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A Maritime Provincial Journal,

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

FLEXUS FIBRA.—Those of us who are afflicted with sensitive feet will hear with delight of the coming shoe, which is to be made of the fibre of flax. The fibre when prepared has the same appearance as leather, and being of a more flexible nature is particularly yielding to the feet. The new material is also more open than leather, and the easy ventilation prevents the common discomfort of "drawing" which is so often experienced.

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.—Mr. Gladstone has carried the famous Home Rule Bill through the House of Commons. So far he has triumphed, but the end is not yet, and the general impression is that the Premier's triumph is to be short-lived. The bill has been read once in the House of Lords, and this week the second reading has been commenced. It is confidently expected that the Lords will reject the bill in toto, and Mr. Gladstone's followers eagerly await his plans for the future of his proposed measure.

THE COMING OECOLOGISTS.—The servant girl problem has reached such a crisis in Massachusetts that a really sensible though high sounding movement has been made. Schools are to be established where cooking, washing, etc., are to be taught, and the new science of housekeeping is to styled oekology. Training schools of this description have long been needed, and it will be found that intelligent graduates from a course in oekology will do much to make the fast vanishing home-life enjoyable. Our good wishes are with the coming oekologists.

A SENSIBLE VIEW.—It seems to us that Miss Isabella Ford has struck the nail on the head in her recent lecture before the Humanitarian League at London. She states emphatically that the fact that there is need for rescue work among fallen women is not creditable to the philanthropic portion of humanity. The fallen class in every community is a constant source and cause of evil. Yet this class of women has not sprung up wilfully, rather they are the effects of a wide-spread evil. The root of the trouble is that it is impossible in many cases for an ignorant girl or woman to obtain honest employment at rates which will suffice to enable her to live a reputable life. In the large cities of the world and in manufacturing centres women are terribly underpaid, and as they must live they take to the streets. Strenuous efforts must be made by all right-minded men and women to enable working women to live in comfort, but rates, sweat work, and all such forms of robbery should be frowned down, and the efforts put forth to restore the fallen woman to her place in society should not prevent a vigorous movement being made to secure better wages for the worker who may thereby be saved from a life of crime.

ONE OF MANY.—At last the famous Goary Act has been enforced and one solitary Chinaman has been reshipped to the Celestial Regions. It has cost the Government of the United States \$35.00 to remove him, but the Government has shown its hitherto hidden power and demonstrated that at least one would-be settler has paid the penalty for his temerity. The actual facts concerning Chinese immigration cannot be wholly satisfactory, for thousands enter the country each week. It is no longer necessary for them to hoodwink the officials, for the strictest guardian of the law is averse to meddling in what may be a disagreeable business. The probabilities are that the repeal of "The Sherman Silver Act" will be followed closely by some fundamental changes in the Geary Chinese Act.

ELECTRIC POTATOES.—Horticulturists are now invited to make experiments in cultivating their crops by means of the application of electricity. This is by no means a new idea, for the first experiment is known to have been made over a century ago, and with the modern practical applications it is thought that great strides may be made. Potatoes have been grown at the famous Kew Gardens between buried plates of copper and zinc connected above ground by wires. The plates and the damp earth formed a complete earth battery and the electric current was most beneficial to the crop. Another device in vogue consists of placing metal lightning rods upright in the ground with the lower ends on a level with the seed sown. There seems to have been an electric discharge "of the negative electricity of the ground into the positive electricity of the air" which has been advantageous to the crop. The further development of these electrical processes will be noted with great interest.

MENTAL APATHY.—There is a general impression abroad that intellectual work is extremely wearing, and for that reason perhaps very few people use to any extent the brain power of which they know themselves to be possessed. The thousands of people who actually live their lives out without realizing on even a fractional portion of their mental vitality is most surprising. Intellectual powers are suffered to rust out through lack of use, and the more wearing physical forces of the body are kept in constant exertion. The brain is in other words made the servant instead of the master of the body. A glance at the records of some brainy men who have combined healthy living with active brain work may tend to remove the popular impression. These vigorous politicians whose brains were over in an active state were as capable as ever when they had attained the allotted term of three-score and ten. We refer to Earl Russell, Lord Palmerston and Lord Beaconsfield, while Mr Gladstone, though in his eighty-third year, is still a mighty power. Among great writers of recent times, Tennyson, Carlyle, Victor Hugo and Von Ranke, were all well advanced in years, and scores of similar examples of men whose brain powers were highly developed could easily be instanced. We would therefore humbly suggest that our young people be encouraged in every form of mental exercise, and that the idea that the development of the brain is a dangerous process should not be enlarged upon. We need great brained men and women for the future of our Province, and the developing process should be begun at an early date.

THE RESULTS OF THE STORM.—The great storm of August 21st will long be remembered throughout our Province. It is seldom that so severe a storm has been experienced, and the uprooting of trees by gales of wind is of itself such an unusual occurrence as to call for much comment. Yet when we consider how slight our "death and disaster list" is, as compared with the reports from other places, we cannot but feel thankful that matters are no worse. The work of the cyclone of last week at sea and on the continent is terrible. The old city of Charleston is almost entirely ruined, and it was only in 1885 that the city was visited and demoralized by a terrible earthquake. What the convulsions of the earth spared, the wind has taken. Churches and public buildings are wrecked, private residences, both great and small, are injured, the wharves have been beaten to pieces by the vessels left lying at anchor, and the crops of the whole surrounding country have been destroyed. Baltimore and Savannah have been swept, and property to the value of many millions of dollars destroyed. Port Royal in S. C. was levelled by the wind and then swept by a tidal wave. Most serious of all is the loss of life. It is known that over fifty vessels were wrecked upon the Carolina coasts and there are still many vessels, steamships, and even two great war ships unheard of. Hundreds of lives have also been lost on land, and almost everywhere on the Southern coast are left the traces of death and destruction. Terrible as the storm of the previous week was in our own vicinity, and sad as were the fatal accidents caused by it, yet we have cause to be profoundly thankful, and we can conceive of no more appropriate form of expressing our gratitude for the protection vouchsafed us, than in showing a practical interest in the women and children who are in want at Louisburg. We trust a prompt and generous response will be made to their appeal for help.

SIX FEET IN AIR.—Some property-holders in Montreal are making a rather pathetic protest against an innovation of the city fathers. A lane in the rear of Cathedral street has been left high and dry because of the alterations in the grade of the street below, and the land owners along the lane find that their property has greatly depreciated in value. The humorous side of the matter under discussion is, however, the statement that horses will no longer be able to use the lane, as the jump of six feet to the main level would be impossible, and that the sharp ascent would be likewise impracticable. It would, we fancy, be rather a disastrous occurrence if the horses should by accident take the jump in question.

SICK OR WELL.—Mr. Cleveland's health is a matter for serious discussion between both his friends and his enemies. According to the horrible custom in vogue among sensational newspaper writers many diseases have been attributed to him, and the reports vary according to the will of the writer from simple toothache to malignant cancer. Interviews with medical men have been published, but they are of conflicting natures. One surgeon, who claims in one paper to have performed a serious operation upon the President, denies it over his own signature in the next sheet one takes up, and the whole affair is wrapped in mystery. The premature killing of great men has been tried before, but the results have seldom been fatal, and the probabilities in the present case are that the President's health is nominally good, although he may be suffering from over-exertion and fatigue.

TOO MUCH ENTHUSIASM.—There is not a little of quiet humor in a complaint recently made at the police court in St. John, N. B. It appears that one Mr. Williamson has disturbed the musical portion of the congregation of St. James Church by participating loudly in all portions of the service which are to "be said or sung" by the congregation. Mr. Williamson—although this is a matter for private opinion—is not generally accredited with possessing a musical voice, consequently his stentorian singing and general assumption of the responsive duties of the congregation have so worked upon the feelings of the various members that they have appealed to the Police Magistrate to protect them from this disturber of their peace. The outcome of the case will interest the three classes of church-attending people—those who can sing and do, those who can sing and don't, and those who do sing and can't.

A NEW PROVENDER PLANT.—The cattle famine in Europe has had the effect of turning the attention of many farmers to the methods by which a similar catastrophe might be averted. In some parts of France the leaves of trees were used with good effect, and in Hungary a weed which helped the cattle over the famine of 1863 has been much sought after. This weed is the lathyrus sylvestris. It grows well alike in sandy or strong ground, and as it has enormous roots from twenty to thirty feet long, the dryness of the season does not prevent the roots from absorbing the necessary moisture. In appearance the weed is not unlike the wild pea, though its appearance is somewhat changed by cultivation. It takes a couple of years of attention before the bitter alkaloid natural to it is removed, but once this is accomplished a most nutritious provender plant is obtained. It may be that our Provincial farmers will in the future turn their waste land to account by acclimatizing this useful plant.

MISDIRECTED ABILITY.—A writer of fiction is dead, and the world is better for the loss. Cruel as this may sound, there are but few, if any, of our readers who will disagree with us in our verdict, for the dead writer was the author of many scores of the dime and half-dime novels dealing with pirates, highwaymen, robbers, etc. He was originally an educated and refined man. His Oxford training had been broad and thorough, and six years ago when he came to New York, at the age of twenty-five, he had the opportunity to diffuse culture to all with whom he came in contact. Instead, he wrote by way of a joke his first blood and thunder tale. The publishers took the story eagerly and engaged more from his pen. His familiarity with foreign literature enabled him to steal incidents and plots for future tales, and for the past six years he has worked steadily, making from \$4,000 to \$12,000 per year. His stories are all of the penny dreadful variety—they are the more demoralizing because of the ability of the writer, and they have led many lads astray. It is the fault of Arthur Elder Nelson alone, that he has died "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

THE AFRICAN CONGRESSMAN.—Notwithstanding many adverse conditions the colored citizens of the United States have made a decided advance during the last thirty years. There are now 1,500,000 of the younger generation of the African race attending the public schools, and it is estimated that since it has been decreed lawful for a colored person to read and write that 2,000,000 of the once-despised race have taken advantage of the privileges. Another notable fact is that George Washington Murray is the representative in Congress for the Seventh District of South Carolina. Mr. Murray is not the first colored man to be recognized in the Congress, but he is the first veritable African who has been successful in political life. The minuet and the quadrille have long had a hearing, but the recognition of the African people is a step in the right direction. The new politician was born a slave. His opportunities for education have been few and far between, yet as he succeeded in his electoral contest with one of the most aristocratic and wealthy Democrats of his State, there need be no doubt that he is a clever and able man. The election of a few more men of his stamp might do much to prevent the recurrence of the disgraceful lynching scandals of the past year.

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

REMEMBER TORONTO.—We trust that Canadians are not yet so far carried away with the accounts of the World's Fair that they have overlooked the fact that the Toronto Exhibition is now open. To sightseers of the most practical stamp there is much more of interest in the Canadian than in the American Fair, although of necessity the most unusual features of the World's Fair are lacking in Toronto. But to a Canadian who is interested in the development of his country, in the progress of Canadian manufactures, in opening up of mines, and in agricultural and horticultural pursuits, the Toronto Fair will be of surpassing interest. "Canada for the Canadians" should be the motto of the promoters of the Fair, for they have striven in every way to obtain a grand development of the Canadian exhibit now at the World's Fair, and travellers who are so fortunate as to visit both will by no means regret the days spent in the beautiful Queen city.

NOT ELSEWHERE.—We have had much to be thankful for this year in the matter of a cool and comfortable summer. Notwithstanding the drought which has somewhat affected crops, there has been and will be no great suffering because of intense heat. The hot wave which swept over Europe in the two later weeks of August, and which was felt severely in many parts of the United States, did not disturb the even tenor of our life. Throughout England the death rate has been unusually high, and an alarming number of children died during the heated days. Many cases of sun-stroke occurred on the London streets, and the policemen of the great city, who are attired always in heavy uniforms, lost several of their numbers from this cause. The death rate from heart failure, caused by exertion during the great heat, has been much increased, and the misery caused by a hot summer has been widely felt. Grumblers who are always comparing our country to its disadvantage with European countries and with the United States would do well to consider the actual cash and comfort value of an even and healthful climate.

DEAF OR DULL.—There is a great deal of apparent stupidity among our young people which can be explained away on the ground of deafness. This is especially found to be true of pupils in the public schools who fail to advance in their studies as rapidly as do the majority of their school-mates. The pupil who thus fails is usually characterized as dull, while in reality he is often slightly deaf and therefore unable to derive the full benefit of the oral work done. An American aurist declares that 13 per cent of the public school children have defective ears. Dr. Weil, a noted aurist of Germany, finds that 30 per cent of the school children of the fatherland have imperfect hearing; and Dr. Gelle, of Paris, who has confined his experiments to the so-called dull children of the public schools, finds that ten out of twelve can honestly attribute their mental density to ear trouble. The strangest part of the investigation is that pupils, parents and teachers were for the most part quite in ignorance of the fact that there was any loss of hearing power. There is probably much more deafness among the young scholars of our Province than is generally admitted. Measles and scarlet fever leave their mark too often behind them, and during the winter seasons when all forms of catarrhal influenza abound there is an especial tendency towards ear trouble. It would be as well for both teachers and parents to look the matter plainly in the face and consider if the boy or girl of the family is dull because of mental or physical causes. If deafness is the cause, prompt action should be taken and the timely attention of an aurist to the case may not only brighten the youth of the pupil, but it may prevent the establishment of ear disease both painful and annoying.

LAZY AND IGNORANT.—There is a class of people in every community who suffer severely during the stress of winter and during the months when work is not readily obtained. For the relief of such persons many benevolent societies exist and find ample field for work. Yet, although these benevolent societies do a world of good, and although the Government provides hospital privileges for the sick, though the poor-house stands ready to help those who are utterly beaten in the struggle for life, the condition of the pauper class is not ameliorated to a satisfactory degree. The root of the matter lies with the people themselves—since infancy they have been sluggish and unhelpful, and their children inherit these class marks. The value of money or the value of time, as compared with money, does not dawn on the mind of the job laborer. He does not know how to take advantage of work which presents itself, for it is out of the question to suppose that he will of his own accord seek work, and he has little use for money. What little he earns is quickly drained away in unprofitable channels, and provision for the morrow is unthought of. He is not a reliable laborer even for the simplest work, for he has not been trained to work either with hands or brain, and the accumulation of surplus wages is no incentive to him. What is true of him is true in the same degree of char-women and scrub-women. While they are as a rule not addicted to drink, they are yet improvident. Householders who have experienced the difficulties of obtaining the help of either men or women of this class soon realize that they might easily be made self-sustaining did they but possess "staying power" and a desire to better their positions. The only remedy for this condition of affairs that presents itself to us is that an effort be made to instil the principles of self-help and self-reliance into the minds of the rising generation, and if possible by means of free employment agencies to ascertain the capabilities of the workman and the workwoman. To our mind the most necessary object in any charity is to help people to help themselves, and if in the present instance the value of independence and of provident foresight are the lessons to be instilled, every effort should be made to teach that lesson thoroughly.

