

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

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

THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS. }

HALIFAX, N. S., JULY 15, 1892.

{ VOL. 9
No. 296 }

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	3, 4
CONTRIBUTED.	
Poetry—A Stroll in June	8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chit-Chat and Chuckles	5
Parliamentary	15
News of the Week	6, 7
Book Gossip	8, 9
Peary's North Greenland Expedition	9
Industrial Notes	10, 11
Commercial	11
Market Quotations	12, 13
Serial—My Friend's Story	14, 15, 16
Mining	17
Chess	17
Draughts—Checkers	17
City Chimes	18

THE CRITIC,

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

BY
CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents
SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

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

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The physicians and the general public of New York are greatly excited over a most unusual suit now under way in the law-courts of that city. Three years ago the sudden death of Washington Irvin Bishop, the famous mind reader, was announced, and ever since the mother of the deceased has insisted that the doctors who made the autopsy not only acted without her consent, but that her son was absolutely murdered by them, as she claims that he was not dead but in a state of trance when the knife was applied. The doctors defend themselves on the ground that, though they received no authority from a coroner or from the next of kin as the law requires, yet they had obtained the permission of Bishop himself, and that, in conducting the autopsy, they simply carried out his instructions.

If street and sidewalk improvements go on in Halifax for the next ten years as they are going on at present its citizens will have good reason to rejoice at the transformation. Our rocky, rutty roadways and our uneven brick sidewalks have caused many a visitor to smile at our eighteenth century ideas; but he who visits Halifax to-day cannot fail to be impressed with the idea that the city is endeavoring to keep abreast of the times, and that somebody in authority has grappled with the question of street and sidewalk paving and knows what he is about. Halifax is now spending nearly \$200,000 upon her street and water service, upwards of 500 men and over 100 teams are engaged in the various city public works, and the fortnightly pay roll reaches a figure close to \$10,000; and yet there are some people who say that Halifax is asleep. If so, she is sleeping with her eyes wide open.

The subject of life insurance for women is attracting much attention at present. Many insurance companies have refused to take risks on women, others have charged an additional per cent, and several well administered companies have declined to insure married women for the benefit of their husbands. A woman's life is not supposed to have a commercial value, especially if she be dependent upon her masculine relatives, and therefore the same doctrine which allows the bread-winner to provide for the females of his family, disallows the bread-winner obtaining money because of affliction. The criminal lawyers and doctors of the United States are largely responsible for the present lively debates on the subject. They contend that the crime of wife-murder for the sake of insurance money is becoming more frequent, and many of them advise that legislation be enacted to prohibit a wife from insuring her life for the benefit of husband.

The British elections of members for the House of Commons are day by day being hotly contested. If Great Britain had adopted our system of simultaneous elections the agony would now be over. The returns to date show a decided gain for Gladstone, but he will require the co-operation of both the McCarthyites and Parnellites to maintain in office any ministry that he may form, and as this would place the balance of power in the hands of the McCarthyites the Government could not be long-lived.

The coming Presidential election in the United States will decide not only the issue between the two great political parties, but will also test the new Ballot Laws. Under the former system the voters' right to secrecy, in many States, was not considered, and all varieties of bribery and corruption were almost openly resorted to. During the last Presidential election it is said that in New York State, where it was impracticable to bribe electors to vote openly against their parties, they were paid to stay away from the polls. Thirty-five States have now adopted the Canadian ballot system slightly modified, and although a uniform ballot-law is much to be desired, its adoption by these States will result in putting down much that has been corrupt in the quadrennial struggle.

The riots and bloodshed which have taken place in the vicinity of Carnegie's steel works at Homestead, Pennsylvania, are a disgrace to the boasted enlightenment and civilization of the age. The treatment of the workmen by Carnegie's agents and his preparations to defend the works were bad enough, but the employment of an irresponsible detective force to shoot down the locked out employes was beyond all reason, and no one can be surprised that the men took the law into their own hands in defending themselves against their armed assailants. The wonder is how the citizens of the United States tolerate the existence of an irresponsible armed detective force such as Pinkerton's men, and how long the federal and state laws will pass over in silence that which would in any other country render the assailants liable to criminal prosecution as murderers.

Some time ago we noted that the Government of the State of Ohio was supplying free employment offices to the public with the most satisfactory results. Now we learn of a somewhat similar movement in New Zealand, where the Government has organized a "Bureau of Industries," of which there are now fewer than 200 branches throughout the colony. Work is found for all worthy applicants, and where necessary, a railroad pass to some districts where laborers are needed is given. The agents at the various stations each month furnish a schedule of the labor performed by applicants and of the kind of workmen most needed in their district, so that the head office is in receipt of constant information as to the requirements of its branches. All the Public Works are carried on by the Bureau and the Government Engineers on a co-operative system. The Government contractor will never grow wealthy in the colony, for no sub-contracts are sold at the expense of the laborer's pocket. Every six men employed on the public works elect a "gauger," who represents their interests to the Government Engineer, who determines the price of the work to be done. A well-organized labor bureau is a true charity to the unemployed, and the Government of New Zealand is to be congratulated on the thorough manner in which the scheme has been carried out.

The terrible fire which broke out in St. John's, Newfoundland, on Friday last, and which within a few hours destroyed two-thirds of the city, has overwhelmed the citizens of Newfoundland's capital. In very truth we know not what a day will bring forth. On the morning of Friday the citizens of St. John's were engaged in their daily avocations; on the following morning their homes, churches, school houses, places of business and many public buildings lay in ashes, and they and their families were without food or shelter. Such a calamity is simply appalling and is one well calculated to appeal to the sympathy and generosity of our people. As nearly as can be estimated property to the value of \$20,000,000 has been consumed by the flames, upon which an insurance of four and a quarter millions had been effected, making a net loss of over \$15,000,000, to say nothing of the discomfort, suffering, and the general interruption of business. Before the smoke of the fire had faded away the citizens of Halifax, stimulated by the stirring appeal of the *Morning Herald*, were up and doing so that by Saturday evening a steamer freighted with food and clothing was despatched. Throughout the Province active relief measures have been taken and our brother colonists in St. John's may depend upon it that the aid extended to them in their hour of trial has been spontaneous, and no effort will be spared in affording them the prompt relief which their circumstances require. Every Nova Scotian, rich and poor alike, must do something, so that in the aggregate our contribution may be worthy of our fair land and commensurate with the disaster which has overwhelmed the capital of ye ancient colony.

Baby Ruth Cleveland and baby McKee are responsible for many of the cartoons and jokes about the coming Presidential elections. Little Miss Cleveland, securely tied in her high chair, is represented as exclaiming: "My Pa is going to be President, so he is," while baby McKee, from under the shade of his straw wide-awake, addresses the little Democrat: "Well, I guess not. My Gran'pap haint said nothin' to me 'bout bein' sick of his job."

The *Chronicle* of Friday last contained a well-written and patriotic editorial in favor of the fullest freedom of trade between Canada and Great Britain. Will our wideawake contemporary enlighten us as to how its new policy and that of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, which it has so frequently advocated, are to be assimilated? Free trade with Great Britain and the United States would truly be an ideal state of affairs, but how can they both be secured? And if we are to be limited to but one, which is it to be?

An excellent society has been founded in Canada which is to be known as the "Volunteer Electoral League of Montreal." The league aims to revise and perfect the voters' lists, to assist in all legitimate ways the nomination and election of candidates of known integrity to public offices, and to follow up and prosecute violators of the provisions of the Electoral Act. The plan of organization is well thought out, and a large number have already joined the league. Similar organizations might be started to advantage in many of our large cities and political centres, where their influence would do much to purify the political atmosphere, and would raise the whole tone of our Canadian elections.

The Farmers' Alliance, now known as the People's Party in the United States, has nominated General Weaver as its Presidential candidate, and judging from the strength of the party in the west, the nomination and support of their candidate may have a decided influence in the great Presidential campaign. Of course General Weaver has little or no chance of being elected, but it is quite possible that he may receive a sufficiently strong vote in the electoral college to prevent either Cleveland or Harrison obtaining a majority. Should this be the case, Cleveland's occupation of the White House would be assured, since the election would devolve upon the federal house of representatives, in which the Democrats have the majority.

The Empire Trade League was attended by many representative men of the Colonies who did not hesitate to express their views upon trade matters in forcible language. The Hon. George Dibb, of New South Wales, stated that that Colony had been forced into the adoption of protection in consequence of the protective policies of its Sister Colonies. New South Wales has been the greatest exponent of free trade under the southern cross, and her adoption of a protective policy must have seriously shaken the faith of the believers in Cobden's gospel. The policy of free trade, were it world-wide, would unquestionably be of advantage to mankind in general, but New South Wales, like Canada, has discovered that free trade is jug-handled when her neighbors have erected tariff walls.

The Victoria General Hospital, under its present management, is doing splendid work for the Province of Nova Scotia, and this provincial memorial of Her Majesty's Jubilee is yearly widening its reputation among our people. The Victoria General Hospital is a credit to the Province. Its wards are commodious, its ventilation perfect, its nurses skilled and attentive, its house staff willing and able, its visiting staff experienced, and its Superintendent, Dr. Jacques, a hustler. Hundreds of persons who have been in the city during the past few weeks have taken the opportunity to visit the Hospital, and like the patients who have left its wards, they are loud in their praises of its management. The Government and Legislature of Nova Scotia, in accepting the responsibility of placing this Institution upon a proper basis, were wise in their day and generation, for the proper care of suffering humanity is recognized as one of the first duties of the State.

We note with deep pleasure that Sir John Thompson has assured the Prison Reform Commissioners of Ontario that the Federal Government is in full sympathy with the changes in the criminal administration of the Dominion, which the commissioners are striving to bring about. The commissioners have recommended two important alterations in the present code of laws, the object of both being the reformation rather than the punishment of the law-breaker. They propose that power be given to the Provincial Governments to deal paternally with the young criminal, even though his offences may have been against the Dominion rather than the Provincial laws, and that, where practicable, the youth may be removed from bad surroundings and be given every opportunity to start anew in life. It is also proposed to establish a Dominion reformatory for men—first offenders between the ages of sixteen and thirty. This would prevent the novice in crime from becoming hardened by constant contact with the depraved criminals who are to be found in our large prisons, and whose influence is known to be thoroughly bad. In such a reformatory the indeterminate sentence might be used with effect, and many motives might be relied on to assist the inmates in reclaiming their former position in the world. We trust that in time all our Provinces may adopt a similar criminal legislation, the principles of which are based on sound reasoning.

The new time table of the Intercolonial Railway has been severely criticized, and no wonder. If it was the object of its framers to give the travelling public as few facilities as possible, and to annoy those who live along the line between Halifax and Truro, the time table has been a pronounced success, and its framers deserve leather medals. Fancy the Chicago Express, that splendidly equipped train which is supposed to connect the grain emporium of Lake Michigan with the finest harbor on the Atlantic, speeding along as an express train until it reaches Truro, and then doing duty for the sixty miles between Truro and Halifax as a local accommodation and milk train. This is but one of the many stupid arrangements which have recently come into force, and against which the public generally are making such a vigorous kick. Messrs. Kenny and Stairs should give this matter their attention, otherwise the cheese-paring policy of the I. C. R. magnate may result in still more ridiculous arrangements in the future.

The condition of affairs in New York city has long been a disgrace to the community, and while Dr. Parkhurst and other eminent divines have made wholesale attacks on the more prominent abuses, little or no organized effort has been made to bring about a more reputable city government. A few public-spirited young men have, however, founded a city club, the members of which bind themselves to work for better municipal government without bringing national politics into the question. The club aims to organize the moral force of the community, as a balancing power against the organization whose platform has been well described as having but one plank—cupidity. The club house is to be the centre of work—pamphlets and other literature relating to the subject will be immediately circulated. The new scheme is grounded on a basis of proper civic pride. It will do much to awaken the sleeping interest of the average young citizen in the baser politics of his country; and as the club membership has already passed the initial thousand, its influence will be felt in the near future.

