

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.
 - Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:
- 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

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

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

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

THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

1.50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS. }

HALIFAX, N. S., JULY 21, 1893.

{ VOL. 10
No. 29

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	3, 4
CONTRIBUTED.	
Songs by "Pastor Folk,"	8
World's Fair Notes	8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chit-Chat and Chuckles	5
Here and Elsewhere	6, 7
Prof. Bell on the Air-Ship of the Future	9
One Touch of Nature	9
Book Gossip	10, 11
Commercial	10, 11
Market Quotations	12, 13
Love in Nippon	13
A Gold Brick Trick	14
Draughts—Checkers	14, 15, 16, 17
Mining	14, 15, 16, 17
City Chimes	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.

A CHANCE LEFT.—Canadian cheeses have already scored well at the World's Fair, and there is still another chance to boom this form of Canadian produce. The competition for the best cheese and butter made in 1893 is not yet begun, and so far there has been but little interest shown in it by our people. The competition is to take place in October, when the weather will be cool enough to send dairy produce without fear of spoiling. We trust that some of our provincial dairymen will be among the prize-winners.

THE C. P. R. AHEAD.—San Francisco is no longer the sole arbitrator of the Pacific trade. Since the establishment of the Canadian-Australian steamship line, Vancouver has proved a dangerous rival. The steamers *Alouera* and *Warrimoo* have so far done a good freight business, and now a third vessel is to be added to the service. The prospects are that much of the freight trade coming to and going from the American port will be directed to the new line of steamships and to the C. P. R. Already several firms have transferred their business to the Canadian side because of the prompt service and low rates on the Dominion side. The steamship companies of San Francisco state that they will not announce their rates for the coming season until the official tariff of the C. P. R. is received.

GOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE PHILANTHROPY.—The term "labor colonies" has already been made familiar to the public by the writings and labors of General Booth of the Salvation Army. Three of the Australian colonies have, however, decided to adopt the plan themselves for the benefit of the laborers and workmen who have been thrown out of employment on account of the many failures of financial and manufacturing concerns. The scheme is not wholly a governmental one, for in each colony the government's contribution is to be only the tract of land necessary for the settlement. Public interest is then to be aroused, and contributions will be widely canvassed for. With the subscribed money land will be improved, and workshops, houses, cottages and tents will be erected. Any man who is in need of work can find employment at a "labor colony," where he will receive lodging, food and clothing in return for his work. It is hoped that these colonies will do much to alleviate distress, and that through their ability to tide a man over the severest straits of poverty a radical change in the condition of the helpless poor will be made.

SHE WAS NOT A SMUGGLER.—There is rather a vague line drawn on the other side of the border, between purchasing for one's own use and evading the laws of the country by smuggling goods through. It is very rarely that articles of wearing apparel which are in actual use are seized, but a member of the Christian Endeavor Association who has recently been in Montreal has had an experience which she is not likely to forget. As she neared the American side the collector of customs inquired if the fur cloak which she was wearing had been bought in Canada. Upon her honest answer, he demanded \$12.00 duty, which after some demur he received. A complaint was however at once made to the authorities in Washington, and the sum may possibly be refunded. The exigencies of border law hardly require the personal interference which so annoyed the traveller.

THE RESULTS OF DROUGHT.—The effect of the long season of drought is being felt severely all through Europe, and though rain has fallen within the last week, the mischief had been already done, and the rain comes too late to remedy it. Hay has been selling for some time at famine prices, and the same money that would suffice to buy a ton of flour was just sufficient to pay for the same weight of hay. Another and consequent effect of the drought throughout France has been the wholesale slaughtering of cattle by French cattle-breeders. It no longer paid to rear your cattle when fodder was so exorbitant. The price of meat sank low, and the market was glutted with carcases awaiting consumption. It is, however, an ill wind that blows no one good, for the poor of France luxuriated on their meat diet, and finally, rather to their displeasure, the government interfered and offered sufficient substantial inducement for the Paris tinned meat companies to buy up all the surplus carcases. The only class who have not and are not being benefitted by the cheap meat seem to be the poor cattle-raisers.

MONEY LOST IN THE HEN HOUSE.—Notwithstanding all that has been said and written of late about the money which can be made by poultry-keeping, there are yet many men who have had a practical experience in the work who declare that while the theory may be all right its practice is not satisfactory. These men are mostly of the old-fashioned stamp, who contend that it is folly to feed hens through the summer when it is possible for them to get their own living by scratching for worms and by eating bugs. They do not for a moment regard the hens as part of the farm stock, and as such entitled to both care and consideration. Occasionally when the hens, despite neglect, are doing fairly well, the farmer decides to increase the flock and so secure a larger profit. Again he forgets that his hens are stock, and does not treat them accordingly. He does not double the accommodation in the hen house, but crowds both old and new hens into the original quarters. The result is that the hens become unhealthy, they are attacked by lice, and the hen yard work ceases to be anything but the most repulsive drudgery. If the same farmer had been doubling his stock of cows, pigs, or sheep he would have provided accommodations to suit the increased number, and would have doubled the food supply. The same intelligent care would, if applied to the poultry, have made them a profitable instead of an unprofitable investment.

IS A MAN'S HOUSE HIS CASTLE.—The Rev. John Langtry of Toronto has got into trouble—or rather some officious people who are in favor of running the street-cars on Sunday have done their best to place him in a most trying position. The reverend gentleman is opposed to our running on the Sabbath, and in support of his views preached a most vigorous sermon. *The Toronto World* took the matter to heart, and with the object of proving the insincerity of the clergyman obtained through rather dishonorable tactics an interview with his cook. In response to questioning it was elicited that the reverend gentleman was not a strict Sabbatarian in his household, and that on the preceding Sunday he had dined off of hot lamb, three vegetables and a pudding, all of which had been prepared on the day of rest for which he was such an ardent advocate. The persecution which followed was based on this, and on the supposition that the servant had afterwards been called upon to prepare a "high tea," although subsequent investigation have proved that the aforesaid "high tea" was a very simple five o'clock tea. The clergyman retorted vigorously defending his actions, although he did not make out so good a case for himself as the facts would have warranted. To our mind his repast was not a too luxurious one, considering that the day was the most hard working one of the week, and when we consider that his three daughters assisted in preparing it, and it getting through the necessary work, we do not consider that the servant had necessary grounds of complaint. It is a great pity that the prying into the private life of the household should have been tolerated, much less inaugurated, by a respectable newspaper. The doctrine that "a man's house is his castle" is a good one, and so long as the occupants of the "castle," be it rectory or hut, are not law breakers, it behoves the inquisitive public to keep their distance.

THE PABLO.—It is a pleasing fact that is not, however, widely known, that the native residents of India are winning constant recognition from their Caucasian brothers. Almost all of the actual administration of India is in the hands of the native. Ninety per cent of the civil officers are dusky in countenance. There are but thirty five British-born Judges, as compared with some 2,500 native Judges. The improvement in the condition of the people of India cannot be better demonstrated than by statistics such as these.

A BENEFACTOR TO HUMANITY.—Joseph Francis, an almost unknown inventor, whose ingenuity has been the means of saving hundreds of lives, passed quietly away a few weeks ago. Eighty two years ago, when he was but a boy of eleven years, he constructed, half in fun, a small boat with cork in both bow and stern. This was the first life-boat built in America. A few years later he constructed other boats on the same principle, and the Governments of England, Russia and Brazil bought them eagerly. In 1842 the inventor completed his corrugated iron water tight car, which, during a single storm, was the means of rescuing two hundred human beings from a watery grave. Notwithstanding his great services to humanity, he has been but little known, and the paragraphs which now announce his death will convey to many the first intimation that such a man as Joseph Francis ever existed.

A COWARDLY BLOW.—It is always an easy thing for a man who is devoid of manliness to attack a man who cannot hit back. The fight is then all on one side and sometimes looks like a brave action to the unsophisticated public. But the public, especially the Canadian public, are by no means so unsophisticated as our American friends believe. The United States prints have caused a vile and unfounded slander to be circulated concerning the Duke of York. They name him as a depraved man of the lowest stamp, knowing that he is powerless to defend himself. The Royal family of Great Britain are not in the habit of entering upon newspaper controversies regarding their private affairs, nor will the young heir to the throne be less mindful of the dignity of his position than his immediate relatives. The shameful attack which has just been made upon him will be ignored, yet it cannot but cut him deeply. Nor is he the only person who has received a cowardly blow. His young bride is placed in a horrible position, and she too is powerless to combat the slander. If our friends across the border would but content themselves with slandering their own people, since slander they must, and leave the Royal family of Great Britain, and especially the women of the Royal family, alone, it would be far more satisfactory to all concerned.

NEWFOUNDLAND AGAIN.—Again the vexed bait question is harrasing the Newfoundland fishermen, who, notwithstanding that the fishing season has been a good one, are in a worse plight than ever. The famous Bait Act was recently suspended by the Government. As a consequence, there was a rush of cheap bait at St. Pierre, which was much appreciated by the French fishermen. The cheap bait and the French bounty together made life pleasant for the alien fishermen, although the Newfoundland toiler on the deep was not benefitted particularly. As if this grievance were not enough the French lobster packers on the disputed shore branched out in a new line of business. Under the treaty rights they have been able to import their own fishery supplies duty free; but they went a step further, and imported large quantities of lobster cans, which were put openly on sale at St. Georges. Naturally, the Government interfered with this high-handed action and confiscated the goods. The French Admiral, then in St. John's, resented the "interference" of the British Government and steamed away to St. George in a most uncourteous manner, leaving the Governor, who had issued invitations for a ball in his honor, and the French Consul, who had arranged for a garden party, in a most embarrassing position. A childish pouting fit of this kind will hardly make any serious impression on either the British or French authorities, but for the present it has caused the poor fisherman, who is certainly the one most concerned in the squabble, to be overlooked.

TROUBLE IN CLASSIC GREECE.—It is not long since the King and Queen of Greece celebrated their silver wedding with much pomp and rejoicing. Their ever-fickle subjects rejoiced with them, but to-day we hear that owing to the turbulent state of politics in the classic country, the King has thought best to abdicate his throne, while his enemies have taken advantage of his downfall to proclaim a Republic. This is but one of the interesting pages of Greek history. Greece was a Province of Turkey for more than three centuries, and it was not until 1830 that she started out in life as an independent kingdom. Great Britain, France and Russia combined to protect the kingdom, and guaranteed \$20,000 a year each for the income of the reigning sovereign. Prince Otho of Bavaria, who was first chosen, reigned for 29 years. He did not enjoy the confidence of his people and was finally expelled from the kingdom. The crown was then offered to the Duke of Edinburgh, who declined the proffered honor, and to the late Earl of Derby, the brother of Lord Stanley. Finally, Prince George, son of the King of Denmark, was selected, and for the past thirty years he has been faithful to the interests of the kingdom. Of late years there has been much financial embarrassment, and the Governments have risen and fallen so rapidly that there has been no opportunity to inaugurate and carry through any systematic reform. Affairs may not be so serious as they appear to be, and it is of course probable that the three protecting powers will make short work with the infant Republic.

NO ROOM ON THE STAGE.—There is a certain period in the lives of young people, girls especially, when a wild longing seizes them to go upon "the stage." There is usually no particular talent in this line among the stage-struck youngsters, though there may be a certain ability to pose or an abandon of self that looks promising to the favorably prejudiced audiences of relatives which they have played to. But as for actual genius, it is so rare as not to be worth mentioning. It is the tinsel and glitter of stage life that attracts the uninitiated; and the surest, though perhaps most cruel, method of dispelling the illusion, is to allow the young aspirant to go "behind the scenes" for a night or two. The seamy side is then plainly seen, and the scenes beyond the foot lights will never again exercise the same charm. This cure is, however, not always practicable, and having this fact in view, we would repeat to our more juvenile readers the announcement which beds the door of every theatre office in New York—"No applications for engagements considered under any circumstances."

IS IT WORTH THE RISK?—A new Arctic expedition has set out, and this time there is to be a lady on board the exploring vessel. The *Falcon* is to be under the command of Lieutenant Peary, who will have with him a number of brave and experienced men. Mrs. Peary is not afraid to face the perils and deprivations of the voyage, and she is as keenly interested in the success of the expedition as any one on board. Yet the whole question of Arctic expeditions constantly re-opens. Is it worth while to risk valuable lives on expeditions of this kind? There is now no particular benefit to be derived from a journey of this kind. We know that there is no usable North-West Passage, and there is no longer any dream of an open circum-polar sea. Neither is there any possibility that a habitable country is to be found so far north. Even the inhabitants of northern regions are seeking for less rigorous climates and are constantly moving south. In fact the only object of such an expedition now-a-days is merely to gratify scientific curiosity, and cannot confer any particular benefit to the world at large.

HEROES OR VICTIMS.—There is a general feeling of sorrow for the firemen who perished at the World's Fair recently. They did their work nobly and perished in the discharge of their duty. Their chief led them up the dangerous tower and they did not fear to follow where he led the way. But after all, was it worth while to imperil valuable human lives even to secure the safety of the building. Surely it would have been wiser to let the building burn and prevent by vigorous measures the spread of the flames to the adjoining buildings. The life of the fireman should never be lightly imperilled. Caution on the part of his chief is not cowardice, and should never be regarded as such. In the present case no provision whatever had been made for the firemen. The towers of the building where the flames originated were traps for the venturesome men. Water could not be thrown to that height, nor had any practical form of fire escape been provided. There was nothing but almost certain death ahead of the intrepid men. They took their one chance and died horrible deaths; but we cannot but ask, was it fair, was it just, that they should have felt it their duty to throw down their lives in an impossible venture.

NO MORE RUSTY NAILS.—Two great cartage companies in Montreal have found it necessary to issue an appeal to the proprietors of warehouses and stores, asking that old nails shall not be swept or thrown upon the roadways or lanes, on which horses may tread upon them. They state, that as a result of the loose nails lying about, the horses meet frequently with severe accidents which often result in painful disease and finally in death. Many of us know from experience how serious the results of a prick from a rusty pin or nail may be, and can thus appreciate the agony which a horse who has run a rusty nail into his foot must endure. This warning should be widely circulated, where accidents of this nature are every-day occurrences. Refuse of all kinds finds a home in our streets, and rusty nails and bits of the metal bindings of packing boxes can be found on every block of our thoroughfares. The matter should come home to the proprietors of stores and warehouses. They should feel that they are responsible for the condition of the street in their immediate neighborhood, and should endeavor to prevent the occurrence of these accidents. Our cabmen and truckmen would appreciate the thought and the condition of the long-suffering horse would be improved.

THE CHAINED LIGHTNING.—Almost every day we hear of some death caused by the use or mis-use of electric power. The first and natural thought is to resent the new power, to resent its discovery even, and to generate a public antagonism against it. There is, however, another side of the matter to be considered. By means of telegraphic despatches countless railroad accidents have been avoided, and by means of a recent invention a telegram can be sent from a train that is making sixty miles an hour on wires that are five hundred feet away. In certain great railroad offices there are charts on which the position of all trains on the line are electrically demonstrated at all times. The slightest irregularity is detected, and prompt question and answer prevent what might be serious accidents. The use of electricity on steamers has given greater security to life and property at sea. The electric search light hunts for obstacles in the way, the carbon button registers the neighborhood of icebergs before they can be placed by the search light, and all manner of electric devices are used in connection with the ship's machinery. We may look eagerly forward to the time when invention shall have made still further demands upon electricity, and made it a docile servant of man.

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

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

CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

MY BABY.

My baby must have gone away,
Here, in my arms, but yesterday,
Or scarce so long ago,
His golden head upon my breast,
His weary little limbs at rest,
I rocked him to and fro.

The little darling's roguish eyes
Are bright and blue as summer skies,
Or Scottish belles, so fair;
But sleep does veil with lids like snow,
And like the summer sunshine glow,
His waves of golden hair

And so my baby sleeps, and I,
Am guarding o'er with watchful eye,
My fount of pride and joy,
But changes came and baby grew
So fast and strong, that ere I knew,
My baby was a boy.

A child, in boyish blouse and skirt,
Who rides a broom and delves in dirt,
Whose cheeks are dark with tan,
Comes romping in with noisy shout
To see what mamma is about—
My sturdy little man.

