds may be influenced and the disposition of our market, which is at present towards a lower range of rates, may be checked. This would act against any radical improvement in the stock market, and a marked tendency is observable at present—despite the general belief that prices are at "bottom,"—to pursue a very conservative course.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND CO., NEW YORK, JUNE 3, 1893.—The tone of business in Wall Street retains a part at least of the improvement noted in our advices of last week; but the feeling is still vacillating. Confidence is, on the whole, gaining steadily, but cautiously and slowly. Slight advances are followed by realizing on the part of holders of "long" stock and by selling on the part of the "bears." The London market is cautious, which produces a corresponding conservatism here. There has also been some lightening or closing of accounts preparatory to summer absences; and merchants are still driven, by the insufficiency of discount accommodation, to realize upon their securities; which sources are just now bringing quite an appreciable supply of stocks and bonds upon the market.

These adverse influences, however, may be regarded as transient; and there are others coming into play which are calculated to neutralize their effect. In some branches of business there is a noticeable improvement, especially in grocery and dry goods; which is an indication of returning vitality in the staple departments of trade. The returns of the railroads also show a very gratifying improvement. The gross earnings of some forty roads reporting last week show an average increase of nearly 10 per cent.—a fact which suggests the inference that the real contraction of trade is not so great as might be supposed from common report. The real trouble seems to be less in any actual falling off in the volume of business than in the prevalence of a feeling of apprehension incident to the partial interruption of discount accommodation throughout the country at large and to the failures arising from that stringency. This fear is, of course, a serious injury to business; for it not only abnormally reduces prices and profits but may easily lead to embarrassments and suspensions, as it undoubtedly has within the last few weeks. But there is reason to hope that this phase has passed its climax. The banks seem to be gaining confidence in the general soundness of commercial credits and, with the late large gains in their reserves and the low rate of interest obtainable on call loans, they are beginning to show more disposition to discount for their customers.

It is easy, however, to expect too much from the banks under existing circumstances. They cannot yet be certain that the European drain upon our gold has reached its limit. The failures of which the Foster and Dwiggins suspensions are a type have brought to light a certain element of local speculative enterprise in the interior which is suggestive of caution; and there is a possibility that the still existing stringency at the West and South may bring to the surface other like cases; while, beyond all, there remains the grave question as to what may prove to be the disposition of the new Congress on the silver question. These considerations warrant the continuance of a conservative policy on the part of the banks. But, at the same time, there is no room for doubt that they now understand that the general commercial situation is a sound one; and having reached that conclusion, it is reasonable to infer that they will henceforth show a more liberal regard for the wants of commercial borrowers. Under all the circumstances, therefore, there seems to be good reason for expecting that the present disturbed condition of credit will gradually subside into a settled conservative attitude, awaiting the results of the important legislation to be undertaken by the next session of Congress; which is perhaps all that can be expected under the broad commercial and financial reconstruction that must occupy the attention of the country for several months to come.

There are two other doubts which ought to be removed from the public mind and so aid in the restoration of confidence. One is the apparent determination of President Cleveland to force action on the silver bill, and reassemble Congress in September next. That is now the most probable date for action. Public opinion has received some pretty severe object lessons on the silver question of late, and an important change of sentiment in the West can be depended upon to aid in repealing the Sherman law. Moreover, the great business centres of the West are not so silver crazy as has been popularly supposed in the East. Another important element of doubt has been taken much more seriously than deserved; that is, the tariff outlook. Business operations extending into the future have often been seriously curtailed through fear of early tariff revision. Such fears are entirely groundless. Congress will certainly not begin the tariff question until the silver muddle is settled; and even should it be taken up at the same time as silver, it would be late in the current year before any general plan of procedure could be agreed upon. Months would be used in taking testimony, in com-

paring schedules, in committee conferences; and even should the question be expeditiously handled, which does not seem at all likely, several months would probably elapse before the new bill became law; so that it seems utterly impossible for any change in the tariff to be put into force within ten or twelve months. If the business mind were relieved of these unnecessary uncertainties much would be done towards a restoration of confidence. There are periods when sentiment carries prices much above their intrinsic level, but this is a time when distrust has carried them as much below their true level. This is particularly true of good railroad shares which are beyond the perils of reorganization.

DRY GOODS.—Sorting orders have been brisker during the past week than at any previous time since opening of spring trade, and the wholesale trade has a better feeling in consequence. Many buyers have been in the market, and some large miscellaneous parcels have been bought, nearly every line receiving a share of attention. Clearances and job lots have been in good demand and readily picked up. If the present trade continues for a month the wholesalers will be in a splendid condition to receive their fall stock. Letter orders are quite brisk, and are for very numerous classes of goods, but especially for hosiery, laces, curtains, summer vests, clearances, etc. All these have received attention from the increasing number of country merchants, who find letter orders a useful and expedient way of ordering goods. Many houses are now beginning to supply their customers with order pads. In prints the leading varieties are said to be heliotrope flowers on black, pink and cream grounds. There is quite a large call for these goods just now. Black and red, blue and red and white and red are the leading combinations in drillottes. Fall orders are somewhat slow, as retailers are waiting to see how the spring trade turns out and what the summer trade promises before placing orders. This is a wise plan, although not a pleasing one to those who are on the road drumming for fall.

BREADSTUFFS.—Local business in flour shows no change, the demand being of a small jobbing character with values rather in buyers' favor. The oatmeal market is stronger in tone as western millers have advanced prices, but the local trade is quite a quiet one. Under an improved enquiry values for mill feed are stiffer, and quotations on bran and shorts are advanced somewhat. The public cables report the European markets higher, but this did not help the Chicago market, which has been very weak, and prices have been hammered down there under heavy sellings. Other United States markets followed the lead of Chicago.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market rules quiet, and is chiefly confined to cut meats and lard for local retail wants. Smoked meats are in fair request. The English markets show more firmness than they have for some time past, though quotations are not materially changed. In Chicago pork has ruled higher, ostensibly on smaller receipts of hogs than estimated, but really because the bull crowd jollied up the market and nobody cared to sell what they bid for. The cattle market there has been quiet, but the feeling is stronger. The best grades of sheep are higher.

BUTTER.—The easy feeling in the local butter market continues, and what movement there is is confined largely to jobbing sales to supply actual consumptive demands. Rolls are coming in quite freely, and this affects values in other lines. Consequently prices are still sagging off, and it looks as if we shall soon see an 18c. market if matters continue in the way that they are trending at present. But nothing is more uncertain than the price of June creamery, and it is not likely that the current season will prove an exception to its predecessors. The English market is very quiet and offers no inducement to shippers from this side. Trade in this line will not open here for some weeks.

CHEESE.—The soft feeling in the cheese market continues. New make comes in slowly, and what is offered is mainly fodder cheese. All reports from the country factories show that the make is very closely sold up, and that the market is in excellent shape for the heavier output that will soon be offered for sale. Indications promise a heavy June make, and also that the temporary scarcity which at present rules in the case of colored will soon be a thing of the past, as the factories are giving more attention now to this description of goods. The public cable is lower, and advices from Brockville and other western cheese centres indicate that a decline in prices has already set in. The English markets are dull and easier in tone.

EGGS.—The local egg market remains steady under a very good local consumptive demand, and 10c. to 11c. is about a fair quotation at present.

GREEN FRUIT.—Fruit dealers report a good business doing in the several lines of fruit, both on local and country account, and prices, with few exceptions, keep fairly steady. The *Produce Bulletin* says that bananas will be high this season. The latest advices from banana brokers of New Orleans indicate an advancing market. Cargoes arriving there are not more than one-third of their usual size, and the demand has increased to such an extent that orders cannot be filled. The reason for this is said to be the revolution in Central America. One of the largest banana boats there was recently seized and converted into a war vessel, and the workmen on plantations have been drafted into service. This is the season, too, when men are most needed to harvest the fruit. Under these conditions boats must go to a good deal of trouble to get even a part cargo. None but regular customers can buy bananas at New Orleans at present. The grade of the fruit is better than usual, for there is only time to harvest the best stock.

DRIED FRUIT.—The report of renewed attack on currants by the peronosporas, and of damage done by frost to both currants and prunes, is awakening some interest in these lines, but otherwise the fruit market is featureless. A few of the cheaper Valencia raisins have been selling, but

TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS

Are unpopular. But there is one form of trust against which no one has anything to say. That is the trust which the public reposes in Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the best of it is the trust is fully justified by the merit of the medicine. For, remember, HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES.

the demand outside these has been insignificant. Prime layers are scarce. In currents the supply of good fruit continues to grow scarcer. The demand is fair.

SUGAR.—The week has developed no new features. It is as yet too early in the season for the general trade in small lots to commence. Still refiners are firm in their views and quite independent about selling, saying that they expect higher prices next month. Advices from New York indicate that the trust is looking for higher prices, as they have been heavy purchasers of the raw article. The raw sugar markets are very strong, and advancing, development within the past week have demonstrated the steadiness of the market and the certainty of still higher prices before long. On the strength of bullish news from outside markets the local trade is very firm, and refiners refuse to make any large contracts. On the other hand buyers are not showing any great urgency, so that, although the market is firm, it is quiet. It is, however, quite probable that, when the situation is thoroughly digested, buyers will show more anxiety, and sellers are daily expecting a change to this disposition.

MOLASSES.—The molasses market is very dull, and advices from primary markets are very easy in their tone. Latest quotations from the Islands are 12c. f.o.b. There is no business doing in this market of any account.