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

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CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

CHANT OF DEAD LOVE.

Cupid's arrows are idle lying,
Cupid's smiles have long since gone a-sighing;
Love's gone out of fashion,
Love's no more the passion,
The world's grown old;
Our hearts are cold.
Cupid's out of fashion,
We sigh no more,
We die no more,
We fight no more,
We plight no more—
Since love's gone out of fashion.

Jagson says we never realize how much we owe to the citizens of a town till we have to leave it.

A woman can keep a secret, but she can't disguise the fact that she is keeping one.

Proprietor of Museum—I am glad to see that you are looking out for my interests so well. That last freak—the girl who hasn't slept for years—is a dandy.

Manager—Sh—! Not so loud. She has just gone into the next room, and she told me not to wake her until half an hour before show time.

A LIFE SAVING MAXIM.

This rule is worth jotting
Within your hat's brim:
Don't try to learn yachting,
Ere learning to swim.

SHEER VANITY.—“How did Fred come to get so horribly round-shouldered?”

“Ho isn't. He humps himself that way because he likes to look like an athletic bicyclist.”

If all things come to those who wait,
Then wide must be the range
Of things to come to those who stop
In dry goods stores for change.

“The inventor of the alphabet must have been a modest man,” said Hawkins.

“Why so?” asked Mawson.

“Because he began it with A,” said Hawkins. “Most men would have begun it with I.”

AN IMPOSSIBILITY.

He philosophizes,
“We've enough to eat,
And enough to wear:
We've each other, Sweet,
So, why need we care?”

She rebukes him.
“We've enough to eat,
She sighed; that's true;
But enough to wear?
Oh, you great goose, you!”

Mr. Sampson (passionately)—I love you devotedly, Miss Chumley, but my pecuniary affairs have prevented me making a declaration until now. But I have put enough away to feel justified in asking you to become my wife.

Miss Chumley (hesitatingly, but sweetly)—I confess that I am not wholly indifferent to you, but—but—

“But what, dear?”

“Would you mind telling me how much you have put away?”

NOR GOING.—“Are you going to the fair, Tompkins?”

“No.”

“Oh, you ought to go. It's the finest show there ever was.”

“I know it.”

“Can't you afford to go?”

“Yes.”

“Can't you get away?”

“Yes.”

“Then why in thunder don't you go?”

“I've been.”

COULDN'T GET AWAY FROM IT.

He had heard the song till it pained his ear,
And he started for far Japan,
For he said to himself, “There I will not hear
The blasted thing that is always near
And makes me a dangerous man.”

But scarce in that land had he set his foot
Than he staggered against a wall
And leaned with eyes wide staring, mute,
For he heard, to th' accompaniment of a lute,
A voice sing “After the ball!”

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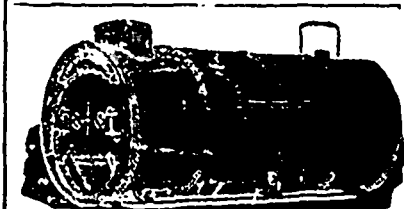
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THE SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE.

AN INTERESTING CHAT WITH THE SECRETARY OF ST. MARY'S

She explains why the Sisters and their Pupils are so Healthy—Due to Strict Rules of Hygiene and the Medicine used in the Home—Information of Value to Everybody.

From the Terre Haute, Ind., Express.

Four miles to the northwest of Terre Haute, lies the beautiful and picturesque village of St. Marys. This is a Roman Catholic Institution which has attained more than national celebrity. Fifty years ago it was established by six sisters of Providence, who came from the shores of France to lay the foundation for this great charitable order. It now consists of the home of the Sisters of Providence, known as the Providence House; a large female seminary, one of the finest chapels in the United States, and a Rectory in which the priests make their home.

A reporter of the Express while being shown through the establishment recently asked Sister Mary Ambrose if there was any apparent reason for the good health with which the sisters and their pupils are blessed.

The answer was that particular attention is paid by the sisters in charge to the health and happiness of the students. "Bodily ailment," she said "cannot help but have its effect on the mind. In order to keep the mind bright and active and perfectly clear at all times, the student's condition must be as nearly perfect as possible. Some time ago there was more or less ailment noticeable among the sisters and students, which was probably due to atmospheric causes, though of course I do not know just what its origin really was. Shortly after this became noticeable a friend highly recommended a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and so urged upon me to give them a trial that I ordered some of them, and they have been used in the institution ever since. A few days ago the manufacturers wrote me for an opinion of Pink Pills, and my opinion was as follows:

"RESPECTED SIRS—In answer to your kind request for our opinion of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, are pleased to say that these pills were so highly recommended to us that we were induced to try them, and we think our repeated orders for them are sufficient evidence that we find them all they are represented, a good blood builder and an excellent nerve tonic.

Yours very respectfully,

SISTER M. AMBROSE,

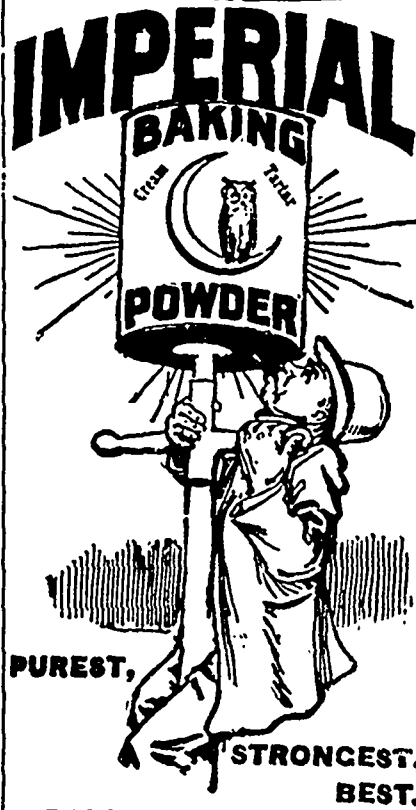
Secretary for Sisters of Providence." Medical scientists concede that weak blood and shattered nerves are the fruitful causes of nearly every disease to which human flesh is heir, and if Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is, as Sister Ambrose says they have found it, "a good blood builder and an excellent nerve tonic," the source of good health at St. Mary's is easily traced.

Sister Ambrose said they are never without Pink Pills, and that now they order a gross at a time.

This is certainly a very high recommendation for the medicine, for there is probably no class of people that gives more attention to the physical health and welfare of its members than the sisters of Providence, and they would not use anything in which they did not have unbounded faith.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are truly one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age. They are the beginning of a more healthful era. Every day brings reports of remarkable cures that have resulted from the use of this wonderful medicine. In many cases the good work has been accomplished after eminent physicians had failed, and pronounced the patient beyond the hope of human aid. An analysis shows that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, eczema, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale or sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.



Notice.

A gentleman, resident in the North of England, with excellent opportunities of advancing the interests of Canadian and European traders, is open to act for same as agent or otherwise. Apply A. K. M., office of this paper.

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HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

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

THE SARNIA IN PORT.—The Dominion Line steamer *Sarnia*, for whose safety much anxiety was felt, was picked up in mid ocean by the *Montevideo* and towed to Queenstown. She arrived at Liverpool on Saturday last.

A VALUABLE INSTITUTION.—A special session of the Provincial School of Agriculture is to be held at Springside, Upper Stewiacke, on the 12th inst., when instruction in dairying will be given. The school is doing good work, and the opportunities it offers to the farmers and their wives and daughters should be highly appreciated.

THE FISHERMEN IN LUCK.—News from the Grand Banks is encouraging, and it is believed that the Newfoundland fishermen have fallen in with good fortune. From the Straits of Belle Isle word has been sent home for more men, as the fishermen who were out were not able to take care of the large catch of fish. Hopes are high for a prosperous summer's fishery in all quarters.

A CHANCE FOR FAIR MONCTONIANS.—One David W. Armstrong of Reading, Mass., is advertising in the *Moncton Times* for a wife. He puts it thusly "I hope some good young woman of the province of New Brunswick will take me up on this search for a Wife. She must be of good people, and one that will make a good, saving wife, and of the Protestant faith. The right one if we come to terms will have nothing to lose, but everything to gain. I will tell about myself in letter, and why I take this way to get a good wife."

THE NEW BARRACKS FOUNDED.—The corner stone of the new Salvation Army Barracks was laid on Tuesday afternoon with due ceremony, Premier Fielding declaring the stone to be "well and truly laid." In a hermetically sealed receptacle were placed the scroll containing a list of the S. A. officers in command in Canada, a copy of the *Army Gazette*, some Canadian coins, and a list of the members of the Provincial Government. The building promises to be a credit to the army.

DEFENDERS OF THE PEACE.—The city police force was inspected by His Worship the Mayor on Monday. In addressing the men, Mayor Keefe said the police commission had under consideration the superannuation of some members of the force who were unable to attend to their duties, and had also noted that there were some men who were well able to perform their work efficiently who were not doing so. A word to the wise is sufficient, and His Worship plainly intimated that the commission was prepared to give and take fair treatment and fair treatment only.

FOR BETTER MAIL ACCOMMODATION.—A petition is being circulated among the people of Canning, Kingsport and that vicinity for the purpose of securing mail communication across the basin by the Evangeline Steamship Company's route. Such an arrangement would be of great advantage to people of that vicinity, inasmuch as it would secure a great saving of time in the transmission of letters and open up a direct route to and from the Intercolonial. The petition is being well signed and has already attached to it a long list of names.

A HALIFAX MAN IN TROUBLE.—C. R. Barry, late ticket agent of the C. P. R., and agent of the Dominion Express Company, has been arrested at New York, as he was about to embark for England, and has returned to Halifax. He is charged with the larceny of \$1,539 from the C. P. R. funds, and it is said that an examination of his books shows the deficiency. There appear to be two distinct sides to the story of Mr. Barry's arrest, and it is hard to tell whether the prisoner is sinner or sinned against. Matters will, however, probably be straightened out ere many days.

A GOOD MOVE.—The action of the Provincial Government in offering a Nova Scotian medical lady a position on the staff of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane should meet with hearty approbation. Dr. Jane L. Heartz, daughter of Rev. Dr. Heartz of Yarmouth, has the offer under consideration. When it is taken into consideration that there are nearly 200 women in this institution it will be readily seen that the appointment of a lady to the staff of physicians is a wise step in the advancement of a good work.

SETTLED:—TORONTONIANS WALK ON SUNDAY.—The Sunday street car question has been settled in Toronto after a long struggle. The vote stood, in favor of Sunday cars 13 060; against 14,085; giving a majority against running on Sunday of 1 025. This subject has been discussed in all its pros and cons by the Toronto press, and as will be seen by the result of the vote public opinion was greatly divided. In Halifax the cars run regularly on Sundays, those who wish to ride do so, and those whose conscientious scruples forbid their "taking a tram" on the first day of the week are at liberty to walk, hire a carriage or stay at home, just as they prefer.

THE SOUTHERN CYCLONE.—The city of Charlestown, S. C., is picking itself up after its dire experience of last week, when a cyclone swept over its face and caused such disastrous results. A large part of the city and its surrounding country was flooded, and the reports of loss of life and property are appalling. The coast in some parts is strewn with bodies of dead seamen and with wrecks. The larger number of the small islands which dot the coast are in ruins, and the inhabitants who have lived to tell the tale are homeless and destitute. It is estimated that 1500 people have been drowned, and that fully 15,000 are homeless and starving. The crops are nearly all ruined and the situation is most disheartening.

GETTING BRIGHTER.—The Boston Traveller of the 2nd inst., says the "bluest" man in the community ought to be encouraged by the reassuring statistics given in the financial review of the week. The list of business troubles last week is smaller than has been published for several weeks past, and does not contain the name of a national bank. Many banks have re-opened and are "doing business at the old stands." The Traveller says—"The sky is clearing. We may not have the blandest of weather for a while, but the winds do not roar as they did, the air is milder and there are enough patches of blue overhead to make several pairs of the proverbial marine breeches."

The standard blood purifier, strength builder and nerve helper is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Insist upon Hood's, because HOOD'S CURES.

BRIEFS.

A brakeman named Edwin Siddel, while coupling cars at Stellarton on the 1st was killed.

The Nase-Stevens case will come up for trial at the sitting of the N. B. circuit court in November.

Yarmouth is having new asphalt sidewalks laid. Other Nova Scotian towns might well follow suit.

The building of the new academy building at Mount Allison, Sackville, has been awarded to John Teed, of Dorchester, at \$39,000.

A counterfeit of the Canadian 25-cent piece is in circulation. It is made of aluminum, and is a good imitation of a silver quarter.

Geo. Oulton, of Moncton, N. B., made two unsuccessful efforts on Saturday last in a hotel in Boston to commit suicide by inhaling gas.

The law examinations were held on Tuesday. Two students took the preliminary, four the intermediate and twenty-one went up for the final examinations.

Mr. J. B. McLean, who had charge of the commercial news for the Toronto Empire, has left that paper to devote his entire time to the Canadian Grocer, the Hardware Merchant and the Dry Goods Review. Mr. McLean is one of the best writers on financial and commercial matters on the Canadian press.

To the Editor of the Critic:

DEAR SIR,—Your contemporary, the Halifax Herald, contains the following attack upon my integrity as a writer on the Cape Breton coal polemics:

"THE SYNDICATE'S NOVELIST.

"The Chronicle quotes with warm approval Mr. C. Ochiltree's commendation of the Whitney Syndicate and that sort of thing in the Montreal Shareholder. Mr. Ochiltree has not been in existence many years, nor in Canada many months, and when he has carefully studied the question and abandoned a manifest desire to curry favor with the Syndicate people he may be expected to tell a different story. Mr. Ochiltree is more of a success as a story writer than as a student of trade questions. He is possessed of a brilliant imagination and no mean talents as a writer. His best gifts are those of the novelist. The Syndicate had a keen eye for business when they obtained his services. As a romancer he is only second to the Syndicate's Halifax interviewer."

I trust you will permit me to express my disapproval of the Herald's tactics, and in connection with the inferential charge that I am baited of the "Syndicate" to applaud their aims transmit to your readers an explicit denial. You will readily perceive that inasmuch as the Herald falsely accuses to-day inferentially it falsely accused both the political party which aided and the Syndicate itself in the yesterday of the struggles incident to the late change in the working of the Cape Breton mines. You are also doubtless aware that I supported the proposal of the Government and the action of the Syndicate in the metropolitan press of England, i. e. Financial Standard, Imperial Post, Colliery Guardian, etc., before returning to these shores, which is scarcely in harmony with the Herald's insinuation that since my arrival I have fallen into the hands of the Syndicate.

Yours truly, C. OCHILTREE-MACDONALD.