But O' with head upon my breast,
No baby nestles close to rest,
I have him still I know,
My boy fills all my heart, but I
Oft bow my head, and murmuring sigh,
"I miss my baby so."

"So" said Mr. Donegan, "they's been printing the funeral notices av a man that's not dead yet. It's a nice fix he'd be in if he had boon wan o' those people that believe iverything in the newspapers."

LUCK'S CLOVER.
You will find that luck
Is only pluck

To try things over and over.
Patience and skill,
Courage and will,
Are the four leaves of luck's clover.

A FEASIBLE PLAN.—Neighbor—Every time you feed your dog, he brings the bones over and gnaws them on my premises. Isn't there some way to stop it?

Owner—Suppose you feed him hereafter, then he'll probably bring them over and gnaw them on my premises.

UNDERSTOOD HIS BUSINESS.—Fruit Vender—"Why you notts tella me move on?"

Policeman—"Your cart is not in the way there."

Fruit Vender—"Don I put ita in da way and I wanta you tella me move on."

Policeman—"What for?"

Fruit Vender—"Dat make big crowd and I sella banan."

A PAIR OF THEM.

Ah! I think we met before,
You wore Nellie—I was Jack.
Hem! "We're rather near the door?"
Well, let's move a little back.

Still as charming, I perceive,
As you were in the old days
When we both could still believe
In each other—time betrays—

Time betrays—excuse me—hush!
There is some one standing by.
But I say, why was that blush?
"You are married?"—so am I.

HAPPY SHE.—Fortune teller—You are soon to be married to the man you love.

Miss Calculate—Is he a blond?

"Yes."

"Is his name Harry?"

"Yes."

"Will he give me a ring with a turquoise and two diamonds?"

"Yes."

"Are we going to Europe on our wedding journey?"

"Yes."

Miss Calculate (to friend)—Isn't it wonderful.

SCHOOL TEACHERS

How would you like a picnic every week all summer? Perhaps no town in Nova Scotia affords more attractions for a sojourn during the summer season than Truro.

But that is for recreation. We are here for business, and we attend to it thoroughly, but we enjoy ourselves as we go along. The fact that nine typewriters are used in the school will give some idea of our facilities. It is supposed to be the only school in Canada conducted on the plan of a large busy office, where the pupils gain business experience by doing actual work themselves.

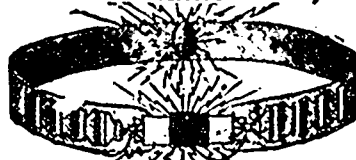
Students pay \$25 a quarter, ladies \$20, and take up all branches they like, they have also the use of text books and school material free. But write for information.

SNELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, P. O. Box 648—Truro.

ALL THE COOKING SAINTS AND APOSTLES PRAISE IT, SO DO DIETETIC SINNERS AFTER THEY HAVE USED IT, SO DOES EVERYBODY WHO HAS TRIED IT. TRY IT YOURSELF AND SEE.

Sold by Grocers Everywhere.
Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.
Wellington and Ann Sts.,
MONTREAL.

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



DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT
With Electro Magnetic Suspensory.
Latest Patent! Best Improvements!
Will cure without medicine all Weakness resulting from over taxation of brain nerve forces, excesses of indigestion, nervous debility, sleeplessness, languor, rheumatism, kidney, liver and bladder complaints, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, all female complaints, general debility, etc. This electric belt contains wonderful improvements over all others. Current is instantly felt by wearer or we furnish \$3,000.00, and will cure all of the above diseases or no pay. Thousands have been cured by our method as mentioned 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, FIFTEEN with all belts. Health and Vigorous Strength GUARANTEED in 60 to 70 days. Send for List of Pamphlets, mailed, sealed, free.
SANDEN ELECTRIC CO.
No. 826 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.

SCOTT'S

MR. J. A. CARROLL,
St. STEPHEN, N. B.
Says—I have had Rheumatism very bad and could not find anything to

CURE

help me, I purchased three bottles of SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM and it entirely cured me.

FOR RHEUMATISM.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY



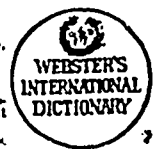
Successor of the "Unabridged."
Ten years spent in revising, 100 editors employed, and more than \$300,000 expended.

Everybody should own this Dictionary. It answers to all questions concerning the history, spelling, pronunciation, and meaning of words.

A Library in Itself. It also gives the often desired information concerning eminent persons; facts concerning the countries, cities, towns, and natural features of the globe; particulars concerning noted fictitious persons and places; translations of foreign quotations, words, and proverbs, etc., etc.

This Work is Invaluable in the household, and to the teacher, scholar, professional man, and self-educator.

Sold by all booksellers.
G. & C. Merriam Co.
Publishers,
Springfield, Mass.



THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR EMPTY BOTTLES

FOYLE BREWERY,
P. & J. O'MULLIN,
Brewers, Malsters & Bottlers.
Sole Manufacturers of
The Well Known Temperance
Beverages,
Malt and Kraizer Beers.

HALIFAX, N. S.

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.

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 Newbery Vautin (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.

We are making
A SPECIALTY
Of Extra Fine
CHOCOLATES.

Operas, Hazeline, Plum,
Nougatines, Filberta,
Burnt-Almond, Asstd.
Nougats, Belmonts
&c., &c., &c.

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

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. New and Pretty Blouses in Silk, Delaine 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 Frazer.

THE COMET.—Star gazers are now finding interesting occupation in searching for the comet which has of late made its appearance in the heavens. It is visible to the naked eye, and is to be seen in the vicinity of the Dipper.

PRINTERS' AHEAD.—The Halifax Typographical Union won the silver cup offered for the union making the best parade in the labor day procession, the judges, mayors Keele and Oland, giving it as their opinion that the printers took the cup "for uniformity of dress and appearance."

AN ACCEPTABLE "THANK YOU."—Messrs. Bell & Holland, of Truro, have shown their appreciation of the service rendered by the Truro Fire Brigade at the late big fire in that town by sending a vote of thanks accompanied by a cheque for \$25. This practical expression of gratitude is worthy commendation.

MILITARY ATHLETES ORGANIZE.—"The Hornets" is the name of an athletic club recently organized in connection with the army stationed here. It has long been felt by the officers interested in athletic sports that they should have a club of their own, and the new organization promises to be an eager competitor for honors in athletic sports.

THE JURY'S VERDICT AT CHICAGO.—The coroner's jury investigating the recent fire at Jackson Park, Chicago, has given a verdict of criminal negligence against D. H. Burnham, director of works at the World's Fair, Fire Marshall Edward Murphy of the World's Fair fire department, J. B. Skinner and Charles A. McDonald, President and Secretary respectively of the Hercules Iron Co.

RAILROAD FOR THE DOMINION COAL COMPANY.—One hundred men are at present at work on a new mine section of railway from the colliery of the Dominion Coal Company at Grace Bay through Cow Bay in the direction of Lunenburg. The contract for the work was awarded to McDonald & McManus, who have orders to go ahead with all possible speed in order that the road may be completed at an early date.

NOVA SCOTIA LOBSTERS.—The St. John *Telegraph* says: "Nova Scotia lobsters are very popular on account of their excellent flavor, being taken from a rocky bottom and not being able to get into the mud, as in this vicinity. During the present season 54 cargoes of live lobsters have been brought here from Nova Scotia, comprising 393,335 lobsters. Many of these have gone to the canneries along the coast and others have supplied the retail trade."

PLAN FOR THE NEW STREET LINE.—At the City Board of Works meeting on Monday evening the engineer submitted a plan of the proposed new street line on Upper Water St. The street from the foot of Cornwallis street runs on an angle to Cunard's property, and the plan met with the approval of the board. The plan proposes to straighten the street in the place mentioned, and the board decided to forward the plan to the chief engineer of the railway department at Ottawa, and ask him when the government is building the line to build it according to the plan, on a straight line.

A CYCLONE IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Word comes from Liverpool that a cyclone paid that town a visit on Wednesday. From its method of passing through the town it appears to have been a genuine wild western cyclone on a small scale, coming up suddenly in the form of a tempestuous hail and wind storm and lasting about two hours. The Methodist church was struck by lightning, trees were uprooted and considerable damage done to the crops. The oldest inhabitant fails to remember anything of a like occurrence in the history of the town. Amherst also had a severe thunder storm on Wednesday.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.—The summer School of Science has had a most successful session in Sackville, N. B. this year. Intellectual research combined with profitable outing expeditions have rendered the visit of the scholars to Sackville very enjoyable. On Saturday morning the school had a trip to the Joggins coal mines, where a delightful day was spent. The mines were inspected and the whole process of extracting the coal explained by Underground Manager Blackwood. The scientists sang while down in the mine, and gave three hearty cheers for the miners. The Joggins mine is now running night and day, and employs about 300 men. It has been decided that the S. S. of Science will meet next July at Charlottetown, P. E. I.

GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH.—The attention of our readers both in the city and elsewhere is called to the advertisement in another column of J. L. Archibald, Spring Garden Road, dealer in groceries, fruit, etc. Mr. Archibald is doing a thriving business, and makes a specialty of fresh eggs and butter, and all who patronize him may do so in the full assurance that they are getting full value for their money in the best that the market affords.

THE LAUNCH OF THE MULGRAVE.—The first steel vessel built in the Maritime Provinces was launched at New Glasgow in the presence of a large gathering of interested spectators. The *Mulgrave* is 122 feet long over all, 34 feet beam, 16 feet depth. The hull and machinery complete were built by R. Matheson & Son, of New Glasgow, to which firm much credit is due for the skilled workmanship and the thoroughness in every detail of the ship's construction.

YARMOUTH'S HOTEL.—Yarmouth's new hotel is to be a grand one in every sense of the word. The building is to be of faced brick, with free-stone trimmings, slated mansard, and roof deck covered with canvas. It fronts on three streets, the principal entrances and offices, of course, being on Main street. It will be 113 feet on Main street, 140 feet on Grand St., and 115 on the south street. It will be three stories above the basement, with a mansard roof, making practically four stories of rooms. It is to be handsomely finished and will be furnished and ready for use by June 1st, 1894.

A FISH STORY.—The Cape Ann *Advertiser* published an item some months ago in which it was stated that a halibut weighing 25 lbs. and marked W. H. S. had been caught by James Ross, one of the crew of the schooner *Lizzie D. Greenleaf*. The story now comes from Yarmouth that W. H. Seely, of East Pubnico, has stated that about five years ago he caught a small halibut on Brown's Bank, which measured about seven inches, and as it was so small he marked his initials "W. H. S." on the back and threw the fish overboard. It would seem that in this case the fish cast upon the waters had returned after many days.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—The *Chronicle* wants to know if it would not be a good idea for the postoffice department to place, at central points in the city, boxes where papers properly stamped could be posted, and suggests that it would be well for Halifax to get on an equal footing with other cities in this respect. It is certainly a great inconvenience to citizens living at a distance from the centre of the city to be compelled to bring newspapers that they wish posted all the way to the postoffice, and the post-office department would confer a lasting favor upon the public if it would but speedily act upon the hint thrown out.

A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.—The authorities of the Hospital for the Insane at Mount Hope have issued a circular letter giving full particulars of the course of instruction to be given in the training school for nurses which they have decided to establish in connection with the Institution, and attached to the circular letter is a paper containing a list of questions to be answered by candidates for admission to the school and a form of agreement to be filled in and signed by the candidate. The course of training to be given appears to be very complete, and all who are desirous of becoming professional nurses with special instruction in the care of cases of nervous and mental diseases would do well to give their attention to the announcement of the hospital authorities.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY AT TRURO.—Last week the press of the province recorded the sad death of a young man who was killed by the train near Truro. On Tuesday morning last a second death was caused by the train from Halifax, when near Truro, not far from the scene of young Robinson's death on Tuesday the 11th inst. Mrs. Eleanor Bokelman is the name of the unfortunate victim of this week's fatality. The deceased was walking upon the track, and as soon as she was discovered the brakes of the fast-going train were applied and the whistle sounded, but as the train was already almost upon her and she paid no attention to the whistle she was crushed to death. Mrs. Bokelman was a widow and leaves several children. It is thought that the mind of the unfortunate woman has been deranged for some time.

A SAD FATALITY IN DARTMOUTH.—An accident occurred on the Dartmouth branch of the I. C. R. on Tuesday evening by which a young man named William Henry Brown lost his life. Great excitement was caused in the town when a telephone message was received by Chief of Police that a man had been killed by the outgoing passenger train near Oland's brewery, and hundreds of people crowded the corridor of the town hall while the ghastly details of the accident were made known. The conductor of the train stated that he saw a dark object on the track and rang the bell and applied the brakes without delay, but as the man who was sitting on the sleeper did not move the tragedy could not be averted. The deceased, who was an English orphan, was at one time well known in Dartmouth, having been adopted by the late John Kelly.

NOT A SUCCESS.—The attendance at the World's Fair on Sundays does not seem to be very satisfactory, and those who opposed the Sunday opening are to a large extent responsible for the non-success thereof, since they succeeded in having part of the show not open on that day. The avowed object of opening the Fair on Sundays was that the "working people" might have an opportunity of seeing the great exhibition which they could not find time on week days to visit. Then when the Fair managers had their way and the gates were thrown open on Sundays, a large proportion of the exhibits were not on view, and the "working people" very naturally declined to pay full price for a half loaf, preferring to stay away altogether. Thus it is very easily understood why the Sunday opening of the Fair is disappointing to the managers.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills. 25c. Sent by mail on receipt of price by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

THE C. E. AT MONTREAL.—The Witness and Star did good work for the Christian Endeavor movement in devoting space to the accounts of the convention recently held in Montreal. The Witness issued a special C. E. number each day, giving such detailed accounts of the Convention's proceedings that Endeavorers who were not present can have a fair idea of the meetings.

CRANBERRIES.—It is thought that the yield of cranberries in Nova Scotia this year will not be large, the frost in June having damaged the older vines considerably. Cranberry bogs are valuable possessions, since the berries require little attention in growing and bring good prices in the market. The bog lands of Aylesford, Kings County, were until very recently considered useless, but are now being rapidly fitted and set with vines, and will probably in a few years be entirely devoted to the growing of cranberries. Bog land, however, is not at all an essential. Good crops are grown on any land where the soil is sufficiently sandy to prevent the "throwing out" of the roots. Mr. Jas. M. Hird has on the top of the North Mountain one of the best yielding cranberry fields in the country, and judging, by his experience, a good deal of land on the mountain could be profitably devoted to the culture of this fruit, which industry possesses great possibilities.

AN IMPORTANT INNOVATION.—Pictou County is rejoicing in the discovery of a successful labor saving invention in the form of a road machine which is doing grand work on the roads of that county. Out of the road money allotted to Pictou County by the local government for the improvement of the highways, J. D. McGregor, M. P. P., invested \$250 in a new road machine, manufactured by Copp & Co. of Hamilton, Ont. The machine is drawn by eight strong horses, and is conducted by a couple of men, with a few hands doing odd jobs such as picking up stones, etc. It plows up the ground on both sides, puts it on the centre, and makes a splendid road, well rounded off, with a good drain on either side, giving ample room for two teams to always pass without any trouble, and doing the work of from 100 to 125 men. The introduction of these machines promises to materially lighten the burden of statute labor which in some districts has lain heavily on the farmers.

FISH TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.—Collector Harrington has a letter from Mr. Parmelee, deputy minister of trade and commerce, stating that a communication has reached that department from a gentleman who had been a former resident of Australia, and who had at one time resided in the maritime provinces (of Canada), in which he suggests the possibility of a market in Australia for canned fish, lobsters and dry cod, which he states bring a good price and are scarce there. Mr. Parmelee adds: "I wrote the general traffic manager of the C. P. R. asking him to quote through rates from Halifax and St. John on such goods, and am now in receipt of his reply in which he expresses willingness to give, experimentally, a very low rate to Sydney and Melbourne." Mr. Harrington is anxious to hear from the fish dealers of Nova Scotia who would be willing to venture a consignment, and asks for the opinions of those in the fish trade as to the wisest methods of opening up a trade as suggested.