TEAS.—The market is quiet, business being confined to a few sales in a small way. Some small lots have moved in this connection of common and medium grades on city and country account, but the aggregate is very small. In Montreal a small lot of new crop Japan has been received and was distributed at once, having been sold in advance of arrival. It is reported that they show a slightly better draw than last year. Quotations here remain unchanged, and will do so until direct consignments arrive, which will not be for several weeks. The chances, from the present outlook, favor higher prices this year than last.

COFFEE.—The coffee market remains quiet but steady. Business is still of a hand-to-mouth character, with no change in prices.

FISH.—A few small lots of this season's catch have been received, but the quantities that have so far come to hand are not sufficient to affect quotations. Stocks of old having been run pretty low, this market is in a fine condition to handle all that come forward. The demand from the West Indies is becoming more steady and regular, with slightly better prices obtainable. There appears no probability of those markets being glutted by over-shipment for some weeks at any rate, as outports and Newfoundland are as poorly stocked as Halifax is. A Montreal report says that the fish trade there continues to improve and may now be characterized as brisk. Quotations there are:—Labrador herring \$3 per half bbl.; shore herring \$2.75 per bbl.; Digby herring 11c. to 12c. In Boston the mackerel position holds very firm, with the dealers out of everything under large 2's, which sell at \$19. There are still a few fat mackerel left, with quotations at—Norway bladders \$33 to \$35; selected shore 1s, \$28; large 2s, \$19 to \$20; medium 2s, \$17 to \$18; large 3s, \$15.50. On codfish the market is quiet. The supply is rather larger than it was previously, but not full enough yet to affect prices. Quotations by jobbers and dealers are—Large dry tank; \$6.38 to \$6.50; medium, \$4.75 to \$5; large pickled bank, \$5.25 to \$5.50; medium (entirely nominal) \$4.50 to \$4.75; large shore or Georges, \$6.75 to \$7; medium \$5 to \$5.50. The market on barrel herring is quiet, since it is out of season, but the trade is a little surprised to receive communications concerning a cargo of round herring at Newfoundland. Dealers do not understand whether they are now herring or herring caught late in the winter. Quotations on herring are largely nominal at present. At Gloucester, Mass., liberal receipts are reported to have been the rule during the past week, although mackerel do not yet figure in the local market. There is quite a fleet on the Cape shore, and an early catch is now in order. One good halibut fare has been reported during the week, but, as a rule, the average fare is small, except with the slack fishermen, who are reported to be doing well. Quotations are:—New Georges codfish \$6 to \$6 1/3 for large and \$5 for small; bank, \$4.50 to \$5 for large and \$3.13 to \$3.50 for small; shore \$5.75 and \$4.50 for large and small; dry bank, \$5.50 and \$4.50; cured cusk, \$4.50; hake, \$2; haddock, \$3.25.

OLEAR HAVANA "CIGARS"

"La Cadena" and "La Flora." Insist upon having these brands.

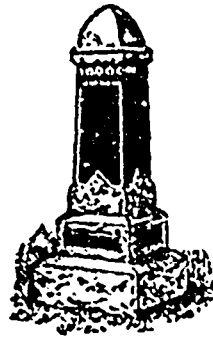
SUMBUL BITTERS. The Greatest Kidney Regulator and MORNING TONIC. TRY IT.

A Cure for all Diseases resulting from a Disordered State of the Stomach and Liver and Impurities of the Blood.

SHILOH'S CURE. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR COUGH, CROUP, SORE THROAT. Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

\$3 a Day Sure. Send me your address and I will show you how to make \$3 a day, absolutely sure, every day a week. Address A. W. KNOWLES, Windsor, Ontario.

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.



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

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

Table of market quotations for Groceries including Sugars, Tea, Molasses, and Biscuits.

Table of market quotations for Breadstuffs including Flour, Oatmeal, and various types of wheat and corn.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table of market quotations for Home and Foreign Fruits including Apples, Oranges, Lemons, and Raisins.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table of market quotations for Provisions including Beef, Pork, Lard, and Hams.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Table of market quotations for Butter and Cheese including Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints and Canadian Township.

SALT.

Table of market quotations for Salt including Factory Filled, Fine Liverpool, and Cadiz.

FISH.

Table of market quotations for Fish including Mackerel, Herring, Salmon, and Codfish.

A QUARREL.

(Concluded.)

It was not in this sky chamber, however, that she sat down to lament herself, but in her richer apartment, in whose inner room her maid was laying out some dinner dresses. What had come over Theodore? she grieved and wondered. He had been wont to call her his sprite, his birdling; he had seemed to love her wayward frolics, the gay effervescence of her happy being. Was it the presence of these fine friends of his that had shown how slight and insufficient she was, how unlike the woman he ought to have married? Well, she loved him; he was all in all to her; it could not be that he did not love her still, even if she had offended him. There was nothing else before her but to make her ways more quiet, more like what he wished; to subdue her sparkle, her bubble, put on what elegance she could, and be the chateaufin his fancy painted.

The sunset had died over the water, and soft twilight was gathering under the old elms as she sat thinking her unhappy thoughts, when the touch on the hammered bronze bowl in the first hall came swelling through the house till it filled every space with a silvery music, summoning the guests to dinner. She rose, and pinned in her belt the great yellow allemandias that lay on her table, and went down, slowly and gently, and half with a feeling of doubt, in spite of herself, if she was the mistress of the house or not. She had every reason to doubt it when, half-way down the staircase, she was seen by Theodore, who sprang up at a bound, it seemed, and wheeled her about.

"For Heaven's sake!" he said, "have you no sense of propriety whatever? Are you coming down to dine in your own house in a boating gown?"

"They are all in boating gowns; they have no others here. It seemed right that I should not do differently."

"It is right that you should dress as becomes the lady of the mansion. If you force my mother, who has just come down clothed as honor to our guests and herself requires, to take your place, you have no one to thank for it but yourself. Great Heaven, how out of place you are! There is no time to change. You had best remain in your room, and I will excuse you. You have certainly been quite upset to-day."

He had swept her along so rapidly that they were now in her room. She closed the door and set her back against it.

"You are quite right, Theodore," she said, looking up at him with eyes that he could not see in the twilight. "I am out of place here. I will go to my own place. My father—"

"You will do what?" roared Theodore.

"Since you have ceased to love me, Theodore—since I am only a vexation and a shame to you—I will leave you to find—"

"You will add that to all the rest?" he exclaimed. "You will disgrace me in the eyes of the world? You will—"

"I disgrace you now by my behaviour it seems. I will not disgrace you any more. I will go to my father," she said, her head dropping on her breast, and she moved slowly away.

"When you please!" he cried, pulled open the door, whose closing reverberated like a cannonade behind him, and was gone.

Teresa sat down by the window, half dizzy, wholly bewildered. Could that be Theodore—could this be she—was she awake—was she in her senses—had she perchance gone mad? "When you please," he had cried. And then everything was in a whirl, in which she had neither thought nor sensation. The maid brought in candles. Another came presently with a tray. She sent back the tray and dismissed them both. They left the door ajar. The pleasant murmur of voices, the laughter, the clink of glass and silver, the odor of flowers came now and then along the hall. She crept out after a while, and grasping the baluster, went along until she reached a passage leading to the little gallery of the banqueting-room, where the musicians had not yet taken their place, and whence she could see the bright room below, the table gorgeous with fruits and flowers with silver vases and golden salvers, sparkling with Venetian glass and the topaz and ruby of the wines, Madame Vandewater in all her bravery at the head, Theodore opposite her, a little flushed, brilliant, smiling, talking gayly, listening now to Virginia Izard as if there were not another woman in the world, happy without her. If the gay revellers had glanced up into that little shadowed gallery, what a white wan face they would have seen, still looking backward, as Teresa stole away!

"He is happy without me—he is happy without me! There is no time to lose," she was saying. "I must go."

"But you promised to stay," something within answered her. "You have no right to go. There are your vows, your marriage oaths."

"Very likely," she responded. "All the same I shall go. I cannot stay if he does not want me to."

She lifted a candlestick, and went up to the little roof chamber where her treasures were. "I will not leave these letters to accuse him," she said. And she opened the box, and began to spread out the letters, that still had the perfume of violets in which she had folded them away. In this one—In this one—he had told her how beautiful she was to him; she laid her cheek against the pages. In that he had said her love for him opened a new world to him, as if he were a god in the world that he had made. In this he said that his love for her was as enduring, as unfolding,

as unfailing, as the sky above the earth; she kissed the page with her old rapture. Line after line, sentence after sentence, caught her eye; she read on and forgot. All at once the flutter of her candle startled her. It was burning low; hours must have passed while she sat there conjuring those old love spells. And Theodore must know where she was, and he had never come for her. Oh, yes, he had said, "When you please!" She flung the letters, a scattered heap, upon the hearth, and held the candle to them. In what a glory they flashed up the chimney, great wallowing flame after flame! She ran quickly for the others—the letters she in turn had written Theodore. She did not stay to read them, only opened them so that they might burn the more readily; and again and again and again the great flames flew up the flue, the few feet they had to fly before reaching open air. She was a long time burning them, feeding them with fresh handfuls that fled to nothingness a moment after. She watched the last red flame disappear, the sparks were raining along the old writing ere dying out, and she saw the words "undying love" written in fire, and, with a bitter laugh, ran down to her room, two flights below. As she went to the window and looked out a moment to cool her heated face—mechanically, and by the mere physical impulse, for she was only half conscious of anything she did—she saw Theodore sauntering down the bowery way, in the last light of the setting moon, with Jack Boleyn beside him. And then the full force of the step she was taking rushed over her. That he could enjoy a midnight stroll with a companion, at his ease, and all the house asleep—oh, it was all one to him, then, let her do what she might! And looking down the embowering elms after him she leaned there like a marble image in a window niche, only a marble image with a pair of flaming eyes. How long she leaned there she had not the least idea; the stars might wheel from east to west, she did not know. But suddenly she heard a cry, a hoarse, far-off cry, "Fire! Fire!" And directly after that rude rousing, a man was running up the greensward, followed by another and another, and calling out "Fire! Fire! The roof is all afire!"