The veteran politician, Bismarck, though under the ban of the German Emperor's displeasure, and though his last political move is severely criticized, is receiving every day some new evidence of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-countrymen. His recent visit to Vienna, in order to attend his son's wedding, created such a furor that the authorities were at their wits' end as to how to conciliate their mighty neighbor, William, by frowning down the regal welcome which had been prepared, and yet to perform a popular act by openly showing their sympathy with the ex-Chancellor. Cities and towns have sent cordial invitations to Prince Bismarck to visit them during his journey, and the staunch old man of humble origin has been surprised to find that his interted brief journey has become a series of royal progresses. The spectacle of 15,000 men, inspired by gratitude only, marching through Dresden in his honor, has awakened some deep thoughts in the hearts of both political parties. The Emperor sullenly views the situation. The advisor whom he rejected is the chosen idol of the people, and the bursts of spontaneous welcome have not a pleasant sound in the ears of the great egotist.

If the commerce of Great Britain depended upon her commercial men following the old flag, her merchants and manufacturers would have little to do excepting to provide for the home demand. British trade and British commerce had been carried into the hearts of continents long before the British flag and the British soldier had been seen by native eyes; and hence it may be taken for granted that the flag follows trade instead of trade following it. The defeat of the movement in favor of differential duties within the Empire would seem to indicate that John Bull does not propose to carry sentiment into business, that he believes in going along upon the same lines that he has followed for the last half century; that he is content to allow the colonies to frame such trade policies as will best advance their respective interests. If we are right as to the attitude of Great Britain, then it is time for Canadians to look out for themselves. Great Britain says "I will open my ports free alike to the grain of Canada and the United States, Russia, India and Australia; I will admit free of duty the products of all countries no matter what flag they may be under, and I ask no favors from my own colonies that are not extended to me by foreign nations." What are we Canadians going to do about it. Our trade is yearly becoming more circumscribed. We all believe that a wide reciprocity treaty with the United States would be of untold advantage, and yet we hesitate to grasp this trade because we think it would be disloyal to Great Britain and an unbecoming policy for a British colony to adopt. What would the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain do if they were placed in our shoes. Would they calmly accept as inevitable the present state of affairs? or would they boldly declare that if Great Britain is so shortsighted as to deny her colonies the preference in her own markets she must not be surprised if one at least of these colonies pursue a policy which will give its exports preference in a foreign country. Sooner or later our people will be brought face to face with this question as a live political issue, and it is now time that our leaders should prepare the minds of the people for the calm consideration of this subject. If we cannot have closer trade with Great Britain we must have it with the United States; and British statesmen who desire to preserve the unity of the Empire should understand once and for all the true aspect of affairs. We have a great country in this Canada of ours, a country capable of great development, and we have an energetic, enterprising and restless people who cannot long tolerate the trammels which are now laid upon commerce, and who have no longer any patience in the hollow promises of interested politicians.

Your best chance to be cured of Indigestion
Is by Trying K. D. C.

K. D. C. Relieves and Cures.
K. D. C. quickly relieves and positively Cures Indigestion.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A COMFORTER.

Vex'd with the trials of a dismal day,
I sat me down to rail at God and man,
To pour into a bitter venom'd lay
All vile anathema, a curse, a ban.
Hops seemed to stumble on her weary way,
And a dark purpose like a river ran
Through my sad soul. But how, O friend, I pray,
Can one long murmur at the ordained plan,
When to the haven of his arms there slips
A baby laughter robs i in snowy white,
Who with love's prattle on her infant lips
Has come to kiss and bid me sweet good-night,
And whispers, cuddling close her precious head,
"I'm sleepy, papa; come, put me to bed!"

—BY ROBERT LOVEMAN.

The swallow is a bird of easy flight. That is why a man is flighty when he has taken several swallows.

"There's a great art," says Mickey Mason, "in knowing what not to know when yez don't want to know it."

What is the difference between a boy and a very pretty bennet? One becomes a man and the other becomes a woman.

When a boy begins to wash his neck without being told, it is a sign he is passing into the ordeal of his first love affair.

Larry—"Still waiting for your ship to come in, eh?" Weary—"Oh, they've come. Whole fleet of 'em. All hardships."

The young woman who marries a dissipated young man with the idea of reforming him is liable to have her hands full as well as her husband.

The summer girl, half scornful turns
From preachers' strong behests.
For where it's warmest well she knows
She always looks her best.

Dressmaker—"Miss Fussbudget, will you have your dress cut with a train?" Miss Fussbudget—"Yes; but for goodness' sake, have it an accommodation."

Schoolgirl—"Please, teacher, Willie Winkles kissed me at recess to-day." Aged teacher—"Send him to me at once." "Why, teacher, I didn't know you kissed!"

I grieve for the vanished days of yore,
When a barefooted boy I ran about,
And we played upon the rocky shore
And over the fence was out!

"He's a great editor, isn't he?" said one reporter to another. "I should say so. Why he gets so used to saying we that he often puts two fares in the street car ticket-box."

Another French Scandal.—"I say there is trouble in France over President Carnot's visit to Nancy," said Mr. Snuggs.

"No wonder," replied Mrs. Snuggs; "what does Mrs. Carnot think about it?"

"Jenni," said the young woman fiercely, "I'm never going to have anything to do with another church fair." "Why not?" "All the young men are over at the dining-table betting on who will get the oyster. Isn't it scandalous?"

DISAPPOINTMENT.

She planted in a wooden box some dainty mignonette,
And placed it in the window where the sun was ever bright;
Alas! when time transplanting came, she found, to her regret,
A lovely crop of summer squash, the pleaman's fond delight.

"What do you think of that artist who painted cobwebs on his ceiling so truthfully that the hired girl wore herself into an attack of nervous prostration trying to sweep them down?" "There may have been such an artist, but never such a hired girl."

HIS LITTLE SONG.

Upon her point lace handkerchief
He would he'd write a sonnet,
And then he bore it off in glee
And got five dollars on it.

The man who won the prize offered by an English paper for the best definition of money put it thus: "An article which may be used as a universal passport to everywhere except Heaven, and as a universal provider of everything except happiness."

Breathes there the maid with soul so dead
Who never to herself hath said,
"I'll buy before I go to bed
A bonnet with a steamer?"
If such there breathe go mark her well,
She never will be voted "swell,"
And nothing can redeem her.
Her father may a plumber be,
Her yearning for "society"
May fiercer grow each minute,
In vain; for her no bails and teas,
But scornful smiles and looks that freeze
Proclaim that she is not "in it."

Would you like to write shorthand in a week? Send 10 cents for a trial lesson in Simple Shorthand—wonder of the times.

SNELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Windsor, N. S.



A CURE IN EVERY BOTTLE

St. Jacobs Oil.

IT CONQUERS PAIN

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN

NEARLY TWO MILLION BOTTLES SOLD IN THE DOMINION IN TEN YEARS

REMEMBER THE PAIN KILLER

A SAFE, SPEEDY SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

Ask your Druggist for it and take nothing else.

POWER & CO.,

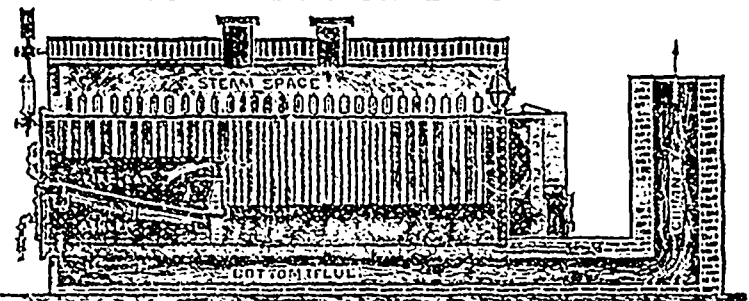
Manufacturers of Brass, Copper, Lead and Iron Goods, for Steamships, Railways, Factories, Tanneries, Lighthouses, &c.

Importers and dealers in all kinds of CAST and WROUGHT IRON PIPE, with fittings of every description, for Steam, Water and Gas. Public Buildings and Residences fitted up with Hot Water, Hot Air and Steamheating Apparatus, Plumbing and Gas Fittings. Warren's Felt Roofing Materials applied and for sale.

No. 29 & 241 BARRINGTON and 132 & 134 UPPER WATER STS.

The Celebrated KINGSLEY BOILER.

THE BEST OF THE AGE.



We sell this Boiler with a full guarantee that it is as safe and durable as any that can be built. It will take one-third less space per horse power, make dryer steam and consume twenty per cent less fuel than any other Boiler in the market.

We build these Boilers with Double Shell, best quality Steel, from 4 to 250 horse power.

If it is your intention to purchase a boiler, we strongly advise your calling upon and interviewing any or all of the well known firms in this city:—Messrs. T. RANKINE & SONS; WARRING, WHITE & CO; JOSHUA FOWLER; ARMSTRONG BROS; WHITE, COLWELL & WHITE; S. & M. L. S. and Geo. F. CALVIN.

For Circulars, Prices, etc., Address:

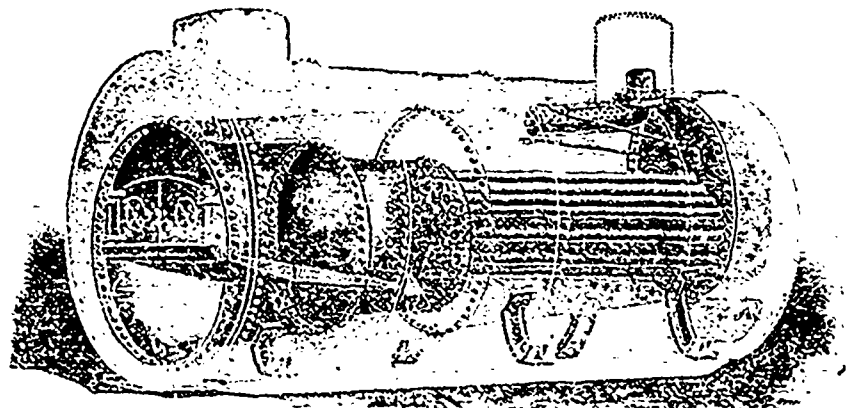
KINGSLEY BOILER CO., Ltd. ST. JOHN, N. B.

ROBB ENGINEERING CO., Ltd.

SUCCESSORS TO

A. ROBB & SONS.

Heavy Stocks on hand of Iron Pipe, Steam Fittings, Hoop, Belting Packing, Oils, Copperine, Emery Wheels, Saws, Lace Leather, Inspirators, etc. Orders filled promptly for Engines, Boilers, Rotary Mills, Shingle Machines, Lath Machines, Turbine Wheels, Saw filers, School Desks, Fence Railings, Crestings, Church and Fire Bells, Bone Mills, Steam Pumps, Oil Filters, Governors, Hay Presses, Portable Forges, etc.



ESTABLISHED 1848. AMHERST, N. S.

Send along your Orders and Remittances and thus help us out and up.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The training squadron has returned to England.

The Truro felt hat factory is now in the market.

The city schools closed on Friday, last for the summer vacation.

Sir John Thompson expects to leave for England about the first of August.

Smallpox is epidemic in Victoria B. C. Over 40 cases were reported on Monday.

The *Canadian* says the influx of summer tourists to Digby is daily increasing.

The Steel Company at Trenton is busy rolling extra heavy fish plate for the C. P. R.

The trial of Private Smith on the charge of assaulting jeweller Lepine is fixed for to-day.

A "centre" of the St. John Ambulance Association will be established in Sydney, C. B.