PORTABLE HOUSES.—Rhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst, have made another score. The first shipment of ready-made houses for Jamaica was forwarded a few days ago by this firm, and much credit is due for the successful outcome of the undertaking. When completed the dwelling had the appearance of a pretty one-storied cottage 27x20 feet and 17 feet high. Everything required in the construction of the house was cut and fitted to its place and each piece numbered, and when all was complete, the house was taken apart and stored piece by piece in a box car. The climate of Jamaica is one which necessitates the building of houses that while affording protection from the heat and rain are not readily affected by humidity, and also need to be constructed of material capable of resisting the attacks of worms that burrow in the softer and sappy woods until the entire construction is honeycombed. For this purpose the Southern or hard pine is indispensable and of this material the house in question is constructed.

Small boys and green apples are now one in body. Use Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for colic.

BRIEFS.

- Charming July weather.
- Over five hundred went to Cow Bay on Tuesday.
- Prince Edward Island will have a light hay crop this year.
- The W. & A. Railway issued excursion tickets on Labor Day.
- A large crowd of excursionists from Amherst were in town Labor Day.
- The Italian warship *Etna* has been coaling at the Dockyard this week.
- Professor Smith's dairy class at the experimental farm, Truro, is proving a great success.
- The Bankers' Regatta to take place to-morrow afternoon promises to be a great attraction.
- 1,209 pupils were registered in the Dartmouth schools for the year ending July 1st, 1893.
- H. M. S. *Mohawk* arrived at Halifax from Bermuda on Sunday. This is her first visit to this port.
- The Maritime Christian Endeavor Convention to be held in this city next month promises to be a success.
- The Truro *Daily News* has been enlarged for the third time in the comparatively short period of its existence.

NO DISAPPOINTMENT.

Disappointments of one kind or another crop up all along life's pathway, for unfortunately it is the unexpected that always happens. There is at least one article of acknowledged merit that never disappoints. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is sure to remove the worst corns in a few days, and as no claim is made that it will cure anything else, it cannot disappoint. If you have hard or soft corns, just try it. Beware of the article "just as good." N. O. Polson & Co., proprietors, Kingston.

The new hoppers built for the Dominion Coal Co. by the Amherst Car Works have been delivered in Cape Breton.

The united counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland and Pictou are to hold an exhibition at Pictou in September.

The *Standard* says, Pictou is likely to get a large sum of money spent in additional wharf accommodation. It is sadly needed.

The Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of the families of the victims of the *Victoria* disaster has been closed. It reached \$250,000.

There was a large attendance at the Public Gardens on Saturday last. Fine day, excellent music and an interesting gathering of people.

It has been suggested that Labor Day be celebrated on Halifax's Natal Day, June 21st, thus saving the necessity of an extra holiday. The labor organizations of the city have nearly a year in which to think the matter over.

Old Chum
(CUT PLUG.)

OLD CHUM
(PLUG.)

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

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturers in Canada.

D. Ritchie & Co.

MONTREAL.

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

NERVOUS MEN!
EXHAUSTED VITALITY.

The errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Lost Manhood and all Diseases and Weaknesses of Man, from whatever cause permanently and privately cured at home. EXPERT TREATMENT. NO FAILURE. Consultation and advice in person or by letter free.

Address or call on PROVIDENT MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 18 Hulse Street, Montreal, Canada. Prospectus and descriptive pamphlet, closely sealed, mailed free to all. Send for.

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 catalogue to SAMUEL MAY & CO., Billiard Table Manufacturers, 83 King St. West, Toronto.

Halifax Printing Co.,
161 Hollis St.
Halifax.

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



Mrs. Capt. P. H. LANE.
"They thought I must die."
"THE STRONGEST STATEMENTS COULD NOT TELL HALF IT HAS DONE FOR ME."
Hereditary Liver Trouble.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE LIVER,
Diagnosed by the best Physicians, C. H. B. D.
GENES.—My Hereditary Consumption of the Liver, many years ago, finally gave out with me, and I was in a large part of the time, for the past two years, I have been very sick, no appetite, a very thin constitution, a very weak body, and Diarrhoea, I was all through my liver, so nervous I could not sleep.

BETTER
My Physicians said I had Enlargement of the Liver.
The day I was informed of the use of SKODA'S REMEDIES, I had two different Physicians all in one. People thought I had died. I had not so they told me. I was in a very bad way, but when SKODA'S DISCOVERY was brought to me, I threw away the medicine I had been using, and I commenced to gain. My appetite increased, I was no longer weak and feeble. I was stronger, sweeter, and in a natural condition. Sweet and refreshing sleep came to me. I began to increase rapidly in flesh.

THAN
I have now taken SKODA'S DISCOVERY, six bottles, and today I **COLD** am strong, am able to do my own work, I eat, am well and happy. The strongest statement I could make would not tell half your wonderful Remedies have done for me.

ROCKLAND, ME., MRS. P. H. LANE.
THE ONLY MEDICINE SOLD WITH A GUARANTEE CONTRACT. AT 1.1. They cost 1.00 per bottle, six bottles \$5.50. If you want to know about SKODA'S REMEDIES, send postal for "Morning Light."
SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wajville, N.S.

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

G. M. SMITH & CO.

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

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

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

SONGS BY PASTOR FELIX.

I.

O MAYFLOWER-LAND.

O Mayflower-land—my country I
 To thee my heart belongs;
 Thou hast the dearest of my thoughts,
 The sweetest of my songs
 No hills like thine, no valleys
 With such serene repose;
 No woods have such beguiling walks
 As where thy Mayflower blows.

O Mayflower-land—my country I
 However eyes may see
 That looked not first upon thy charms,
 Thou'rt only fair to me;
 And oft I dream, Acadie,
 A cot with thee were blest;
 And sweet upon thy green hillside
 That everlasting rest.

II.

NOT FROM THE HEIGHTS.

Not from the heights of old renown
 The hero spirits, looking down,
 Can view an simpler, fairer scene
 The mighty seas unrolled between,—
 Canada! My Canada!

Ah, who can tell, and who can see,
 The wondrous things that are to be?
 And yet, we deem, shall eyes behold
 A marvel mighty as of old,—
 Canada! My Canada!

Shall this not be the glorious place
 Of stalwart virtue's wisest race,
 Whose constant aim shall bring to view
 The best that man can be or do?—
 Canada! My Canada!

If such, my country, thou shalt be,
 The lofty heavens shall smile on thee,
 The ages swell thy praises loud,
 And of thy name mankind be proud,—
 Canada! My Canada!

III.

GASPER'S STREAM.

Sweet river of Gasper through valley and plain
 I see thy bright waters go dancing again:
 Loved stream of my childhood my youth ye restore,
 As joyful I gaze on thy beauty once more.

More lucent thy waters, more azure and sheen,
 That I look through the haze of the years that have been;
 But less warm is thy beauty, more pensive and lone,
 For now we are strangers, but then we were one.

And the friends of my youth from thy margin have gone,
 But thou singest the same, and thou hurriest on.
 Ah, my heart is not light with the gladness of yore,
 And weeping I gaze on thy beauty once more!

IV.

SET SAIL!

Set sail! To-day the wind is fair;
 The challenge-wave slaps on the pier:
 Now be we blithe and debonair,
 And brush away the nasty tear.
 Comrades of our brave days—of yore,
 Brisk curls our fresh'ning mother sea:
 Leave we behind the Acadian shore,
 And press the guiding helm a-lee!

Set sail! We love the ocean foam,
 We love the reeling deck to tread;
 The hearts we love we leave at home,
 We go to bring the children's bread.
 Heave, yo—up anchor! Fill each sail!
 Haste, sailor brothers, haste away!
 There's mirth and music in the gale,
 And in the bounding billows' play.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

From *The Critic's Chicago Correspondent.*

Another grand and glorious Fourth has come and gone,—that day of days so dear to the heart of every American,—the day on which, in 1776, the United States of America shook themselves free of British rule and declared their independence,—that great day of liberty, the very thought of which makes their hearts swell with joy and rend the air with shouts.

Noise is usually one of the great features of the occasion, mayhap in accordance with an edict issued at some time from the Presidential chair, and yesterday proved no exception to the rule. Fire crackers, great and small, were sent off consecutively and collectively long, long before daybreak, greatly to the detriment of the repose of American humanity, but not disturbing in the least the temper of the same. Many and grand have been the celebrations of the numerous anniversaries since 1776, but the climax was reached yesterday, when a gathering rare indeed in the world's history, before which the vast armies and throngs of the ancients pale and fade into comparative insignificance, assembled in Jackson Park to do honor to the natal day of the American nation. In the vicinity of 300,000 people kept holiday at the World's Fair on the fourth of July. The crowd was simply enormous and incomprehensible. Everywhere you turned you were confronted with crowds; crowds to the right of you, left of you, back of you, front of you, yet no crowding; old and young, small and great mingled together, all on pleasure bent and on patriotism intent. A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind, and few indeed, if any, were the people possessing souls so dead as not to feel the inspiration of the occasion and enter heartily into the ceremonies and festivities. This wonderful production of human intellect and skill, the World's Fair, for which Americans are indebted to so many other nations as well as their own, appeared more wonderful than ever yesterday. Nothing was left undone that could add to the beauty and glory of the scene, and foreigners could not fail to be impressed with the loyalty of the nation. Flags and bunting streamed afar, the stars and stripes standing boldly out on all the buildings, while inside were pretty devices and designs. The Midway Plaisance was a blaze of color, with its Chinese lanterns, numerous flags and festoons of oat leaves, and in the midst thereof the great Ferris-wheel slowly revolving with its load of passengers. Everyone was an American for the day at least, even the South Sea Islanders singing with great zest and accuracy, "My country 'tis of thee." They are such splendidly built fellows, with interesting, intelligent faces, while about their women there is something particularly attractive and winning. All the party are civilized.

The patriotic exercises of the day were opened at 12 o'clock with prayer, after which followed speeches and national songs, in which the chorus of 2,000 voices was nobly assisted by the throng of spectators and the bands. By this time the clouds, which had been threatening all the morning, began to diffuse a gentle rain, in no wise dampening, however, the ardour of the patriots. Mrs. Harriet Rebecca Perry Stafford, the proud owner of the original stars and stripes, for which she has been offered thousands of dollars, rode in a carriage at the head of the aldermanic procession, firmly clasping her precious treasure. The "flag of peace" and the "stars and stripes" were then fastened to the halyards of the flagstaff and pulled aloft by Mrs. Stafford, while the surrounding crowd set up a mighty roar of applause.

In the morning we visited several of the state buildings, all of which were gaily decorated. It was indeed a scene never to be forgotten. From the high vantage ground of the Intramural Railway the sight was beyond compare; with its magnificent pure white palaces, surmounted on every available spot with red, white and blue; wooded walks and Island; gondolas with their graceful gondoliers, electric launches, &c., plying up and down the lagoon, gay patches of color everywhere; and the glorious sunshine over all, for the rain was only of very short duration. What a beautiful world we live in! One thought crowds were at the fair until they went into the Plaisance, where every side-show was crowded, having no effect, however, in diminishing the crowds in the street. All being in the best of humors and happy and orderly, no difficulty was experienced in getting about. While in the Plaisance we visited a New England log cabin of 1776, with its high backed settle, great old-fashioned fireplace, barrel cradle in which, we were assured by our charming hostess, at least three generations had been rocked. Perhaps we had better leave the Moorish palace for another letter, as we have to take the Intramural back to the fair, refresh the inner man and get ourselves into good position for the crowning event of the day, the evening's fireworks. Great was our joy when our captain elected to dine at the White Horse Inn, the inn made famous for all time by Dickens in his "Pickwick Papers," and over the door of which is an exact model of the horse which actually stood over the entrance of the original inn. After fortifying for the evening's fray, back again we toiled to where the crowd was waxing greater and still more great. As far as the eye could see was this dense mass of people all watching and waiting eagerly and anxiously for the fireworks, which were not to begin until 9 o'clock. Finding that a comparatively good view was likely to be obtained from the peristyle, we managed to secure apologies for seats there, all the chairs to rent having long since disappeared, and joined ourselves to the watchers and waiters. We could hear the bands playing in the distance and see the electric fountains.

Promptly at nine began the fireworks, ushered in by the stars and stripes in brilliant colors attached to a fire balloon and floating away out over the lake. This was greeted with tremendous applause from the multitude, and by violent blowing and tooting of whistles and horns from the numerous craft about the docks; then followed in quick succession showers of bombs, rockets, burating shells of wondrous beauty, filling the air with glittering colors. Among a number of set pieces appeared a portrait of George Washington, "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen," with the national colors of Spain and the United States entwined. A Columbian bouquet of 2500 shells concluded this magnificent display, which, it is said, was to cost \$10,000.00. Being among the fortunate south-siders, we slipped quietly out at the 56th St. entrance and enjoyed a delightful walk home, a fitting ending to such a happy day. Not so fortunate were many of our fellow creatures, however, numbers not arriving at their own vine and fig tree until far on in the night. Some of them having suffered such inconvenience that they are still asking themselves why they went.

J. L. F.

PROFESSOR BELL ON THE AIR-SHIP OF THE FUTURE.

"Of course the air-ship of the future will be constructed without any balloon attachment. The discovery of the balloon undoubtedly retarded the solution of the flying problem for over a hundred years. Ever since the Montgolfiers taught the world how to rise in the air by means of inflated gas-bags, the inventors working at the problem of aerial navigation have been thrown on the wrong track. Scientific men have been wasting their time trying to steer balloons, a thing which in the nature of the case is impossible to any great extent, inasmuch as balloons, being lighter than the rising air, can never make headway against it. The fundamental principle of aerial navigation is that the air-ship must be heavier than the air. It is only of recent years that men capable of studying the problem seriously have accepted this as an axiom. Electricity in one form or another will undoubtedly be the motive power for air-ships, and every advance in electrical knowledge brings us one step nearer to the day when we shall fly. It would be perfectly possible to-day to direct a flying machine by means of pendant electric wires which would transmit the necessary current without increasing the load to be borne. Perhaps a feasible means of propelling such an air-ship would be by a kind of trolley system, where the rod would hang down from the car to the stretched wire, instead of extending upward. This is an idea which I would recommend to inventors."—From *McClure's Magazine for June*.

"ONE TOUCH OF NATURE MAKES THE WHOLE WORLD KIN."

True courtesy is "the beauty of the heart." How well it is that no class has a monopoly in this kind of beauty; that while favorable circumstances undoubtedly do render good manners more common among persons moving in higher rather than in lower spheres, there would nevertheless be no positive hindrance to the poorest classes having good manners. Here is an illustration of true politeness exhibited by both classes of society. One day, in hastily turning the corner of a crooked street in the city of London, a young lady ran with great force against a ragged little beggar boy and almost knocked him down. Stopping as soon as she could she turned around and said very kindly to the boy: "I beg your pardon, my little fellow. I am very sorry that I ran against you."

The poor boy was astonished. He looked at her for a moment in surprise, and then, taking off about three-quarters of a cap, he made a low bow and said, while a broad, pleasant smile spread itself all over his face: "You can hev my parding, miss, and welcome, and the next time you run agin me you can knock me clean down and I won't say a word." After the lady had passed on he turned to his companion and said: "I say, Jim, it's the first time I ever had anybody ask m/ parding, and it kind o' took me off my feet."

BOOK GOSSIP.

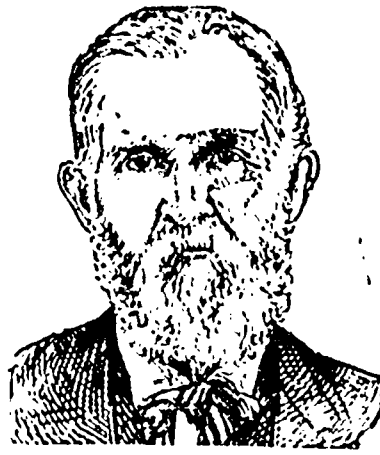
Mr. and Mrs. Pennel, whose charming articles and sketches are so dear to the readers of the *Century*, have contributed a few fascinating pages to the July number. The article is entitled "The Most Picturesque Place in the World," and its charms are set forth by both text and drawings. One doubts, however, the truth of the record and disbelieves in the existence of that marvellous and picturesque town. The second instalment of Mary Hartwell Catherwood's "White Islander" is full of interest, and two pathetic *Bacony* stories by Grace King, as well as a humorous one by Arlo Bates entitled "The Intoxicated Ghost," will delight the readers of fiction. A capital article on Thomas Hardy, the popular novelist, vies in interest with a biographical article on the famous author of "Gullivers Travels." These are but a few of the many interesting articles of the number. Published by the Century Co., New York. Subscription price \$4 00 a year.