A wild heart beat, and the truth flashed over her. Those letters; those flames; the short chimney; the shingled roof, dry with the long drought. The sparks must have fallen and lodged among the dry tinder of the shingles, and now the house was going up in flames, too! The old Vandewater mansion, built with pride a century and a half ago, added to with pride by each succeeding one of the same name, gloried in by her husband, was going up in flames, and by her work, by her hand! It was she who was dealing this heart-breaking blow to Theodore.

Quick as instinct, quicker than thought, she had snatched the thick double blanket from her bed, the heavy rug from the floor, and had darted up the two flights to her roof room, dragging all their length after her, through the door there to the scuttle loft, and up the narrow steps only to find the scuttle fastened down immovably. It did not take her a second to think; she had doubled her little fist and broken the glass, and put her shoulder to the sash, and had crawled through the aperture, and was out on the steep incline, drawing her blankets after her, and was confronted by a hundred little tongues of crackling flame in a hundred dry crevices of the old shingles. Fanned by a puff of midnight wind, they were creeping towards the roof of the great dome, and would be inside the house with ruin in five minutes more. In an instant she had flung the blanket and the rug over the burning space, had thrown herself on them, using hands, feet and knees in treading, pressing, rolling, smothering, from one end to the other.

It was the very highest portion of the clustered roofs; the flagged pavement was more than fifty feet below. She did not give it a thought. The fire must be put out, be it life or death afterwards! Men were crying to her from below to go in, to save herself, she did not heed them. Women had run out of the house, shrieking and wringing their hands; she did not hear them. She was treading down and smothering and deadening those flames. And there she was, now prostrate, with arms outstretched, her whole body, her feet, her hands, pressing down the little tongues of fire; now starting up and throwing herself on another portion where a spirit of flame broke through and lighted up her white face, her burned and torn hands.

All this burst upon Theodore's sight as he hastened back with Jack Boleyn at the sounds which came to him on the wind and heard the outcries, "Oh it is Mrs. Vandewater," from one; "Go in; go down; save yourself!" from another; "It is death to you," from a third; "Oh Teresa! Teresa!" from his mother; "Where are the men, where is the hose, where is the water?" from all together. And in that instant he saw what his life would be without his wife; he forgot dignities and instres and ancestors, and darted into the house and up slight after flight.

Before they could train the garden hose to the spot, before the bewildered men could find their way to the loft, Teresa had withdrawn the rugs, inch by inch, and found the little flames everywhere gone out beneath, and made her way back to the scuttle and down to bring up water, if peradventure a spark were left, oblivious of any sound or sight below, and half-way down the stairs had met Theodore taking them at a leap. And he would be so angry at this last feat of hers!

"Oh!" she stammered. "It does not signify in the least. It was necessary this time. And I am going in the morning."

"My darling, my darling, my little darling!" he cried, catching her in his arms, as he dimly saw her in the starlight sifting through the opening, and covering her—her smutches, her burns, her blisters—with kisses. "How can you ever forgive me for being a brute?"

DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES FOR ELECTRIC BELTS.

\$1.75, \$2.65, \$3.70; former prices \$5, \$7, \$10. Quality remains the same—16 different styles; dry battery and acid belts—mild or strong current. Less than half the price of any other company and more home testimonials than all the rest together. Full list free. Mention this paper. W. T. BART & Co., Windsor, Ont.

1892, "THE CREAM OF THE HAVANA CROP."

"La Habana" and "La Florida" brands of cigars are undoubtedly superior in quality and considerably lower in price than any brand imported. Prejudice is a common evil and admits this to be the case. The connoisseur knows it. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal.

Others might attend to the house; whether it burned or not was of no moment to him. He was dressing those dear wounds; he was carrying her in his arms as a mother carries a child till it sleeps; he was assuring her of his love, of his wretchedness; he was begging her not to leave him; he was wetting her face with his tears.

And it is to be supposed that she did forgive him; for there are people who say that of all the abject slaves they ever saw—waiting on his wife's every whim, carrying her marmoset, her fan, going on her errands, brightening at the sound of her tripping step, his smiles answering hers, his eyes glad to rest upon her—the most abject, and the most happy in his abjectness, is the husband of that delightful, that original and eccentric, little Mrs. Theodore Vandewater.

THE HEROISM OF THE EMPIRICIST.

Adam was alone in the garden of Eden in the cool of the day—a day well spent—partly in exercise not in the least exhausting, and the balance in sedentary pastimes not at all enervating. He was feeling so comfortable without and so complacent within, that the blow, when it fell, was all the more stunning.

A sudden feeling came over him—a strange, uncanny, mysterious feeling—a sense of an inward chasm yawning in his very thoughts, a sensation as if all sense had bounded up, impelled by flight, as if a hundred furies had entered his brain, to swarm there and sting and tear and rasp and buzz.

He threw back his head in the endeavor to rid himself of the horrible incubus. It was in vain. His eyes distended, his very hair stood on end for fright. His nostrils dilated, and the air grew dark and thick about him, as he lost the power of breath.

What did it mean? He could not tell. Vague rumors had reached him concerning the mystery called death. Was this it? Was he going to explode?

No, not that. I may as well end this suspense right here—the bounding, buzzing came to an end in one grand titillation. He exclaimed, "Ker-choo, kerchoo!" and the experience was over.

It was Adam's first sneeze.—*Life*.

BOOK GOSSIP.

Perhaps Canadians will not be so deeply interested in the opening pages of the *New England Magazine* for June, where the story of the famous Boston Tea Party is told in print and picture, but a further investigation into the contents of the magazine will amply repay them for their trouble. Among the excellent articles may be noted—"The Real Inventor of the Steam-boat," "Trout Fishing in New England," and the capital autobiography of Mrs. Parington. Published at Boston—by the *New England Magazine Corporation*.

The chief article in the *Popular Science Monthly* for June is the conclusion of Herbert Spencer's thoughtful article on the "Inadequacy of Natural Selection." Provincialists will however peruse with most interest the pages written by Frank H. Eaton on the subject of "the Bay of Fundy Tides and Marshes," and agriculturists will have special interest in the article entitled "Irrigation in the Arid States," and "Adaptations of Seeds and Fruits." Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. Yearly subscription \$5 00.

It goes almost without saying that the June *St. Nicholas* is a capital number. The city of Washington is well described and illustrated in the opening pages, and the Southern story, "Toinette's Phillip," develops an interesting situation. There are half a dozen bright stories to interest boys and girls, and many well-pictured rhymes for younger readers. Published by the Century Company, New York; single number 25c.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

GOOD WORK IN DEMAND.—The Robb Engineering Co., Amherst, have recently received orders for a 125 horse-power Monarch Economic Boiler for the I. C. R. shops at Moncton; a 125 horse-power Robb-Armstrong Automatic Engine for an Electric Station at Lethbridge, N. W. T.; and a 150 horse-power Monarch Economic Boiler for a large woollen manufactory at Preston, Ont.

BRICKS.—Mr. Boehner, of the firm of Reed & Boehner, contractors and builders, purchased from the Intercolonial Brick and Tile Company on Saturday last 150,000 brick to be used in fulfilling contracts they are now engaged on at St. John's, Nfld. The company have also received an order for the quantity necessary for the foundation of the new Episcopal Church at Middleton, the construction of which began on Monday. Another order from S. M. Brookfield, Esq., of Halifax, for 150,000, to go to St. John's, Nfld., has also been received.—*Bridgetown Monitor*.

COTTON.—The cotton industry, of which we have the first historical notice in the third century after the death of Alexander the Great, has assumed immense proportions. The cotton belt of the United States now furnishes the world with its main supply. The entire crop last year consisted of 9,035,379 bales, the greatest ever known, valued at \$325,000,000. More than 3,000,000 animals are required to till the ground and over 10,000,000 men, women and children are engaged in the work.

FIRE.—The Pidgeon Fertilizer works at Point Nesbit, near Windsor, were destroyed by fire last week. Everything in the building was lost except one of a pair of horses owned by the company. The other horse was burned to death. The fire is a serious drawback to the Fertilizer Company, as this is its busiest season.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

THE SUPERIOR BLOOD-PURIFIER. CURES OTHERS WILL CURE YOU. PERFECT DIGESTION. SOUND SLEEP. LONG LIFE. VITALITY. STRONG NERVES. PURE BLOOD. CLEAR SKIN. HEALTH. MENTAL ENERGY.