Mr. E. H. Keating, our late city engineer, has accepted the position of city engineer of Toronto.

Mr. Hodge contributed the gross receipts of his Kandy Kitchen on Wednesday to the St. John's relief fund.

McAlpine's City Directory, an indispensable article in any business establishment, has been issued for 1892-93.

A new cigar factory is to be established in Halifax, and it is expected will commence operations about August first.

The loss of the insurance companies in the late fire in Newfoundland is estimated at about four and a quarter million dollars.

The painting of the interior of the Garrison Church will be commenced on Monday next, and services will not be held for six weeks.

At time of going to press the Halifax contribution to the St. John's Relief Fund amounted to about \$20,000 in cash and supplies.

The Nova Scotia Methodist Camp meeting will be held at Berwick Grove this season, commencing on August 4th and closing on the 10th.

Ex Mayor McPherson is to be presented with an embossed copy of the resolution of council adopted at the expiration of his term of office.

The annual tournament of the Maritime Provinces Lawn Tennis Association is to be held on the Wanderers grounds on August 9, 10th, and 11th.

A concert was held in the Gardens last evening to raise funds for the relief of St. John's sufferers. Music was furnished by the Leicestershire and city bands.

The fishermen of Bass River are reaping an enormous harvest of shad this year. The weirs are taking up to four thousand at a tide, and the boats are doing well.

The Irish literary and benevolent society of St. John N. B. raised \$270 for the nationalist cause, and on Monday wired the amount to the leaders of the McCarthy party.

Cardinal Gibbons is expected to arrive in N.S. Halifax this evening, and will spend some time in Nova Scotia. His eminence will be the guest of Archbishop O'Brien.

The Baptist ministerial and missionary conference for Annapolis County met on Tuesday. The county propose raising the sum of \$500 for the Carey memorial fund.

It is probable that the money raised in Ottawa for the victims of the Springhill mines disaster last year, but never forwarded, will be sent to St. John's, Newfoundland.

Argument on the question regarding the placing of telephone poles in front of St. Mary's Cathedral and glebe property will be heard in the Supreme Court to-day.

Sir John Thompson's new criminal code makes the buyer of a lottery ticket liable to a fine of \$20 for each offence, and limits the prizes at church fairs to the value of \$50.

Dr. Arthur G. Reid of this city has been unanimously elected Superintendent of Tottenham hospital and dispensary in England. There were ninety applicants for the position.

In the Arena for May, Miss Willard says that three million women in the United States earn their own living, 4,400 different occupations are open to them and 40,000 girls are studying in colleges.

A disastrous fire occurred at Amherst on Saturday evening. The wood-working factory of the Messrs. Curran Bros. was completely demolished with all its contents. Loss about \$50,000. Insurance \$1000.

Captain J. W. Lawlor, of Chelsea, Mass., sailed on Monday afternoon from Port Ellen in his little boat, which only weighs 75 pounds, bound for Queenstown, Ireland, where he expects to land about the last of next month.

Arrangements for the annual Temperance Camp to be held in Hamilton, Ontario, during the week beginning August 14th are rapidly being completed. The outline of the programme for the week given in the *Templar* of 8th inst. promises many attractions for those whose hearts are in the temperance work, and the meetings will doubtless be pleasant and profitable to the thousands who will pitch their tents in Woodland Park of Hamilton.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathartic.

Papal honors have been bestowed upon Rev. Canon Carmody, who is raised to rank as among the private chamberlains of the Pope, which entitles him to wear the purple. Also upon Rev. E. F. Murphy, who has been created a doctor of sacred theology.

The convention of the Dominion Educational Association closed on Friday last. Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education for Ontario, was elected President, and Dr. McKay, Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, was chosen one of the vice-presidents.

Four empty freight cars left the rails in Dartmouth near Mount Hope on Wednesday and, coming in contact with a cow on the track, one of them took a tumble over a embankment twenty feet high and rolled into the harbor. No one seriously injured except the cow.

Mr. R. G. Haliburton, Q. C., son of Judge Haliburton, of Nova Scotia, the celebrated author of Sam Slick, and brother of Sir Arthur Haliburton, under-secretary of state for war, was in Ottawa last week. He has been in Egypt and the east during the last few years.

The police committee have arrived at an important conclusion, viz:— In future, when an officer of the force shall be found guilty of intoxication, whether it is the first offence or not, the penalty shall be immediate dismissal. No option will be open to the committee.

The board of fire commissioners met on Wednesday afternoon. Considerable discussion took place as to which of the tenders for the new engine should be accepted. As one of the commissioners wanted more information and more time to consider the matter a decision was not reached. The council will probably decide the question at its next meeting.

The Orangemen of Nova Scotia celebrated the twelfth of July at Springhill royally. Fully fifteen hundred Orangemen, representing lodges of Springhill, Thompson, Westville, Apple River, Maccan, Parrsboro, Wentworth, Truro and Shubenacadie, participated in the festivities. The corner stone of a new four thousand dollar hall was laid with imposing ceremonies. Everything was quiet and orderly and good feeling prevailed. Moncton also held an immense demonstration on Tuesday. The N. B. lodges were well represented and it is said the railway town had a larger number of visitors than ever.

In order to stimulate American composition, *The Ladies' Home Journal* has just made public an attractive series of liberal prizes for the best original musical composition by composers resident in the United States and Canada. The prizes call for a waltz, a piano composition, a pleasing ballad and a popular song, an anthem and the four best hymn tunes. The competition is open until November 1st, next. The opportunity has an additional attractiveness since the prize compositions will form part of a series for which Strauss is writing an original waltz, and Charles Gounod and Sir Arthur Sullivan each an original song.

A most disastrous fire broke out in the City of St. John's, Newfoundland, on Friday morning. Its origin was in a small wooden barn on Long's Hill, where a man after lighting a pipe carelessly threw the match still burning into some straw lying near by. Long's Hill runs through the heart of the city to water side. The water supply was inefficient at the heights where the fire originated, and there was nothing effectual to stay the furious progress of the roaring elements. The high wind carried live embers in all directions, and soon a score of conflagrations were spreading destruction. Threatening flames swept toward the harbor licking up everything in their path, including the Methodist College, the Masonic Temple, Gower Street Methodist Church, the majestic cathedral of the English Church—one of the finest places of worship on the Continent—the Orange hall, the palace of Bishop Jones, the St. Patrick's hall and Christian Brothers' schools, the convent, the Supreme Court house and police headquarters, Government offices, Government Savings Bank, the Atheneum, the Commercial Bank and the Presbyterian Church. The whole centre of the city is one smoldering mass of ruins. Not a building is left standing in the path of the devouring element down to Water Street, where the great stores, factories, fish warehouses and wharves, soon yielded ready victims to the roaring elements. The loss is something appalling, and some 15,000 people are homeless and about 5,000 are destitute. It is thought that not less than \$20,000,000 will cover the financial losses. It is said that several people have become insane in consequence of the terrible shock from the fire. A heavy rain ended all danger from forest fires. Halifax with commendable promptness responded to the cry for help, and within twenty-four hours after the news of the disaster reached the city the *Ulunda* was on her way to the stricken colony carrying \$4,000 worth of provisions. Since then the towns of the Province have come to the fore with handsome contributions. Our citizens have started a substantial subscription list, and in addition to liberal contributions of clothing and food materials large sums of money have been handed in. H. M. S. *Blake* sailed on Saturday for St. John's carrying a goodly portion of stores. All Canada is full of sympathy for the afflicted ones, and will show their sincerity in a practical manner.

Between 35,000 and 40,000 Christian Endeavorers attended the convention in New York last week. The membership of this great organization, established in 1831, now numbers about one million and a half. There being no building in New York large enough to accommodate all the delegates at once, meetings were held in a number of places at the same time.

GIVES GOOD APPETITE.

Sirs, I think your valuable medicine cannot be surpassed, according to the benefit I received from it. After suffering from headache and loss of appetite for nearly four years, I tried B. B. B. with the greatest success, finding it gave me great relief and good appetite. I now enjoy good health which I owe to your valuable medicine.

Mrs. MINNIE BROWN, London, Ont.

The Free Coinage Silver Bill has been defeated in the United States Congress.

Cyrus W. Field died in New York at 9 30 o'clock on Tuesday morning. He was born at Stockbridge, Mass., Nov. 30th, 1819. He belonged to a noted family and has for many years been a man of note in the world, his services in connection with the establishment of telegraphic communication between England and America being of special interest. His declining years have been saddened by the financial ruin brought upon him by his son.

On Wednesday morning 300 Pinkerton detectives arrived in Pittsburg, Pa., and were loaded on barges and shipped to Homestead to settle the riots of the striking workmen of the Carnegie Steel Company. The battles and bloodshed in connection with this move have been horrible, and the loss on both sides very great. The Governor of the State was forced to call out the militia, who took possession of the town. The sympathy generally seems to be with the striking workmen, who are members of the Amalgamated Association, which controls 350 of the 500 rolling mills and steel works in the United States.

News has been received in New York of an extraordinary move to secure the pardon of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American convicted in England of poisoning her husband.

A petition has been sent to Lord Salisbury, which is, in effect, a Government request for the pardon, and was presented through the regular diplomatic channels. Roe & Macklin, of No. 156 Broadway, who have charge of Mrs. Maybrick's interests in America, knew nothing of the remarkable document. Mr. Macklin in speaking of the case says "the only hope is a pardon from the Queen; but as she never acts except under the advice of her Minister, and as Lord Salisbury has shown himself opposed to Mrs. Maybrick's pardon, I fear that even this extraordinary petition may not move him. Our greatest hope lies in a change of administration."

As an outcome of the Homestead trouble, a secret organization of workmen, called "Our Own Club," was formed in Boston on Monday last for the purpose of giving union workers military training. The men who took the oath of allegiance state that the time has come when the working people of this country must prepare to overthrow the Pinkertons or any similar body of what they term "Hired assassins and mercenary desperadoes." It is the opinion of these men that the large capitalists of this country have concluded to destroy all labor organizations in order that reductions of wages may be enforced without protest from the wage-earners. It is claimed that the New England Granite Manufacturers' Association is in sympathy with Carnegie, Frick and Pinkerton, and that its members will take similar action to that at Homestead in the granite centres if they have the courage. Sub-committees were appointed to organize branches of the Society in every industrial centre of the commonwealth.

The returns of the British elections, received yesterday, show the election of 232 Conservatives, 35 Liberal-Unionists, 208 Liberals, 30 Laborites, 43 Anti-Parnellites, and 7 Parnellites.

Henry M. Stanley was defeated at North Lambeth by E. J. Coldwell, Liberal candidate, who secured 2,524 votes, against Stanley's 2,394. In addition to the strong Liberal vote against him, Mr. Stanley had to contend with treachery on the part of his own followers.

The Press Association says:—Lord Salisbury has instructed the British Charge d'Affaires at Washington to ask the United States Government for an explanation in regard to the seizure in Port Etches Harbor, Alaska, of the British steamer *Coquillon* by the United States Revenue cruiser *Corwin*. The incident, the Press Association adds, will not delay the Bering Sea arbitration.

The Marquis of Lorne will receive a salary of £1,200 a year as Governor of Windsor Castle, to which he has just been appointed. It is a life appointment, moreover, and, excepting at the time of a change of monarch, is absolutely devoid of all duty whatsoever. The only function, in fact, with this exception, and it is confined to living on the premises till the new sovereign comes in, is to draw his salary. Altogether, it would appear that this is a very desirable office to hold.

Paris despatches tell us of a terrible landslide at St. Gervais Les Baines, in Savoy, which occurred on Monday and by which hundreds were crushed to death. As the disaster took place at 3 a. m. nearly all the inhabitants were asleep and the tremendous mass of earth, rock and ice buried many whose bodies will probably never be recovered. Many visitors were at the place, a large number of whom were among the victims. Nearly 200 bodies have been recovered, but it is believed this does not represent anything near the total loss of life.