The July number of the Review of Reviews bristles with electricity. The frontispiece is a fine engraving of Thomas A. Edison, and a graphic and well illustrated article gives an account of the great magician's daily life, and also outlines some of the inventions which Edison yet hopes to perfect. A portrait and biography of another electric giant is also given. Sir William Thomson, although not so well known as Edison on this continent, has yet performed some marvellous feats with electricity, and has done much to benefit the scientific world. Among the leading articles is one on "The World's Fair Electrical Exhibits," which is full of interesting information. The political world, both at home and abroad, is well treated of, and many views of the financial state in the neighboring Republic are given. This excellent magazine is published simultaneously in the United States and Great Britain, and the subscription price is but \$2.50 per year.

Chicago naturally takes the lead in the series of great city papers now brought before the young people in that excellent juvenile magazine, the *St. Nicholas*. A pleasant description of the city is given, and the World's Fair is well dealt with, while in a separate article Clara Doty Bates describes the now famous "Children's Building." "Festival days at Girl's College" is a most attractive paper, dwelling on the pleasure side of life in the great American boarding schools and colleges. "The Eve of the Fourth" is a good gun-powder story, and is well accompanied by "Abijah's Fourth of July." The continued stories, "Toinettes Philip" and "The White Cave," are full of pathos and bright adventure, and the many rhymes and jingles for the younger readers add to the attractions of an always pleasing magazine. Published by the Century Co., N. Y. Single numbers 25c.

ANOTHER RECORD MADE.

For nearly forty years Dr. Flower's Extract of Wild Strawberries has been the leading and surest cure for cholera, colic, diarrhoea, dysentery and all summer complaints. It is a record to be proud of.



Mr. Harvey Heed
Laceyville, O.

Catarrh, Heart Failure, Paralysis of the Throat

"I Thank God and Hood's Sarsaparilla for Perfect Health."

Gentlemen: For the benefit of suffering humanity I wish to state a few facts. For several years I have suffered from catarrh and heart failure, getting so bad I could not work, and

Could Scarcely Walk

I had a very bad spell of paralysis of the throat some time ago. My throat seemed closed and I could not swallow. The doctors said it was a case of heart failure, and gave me medicine, which I took according to directions, but it did not seem to do me any good. My wife urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, telling me of Mr. Joseph C. Smith, who had been

At Death's Door

but was entirely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. After talking with Mr. Smith, I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken two bottles I felt very much better. I have continued taking it, and am now feeling excellent. I thank God, and

Hood's Sarsaparilla and my wife for my restoration to perfect health. HARVEY HEED, LACEYVILLE, O.

HOOD'S PILLS do not purge, pain or grip, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 25c.

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 method. Immediate improvement shown. For particulars, 2009 reference book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) 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 32 Bed Rooms, 1 Ladies' and 2 Gentlemen's Parlors, Sample Rooms, Billiard Rooms, Hot and Cold Baths. This house is conducted on first-class principles, and it will be found, outside of the Queen's Halifax Hotels, equal, if not superior, to any in the province. Livery Stable in connection.

D. MOLEOD, Prop.
KENTVILLE, N. S.

STATIONERY

BLANK BOOKS!

Our Stock is very complete in every Department.

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

Baking Powder.

Inland Revenue Department,
OTTAWA.

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

Woodill's German Baking Powder is Pure, Wholesome and Well Proportioned.

GEORGE LAWSON, Ph.D., LL.D.,
M. I. S. C. B. and I. I. I. I.

BOSTON DRUG

THE CURE FOR

Drunkennes.

BOSTON DRUG will make a man sober in two hours. If you have "swallowed" and find that you cannot resist the temptation to indulge, be advised and use Boston Drug, a powerful remedy for the cure of Alcoholism. You wish to "taper" or reduce your daily average of stimulants, Boston Drug will assist you. Try it now. Sold in BOTTLES at the Agency, London Drug Store, 117, HULL STREET, J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor and Agent for B. LAUFANG'S GASTRO-ANALYTIC TABLETS, BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

New Books at Allen's.

- Inland Night Entertainments, by R. I. Steadman..... 9
- In the Name of His Youth, by Jeanette Whitty..... 25
- Stories from Black and White..... 25
- A Little Miss, by Ada C. Bridge..... 25
- A Comedy of Mischance, by Christian Reid..... 50
- Dearest, by Mrs. Forrester..... 25
- The Honourable Jane, by Annie Thomas..... 40
- An Aunt Lett March, by J. M. Burke..... 25
- The Musk, by Mrs. E. Everett..... 25
- The Doctor's Daughter, by E. Everett..... 25
- An Impetuous Boy, by W. H. Howells..... 25
- The Marriage of Fanny, by Mrs. Chapman..... 40
- A Moral Drama, by Anne Thackeray..... 25
- Children of Destiny, by M. J. Beaven..... 50
- Cosmopolis, by Paul Bourget..... 50

For sale by
T. C. ALLEN & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND PRINTERS.

DuBois & Hills,

LUMBER
COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,
24 State St., New York.

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

COMMERCIAL.

The general state of trade in the Dominion begins to exhibit signs of improvement. The growing crops are in a promising condition in most sections, and the season is now so far advanced that a fully average yield may be safely predicted. The value of the hay crop is all the greater because of the failure of the crop in Great Britain and on the European continent, and the consequent demand which has arisen in those parts of the world for the Canadian product. In all branches of trade a fair and a healthy trade is doing, and the prospects for a good fall trade are better than they have been for some years. Merchants are everywhere catching the inspiration, and they speak hopefully of the future. Of course none of them anticipate a "rush," but they do look for a good steady trade. With much wisdom they continue to buy with the same degree of caution that they have for some time. Of course this necessitates frequent purchases, each smaller than was customary in former years, but the aggregate volume of trade is more than well maintained—in fact, if we can accept the testimony of the wholesale trade, it is larger so far this year than in several previous seasons. The tendency to smaller and more frequent orders is a wholesome one, and indicates a healthier condition of trade. Speculative, indiscriminate buying frequently means the over-stocking of retailers' shelves with unsaleable goods, and this, in turn, means the tying up of so much capital that might otherwise be utilized in purchasing fresher or more modern goods. By purchasing in smaller quantities the retailer decreases the chances of his shelves becoming overstocked, and can always present to his customers the freshest goods and newest styles, and at the same time he obtains increased opportunities for saving his discounts—in many cases a not unimportant matter, as quite a number thus save enough to pay their rent.

An effort will probably be made to induce the U. S. Congress at its forthcoming special session to undertake a revision of the banking laws of that country. The great trouble with the United States banking system appears to be its want of elasticity at times when expansion is urgently required. At its origination it was an expedient of war finance. Still it has obtained for nearly thirty years, greatly to the detriment of the trade and commerce of that country. Some are calling for a radical change, and so high an authority as the *New York Commercial Bulletin* asserts that "the wants of the situation can be properly met only by a total abandonment of the principle of bond guarantee and its substitution by constituting the entire assets of the banks and the duplicate liability of their stockholders subject to a first lien in behalf of its notes." In the United States the bank that finds it necessary to expand its circulation is compelled to go the round-about way of purchasing government bonds to the value of something like ten per cent. in excess of the issue.

The importance of saving discounts wherever possible has long been recognized by live and energetic business men, who strain every nerve to secure them. In this connection it is worthy to note that a company was formed in New York a few days ago which is to be known as the New York Merchants' Discount Company. The object is to advance money to retail merchants to enable them to pay their bills on time and secure the discounts. A charge of 2 per cent. is to be made for the accommodation. The wholesaler, in addition to the benefit of receiving prompter payments, will be released from the possibility of loss, the company assuming all responsibility for the payment of its clients' debts on orders issued by it. The operations of this company will be watched with interest, as it tends to evolve a new principle in the insurance or guarantee line.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND CO., NEW YORK, July 15th, 1893.—During the week, affairs in Wall Street have continued to struggle on against the adverse monetary conditions, and with some yielding in the prices of securities. Now and then, the difficulty of renewing maturing loans has stricken holders of important lines of stocks, and heavy realizations resulted, which were turned to account by the 'bears' and produced fresh breaks in quotations. One important case of this character occurred at the beginning of this week, which resulted in a heavy fall in the Grangers and other stocks, from which the market has since only partially recovered. The effect reached London also and unfavorably influenced that market for the time being, and caused the sale here of stocks held there.

The trouble of Wall Street houses with respect to the money market is declining. The late large fall in prices has reduced the amount to be borrowed against stocks, and the withdrawal of securities from the market for investment is having a like effect, so that the wants of borrowers are much more easily satisfied; while the large shrinkage in prices makes stocks correspondingly safer as collateral. The rate of interest, though still high, is not so costly as to raise a serious obstacle to buying. The difficulties with which the market has now to contend are of the character that usually follows such an extensive break as has recently happened. Some operators have been sold out; and numerous others are crippled. Thus the machinery of speculation is disabled, and the forces to resist unfavorable influences are enfeebled. But outside the ranks of the speculators there stands a force of investors watching for bargains; and the purchases of that class are now becoming a very substantial rallying power to the market. Not only are the prices of stocks very exceptionally low, but the condition of the railroads is at present unusually prosperous, making the inducement to investors one of rare advantage.

The general condition of financial affairs is improving, though the progress is slow. There has been a distinct abatement of the late apprehension, and recovery is regarded as less a question of fact than of time. The obstacles give way slowly, but still they are receding all along the line. The most stubborn difficulty is the extraordinary scarcity of currency, which keeps the reserves of the banks below the legal minimum. There are some indications of the beginning of a reflux of currency from the interior, but the amount of

such receipts is as yet small. There can be no doubt that a large amount of money has gone into hoard, not only in this locality but throughout the country. The city savings banks are also estimated to be withholding some ten millions from use in the reserves of the Associated Banks. These are difficulties of a most stubborn nature, and can only disappear when the timid hoarders have recovered from their insane fright.

The concentration of money at Chicago is perhaps a much more important element in this dearth of money than is generally supposed. The tens of thousands who are constantly drifting to the Fair take with them money drawn from the banks in every part of the country; and those streams drain the interior of currency which would otherwise find its way to this city. The amount thus floating in the hands of those visiting the Fair or associated with it may easily run into the millions, and it does not find its way hither because it is mainly in the pockets of the public rather than in the vaults of the Chicago bank. The evidence of accumulation of money at that point is plain in the rate of \$1.75 to \$2.00 per M. discount for exchange on New York, which leaves a large profit on shipping currency thither and is having that effect. This is a condition of things which may possibly continue as the attendance at the Fair increases during the coming months.

Per contra—there is an improving tendency in the exchanges between New York and other points. Philadelphia is beginning to reduce its large indebtedness to us in cash. The currency sent to the Pacific Coast banks is coming back, and small streams are flowing in from other sections. Some of the country banks are taking back the paper sent here for re-discount at an earlier stage of the crisis, and altogether, outside of our relations with Chicago, there are apparent the beginnings of a movement that may be expected to replenish our stock of money at an early day. The condition of foreign exchanges has brought us close upon the point at which it would pay to ship gold hither from London. Shipments would have probably been made this week, but London sales of stocks on this market, together with the unwillingness of the Bank of England to part with gold, seem to have deferred the movement for the moment. Imports of the yellow metal, however, are regarded as a probability of the near future. A turn in the domestic and foreign exchanges is the one thing needful to the revival of confidence among the banks; and that seems to be in a fair way to realization.

LATEST ASPECTS.—The closing symptoms of the market are hopeful. The improving tendencies noted above now show a fuller development, and both among the banks and on the Stock Exchange the feeling is much more confident than at the opening of the week. Three movements now afford distinct promise of important early relief;—the return of currency from the country, the retirement of Clearing House Certificates, and the importation of gold. This, with other improvements in the prospect, is making the 'bears' cautious and encouraging the buying of stocks. We anticipate an improving market from this time forward."

DRY GOODS.—The week has been rather quiet and without special features. The indications for a good fall business are improving, and orders are improving. Buyers are now mostly home from England and the Continent, and selections of fall and winter goods coming to hand so far give general satisfaction. Linings of all descriptions meet a good enquiry at steady prices. The demand seems to run especially to creams and light shades which are very scarce, and this fact is compelling buyers in many instances to seek other markets for supplies. Linen goods are firm owing to a decided scarcity of flax, and advances from 10 to 15 per cent. have been made in some cases. Importers, in consequence, complain that deliveries are tardy. Dress goods have continued in good demand in a sorting-up way—challies on light grounds fully holding their own. Many classes of summer wear have been in continued enquiry. Japanese and shot-silk blouses, fabrics, boating flannels, cream ribbons, sailor hats, silk gloves, veilings, shirt waists, cashmere and drill vests and light-colored neckwear have all received considerable attention in small quantities. Orders on fall account are very promising, and, although travellers are not all on the road, yet those who are out are securing very fair orders. Most wholesale houses claim that their sales on fall delivery are considerably ahead of this time last year.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local movement in flour is small and business does not give much indication of improvement. The tone rules easy with a tendency to lower prices. The demand for oatmeal is not very good, but stocks are small and, while the market is firmer in tone, there is no change in quotations. The supply of bran and shorts is very small, and dealers find it difficult to fill orders. Owing to the absence of important business prices are unchanged. The British markets are holding steady, but without excitement, so that quotations for wheat, grain and flour remain unchanged. In Chicago wheat has been weak and had declined about ½c. during the week.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market holds quiet and featureless with prices nominally unchanged. The demand is decidedly slow, being strictly confined to supplying actual consumptive demands which, at this season of the year, are very much restricted. A report from Chicago says that provision dealers are experiencing the dullest market of the year. Pork is practically unsaleable. Packers manage to sell the daily product of lard and ribs, but business is difficult at even a 10c. per 100 lbs. decline. Heavy holders are anxiously looking for a market upon which to unload.

BUTTER.—There has been no special activity in the butter market during the past week, but good small rolls and print butters find, as usual, a ready sale. Receipts are moderate but the demand is equal to the supply, so that

A BATTLE FOR BLOOD

What Hood's Sarsaparilla fights, and it is always victorious in expelling all the foul taints and giving the vital fluid the quality and quantity of perfect health. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils and all other troubles caused by impure blood.

prices remain about the same that they have been for some weeks back. Of course any large quantity thrown upon this market would cause a break in figures and, therefore, makers hold back what they produce in the confident expectation that an export demand will arise that will enhance the value of their goods.

CHEESE.—Cheese remains much about the same as at our last report. Jobbers are, as a rule, getting about 10c per pound for June make, and 9c to 9 1/2 is about the idea at the factories. Cables quote at 48s.

EGGS.—The receipts of eggs continue to be heavy but, as the demand holds good, prices are unchanged at our previous quotations.

GREEN FRUIT.—Trade continues brisk, particularly in small fruits. Bananas are not selling so freely as they were on account of the increasing supply of domestic fruits. The strawberry season is about over and raspberries are becoming plentiful. Oranges and lemons are in rather scanty supply and dealers exact full values. California fruits, such as grapes, apricots, peaches, etc., are a prominent feature in our green fruit market this year, and the enterprising parties who import them have met with a satisfactory demand for them. Red, white, and black currants are beginning to show up. Tomatoes and cucumbers are plentiful at quite moderate prices.

DRY FRUIT.—Trade in this line is fairly active. Valencia raisins are selling well at 6c. to 6 1/2c. for selected, 6 1/2c. to 7c. for layer selected and 4c. to 5 1/2c. for off-stalk. The popular preference seems to be for the cheaper goods. A fairly good trade is being done in currants of the better grades, but to get a good quality high prices must be paid and the poor quality is below the usual run. There is scarcely anything doing in prunes and stocks are not heavy. There is no demand for dates. Cooking figs are in some demand, but other kinds are not wanted. Sultana raisins are in fair demand for fine quality.