M. Hammerly, a well-known business man of Hillsboro, Va., sends this testimony to the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla: "Several years ago, I hurt my leg, the injury leaving a sore which led to erysipelas. My sufferings were extreme, my leg, from the knee to the ankle, being a solid sore, which began to extend to other parts of the body. After trying various remedies, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, before I had finished the first bottle, I experienced great relief; the second bottle effected a complete cure."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Cures others, will cure you

GILLETT'S
PURE POWDERED 100%
LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 25 pounds Sal Soda.
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto

THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD BRANDS.

"Mungo,"
"Kicker,"
"Cable."

Universally acknowledged to be superior in every respect to any other brands in the market. Always reliable as has been fully demonstrated by the millions that are sold annually, and the increasing demand for them, notwithstanding an increased competition of over One Hundred and Twenty-Five Factories. This fact speaks volumes. We are not cheap Cigar manufacturers.

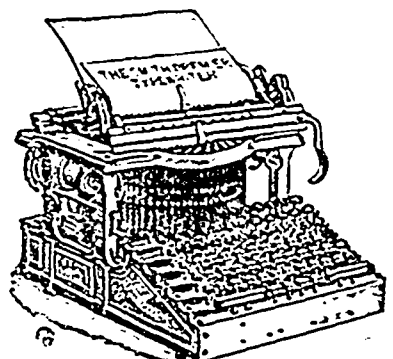
S. DAVIS & SONS,
MONTREAL.
Largest and Highest Grade Cigar Manufacturers in Canada.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS CURES CONSTIPATION.

Constipation or Costiveness is an annoying and dangerous complaint caused by irregularity of the bowels, which produces disastrous results to health, causing biliousness, bad blood, dyspepsia, etc. B.B.B. acts perfectly to cure constipation and remove its effects. If you have never tried it, do so now.

IT NEVER FAILS.
"Was very bad with Costiveness, and one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me. Would not be without it."
Mrs. Wm. Finley, Jr., Bobcaygeon.

London Rubber Stamp M'g Co.
Rubber and Metal Stamps,
Notarial Seals,
Heliograph Copying Pads,
Stenol Cutters, &c.
322 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.



WHAT IS TAUGHT
Whiston's Commercial College.

To Write Well, to Spell Correctly, to Write Grammatically, to use Typewriter Rapidly, to Construct a Good Business Letter, to Keep Books by Single and Double Entry, to Become Proficient in Business Arithmetic, to have a Good Knowledge of Commercial Law, to Pass Successfully the Civil Service Examination, to Take Business Correspondence and Legal Matter in Shorthand.
Send for Catalogue to following address,
S. E. WHISTON, Principal.
95 Barrington St., Halifax.

STANFORD
THE TAILOR,
Is showing an extra fine line of Goods suitable for the coming season.
INSPECTION INVITED.

Canadian Pacific Railway.
NEW STEAMSHIP LINE
Carrying the ROYAL MAILS between
Canada and Australia
Will leave
Vancouver for Sydney,
calling en route at HONOLULU and BRISBANE
as follows:
Mowera, June 14th.
Warrimoo, July 14th.
and monthly thereafter.
For rates of fare and all other information, enquire at C. P. R. Ticket Office, 126 Hollis Street, Halifax.
D. McNICOLL, Gen'l Pass'r Agt. Montreal.
C. E. McPHERSON, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agt. St. John, N. B.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

(From our Chicago Correspondent.)

There has been great excitement of late over the Sunday question, and many discussions have taken place as to whether the Fair should be opened or closed on that day. The directors, for the most part, are strongly in favor of opening, but the decision does not rest with them. Notwithstanding which, and in the face of strenuous objections on the part of many, the Fair was really open last Sunday. The Supreme Court of the United States decides this week whether it so continue. The attendance was not nearly so large as was anticipated. On Tuesday of this week, Decoration Day and a public holiday, there was a much larger attendance, in fact larger than it has been at any time since opening day, something like 120,000 people, but there seemed to be abundance of room.

Wonderful strides are made every day towards the completion of the different exhibits. The Fair grounds proper extend north and south from 56th to 67th street, from Lake Michigan east as far west as the Illinois Central tracks. West of the tracks for about a mile is the Midway Pleasance, which all forms part of the Columbian Exposition. How shall we describe Midway Pleasance, as a whole, or as it first impresses us? It is certainly cosmopolitan, as so many nationalities are therein represented, and due allowance should be made for any confusion that may arise as to one's whereabouts, when on the same street you meet all sorts and conditions and races of men, and in two minutes' time can be transported from a Dahomey village to a Chinese theatre, from there to Old Vienna, thence to Algiers, or you can take them in any order you may be pleased to elect. In the centre of the Pleasance stands the enormous Ferris wheel, dizzy enough for ordinary mortals to look at, without meditating an ascent.

Entering the Midway Pleasance from the west end, the first interesting sign which meets your eye is "Dahomey Village—Benin. French Colony—West African Coast." For the small sum of 25 cents you purchase a ticket to Dahomey, and suddenly find yourself in Africa, amongst savages. At one end of a large covered platform sits the king on his throne, and close to him sit the orchestra producing most atrocious sounds. The principal instruments appear to be very small barrels covered with sheepskin, presumably tom-toms, on which the performers pound with their hands forcibly and effectively. A few other instruments with their respective players make up the orchestra, which is neither large nor varied, but which does excellent service for the dancers, about fifty of whom crested wildly round, brandishing tomahawks, swords or knives. Their skin, naturally very dark, has the appearance of having been baked by the sun, so that it is now a rich seal brown. The majority of them lacked the flat noses and thick lips common to our Ethiopians. Some of the men were of fine physique, and we could not but notice the beautifully shaped hands and arms of one or two of the women. Their attire was most grotesque, made up of many colours and plenty of material, but utterly void of dressmaking or tailoring. The arms and feet of all were bare. Their huts are made of plaster with bamboo doors. Strange hieroglyphic characters are engraved on the plaster. Occasionally a native is seen in front of his respective hut plying his trade in the most primitive manner. When the dance was over the king was carried off in his palanquin attended by his savage retinue. It has been said that if you cross the path of a savage woman she is apt to relieve you of your head. Not having any ambition to test the truth of this saying and having paid quite a long visit, we left them, making a detour of their village.

It was only necessary to cross the street to imagine ourselves in China. In the bazaar we saw much to admire in the way of fans, embroideries, a beautiful inlaid cabinet, &c., and met with some gentlemanly Chinamen. Picking up the bill of fare in the restaurant we found it to include only English dishes, and at once lost interest. This was before we had tried a foreign lunch. Later in the day an English menu would have been hailed with delight. We went from the bazaar into the theatre, which has a seating capacity of 700 or 800, and gazed with mixed feelings on the gaudy chandelier and the drop curtain; the latter, however, was rather picturesque. The orchestra was seated at the back of the stage. The play was "The Birthday Fete of the Emperor's Son," who was quite imposing with his long white beard and magnificent costume. Magnificent costumes were the order of the day. Not more than seven or eight actors and actresses took part in the play. After offering congratulations and making profound salaams to the king, refreshments were brought on, after which the king and audience were entertained by wonderful gymnastic performances. First a girl appeared with a great deal of paint, but very little grace, the latter not being an attribute of the Chinese, and danced in the most pugilistic manner, as far as her hands and arms were concerned, throwing them out most violently to strike unseen foes, evidently a hand to hand affair. She was followed by a man who did great things with a long pole, balancing it well in various positions. Finally a man appeared carrying two balls, one red and the other white; these balls he manipulated with great skill and rapidity during his dance, evoking hearty applause. All of the women were very much painted, but not so the men, they probably having thought it unmanly or concluded that they could not be improved upon. When the curtain dropped, the ushers immediately cleared the theatre, and we concluded the next best thing for us to do was to take the shortest route to Old Vienna. Our experience in this quaint old town we will give you in our next letter.

J. F. L.

FROM FRIEND TO FRIEND

Gets the story of the excellence of Hood's Sarsaparilla and what it has accomplished, and this is the strongest advertisement which is done on behalf of this medicine. We endeavor to tell honestly what Hood's Sarsaparilla is and what it will do, but what it does is far more important and far more potent. Its unequalled record of cures is sure to convince those who have never tried Hood's Sarsaparilla that it is an excellent medicine.

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.

MINING OUTLOOK.—Mining news continues to come in slowly, but the prospects are bright for a large yield of gold during the coming summer. The Stormont District, which includes the Country Harbor and Isaac's Harbor gold districts, is taking the lead in the yield of the precious metal. At Isaac's Harbor, the Richardson Mine continues to give steadily increased yields of gold, the last bar weighing some 250 ounces. A new find of importance has lately been made on the property at some distance from the present workings, and goes to prove that this Company have a most promising mine. Shares which a few months ago could be had at a reasonable sum are now not purchasable, the owners preferring to hold them. A head of five stamps has been added to the plant and the crushing capacity increased. The mine is being capitally managed by Mr. Andrews and seems to have a most prosperous future before it. It is mainly a Nova Scotia enterprise, as is the North Star Mine in the same District, and we are happy to note that both ventures are paying ones. In the same district there is every prospect of the Palgrave Mine being soon worked, and also the Skunk's Den property, which is being capitalised, so that in the near future some four properties will be working there. At Country Harbor the Copeland Mine is yielding as well as ever, and the prospects of the St. John Company are very bright. The success of these Companies has stimulated prospecting and new discoveries will doubtless be made. At Oldham, Waverley, Montagu, Fifteen Mile Stream, Killag, the Western Gold Districts, in fact all round the field the prospects are encouraging, and there is every indication that 1893 will prove a prosperous year in gold mining.