St. Petersburg despatches state that on Friday 101 new cases of cholera and 32 deaths were reported in Astrakhan, 63 cases and 16 deaths in Saratoff, 180 cases and 37 deaths at Baku, six deaths at Tiflis, and nine new cases in Tarsisin. Three thousand emigrants from infected districts are quarantined in the roadstead at Astrakhan. They are in a miserable condition. Large numbers of the inhabitants are fleeing from Astrakhan and Saratoff. A report was circulated among the ignorant populace that the sanitary measures taken to prevent the spread of cholera, were unnecessary, that the sick were put in the hospitals without cause, and that many were buried alive. The infuriated populace set fire to the hospitals, after removing the sick, and then attacked the governor's house, when they were checked by a military detachment. The leaders were arrested.

IT IS NOT WHAT WE SAY

But what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that makes it sell, and has given it such a firm and lasting hold upon the confidence of the people. The voluntary statements of thousands of people prove beyond question that this preparation possesses wonderful medicinal powers.

Ryvochol, the anarchist, murderer and thief, was executed early on Monday morning. When notified of his approaching doom the condemned man assumed an air of cynical indifference, and when ministrations of prison chaplain were offered him, he refused to accept them and broke out into strong invective against religion. He continued his blasphemous cries on the journey in van from prison to guillotine. Being bound and placed in position, and just as the heavy blade started on its fall Ryvochol shouted "Vive La Republique" and a second later his severed head was lying in the basket in front of the guillotine.

The delaying the appointment of a French Bering Sea arbitrator is due to Foreign Minister Ribot objecting to English as the official language of the conference. M. Ribot contended that French is the official language on such occasions. The United States Legation sent several cablegrams to Washington on the subject, and finally a compromise was arrived at. The protocols will be kept in English and French, while French may be the official language of the conference, but the decision of the conference will be given in English.

It is stated that the French ministry has been defeated on the Dohomey question and that the ministers have decided to resign.

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

SKODA'S DISCOVERY contains MORE CELERY than any CELERY COMPOUND made.



CHARLES EMMET.

"I AM CURED!"
Physicians, Pile Remedies and the Knife
UTTERLY FAILED!
Yet there was Help!

GENTS—I wish to inform you that the treatment consisting of SKODA'S REMEDIES you sent me for PILES, has, as you stated in your letter accompanying the same, actually cured me.

Why, gentlemen, I can hardly realize it.

BETTER when I stop to think of the long years of suffering I have endured, of the Pile Remedies I have tried, of the Physicians employed, of the two surgical operations performed (having had the Pile Tumors removed twice with the knife) and all I could get was temporary relief. But now after taking several bottles of **SKODA'S DISCOVERY**, Three Boxes of **LITTLE TABLETS** and a **Five Boxes of SKODA'S PILE CURE**, I am cured.

I am now able to work every day, and shall start for Virginia in a few days to work cutting timber.

You freely gave me the medicine but I **COLD** want to partially pay you for what you have done. Enclosed find \$20, which is about what I paid for one operation that did me really no good at all.

Gratefully yours,
Bangor, Me. CHAS. EMMET.

Guarantee Contract with Every Bottle.

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

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

The London *Times*' Lisbon correspondent says.—The Portuguese Government is taking measures to prevent the introduction of cholera in Portugal by English shipping, in spite of declarations to the effect that there is no cholera in England.

The *West Deutsche Zeitung* in re the Bismarck crisis says:—When the Emperor had twice summoned him to resign, Prince Bismarck refused, but sent a document containing the reasons for his refusal and representing dangers that he saw menacing Germany in the future.

A despatch from Rome dated July 9th says.—Mount Etna was unusually active to-day. A thick column of smoke, in which lightning flashes were seen, issued from the crater and rose to a great height in the air. Then, blown by the wind, it covered Catania with an immense cloud. Quantities of lava and ashes were also ejected from the crater. The phenomena lasted for an hour. Several shocks of earthquake occurred during the morning.

HALIFONIANS

AND VISITORS TO THE CAPITAL OF ALABAMA are invited by the management to call at the City Central Office, 111 Hollis Street, for the purchase of Tickets by

"THE LAND OF EVANGELINI" ROUTE. Copies of exquisitely illustrated Guide gratis.

BUSINESS MEN know that the WINDSOR & ANNAPOLES RAILWAY affords every FAVORABLE FACILITIES for the transport of every class of freight to all points West, and to the Upper Provinces. The Railway's arrangements with all the important Trunk Lines working in connection allow them to quote lowest possible rates.

MR. HEWAT, the Company's Agent at 114 Hollis Street, will give every information and undertake the promptest despatch of freight.

W. R. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Mang. & Sec. K. SUTHERLAND, Resident Manager.

A Sewing Machine Given Away.

We want Agents to canvass for "Canada," the only magazine published in the Maritime Provinces. The subscription price of "Canada" is \$1.00, and every new subscriber will receive FREE a beautiful oleograph picture, 17 by 21. Agents will be allowed a *Cash Introduction Commission* of 35 cents on every subscription obtained Over and above the cash commission, a NEW RAYMOND SINGER SEWING MACHINE, worth \$45 furnished by Messrs. Miller Bros. of Halifax, will be given to the Agent sending the largest number of subscriptions before April 1st, 1893. A WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY, worth \$10, will be given to the Agent sending the second largest number of subscriptions. A price worth \$1.50 will be given to the Agent sending the largest number of subscriptions each month. "Canada" will be sent FREE, during the competition, to all who signify their intention to compete, and who remit 25 cents in stamps for outfit. No post cards.

MATTHEW R. KNIGHT, BENTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.



BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL. Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office. DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor HALIFAX, N. S. ICI ON PARLE FRANCAISE.

CASH FOR CALFSKINS, and HIDES.

Hide Buyers, Butchers, Dairy men,

Can always obtain highest prices and promptest returns by shipping direct to us. We are the largest dealers in Hides and Calfskins in Boston. Prompt replies to correspondence. Deal with Headquarters. Always address

J. T. MEADER & CO., 281 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

Ungar's Steam Laundry, 62 & 64 GRANVILLE ST.

We have been in the Laundry Business over twenty years in New York and St. John, and have always given satisfaction. All parties entrusting their work to our care will be sure to be satisfied.

Goods called for and delivered free of extra charge. TELEPHONE 653.

MAX UNGAR, PROPRIETOR

JAS. A. GRAY,

Undertaker & Embalmer,

239-241 GRAFTON ST. (Corner Jacob)

HALIFAX. TELEPHONE 619.

Fresh and Salted Beef, Vegetables, Mutton, Pork, Bread, &c.

J. A. LEAMAN & CO. Wholesale & Retail Victuallers,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF CANNED GOODS, BOLOGNAS, & C. 6 to 10 Bedford Row, ESTABLISHED 1864. HALIFAX, N. S.

FAST DIRECT ROUTE -TO- BOSTON.

CANADA ATLANTIC LINE AND PLANT STEAMSHIP CO. Tri-Weekly Flyers.

S. S. HALIFAX and S. S. OLIVETTE Carrying United States and Canadian Mails. The fastest and most luxurious Steamers on the Atlantic Coast. Summer Service commencing JUNE 28. HALIFAX TO BOSTON, Every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 11 a.m., and SATURDAY at 10 p.m. Returning leave Savannah Pier, Boston, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at noon.

Through Tickets for sale at all Stations on Intercolonial Railway. For further particulars, apply to H. L. CHIPMAN, Agent, NOBLE'S WHARF, Halifax, N. S. Or RICHARDSON & BARNARD, Savannah Pier, 20 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.

WATERPROOF CAPE COATS. NEW STOCK, NEW PATTERNS:

Fancy Checked Tweed Waterproof Cape Coats, 52 to 58 inches long. Black Cashmere Cape Coats, Black Winchester's. Boys' and Youths' Black Cape Waterproof Coats. BEST ENGLISH MAKES. JUST OPENED AT

FREEMAN ELLIOT'S, Opposite Halifax Club.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

BI-MONTHLY DRAWINGS IN 1892

3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740. Capital Prize worth \$15,000.

TICKETS, - - - \$1.00 DO. - - - 25c.

ASK FOR CIRCULARS

Table with columns for Prize Amount and Approximation Prizes. Includes entries like '1 Prize worth 15,000... \$15,000 00' and 'APPROXIMATION PRIZES'.

\$124 Prizes worth \$52,740 00 S. K. LEFEBVRE, Manager, 21 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.

[FOR THE CRITIC.] A STROLL IN JUNE.

Thro' the lush meadows where the kind Raise their meek heads and velvet eyes, Fulfilled with sweet contentment— Where Nature's pure has been outpured, In broad gold pieces or the green With lavish prodigality That sportive dame did sure upset Her basket full of os-erces, Or less the stoppers of that case Where she doth hoard her perfumes sweet, Such dainty odors scent the air, Where king caps raise their crowns of gold, And stary daisies white as milk, Lift long lashed eyes to meet the sun But the clover hangs her sweet face down Red from the kiss of a roving bee. Thro' the deep luxuriant grass Where butterflies like wind teased blooms Go fluttering by, now here, now there, Like dry leaves 'fore a fitful wind— Then light as the down from a wild bird's wing Drop in the thim of a glow log flower, Out of the thim of the sun-kissed mead, Into the shade of the forest gloom, Where the mighty pines above my head, Are murmuring monotonous sweet and low. Here in Dame Nature's concert hall, Lofty as any heart could wish Inlaid with woods of every kind, Upholst-red in moss-green velvet too— I list to the voices afar and aent Echoing thro' the dim green aisles, Sweet bird-voices faint or clear Rich with melody rippling forth. And the woodpecker taps on the hollow trees, And squirrels chatter merrily, As the saucy robin laughs in glee, And beats his wings in long swift strokes— But down in the alders by the brook, The linnet keeps her wee eggs warm, While her lord and master swings the while, On the topmost bough and sings love songs.

"ROBIN ADAIR."

BOOK GOSSIP.

The broadly Canadian character of Canada appears in the June number. Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba are represented by the contributors. The subjects are varied and interesting, especially to Canadians. We should be pleased to see this intensely patriotic monthly introduced and welcomed from Atlantic to Pacific. Subscription \$1.00. The publisher will send Canada to new subscribers three months for 18 cents in stamps. Address, Matthew R Knight, Benton, New Brunswick.

INTERESTING TO LOVERS OF MUSIC.—The July number of Brainard's Musical World is out and contains besides the usual amount of interesting reading matter, four pieces of new music: "Told in Song," beautiful ballad by Geo. Schleiffarth; "Valeo Lente," by Schutt; "Fair Columbia March" and "Goose Step March," all new and pleasing pieces. Mailed post-paid for 15 cents in stamp. The World is published monthly at \$1.50 per year and to enable every music lover to examine it, the publishers will (during July only) upon receipt of twenty two-cent stamps mail to any address, the numbers for April, May, June and July, containing seventeen pieces of choice music; or for ten two-cent stamps, two numbers will be sent. For eight two-cent stamps they will also send the "Musicians' Guide," a 212 page volume of musical information. Address, The S. Brainard's Sons Co., Chicago, Ill.

The Century for July will suit almost any phase of mind of the summer reader. If fiction be desired there are three short stories of varying interest, the conclusion of that absorbing serial "The Naulahka" and the instalments of Mrs. Mardy Halleck Tivote's well illustrated story of "The Choson Valley," and the interesting study of "The Chatelaine of La Treite.

Of course the World's Fair is not neglected. Mr. Van Brunt gives a most interesting paper on the architecture and sculpture of the great buildings now under way.