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

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MAIL CONTRACTS.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 20th October, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, three times per week each way, between Bedford Basin and English Corner; Middle Musquodoboit and Wyse Corner; and twice between Antrim and Gays River, under proposed contracts for four years, from 1st January next.

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

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 1st Sept., 1893.
CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.

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

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



STEPHEN H. WARREN.

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

STEPHEN H. WARREN OF ISLESBORO, N.B., IS WELL KNOWN IN HIS NATIVE TOWN, AND THE GREATEST CREDENCE CAN BE GIVEN TO HIS STATEMENT. TO A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SKODA DISCOVERY CO., HE RECENTLY SAID:

"For more than two years I have suffered great misery from what Physicians called Liver and Kidney Trouble. Nearly all the time I would have severe pains in my back and side, with a constant dull pain in the region of my liver. My bowels were constipated. Food did not digest properly. My heart would palpitate greatly at times, in fact I was well broken up. For two months I have been taking SKODA'S DISCOVERY and SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS, and I AM A NEW MAN. Appetite good. Bowels in good condition. Heart palpitation all gone. GOLD NO TROUBLE WITH LIVER or KIDNEYS NOW. I AM WELL. You certainly have a wonderful remedy in SKODA'S DISCOVERY as I have taken many of the Sarsaparillas, and have been treated by different Physicians without getting permanent benefit."

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

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

FOR FIFTY YEARS!

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

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

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BUTTER & EGGS A SPECIALTY.

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New Autumn Goods.

NEW SILKS, NEW SATINS, NEW VELVETS,
NEW PLUSH.

NEW DRESS SERGES, RIBBONS AND LACES,
PRETTY BLACK VEILINGS.

Balance of our PARASOLS and SUNSHADES at cost. Superior French
KID GLOVES, Newest Shapes in HOUSEMAIDS CAPS.

BUTTERCUPS.

Jennie was watching the cows home,
Down by the meadow bars alone,
And her eyes were as blue as her bonnet—
Jennie was only a farmer's lass,
And she let down the bars so the cows could pass
Out of the waving, blue-eyed grass,
With buttercups sprinkled upon it.

Jennie was watching young farmer Payne
Picking a buttercup out of the lane;
Stephen was strong and merry,
"Jennie," she heard her mother call,
But there at her side stood the farmer tall,
And her cheeks grow as red as a cherry.

"I'm coming, mother!" she turned to go,
But Stephen stood at the path below,
And there went Daisy and Bea and Flo over into the clover.
His arms were strong as her waist was slim,
"I'll keep you till every cow gets in,
Go tell me the name of your lover."

"Jennie, Jennie!" 'tis getting late,
Came mother's voice from the farmhouse gate,
But Jennie was slender and could not mate
With the tender strength of a lover.
And who could do a single thing
With a yellow buttercup under their chin,
But nestle the great strong arms within
And grow as red as the clover.

"Maybe 'tis Ben," then she blushed again,
"And maybe 'tis only Stephen Payne—"
Then the dark crept over the meadow lane
And buttercups a-sprinkle,
Not a single sound in the dusky dell
Save the tinkle of Daisy's silver bell,
"Tink-a-lak a-tinkle!"

For mother's voice and the bars forgot
The cows are into the meadow lot
Knee deep in the dewy clover,
Jennie and Steve came slowly up,
Her soft chin yellow with buttercup,
His handsome face flushed over.

"Where are you, Jennie?" 'tis late and cold,
"We're comin', mother," said Stephen bold,
"The cows got into the meadow,
We stopped to drive them slowly up,"
Then he slyly hid the buttercup
And kissed her again in the shadow.

MEASURED THE QUEEN'S MOUTH.

Mr. Gibson, R. A., when honored with sittings for his admirable bust of the young Queen Victoria, was in much anxiety and trepidation concerning his interview with royalty. The first half-hour put him perfectly at ease. He was charmed by the gracious and affable demeanour both of the Queen and the Prince, and he was surprised and delighted by the wide and varied knowledge shown by the Queen in conversation, for she talked frankly on many subjects. At one of the sittings he said he wished to measure the mouth of Her Majesty would allow him.

"Oh! certainly," said the Queen, "if I can only keep it still and not laugh."

The proposal was apparently unexpected, and so droll, that it was some time before the Queen could compose herself, and only after repeated laughing. Another day he said that he wished to see Her Majesty in evening dress. She came down the stairs with the Prince, who accompanied her, having, like a fond young husband, his arm around his wife's neck, and said, pointing to the shoulder, "Mr. Gibson, you must give me this dimple."

The only drawback in the artist's pleasant recollections of those days was the disturbing presence of a dear, bright, restless child, of about three, who kept dodging about with her doll. This was the Princess Alice. Whether the Queen noticed the sculptor's thoughts, or merely as a diversion, she said to the child:

"Go and give Mr. Gibson your hand."

The little thing toddled up and held up her hand, which the artist took and kissed, after which there was stillness for a long time, and the artist's attention was not disturbed. After the last sitting the Queen said:

"Now, Mr. Gibson, I shall have pleasure in showing you what is worth seeing in the Castle." And the Queen and Prince took trouble to bring to his notice all that they thought would interest an artist. Mr. Gibson seemed pleased to tell all these details, and laughed in recalling the Queen's amusement on first being asked permission to measure her mouth, adding:

"I measured also her height, to a line, and it was then exactly five feet."
—*The Million.*

SUMMER HOLIDAYS.

Such happy dreams and long sweet indolences—
My days not spent withal in illness,—
For nature's ever-varying moods and tenses
Are food for thought, to comfort and to bless
The city-worn, tired eyes and senses weary,
Escaped awhile to the fair country scenes,
To take their fill of sunshine bright and cherry,
Green fields, fair flowers, and woodland's leafy screens.
Where all day long in undisturbed content,
With space and amplitude of God's free air,
I view the ethereal blue so softly bent
Overhead, and know that all I see is fair,—
So in these brief but happy summer days,
I hymn with nature the Creator's praise.

—*Constance Kirtland, in Toronto Week.*

ELECTRICAL HOUSEKEEPING.

The twentieth century will certainly bring a good time to housekeepers. Inventions already devised foreshadow it. One of these inventions is the electrical oven, which is ahead even of Mr. Edward Atkinson's far famed Aladdin oven. The electrical range is polished brilliantly on the outside and does not heat up externally, making it the right thing for summer. Its inner surface is packed with asbestos to keep the heat within and temper it to the steady, gentle glow required for baking or roasting. The result is more like that produced by the ancient Dutch oven than can be obtained by anything devised since the cooking stove came in. For broiling, frying, stewing, etc., each utensil has its own electrical arrangement. It is placed upon the top of the range and the current simply turned on. A dinner of many courses can be cooked to perfection, with no dust, ashes, coal, worry or poking the fire.

Electric heaters fill the mansion with a gentle warmth in winter. The touch of a button floods it with light at nightfall. If madam fancies she hears a man in the room after all have retired, she touches a button beside her bed, and, lo! a brightness as of daylight pervades the gloom, and if the man is there he wishes he had been hanged ere he ventured into a twentieth century residence. In the morning another button is touched, and the breakfast is started to cooking while those who are to eat it are yet in bed.

THE SHOCK KILLED HIM.

He had about finished tuning the piano, when he looked up and said:—
'Your instrument was in an awful condition. You ought to have sent for me sooner.'

'It was tuned only three months ago.'

'Then the man who did it certainly didn't know his business.'

'No.'

'No, ma'm. He had better be working on the railroad than tuning pianos. Why, my dear madam, a delicate instrument like the piano needs fingers equally delicate to handle it, combined with an ear of unerring accuracy. The individual who attempted to tune this instrument last evidently possessed neither of these. In fact, I am free to say that he did it more harm than good.'

'Indeed?'

'Indeed he did. May I ask who it was who so abused your instrument?'

'It was you yourself.'

'Madam, you are wrong; I never tuned a piano in this house before.'

'Probably not; but you tuned that instrument, nevertheless, or made a botch of it in attempting to do so. It belongs to Mrs. Gazzam, who sent it here while she is out of the city. She told me you always tuned it, and to send for you when —'

But she did not finish.

The unhappy man fell to the floor and expired almost instantly.

AN UNPLEASANT POSSIBILITY.

Should Christina, the Queen Regent of Spain, fail to survive the dangerous operation which now constitutes the only chance of saving her life, the regency will devolve on her sister-in-law, the Princess Isabella, widow of the Count Girgenti. The Princess, who is one of the most masterful and ambitious women in Spain, is devoted to the ultra-conservative party, and is a bitter foe of every species of reform, progress, or popular enlightenment. A bigot in all religious matters, she would, if she could have her way, revive all the terrors of the Inquisition, restrict almost to the point of total annihilation the legislative powers of the Cortes, and rule the kingdom autocratic fashion by "right divine." Should she in turn die before the baby King of Spain reaches his majority, Princess Eulalia would become regent.

AWKWARD.

There is such a thing as being too persistently complimentary. A candid and well-meaning professor, who had witnessed the performance of a little play in a private house, in which his hostess had taken the leading part, met the lady as she came from behind the curtain.

'Madam,' he said, rushing up to her, 'you played excellently. The part fits you to perfection.'

'Oh, no, professor,' said the lady, modestly; 'a young and pretty woman is needed for that part.'

'But madam,' persisted the professor, 'you have positively proved the contrary!'—*Youth's Companion.*

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THE DREAM-SHIP.

A BLUE and golden ocean, a blue and golden sky, A ship with white sails filling as the summer breeze blows by, A ship that is laden with pleasures, with hopes that are foolish and fond, That sails from the port of Nowhere and is bound for the great Beyond. On board are lovely women and noble and clever men, Who never before were together and never will meet again. Their faces fade and alter with the thoughts of him who beholds, As the pennon at the mast-head is shifting its airy folds; But in their midst, more distinctly, are ever visible two,— A man who, for once, is happy,—a woman, for once, who is true. An afternoon stolen from Lotus-Land this radiant voyage might seem, But the ship and the man and the woman are but part of a waking dream.

SEEING THE FAIR IN ONE DAY.

Four young women from Sangamon country made their first visit to Jackson park last Wednesday. They walked through the Fisheries, Government, Manufacturers, Electricity, Mining, Agricultural and Transportation buildings, and the Illinois, California and Washington state buildings, and left for home the same night. They said they didn't think it was much of a show.—Chicago Tribune.

BOOK GOSSIP.

"A Bachelor's Bridal," by Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron, is the complete novel contained in "Lippincott's" for September. It is a romantic but pathetic tale, and is sure to find many admirers. Matt Crim is at his best in "The Cross-road Ghosts," an amusing story of old plantation life, and perhaps the next article of interest is the well-written paper on "A Girl's Recollection of Dickens." "Don't" is a crisp letter of advice to amateurs in literature. The short biographies in the series of "Men of the Day" have pithy accounts of Louis Kossuth, James Whitcomb Riley and the Earl of Aberdeen. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Pa. Price 25c.

The announcement that the *Wideawake* and the *St. Nicholas* are now merged into the one magazine will make a stir among youthful readers. The *St. Nicholas* is now the only monthly magazine that can fill the place of the much-loved *Wideawake*, and the fusion of the two favorites will doubtless result in a larger and even more attractive monthly issue. The contents for September are most interesting. Prof. Roberts of King's College has a thrilling article on a night encounter with a panther, and boyish tastes are again catered to by W. J. Henderson, who gives a graphic account of "Tom Trawley's Start in Life." "Doe and Jay" is a capital story of girl friendship, with a cleverly applied moral. The continued stories, "Toinette's Philip," and "the White Cave," increase in interest, and several bright poems and clever articles on every-day affairs are spread before the reader. Published by the Century Co., New York. Subscription price \$3.00 per year.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

NEW PLASTER COMPANY.—The plaster mill and buildings belonging to the estate of James Bennett have been purchased by a company, and the business will in future be carried on under the name of the Windsor Plaster Company. The new company start with every prospect of success. They have acquired a well fitted up mill and plant and have ample capital for all the needs of the business, and are consequently able to place on the market either calcined or land plaster at as low cost as possible. Mr. C. Henry Dimock is the manager for the new company and Mr. Jesse P. Smith secretary and selling agent.—Windsor Tribune.

The Eastern Oil Co., of St. John, N. B., are about to build two warehouses near the cotton factory siding for the storage of oil which they purpose bringing here by rail and filling into barrels at these warehouses.

AMHERST TRUNKS.—Christie & Co's. new trunk factory at Amherst is fast getting into working order. New boxing machinery from Canada and the United States has been put in and large orders are already awaiting the output. Mr. Halliway, who has charge of this department, has had large experience in his work and Christie's trunks promise to find favor with travellers.

THE ANTIQUITY OF STEAM HEATING—Steam heating is not new. When at Pompeii, George H. Babcock found that the old Roman baths there were heated by steam, and in a better and more scientific manner than is practised at the present time. The walls were double, and the steam, of course not above the atmospheric pressure, was carried up through these walls all around the room. The walls were thus heated to a temperature approximating to that of the steam, and the occupants of the room were exposed to a radiation from all directions. This, Mr. Babcock held, is the true theory of heating, and the system of steam heating by indirect radiation, or heating the enveloping air only is unscientific, expensive and uncomfortable. It is of interest to add here that the late Joseph Jefferson, jr., of Philadelphia, in delivering a lecture before the Franklin Institute several years ago, said that he had seen in the museum at Naples a boiler substantially of the same construction as the modern vertical tubular boiler. This boiler was found at Pompeii, and was made of copper.—Ex.

DARTMOUTH'S IRON FOUNDRY.—Messrs. Douglas & Co, iron founders, who lately removed their works from Halifax to Dartmouth, are well situated in their new premises on Atlantic wharf, (formerly Waddell's) within a short distance of the ferry. The main building is 90 ft. long, 30 wide. The engine and pattern room is 25 by 65 feet with lofts above for moulds, etc. Messrs. Douglas & Co. are well prepared to do all kinds of work in their line.



Mrs. H. D. West of Cornwallis, Nova Scotia.

\$200 Worth Of Other Medicines Failed

But 4 Bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

"It is with pleasure that I tell of the great benefit I derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. For 6 years I have been badly afflicted with

Erysipelas

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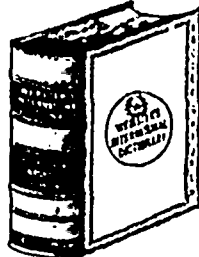
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Halifax Printing Company, 161 Hollis Street.

THE MATCH-MAKING MOTHER.