A MALICIOUS ATTACK ON THE LAKE VIEW MINING SYNDICATE, LTD., OF LONDON.

In its May issue the *Canadian Mining Review* has a leading article, evidently inspired from Nova Scotia, which, from the insinuations contained in it, more than by the actual statements, bears a very strong resemblance to the blackmailing articles that certain disreputable mining journals in London are such adepts in concocting for purely speculative purposes.

It seems that on the strength of a favorable report furnished by Messrs. Bainbridge, Seymour & Co., Mining Engineers of London, a firm of the highest standing in their profession, a Syndicate calling themselves the Lake View Mining Syndicate, Ltd., was formed in London with the purpose of acquiring a lease (granted to Alonzo A. Hayward for the term of two years from September 7th, 1892) of the plant, etc., and gold mining areas owned by the Lake View Mining Company, Limited, or as we more familiarly know it in Nova Scotia, the American Hill Mine, at Waverley. They also secured the right to purchase the whole property outright at or before the conclusion of the two years' lease for \$100,000. In other words they were to raise capital to develop the mine under the two years' lease, and if they proved it of sufficient value they were then to have the right to purchase it for \$100,000. The development capital was placed at £12,000, divided into 1200 shares of £10 each, of which 600 shares were offered to the public. Of the £12,000 capital £7,000 was to be paid the vendor for the lease, £1,000 cash and £6,000 in stock, the £1,000 to be paid for the necessary expenses in organizing the company; so that Mr. Hayward, the vendor, took his pay entirely in stock, receiving no cash. This left a balance of £5,000 for working capital, £2,000 in excess of the sum Messrs. Bainbridge, Seymour & Co., had stated as necessary, and no allotment was to be made unless at least £3,000 was subscribed for working capital. In case it was decided to purchase the property, it was intended to increase the capital of the Syndicate or to organize another company with a capital of about £125,000. Mr. Hayward was to be manager at £15 per month, and his experience as a miner and his personal knowledge of the property were certainly being obtained at a most reasonable figure.

These are the facts in connection with the transaction, and we know of no fairer proposition or one with greater merit ever having been presented to the public.

As is well known here the mine was thoroughly equipped under the management of Mr. Hayward at a large outlay with about the most complete mining and milling plant in the Province, as was attested to by Inspector Gilpin. The American owners of the mine had intended to prosecute deep mining and to thoroughly open up the property, but after a very large expenditure in putting up all the machinery required, they, for private reasons which had nothing whatever to do with the mine, had to discontinue operations just as everything was ready to go ahead. Mr. Hayward, with full faith in the value of the property, worked it under lease, and when it was finally examined by one of the firm of Bainbridge Seymour & Co. he reported that nearly all available stopping ground had been exhausted, but concluded that "the conditions found in the mine are all extremely favorable and we believe it is only necessary to cross-cut the various reefs and open up the mine for future output to insure a regular and continuous supply of quartz to the mill. For development purposes a sum of £3,000 should be provided."

On the strength of the report of Messrs. Bainbridge, Seymour & Co., the fact that the mine was fully equipped with all the necessary mining and milling machinery, that it had already produced some \$270,000 in gold, and that the expenditure of some £3,000 in development work would again place it in a condition to produce largely, the syndicate was formed, and all the public was asked to subscribe to obtain the privilege of purchasing this

most promising mine at a nominal price was the sum of £5,000 to be expended in actual development work. They were not asked to "buy a pig in a bag" but were given full opportunity to prove its value before being called on to purchase.

We have read the prospectus, based on the report of Messrs. Bainbridge, Seymour & Co., and information obtained from the vendor, and find it a straight-forward statement of facts, remarkably free from the flights of fancy that nearly always distinguish these productions. With rare venom however, and spurred on by evident feelings of personal hatred, the writer of the article in the *Canadian Mining Review* by taking isolated passages from the prospectus and separating sentences from their context, by entirely suppressing the facts stated above and with a plain desire to ruin gold mining ventures in Nova Scotia not promoted by his little clique, has endeavored to cast suspicion on the enterprise and to taint Mr. Hayward and Messrs. Bainbridge, Seymour & Co. with being guilty of dishonest attempts to mislead the public.

In London the article bears its own refutation as Messrs. Bainbridge, Seymour & Co. are above suspicion. The same is true here, where Mr. A. A. Hayward has for some ten years conducted mining operations without a breath of suspicion against his character. He is noted for his blunt honesty and independence and the entire failure of the contemptible little clique here to draw him into their schemes or to get him to condone their known dishonesty is the sole cause of this sneaking and underhand attack.

When it is known that the syndicate, owing to the stringency of the London money market, failed to float their shares, and that the agreement with Mr. Hayward has terminated, the malice and wantonness of the attack will be appreciated.

With the best of feelings towards our contemporaries we have on several occasions pointed out to it, that it was allowing its columns to be used by interested parties here to further their own ends at the expense of the mining industry of Nova Scotia, and at the expense of the circulation of the *Review* in this direction, but with a strange infatuation it still gives them *carte blanche* to vent their dyspeptic spleen. The *Mining Review* is the official organ of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia, and its utterances therefore are supposed to bear the endorsement of that association. We should like to hear what the council and the publication committee of the latter society have to say in this connection.

BOSTON AND NOVA SCOTIA COAL COMPANY.—On Monday a meeting to organize the Boston and Nova Scotia Coal Company was held in Halifax, there being present ex-congressman J. W. Candler of Boston and John C. Cobb broker of the same city, beside a number of Nova Scotians interested in the company. The following officers were elected—President—J. W. Candler, Boston; Vice-President—John McKeon, Mabou; Treasurer—W. J. Fraser, Halifax; Secretary—A. C. Ross, North Sydney; Directors—David S. Baker, jr., Providence, R. I.; John C. Cobb, Boston; R. P. Fraser, Pictou. The company took formal possession of the coal areas at Broad Cove, Inverness County, under offer to it. On Tuesday the officers of the company left for Inverness County by rail, to inspect the route of the proposed Inverness and Victoria railway from the mines to Orangedale on the I. C. R. via Strathlorne, Mabou and Sky Glen, for which they hold the charter. It is also proposed to extend the line from Orangedale to a shipping point on the Bras D'Or Lake. The municipality of Inverness has given a free right of way for the railroad, and agreements have now been made with landowners by the warden of the county on about one-half of the line. The officers of the company say they propose pushing the development of the mines as rapidly as possible, and expect in a short time to have the railway under construction.

MEMRAMCOOK GOLD MINE.—A dispatch states that the Memramcook gold mining company will have their ten stamp mill running in about ten days. An experienced gold washer has been panning the material from different sections of the property for some days, and reports that he found gold in all directions. The mill will soon be running and then the real value of the mine will be determined. Numbers of adjoining areas have been secured, and silver is reported as having been discovered.

RICH AND RARE WERE THE GEMS.—Mr. Geo. W. Landenberger, of Philadelphia, is one of the most interesting men we have met for some time. He lately arrived in Halifax from a four years' trading trip in the interior of Brazil and the Argentine Republic, where he bartered with the Indians for skins, curios, humming bird heads, beetles and precious stones. He had over 5,000 heads of humming birds, thousands of beetles, and tons of amethysts of inferior quality, but suitable for setting in rings and jewellers' work. In addition he has seven immensely valuable uncut gems of the finest quality and of great size. These include three amethysts and four topazes. The largest amethyst weighs 720 grains and is valued at \$50,000, while the smallest weighs about 400 grains. It is such a beautiful color as to be ranked with a sapphire; one of considerably less weight having recently been purchased by Bonanza Mackey for \$150,000. The largest topaz weighs 610 grains. We are no judges of gems of this description, but jewellers who understand their value are delighted with them. Mr. Landenberger remained in Demorara last winter and sold nearly all of his humming bird heads at \$1 00 each, the Governor and his lady buying a number. Set in gold they make fine necklaces and other ornaments, and the beetles are used for pins, etc. Mr. Landenberger intends making a trading voyage to the Labrador coast on his return from Boston, where he now is. While in the city he made his headquarters at Mr. Chas. Loup's, the well-known jeweller on Barrington street, who has a number of the brilliant Brazilian beetles suitable for pins, brooches, etc., for sale.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

WHITEBURN ITEMS.—The outlook for mining in Whiteburn is most favorable, and there is every prospect of a profitable summer's work.

The Crocker Mining Co., under the superintendence of Mr. K. F. Crocker, is working vigorously, and the loads are all turning out pay ore. The reputation of this mine has suffered somewhat from bad management, but it is believed that under the present efficient and careful superintendence it will prove to be a first-class property.

The discovery of a new load on the Whiteburn Mining Co's property, (said to be good for four ounces to the ton), will no doubt boom this fine property.—*Gold Hunter.*

A Nova Scotia prospector is making a thorough examination of the rocks at Mispick, near St. John. Copper and iron have been located, and he also expects to find gold there.

Assimilable Phosphorus is the brain and nerve food *par excellence*. One bottle of Putnam's Emulsion contains more of this invaluable element than a gallon of the much vaunted stimulant, Liquid Beefs, etc., of the day.