SUGAR.—The past week has developed nothing materially new. A little is doing in small lots. In volume business is probably little if any less than it was a week ago. Prices are steady. Messrs. Willett & Gray, of New York, estimate the world's sugar crop at a grand total of cane and beet production of 6,343,600 tons against 6,053,445 last year—leaving a deficiency of 309,845 tons. The total cane sugar production is placed at 2,941,600 tons against 3,151,525 last season and the total production of beet sugar at 3,402,000 against 3,501,920 tons. The same firm say that grocers show an increased interest and orders come in more freely, although the production of refined sugars somewhat exceeds the demand. The stocks in second hands, however, are now reduced to a hand-to-mouth basis, and a good, steady business should be done from this time. Some grades of soft sugars were advanced but no change was effected in the price of granulated, and the indications are that it will remain the same for the immediate future.

TEA.—Generally speaking, the demand for teas continues light, although there is a little more interest being taken in Japans and Young Hysons, more particularly the former. Some samples of new Monings have arrived on the Toronto market, and they are in the hands of several firms. They are reported to show excellent value and the quality is good. Medium Ceylons under 9d. are a shade lower in England. Advices lately received state that, in view of the near arrival of new teas in London, the Congou market has been practically at a stand still. Indian teas are firm in that market with the quality poor.

COFFEE.—Nothing is moving on this market outside of a few Rios, but it is now, of course, the dullest part of the year. The foreign markets show some improvement, and higher prices are looked for with an improvement in the financial conditions, but the buying is still of a hand-to-mouth character.

FISH.—There are no new features to the local fish trade. New catch continue to be in fairly free receipt and are readily placed. The quality of those coming in this season is reported to be excellent. Mackerel are very scarce, and the bulk of what are taken are captured outside of the three-mile limit. Our American neighbors get the largest share of these, though some vessels hailing from Nova Scotia ports are reported to have secured very fair fares. In Montreal the fish trade has continued good at unchanged prices. Quotations are:—Fresh sea salmon 15c.; Labrador herring \$3 per half barrel; shore do. \$2.75 per barrel; Digby do. 11c. to 12 1/2c. A report from Gloucester, Mass., says:—"A few mackerel received daily find a ready market with a gradual advance of price. Fresh halibut have been in good receipt the past week at fair prices. Receipts of Georges cod are light for the season. Prices are not materially changed all round." The Boston Herald of the 15th instant sounds a note of warning as follows:—"A Canadian correspondent of one of the London newspapers intimates that an effort will shortly be made to build up a live lobster trade between Nova Scotia and Great Britain. He says that the canning of lobsters along the shores of the Bay of Fundy is giving place to the live lobster trade at present carried on with Boston; that many thousands of traps are set for shell fish which are exported from the port of Digby. The fishermen are paid five cents for each lobster; seventy are packed in a crate with ice and shipped to Boston, where they bring about \$8 a crate, thus affording a profit of one hundred per cent. to the shippers. From six to seven hundred crates of these lobsters are shipped each week, and it is thought to be probable that the shipments to the United States will greatly increase, and that efforts will also be made to establish business relations across the Atlantic, as it is thought that when packed in ice the lobsters could be easily sent on a ten days' trip. There is this to be said in relation to this trade, that it is one which by its own extension bids fair to bring about its own destruction. Fifty years ago little difficulty was experienced in procuring an immense supply of lobsters on the coast of Massachusetts. Fifteen or twenty years

ago they were far more plentiful along the coast of Maine than they are at the present time, and we dare say that in twenty years more the supply along the coast of the Maritime Provinces of Canada will have undergone a very material diminution. In the absence of artificial means of propagation the demand for these shell fish seem to be far in excess of the supply."

FOR FIFTY YEARS!
MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
has been used by Millions of Mothers for their children with perfect success for over fifty years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures whooping cough, 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.

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

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

GROCERIES.

UGARS	Cut Leaf.....	6 1/2
	Granulated.....	5 1/2 to 6 1/2
	Circle A.....	6
	White Extra C.....	4 1/2
	Standard.....	4 1/2
	Extra Yellow C.....	4 1/2
	Yellow C.....	4 1/2
TEA.	Congou Common...	17 to 19
	" Fair.....	20 to 23
	" Good.....	25 to 29
	" Choice.....	31 to 33
	" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
	Oolong Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	Barbados.....	34
	Demerara.....	35 to 38
	Diamond N.....	none
	Porto Rico.....	35
	Cienfuegos.....	none
	Trinidad.....	29
	Antigua.....	29
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47	
" Bright.....	47 to 55	
BISCUITS	Pilot Bread.....	8.00
	Boston and This Family.....	6 1/2
	Soda.....	6 1/2
	do in 1 lb boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2
Fancy.....	8 to 15	

BREADSTUFFS
Markets steady.
Cornmeal, oatmeal and mill feeds steady.
Oats firm.
Hay decidedly firm.
Trade has improved wonderfully during the past fortnight; at any rate amongst those with whom we have come into contact.
Crop prospects in the Maritime Provinces are encouraging.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples per box, new.....	2.00 to 2.50
Oranges, Jamaica, brils. New.....	8.00
Valencia Oranges, per case.....	none
Lemons, per case.....	4.75 to 6.00
Cocoanuts new per 100.....	5.00
Onions, New Bermuda, per crate.....	1.00
per lb, Egyptian.....	2 1/2 to 3 1/2
Dates boxes, new.....	5 1/2
Raisins, Valencia,..... new.	5 1/2 to 6
Figs, Klens, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.	10 to 11
" small boxes.....	9 to 10
Prunes Stewing, boxes.....	8
Bananas.....	3.00 to 2.50

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

FLOUR

Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	4.75 to 4.85
High Grade Patents.....	3.90 to 4.25
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	3.45 to 3.65
Straight Grade.....	3.35 to 3.40
Good Seconds.....	2.95 to 3.10
Graham Flour.....	3.50
Oatmeal.....	4.70 to 4.75
Rolled.....	4.75 to 4.75
Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	2.60 to 2.70
" In Bond.....	2.75 to 2.80
Rolled Wheat.....	4.00 to 4.25
Wheat Bran, per ton including bags.....	19.50 to 20.00
Middlings.....	22.00 to 22.00
Shorts.....	22.00 to 22.00
Cracked Corn.....	25.00 to 25.50
Ground Oil Cake per ton.....	20.00 to 21.10
Moulse.....	22.00 to 23.00
Split Peas.....	3.75
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.65 to 1.75
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.00
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	4.00 to 4.25
P. E. Island Oats.....	4.50 to 4.75
Hay.....	16.50 to 18.00

FISH.

	Ex Vesse.	Ex Store
MACKEREL—		
Extras.....		
No. 1.....		
" 2.....		
" 3.....		
" 3 large, Reamed.....	7.15	
" 3 Reamed.....	7.00	
" 3 large, Plain.....	7.25	
" 3 Plain.....		
HERRING.		
No. 1 July.....	3.50	4.10
" 1 Fall Split.....		3.20
" 1 Fall Round.....		3.00
" 1 Labrador.....		
" 1 Georges Bay.....		1.75
" 1 Bay of Islands.....		2.50
ALBUQUERQUE, No 1.....	3.75	4.00
SALMON.		
No. 1, W. brl.....	21.00	
No. 2, W. brl.....	20.00	
" 2.....	18.00	
Small.....		
CODFISH.		
Hard C B.....	4.50	5.00
Western Shore.....		
Bank.....	4.50	5.00
Bay.....		
Newfoundland.....	4.75	5.25
Haddock.....	3.00	3.50
Bank & Western.....		3.75
HARK.....	2.50	3.00
POLLOCK.....	1.75	2.25
HARK SOUNDS, per lb.....		33c.
COD OIL per gal.....		

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	13.00 to 14.00
" Am. Plate.....	14.00 to 15.50
" Ex. Plate.....	14.00 to 15.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	23.00
" American, clear.....	23.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	21.00 to 22.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	19.00 to 20.00
" Prime Mess.....	16.00 to 17.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	14 to 15
" American.....	18 to 16
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	11

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	24
" " in Small Tubs.....	18 to 20
" Good, in large tubs, new.....	14
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	15
Canadian Township.....	25
" Western.....	18
Cheese, Canadian.....	10
" Antigonish.....	10

SALT.

Factory Filled.....	\$1.70
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	57 1/2
Liverpool, 1/2 hhd.,.....	1.25
Cadiz.....	"
Turks Island.....	1.25
Lisbon.....	"
Coarse W. I.....	1.25
Trapan.....	1.50

HAVE YOU HEADACHE?

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

LOVE IN NIPPON.

BY K. T. TAKAHASHI IN SHORT STORIES.

(Concluded.)

"At night the good chaperon would come round to my room to lay out my bed-rug, and smiling would whisper to me secrets—as she treasured them. The secrets, to be brief, were that when Yokone first opened his school in Yaita his fame as an accomplished master from the capital, and also as a man of courtly manners, spread far and wide, which opened his way into the Hori family. This Nejiro of rabid passions immediately burned his heart at the altar of beautiful Miyo. But Miyo would not have him. Neither would her parents, who soon found out the metal he was made of. But the professor persisted, and well he could do so; for a fencing master on the wing of popularity would have dared anything in those days. Things were indeed come to a very strange state when I made my appearance on the scene, and incidentally proved more or less a god-send to them. This much said, the woman would musingly add, 'You and Mistress Miyo would make a beautiful couple.'

"But, my good woman, she does not care for a homeless wanderer like me,' I would laughingly remark. To this she would excitedly retort:

"My good sir, you do not know, indeed you do not know! Heaven has prepared it for you, sir!"

"How?"

"Why, sir, the night before that unfortunate sakura festival my mistress dreamed—she confides everything to her old nurse, even her dreams, poor thing! She dreamed that she was praying to her patron deity to free her from the inordinate desires of her tutor, whom she did not and could not love. The god benignly opened his lips and softly said: 'To-morrow there shall come a man of the south, sojourning by thy home. He is a worthy man though fleeing from persecution now. Thy brother shall follow him and he will love him. Even his shalt thou be, and be blessed!'

"In days when love reasoned into mysteries—and who has not had those days?—I was deeply impressed with this bit of occult information. It was on a rainy night that the good woman told me this. I sat up late and long after she was gone, losing myself in the land of fancies and visions! But it was a dream after all, for on the morrow I rose uncommonly early after a disturbed sleep, and as I was looking out of my room with a sad, uneasy heart, over the shorn orchard, whose majestic robes of only the day before now lay bespattered over the muddy ground, the old nurse startled me from behind. As I turned round she handed me a sealed note, and was gone in a minute. I remember her face was death-pale and her hands shook. The note read: 'With an extreme regret, both my father and myself learn that you are an advocate of the foreign-intercourse policy, and also that Professor Yokone intends denouncing you to the authorities as soon as he is well enough to come out, which may be to-morrow. I dare not believe all, but it will be for your own good if you leave here immediately on receipt of this note.' It was signed Miyo.

"I read it and my heart throbbed wildly. I read it over again and tore it into shreds. As I recall the occasion, I see before me now my own face, hot-white, quivering and twitching, and the bloodshot eyes standing on their ends! I stood there on the edge of my room rigid, but trembling—the joys of yesterday suddenly quenched, and the cherished dreams of the future cruelly crushed in the wild awakening of the present! The storm of angry despair, of thirsting revenge, of blind fury, came surging up, but went. For in a few moments I said quietly to myself: 'Poor, innocent girl! If she finds a devil in me, I should not blame her. Wiser than she would any moment send me up the cross if only they knew my sympathies and opinions. But the time has not yet come for me; I shall yet awhile bow to fate and ignominy.' But I was certain that the time was coming. I calmly made up my little portmanteau and walked out of Mr. Hori's house, without bidding a word of farewell to anybody, which I could not according to the tenor of that evictionary document. They must, I thought, have been glad to get rid of me. And I wended my way lost in the clamor of jarring thoughts within me—hardly conscious of where I was going.

"Vigilance was severe in Yedo at that time, but with its ins and outs of strangers who daily lost their individuality in the mighty waves of its swarming population, there was more safety there than anywhere else for a person of my circumstances, though the risks were no less. It was this thought, I suppose, which led me eastward out of that little town of Yaita that gloomy morning, and found me the next eve buying a passage on the boat bound from Sekiya to Yedo. The boat took us safely down the river through the night, and about noon the next day found ourselves at the foot of O'hashi, Yedo. The passengers were soon lost in different directions, among the moving crowds of the great city. I was tired and wanted a rest. I started toward Bakurocho, the street of hotels. I had hardly gone ten yards when a familiar voice called to me, 'Sensei, (master) and there stood Taro on my left.' I could scarcely believe my own senses. Subduing my excitement, I asked him what brought him out here, how he was, where he was bound, etc. He simply said: 'I am going to follow wherever you go.' I said that was very unreasonable. His only reply was: 'Please, master, take me to a quieter place; you are drawing a crowd around us.' He was right, the Yedo people, always keen-eyed for anything

unusual, could not fail to see something curious in the contrast between my handsome pupil, in his North-country attire, and me, a wanderer *samurai* with a smack of Southern air about me. This was very undesirable. I beckoned to Taro, and in silence we hurried to Bakurocho.

"Once landed in a secluded room in a hotel, he produced to me a letter. It was from Miyo again. There was a strangely forced calmness on Taro's face as he watched me run over the lines which made me see poor Miyo prostrating herself in deep grief, asking me my forgiveness for her last note, and pleading that it was a mortal sacrifice on her part to send me away, but that she thought it was for my sake. I suppressed my tears, in the presence of her brother as I was. I read on, and soon came to where it said: 'Taro wishes to see the world. He is determined. He has confided to me his whole heart, and his sister has taken all the responsibilities to his parents upon herself. He is young, but Taro is a noble youth——' She asked me to take Taro as a servant for her sake—for the sake of her pure love, which will ever be true to me!

"I read through the letter, and I was at my wits' end. I saw it plain that to try and induce Taro to go back to his parents was of no use—for a time, anyway. Yet I had my ambition, my aspiration, to accomplish; my spirit of patriotism was stronger than my sentiment of love, and I could ill afford then to be hampered with a country lad. It was a hard dilemma to solve. One thing was clear, and it was that if Taro is to accompany me at all, he must be of one mind with me or he would be an obstacle to every step I might take. For my course lay in what appeared diabolical to the eyes of the multitude of the day.

"I tried the truth of his heart in a hundred ways, but to my satisfaction his was like a diamond which glowed forth of its native brilliancy, as I unfolded to him gradually the secrets of my inner thoughts. Finally I told him of the greatness of the Western civilization, and that Japan must no longer sit on the pedestal of her conceit and seclusion, like a pretty doll on its gilded stool, only to be snatched away and made amusement of by the first rude hand that may dare do it, but that she must henceforth walk forth and seek her own way through the world. Those were profound moments when I took the veil off my heart and let him look into its very depths; and Taro responded to me with all the vigor of his youthhood.

"We stayed about a fortnight in the hotel, toward the end of which we sold out our all belongings and bought instead fishermen's craft and apparel. Our intention was to be on the water, and seek a chance to get on board an American steamer, which it was rumored was to come up the bay about that time. I knew we would be given a passage by the Americans, as far as they were concerned; but it was a dangerous venture, after all, for if only our authorities knew of or caught us in the attempt, we were sure to lose our heads. But, to be brief, we were successful. And on the 12th day of June, 1860, we were safely landed at the port of New York.

"In America we little heeded the rudeness of thousands of the curious, nor could we lend ourselves much to the overworked kindness of the you-poor-heathen-sinners style of good Christians. We considered ourselves men with a mission. We were ashamed to pledge a promise to become missionaries, for a free course of study, but we were not ashamed to become humble menials that we might work for our independent support.

"We worked hard and suffered much. When we had mastered English fairly well, we set out on a lecture tour. It was a novelty—novelty always succeeds in America—and we saved enough to enable us to enter a college. Five years sped by as in a dream. All that time Taro and I were like one; we always lived together. When I was ill he nursed me by day and by night—sweet and gentle, an angel of love to me! When he was sick, I in my turn did for him what brotherly care and tenderness could do, for he grew to be as dear to me as my own life, and more.