The mother, who, in her own youth timidly retreated before the advance of a yarn ball, is willing, if fashion so dictate, to allow her young daughter to act as umpire or catcher even of a college nine, and would gladly tie up her broken thumbs if the injuries resulted in a plain gold band on her fourth finger. She has a high estimate of womanly delicacy that prompts her to exclaim in horror: "Run, dear, papa is coming," when the child is dressing her hair before papa's mirror; but the shock of having the girl's own father see her in her dressing-jacket has scarcely ceased to thrill her before she leads her forth before all men, arrayed in a ball dress unworthy of a decent pagan. Even piety is made to serve her purpose. Men admire religion in a woman; they like a wife with influence in the other world; so the prudent mother decides that her girls will be model church-goers, and marches them out with the Sunday precision of a regiment bound for church.

Match-making mothers are alike in motive the world over. The dusky savage differs in method from the cultured Caucasian, but her maternal instinct leads her to hunt the same prey, the only difference being, perhaps, that she uses less dissimulation.

The haughty aristocrat, the middle-class matron, the presiding genius of the squalid home, are one in intention with a certain vigorous country mother, who believing town-life and music to be conducive to matrimony, formulated her plan of campaign as follows: "We'll move into town, Zekiel, buy a melodeon and marry 'em all off."—*Mary B. O'Sullivan, in Donahoe's Magazine.*

COMMERCIAL.

Throughout the Dominion generally business moves steadily, though rather slowly as yet. Still here the turn-over bears favorable comparison with former years, and indicates a healthy consumptive increase. The prospects of a good harvest in nearly all sections of Canada are encouraging, and greater confidence in the future is expressed on every hand. Were it not for the indications of a protracted stringent money market business would, doubtless, be more active than it is. Rates of discount on business paper are quoted at 7 to 8 per cent., according to strength of name. The advance in rates has surprised a good many people, but it cannot be expected that any great reduction will take place until the monetary position in the States improves materially. In the meanwhile the mercantile community will have to act cautiously and shape its course in accordance with the fact. Grocers, dry goods men and dealers in staple lines generally report business fair and, on the whole, quite up to expectations with values steady. As a rule retailers continue to pursue a conservative policy in purchasing for only current wants and replenishing their stocks frequently. The money market remains much the same, both here and elsewhere, and it may be expected that when once it eases up speculation is bound to expand in its proportions. In New York some bankers are encouraging the idea that the time money market is getting into such shape that it will soon be possible to borrow money on time with comparative ease at the legal rate. There has been a somewhat greater frequency there in the occurrence of isolated transactions in time money than there was a month ago. There is now, therefore, every reason to believe that the time money market in New York will be, before long, fairly free. On the other hand it is hard to see how rates for call money can well be maintained at the present low level. The demand for money is likely to increase during the next thirty days. Still this, coupled with increasing confidence, is anything but an undesirable state of affairs.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND CO., NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 2, 1893.—During the past week the financial situation has undergone a marked improvement, and not only at this centre but throughout the country at large. The bank statement of August 26th showed that, upon the week's average, the reserves of the banks remained \$6,750,000 below the legal minimum; but the actual deficiency, at the end of the week, was probably not over \$4,000,000. Since the date of that statement, about \$11,000,000 of gold has been received from Europe, the major portion of which has gone into the banks; and the receipts of money from the interior have probably sufficed to offset the shipments thither, while the Sub-Treasury has continued to be debtor at the Clearing House. Thus, whatever may be the showing of to-day's statement based upon averages, there can be little question that the banks hold, at the end of the week, an amount of lawful money in excess of the legal reserve requirements. This has naturally produced a more confident feeling among the banks, and though they are not yet materially extending their loans or discounts nor retiring certificates, yet they are getting affairs into form for giving the public the benefit of their improved condition at an early day. Everywhere, the interior banks are getting into better shape. Many of those that have suspended are resuming business; and bank drawings upon New York have fallen to nominal dimensions. The near-by country banks are appearing again as buyers of mercantile paper, which is a significant expression of returning confidence among a very cautious class of lenders. The savings banks have informally considered the propriety of offering to prepay deposits the withdrawal of which has been notified, but seem to have preferred to wait until the expiration of the 30 days' notifications. The thirty-day period terminated this week, the result being that only 10 per cent. of that class of depositors withdrew their money. The notifications for withdrawal at the end of sixty and ninety days are being fast cancelled. It is thus clear that it would be quite safe for the savings banks to make the suggested offer of prepayment; and that fact suggests a probability that these institutions may soon begin to return more or less of their cash funds to the custody of the regular banks. The dealings in currency have virtually ceased and the

premium upon it has disappeared; which is evidence on the one hand of the cessation of hoarding, and on the other of freer disbursements in money at the banks. The foregoing facts afford the best possible evidence of the return of monetary and banking affairs to an approximately normal condition.

The great event of the week, and the one which more than anything else has contributed to this important recovery, has been the overwhelming vote of the House of Representatives against any increase in our silver currency under the Sherman law. That is an immense gain towards future confidence. It means that, under no circumstances, will this country tolerate any loose experimenting with this form of money, but will insist upon it as a fixed policy that gold shall be the national standard. This restores to the national credit a rock foundation that will save it from such shocks as it has lately sustained. It also carries the advantage of dissipating the doubts among foreign holders of our securities, who have sent home probably \$150,000,000 of them since the Sherman Act took effect. Monday's vote, carrying with it the certainty of like action by the Senate, has been followed by a steady stream of buying orders for stocks and bonds from London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam and Paris. The extent of these purchases may be inferred from the fact that, although some \$16,000,000 of sterling bills borrowed 60 days ago have matured within the week, yet the rates of exchange, instead of being thereby adversely affected, have been weak and verging on the specie-importing point. It is to be presumed that in Europe, as well as at home, there is among cautious investors a disposition to defer buying until the solution of the silver question is placed beyond all question by the vote of the Senate. It is therefore to be expected that further purchases on foreign account will be forthcoming when the Senate has voted.

This common advance out of the "slough of despond" has revolutionized the tone of feeling in Wall Street. The first effect was a rush to cover "short" sales, and the next a return to the street of a class with ample means for taking in bargain. It has been in the best sense a week for the "bulls," who now are once more in control of the market. But for the occurrence of two great cyclones within a few days, with vast destruction of property and the interruption of telegraphic communication with all parts of the country, the effect would have been still more marked; it has resulted however in a general advance of several points in prices.

The market has now reached a point at which it may be expected to be sustained by a steady and continuous improvement in the conditions that influence values. As confidence spreads through business, our interrupted industries will resume work, depleted stocks of merchandise will be replenished, and the catching up of three months of lost trade will cause a reviving spurt of activity. This commercial recovery will show its results in increased earnings of the railroads, and the whole country will return by a steady and sure process, if not to a normal activity,—which is too much to expect so soon after such utter prostration,—yet to a moderate and conservative movement. Such a change carries with it legitimate reasons for a rise from the present very exceptionally low prices of securities, and we therefore commend to our friends the policy of buying upon all drops in quotations.

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

	Week Previous		Weeks corresponding to		
	Sept. 1 week.	1893	1892	1891	1890
United States	369	456	38	178	141
Canada	30	47	33	17	25

DRY GOODS.—The week in this department of trade has been uneventful. A good, steady trade has transpired and prices all along the line have not changed. There has been a very fair demand and retailers generally are satisfied with the week's work. Travellers are mostly at home now preparing their samples of winter goods, but the few who are out send in fairly satisfactory reports and orders. Wholesalers expect to do a large business in fall and winter goods this season. Cottons are firm all round with demand fair and stocks light. Remittances continue to be fair.

BREADSTUFFS.—The demand for flour is slow and is confined to small local requirements, but quotations are well maintained. Business in oatmeal is reported quiet, and sales are limited to small jobbing lots. Stocks being very light keeps the market steady. Bran and shorts hold steady and firm under a good enquiry. In Boston the flour position is quiet under the slightly easier position of wheat. Trade there has been rather moderate for some days, yet quotations are maintained. Quotations on cornmeal are steady at the figures given last week. Oatmeal is very quiet at \$4.50 to \$4.70 per bbl. Other American grain markets have been active under a large demand for shipment to Britain and Europe, but prices have not been changed.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market is quiet and unchanged, the movement being chiefly confined to cut meats and lard in a moderate jobbing way. Pork is nominal. In Chicago pork advanced 10c. to 15c. during the week. In Boston the weather has been very hot and the pork provision trade is dull. Prices are unchanged. There has been a fair volume of trade in beef. The beef market has been steady and unchanged in quotations. Trade was only fair in muttons with veals firm. There has been no quotable change in the English provision markets, but enquiry has improved and business in this line has assumed a more active aspect than has been the case for some time.

BUTTER.—The local demand for butter has been quite brisk. Butter of all kinds is scarce and wanted, and prices are higher. Jobbers are reported to be paying as high as 18c. for good dairy-packed tubs, pails and crocks, selected, and for this same class of butter they are getting 18c. to 21c. from the retail trade. For store-packed they are paying, as a rule, 15c. to 16c. and selling at 16c. to 18c. Bakers' butter is going at 15c. to 16c. and, in some instances 17c. has been obtained. Pound rolls sold at 22c. to 25c. Creamery tubs are not in much demand, and offerings are not large. Pound

prints are scarce and in good demand at 25c. to 28c. The Trade Bulletin, Montreal, says:—"Mr. John Mynott, of New Plymouth, who represents the dairying interests of New Zealand, and who is doing all that he can to promote an export trade between his country and Great Britain, makes the significant statement that there are at present 10,000 packages of butter held in store in that colony without a prospect of finding a local market, and ready to be shipped to London the moment the market there is deemed favorable. Should this be shipped there next season as new butter he anticipated that the result will be great injury to the reputation of New Zealand butter. The length of time for which it may have been kept, he holds, will inevitably lower the quality and, if put upon the home market at the opening of the next season, as it most likely will, it will spoil the name of the colony for the whole season in the butter market. It is enough to know that the above surplus of New Zealand product is awaiting the first inducement that the English market may hold out for its shipment."

CHEESE.—There is nothing new to note in the local cheese market. Buyers and sellers stand rather apart in their views, neither showing much disposition to push trade, which is quiet on spot. At Woodstock and other cheese centres in Ontario the market for July makes broke a few days ago, and holders let their stocks go at fully 5c. less than they could have obtained a month ago. This was, of course, largely due to the fact that they realized that August makes are now ready for shipment and would crowd the earlier cheese out if longer held.

Eggs.—A fairly active demand is reported for good fresh stock at steady prices ranging from about 12c. to 13c.

GREEN FRUIT.—Trade continues brisk in most lines. Peaches have not been in as good supply and prices are, in consequence, somewhat stiffer. Oranges are quiet and the demand for lemons might be better. Tomatoes are scarce and higher. The same remark applies to whortleberries. California fruit, though in abundant supply, is quoted slightly higher. Bananas and pineapples are comparatively quiet, though there is a fair demand for both.

DRIED FRUIT.—There is just now little or no demand for Valencia raisins, not only that green fruit is plentiful, but there has been a disposition to await the arrival of new fruit and lower prices. Quotations here are unchanged. New season's Valencias arrived in Toronto at the beginning of last week, and the idea there as to prices is 7 1/2c. to 8c., but fruit arriving later will be lower. There has been a good demand from biscuit manufacturers for Sultanias at 6c. to 6 1/2c. They are a little firmer in New York on account of early shipments being held at primary markets owing to the cholera epidemic. Currants remain quiet. Recent advices from Patras state that new fruit would not be on that market till this week. It is expected that at that rate shipments will not reach Canada till the beginning of October. Prices are dull.

SUGARS.—There is a fair general trade in Sugar. Refiners say that with easier money canes are likely to go higher, but there is no quotable change in refined, though it is said that shading will readily be conceded to move good round lots. In raw sugars the week has proved uneventful both at home and abroad. Willett & Gray's weekly statistical, New York, says that without any pressure to sell sugar the quotations have remained unchanged at that centre for Centrifugals and Muscovados, while at one of the outports one transaction was made at a reduction for Muscovados. The next week's quotations will depend very much on whose necessities are the greater, the buyers or the sellers, with tendency rather in favor of the buyers. Europe has been more quiet and steady than before until the close, when considerable weakness was shown. Beet crop prospects are neither very favorable nor very unfavorable, and some say the same crop as last year is most likely to be correct, while others give larger estimates. Reports from cane-producing countries are very favorable for good average crops, and generally larger than last year. In New York the demand for raw sugar increased last week very considerably and gave opportunity for the starting again in a moderate way of the houses which closed down the previous week in order to supply a special demand for certain grades of soft sugars. Under the present moderate meltings the houses generally have become over-sold on special grades, and some delay results in shipments. The country dealers also ran down their stocks to such a low point under financial stress that an absolute scarcity of sugar now exists in some sections of the country. All this will be doubtless remedied in a week or two, by which time the conditions will probably be changed by the nearer approach of new crop sugars, and a new basis for quotations can be made.

TEA.—There is no special feature to note except it be that trade is probably quieter than a week ago. Prices are unchanged. Advices from London state that 44,733 packages of tea were offered in public auction during week ending Aug. 18. Of these 25,563 packages were Indian, 18,788 Ceylon, and 382 Java. Judging from present indications the supply of British grown tea for the present season is likely to be fully up to requirements, and may prove even somewhat in excess of them. But it is expected that when the financial situation in the United States is less strained there will be a more general transmission of orders from there and Canada whereby an outlet may be established towards the absorption of surplus stock. The market for Indian tea has shown a slightly weaker tendency for all but finest descriptions, with occasionally lower quotations for medium kinds. The market has been strong for good and fine kinds of Ceylon teas. Offerings comprise a varied selection, and included a fair proportion of fine flavored and high class teas, the general quality continuing to show some improvement, as is usually the case at this season of the year.

COFFEE.—Locally trade is still of a hand-to-mouth character, and prices are unchanged. In New York symptoms were a little more encouraging for Rio and Santos growths.

FISH.—The weather this week has been more favorable and this has enabled fishermen to prosecute their labors with better success than during

the two or three previous weeks. Some very good stops of mackerel were made this week about Prospect and St. Margaret's Bay, several persons having taken 300 to 500 barrels each and others smaller quantities. Those taken will average about 2's and small 2's. As these medium-sized fish are just what are in most demand abroad, and as the catch hitherto has been very small this season, so that stocks in hand are very low, these now taken are sure to meet a ready market at quite fair prices. In Toronto the fish market is beginning to pick up again. The outlook for supply is reported better, and the demand has a more encouraging aspect. Fresh sea salmon are quoted 16c. to 18c.; Labrador herring, \$3 per half bbl.; shore herring, \$2 75 per bbl.; Digby herring, 11c. to 12 1/2c. In Boston, notwithstanding the scarcity of mackerel, the new large mackerel have sold at lower prices from the fact that the trade all want small fish or at least not larger than medium 3's, which, curiously, will sell for more money than large 3's will bring. The latest sales were at \$13.20 for large and at \$11 for small and tinkers. The jobbers are quoting at:—Medium 3's, \$12.50; large 3's, \$12; new 2's \$14 to \$15; autumn caught 2's \$18 to \$20; 1's and extra 1's, \$18 to \$22; bloater 1's \$30. The catch of mackerel does not improve. The total number of barrels landed by the New England fleet to August 26 was 26,606 against 34,013 a year ago to the same date. The Boston codfish market is looking rather better, and dealers are showing more disposition to buy; in fact there have been some pretty good sales there during the past week or ten days. In Gloucester, Mass., receipts continue light in all departments, and the market is taking on a firmer tone. A circular from Barbados, dated Aug. 12, says:—"There is a good demand for medium cod while large is in ample stock and difficult of sale. Herrings are wanted; last sale about \$4.25 for gibbed. Salmon \$16.87.