El Callao Mine, Venezuela, from which there have been taken 652,350 tons of quartz, yielding 1,387,646 oz. of gold, and which has paid dividends amounting to \$9,666,440, the most important gold mine of Venezuela and one of the great mines of the world, is nearly exhausted, and work on it will soon cease. This result has not, however, been unexpected. As long ago as 1886 it was known that El Callao vein had taken an upward turn, and, although hopes were entertained that it would again dip downward, continued exploration proved its basin-like shape. A most liberal system of exploration was adopted, a half-million dollars being expended for this purpose during the four years ending in 1890, representing about 3½ miles of drifts, cross-cuts and winzes, but as these were continued, it became more and more certain that there was no prospect of striking pay ore in dep. h. Shaft No. 6, the most westward, was sunk to a depth of 340 metres, and drifts run in every direction, but no pay-rock was developed; on the contrary the vein pinched more and more, and the gold content rapidly decreased from 2.45 oz. per ton in 1886 to .59 oz. in 1891. The culmination was reached in 1892, and on December 5th Superintendent Webber advised that the pillars be robbed and the mine abandoned. Following this, it was reported that President Liccioni had refused to give his consent, as he believed it best to preserve the good condition of the underground workings, and thus permit a new company to raise capital for further exploration. It seems, however, that the directors decided otherwise, for the work of robbing the pillars commenced immediately. Meanwhile the work on shaft No. 7, 1420 ft. west of No. 6, which was begun on May 1st, 1892, on account of the favorable appearance of the lower southwest workings, had been abandoned at a depth of 195 ft. owing to the discouraging outlook. The latest report we have received from this mine is dated March 12th, 1893, and it says that the work of robbing the pillars is proceeding rapidly, that a number of stops have already been abandoned for fear of accidents, and that the lower workings are filled with water. A new shaft, No. 8, has been opened to the north of No. 1, with the hope of striking the ore abandoned on account of the cave-in of 1891. This shaft has reached a depth of 140 ft., but only a small stringer of ore was cut. At present advices, the future of the company rests upon the Caratal mine, belonging to the Colombia Mining Company, the exploration of which was urged by Superintendent Webber, but as yet no ore of value has been found in quantity. During the first two months of the present year, some 1,550 tons of ore from this mine were crushed, from which a yield of 1,463 oz. of gold was obtained, but the expenses equalled the value of the product. Should ore be found in quantity, a railroad, 10 miles long, must be built to carry the ore to El Callao mill.—*Engineering and Mining Journal.*

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT
UNLIKE ANY OTHER.
As much
INTERNAL & EXTERNAL USE.
IN 1810

Originated by an Old Family Physician.
Think Of It. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still leads. Generation after generation have used and blessed it. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel.
Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Croup, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure.
Every Mother Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, and Pains liable to occur in any family without delay. It relieves all Summer complaints like mumps. Price, 25 cts. post paid; 6 bottles, \$1. Express paid, L. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

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

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

LABORATORY, TRURO, Nova Scotia.



MAIL CONTRACTS.

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

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

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.

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

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.

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

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.

ALFRED WOODHOUSE,
LUCIUS J. BOYD,
 Mining & Consulting Engineers,
 LONDON England, and Halifax, N. S.
 Are prepared to direct works, advise, report and estimate for Mines, Machinery, &c.

SPECIALITY, GOLD MINES.
 P. O. BOX 525, HALIFAX.

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

Contracts can be made for any of the above Coal (except slack) for any term of years which the consumer may desire, for delivery on the basis of current prices. For prices, terms, etc., apply to
DOMINION COAL CO., LTD.,
 95 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
 Wm. Lithgow,
 P. O. Box 270, Halifax, N. S.

Corner Granville & Sackville Sts.
NOVA SCOTIA
Steam Machine Paper Bag Manufactory.
THE CHEAPEST in the MARKET.
 —ALSO—
BOOK BINDING
 In all its various branches,
G. & T. PHILLIPS.

When you arrive in Halifax and take the "Tram," get off at Prince Street, go down the hill, turn to the right at the first street. The fourth door from the corner is
E. MAXWELL & SON'S
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
 You will see one of the Largest, if not the Largest Stock of Fine Tailoring Goods in the City. By leaving your order soon after arrival, you may get the Garments, or at any rate try on before leaving the City.
 Telephone 869.

Special Notice to Consumers.

FOR A LIMITED TIME
 WE WILL, ON RECEIPT OF
50 OF OUR TRADE MARKS
Derby Caps

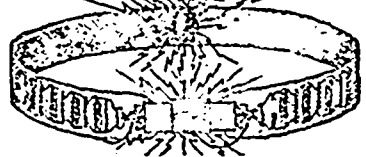
In any form, forward prepaid, one of our Elegant

CHROMO PHOTOGRAPHS
 —OR—
ART STUDIES.

D. Ritchie & Co.,
 MONTREAL, CANADA,
 and LONDON, ENG.

The **DERBY CAPS** will be found on all our goods, **PLUG, CUT PLUG TOBACCO & CIGARETTES** manufactured by us.

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



DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT
 With Electro-Magnetic SUSPENSORY.
 Latest Patent! Best Improvements!
 Will cure without medicine all Weakness resulting from relaxation of brain, nerve, liver, stomach or indigestion, nervous debility, sleeplessness, languor, rheumatism, kidney, liver and bladder complaints, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, all female complaints, general ill health, etc. This Electric Belt contains wonderful improvements over all others. Current is instantly felt by wearer or we forfeit \$3,000.00, and will cure all of the above diseases or no pay. Thousands have been cured by this marvelous invention after all other remedies failed and we give hundreds of testimonials in this and every other state.
 Our Powerful Improved ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY, the greatest boon ever offered weak men, FREE with all belts. Health and Vigor Strengthen GUARANTEED in 30 to 60 days. Send for illustrated pamphlet, mailed, sealed, free.
SANDEN ELECTRIC CO.,
 No. 820 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
 CUSTOMS DUTIES.
 Arrangements have been made with the Canadian government whereby all Customs Duties will be prepaid on our goods in New York.

G. J. MACKINTOSH,
 General Dealer in
All Kinds COUNTRY PRODUCE.
 Consignments Solicited. Prompt Returns.
18 BEDFORD ROW, Halifax, N. S.

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.

Halifax Printing Company,
 161 Hollis Street.

MINING.

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

Scorification Assay.—This method is used in very rich ores in preference to the fusion method. It consists in taking about 50 grains of ore passed through a sieve having 80 meshes to the running inch (in the event of metallics they are treated as already described) and thoroughly intermixing it with four times its weight of fine granulated lead; this mixture is placed in a scorifier or shallow dish made of thick fire clay which has been previously thoroughly dried, and on the top of the mixture of ore and lead about 150 grains of granulated lead are placed; the scorifier is then placed in a muffle, the door closed and the temperature raised; after about ten minutes the door is taken away and a large piece of charcoal placed at the mouth of the muffle to keep the temperature high and at the same time allow plenty of air to enter the muffle. The lead oxides and the molten oxide acts on the gangue of the ore and fluxes it away. This operation is continued until the slag completely covers the lead; a cigarette paper containing 15 grains of anthracite is then dropped on the molten slag. This reduces some of the lead oxide to the metallic state, and cleans the slag of any small particles of gold which failed to come in contact with the lead in the earlier stages of the operation. When bubbling has ceased and the mass becomes quite tranquil it is poured into a mould and the scorifier put back into the muffle. If the button of lead obtained is too large for cupellation it is put back into the scorifier and the operation continued until it is sufficiently reduced in size for cupellation. It is then poured and when cool the button of lead is detached by a blow from a hammer, cleaned by hammering and brushing with a tooth brush and then treated in the same way as the button obtained from a fusion assay. When the ore is sufficiently rich scorification is undoubtedly the more accurate method of assaying, because the slag at the end of the operation never contains any oxy-sulphides, and therefore seldom retains the slightest trace of either gold or silver. Poor ores may be treated by scorification by having several lots of ore scorifying at the same time, and then scorifying all the buttons of lead obtained together until sufficiently reduced in bulk for cupellation, but this method is a long and tedious one and will not recommend itself to the assayer when time is an object.

Scorification After Fusion.—In some cases the button obtained from fusion is hard and brittle, owing to the presence of other metals reduced during the fusion such as copper, bismuth, etc., and it is impossible to completely detach it from the slag without injuring the button and possibly losing some of the auriferous lead; in such cases the buttons are subjected to scorification with pure lead (the quantity required varying with the amount of impurity in the button) and the operation is repeated until the lead becomes malleable through the removal of the other metals.

Molten oxide of lead is a solvent for most other metallic oxides and carries them away into the slag; it fluxes off the silica as silicate of lead. A little borax (preferably previously fused) is often added with considerable advantage to assist in fluxing off metallic oxides, for which in the molten state it is a powerful solvent.

Concentrations.—It is often advisable to concentrate ores before treating them for the extraction of the gold. Some ores cannot be concentrated without very considerable loss of gold, while others are easily concentrated and no appreciable quantity of their gold need be lost during the operation. When the gold is in a very finely divided state it is almost impossible to concentrate it without large quantities being washed away as float gold. Ores most suitable for concentration are those in which the auriferous portion, metallic pyrites or some other mineral, possessing a much higher specific gravity than the gangue is associated with. Such ores which originally had only a few penny weights of gold per ton can be concentrated up several ounces per ton before treatment for the extraction of gold. Great improvements have lately been made in mechanical concentrators, and although it is impossible to make experiments on a laboratory scale to give any very definite result as to the extent to which the ore can be concentrated, yet a good deal may be gleaned as to the suitability of the ore for concentration by the aid of an ordinary gold-washing pan and vanning shovel.