Prof. Waldstein writes a classic paper on "The Finding of the Tomb of Aristotle" which will charm even readers who usually confine themselves to articles in a lighter vein.

The well-written life of Columbus affords an insight into Spanish politics in the day of Ferdinand and Isabella, and portrays the hopes and disappointments of the great navigator.

Farmers will read with great interest an article by A. W. Harris, of the Department of Agriculture. He makes a strong plea for scientific farming and furnishes excellent statistics on the subject.

The editorial department is well conducted, and interesting letters on "Political Corruption," "Municipal Reform" and "Cheap Money" are given.

Several beautiful poems are given, Canada being well represented by Bliss Carman and Prof. Roberts.

The Dominion Illustrated Monthly for July presents many attractive pages to the reader. The bright sketch and clever illustrations of "A Feminine Camping Party" are very mirth-provoking—the illustration of "The Man Who Failed to Turn Up" is especially good.

"The Renunciation of Grahame Corysteen" is an old bit of fiction in which the horrible disease of leprosy is introduced in all its wretchedness.

"Yachting on Lake Ontario" receives timely attention from the pen of G. E. Evans, while A. J. Lockhart writes in his classic style of "Old Acadian School Days."

An especially pleasing article is "Fooling and Fishing about Megantic."

The poets of Canada are not well represented in the number, though A. M. MacLeod pays in some graceful lines a tribute to a Scottish grave, and we miss the page conducted by Professor Roberts. Yet the whole number is pleasing and affords excellent summer reading.

PEARY'S NORTH GREENLAND EXPEDITION AND THE RELIEF

For three weeks we battled with the fog and fogs of Melville Bay, then one brilliant morning the fog lifted and showed us the long-wished-for Cape York, and beyond it the open water.

On the shores of Cape York and northward dwell the aborigines of the country, the Arctic Highlander or Eek E-kimo, the supposed remnant of palaeolithic man. In appearance they do not differ materially from the E-kimo of Danish Greenland. Short in stature, the men do not average much more than five feet in height, with complexions about as dark as a mulatto. Their appearance, language, implements, and utensils prove them conclusively to be identical with the E-kimo about Hudson's Bay. Probably centuries ago they crossed on the ice of Smith's Sound and established themselves here. Well built and muscular, they are capable of enduring any extremity of cold and fatigue. It is related that once a hunter, driven to despair by famine, sat for three whole days motionless and sleepless beside a seal-hole; then the sudden whiff of the breathing seal, a plunge of the harpoon, and starvation was averted. Though they eat their food for the most part raw, and often far from fresh, yet, were they skillful cooks, they could have plenty of material at hand, for seal meat would delight the palate of an epicure, though it might not please his eye, for it is almost black; and whether it is that the bracing air lends saucy to appetite or the ice-cold water has some magical effect, it is certain that seal birds that are at home unfit for food are here as toothsome as a canvas-back. What strikes one most in the natives is their universal jollity: even in the face of a cold and dismal rain they chattered and grimaced and laughed incessantly. Having no iron or wood, except such scant store as they can pick up from a passing whaler or explorer, they yet attain surprisingly good results in their manufacture of hunting-implements, the men being expert carvers in ivory. Unlike their southern cousins, their villages are situated directly on the sea-front, unprotected from the fury of the elements, and their site is probably changed from time to time, each tribe seeming to have more than one winter residence. In summer they are great wanderers, making long journeys to spots where game is most plentiful, dwelling during this time in tents of skin.

Dreary beyond expression are their winter huts, of stone, lighted and heated only by oil burned in flat dishes of stone. To the lot of the women the preparation of this oil falls: it is accomplished by chowing the blubber and spitting out the extracted oil. Teeth make for them a second pair of hands, and are used universally except on the food, which they swallow whole; they chew everything from boots to blubber, and as a consequence in the older ones the teeth are worn down almost to the level of the gums. They are overgrown children, careless, inquisitive, pleased with anything new; show them something useful, for they do not care for ornaments, and they want it; show them another article which they have never before seen, and the first loses its value and they will have none of it. With all their happiness, they are a dying race, and their end is not far distant.—W. E. Hughes and Benjamin Sharp, in July Lippincott's.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

E. Broad & Sons, of St. Stephen, N. B., edge tool makers, are looking forward to new arrangements which will give them increased capital and a considerable extension of business. They now use the whole of their buildings, one of which, last year, was partly occupied by Vroom Bros' furniture factory. While there has been a falling off in one branch of their trade, in others it is steadfastly increasing; and in certain lines of work, by the use of improved methods and machinery, they have been able to drive out of the market tools imported from the United States. They anticipate at least a good average year in 1892.—St. Croix Courier.

The Lunenburg iron foundry has been in operation for a year and has done a good business. Orders have been received from all over the province. Two experienced men—Patterson and Harris, of Yarmouth, have taken a leading part in the organization of the business. Moulders and other skilled workmen had to be imported, but employment was afforded to a number of Lunenburg people. The foundry turns out stoves and any description of casting required. The success of the iron foundry may give heart to capitalists to enter upon other enterprises of a similar character in Lunenburg.

RUBBER—The Toronto Rubber Company is doing a flourishing business in the Maritime Provinces. The Company's works are located at Port Dalhousie, where a splendid natural water power gives them a great advantage over similar concerns elsewhere—an advantage shared of course by the consuming public. The factory is one of the most complete establishments of the kind in America. No expense has been spared in fitting it up and furnishing it with the most improved machinery for the manufacture of all sorts of rubber goods, including boots and shoes, packing, belting, mechanical goods, rubber clothing, druggists' rubber goods, the famous Eureka, Paragon and Red Cross brands of fire hose and many other lines of goods. The machinery is very extensive, ranging from a heavy rubber belting press that weighs over 50 tons to the most delicate contrivances for the manufacture of light goods. Everything is arranged so that there shall be no confusion or waste of time in the handling of the material from the time it enters the factory as crude rubber until it reaches the Toronto warehouse as a finished

article of commerce. The processes of manufacture are exceedingly interesting.

The Oxford Soap Works at Woodstock, Ont., are owned and operated by Mr. D. Richards, one of the pioneer soap manufacturers of Western Ontario. From a small concern in 1860 this business has grown to its present capacity, and Richards' soap is a household word from Halifax to Vancouver. The works and offices are situated on Dundas street, the Georgian Bay division of the G. T. R. running along one side, affording most complete facilities for receiving and shipping the raw and manufactured goods. Built from the foundation for the purpose it is now used it is without any exception the most modern and complete establishment of the kind in Canada to-day. A large staff of workmen are employed in the various departments, besides several travelling salesmen. Last year over 5,000,000 pounds of soap was manufactured in this establishment. Mr. Richards manufactures principally household laundry soap of a high order. Also toilet soaps, and nothing is used in the works but pure fats and oils, thereby ensuring the public good goods. Their new brand of Richards' Pure Soap is well worthy of a trial, and is acknowledged by anyone who has ever used it to be better than any imported goods for the household tub or bath.

The Crossen Car Manufacturing Company, Cobourg, Ont., have begun the manufacture of street cars for all systems, and are prepared to do a large business in this line. They are also very busy building both passenger coaches, sleepers, dining cars and freight cars for regular railway traffic. A recent production of this character is a dining car for the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is not only very elegant but somewhat different from other cars as generally constructed, in that the doors are sliding instead of being hung on hinges, an obvious advantage where space is so valuable; and in the substitution of recessed shelves between the windows, in which are convenient shelves for the mirrors as now generally used. This company are now building twelve sleepers for the Canadian Pacific intended specially to accommodate the traffic expected to be carried over this road during the forthcoming World's Columbian Exhibition at Chicago.

ENTERPRISE IN WOODSTOCK, N. B.—The Woodstock town council have passed a resolution by a large majority to give a bonus of two thousand dollars to A. Willis, of Golden Grove, St. John, or any company he may form, to erect a one set mill for the manufacture of woollen goods, such as tweeds, homespun, flannels, blankets, yarns, etc., and also for the manufacture of farmer's work. Mr. Willis has until January next to get the mill in operation, and it is to be exempt from taxation, and has to be run for ten years in order to secure the bonus. The enterprise looks now to be on a sure footing, several capitalists having already subscribed stock.

Messrs. W. H. Storey & Son, manufacturers of gloves, etc., Acton, Ont., are crowded with work at this time filling orders for the fall trade. This concern was established in 1868, but three hands being employed in the manufacture of common harvest mitts. In 1884 the present large factory was built and occupied, where 200 hands find steady employment in the production of about every variety of goods in this line required by the trade, and where as fine and elegant kid gloves are made as any imported from France or Germany. Messrs. Storey & Son operate a large tannery exclusively on goods intended for their glove factory, beside which they absorb the product of another large tannery.

Do not be persuaded to "try another kind," Puttner's Emulsion is the only original and genuine compound of Cod Liver Oil, Hypophosphites and Pancreatine; and has never been equalled as a tonic and flesh producer.



Mrs. Anna Sutherland

Kalamazoo, Mich., had swellings in the neck, or From her 10th year, causing 40 Years great suffering. When she caught cold could not walk two blocks without fainting. She took

Hood's Sarsaparilla And is now free from it all. She has used many others to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and they have also been cured. It will do you good.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure all Liver Ills, jaundice, sick headache, biliousness, sour stomach, nausea,

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

The Highest Cash Prices paid for Empty Bottles.

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

Sole Manufacturers of **THE WELL KNOWN TEMPERANCE BEVERAGES,**

Malt and Kraizer Beers.

HALIFAX, N. S.

COMMERCIAL.

The spell of fine weather with which we have been favored lately has infused a great deal more of animation and hopefulness into the general business situation, and a feeling of confidence in the crop prospects has replaced the serious forebodings that were caused by the continuous rains in the earlier portion of the season.

"Trade with Great Britain" is the title of *Commercial Bulletin No. 4*, which has just been issued by the Dominion Government. The Canadian products of the export trade with Great Britain, which are treated of in this pamphlet, are:—Eggs, poultry, canned goods and evaporated fruits. The little book contains a collection of statistics, facts and suggestions in relation to these that must be serviceable in putting upon the right lines the further development of an export trade in them with the United Kingdom. As a manual of market information the *Bulletin* is an important publication, and it ought to be read carefully, not only by shippers, but also by all traders who have the handling in any stage of their movement of the commodities of which it treats. A very interesting feature of the *Bulletin* and one that is calculated to enhance its usefulness to shippers is a collection of the answers that prominent English dealers returned to the set of questions regarding the egg trade in the following circular sent out last October by the High Commissioner for Canada:

"The High Commissioner for Canada will be glad if you can favor him with answers to the following questions:—

"1. Have you handled any Canadian eggs this season, and if so, how many?"

"2. What reception have they met with on the London market, and what price have they brought compared with eggs imported from other countries?"

"3.—In what condition have the eggs arrived, and have you any suggestion to make as to any improvement in their packing?"

The replies are various, and are clearly given from a business standpoint without any bias of political opinion. The *Bulletin* ought to be in the hands of all egg-dealers. Your M. P. will obtain copies for you if requested to do so.

The city is now expending a good deal of money in repairing streets, sidewalks, etc. In all nearly \$200,000 will be paid out by the Board of City Works during the current season. This money largely goes to pay for labor, and thus goes into immediate circulation in all lines of trade and adds a tone of brisk activity to business and of cheerful content to the large majority.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., NEW YORK, July 9th, 1892.—"The unexpected action of the Senate on free-coinage came at a moment when a set of new and legitimate factors were beginning to infuse a more confident tone into the market. The crop reports were daily affording more definite promise of an abundant harvest, and the doubts about Indian corn were diminishing; the traffic returns of the Western roads were showing gratifying gains, the semi-annual reports of railroad construction were exhibiting a commendable conservatism in that branch of enterprise; and *Bradstreet's* returns of failures, for the first half of the year, showed a falling off of 33 per cent in liabilities, compared with 1891, which indicated an important improvement in the intrinsic condition of trade throughout the country; whilst the results of the party conventions were regarded as unusually free from unsettling suggestions, whichever of the candidates may ultimately receive the choice of the people.