For stiffness and stratus, rub with Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, and then bind in flannel.

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

GROCERIES. BREADSTUFFS. The United States markets are advancing, wheat has advanced 10c. per bushel from the lowest point in August, 6c. of which has taken place during the past 10 days. Canadian markets will soon be following this advance. In our opinion prices will soon show a stronger tone. Oats are lower. Oatmeal has not yet felt the decline in oats much. Cornmeal steady. Graham flour is cheap, we have a car due this week. See quotations revised.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS. Apples per barrel, new 2.00 to 3.00. Oranges, Jamaica, brils., New 8.00. Oranges, per box 5.50. Lemons, per case 4.50 to 5.50. Coconuts new per 100 5.00. Onions, Amn. 3. Dates boxes 5 1/2. Raisins, Valencia, 5 to 5 1/2. Figs, Kieme, 5lb boxes per lb 11. Prunes Stewing, boxes, 8. Bananas 2.00 to 2.50. C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.

FISH. MACKEREL—EXTRA. No. 1 5.00. No. 2 4.50. No. 3 4.00. No. 4 3.50. No. 5 3.00. No. 6 2.50. No. 7 2.00. No. 8 1.50. No. 9 1.00. No. 10 0.50. HERRING. No. 1 July 4.25. No. 1 Fall Split 3.50. No. 1 Fall Round 3.00. No. 1 Labrador 1.75. No. 1 Georges Bay 1.50. No. 1 Bay of Islands 1.50. ALBUQUERQUE No. 1 3.75. SALMON. No. 1, W. brl. 10.00. No. 2, W. brl. 14.00. No. 3, W. brl. 12.00. Small 10.00. CONSIGN. Hard C. E. 4.25. Western Shore 4.75. Bank 4.00. Bay 4.75. Newfoundland 4.75. HADDOCK 3.00. Bank & Western 2.50. HAKE 2.50. POLLOCK 1.75. HAKE SOUNDS, per lb 2.25. Cod Oil per gal. 30.

PROVISIONS. Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid 13.00 to 14.00. Pork, Mess, American 21.00. Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island 14 to 15. BUTTER AND CHEESE. Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints 24. Cheese, Canadian 18. SALT. Factory Filled 1.50. Fine Liverpool, bag, from store 87 1/2. Liverpool, W. had., afloat 1.25. Cadiz 1.50. Turkeys Island 1.50. Lisbon 1.50. Coarse W. I. 1.25. Trapa 1.25.

A WILD PROXY.

BY MRS. W. K. CLIFFORD.

(Continued.)

She laughed a little and wondered what to say. She wanted to be nice to him, for was he not Mr. Halstead's cousin? and everything that belonged to Laurence Halstead was getting to have a keen interest for her. In half an hour it seemed as if they had poured out their whole lives to each other, while the lights in the garden flickered and the dancers sauntered past them.

'And does Lal come often?' he asked half savagely, 'and what do you talk to him about?'

'I don't know—books and pictures, anything; he is going to give a river party while you are in town—next week, I think.' The light shed itself over Merreday's face.

'Good,' he said, 'we'll make him give it at Cookham. I used to camp out on the point ten years ago when I was a boy. We'll get the smallest boat we can find and go about by ourselves and walk about the Clivedon woods.'

'Yes,' she answered, reluctantly, for she was thinking of Laurence Halstead. It was with him she wanted to boat and walk about; there was nothing in the world like hanging on to his arm and hearing him say even the least little word. It was better than hours of talk with anyone else. 'Mr. Merreday,' she asked, 'when should a man be born and die? I was thinking of what you said about a woman just now.'

'It does not matter when he's born—when he gets the chance, some men never get it; but he should clear out when he's forty. He becomes dull as well as selfish if he lives longer; he's always selfish you know—or haven't you found it out yet?'

'And what should he do with his life? You asked me what I did with mine just now.'

'Do!' he said, quickly. 'Get every mortal experience as fast as he can, and chuck it away still faster.'

'Are all men selfish—are you?' she asked wonderingly.

'All. I am so selfish that I should like to kill you. Come, I know that waltz is the last on the programme. It would be a pity to miss it. What a night this has been!' His voice had its best tone of all in it, his manner was almost tender. He drew her hand through his arm as they went back across the garden, 'And she thinks she understands Browning,' he said in a low tone to himself.

'Why should not I?'

'You must be a woman before you do that,' and he stopped and added, as if against his will, 'don't rush it.'

'Frank,' Mrs. Ives said, as they stood in the empty drawing-room again, the lights guttering into darkness, the leaves hanging limp and dead, the rose-petals on the floor, 'I think the party was a success.'

'It was hard work,' Percy said, pulling out his cigarette case.

'Pleasure always is, dearest,' his wife answered, patting his arm; 'that's where the virtue of it comes in. You never looked at my heiress, Frank.'

'Not I.' Worldly wisdom was never the demon's portion; let that goad be said of him.

'Percy, dearest, go and see the garden is all safe. Frank,' Mrs. Ives said, as her husband disappeared, 'you had a wild flirtation with Miss Lambert. You were together all the evening.'

'Yes.' He put out his hand as if he were blinded.

'What did you think of her?'

He looked at Mrs. Ives for a moment before he spoke.

'I love her,' he said.

CHAPTER III.

'By George,' Frank Merreday said, as he sat at breakfast with his cousin two mornings later, 'there was a perfectly lovely girl at the Ives' dance on Saturday. She knew you too.'

Laurence Halstead looked up. 'Who was she?'

'Miss Lambert. A tall, slim girl, with eyes and hair and a step fit for a queen. Doesn't know what to say for herself yet. Like all girls, lovely to look at, a bore to talk to. She said being with you was like being in a temple. Told her I should tell you that she had said you looked like Buddha, and she hadn't the courage to ask me not.'

'I don't think that I care particularly for courage of that sort in a woman,' Halstead said slowly. 'She's rather a nice girl; I like her.'

'Poor baby, she thinks herself intelligent. Talks about Wagner and Browning. Another year and she will think she understands Herbert Spencer.'

'They have all three become food for babes and sucklings lately,' said Halstead, with his quiet smile. 'Time has hurried on while you were in Egypt. People are clever now or want to be.'

'Like a belated literary woman I met at Shepherd's Hotel a month ago, who insisted on talking about what she was pleased to call Leibnitz's theory of a future existence. I told her it was all in the Koran, and that she had merely priggled it.'

HOW TO GET A "SUNLIGHT" PICTURE.

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

'What did she say?'

'Swallowed it whole. She'll hand it on to the next man who takes her down. Women always had things on; and he'll think her a bigger fool than she looks.'

'I know some rather pleasant literary women,' Halstead said.

'Sorry for you. But you are rather by way of being a literary swell yourself. How is the law book getting on?'

'Pretty well. I am working at other things. I expect,' he said, after a moment's hesitation, 'that I shall be asked to stand for Byehurst next year.'

'Lucky beggar.' The lines came across Merreday's forehead again, a little weariness into his voice. 'It will be better than writing books,' he went on, recovering himself. 'They are only so much rust; we could do just as well without them. Don't you see it? What does the man who spends his days in writing them get? Only the knowledge that he has wasted the best years of life; and the men who read them would be better employed in getting experience for themselves at first hand.'

'You had better write one yourself, and say all this by way of running in the face of your own theory.'

'Can't you see,' Merreday went on again, not noticing the interruption, 'that there are only three things in the world—love, life and work? The rest is merely their effects. Love for the women, life for the men, and work for us all. The world is full of possibilities waiting for people to turn them into experiences. But it takes men to do it, not spineless imitations who push pens along paper.'

'It's quite evident that you will have to write a book,' Halstead said, getting up and looking for a cigarette holder among the letters and cards on the mantel-shelf.

'We are each of us in ourselves; but we only see the binding of each other. We have most of us sense enough to keep the rest closed. I shall never write a book, Lal, but I shall write a play.'

'That's nearly as bad.'

'It's better. People only read the one, but men and women act and feel the other; it's an imitation of life, anyhow; a book is only a ghost.'

'I believe you could do it if you tried,' Halstead said, thoughtfully.

'Daresay I could if I really chose, for the determination is half the accomplishment; the difficulty is the determination. By the way, Miss Lambert said you were going to give a water-party.'

'I thought she might like it, and perhaps it would amuse you too; that sort of thing is rather in your line.' Halstead spoke affectionately, for he liked Merreday, and looked upon him more or less as a crank to be humored. He went into the hall and was getting ready to go out.

'Stop a minute,' said Merreday. 'I will go too; which way are you going?'

'Along Sloane Street.'

'So am I. When is this river business to come off?' he asked, as they went towards Piccadilly.

'I'll see the Lamberts to-day and arrange it.'

'Good for you, Lal, that you have only to think of a thing and set about arranging it.'

'Well, you are not much to be pitied, old man—an easy post and good pay.'

'Yes, getting fever, for instance, like last year, and sweating away out there, with all the possibilities of life a thousand miles off.'

He stopped suddenly.

'Come in here,' and he almost pulled Halstead into a florist's. 'I want some flowers,' he said to the girl at the counter. He darted down on the different vases, pulling out a handful here and there; 'and these—and these—and these,' he put the best he could find in the shop together. 'Send them in a box to Mrs. Percy Ives, Hans Place. The little woman will be pleased,' he said to Halstead. 'Now another. These yellow roses, and these iris—all yellow. Stay—are there any buttercups? Put them at one end. No, nothing but yellow. These marguerites, and a forest of maidenhair over them all. Three pounds? There you are.'

His face was wreathed in smiles. There was fascination, a vitality about him, that carried even Laurence Halstead away.

'What a pace you go at,' he said, with a laugh, and put his hand in kindly fashion on Merreday's shoulder.

'Never as fast as I want to go,' laughed the demon. 'Do you think she will be pleased with her flowers? What's her address?'

'Whose?'

'Miss Lambert's.'

'57B, Hyde Park Gate. She always rides in the morning.' Halstead did not look too pleased.

'By Jove, so she does! I told her I would look for her, and meant to borrow your cob again this morning. But I forgot all about it. Never mind, I will leave the flowers at her door. The hansom looks all right.'

'Frank,' said Halstead, quickly, while the man turned his horse round, 'have you broken off with the Galtons?' Merreday settled his flowers on the seat, sprang into the cab, leaning forward as he drove off, and answered:—

'Going there to-day.'

'I am glad he forgot about the cob,' Halstead thought. 'He can't be very badly hit.'

Merreday left the flowers at the Lamberts', dismissed the cab, and wandered into the park, looking curiously at the men and women he passed.

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

'What a place,' he said to himself, 'and what a people. They have each a little ropewalk to themselves; they go up and down it and call it life—a little circle, which they run round and round, like a tin train.' The indescribable thirst was on him, a longing for everything, a satisfaction at nothing, the inexhaustible spirits to enjoy the keenest capacity for disappointment, the determination to taste everything, and an eagerness that allowed him to stop at nothing; and, mixed up with it all, a weary wondering at life as it had so far set itself out to him. But there were many things to taste yet; he was not half way through the feast. For once he felt frightened at a sense of the strange irresponsibility that was in him, a dread of his own wild impulses; they might 'carry him to the devil in such haste that he had no time to get a return ticket before he started,' a man had told him once. He had been on the alert to keep them in hand ever since; but he longed to give them rein and to whirl on. The worst of it was that the reaction always came; the black depression, useless to struggle against, that seemed to pylon him down, while life and death alike held aloof, and the dull iron entered his soul, and everything before his eyes grew grey and hopeless. He sat down and thought of Helen Lambert for a minute or two, then he shook his head. He was keen enough about everything and everyone, but he realized that at the present moment he really cared for no one, for nothing. As for Saturday, it had been too short to be anything more than an infatuation, and that was passing off. He had sent her the flowers on an impulse; he had, in reality, only entered the shop to buy some for Mrs. Ives.

'I'll go and see Jean,' he said, wearily; 'it can't make me any worse.' He strolled on to Piccadilly, loitering by the way, for he was not in a hurry; the errand on which he was bound he felt to be only the performance of a duty, a kindness, the fulfilling of an obligation. 'I ought to take her something,' he said; 'next time I'll bring home a cartload of bangles and distribute them round. It will save a world of trouble. I wonder if she would like flowers too.' He stopped before another florist's, but there was something almost grotesque in the idea of taking flowers to the middle-class little drawing-room at Charlton. He remembered it well. The furniture was covered with a green rep, there was a plaster of Paris figure of a Swiss boy on the piano, a looking-glass in a worn gilt frame over the fire-place, a walnut wood cabinet in one corner with a glass door and sham old China behind it, a round table that had formerly been in the middle of the room and was now pushed up near the window. His steps went slower still as he saw it all in imagination. He thought of the dinner to which he would probably sit down that evening. It would be at seven o'clock. He remembered a *parvenue* woman at Cairo, who had told him that the dinner-hour in England was significant. The simple people dined in the middle of the day, the dull nobodies at seven, people who were struggling to get up higher at seven thirty, society at eight, the 'smarts' at a quarter past or later, the Queen at nine. He ground his teeth and hated the woman. He wished he could lift one of the pyramids on to the top of her. He would go over the sand afterwards towards the Sphinx, singing for joy at having flattened one fool at any rate out of the world. He thought of Miss Lambert for a moment. She was vastly different from the girl he was going to see. He passed a book shop and turned back.

'I wonder if Jean would care for Browning. I don't suppose she's got him. Anyway, it will do.'

Everything was mere weariness to-day. He bought a set of Browning's poems, carried six volumes away under his arm, and ordered the rest to be sent by post. Then his courage failed for a moment, and he determined to lunch before he went to Charlton.