Take for the experiment a weighed quantity of ore (say about four pounds) which has been crushed through a sieve having 80 meshes to the running inch, put it in a gold-washing pan and add about twice its weight of water, thoroughly mix with the hand and allow to settle for a few minutes, then pour off the muddy water, repeat this operation until the ore settles down rapidly and on standing for a few minutes leaves a comparatively clear liquid above it, then decant the water off, dry and weigh the ore; next thoroughly mix together and make an assay of the concentrates. Supposing the concentrates weigh one pound and four pounds of ore were originally taken for the experiment; then if no gold has been lost during the operation the concentrates should be four times as rich as the original ore. If this operation has been successful the concentrates may possibly be still further enriched by the aid of a vanning shovel.

Take a quarter of a pound of the concentrates from the previous experiment and van them using about half an ounce at a time. The process of vanning is not an easy one to acquire, many assayers have different methods of using the instrument with equally good results; the principle of the operation is to put about half an ounce of ore on the shovel, thoroughly wet both the ore and the surface of the shovel with water, then with a rapid elliptical motion with a slight jerk back when the water is running down towards the point of the shovel, the heaviest particles are made to collect on that part of

the shovel furthest from the point, while the lighter particles are washed towards the point and are swept off into a basin with the finger. Some more water is now added and by a rotary motion the ore is brought together in the centre of the shovel and the operation repeated. The experimenter will by experience be able to tell when to stop the vanning. All the water is then drained off, the ore dried gently and swept off the shovel with a camel's hair brush. When the whole of the ore taken has been vanned the tailings in the basin are gone through again and the whole of the concentrates obtained weighed, thoroughly mixed together and fifty grains of them assayed by scorification. If the experiment has been successful the weight of the gold found by the assay should increase in direct proportion to the decrease in the weight of the ore through vanning.

Filtration.—In the extraction of gold by wet methods one of the greatest difficulties which has to be encountered is that of filtering away the auriferous solution from the tailings; sometimes in an ore of a very slimy nature it will take days for a small quantity of liquid to percolate through it, unless some means for hastening the operation is used.

The nature of the filter beds used varies considerably: sometimes they are made of sand placed in layers of different sizes, beginning with a bottom layer of coarse sand or broken quartz, and after several layers decreasing gradually in size, finishing with a top layer of fine sand.

Another form of filter bed is made of canvas supported on strips of wood or by a grooved block of wood with holes in the grooves, so that it supports the canvas in places, while at the same time it gives ample area for the liquid to drain through into the grooves and then flow away through the holes.

When any means such as suction underneath the filter bed or pressure on the surface of the liquid is adopted to hasten filtration, the canvas bed lends itself more readily to the process than that composed of layers of sand, because the pressure has a tendency to force the sand into the precipitating vat where it will cause much trouble.

Laboratory experiments may be made on the rates at which water will percolate through an ore, both by natural means and by artificial means, such as suction or pressure, but of course these experiments are not strictly comparable with those on a larger scale, because there must necessarily in a small experiment be more smooth surfaces (in proportion to the amount of ore) between the ore and the sides of the vessel which contains it, and there is considerably less resistance to the passage of the liquid down these smooth surfaces than through the ore itself.

The following experiments will be found useful in finding out the difference in the rate at which water filters through various ores, and also the effect suction or pressure has on accelerating the filtration.

The apparatus shown in the figure will be found convenient for taking the rate at which water percolates through an ore. A is a glass cylinder capable of holding about two pounds of ore, having a ground glass rim B which fits into the vessel C; round the rim D of the cylinder A is tied a piece of stout closely-woven canvas.

For the experiment weigh out a pound of ore ground through a "60" sieve and place in the cylinder A; measure the height of the column of dry ore, then pour in water until the ore is moist throughout; when the water commences to come through at a regular rate, place a weighed beaker under the exit tube and note the time. Always keep a head of a half to one inch of water on the surface of the ore. When about half a beaker (say half a pound) of water has come through, note the time, remove the beaker and weigh it; thus a known quantity of water coming through the ore in a known time gives the rate of filtration. When the remaining water has been drained away from the ore in the cylinder, measure the depth of ore in the cylinder. From this experiment the operator will know what depth of dry and wet ore respectively he will have in his leaching vat when treating the ore on a commercial scale, and he will gain some idea of the rate at which water will filter through it.

Filtration Hastened by Pressure.—For this experiment the same apparatus will do and the same ore may be used; a cork must be placed at the mouth of the cylinder A and be tied down; through it runs a glass tube reaching to the bottom of the vessel Z, at the bottom of which is about two inches of water; another glass tube X passes about an inch through the cork into the vessel Z; to this a Bunson valve is attached; this valve consists of a piece of rubber tubing with a small slit in it, and having a piece of glass rod inside it, so that when the pressure of the air is greater inside the glass tube than in the vessel Z it stretches the rubber and allows air to pass through the slit into the vessel; but if the pressure of air in the vessel is greater than that in the glass tube, it presses the slit tightly against the glass rod, and so air cannot escape. The other end of the glass tube X is connected with a small force pump. Air is now forced in and drives the water over into the cylinder A; when about an inch of water is on the surface of the ore the tube Y is raised out of the water. It is better to have a small pressure gauge fitted into the cork of the vessel Z, so that an even pressure may be kept up. The tube Y is lowered into the water from time to time, so as to always keep a head of water from a half to one inch on the surface of the ore.

The time and weight is taken as in the previous experiment and the two results compared together will show the advantage gained by employing pressure.

Filtration hastened by Suction.—It is sometimes more convenient to employ suction underneath the filter bed instead of pressure on the surface of the ore, and the same cylinder may be used together with the apparatus described below. The glass vessel A in the figure is fitted with a cork, through which pass two tubes B & C; B leads from underneath the filter into the vessel A, while C leads from the vessel A into the glass tube D and has a Bunson valve on it inside the glass tube, the other end of the tube D is fitted with a cork through which passes a glass tube leading to a suction pump. A small vacuum gauge should be fitted to the vessel A to tell how much the pressure in it is below that of the atmosphere. A pound of ore is

placed in the cylinder, and thoroughly damped, half a pound of water is weighed out and poured gradually on the surface of the ore, always keeping a head of from half to one inch on it; and the suction pump is started. The time the half pound of water takes to run through gives the rate of filtration.

(To be Continued)

DIGBY COUNTY MIRACLE.

REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE OF A WELL-KNOWN SEA CAPTAIN.

Captain James McKay tells his Story of Suffering and Release—His Recovery was Deepaired of and He Longed for Death—"The Darkest Hour is Just before the Dawn," and with it Came a Ray of Hope—Health and Strength Again Restored.

(From the Weymouth, N. S., Free Press)

Probably one of the best known men in Digby county, N. S., is Capt. James McKay, of Tiverton. The captain is known among ship owners as a first-class mariner and pilot, has been chiefly engaged in the West Indies trade and has been very fortunate with the vessels under his charge. Some three years ago Captain McKay had a very severe attack of grippe, which gradually developed into more serious troubles, until his life was despaired of. It was with deep regret that his employers and friends saw him sink gradually under a terrible disease, until his death seemed only a question of a few weeks. At this time, when the physicians could do nothing for him, he was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and by that wonderful medicine was restored to health and strength. Captain McKay's almost miraculous recovery created no little amazement, and as much interest was manifested in it, both in his own village and in the adjacent places where he is so well known, the Free Press thought the matter of sufficient importance to the public to get a statement of the facts from Captain McKay, and accordingly detailed a reporter to interview him with that end in view, when the following facts came into his possession:

"I have heard," said the reporter "that your recovery was wonderful and was brought about entirely by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Would you let me have the particulars of your illness and restoration to health?"

"Certainly," replied Capt. McKay. "I have told the story a hundred times already, but as the truth never wears out once more won't hurt, and besides I always think that I may be aiding some person who is now suffering as I suffered, and giving them a clean bill of health. To begin at the beginning, I had la grippe about three years ago and that tied me up pretty well. I wasn't fit to take charge of a ship, so sailed south as far as Milk River, Jamaica, as nurse and companion for an invalid gentleman. The weather at that season was simply melting, and I use to lie on the deck at night, and in my weakened condition got some kind of a fever. When I reached home I was completely used up and continued to get worse until I could hardly move about. At times my limbs would become numb with a tingling sensation, as though a thousand needles were being stuck into me. Then my eyesight began to fail. It was difficult for me to distinguish persons at a distance. My face became swollen and drawn, and my eyes

almost closed. At times my flesh would assume a greyish color and remain for days in that state, being at the same time cold and death-like."

"Could the doctors do nothing for you?" enquired the reporter.

"Seemingly not. They gave advice, sent medicine, and rendered their bills promptly, so that I think they derived the most benefit, for under their treatment I did not improve a bit. At last I got so bad that I lost all ambition. I suffered terribly, was only a burden to my friends, and actually lounged for death, which all thought was soon in store for me. But the darkest hour is just before the dawn. I had become so bad that I hardly cared how soon I slipped my cable, for I was now almost completely paralyzed, but at this time the statement of a man down in Cape Breton, whose case was somewhat similar to mine, came to my notice. He attributed his cure to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I thought that there might be a chance for me, though I confess I had at that time but very little faith in any medicine. To make a long story short I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and soon found that they were helping me, and their continued use put me on my feet again, and I went to work after months of enforced idleness, to the great astonishment of my acquaintances, who never expected to see me around again. Since that time I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to several persons, who have used them with good results, and I feel it my duty to advise their use by people who are run down or suffer from the effects of any chronic ailment. I believe they saved my life, and you may be sure I am grateful."