At this conjuncture of hopeful conditions came the revelation that the free-coinage mania had gained the ascendancy in the Senate. The shock was all the greater from its being so little expected, and its effects were the more marked because there was no assurance that the Senate bill would not be accepted by the House of Representatives. The first effect appeared in Tuesday's market, when large sales were made on London account, as well as on orders from both local and interior holders, causing a decline of 2 to 3 points.

As to the immediate future of prices there is considerable uncertainty. Speculation in stocks has been paralyzed by the Silver bill, and in grain and cotton by the Anti-Option bill. When Congress adjourns, which it is to be hoped will be soon, business interests will be greatly relieved. The monetary situation is also somewhat threatened by the silver agitation, lenders already showing a firmer tendency through fear of possibilities. The situation, therefore, is one that calls for prudence, no matter how roseate the market may seem in certain directions."

DRY GOODS.—The fine weather has notably affected beneficially the dry goods trade, which has been quite brisk—in fact the last week's business has been the best for quite a good while, especially among the retailers. Summer fabrics and dress goods have been the particular objects of enquiry, though staple goods have received due attention. Several of the larger houses, anticipating the advance in cottons and other Canadian manufactures, ordered early, and their stocks are now nearly all received. Buyers who were sufficiently shrewd to do this are now enabled to keep their slower competitors wondering as to the cause of some shading in prices. But while the advantage to the wholesaler is great, it will be of very little benefit to the retailer, who is, of course, too wise to cut prices to any extent when he is fully aware that he cannot duplicate his stock except at advanced figures. Prices remain very firm both for imported and home manufactured goods, and the tendency is firm all round. A good many more country dealers are coming into the city to purchase their supplies than has been the case in late previous years. Travellers are beginning to get upon the road again with their fall and winter samples. Later orders have been quite numerous during the week, but hardly as bulky as in previous weeks. The dress goods for fall run strong in tweed effects, but some other very effective lines

are also shown. Payments this month show a further slight improvement. IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—Our local market continues very quiet. In England warrants have fluctuated a little and now stand at 1s. 3d. Middlesboro iron continues to keep up, the quotations being 42s. 6d.; advices state that stocks of this are very light. Pig tin has shown continued weakness and has dropped to £99 10s. per ton, against £100 10s. last week and £103 three weeks ago.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market continues to be dull and unchanged. A moderate business is doing on consumptive account, but buyers show some reluctance. Oatmeal rules dull and unchanged. Feed is fairly active in a quiet way for bran and shorts, but prices remain as they were. Boerbohm's cable reports wheat and corn staidier, but not much demand. At Liverpool spot wheat is cheaper to sell; do. corn slow. Weather in England stormy. The *London Standard* gives a list of ten large provinces in Russia where serious damage has been done, and says:—"It is not difficult to conclude that the general outlook is very much worse than last year. The failure in the Caucasus, whose stores undoubtedly saved the situation last autumn, cannot be viewed without apprehension. At the commencement of the last famine there was a certain stock of grain in hand, and there is now none at all. The struggle against the locusts is being carried on with more vigor than success. In the steppes of Touroud and Sri-Jai 10,000 people are attempting to stem the invasion. Nineteen thousand roubles (about \$14,750) have been given to the Governor of Tiflis for their extermination, and a further sum of 8,000 has been sent thither, with 7,000 for Signath and 1,000 for Bortchalinek." In Chicago wheat has been very weak, but prices are nominally unchanged. Considering the bearish tendency of news and the fine weather, a fair volume of business in corn was transacted there. At New York, St. Louis, Toledo, Duluth and Milwaukee wheat has ruled easier.

PROVISIONS.—The position of the local provision market is without change. Canada short cut continues to move out in a satisfactory manner at steady prices and smoked meats are in fair demand. The Liverpool provision markets continue steady but quiet under a very small demand. The Chicago provision and hog markets have been easier. A despatch thence says:—"The break in provisions seems to be in the nature of a shake-out. The big holders seem to be buying instead of selling, while scattered longs have been forced to sell." The market there ruled steady for good cattle and lower for inferior grades.

BUTTER.—In this market butter continues about the same, there being no changes to mention and, so far, the spot market has not advanced to anything like the prices paid for creamery in the country. Business in dairy stock is not large either. A London, E., correspondent writes:—"The advancing of the butter quotations has checked business to a certain extent, and buyers have made hand to mouth purchases, hoping day by day for a fall. Consequently Danish agents who were, on Monday, demanding 106s. to 108s. per cwt. have been since glad to take 104s., and the Copenhagen Committee have wisely decided not to put up the figure again. There is always bad feeling between retailer and wholesaler when the price will not allow of cutting up at 1s. per lb., which is a price the working people think they should never exceed. Thus it is that best Normandes around 110s. cannot be made to move, though in small quantity, and higher on spot in price owing to drought and consequent want of feed, which has caused the killing off of stock to an enormous extent, calves being slaughtered to be almost given away."

CHEESE.—There has been no change nor anything else worthy of note in the local cheese market since our last report. The supply and demand both continue to be quite small and there is no life in the business at present. A letter from London, G. B., says:—"The increased arrivals of new cheese, both from home producers and foreign sources, only seem to just keep pace with an active demand, all clearing as they land. American and Canadian are arriving in very good condition, and a continuance of this weather should favor the disposition of all that comes. Stocks have got so low that the new make comes as a great relief, and buyers are willing to give prices they shrank from last year. Finest colored Canadian at once clear at 48s. and 49s., white selling at 50s. and up to 51s. for good parcels. Septembers are still to be had in limited quantity at 62s. and 63s."

EGGS.—The supply of eggs coming to this market continues to be quite equal to the demand, though it is not so large as to cause anything like a glut. On Monday the House of Commons at Ottawa went into a Committee of Ways and Means when Hon. Mr. Foster introduced resolutions changing the tariff on a few articles which were passed. One of them was imported eggs, which were removed from the free list and were ordered in future to pay a duty of 5c. per dozen. This will not affect us here, as we never were in the practice of importing eggs from abroad, and its chief interest to us is that it illustrates again how Canada is forced to follow in some of its tariff features Washington legislation. In Montreal, however, the duty is looked upon with favor by some and the *Gazette* of that city says:—"The egg dealers were well pleased to hear that the Dominion Government had decided to place a duty of 5c. per dozen on American eggs. They have good reasons to be satisfied, as the packers will have no opposition during the months of January and February. New laid eggs are very hard to get during these months and it has been the custom to import American "hen fruit" to fill the gap. Of course these eggs competed with the pickled stock put down the year before." An advice from London says of that market:—"Eggs are more active, and with lessened supply have advanced a trifle, with the prospect of a further rise on Monday. Present prices, from 5s. 9d. up to 8s. 6d. for French, which mark the strongest; Italians, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 9d.; Hungarian, 4s. 6d. to 6s. per long hundred. Canadians are coming through now to the different ports, the direct consignments being prefaced by heavy arrivals in London via United States, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull, are just ready for them, and markets in the North are brightening in their favor."

A Glasgow firm writes me that the market there is firming up and that the 5s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. which have been paid this week for Irish and Danish will have the addition of 3d. to 6d. per long hundred next week. They announce the commencement of the season for Canadian eggs: 'If they arrive in good condition there should be a good outlet for them, if shippers are careful in selecting and shipping only fresh stuff.'

FRUIT.—The trade in green fruit continues to be very active and to grow rapidly. Though heavy losses occur through the perishable nature of the commodity, still the prices that the public pay more or less cheerfully leaves a wide margin for profits despite the quantities that have to go to the dumps. Oranges, bananas, pineapples, strawberries, etc., are very plentiful and at reasonable prices. In dried fruit a good deal of trade has transpired during the past week. The bulk of the stock of raisins in first hands has been disposed of, and owners of the balance that is left are asking higher prices, and are very firm with the expectation of the usual good demand in this and the following month.

SUGAR.—Business in sugar locally is somewhat better, but the activity is not nearly so great as was expected now that fruit is becoming cheap enough for preserving. The demand is appreciably lighter than it was last year at this time. Yellows of low grade are easier, largely because granulated is being sold at such low figures, but other kinds are without change. The American Sugar Trust has again put down the price of granulated in New York, although the demand is very good; and hence the reason is alleged to be a desire on the part of the Trust to depress the market for raw in London until they have secured their needful supply of beet, after which they will allow the market to spring up again. These parties have already succeeded to a very perceptible degree in the price of beet, for although the crop prospects are unchanged and point to firmness, yet prices have declined, beet first standing at 12s. 9d. for July, and 12s. 10½d. for August, being 3d. lower than last week, and 6d. lower than the week previous. Java is unchanged at 15s. 3d. as is fair refining at 13s. 6d. How low the Trust can hammer down beet remains to be seen, but they do not seem to be satisfied with the results of their efforts so far. Granulated in New York is quoted at 4 5-16c.

MOLASSES.—In this market but little is doing in molasses. Holders apparently do not care to sell at present till the effect on the larger markets of Montreal, Toronto, etc., of the recent tariff changes are ascertained. By the new tariff regulations, "all molasses n. o. p., all syrups n. o. p., all tank bottoms, all tank washings, all cane juice, all concentrated cane juice, all beet root juice and all concentrated beet root juice, when imported direct without transshipment from the country of growth and production; (a) testing by polariscope forty degrees or over and not over fifty-six degrees, a specific duty of one and one-half cents per gallon (1½c. per gallon); (b) when testing less than forty degrees, a specific duty of one and one-half cents per gallon and in addition thereto one cent per gallon for each degree or fraction of a degree less than forty degrees (1½c. per gallon and 1c. per degree additional); (c) and in addition to the foregoing rates a further specific duty in all cases of 2½ cents per gallon; when not so imported direct without transshipment 2½c. per gallon additional; the packages (when of wood) in which imported to be in all cases exempt from duty." It was also "resolved, that it is expedient to provide that the Governor-in-Council may order at any time when he may deem it in the public interest to do so, that item 2, under the foregoing resolution, shall be suspended for such period as he may name, and that during such period the following be substituted therefor: All molasses n. o. p., all syrups, n. o. p., all tank bottoms, all tank washings, all cane juice, all beet root juice, and all concentrated beet root juice, (a) testing by polariscope forty degrees or over and not over fifty-six degrees, a specific duty of one and one-half cent per gallon (1½c. per gal.); (b) when testing less than forty degrees, a specific duty of one and one-half cents per gallon, and in addition thereto one cent per gallon for each degree or fraction of a degree less than forty degrees (1½c. per gallon and 1c. per degree additional), the packages (when of wood) in which imported to be in all cases exempt from duty."

TEA.—The local tea trade has been quite active during the week, the higher grades being in particularly good demand. A report from Montreal says: "There has been quite a sharp advance in Japan teas, prices being from 3c. to 5c. higher than they were. Reports from Japan confirm our statement a month ago, as the May crop is said to be a short one and of inferior quality, while the June crop is very inferior in quality as well as small in quantity. New season Japan has been selling at 19c. to 20c for mediums and about 28c. for fine grades." Advices from Japan state that there is a decrease of 4,000,000 pounds in pickings to date and that, in consequence, prices have advanced \$3 to \$4 per picul (100 lbs.) This news no doubt explains the improvement in business, good mediums to fines worth from 20c. to 23c. being picked up rapidly.

COFFEE.—The coffee market is very firm and shows an advancing tendency. There is a good demand for the milder grades, but the orders cannot be filled as there is little or no stock here.