"The close of the fifth year of our stay in America brought us the glad news of the mighty change which gradually overtook Japan in favor of introducing Western ideas. About the same time our presence in America became known to our home government and they sent for us; they were sorely in need of anyone who knew anything of any foreign lands. When the news reached us, Taro and I said, 'Our time has come at last!' But such of our friends as were good Christians said, 'Sad! sad! The heathen government are afraid that their people should learn too much of Christianity, and are therefore calling them all back under false pretences. Sad! sad!' Fortunately we had not become Christians enough to swallow all this, and we were soon on board a Pacific steamer, home-bound, with joyous hearts.

"The winter's sea was high now and then, but all went well, and we were now within a day's distance of Yokohama. The night was approaching; darkness fell over the trackless ocean. The ship rushed onward, breaking through the foaming waves; sea-urchins glittered and glowed below, while, above, the clear, cold sky shone forth with its stars like revelation. Between Heaven and earth, finiteness and blazing immensity, dashing forward through darkness, I stood agitated on the deck, changing thoughts of past and present, and future, of pride, glory, meekness and trembling hope flitting like visions in me! I was silent for many a minute. Taro stood by me; he, too, looked deeply occupied. But his eyes were intently on me—with strange sadness in them.

"Why, what is the matter?' I said to him. He simply replied, 'Oh, nothing' with a forced smile, but I saw his lips quivered as he said this. My heart became strangely alarmed, as with some unknown apprehension. I hurried him down into the cabin. He sat on the couch, and I too did so, close by him. He again looked up into my face absorbedly. It was a surprise that overtook me this time. Taro was no longer the Taro of yes-

LOCAL OPTION;

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

DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES FOR ELECTRIC BELTS.
\$1.55, \$2.65, \$3.70; former prices \$5, \$7, \$10. Quality remains the same—in 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. DARR & Co., Windsor, Ont.

terday, of adventures, of determined looks, of fearless manliness, of youthful vigor. His looks were now those of feminine fondness, tinged with unexpressed fear and timidity. He looked excited, but under maidenly coyness. This was so strange, so unfathomable, that I could not help wondering long in silence. But Taro broke it suddenly, though with some difficulty: 'Do you think deceiving is right in some cases?' I bluntly answered, 'No,' which brought on his face a look of torturing emotion.

"Then after a moment or two he again said, 'But will you forgive if it was done for love, and that with no base motive?'

"I dare say yes,' I answered, 'but why do you ask me such a question?' Taro gave me no reply; instead, to my puzzle, he laughed out merrily and said:

"Do you still love my sister?"

"Well—a—yes; but she must be married by this time!" I heaved a deep sigh.

"Oh! no," returned Taro pleasantly, and continued, 'But do you love me still?'

"You silly boy, what does all this mean?" I demanded. Taro only smiled and looked at me fondly.

"I never was more mystified in my life than in course of this conversation. All was clear to me, however, when the next day Taro, now grown to be a tall, robust fellow, in his full, hearty voice greeted us, just outside the custom house of Yokohama—not the Taro of my romantic companion of the five eventful years, but Taro the brother of my beloved Miyo. For my Taro was my Miyo in disguise, whom I had loved as her brother. The dream was fulfilled, and my story ends here.

"My good audience, it is needless to add that my Miyo and I were soon afterward married; and such is the story of a Japanese love. Who dares say love, pure and simple, noble and romantic, is impossible in Japan?"

A GOLD BRICK TRICK.

What a jay he looked! The haysced was dropping out of his pockets, and his unkempt whiskers were sporting with the wind as he marched into the United States assay office on Wall Street and deposited upon a desk a big carpet bag, which he set down with a resounding bang. All the clerks stood around and grinned. It was the old story.

'Mr. Assay Man,' he said, 'I have here a gold brick that I—'

But he was interrupted with a roar of laughter. A young man in a corner nearly rolled on the floor with merriment. A banker's clerk who had come in to inquire about a gold shipment giggled till he was crimson.

'Sucker born every minute,' he said. 'Same old yarn. You jawhawkers wouldn't get taken in so often if you read the papers. Oh, Lord, what a fool you must be!'

The old man looked puzzled. 'If you will kindly talk English,' he remarked, 'you and I will be able to understand each other better. What do you mean by calling me a fool?'

'Precisely what I say,' spoke up the banker's clerk. 'You've been taken in by the gold brick swindle.'

'Swindle, eh?'

'Yes, swindle. You met a man from California, didn't you, who had a gold brick tied up in a red handkerchief and an Indian with him? Man said the brick was worth \$9,000, and he'd sell it for \$3,000, didn't he?'

'He did.'

'Oh, what a lark!' laughed the banker's clerk, and every one in the office was on a broad grin at the mystification of the jayhawker. 'The Californian said the Indian knew where there were a lot more gold bricks and they've gone to get them. And then they sold you a lump of lead covered with gold paint that is worth about \$4 65, and you've come down here to the United States assay office to have the lead analyzed and get told what a monkey you've made of yourself.' And every one howled with mirth.

'Not so fast, young man,' objected the jayhawker. 'You were right about the Californian and the redskin selling me the gold brick, but there your information ceased. Taint no bit of lead they worked off on me. I had a chip of it analyzed. No, sir. I wa'nt born yesterday, if I am from the country.'

'You had it assayed!' burst out the banker's clerk, almost exploding with the intensity of his grin. 'You knocked a corner off the brick, and then they changed it on you, substituting a bit of real gold cut from a \$5 gold piece. That of course was found to be all right, and they landed you like an old guy, high and dry.' (Laughter.)

'No, they didn't,' protested the jayhawker. 'I've got the genuine thing. I'll bet you \$500 it's a real gold brick.' And he pulled out the sum of money named and threw it on the table.

There were cries of 'Don't take the old chump's money. He's been done once,' and, 'Taint fair to bet on a sure thing.' The jayhawker however protested.

'I'm rich,' he said. 'I've got a lot more money I'm going to spend on gold bricks, and if any one can fool me I want to know it. I'd like to take a flier on it anyway.'

The banker's clerk hardly liked to cheat the jayhawker, but all the rest said that the lesson would be worth \$500 to the old fellow.

'I'll make the bet without looking at the brick,' said the banker's clerk.

'The terms of it are that you've been fooled and that you bought a lump of lead or something. Money talks. Here's mine,' and he threw \$500 on the table. There were some moral scruples in the minds of the crowd about 'doing' the old man up in that way, but the majority view was that he deserved it for being so fresh.

The money being deposited, the jayhawker slowly unpacked his carpet bag in the presence of a broad grin. There were derisive cheers as he took the gold brick from the many coverings he had wound around it and banded it to the assayer.

The official accepted it, and a look of amazement came over his face. 'Gentlemen,' he said, 'this brick will not need any assaying. It was made in this building, and has the government stamp upon it. It is worth \$10,000.'

The jayhawker reached for the stake money and transferred it to his pocket. The grin on the face of the know-it-all clerk changed to an expression of pain as he turned to the man nearest to him and politely requested that he kick him to the foot of Wall Street and off into the East River.

The only person in the crowd who was smiling now was the jayhawker. Turning to the assayer, who had taken no part in the proceedings, he said:

'I had business here, but I have transacted it. My business is exclusively with smart young alecks who know it all and want to enlighten the old suckers. Good-day, gentlemen.' He beamed upon them for a moment and was gone.

Outside the assay office he was joined by a young man who likely enough 'capped' his game when occasion required.

'Did it work, uncle?' inquired the latter anxiously.

'Work! Did it ever fail? Let's go up to one of the Broadway banks, and you can start a crowd guessing and betting as to whether it's real gold. Work!'

They sauntered west. The old man looked so guileless and innocent that every second citizen they met had a mind to sell him green goods or pick his pocket.—*New York Herald.*

The Early Spring tries Weak Lungs, which should then be fortified by a liberal use of Puttner's Emulsion—only 50 cents a bottle, at all Druggists.

CURES OTHERS WILL CURE YOU.

THE SUPERIOR BLOOD-MEDICINE
PURE BLOOD
CLEAR SKIN
HEALTH
MENTAL ENERGY

PERFECT DIGESTION
SOUND SLEEP
LONG LIFE
VITALITY
STRONG NERVES

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Mr. Hammerly, a well-known business man of Hillsboro, N.H., sends this testimony to the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Several years ago, I hurt my leg, the injury leaving a sore which failed to cure itself. 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, Insulating, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto

London Rubber Stamp Mfg Co.
Rubber and Metal Stamps,
Notarial Seals,
Heotograph Copying Pads,
Stenoiil Cutters, &c.
322 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.



—FOR SALE BY—
KELLEY & GLASSEY.
STANFORD
THE TAILOR,
Is showing an extra fine line
of Goods suitable for the
coming season.
INSPECTION INVITED.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HENRY DEE, HALIFAX.—Kindly show the win in problem 340 if black plays 3—8 as his first move.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 339.—The position was:
 Black men 1, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 22;
 White men 16, 18, 20, 24, 27, 29, 31;
 Black to play and win.
 32—26 28—33 31—27 11—18
 31 22 29 25 32 17 black
 13—17 32—27 27—24 wins.
 23 6 25 22 19 16
 1—28 27—31 8—12
 37 23 v-23 19 18 15

VAR.

22 17 26—22 16 13 17—22
 31—26 19 16 13—17 3 10
 23 19 23—13 12 3 22—6
 black wins.

GAME 224.—"KELSO-DOCTOR."

Played between T. B. Lynch, of Shubenacadie, (blacks), and W. Forsyth, of Halifax, (whites), at a recent picnic at the former place.

10—15 3—7 12—19 2—7
 21 17 31 27 32 27 8 3
 9—13 6—10 4—8 19—24
 17 14 29 25 27 23 28 19
 6—10 11—16 a-8—12 15—24
 23 19 24 20 23 16 22 18
 10—17 16—19 12—19 14—23
 19 10 23 16 20 16 26 19
 7—14 13—19 b-10—15 24—27
 25 21 27 23 16 12 21 14
 1—6 8—12 7—10 10—17
 27 23 23 16 12 8 * 3 10

a Mr. T. Frank Hamilton shows a very nice variation here by 10—15, 23 16, 7—11, etc.

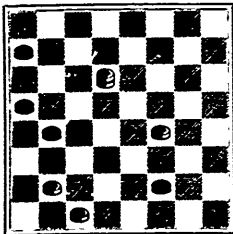
b Mr. Lynch remarked here that he had an easy draw. But, being in a speculative mood, he moved as above. The play that he proposed was as follows:—

19—23 30 23 10—17 14 7
 26 19 14—18 21 14 2—20
 17—26 23 14 7—10 drawn.

* This brings us to the position which we present as.

PROBLEM 341.

Black men 5, 13, 17, 27.



White men 19, 25, 30, king 10.
 White to play. What result?
 This position in actual play resulted in a draw. Can anyone handle whites to better advantage?

Printed by Halifax Printing Co.
 161 Hollis St.



THE IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

Dr. Fowler's

Extract of Wild Strawberry is a reliable remedy that can always be depended on to cure cholera, cholera infantum, colic, cramp, diarrhoea, dysentery, and all looseness of the bowels. It is a pure

Extract

containing all the virtues of Wild Strawberry, one of the safest and surest cures for all summer complaints, combined with other hermetics and potent curative agents, well known to medical science. The leaves

of Wild

Strawberry were known by the Indians to be an excellent remedy for diarrhoea, dysentery and looseness of the bowels; but medical science has placed before the public in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild

Strawberry

a complete and effectual cure for all those distressing and often dangerous complaints so common in this changeable climate.

It has stood the test for 40 years, and hundreds of lives have been saved by its prompt use. No other remedy always

Cures

summer complaints so promptly, quiets the pain so effectually and allays irritation so successfully as this unrivalled prescription of Dr. Fowler. If you are going to travel this

Summer

be sure and take a bottle with you. It overcomes safely and quickly the distressing summer complaint so often caused by change of air and water, as it is also a specific against sea sickness, and all bowel

Complaints.

Price 25c. Beware of imitations and substitutes sold by unscrupulous dealers for the sake of greater profits.

EXCELSIOR GROCERY,

(POWER'S BLOCK)
 27 Spring Garden Road.
 A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUIT, Etc.
 ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUTTER & EGGS A SPECIALTY.

J. L. ARCHIBALD,
 Telephone 367. Proprietor.

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 consistency. 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 CIRCLES QUIET.—Mining matters have been very quiet during the past week. We have nothing new or startling to report, saving that a rich find of gold-bearing quartz has been recently discovered in the western part of Guysboro County. The outlook for a good summer's operation is first rate, and the year promises to keep well up to the average record.

A NEW MINING COMPANY.—The Tennyisco manganese property, near Walton, Hants County, has passed into the hands of the Provincial Manganese Mining Company, Ltd., and a prosperous future seems assured. The property, which has been worked for many years, has yielded a very handsome profit to the former owners, but now that it is to be mined upon an extensive scale and in a systematic manner still better results should be obtained. The demand for manganese is practically unlimited, and as the ore in this property carries a very high percentage of manganese, the profits to be secured are only limited by the amount of ore taken out. The new company, with a capital of \$75,000, is under the management of first-class men, and this fact, coupled with the history of the property, is a pretty fair indication that it will be a dividend-paying investment. Among those interested in the property are D. C. Fraser, M. P., New Glasgow, George E. Joak, J. T. Burgess and Lewis W. Dewarbes, Halifax.

LONDONDERRY IRON.—Some new developments have recently been made in the iron mines at Londonderry, and we understand that they guarantee of the speedy locating of several new belts of ore. It has always been supposed that the iron deposits at Londonderry were practically inexhaustible, but it is one thing to suppose and another thing to be certain. The systematic prospecting work now being carried on bids fair from present indications to prove the correctness of the supposition. One fine lead has already been definitely located, and the position of several others pretty fairly determined. For the sake of the Londonderry iron works and their workers we hope the present indications may be fully realized.

MOOSE RIVER.—Mr. D. Touquoy brought to town last week from his mine at Moose River a pretty little gold baby weighing 68 ozs., which was milled from low grade ore. The satisfactory and continuous yield of the Moose River mine speaks volumes not only for the value of the mine but for the economical and judicious working under the management of its proprietor Mr. Touquoy. A dozen steady going mines would give Nova Scotia something a great deal, and many of our own capitalists would be glad to invest their money in such undertakings. The record of the Moose River mine might readily be repeated over and over again if the same skill and integrity in management could readily be secured.

A coal seam is being opened out by New Glasgow capitalists at its south end. They are working with a view of testing whether the coal is sufficient quantity and good quality to warrant them going into an extended operation.—*Enterprise.*

CENTRAL LONDON.—Mr. Gould Northrup, manager of the Central River Gold Mining Co., has struck a very rich lead west of the old works.

Some time ago a very rich drift was found west of the mill, and much was spent by different parties to find the lead from which it came, but with success, and the general conclusion arrived at was, that the drift came from the old works, but Mr. Northrup's experience in the district for the last two years, and a careful study of the formation and indications, convinced him differently. This spring he determined to find the lead, and, with his usual success, struck a vein from ten to eighteen inches well filled with gold.

There are four or five other rich throws on this property, and Mr. Northrup's success in locating the right spots evinces that he can trace them to their respective leads.

This is very encouraging to the company, for this new find together with the old lead ensures big dividends, and also proves that they have one of the most valuable properties in the Province.