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

organic life. In this way, the blood becoming 'built up,' and being supplied with its lacking constituents, becomes rich and red, nourishes the various organs, stimulating them to activity in the performance of their functions and thus eliminate diseases from the system.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, (printed in red ink). Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood-builders and nerve tonics,

put up in similar form intended to deceive. They are all imitations, whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

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

CITY CHIMES.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE—THAT IS THE QUESTION.—The *Blake* arrived at Halifax last Friday afternoon. This means a valuable addition to Halifax "Society," and in a short time the season for summer gayeties will be well commenced. The proposal to make recognition in some form of the display made by the British squadron in the naval demonstration recently held at New York has been discussed pretty freely, but while the general opinion seems to be in favor of giving an entertainment in honor of the fleet, so far no steps have been taken to put the suggestion into effect. Undoubtedly Halifax owes not a little socially and financially to the fact that a part of Her Majesty's fleet of men-of-war make Halifax their summer quarters, and, as has been pointed out, it would be most appropriate that Halifaxians should show their appreciation of the honors well earned by the British in the recent demonstration in New York. If any move is to be made in this matter it is important that what is to be done be done quickly.

THE LYCEUM.—At this theatre the Daniels' Company has been the attraction this week. Good houses have been the rule, and the programme presented has taken well with the patrons of the company. Messrs. Marlow and Plunkett, who were here last year with the Daniels' Company, J. F. Fenton, J. B. Donovan and the other members of the company are all good in their special parts, and the week's entertainments have been very successful.

GOING TO MARKET.—The Halifax green market, that unique space on the face of the earth, is now quite an interesting place to visit on Saturday morning, although as yet flowers, fresh eggs, clams, and a few early green goods, such as rhubarb, etc., about make up the stock in trade of the market people. Yet it being a fad to go to market on Saturday morning, a fad which has worn well by the way, the good housekeepers of Halifax wend their way thither every week, basket on arm, with commendable regularity. It is a strange fact, but none the less true, that many ladies who would not think of carrying home from "town" a small parcel of dry goods, apparently rather delight in doing their own marketing and in carrying home the purchases in a good sized, unpretentious basket. It is indeed a fortunate thing for the marketers that it is the fashion in Halifax to go to market on market day, for good prices and ready sales must tend to lighten the burden of many country folk. From now on a bustling, eager crowd will encircle the Post office on the last day of the week, and in a short time the country people will have abundant dainties to supply to their numerous patrons.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The attraction at this theatre for the first three evenings of next week will be Helen Russell's Burlesque Company, which is said to include a number of specialists, and to give an interesting entertainment.

THE ROYAL WEDDING GIFT.—Subscriptions to the wedding gift to be made by the women of Canada to Her Royal Highness the Princess May, do not seem to be coming in from Halifax ladies as the committee hoped. As the amount subscribed must be forwarded to Ottawa next week it is important that all who intend contributing to this object should do so at once. Where are all the loyal friends of the gallant young officer who graced Halifax with his presence a few years ago, and who during his visit made himself so very agreeable to the fair maidens of the upper tondom of Halifax society? Are they going to miss this opportunity of showing their appreciation of the honor bestowed upon them in the friendship of England's prospective king?

THE WEATHER.—The rain this week was heartily welcomed throughout the Province, and even in the city the good effects of the gentle showers have been plainly visible. On Monday the weather was almost too warm for comfort, at least for those who had regarded the warnings of the wise and had not discarded their winter underclothing. On Monday the majority of us made preparations for a "hot spell," but in that we were very much off, as the following day dawned cold, damp and dismal, and fires were relighted in many family sitting rooms. However Wednesday was warmer, and it is reasonable to suppose that our summer has arrived and that we may look out for warm bright days during the remainder of the present month.

CLOSING OF THE DOERING-BRAUER CONSERVATORY.—The Doering-Brauer Conservatory of Music announces that its closing exercises will take place on Monday evening at 8 o'clock in St. Luke's Hall. The programme promises three 'cello solos by Herr Doering, and one by Miss Dottie Doull, an apt pupil, whose efficiency on the 'cello speaks volumes for her instructor. Miss Minnie Doyle, who graduates this year, is to accompany Herr Doering in a sonata arranged for the piano and violoncello. Frau Marianna Doering-Brauer is down for a piano solo, "Spinning Song," Wagner Liszt, and the Misses Hobrecker and Mr. Alex. Hobrecker are to play a trio for piano, violin, and the 'cello. The remainder of the programme is made up of vocal and piano solos to be given by pupils of the conservatory. Herr and Frau Doering leave on the 14th inst. for Germany, where they intend spending their vacation among their friends. They will be accompanied upon their return to Halifax by Herr Carl Doering, brother of Herr Ernst, who will occupy a position in the Doering-Brauer Conservatory as teacher of vocal music. Herr Carl Doering is said to be the possessor of a fine tenor voice, and will doubtless prove a valuable member of the musical community of Halifax. The Conservatory will reopen on September 1st in St. Luke's Hall, which is to be enlarged by two additional rooms. Miss Minnie Doyle will continue as teacher of pianoforte, and with the addition of Herr Carl Doering the staff of the Doering-Brauer Conservatory will be very complete. The many Halifax friends of Herr and Frau Doering will unite in wishing them an enjoyable vacation in their old home and a safe return to Halifax.

CHIPS.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

We note that there is a third candidate for the title of Canadian Champion in the person of Mr. E. W. Duggan, who has written to the *Toronto Mail* saying that if Messrs. Kelly and Forsyth fail to come to terms for the proposed championship match, he would like to play Mr. Kelly whose claim to the title he disputes. Though he does not say so, the natural inference is that if Kelly and Forsyth do play together he is likely to challenge the winner. The more the better say we.

Meanwhile we trust that Mr. Duggan has not forgotten his claim to the Blindfold Championship, which is not, so far as we know, based on any tangible grounds.

Later.—
Winnipeg, Man., May 30th, 1893.
W. Forsyth Esq.,
Halifax, N. S.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 25th to hand, and in reply will state *decidedly* that I will not contest a draughts match for a stake of money, for I do not consider it a disgrace to the game for to connect gambling with it. If you wish to meet me in a match such as I before stated to you in my last letter I would be most happy to arrange it. I play only for the love of the game; hoping this be satisfactory I remain very respectfully yours,
Edward Kelly,
454 Main St.,
Winnipeg, Man.

P. S. I have no doubt you can have your two hundred covered at Toronto.—E. K.

Reply.—
Halifax, 5, 6, '93.
Mr. Kelly loves the game, so do I, and were he in Halifax, I would cheerfully play him on any terms. He says it is gambling to play checkers for money. Well, that is a matter of opinion. I hold that in such games as chess or checkers, where the element of chance is eliminated, money won is honestly earned by the time and trouble it has cost the victor to attain his superior skill. As to championship honors, I despise them unless earned across the board.

William Forsyth,
Champion of the Maritime Provinces.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 333—The position was:—

black men 3, 8, 22, 23, 25; white men 24, 29, kings 6, 7, 10; black to play and win.
23—19 22—18 29 22 18—9
24 15 black wins.

GAME 218—"SINGLE CORNER."
Played blindfold by our checker editor (black) against his twelve-year old boy Willie.

11—15	7—10	22—26	3—10
22 18	22 17	17 14	6 15
15—22	13—22	26—30	26—30
25 18	26 17	14 5	15 11
12—16	9—13	30—26	16—20
29 25	18 9	5 1	11 15
9—13	13—23	26—23	30—26
25 22	23 18	18 14	15 10
16—20	6—13	13—17	23—19
24 19	15 6	14 10	10 14
5—9	7—10	8—11	26—23
18 15	19 16	1 6	14 10
8—12	12—19	11—16	23—18
a-22 18	27 24 d- 6	1 10 6	
4—8	20—27	17—22	18—14
30 25	31 6 d- 1	6 6 1	
10—14	2—9	23—26	drawn.
25 22 c-21	17 10 7		

a Willie varied here from Mr. Fielding's play, and there is probably no draw for white after this move.

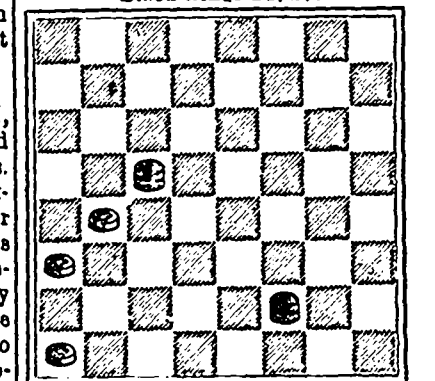
b The blindfold player here failed to see far enough ahead, as will be seen later.

c The loss of the piece on 9 is the failure referred to in note b

d The hesitation of the inexperienced player often enables his opponent to score a win. In this case, however, the draw was still safe.

PROBLEM 335.

W. Belden in the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*.
Black kings 14, 27.



White men 17, 21, 29.
Black to play and draw. Mr. Belden offered a prize for the best solution. The problem is a fine one, and we will give an *American Checker Review* to the player sending the first sound solution.