FISH. remains as it has for many months very dull and without immediate prospect of change, at least in this market. Considerable quantities are being shipped in small lots by steamers to various points in the West Indian islands and to the Antilles, but prices there rule so low as to leave only a very narrow margin for profit. Our fishermen are doing fairly well in taking deep water fish, but mackerel continue to be very scarce. Bait, without being superabundant, is in sufficient supply for present requirements. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, July 13—"The only business worth mentioning in the line of cured fish is dried cod, small lots of which are reported as being placed at \$4.75 to \$5. Gaspé salmon has sold at 11c. to 12c. during the past week in a wholesale way. Lake trout and white fish 6½c. to 7c. cod and haddock 3c. to 3½c. Gloucester, Mass., July 13—"The mackerel prospect is still excellent, though without

any considerable receipts, and in other directions the receipts have been limited, as is usually the case fourth of July week. Trade is good for the season and prices well sustained, with an upward tendency for primo codfish. Last sales of Cape Shore mackerel out of pickle \$14 and \$11 per bbl.; Shore do. \$11.50 and \$10.50. Mixed fish for curing, cod \$1.87 for large, \$1.25 for small; cusk \$1.25; hake 50c.; haddock 30c.; salt do. \$2.50 and \$2.25 for cod; \$2.25 for cusk, \$1.25 for haddock and 85c. for hake. Far sales of Georges cod \$3.42 and \$4 for large, and \$2.13 to \$2.37 for small; Bink \$3 and \$1.87; Bink cod \$3.60, and \$2 for large and small. Outside sales of Bink \$3.30 for large and \$2.13 for small. Last fare sale of halibut 8c. and 6c. per lb for white and gray. New Georges codfish \$6 per qtl. for large, and small at \$1.50; Bink \$5.25 for large and \$3.25 for small; Shore \$5.75 and \$4 for large and small; dry Bink \$6; medium \$3.50. Cured cusk \$3.75 per qtl; hake \$2; haddock \$2.50 heavy salted pillock \$2.81, and English cured do. \$4 per qtl. Labrador herring, split \$4 per bbl.; round \$3; pickled codfish \$6; haddock \$5; hal. but heads \$3.50; sounds \$13; tongues and sounds \$12; tongues \$11; alwives \$3.50; trout \$14; California salmon \$14; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16." Port of Spain, Trinidad, June 15—"Stocks of old and inferior fish have for the most part been disposed of, and our market in consequence has improved materially. The only landing during the fortnight has been an assortment by the steamer *Taymouth Castle*, 79 casks, of which we placed at \$24 to \$25 as in quality. Dealers are quite moderately supplied with a good article, and next arrivals ought to command fair rates. There is at present but a limited enquiry for pickled fish of any description, and quotations are quite nominal."

A LIBERAL TRIUMPH.

SCORES of men and women who have always suffered their prejudices to bind them to the merits of Burdock Blood Bitters now use and praise this wonderful tonic purifier as the best remedy known for dyspepsia, constipation and all blood diseases.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf.....	5½
Granulated.....	4½ to 4¾
Circle A.....	4
White Extra C.....	3½
Standard.....	3
Extra Yellow C.....	3½
Yellow C.....	3¼
TEA.	
Congou Common.....	17 to 19
Fair.....	20 to 23
Good.....	25 to 29
Choice.....	31 to 35
Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
Oolong Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	32
Demerara.....	35 to 38
Diamond N.....	43
Porto Rico.....	33 to 35
Cienfuegos.....	none
Trinidad.....	29
Antigua.....	29
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47
Bright.....	47 to 63
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	8.00
Boston and Thin Family.....	6½
Soda.....	6½
Do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½
Fancy.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS

We have little to say in this connection, beyond the fact that there is some business doing in breadstuffs and provisions, both for general consumption and for export to Newfoundland for the sufferers of the late conflagration in St. Johns. Markets are not improving any, neither can we say that prices are declining.

WHEAT.	Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	5.00 to 5.55
	High Grade Patents.....	4.75 to 4.85
	Good 80 per cent. Patents.....	4.40 to 4.63
	Straight Grade.....	4.25 to 4.35
	Good Seconds.....	3.90 to 4.00
	Graham Flour.....	4.60 to 4.75
	Oatmeal.....	4.40 to 4.70
	Rolled.....	4.45
	Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	3.00 to 3.10
	In Bond.....	3.00
	Rolled Wheat.....	5.25
	Wheat Bran per ton.....	20.00 to 20.50
	Middlings.....	21.00 to 22.50
	Shorts.....	20.50 to 21.00
	Cracked Corn including bags.....	38.00
	Ground Oil Cake per ton.....	25.00
	Montic.....	24.00 to 25.00
	Split Peas.....	4.10
	White Beans, per bushel.....	1.35 to 1.45
	Por Barley, per barrel.....	8.90 to 9.40
	Canadian Oats, choice quality new.....	41
	P. E. Island Oats.....	41 to 48
	Hay.....	14.00 to 15.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.00
Am. Plate.....	13.00 to 13.50
Ex. Plate.....	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	14.50 to 15.00
American, clear.....	17.50 to 18.00
P. E. I. Mess.....	14.50 to 15.00
P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
Prime Mess.....	11.50 to 12.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	72
American.....	10 to 11
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	9
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

BUTTER AND CHEESE

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

SALT.

Factory Filled.....	\$1.50
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	1.85
Liverpool, # hhd.....	1.40
none.....	none
Afloat.....	none
Capix.....	none
Turks Island.....	none
Labon.....	none
Coarse W I.....	none
Trapan.....	1.35
Afloat.....	1.25

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	5.00
Oranges, Jamaica, brls.....	none
Florida, per box.....	none
Lemons, per case.....	4.00 to 4.50
Cocoanuts, new per 100.....	5.00
Onions, New Egypt per lb.....	2½
Canadian, per lb.....	none
Dates boxes, new.....	5 to 5½
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	5 to 5½
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	10 to 11
small boxes.....	9 to 10
Prunes Stewing, boxes.....	6 to 7
Bananas.....	3.25 to 3.00

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

FISH.

	Ex Vesse.	Ex Store
MACKEREL.		
EXTRAS.....	00.00	22.00
No. 1.....	00.00	19.00
2 Large.....	00.00	15.00
2.....	00.00	12.00
2 Large, Keamed.....	00.00	8.00
2 Keamed.....	00.00	8.00
2 Large, Plain.....	00.00	8.00
2 Plain.....	00.00	7.00
Small.....	00.00	6.00
HERRING.		
No. 1 C. B. July.....	00.00	5.50
1 Fall Split.....	00.00	4.00
1 Fall Round.....	00.00	3.75
1 Labrador.....	00.00	6.00
1 Georges Bay.....	00.00	2.25
1 Bay of Islands.....	00.00	3.25
ALWIKS, No 1.....	4.25	5.50
SALMON.		
No. 1, # brl.....	00.00	15.00
No. 2, # brl.....	00.00	14.00
2.....	00.00	13.00
Small.....	00.00	13.00
CODFISH.		
Hard C. B.....	00.00	5.50
Western Shore.....	00.00	5.00
Bank.....	00.00	4.70
Bay.....	00.00	3.25
Newfoundland.....	00.00	none
Haddock.....	00.00	3.75
Bank & Western.....	00.00	3.75
YAKE.....	00.00	3.00 to 3.25
Pillock.....	00.00	3.00
Hake Sounds, per lb.....	12½	30c
God Oil per gal.....	30	30c

MY FRIEND'S STORY.

(Continued)

"Why would Monsieur know if I have ever loved thus?" asked Aimee, with bowed head.

"Because," he answered fiercely, "I would have you as honest with me as with him to whom you prayed. Aimee, this may be your last day on earth!"

"Then," said Aimee, as her head bent lower, "there was a man whom I could love thus. He was a prisoner here with me. He is an American. He has the face of a hero and the heart of a saint. He is great in heart and soul, and I have let him press his lips to mine and talk to me of love. If this be my last day on earth, Captain Le Noir, then I shall carry that love with me to Heaven!"

The face of the Captain grew pale, and he shivered as with cold, but he spoke again in a lower tone:

"It is pride in his beauty, then, which you call love, or mayhap in his courage. But be honest with me, Aimee. Suppose his beauty blighted and the intelligence gone from his eye. Suppose his brown curls all tossed about his head, and the drizzling of idioecy on those red lips. Suppose him a child to be led by the hand while strong men laughed at his stumbling steps. Could you love him then?"

Aimee looked up in surprise, and answered with anger:

"I loved him as a man! I loved him for his intellect gleaming out of his eyes! I cannot conceive of my noble Captain as the helpless thing you picture. I am of a noble race, Le Noir, and would never mate with such as that. But it is impossible. You only paint a horrible picture to torture me."

"Ah," said Le Noir, "I knew you had never loved. Stand up; let me see what it was he loved. A child's face—a pure child's face! A girlish form, and a cloud of sunny hair. But pure, pure—O God, pure as the snow!" and he clasped his brow and shuddered. Then he said: "Your God you are praying to—you think he will save you from ill. Well, then, Aimee, know this; I am to-day to send your pure soul to Heaven or cast you into the hands of my savage men, to be a consort with them and be dragged down to their level. What fate do you choose? But wait—I will show you first. Come with me," and he took her trembling hand and dragged her after him. Down the vacant aisles of the old abbey, with the songs and curses of a drunken crowd growing louder and louder in her ears; then a door was pushed open, and they stood in the old refectory of the abbey, where a score of Le Noir's gang were sitting at the long table deep in a drunken carousal. When they saw their visitors a shout went up.

"It is the Captain! Live the little black Captain! And see! his song-bird for the cage. Ah, the little beauty!" and one or two sprang to approach her.

"For God's sake, take me away, Captain! The other fate, Captain—let me die," and shivering, she clung to the Captain's arm. Back in her prison, she sank down on her couch with a cry of despair. "Oh, why must his fate be mine?"

"Because," said Le Noir, coldly, "you are superfluous in the world. You stand in the way of the Marquis Lurue. You stand in the way of others. It is that marvelous English theory of Monsieur Darwin—the law of selection. The weak go to the wall, and the strong live and prosper. It is a grand theory for bandits and red-handed murderers, and your God does not interfere. Society grinds its flour, its *camille* it, brain. The poor are in the mud, and the rich make roadways for their bones. The poor but beautiful women have only a resting place for a time among the *demi-monde*, and then the law goes on. Do you choose to die, mademoiselle?"

"Yes, Monsieur, I will die. You shall put your pistol to my head and send me to meet my father; but first let me say a word to you. It is the only word of a child, but Mother Church will not have taught me in vain if I tell you first of a child's faith. The strong do not always triumph, nor the weak always fall under the whip of society. There is a God, Monsieur! I heard it first from a mother's lips, and then in the church I heard another voice. I told me of martyrdoms, of struggles, of weak men and women who carried God's word into the whole world, and then died with pure hearts and firm hopes on the Son of God. I forgive you, Captain. See! I lay here a nun. It was my mother's. Here is the little ring my father gave me at my last birthday. You will send them to the office of the American Minister for the brave man I spoke of, and tell him, if you ever meet him, that I thought of him at the same moment in which I thought of my father and mother. And now, if Monsieur will look another way, I will pray, and then I will die."

Then she knelt with her face to the wall and silently prayed. As she prayed with absorbed attention, she did not notice the distorted features of Le Noir. She did not hear him groan and say:

"It is because she is as pure as an angel that he gave her his love. God would not give so black a heart as mine such a love. Pure, pure—O God, she is pure!"