Charlton is not a beautiful locality, but it still has a countrified prettiness and unsuspected corners of peace and charm. Frank Merreday wandering on absently from the station came upon green spots and vistas of quiet road, with trees and trim little houses on either side that looked so restful they made him draw a long breath and wonder why people hurried so much towards the noise and whirl of cities. He had nearly a mile to go to the house he was seeking. It was one of a row that had been unlucky in its tenants and, as though it knew and felt it, had taken on to itself an aspect of dreariness and neglect. They were only six houses together, and no others immediately near them. They looked as if they had been set down by accident and forgotten. In front beyond the unflagged footway were three sycamore trees planted so close that their bows interlaced. On the other side of the dusty road was a clump of beeches and some broken-down brewery buildings tarred black. To right and left stretched the roadway, in the distance was the signpost of a public house, a little country inn it should be called perhaps, since it still preserved that character in spite of the invasion of city men in the neighborhood and the near approach of the jerry builder. Merreday remembered getting a long drink of shandygaff there one sultry day five years ago, when it had first occurred to him to make love to Janet Galton. For nearly two months he had been an ardent lover. They had known each other since he was a boy at school at Clifton, and her father was a solicitor in a small way there, and had not yet come to town, hoping to make the way a bigger one. She used to work laboriously at her lessons, and had a character for being more palstalking than clever. Her father tyrannised over her and her brother; it made Merreday furious now as he remembered that Janetta used to be beaten for her shortcomings. That was how he had first come to know her. His master's wife had told him about the blows, and he had burnt with desire to fight her battles. He had since been on friendly terms of a sort with Mr. Galton, but in his heart he had never ceased to hate him and had only been civil for the sake of the girl.

He ran up the steps of the third house and knocked in a masterful manner as though he felt certain of his welcome. The door was opened instantly by Janetta herself; she was spare and thin, her face was white and bony, her scanty hair was done up in a badly shaped knot behind. She had grey eyes, with a kindly and unselfish expression in them, a little pointed chin, a weak, uninviting mouth, and serviceable looking teeth. Her figure was angular and flat. The sleeves of her dress were loose, and suggested that her arms were skinny. She wore a brown serge dress badly made and untidily arranged at the throat; over her shoulder was a little grey Shetland shawl, which she held to her throat with one hand, a white delicate-looking hand, while with the other she held open the door. About the whole woman—she was probably some three or four and twenty—there was a look of determination and sweetness that was convincing but not charming. It was evident even from the mere tone of her voice that she possessed useful every-day virtues; and she did not add to their attraction. But she looked quiet and gentle and intelligent, a comfortable little soul enough to have for a sister or to look after home interests.

'Did you expect me?' he asked. He entered the house with a quick footstep, and without any other greeting.

'I knew you would come when you could,' she said cheerfully, and drew him into the drawing-room he had pictured to himself an hour or two ago. She shut the door, and for a moment they stood looking at each other. A happy look on her face, a half-questioning one on his, then she put her arms round his neck and kissed him lovingly, but without passion or excitement of any sort.

'Come and sit here,' she said. He put the books on the table and went over to the green couch, beside the fire-place with the dead leaves and straw fans in it. She knelt down in front of him, and looked at his face, held it a little way off, looked at it again and kissed it. Then she subsided on to the floor at his feet, her arm thrown across his knee while she prepared to hear what he had to say.

'Well,' he said.

'Well,' she echoed.

'How are they all?'

'Charlie isn't well, we are afraid he is going to be consumptive.'

'That's bad, what are you going to do with him, and where is he now?'

'He has gone to Greenwich and back by the boat, just for the air. The doctor says it would be the saving of him if he went to San Diego in California, only we can't find the money. He wants to go and start a fruit farm out there.'

'What is Ben doing?'

(To be Continued.)

"For Years,"

Says **CARME E. STOCKWELL**, of Chesterfield, N. H., "I was afflicted with an extremely severe pain in the lower part of the chest. The feeling was as if a ton weight was laid on a spot the size of my hand. During the attacks, the perspiration would stand in drops on my face, and it was agony for me to make sufficient effort even to whisper. They came suddenly, at any hour of the day or night, lasting from thirty minutes to half a day, leaving as suddenly; but, for several days after, I was quite prostrated and sore. Sometimes the attacks were almost daily, then less frequent. After about four years of this suffering, I was taken down with bilious typhoid fever, and when I began to recover, I had the worst attack of my old trouble I ever experienced. At the first of the fever, my mother gave me Ayer's Pills, my doctor recommending them as being better than anything he could prepare. I continued taking these Pills, and so great was the benefit derived that during nearly thirty years I have had but one attack of my former trouble, which yielded readily to the same remedy."



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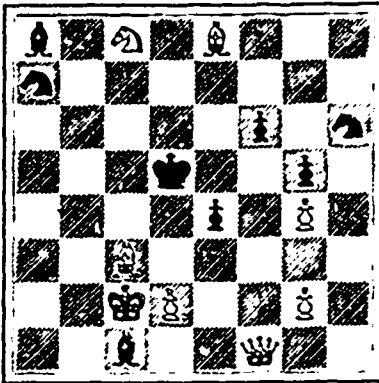
"An ounce of prevention, &c." Do not neglect that cough! One bottle of *Pulver's Emulsion* (the cough medicine par excellence) taken now, may save you weeks of illness, and a long doctor's bill. Large bottle, only 50 cents.

CHESS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 195.
Q-K3 etc.

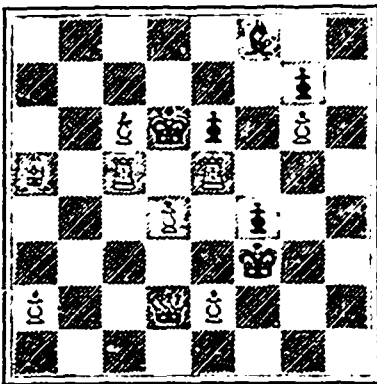
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 196.
Q-Q7.

PROBLEM 199.
Black 8 pieces.



White 8 pieces.
White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM 200.
Black 5 pieces.



White 10 pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME 181.

HISTORICAL CONTESTS.
Charlemagne's Wager.
A Kingdom Staked.

It would be vain to search the illuminated volumes of the romance of history for a more daring and reckless boast of prowess than that of Charlemagne's to his courtier and friend Guerin, which we here recount. Flushed with his victories of the west, his conquests in Saxony, Lombardy, Italy, Spain and Bavaria, the great Emperor knew not defeat, and, as he staked his life on the battle field, so would he have staked his life on his chances of success with the mimic warriors of the checkered field. One evening while the tired out army was taking a much needed repose on the banks of the Danube where the Emperor had pushed his conquests by slaying thousands of the Huns, and gaining possession of the Ringes in which he found treasures and booty which had taken over two hundred years to collect. Guerin was summoned and thus challenged by the elated Charlemagne—"I wager that you would not stake your hopes of preferment on a game of chess against me, unless I were also to propose some very high stake." "I will play," replied Guerin, "provided only you wager your kingdom of France." "Very good, let us see," said the Monarch, who was confident of his powers. They played, and, as usual, Charlemagne obtained an overpowering attack; he even went so far as to gain a position in which checkmate

could be given in a few moves. The fates, however, willed it otherwise, for Guerin, who had lost his Queen, succeeded, at the critical point, in queening a pawn, which so turned the tide of war as to leave his opponent's king to alone do battle against such heavy odds. The result was a complete overthrow of the Monarch's game, a victory for Guerin, and the payment of the kingdom of France as the wager. The latter was demanded, but to relinquishing such, Charlemagne would not see his way, and, instead offered either death or such compensation as he might choose to give. The town of Lyons was named as compensation, was accepted by the courtier, and never afterwards was Charlemagne known to make a rash bet.

The game played as follows:—
WHITE. BLACK.
Charlemagne. Guerin.
1 P-K4 P-K4
2 P-KB4 P tks P
3 B-B4 Q-R5ch
4 K-B:q P-KKt4
5 Kkt-B3 Q-R4
6 P-KR4 B-Kt2
7 R-R2 P-Kt5
8 Kt-Kt5 Kkt-R3
9 P-Q4 P-Kt6

The kingdom of France is to be gained only by a fearless fight.

10 B tks Pch Kt tks B
11 Q tks Q P tks R
12 Q tks Ktch

Who is there who would not here say "in articulo mortis?"
K-Q:q

13-Q tks B
The Emperor threatens to mate in four moves by 14 Q tks Rch, K-K2; 15 Q-Kt7ch, K-Q3; 16 Q-K5ch, K-B3; 17 Q-QB5 mate. But mark the opposing denouement.

P-R8 a Q ch,
14 K-B2 Q tks RPch
15 K-K2 Q-Kt5ch
16 K-Q3 (best) Q-Kt6ch
17 K-B4 (best) P-Kt4ch
18 K tks P B-R3ch

And Black's King is freed from the danger.

19 K-R4 R-K eq
20 Kt-B7 ch
"Alas! good knight, alas! too late!"
K-B eq

21 Q tks Q P tks Q
22 P-K5 Kt-B3
23 P-B3

White, though now on the defensive, endeavors to secure his position.
B-B5

24 Kt-K:5 R-QKt eq
25 Kt tks P

A useless capture. Black now forces mate in two moves by R to Kt3; 26 any R to R3.—*Bristol Mercury.*

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MINING.

Mineral samples sent to Post Office Box 425, Truro, accompanied by a fee of one dollar, will be submitted to a preliminary examination and slight test of contents. The results will be communicated to senders of samples, and if full assays are deemed advisable, they will be notified and instructed as to amount of fees to be remitted.

MINING OUTLOOK.—Gold mining remains very quiet, there being reported one sale of a part interest in a mine at Rawdon and some little movement at Oldham, where a promising find is reported. Very favorable reports also have been received from Tangier, and many different stories are rife as to the value of the last clean-up of the Standard mine at Oldham, where it is claimed by some that 6 tons of quartz crushed yielded 600 ozs. gold, by others that the yield was only 100 ozs. Either way the average was large, and the official returns will have to be awaited to settle the matter. The large output of coal continues, iron mining is being pushed, and other mining interests are in a satisfactory condition.

RAWDON.—It is reported that J. Withrow and Mt. Sim of Rawdon have sold part of their rich gold claims at Rawdon to English parties.

BROOKFIELD, QUEEN'S COUNTY.—John McGuire has returned from the United States, and if rumors are to be believed is to re-open the mine at Brookfield which he originally worked, and which when worked by him proved a rich gold yielder.

PERSONAL.—Mr. H. A. Sanders, the assayer of the Nova Scotia Gold Mines (Ltd), is now enjoying a well earned vacation. He left Tuesday morning on the Flying Buenaose for Yarmouth and Boston.

THE HERALD AND THE TRURO GOLD MINING COMPANY.—A late issue of the Herald had a most unjust attack on the Truro Gold Mining company, in fact ever since the inception of that enterprise it has shown a most unfair determination to belittle the mine. As far as we can discover the present difficulty is between the manager, Mr. Geo. W. Stuart, and some of the directors. There is every reason to believe that the mine is a very valuable property, but some of the directors, it has been reported, had been making outside remarks about the management of the mine, which, coming to the ears of the manager, caused him to resign. At the last meeting of the board we understand Mr. Stuart was able to show that the work was progressing most favorably and that it was being accomplished at the minimum of cost. He called attention to the rumors in circulation that some of the directors had expressed dissatisfaction with the management and tendered his resignation. The directors generally denied that there was any dissatisfaction, but Mr. Stuart, feeling that some of the board had not treated him fairly, persisted in his determination to resign and they had most reluctantly to accept. The majority however were disinclined to go on with the work under other management and it was decided to sell the mine. The property therefore is not in question in the present stoppage, which we imagine is simply an heroic measure to rid the mine of obstructive ownership.

REVIVAL OF INTEREST IN GOLD MINING.—On every hand there are indications of a great revival of interest in gold mining. The following clippings are good evidence of this:—"It is stated that the depreciation of silver is about to provoke a boom in Canadian gold mining. An exchange announces that Messrs. McArthur Brothers, of Toronto, have just sold for \$130,000 a small portion of their gold mining property on the Chaudiere, in Beauce, to a firm of Boston and Portland capitalists, who intend to work it on a large scale, and that Mr. W. P. Lockwood has also succeeded in interesting in the Beauce auriferous deposits personages of no less financial and mining importance than Mr. MacKay, of big bonanza fame, Senator Jones, of Nevada, and Mr. J. B. Hagen, of New York, who have actually had on the ground for the past three weeks an eminent engineer in the person of Mr. Dwight, Crittenden."

"The drop in silver has been a god-send to all the gold miners of California, for in sixty days the revival of quartz and placer mining in the Sierra and foothill regions has produced over \$4,000,000 in gold. Many abandoned claims are being opened, and no such energetic prospecting of old fields has been seen for twenty years as is now going on in California, in Tuolumne, Amador, Eldorado and other counties through which the great 'mother lode' extends. With new appliances much ore which was formerly thrown away is now worked, and gold mining promises to soon take the prominent place in the resources of California which it held in the early days."—*Chicago Blade.*

OLDHAM.—Last November Mr Reeves took up a large block of areas in the south-east of the Oldham district, and in May and July added a few more areas to his southern boundary. On Sept. 4th last E. C. McDonnell, the well-known gold miner of Enfield, took up 17 areas, being a strip across the whole southern boundary of the Reeves areas. This would indicate that Mr. Reeves has developed something important in his prospecting.

TANGIER.—A. McG. Burton has just returned from Tangier with a number of fine specimens taken from a new lead lately discovered at Tangier. The lead is a combination of six or more seams, making in all about five feet of quartz. He is still prospecting and expects to further improve the find.—*Chronicle.*

NEW BRUNSWICK GOLD.—Our reporter was shown a small fist full of gold yesterday, the result of a clean-up of 25 tons of ore at the Memram-

cook mine. The result was pronounced highly satisfactory by the parties in charge of the mines.

A number of assays have been made of ore from the Gouldville mine before described in these columns. They show gold in good paying quantities. The ores at both mines are low grade ores, and the gold appears to be minutely disseminated in the metals.—*Chignecto Post*.

JOGGINS' COAL SHIPMENT—The shipments of coal by both rail and water made on Thursday, August 31st, from the Joggins colliery were 1,074 tons. For the month of August the shipments were the largest ever attained, while the outlook for the present month of September is very promising. The output at the mine is daily on the increase, and work on the new seam tramway, etc., is being pushed to completion. W. C. Milner, superintendent of the railway, has resigned; also Thos. Blackwood the underground manager, the latter being succeeded by Wm. Ruse.

TANGIER—Messrs McG. Barton and John Murphy have made most important developments to the north of the old workings at Tangier. They have cut a belt of leads running parallel and only about 6 inches apart which gives them about 6 feet of good crushing material. They have traced the belt which is almost in the centre of the district for some four hundred feet, and will continue their active prospecting until the belt has been thoroughly opened up. As soon as the timber can be cut and hauled (not until the coming winter) they will repair the water flume and wheel and work the mine by water power. They now have a 40 horse power engine and 20 horse power boiler on the property and thus have both steam and water power at command. To the north of the leads there is a belt of whin rock but the foot wall is slate. There is considerable trouble from surface water which makes the work of prospecting somewhat heavy, but small obstacles of this kind do not deter such energetic prospectors from pushing their work. The samples from the belt show coarse gold in abundance and prove that old Tangier is again coming to the front as a gold producer. The work could not be in better hands.