FIFTEEN MILE STREAM.—The Egerton Company, composed of N. Glasgow, N. S., adventurers, purchased in 1877 a number of mining claims in Fifteen Mile Stream gold mining district. A 10-stamp crushing mill had been erected previous to the purchase. This company operated the mine until December 31, 1889. During that time they mined 4,871 tons of quartz, from which they obtained 2,320 ozs. of gold, value \$44,600. They then sold out to another company of New Glasgow men, who styled themselves the New Egerton Company. These men put in a new 15-stamp mill and new hoisting and pumping gear. For the year 1890 they mined and crushed 2,407 tons of quartz, which yielded 3,184 ozs. gold; in 1891, 4,263 tons quartz yielded 2,446 ozs. gold, and for 1892, 2,460 tons quartz which yielded 1,285 ozs. gold. Total for these three years 9,139 tons quartz, gold 5,915 ozs., value \$112,373. For the total period worked by the Egerton and New Egerton companies the number tons quartz raised was 14,070, and the yield of gold 8,235 ozs., value \$156,470. If profits were something in excess of \$40,000. Last winter an amalgamation was completed with the Stanley Company owning adjoining property and work was resumed in May, after stopping through the winter, the management being in the hands of the New Egerton Company. The mine

now free from water, and mining and crushing has begun on a limited scale. The mine is equipped with two crushing mills—one, the Stanley, being driven by water—good hoisting gear, purifying apparatus, air compressor and air drills, and such other machinery as is necessary for free milling ore. The district is situated in Halifax county, some miles north of the Dufferin mine, famous for gold and law suits.—Engineering and Mining Journal

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.—It is understood J. H. Austen, of Austen Bros., has commenced a civil action against Frank G. Dares, merchant, of Dartmouth. The sum claimed by the plaintiff is \$2,000. The two men were associated in a mining speculation down east.—Mail.

A NEW METHOD OF SHOT-FIRING.—Mr. James McCoy, colliery manager, and Mr. Adam Deano, colliery agent, both of Little Lever, England, have invented an improved method of shot-firing, which provides for the safe recovery of the detonator and explosive charge after a mis-shot, for the prevention of blown-out shots and for the suppression of all flame. A block or wedge is inserted in the shot-hole with the cartridge before the stemming, and is connected by two tubes to the exterior. By means of these tubes the shot-holders become full of water, which surrounds the cartridge. This water extinguishes all flame on the firing of the shot, and the tubes provide means whereby the electric connecting wires pass from the interior to the exterior, and also by which the cartridge can be safely and easily withdrawn in case of a mis-shot.

NEW GLASGOW.—Reports from New Glasgow say that the old pottery shaft has been reopened by W. P. McNeil, who will test the size of the coal seam and will probably mine about twenty tons a day for local consumption.

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

Table with 4 columns: Mill, District, Tons qtz. crushed, Oza. Gold. Rows include Columbia Milling and Reducing Co., Oldham Gold Co's, West Waverley Gold Co's, etc.

BI-METAL MONEY—A SOLUTION OF THE SILVER QUESTION.

Editor Engineering and Mining Journal:

Sir,—The following plan is suggested as a possible solution of the silver question by which the differences between the gold and the silver men may be compromised:—

1.—Make the United States legal tender unit \$500, in two bars, one of 12 809 ozs. of gold, at \$20.6718 per ounce, or \$250, and the other of 16 times as much, or 193 424 oz of silver, at \$1.29 per ounce, also \$250. The two bars may be made into one compound bar, the gold bar lying in a cavity in the silver bar, and easily removable therefrom for verification of its weight and fineness.

2.—Let the Government buy at market value all the gold and silver presented, the product of American mines, not exceeding 4,800,000 oz. of silver and 300,000 oz of gold in any one month, making payment in bi-metal bars or their equivalent in paper certificates redeemable in such bars.

3.—Let these bi-metal bars and paper certificates representing the bars be legal tender for all debts public and private within the United States. Issue the paper certificates in any denomination that may be required, not less than \$5, and make them redeemable in bi-metal bars when presented in multiples of \$500.

4.—Make gold and silver coins of the present weight and fineness legal tender to the amount of \$500, coining such as may be needed for general circulation, no gold coin being less than \$5. The issue of such coins should be in equal values of gold and silver, in exchange for bi-metal bars or certificates; that is, for one \$500 bi-metal bar the mint shall issue \$250 in gold and 250 in silver coin. These coins should also be exchangeable, at their face value, subject to reduction for loss in weight, for bi-metal bars or certificates when presented in equal values of gold and silver.

5.—Gradually retire all the \$1 greenback and National bank notes, making \$2 the lowest denomination of paper money.

The probable results, I believe, would be: 1. The retirement of \$1 notes and the coining of no gold pieces of a lower denomination than \$5 will increase the demand for the coinage of the silver dollar and half-dollar.

2.—The making legal tender of bi-metal bars and certificates and making gold coin not legal tender in amounts for the silver product over \$500 will decrease the tendency to hoard gold coin.

3.—The purchase of silver to an amount not exceeding 4,800,000 oz. monthly will provide a steady market for the silver product of American mines.

4.—If the market price of silver should decrease, so that the bullion value of silver should be only 64-5 cents per ounce measured in gold,

instead of \$1.29; that is, if a silver dollar should be worth only 50 cents in gold, then a bi-metal dollar would be worth (.50 + 1.00) ÷ 2 = 75 cents in gold. This would be the cost to the Government of the bi-metal dollar and what it would be worth as bullion. The gold dollar would then be at a premium, measured in bi metal dollars, its value being 100 ÷ 75 = \$1.33 1/3, and it would then be a commodity, as it was from 1861 to 1878.

5.—Against this tendency of gold to go to a premium, however, would be the fact that the gold dollar would not be in absolute demand for any purpose except the payment of international balances when the balance of trade is against the United States, a condition that did not exist from 1861 to 1878, for gold was then needed by the Government to pay interest on the national debt, and by the people to pay duties on imports. The tendency of gold to go to a premium would also to some extent be counteracted by results 1 and 2 above.

If in the judgment of Congress the ratio of 16 to 1, above proposed, is not the best possible, the bi-metallic plan here outlined may be carried out on any other ratio, such as 20 to 1 or 24 to 1. If no bi-metallic plan is adopted we must take our choice of two evils, free silver coinage, with all the possible consequences which may follow therefrom as eloquently described by the gold mono-metallists, or silver demonetization, with its threatened calamitous results, some of which have already taken place, such as the depreciation of the value of the silver and gold in the Government vaults, the stoppage of the silver mines of the West and consequent depopulation of whole districts in Colorado, Idaho and Montana, and the demoralization of business in those States and elsewhere.

New York, July 2, 1893.

WILLIAM KENT.

"THE MINING OF SILVER" AND THE APPRECIATION OF GOLD.

The New York Evening Post is an admirable paper, well edited, sound in its views on most subjects, elevated in its tone, and it exercises, as it deserves to do, great influence, which is steadily increasing with the advance in our civilization, to which it largely contributes.

We have been accustomed to accept with more or less unquestioning confidence its statements concerning international law, politics, the baseness of Tammany and other subjects in which we are not experts, but when our guide enunciates pure nonsense concerning subjects in which we are practically experienced, and does it with its customary dictatorial assumption of superior wisdom, we confess our childlike faith receives a very severe shock, and we begin to have our doubts about its omniscience and infallibility in those other matters. There is nothing more painful than the rooting up of our faith in those we have trusted; could it not have spared us this awakening?

In its issue of July 1st, the Evening Post discussed editorially "The Mining of Silver," and said among other things:—"No one ought to expect that any one nation or union of nations would go on indefinitely creating an artificial demand for silver;" yet it advises this nation and all other nations to "go on indefinitely creating an artificial demand for" (Continued on page 16.)

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

HALIFAX STOCK EXCHANGE.

These quotations are furnished by J. C. Mackintosh, Banker and Broker, 166 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S. July 13.

Table with 3 columns: Name of company, Par of Share, Buyer, Seller. Rows include Bank of Nova Scotia, Bank of N. America, Merchants Bank, etc.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Coal, Public Buildings," will be received until Monday, 13th July, for Coal supply for all or any of the Dominion Public Buildings.

Specification, form of Tender and all necessary information to be obtained at this Department on and after Monday, 1st July.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to supply the coal contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest any tender.

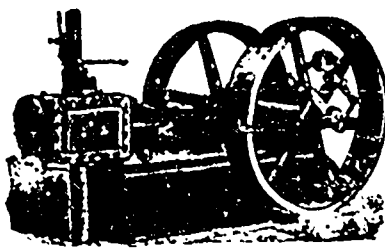
By order, E. F. E. ROY, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 13th July, 1893.

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

Six Lots in Walton Village Farm of 100 acres near Walton, formerly occupied by late Capt. Wm. Parker. Lot of 85 acres 2 miles from Walton, 18 ready for plough 300 acres in Tenayscape, part of Wm. Church Farm, near Tenayscape Manganese Mines. 60 acres at Tenayscape River, with small Orchard, Timber and Woodland, also near said mines. 100 acres 3 miles from Walton and Tenayscape Plaster and Manganese 200 acres in Kempt 1/2 mile from Walton, near Churchill & Sons' Stephens' and other Manganese Mines. 150 acres Timber and Woodland, 1/2 mile from Lot No. 8. Some of these lots contain valuable Mineral and Manganese deposits, and will prove valuable properties. See HANTS JOURNAL of Windsor for further particulars. Apply to

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

Halifax Printing Company, 161 Hollis Street.



Robb-Armstrong Engines.

All parts interchangeable Governor either Automatic or Throttling

MONARCH ECONOMIC BOILERS. ECONOMICAL.

PORTABLE. DURABLE.

Mill Machinery and Supplies, Wood-working Machinery, Etc.

ROBB ENGINEERING CO., LTD. AMHERST, - - NOVA SCOTIA.

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.

G. J. MACKINTOSH, General Dealer in All kinds COUNTRY PRODUCE. Consignments Solicited. Freight Returns. 18 BEDFORD ROW, Halifax, N. S. Corner Granville & Sackville Sts.

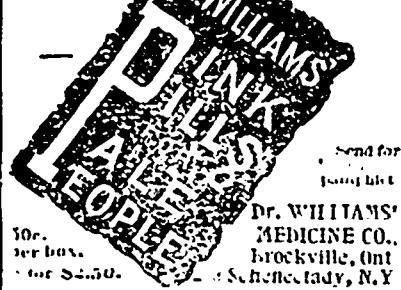
NOVA SCOTIA Steam Machine Paper Bag Manufactory. THE CHEAPEST in the MARKET. -ALSO- BOOK BINDING In all its various branches. G & T PHILLIPS.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies -or- Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of **W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa** which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.



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

Nerve Tonic Blood Builder



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

Canada Atlantic AND Plant S. S. Line. FAST DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN HALIFAX and BOSTON,

By the well known Steamers, **HALIFAX and OLIVETTE,** Sailing every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Through Ticket Sale at Station Inter-Canada Railway. Write for folders and information to **H. L. CHIPMAN, Agent, 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.**

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.**

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.

gold, which is, to say the least, inconsistent. With the greatest assumption of knowledge it says:

"Some authorities put this price limit of silver about 50 cents per ounce. At this quotation it is supposed that the older and more expensive mines with low-grade ore will stop or be refitted, so that output and natural consumption will be approximately equal. For a large portion of the output, silver is a by-product, and will continue to be produced so long as a profit can be made on the main product—such as copper. There is public evidence enough to warrant the belief that, under improved mining, silver in sufficient quantities for all uses could be produced with a profit at about the price just given. Yet this profit cannot be obtained until the whole business of silver mining is put upon a modern basis; every plan for cheapening production must be resorted to, and to this end mining companies with larger capital must be formed, so that every offered improvement can be utilized. The present alternative before the mine owners is this: If things go on as now, the price continuing low while still the hope of Federal favor leads the companies to look to a government instead of a legitimate commercial market for their profit, then nothing but disaster awaits silver mining; if, on the contrary, hope of government favor be abandoned, and the methods of mining be brought into line with other departments of trade and manufacturing, then after a period of confusion silver mining will take its place as an American industry, paying fair profits through good business operations."

These statements are sheer nonsense, that even a very little knowledge of the industry would have prevented.

The facts are that the "mining" of silver ores (by which is clearly intended both mining and metallurgical operations) is carried on precisely like the mining of gold. Enormous improvements have been made in the machinery used in mining, hoisting, transporting and other handling of silver bearing ores, greater improvements in fact than in the mining of gold, as might be expected, because the quantities handled are greater and will pay to use expensive machinery, while in most gold mines with small quantities it does not pay to put in an expensive plant. To put in a costly steam engine to do what a span of mules or a wheel barrow would do cheaper is certainly not an "improvement" or an economy.

"As in the case of other protected articles, the method of producing silver has been and is yet wasteful. The Miners' Union is one of the strongest labor organizations and has been the most successful in obtaining extravagant wages and in mercilessly exacting concessions from the employers. In these demands its position was logical. If the Federal Government was using all its power and crippling trade in order to give an arbitrarily high price to the mine companies, why should not the operatives share in the stolen prosperity by exacting arbitrarily high wages? If the support of the United States should be withdrawn, this argument would fall to the ground, so that in time the men would find themselves obliged to accept the rate of pay current in their localities or lose their work. Then, again, the favor of the government has paralyzed improvement. Perhaps in no other line of manufacturing has so little advance been made. The energies which should have been employed in devising cheaper methods have been engaged in getting the nation to buy a product at an artificial price. What difference could it make to a mining company if ore was being carried to the all-road in wheel-barrows or by horse power instead of by steam, provided a profit over the extravagant cost was assured at the expense of the nation at large? There is good professional authority for saying that the cost of silver mining could and would be greatly reduced, though gradually, if the industry were left to depend upon commercial conditions like other industries, and could feel the steady pressure toward improvement in machinery and methods which other business companies know so well. Invention would be stimulated where until now no necessity has existed, and freights would fall as the value of ore declined. At last the price limit of silver would be reached and the business would become normal.

In metallurgy very great progress has been made of late years; the cost of smelting and treating dry silver ores has been reduced to much less than one-half of what it was in the years before "the favor of the government" in buying silver "paralyzed improvement."

Silver mining and metallurgy are more advanced, more "improved," more economical in the United States than in any other country in the world, with the possible exception of the treatment of certain ores in Mexico, where the low wages may offset our more improved practice.

The *Evening Post* seems to forget that, with the adoption of improvements, which have lessened cost, the treatment of lower and lower grade ores has been practiced until the market price per ounce of silver obtained has left no profit over cost. Bonanzas, of course, pay better the higher the market price, but the greater their profits the more money is lost in working unprofitable mines in the hope of finding bonanzas; just as the larger the prize in a lottery, the more money is lost by those who buy tickets in the expectation of drawing it.

The *Post's* cure for the silver industry suffering from a market price below the cost of production is "too funny for anything." It would cheapen production by forming "mining companies with larger capital," as if our Comstock capitalizations were not large enough, or as if the largest investments had induced an exceptional degree of "economy" or "improvement." It would "bring the methods of silver mining into line with other departments of trade and manufacturing," which probably means that it would run a silver mine like a steel works or an anthracite colliery. It would probably invest millions of dollars in "improved" machinery, furnaces, railroads and locomotives, using every appliance that would reduce cost of handling and treating ore in the vast quantities handled at a steel works or a coal mine, and having erected such a plant it would probably find the mine or vein capable of producing enough ore in a year to keep the plant running six days and perhaps even before the total output of the mine had amounted

to
th
in
pc
co
all
an
th
si
la
la
es
fr
sh
we
fr
fo
we
the
sil
wo
an
bo
tho
lo
du
sil
pre
deg
and
ing
mal
kno
sing
cost
the
ciat
cent
trier
lon,
the
the
wou
mal
caus
If g
that
com
flexi
a sin
or t
from
meta
oper
adop
tion
Jour
A
MR.
LEAS
Alm
on
Re
Ag
Di
Fro
Sor
app
recov
who l
by m
his ca
abili
The p
Dr.
Peopl
has ru
vellou
prime
consci
more
years

to one-half the cost of the plant the ore would "peter out" altogether. What then would be the cost of silver produced in this "method of mining brought into line with other departments of trade and manufacture"?

The government, in its injurious policy of buying unneeded silver—a policy the *Engineering and Mining Journal* has steadfastly opposed from its conception—has not been buying it at an "artificial price." The price of silver, as of gold and wheat and other things, has been regulated by supply and demand. The Sherman Act has increased the demand, and to supply that amount of silver the price had to rise until lower grade ore and expensive mines could be worked. The very rare "big bonanzas" which make large profits at a price for silver that is bare cost or below cost at poorer mines could not alone supply the large demand. No one would invest the large capital necessary to find bonanzas if the price of silver were to be such as to leave only a modest "manufacturing profit" over cost of producing from bonanzas only. The consequences would be that the bonanzas, always short-lived, would soon be worked out, and the price of silver, if the metal were required in large quantities, would have to rise to the cost of producing from low-grade mines. This price would again offer the needed inducement for seeking for bonanzas, and the business would come back again to where we now are.