MOOSE RIVER GOLD MINES—The rapid mushroom growth of the most of our gold mining regions has become almost proverbial. After the prospector discovers the gold-bearing quartz, a village of shanties appears and the dense forest, the home of the bear and the moose, becomes the dwelling place of men bearing the pick and shovel. The quadruped gives place to the biped, and the stillness of days gone by is superseded by the coarse, rough sound of the crusher.

Moose River mines, situated in Halifax Co., 16 miles from Middle Musquodoboit, sprang up in the midst of the woods, and now looks back on a quarter of a century of its existence. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Robert Higgins, who owned 100 acres of crown land in this region, sold it to Mr. Freuch, now a resident of Upper Musquodoboit, and carrying on lumber operations at Musquodoboit Harbor. Shortly after the purchase, Mr. John Pulsifer, St. Andrews, now deceased, and who claimed to be the first discoverer of gold in Nova Scotia, with the Messrs. Taylor, of Musquodoboit, discovered gold-bearing quartz in this region. The locality was named Moose River Gold Mines from the river flowing through the district, which takes its rise on the borders of Guysboro Co., and runs into Ship Harbor on the Atlantic coast. At different times properties have changed hands, though during the past ten years Mr. D. Touquoy has been carrying on operations and dwelling here. Mr. Touquoy is of French descent, was born in the suburbs of Paris and has travelled almost around the world. He spent several years in Australia, resided some time in England, and though a Frenchman, has a warm admiration and deep respect for Queen Victoria. He saw her crowned in 1838 and honored her jubilee three years ago by making a monster picnic at his own expense for the school children and others at Moose River. Though unmarried he has always shown a deep interest in the children. At school examinations Mr. Touquoy is never absent if in the country and at the late one expended \$18 in prizes. Such men whilst developing the resources of our country and evincing an interest in the education of our youth deserve to be succeeded.—*Truro News*.

THE MONEY OF THE WORLD—Acting Director of the Mint Preston has prepared a table of the monetary systems of the world. The table shows that the aggregate stock of gold is \$3,582,605,000; silver, \$4,042,700,000; uncovered paper, \$2,635,873,000.

Stock of gold possessed by principal countries is as follows: United States, \$604,000,000; Great Britain, \$550,000,000; France, \$800,000,000; Germany, \$600,000,000; Russia, \$250,000,000. The stock of silver is as follows: United States, \$615,000,000; Great Britain, \$100,000,000; France, \$700,000,000; Germany, \$211,000,000; Russia, \$60,000,000.

The stock of silver is divided as follows: United States, \$538,000,000 full tender, and \$77,000,000 limited tender; Great Britain, no silver, full tender \$100,000,000 limited tender; France, \$650,000,000, full tender, \$50,000,000 limited tender; Germany, \$103,000,000, full tender and \$108,000,000, limited tender; Russia, \$22,000,000, full tender and \$38,000,000, limited tender.

The ratio prevailing in nearly all principal countries between gold and legal tender silver is 1 to 15½. The ratio between gold and limited tender silver is as a rule 1 to 14 3/8. The respective ratios in the United States are 1 to 15 9/8 and 1 to 14 9/8.

The various monetary systems as divided among countries: Gold and

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

GEORGE MENN—I was troubled with dyspepsia for about four years. I noticed an advertisement of Burdock Blood Bitters, so I started to use it and soon found that there was nothing to equal it. It took just three bottles to effect a perfect cure in my case.
BERT J. REYN, Wingham, Ont.

silver—United States, France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Spain, Netherlands, Turkey and Japan. Gold—United Kingdom, Germany, Portugal, Austria, Scandinavian Union, Australia, Egypt, Canada, and Cuba. Silver—Russia, Mexico, Central and South America and India. Of the uncovered money South America has \$600,000,000; Russia, \$500,000,000; United States, \$412,000,000; Austria, \$260,000,000; Italy \$163,000,000; Germany, \$107,000,000; France, \$81,000,000, and Great Britain, \$60,000,000.

The per capita circulation of gold is: United States, \$9.01; United Kingdom, \$14.47; France, \$20.52; Germany, \$12.12; Russia, \$2.21. Per capita of all classes of money is: France, \$40.56; Cuba, \$31.00; Netherlands, \$28.88; Australia, \$26.75; Belgium, \$25.53; United States, \$24.31; United Kingdom, \$13.42, and Russia, \$7.16.—*Engineering and Mining Journal*.

Purely vegetable—HOOD'S PILLS—25c.

MEMRAMCOOK, N.B., ISSUE OF MINING LICENSES—Applications for license to search for minerals under the General Mining Act and amended Acts have been made as follows:—In Westmorland on June 19th 1893 The Westmorland Mining Company (amended application five square miles with situation as follows: Beginning at a point on the Parish line dividing Dorchester from Sackville distant one quarter of a mile southerly from the intersection of the Woodlawn Road; thence from said point running by the magnet North 2½ miles, East 2 miles, South 2½ miles, West 2 miles to beginning. Excepting all that part of Mining License No. 23 granted by the Crown to Emer P. Howe on 16th December, 1881, contained within the above described tract. Also reserving the lands claimed by the Colonial Copper Company as per description filed in the Crown Land Office. On June 15th 1893 S. Leslie Chapman five square miles as follows.—Beginning on the S. E. bank or shore of Shepody Bay at the N. E. angle of the W. N. half of lot No. 14, in the possession of Rufus C. Ward, in Division letter A, near Cape Meranguin; thence running by the magnet north 2½ miles, east 2½ miles, south 2½ miles, and west 2½ miles to beginning. In A belt on June 27 Manning Duffy five square miles as follows:—Commencing on the Bay Shore on the east side line of land owned by Hugh Smith, in Alma; thence running north 2 miles, west 2½ miles, south 2 miles to Bay Shore; and thence along same easterly to place of beginning. A prospecting license to cover 96 acres in Westmorland was applied for on July 3, 1893, by Hon. Pascal Hebert, Hon. A. D. Richard and A. H. Chandler, situation as follows:—Areas Nos. 601 to 612, 689 to 712, 789 to 812, 989 to 1,000, all inclusive, in block 3, between Court House and Keilor Brook, Woodlawn Gold District, Parish of Dorchester.

UNBEARABLE AGONY.

For three days I suffered severely from summer complaint, nothing gave me relief and I kept getting worse until the pain was almost unbearable, but after I had taken the first dose of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry I found great relief and it did not fail to cure me.
Wm T. GLINN, Wilfrid, Ont.

A WESTERN GOLD CAMP—*Editor Standard*.—Having a few leisure moments I thought I would send you some information regarding the largest gold camp in the United States. I arrived here on June 1st, '93, and after looking round a few days went to work on the Pharmacist mine, which is reckoned to be one of the best mines in camp. The lodes here are mostly of a silicious matter with hard porphyry walls. The lode matter between the walls averages about eight feet in width, and runs from \$15 to \$500 per ton; of course the ore is sorted in grades, the highest grade being about \$500. The financial stringency affecting the United States at the present time retards development, but I believe the camp will be a rich one in course of time. The Victor mine, where I am at present employed, produced last month \$1,000 per day. On that mine there are quite a number of lads from all parts of Nova Scotia. All business done here is strictly cash, owing to the unsettled state of money affairs. The camp at present is overrun with miners out of employment. The closing down of the silver mines all over the United States causes the unemployed men to flock here where there is gold. Cripple Creek is situated about 120 miles S. E. from Denver, the capital of the state of Colorado, and is reached by rail to Hayden, thence stage about 22 miles. There is considerable low grade ore which could be treated profitably if there was a railroad to the camp. A new discovery, called the "Pike's Peak," is turning out a large quantity of gold. The writer has seen some splendid specimens of free gold. The owners were poor men about a month ago, but now the tide has turned. I have seen the owners crush the sand in a mortar and pan out \$800 in less than eight hours. There is lots of work going on, but more than enough men to do it. In the event of the American Congress passing a free silver coinage law, there would be a large exodus from here to the silver camps. A silver camp is the best for a poor man, as he stands a good chance to make money quicker. The American Eagle, owned by McKay Bros. and Forbes of Hardwood Hill, Picou County, is among the gold producers. The property is being worked under lease and bond to the Isabella Mining Co. The bond on the property is large. The altitude at the Pharmacist mine is 11,300 feet above the sea level. Water consumed by the inhabitants has to be hauled two miles, and is sold at thirty-five cents per barrel of 31 gallons.

The business houses here consist of two banks, eight dry goods stores, ten grocery stores, thirty-five liquor saloons, twelve hotels, five livery stables and the population is 6000 people.

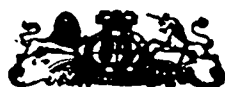
The town is just two years old, so it would appear that it has made rapid strides towards advancement. There is also an electric light works. At the present time it would be advisable for any of the lads from Nova Scotia to stay where they are until we get free coinage of silver.

Cripple Creek, Col.

A. D. McRAE.

Burdock Blood Bitters

UNLOCKS ALL THE CLOGGED SECRETIONS OF THE BOWELS, KIDNEYS AND LIVER, CARRYING OFF GRADUALLY, WITHOUT WEAKENING THE SYSTEM, ALL IMPURITIES AND FOUL HUMORS. AT THE SAME TIME CORRECTING ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, CURING BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, HEARTBURN, CONSTIPATION, RHEUMATISM, DROPSY, SKIN DISEASES, JAUNDICE, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, SCROFULA, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, NERVOUSNESS, AND GENERAL DEBILITY. THESE AND ALL SIMILAR COMPLAINTS QUICKLY YIELD TO THE CURATIVE INFLUENCE OF BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Nyanza Work," will be received until Friday, the 25th day of September next, for the construction of a Wharf at Nyanza, Victoria County, Nova Scotia, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the Post Office, Nyanza, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

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

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

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

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

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 2nd Aug., 1893.

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Stencil Cutters, &c.
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GOLD MINES WANTED.

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

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

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE

Peptonized Beef & Ale

THE GREATEST STRENGTHENING TONIC.

Why Thousands of Physicians Prescribe it.

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

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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.



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By the well-known Steamers,
HALIFAX and OLIVETTE,
Sailing every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Through Tickets for sale at Stations Intercolonial Railway. Write for folders and information to
H. L. CHIPMAN,
Agent, Halifax, N. S.

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

MINING.

AMBER IN CANADA.

C. OCHILTREE-MACDONALD.

(Rights of Translation Strictly Reserved).

Amber has frequently been found in the lignites and true carboniferous coals of the North West Territories of Canada, but none of the deposits have been explored, with the sole exception of an extensive deposit on the west shore of Cedar Lake, on the Saskatchewan River, near to the point where this stream debouches into Lake Winnipeg—300 miles from the Prairie City itself. The pieces discovered vary in size from that of a pea to the proportions of a robin's egg and have apparently been washed upon the lake shore by the action of the waves, but their exact age has not yet been determined. The amber is plentifully scattered along the shore, where it constitutes between 5 and 10 per cent. by volume of the sand and vegetable debris, extending to a depth of at least 2 feet with a superficial width of 30 yards, along a lineal distance of about one mile, which is equal to a total bulk of 316,800 cubic feet or 1,457,280 lbs. At 25 cents per lb. the minimum value of the entire deposit represents a total of say £95,000 and enables us to faintly gauge the value of the source of the fragmentary deposits. It does not appear that Canada's 6,000,000 people yet afford any particular market for this substance, but the States of the neighboring Republic do, in the following manner:

Imports of amber into the United States—
1869-1879 av. £1,400 per annum.
1880-1885 av. £9,000 "

AMBER-MICA IN CANADA.

The mica industry has recently come to the front in Canada, owing to the demands of rapidly developing electrical science. The native sources are generally at present confined to Western Quebec and Eastern Ontario, and appear to be confined to the quality known as "amber" or "brown" mica, which is a magnesian mica of the phlogopite species as distinguished from the "muscovite" or potash mica, commonly used for stove purposes, but owing to the fact that most of the Canadian mica is marketed in the United States, profits in the mica industry have been considerably minimized since the inception of the McKimlay tariff.

The latest available figures of production are:—

	Av. value.
Electrical mica, 400,559 lbs., value.....\$58,625	\$292.25 per ton.
Stone mica, 3,400 " "	2 50 " lb
Waste mica, 367,000 " "	5 00 " ton.

As related, the chief market for this article is the United States, and American imports indicate the extent of their requirements, viz., for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1890:—

Imports from	\$
Germany.....	3,506
England.....	64,611
Canada.....	25,105
British East Indies.....	49,058
Sweden and Norway.....	4,695
	\$146,975

The Canadian article is, however, winning favor. In the Edison General Electric Company's work the British-American article is most largely used, being, as remarked, of that clear amber color called "amber-mica," which is so necessary for electrical purposes. It possesses the essentialities of smoothness, freedom from wrinkles or crevices, flexibility to such an extent that a piece .010" thick will bend to a curvature of about 3" diameter without cracking, splits readily, and is sufficiently economically ductile to provide the following sizes:—
Commutor-mica—1 1/2 x 4"; 1 1/2 x 6 3/4"; 1 3/4 x 4 1/2"; 1 1/2 x 6 1/2"; 1 1/2 x 8"; 1 1/2 x 8"; 2 x 5"; 2 1/2 x 5"; 2 x 7"; 2 x 12.

MINING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE SILVER KING.

A WEST KOOTENAY MINE FLOATED FOR A MILLION AND A HALF.

There seems to be authority for stating that the big mining deal which has been on the tapis for over a year has at last been consummated. I refer to the Silver King group of mines on Toad Mountain, West Kootenay. It has been already stated that W. C. Ward, inspector of the Bank of British Columbia, and a respectable authority on such matters, had given publicity to the fact that "The mine was floated for £300,000, of which amount the present owners secured £200,000 in paid up stock. The remaining £100,000 is to be subscribed in cash, and of this £70,000 had been subscribed when the Victoria Colonist's informant left London. The original owners are to receive back from this the amount so far expended, the balance being utilized in the development of the property."

Later details state that the Silver King and associated claims have been floated in England under the title of the Hall Mines, Limited, British Columbia, with a capital of £300,000, stg., divided into 50,000 seven per cent. cumulative shares of £1 each. The following are the directors:—Sir Jos. W. Trutch, K. C. M. G., Chairman; James Roberts Brown, London; J. R. Drake, Sydenham; Rankine Dawson, M. A. M. D., London; Robert Day, High Sheriff of Cork; D. H. Gripp, Isle of Bate; Walter Neilson, Essexfield, Ayr; Secretary, F. Ramsay. The offices are at 111 Wool Exchange, London, E. C.