It is all a question of supply and demand—and if the world should adopt the single gold standard as the *Evening Post* advocates, the demand for silver would be so small and the stock on hand so large, that the price would probably go down below the cost of producing even in a rich mine, and the market price of gold would advance rapidly and to a point when bonanzas would be outrageously profitable "by the favor of the government," though a considerable part of the gold would even then be produced at a loss. Notwithstanding the enormous improvements which have been introduced in recent years in the mining and metallurgy of gold as well as silver, and the resulting reduction in cost of production from a given ore, the present market value of gold does not stimulate its production to such a degree as to meet the increased demand gold mono-metallism would create, and since gold alone would then measure the value of all things its advancing price would simply mean a reduction in the nominal price of labor, manufactures, real estate and everything else throughout the world. We know what it costs to secure a reduction of 5 or 10 per cent. in wages in a single industry or factory or newspaper office, but who can tell what it would cost to reduce all wages one-half or two-thirds throughout the world, until the laboring classes could be educated by the *Evening Post* up to the appreciation of the fact, if fact it were, that they would then be as well off with 50 cents a day as they are now with \$1.50. What would become of the industries of the world while this process of education was going on?

Our esteemed contemporary must surely be "daft" on the silver question, or it would see that its solution of the problem—the general adoption of the single gold standard—would result in the impoverishment of one-half the world and probably in an uprising or revolution by the other half, and would prove far more injurious to mankind in general than would the abnormal enrichment of a few fortunate owners of bonanzas.

We would like to see the *Evening Post* lend its great influence to the cause of a gradual, not a sudden, change of the world's standard of money. If gold is to become, as it maintains, the single standard, how much better that this be brought about gradually, without disturbance of industry or a commercial catastrophe, through the universal adoption of bimetalism on a flexible ratio that would permit the peaceful and beneficent final adoption of a single standard, if that were ultimately found in practice to be desirable, or the continuance of universal bimetalism on such ratios adopted from time to time as would secure an equilibrium in production of the metals at prices which would pay only "fair profits through good business operations" to both gold and silver miners. This would be the result of the adoption of bimetalism on a flexible ratio under the control of an international monetary clearing house as proposed in the *Engineering and Mining Journal*.

A BRANTFORD MIRACLE.

MR. JOHN CONGDON TELLS OF HIS RELEASE FROM TORTURE AND SUFFERING

Almost Helpless and in Constant Agony for Eight Months—After Many Remedies Had Failed, Health is Again Restored.—What Prominent Druggists Have to Say.

From The Brantford Courier.

Some two years ago a startling article appeared in the papers telling of the recovery of Mr. Marshall, of Hamilton, who had been pronounced incurable by many doctors, and so hopeless was his case that he was paid the total disability claim of the Royal Templars. The potent agent in his recovery was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Since then the whole country has rung with the praises of these marvellous Pink Pills. They have been prime health giving Agents wherever conscientiously used, and have done more good during the past two or three years than half the graduates of the

medical colleges have accomplished in a life time. The citizens of Brantford who suffer from nervous diseases, and all the ills which they entail, have not been slow to seize upon the aid to health and happiness held out to them at such a small price, and the sale of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in this city and vicinity has been simply enormous, and the good done has more than kept pace with the sale.

Recently the Courier has had called to its attention a remarkable recovery—only one, it is stated, of many that have occurred in this city. Incredible as one may be, a story when oft repeated certainly calls for consideration and investigation, and a Courier representative determined to ascertain what measure of truth was in this oft repeated story. Mr. John Congdon whose recovery was announced, lives in a neat little cottage at 102 Queen Street. When the newspaper man first called, Mr. Congdon was stated to be working on the Wellington Street church. Thither the scribe repaired, but decided not to interview Mr. C.,

until a more convenient season, as he was then perched at a giddy height repairing the roof of the church. On a subsequent occasion Mr. Congdon was found at home, and in response to the reporter's enquiries told the following wonderful story.

"I am a miller by trade, and a year ago was exposed a great deal in an open building in Guelph, where I was running a chopping mill. I think it was the result of this exposure that laid the foundation of the terrible illness that was to follow. At any rate I began to suffer severe pain in my left hip which bothered me a great deal. Shortly after this I repaired to Stratford, and here my symptoms became alarmingly worse. I consulted a doctor who thought it rheumatism, but afterwards pronounced me suffering from sciatica. Up to this time I had always been a robust man and hardly knew what sickness meant. But now my life was to be a misery to myself and those around me. I had to give up my trade and was glad to get a lighter job in a feed store. Getting worse and worse I had eventually to lay up altogether. All this time I was taking medicines of all descriptions. The doctor blistered me several times and punctured around the nerve with a needle, but instead of improving I was going down grade steadily. The pain I suffered was simply excruciating, and the only easy position I could get at all was by lying on the bare floor and stretching myself at full length. In this position I took my meals as best I could. If I did try to get some exercise by walking I would perhaps fall to the ground, my left leg giving way under me. I was losing in flesh, and the subject of commiseration on the part of my friends, and alarm on the part of myself and wife, as I have a young family growing up. This went on for eight months, and although I did some work during this time, I was never really to do a hand's turn, I was rapidly approaching the terrible state of a chronic cripple."

"Well" said the newspaper man, "what was the factor that brought about such an astonishing cure? You don't look as though you ever approached the chronic cripple stage when I saw you yesterday up those three flights of ladders at the church. It would take a pretty active and daring man to go up there."

"Yes," replied Mr. Congdon a few months ago I could not have gone up one rung of those ladders. I couldn't walk a step in fact without assistance. I will tell you what cured me. I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised as a nerve tonic and blood builder, to cure such diseases as rheumatism, sciatica, paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus dance, etc., and a friend urged me to take the pills. I was as incredulous as some other people, but all that is now past, as I owe my present health and happiness to them. I bought a box of Pink Pills after a good deal of persuasion and it was the best fifty cents I ever invested in my life. For a while there was no noticeable result, then came a slight relaxation from the pain, and slight as it was I felt encouraged to get more of the pills. There was no instantaneous result, but every day added to my gradual but steady improvement, until I am as well as ever I was in my life. Fifty dollars a box wouldn't commence to represent the value of those pills to me, and I

am only too glad, out of gratitude for what they have done for me, to recommend them whenever and wherever I can. They are deserving of every good thing that can be said in their favor."

Mrs. Congdon was present and added her tribute to the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which not only cure the diseases above mentioned, but eradicate all diseases depending upon a vitiated condition of the blood, such as chronic erysipelas, scrofula, the after effects of la grippe, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to women, correct irregularities, suppressions and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow faces. In the case of men they effect a cure in troubles arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature, building up stimulating the blood, thus driving disease from the system.

After leaving Mr. Congdon's the reporter made some enquiries among the local druggists as to the sale and general reputation of Pink Pills. 'Do you sell many Pink Pills,' was asked of Mr. S. Tapscott, of Tapscott & Co. "Well, yes," was the reply. "We order a hundred dollars worth every month and can't keep stock ahead even then. The demand for them is steady and seems to constantly increase. Pink Pills are a good remedy, there can be no question about that, and that accounts for the enormous demand."

Mr. Golding, of the opera house drug store, reported very large sales of the Pink Pills, and had no doubt of the great virtues contained in the ingredients.

Mr. J. A. Wallace said—"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have had the most remarkable sale of any medicine of late years. There can be no question about the wonderful good they are accomplishing."

Mr. Frank Merrill, of McGregor and Merrill, said—"We sell more of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills than any other medicine. That they are a power for good I have no doubt whatever."

The newspaper man was very much impressed with Mr. Congdon's story and what was said concerning Pink Pills by the druggists, and has come to the conclusion that they are the most valuable specific of the age.

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 50c. 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.

CAMPING OUT.—The season for camping out is at its best just now, and goodly number of Halifaxians and Dartmouthians have forsaken their comfortable homes and gone into camp. The shores of the First Lake, Dartmouth, is a favorite tenting ground, although the Arm or Stevens' Island are preferred by some. It is great fun undoubtedly, and if one can become sufficiently enthused with the novelties of the situation and the delights of "roughing it" to overlook such trifles as hard beds, the attention of the seemingly ubiquitous mosquito and such like, there is no doubt of a week or so in camp proving most enjoyable. Given a merry and congenial party, a suitable spot upon which to pitch the tents, agreeable chaperones, plenty of good things to eat, an abundance of pleasant reading, with rowing, sailing, fishing, tramping, and perhaps once in a while a few mild flirtations as recreations, it stands uncontradicted and uncontradictable that camping out is a decidedly pleasant way in which to spend a short vacation.

THE CHILDREN'S RED LETTER DAYS.—Probably if the average attendance of the Sunday Schools of our city during this month was computed it would be found to be exceptionally large. It is picnic season, and the young folks are having a good time. Almost every day for the past two or three weeks some one or more of the city churches have given their little folks an outing. Hesterman's grounds across the Arm, Gray's at Prince's Lodge and Donaldson's at Birch Cove have been the favorite resorts, lovely places each one, and fully enjoyed by the boys and girls as well as by their elders. Halifax is simply surrounded with delightful spots for the enjoyment of a day's outing.

MY COUNTRY, 'TIS OF THEE.—This week the various transportation companies have brought from Boston hundreds of passengers. A large number of these of course were Nova Scotians who have been trying their fortunes in the renowned "States," but who when the summer sun beats upon the land of the stars and stripes gladly take ship for the cool shores of their own province, but a still larger number were Americans seeking rest and refreshment from the heat, the bustle and rushing confusion of Boston and thereabout. Some of these have been in Nova Scotia in other summers, and having found by experience that our summer climate is not to be excelled, and that the attractions of Nova Scotia's scenery and the hospitality of her people are not to be equaled, have come again bringing others with them. They are welcome one and all. We like to see them through our streets, we enjoy their enjoyment of our perfect weather, and note with interest their pleasure in the beauties of our city and province. I met this week a lady from Boston who had come to Halifax via Yarmouth, and who was so charmed with the magnificence of the scenery in the country through which she passed that she had written home to her husband and her lady friends that they must leave no stone unturned in their efforts to visit Nova Scotia this summer. We have the country, the weather and the numerous interesting attractions that Americans desire when they go in search of pleasure and relief from the unbearable heat of their cities, and we should within a very short time be able to offer them better hotel accommodations, a feature in which we have in the past been sadly remiss. Meanwhile let Nova Scotians at home and abroad speak well for their home land, and never neglect an opportunity to truthfully sound its praises.

LABOR DAY—The sun shone its very brightest upon the throngs of holiday-takers on Tuesday, labor day, and it seemed that a more perfect July day could hardly have been imagined, certainly a finer could not have been realized. The chief excitement of the morning was the labor day parade. Before the cocks had chimed eight crowds of men, women and children in holiday attire were gathered on the north common, where the procession was to form, and as time went on the scene became decidedly interesting. About nine thirty, everything being in readiness, the start was made, and, followed by hundreds of people, the knights of labor paraded the principal streets of the city. On the whole it was a very creditable turnout, although the demonstration was not nearly on so large a scale as that of last year. The men were well dressed and apparently enjoyed the novelty of the affair. After the route of march had been gone over a goodly number took passage for the picnic grounds at McNab's Island. In the afternoon the races and in the evening the gardens concert were the chief attractions.

THE GARDENS.—Never did the gardens look prettier than on Tuesday evening, and the cool evening, laden with the perfume of hosts of flowers, was enjoyed by a very large concourse of people. There is undoubtedly a sameness about these promenade concerts in our beautiful gardens, but it is a sameness which could hardly be improved upon unless by some special feature, such as that of Tuesday evening, when the presence of the Italian band proved a novel delight. The Liverpool band was also present, and both companies of musicians rendered most acceptable programmes. The commissioners merit appreciation for their happy thought of securing the services of the Italian band, and Admiral Giouani has won the sincere gratitude of the public for the favor granted in allowing his ship's band to perform. Bandmaster Saunders and the men of the Liverpool band acquitted themselves with credit and were loudly applauded. The gardens were beautifully illumined and the concert was a complete success. A large number of strangers were noticed among the crowds.

To gain strength—Hood's Sarsaparilla.
For steady nerves—Hood's Sarsaparilla.
For pure blood—Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE RACES.—A big crowd paid their money at the gate of the Riding Grounds on Tuesday afternoon, and an equally large number of well-satisfied people passed through the gate "after the ball was over." Every one felt he had his money's full worth of pleasure, for better races have never been witnessed in the city. The first race, 3 minute class was won by "Major," owned by Geo. Hirschfeld, and the second, 2.40 class, by Claude, owned by Sam Caldwell. The third on the programme, free-for-all, was the most interesting of all. In it "Stranger," R. Mogenoy, Halifax; "Resolution," H. C. Lydiard, Yarmouth; and "Brazilian," J. C. Mahon, Truro, were close competitors, Brazilian finally coming off victorious. In No. 4, 2.55 class, Caldwell's Tam easily won. The truckmen's race, which finished the programme, caused much amusement.

THINGS THAT ARE NOT AS THEY SHOULD BE.—On Tuesday afternoon North Street Station was the centre of a most exciting, bustling scene. The beautiful weather had proved an irresistible temptation for city people to spend the day in the beautiful suburbs of Halifax, and consequently the waiting rooms were crowded upon the departure and arrival of the several trains. Perhaps the largest crowd of the day was that which boarded the 1.30 train, and I am sure the railway authorities are responsible for a tremendous amount of ill temper and profanity among the same crowd. About fifteen minutes past one the ticket office window was opened and the pushing, straggling mass of humanity which had lined up from the ticket window to the door breathed a sigh of relief. But their troubles had only commenced. With the exact change for excursion tickets in hand not a few were dumbfounded to learn that there were no excursion rates, but that regular return fares must be paid. Some of the sadly crushed females who were in the crowd of eager ticket-buyers would have gladly paid double fare to have gotten out. When they did eventually arrive at the other end of the line they were pitiful sights, pretty gowns soiled or torn, faces pale, and altogether looking entirely done out. Now this is a state of affairs that is simply a disgrace to the I. C. R. authorities, and should be loudly protested against by the travelling public. A holiday is sure to see thousands of people go out of town, and it seems but reasonable to suppose that some concessions in the railway fares should be made. However, if the public's interest are always to be secondary considerations in this respect it is no reason why it should prove more hard work than the outing is worth to secure tickets. Why is it an almost unknown occurrence for two ticket offices to be opened? It should not be a difficult matter to place an extra ticket agent on duty on two or three special occasions during the outing season; on the contrary it is absolutely necessary that such jostling and crowding as must needs take place under the arrangements of Tuesday should be stopped. Although the ticket agent who has filled his position most acceptably for many years continues to be polite and obliging, a favorite with the railroad patrons, yet he is often the subject of decidedly unkind remarks from people who expect, and have a right to expect, that the ticket office be open more than fifteen minutes before the departure of trains. In fact on public holidays the office should not be closed at all. Such scenes as were to be witnessed on Tuesday at North street station would surely have done much to efface pleasing impressions of Halifax from the minds of strangers in the city and to have caused Halifax people to be put down as a most easily tramped-upon people to submit to such accommodation, or lack of accommodation, on the part of the railways. It is not pleasant to have to find fault, but it is at times a positive necessity, and I feel sure I have many among our citizens who went out of town via the railway on Labor Day who will concur in all the foregoing remarks, and who will heartily unite in protesting against the inconsiderate arrangements for the accommodation of the public on Tuesday last. CHIMS.

**JOHNSON'S
ANODYNE
LINIMENT**
UNLIKE ANY OTHER.
As much
FOR INTERNAL as 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, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Chorea, St. Vitus's Dance, & Lameness. Soreness in Belly or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains will find in this old Anodyne Liniment a speedy cure. Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps and Pains liable to occur in any family without notice. Beware of cheap imitations. Believers in Summer Complaints like magic. Price, 25 cts. post paid; 6 bottles, \$1. Express paid, J. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

**WHISTON'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE**

IS OPEN ALL SUMMER.
STUDENTS CAN JOIN AT ANY TIME.

Following is the Staff:—

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