The Winnipeg Commercial has been in possession some time of a "private and confidential" preliminary prospectus of the "Kootenay Bonanza

Mining Company," which was accompanied by a report of Mr. Roepell, an English expert, who examined the mine last year. In this the terms of sale and provision for working capital were as follows:—

Purchase price—	
Cash.....	£ 75 000
Shares.....	195 000
Cash or shares.....	45 000
	—————£315 000

Working capital—	
Cash.....	£ 60 000
Reserved shares.....	25 000
	—————£85 000
	—————£400 000

It will be seen, therefore, that the terms have been considerably modified, doubtless necessity of the present condition of the money market as well as the deserted state of silver.

Mr. Roepell's report is an exhaustive one and goes thoroughly into details, which to a large extent are technical and would weary readers to follow. However, the gravamen of the report is that he estimates the ore in sight will yield 55,000 tons of ore at a net profit of £12 10s per ton, or in other words that the net value of ore in sight developed by the lower workings alone amounts to £687,500, to which must be added £10,000 for the ore in the ore house and on the dumps, giving a total of £697,500. The conclusion is founded on pretty safe data, because Mr. Roepell assumes that the tunnel has traversed the bodies of ore at their greatest width and that they are wedge-shaped, that is, terminating at a point above and below, thus adopting a form to give the least possible cubical contents, whereas, as he says himself, there is no reason to believe that the ore does not increase in width either above or below the tunnel. But his calculation, to be safe, assumes that it "peters" out on both sides.

The total quantity of ore shipped from this mine was 184 tons, averaging 18 17 per cent. of copper and 213.9 ozs. of silver to the ton, the average value realized per ton of 21 cwts., at the smelting works being \$215. That was certainly a very fair working test. Mr. Roepell says: "A yearly extension of 6,000 tons could be obtained during the second and third year, and a yearly output of 8,000 tons or possibly more after this. A profit of £9 per ton of 21 cwt. of shipping ore should be realized; the profit should be farther increased by the erection of smelting works whenever coke can be had on cheaper terms."

He computes the probable output as above, and the returns as follows:—

Cost—Mining and concentrating inclusive of prospecting work.....	£5, 0s. 0d.
Sacking of ore.....	1, 0 0
Transport to England.....	5, 16 0
	—————£11, 16s. 0d.

Value—Ore of 17½ per cent. copper and 100 ozs. silver to the ton of 2,240 lbs. £20,17,0.

Profit—Per ton of 21 cwt. delivered in England £9,1,0.

It is possible, he remarks, that a larger profit might be obtained by selling the ore in the United States. However, at the rate of about \$250,000 per annum the shareholders would be pretty well satisfied, and at the purchase price would be a fair investment.

This is really the first great mining deal in British Columbia, and may be said to form an epoch in quartz mining. If this be successful it is sure to be followed by the stocking of other large mines, when the era of real work shall have begun. It has been said before, and it may be safely repeated here, that up to the present year there has not been a mine in British Columbia. The Silver King was the nearest approach to one, but never shipped ore in the regular way. And with the development work already done Mr. Roepell finds considerable fault, as being to a considerable extent "hap hazard." When ore is being shipped regularly or smelters are in operation then and only then can it be said that we have mines. We have hundreds of good prospects. The Silver King has crossed the Rubicon, and practical work will now commence. There are stages in mining development, which are of necessity very slow. First, the prospector makes the discovery, records his claim, and does his assessment work. It gives promise of being a "good thing," and along comes a mining broker or expert and bonds the claim or buys it on certain conditions. This is the second or speculative stage. The new comer is not a miner, nor does he want the claim for mining purposes. He spends or induces others to spend a certain amount in development work, so as to prove its value as a mining proposition. Then he forms a company in one of the centres of capital, stocks it in a large amount, disposing of his own interest for cash or its equivalent in stock. Considerable of the capital is reserved for working and then what so far has been a proposition only, becomes a mine. In British Columbia only one or two propositions at the outside have reached the latter state and now that the road has been opened, the difficulty of future operations will be minimized. The experience in Great Britain has been that eras of depressions, such as are now being experienced, are usually followed by corresponding periods of inflation and speculation, but always in new fields, and the probabilities are that B. C. will be the next field of operation. We have seen Australia, the United States, South America, South Africa and so on, each taken hold of by the British capitalist, in some instances with great profit and in some instances with great loss to him, but he will "plunge" at stated periods. It is evidently British Columbia's turn next, or all of Canada for that matter. The difficulty will be to prevent fraudulent and wild cat schemes being mixed up with the bona fide propositions which this country has to offer.

Mining development has been slow, considering the mineral wealth of which we boast, but in view of the long drawn out preliminary stages and the lack of communication with the best mineral properties mining has been necessarily very slow if not impossible heretofore. With one big mine fairly floated and with railways tapping the principal mining camps, British Columbia may be said to have just started on the road to mining prosperity, concerning which so much has been predicted for many years but never realized.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

THE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

On the 29th of August Mr. Forsyth received from Mr. F. J. Beharriell, President of the Toronto Draughts Club, a letter guaranteeing that club would furnish a trophy to be competed for in the proposed match between Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Kelly of Winnipeg for the Checker Championship of Canada. This letter was so satisfactory that Mr. Forsyth at once mailed a reply to the President, and wired to Mr. Kelly promising to be in Toronto on the 11th inst. prepared to commence the contest. The match may, therefore, be considered as an assured futurity.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 346.—The position was: black men 1, 5, 7, 8, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18; white men 14, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32: white to move and win. 22 17 32 28 28 3 3 19 13—31 31—24 18—27 w. wins.

GAME 231—"Cross."

Recently played in Halifax. Willie Forsyth playing black against his father, who played white blindfold.

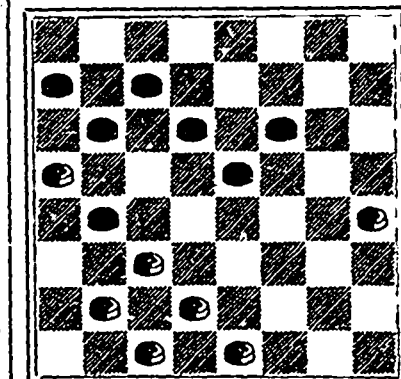
11—15	7—11	2—6	23—14
23 18	22 18	32 28	17 10
8—11	1—5	14—18	26—31
18 14	18 9	23 5	21 17
9—18	6—13	16—32	31 26
24 19	25 22	5 1	17—13
15—24	5—9	6—9	20 24
22 8	22 18	22 18	28—19
4—11	3—8	32—27	26—23
28 19	31—27	1 5	10—7
11—16	10 14	27—23	6—23—16
27 23	26—22	5 14	drawn.
5—9	16 20	13—17	
25 22	30 25	25 22	
9—14	11—16	17—26	
29 25	18 15	14—17	

a This put the blindfold player on unknown ground, 11—15 being usually played here.

b White should have won. Will any of our readers take the trouble to show how?

PROBLEM 348.

From the Glasgow Herald by G. Higgins. Black men 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 15, 17.



White men 13, 20, 22, 25, 26, 30, 31. White to move and win.

This is a fine end game, the play leading to the win being of rather an unusual character. The student who can see the win without moving a piece is a player of no ordinary ability.

OUR EXCHANGE TABLE.

We have just received a little book by James P. Road, publisher, ex-champion of America, on the "Single Corner" opening. No player wishing to familiarize himself with this well-known opening should be without this brochure, which may be obtained by addressing Mr. Road at 15 Clark street, Pittsburg, Penn., U. S. A., for the very modest price of 25 cents.

Do you want a dollar's worth of checkers for 25 cents? If so, send for 136 Blue Island Avenue, Ills., U.S.A., and get the August number of the American Checker Review.

PARSONS



PILLS

Make New Rich Blood

"Best Liver Pill Made."

They positively cure SICK HEADACHE and BILIOUSNESS, all Liver and Bowel Complaints. In Glass Vials. Three in a bottle, one a dose. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find great benefit from using them. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. In stamps; five bottles \$1.00. Full particulars free. L. S. JONES & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

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PURE

POWDERED 100%

LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

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

L. W. GILLETT, Toronto

STATIONERY

—AND—

BLANK BOOKS!

Our Stock is very complete in every Department.

A. & W. Mackinlay,

137 GRANVILLE ST.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

CITY CHIMES.

GOLDENROD.

Thou art not welcome, Goldenrod,
For thou art Autumn's flower,
And we would fain fair Summer stay
Beyond her golden hour.

O, Summer stay; dear Summer, stay,
The little children cry.
Sweet of the grass, she, leaves, grass,
We older children sigh.

Intruder, interloper, thou,
In fair Queen Summer's realm;
Thou dost not match her dreamy flowers,
Bright crest of Autumn's helm.

Ah! we shall mourn the Summer long;
Though Autumn's richer grace,
Sickle in hand, with fruit-filled lap,
Comes up to take her place.

Sign of another power art thou,
Thou plummy spear of gold.
Yet Summer's subjects are we still,
Her dreams our spirits hold.

The summer poet's day is done, at least for this year, and the hot weather jokers are now retiring from business. The atmosphere has lost its balmy feeling and there is a certain crispness in the air which is very suggestive of autumn. The children shouldered their school bags on Monday morning and trudged off to school with the glad anticipations characteristic of childhood, always ready for something new. Next Monday the County Academy opens and the students will no doubt return greatly refreshed by the long vacation. We have had a fine summer and have every reason to expect a beautiful autumn.

HOW TO CURE A CORN.

It is one of the easiest things in the world to cure a corn. Do not use acids or other caustic preparations and don't cut a hole in your boot. It is simply to apply Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor and in three days the corn can be removed without pain. Sure, safe, painless. Take only Putnam's Corn Extractor.

A DISAPPOINTING DAY.—There were many well laid plans upset by the rain cloud on Saturday last. The picnic season is so near its close that those who enjoy these rural festivities are jealous of every day. A large number of private picnics were arranged to come off on Saturday afternoon, but the weather, rainy in the morning, refused to clear and cheer the hearts of the would-be merry-makers. However it takes more than a rainy day to crush the vim of the youthful, and quite a few of the outings which had to be declared off were turned into informal parties and probably enjoyed none the less on account of the discouraging aspect of the weather. Of course any outdoor enjoyment was out of the question. The yacht race was sailed but had few spectators. The starters were *Lenore*, *Yenta*, *Meda*, *Wynn* and *Valkyrie*, *Lenore* coming in ahead. The sports on the Wanderers grounds had to be postponed.

TOMORROW'S SPORTS.—The Crescents' Sports take place tomorrow afternoon, and if the weather but proves propitious give promise of being very successful. The local athletic clubs are well represented and a large number of entries have been made. St. John and Boston are also to be represented, and the events will probably be exceedingly interesting to the athletes and as well to all who take an interest in manly sports. Halifax young men are well up to the mark in athletic sports, and it is to be noted with commendation that the interest is increasing.

A CURE FOR HEADACHE.

Headache arises from constipation, bad blood, dyspepsia or liver complaint. As B.B.B. cures all these complaints it is naturally the most successful headache cure existing. Once the cause is removed the headache vanishes.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.—Society folk are rejoicing in the prospect of a delightful evening at Government House on Tuesday next. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Daly have issued invitations for a ball, and any one who has ever had the pleasure of accepting the hospitality of this hospitable house will fully understand the flutter of delightful anticipation which prevails, as new gowns are made ready and plans are laid for this event. The weather has been too warm for some time to permit of large dances, but these cool September evenings are well suited for this mode of enjoyment, and Tuesday's ball will no doubt be a perfect success.

SHAKESPEARIAN RECITALS.—Last year, Professor McMechan, of Dalhousie College, gave a very interesting course of lectures on Shakespeare. The class was well attended and the Professor was well pleased with the interest manifested and the progress made by his pupils. Now we are to be favored with a course of Shakespearian recitals by Mr. E. C. Abbott, of Boston, and I think I am justified in predicting a good attendance at the course, since Halifax can boast of such a number of students who are interested in and who appreciate the study of the classic dramas. The recitals are to be given in Orpheus Hall, under distinguished patronage, on Monday, Thursday and Friday evenings of next week, when "Hamlet," "As You Like It," and "Julius Caesar" will be presented. Certainly no lover of Shakespeare's works should miss this opportunity.

WHAT DO YOU TAKE

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

THE RAMBLERS RAMBLING.—The rain on Saturday afternoon prevented the cyclists starting on their two weeks tour of the Western Counties, but at an early hour on Sunday morning the wheels were headed for Hubbard's Cove. There were ten Ramblers on hand when the start was made, and these will be joined by other cyclists along the route.

THIS WEEK'S ENTERTAINMENT.—To say that a large and appreciative audience assembled in the Academy of Music is certainly a well-worn expression, but no other could be more applicable to the gathering on Tuesday evening. Miss McGarry has every reason to feel flattered at the reception given her by the Halifax public, and the W. C. T. U., under whose auspices the recital was given, are to be congratulated on the success of their venture. Almost every seat on the first two floors of the Academy was occupied, and although there were no encores, the pleasure given by the excellent programme was very evident. Miss McGarry made her appearance most becomingly attired, her gown being a tasteful combination of fawn and heliotrope, and gave a pleasing first impression, which was more than sustained by the artistic manner in which she carried out her part of the programme. Eight selections were given, all well chosen, (although not all new to Halifaxians) and all so pleasingly rendered that it is difficult for one to say which were the most pleasing. "In Mother's Absence" and "The Tell Tale," would, in my opinion, be given precedence if any discrimination is to be made. The bird note in the latter piece was especially well given. Miss McGarry, always a favorite in Halifax has improved very much during her sojourn in the old country, and her many friends on this side of the Atlantic rejoice in her success. But in noting Tuesday evening's successful entertainment the sweet voiced singer must not be passed by. Mrs. Hagarty invariably delights her hearers, and her songs, with violin obligato by Mr. Hagarty, on this occasion added much to the success of the evening. The "Evening with Miss McGarry" was in every respect one of the most enjoyable entertainments given in this city for some time.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Are the main stay of our republic. In them are being cultivated the minds which are to be our future law-makers and leaders in every walk in life. How essential it is that these minds should be united to strong, healthy bodies. So many children suffer from impurities and poisons in the blood that it is a wonder that they ever grow up to be men and women. Many parents cannot find words strong enough to express their gratitude to Hood's Sarsaparilla for its good effect upon their children. Scrofula, salt rheum and other diseases of the blood are effectually and permanently cured by this excellent medicine, and the whole being is given strength to resist attacks of disease.

FORT MASSEY'S NEW PASTOR.—The announcement this week that the Rev. Mr. Gandier of Brampton, Ontario, had accepted the call to Fort Massey church in this city was received with genuine pleasure by the members of Fort Massey congregation. For nearly two years this flock has been without a shepherd, and it is felt that it is high time a pastor was found to take the work in hand. Rev. Mr. Gandier is one of the most promising of Canada's young Presbyterian divines, and will be warmly welcomed in Halifax.

CHIPS.

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