Aimee did not see a transformation taking place behind her—a cap tossed away and black ringlets parted in the middle pouring down on a trembling breast. She did not see that casting away of a man's coat and the draping of a swelling breast in the long military cloak which lay upon the couch. She did not see creeping on her knees to her side a bowed form, and only knew of the transformation when she felt a soft touch on her shoulder, and heard a weeping voice say:

"Pray for me! I, too, am a woman, I am another woman creeping

to the tomb of your Christ, and my name shall be Magdlene. Your God is too powerful for me."

That evening, when the wintry shadows were long in the old abbey churchyard, two steeds galloped madly away toward Paris, and one of them was a giant black horse; and on each steed rode a woman's willow form. That night Aimee dismounted at the door of the American Legation and was folded in the embrace of Napoleon Smith, and the name of Le Noir, the bandit chief, was only heard in stories of the past. He had perished from the earth apparently, and only lived in his deeds and their memory.

CHAPTER XVIII.

In the joy of once more meeting his love, my friend Napoleon Smith had apparently forgotten his immense treasure. As he walked my office to and fro, with his lips pouring out that detestable habit indigenous to the United States—for I know no other nation that expresses surprise by a whistle, or indicates deep thought by the tone of the same human accomplishment, or gives vent to joy by the same shrill sound—I noticed that it was a happy note he warbled with such unctious, and his favorite air. So I remarked in a vexed manner:

"Smith, you might allow your mouth to assume its natural appearance while you ask about that buried treasure. A man does not come into possession of eight or nine tons of gold coins often enough to make it a commonplace event."

"Ah, yes, Mr. Secretary, how about that money? Eight or nine tons, you say; I never supposed there was that quantity of gold in the world," and he attempted to whistle again.

There is many times that in circulation in the world, but it is often quiet and unseen. It is represented in bank bills, and often a nation does business for years without an eye scarcely seeing the real gold which the paper money represents. But in our case we have eight or nine tons of gold coin. It bears the stamp of all nations. Some of it is in bars of virgin metal as soft as lead. Have you given any thought to the problem of getting it home to the United States? I have it in the cellars here, packed in boxes and old kegs and barrels, and it is a matter of great responsibility to me."

"But," said he, "I leave that entirely to you. When peace comes, get a permit to export marble or bronze works of art. Ship it as marble or ornamental iron-work. It is mine, and I may do with it as I wish."

"Smith," said I earnestly, "you do not realize the vast wealth you will control. You will be the richest man in the world. You will be able to assist governments or to make them trouble. You may organize great improvements, lay out vast railway and steamboat projects, assist the commerce of the whole world, and enlarge the field of civilization and education. All this is in your power. Or you may be a sybarite and satisfy every passion or appetite of your nature, while you look out with a dulled vision on the struggles of your fellows, and smile as you recline inside the wall your wealth will build about you. Which course will you take?"

"Do you know," he answered, "I have given this subject more thought than you think I have. Will the world be any richer for my unearthing of four or five hundred million dollars in gold? Will there be any more bread or meat in the world after my find than there was before? Will there be any more coal in the mines or any more timber in the forests? Not a loaf of bread more. Not a coal more. Not a stick more of timber. How, then, is the world any richer for my discovery?"

"Sit down here," said I, "and I will follow along your lead, and we will discuss a question which has shed more blood in its settlement than ambition or avarice. These howling Communists ask the same question you ask, and then answer it with howls of anger, and shed blood to emphasize the answer. Your question will be asked in the streets of the great cities in the United States in a few years, and blood will mark the answer in red italics on the page of history, for, my friend, it is the question of Capital and Labor. You hold that labor and labor only adds another loaf of bread to the world's store. Labor and labor only adds the timber and the coal to do the world's work. Is that your idea?"

"Even so," said Smith. "Then gold is not bread, nor coal nor timber. Gold is an idea."

"Very good, my friend," said I. "Now here is a vast sum of gold. It is idle. Let us go back to America with it and set it at work. It is only an idea. Can you for a million of this gold buy a mountain in Pennsylvania which contains coal?"

"I suppose so," said Smith.

"Can you for a few millions more build a railway to the mountain of coal and bring it to the doors of the poor in great cities?"

"Certainly I can," he said.

"Very good," I said. "Then your gold, which is but an idea, can put more coal in the world and make it really so much richer. Will you follow the idea further and open with your golden key the storehouse of bread in the West, and lay iron tracks to bring it to the East, and then your gold will be bread? O, shall it become an axe and cut down the forest, or a saw and form the beam and board to build the house? Bah! this struggle of Capital and Labor is the fight of the right hand against the left. The right hand of Labor holds the hammer of toil, and the left the gold of Capital to reward the toil. The gold is most certainly an idea only, for without the brains of Capital the right hand of Labor would be palsied with hunger. The Jewish nation reveres to this day the name of Jacob because he dug a well and opened a fountain in a thirsty land. The man of Capital stands in a thirsty land of toil, and where he puts down his foot a fountain will spring up if he wills it, or the channels of water will go on their way beneath him, forever unseen. Let me enthrone thee, Napoleon Smith. What fairy spun a slender thread and threw it across the seas for electric thought to travel on? Capital. What brawny hand laid the iron road four times across our entire continent? Capital. What genii scattered

BEAUTY UNADORNED

—IS—

ADORNED THE MOST.

JUST SO! But it detracts rather from the enjoyment of Nature's loveliness if circumstances are not particularly fit.

"The Land of Evangeline"

is too exquisite to allow even of such drawbacks interfering with your being mesmerized by its exceeding beauties. But there is nothing like making sure, and the

Windsor & Annapolis Railway

have provided in the

"FLYING BLUENOSE"

running to and from Halifax on and after July 5th, a train second to none on the American Continent, made up of

PALATIAL PULLMAN PALACE

Drawing-Room Cars

and Saloon Coaches,

the perfection of comfort, cosiness and convenience, with every luxurious equipment the heart of the most exacting tourist can demand.

Even an Anchorite would turn Epicurean on Inspection of these Superb Trains.

Your eyes are fed by the charms of Long fellow's immortalised land; your inner man can derive similar enjoyment, as the buffet of each Parlor Car affords a copious selection of dainties and delicacies; and, whilst you can rest snug in your coziest of arm chairs, at peace with man and nature, content that life can confer no greater bliss.

The Parlor Cars have been specially built for the "Flying Bluenose" by the PULLMAN PALACE CAR COMPANY, and neither skill nor money has been stinted to make them unique of their kind. The lover of the "weed" will find in each a shaggery where, in luxurious comfort, he can breathe all the joys of castles in the smoke-world.

THE REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY TRAVELLER HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED.

The motto of the management in constructing the "Flying Bluenose" Parlor Car Express has been to supply the maximum of comfort and the removal of all inconvenience attendant on journeying by rail.

If this fixes you, write for further particulars, copy of exquisitely illustrated guide-book and time-table showing connections with every railway in Canada and the States.

W. R. CAMPBELL,

General Manager and Secretary,

Kentville, N. S.

K. SUTHERLAND,

Resident Manager.

ROBT. STANFORD,

TAILOR

156 HOLLIS STREET:

SPRING GOODS NOW READY:

London Rubber Stamp Mfg Co.

Rubber and Metal Stamps,
Notarial Seals,
Hectograph Copying Pads,
Stencil Cutters, &c.

223 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

Corner Granville & Sackville Sts.

NOVA SCOTIA

Steam Machine Paper Bag Manufactory.

THE CHEAPEST in the MARKET.

—ALSO—

BOOK BINDING

In all its various branches,

G & T. PHILLIPS.



POWELL'S
PIMPLE
+ + + PILLS
Act Like Magic
.. IN REMOVING ALL ..
BLEMISHES
FROM THE SKIN.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
For sale by all Drug
gists, or sent on receipt
of price, by
HATTIE & MYLIUS,
HALIFAX, CANADA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

H. B. CLARKE, Lessee and Manager.

SECOND AND LAST WEEK,
COMMENCING

MONDAY, JULY 18,

of T. D. Frawley and his select Com-
pany of Favorites.

THREE GREAT PLAYS.

MONDAY and TUESDAY,

Sardou's
Greatest Play, THE MARQUISE

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,

Gillette's Famous Comedy.

A LEGAL WRECK.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY,

Only Performance of the Beautiful Irish Comedy,

MY GERALDINE.

Grand Matinee Saturday at 2.30.

USUAL PRICES, 75, 50, 35 AND 25¢

MATINEE 25 and 35.

RUFUS SOMERBY'S

Parlor Musee!

THE THIRD WEEK

Will Commence on

MONDAY, JULY 18.

New - Features!

AND

New Novelties!

For the Coming Week.

Continuously Crowded Houses at-
test the Popularity of this Unriv-
alled Entertainment.

Full Particulars of New Features in
Daily Papers.

Receptions every Afternoon 2 to 5.
Every Evening 7.30 to 10 o'clock.

10 CENTS

Admits To All!

RUFUS SOMERBY,

Manager.

MINING.

To the Editor of The Critic:

Sir,—Apropos of a letter in your last issue, allow me to say that time has proved nothing about my "Report on Gold Mine at Gay's River, while a very brief period sufficed to show both the perversity and absurdity of Mr. Hardman's letter to the Herald.

Respectfully yours,

R. R. McLeod.

THE CRAWFORD MECHANICAL GOLD EXTRACTOR.—On Tuesday last we ran up to Waverley to see the Crawford Mechanical Gold Extractor at work. It is needless to explain that we use the word "ran" in an ironical sense, when we state that we took the 1.30 train at North street which after two fruitless attempts to overcome the grade at Bedford, finally crawled into Windsor Junction at 3 10 p. m. or about one and three quarters of an hour for fifteen miles.

This is the only mid-day train on the Intercolonial, in fact the only passenger train leaving between eight a. m. and five p. m., and is largely patronized by the residents of Rockingham and Bedford, who relieve the hour or more on the road by a smoke and uncomfortable siesta. It is a fine illustration of the stupidity or worse of the author of the summer behind-time-table of the road which pleases no one and disgusts the majority.

At the Junction we were met by the mail carrier and were soon at the West Waverley mill, the property of the West Waverley Gold Mining Company, where the Crawford Gold Extractor is now undergoing a crucial test under the practiced eye of Mr. J. E. Hardman, M. E., the manager of the mine, and one of our leading authorities on the treatment of gold ores. It is also being closely watched by Capt. Macduff, of the Windsor Junction mine, who has had years of experience in milling in Australia, India, Africa and other parts of the world, and as both these gentlemen are inclined to be wedded to the stamp mill and, if anything, inclined to be a little prejudiced against all kinds of pulverisers, the Crawford Extractor will have to do the best of work in order to gain their approval.

At the mill we found Mr. Henry T. Strickland, of Peterborough, Ont. who is introducing the Extractor in Nova Scotia, busily at work superintending the crushing of some tons of quartz from the Salisbury mine at Montague. He explained the working of the mill but preferred saying nothing about the results up to the present, as Mr. Hardman, to whose courtesy he was indebted for the room and power to drive the mill, was absent. Upon the return of Mr. Hardman he hoped to be able to secure an independent report for publication in a future issue of THE CRITIC.

We saw the justice of Mr. Strickland's request, and were also of the opinion that the mill should be further tested before being reported upon, as it had only commenced operating on quartz, and so shall defer giving a description of the mill and of its capacity until later on.

Mr. Hardman's absence was a disappointment to us in more ways than one, as we had hoped to inspect the mine and works under his guidance, and to have written a descriptive article for these columns, but this also had to be postponed.

From the mill we strolled over to Captain Macduff's, where we were entertained with true miner's hospitality. We noted that the work so far done by the Extractor has pleased the Captain, and as he is watching its operations with the greatest care we hope to have the results of his observations embodied in a report and also laid before our readers.

Mr. Strickland has taken the proper course in allowing the Extractor to speak for itself by its work, and we may add that the work so far done has fully proved all that he has claimed for it.

MOOSE RIVER.—Mr. D. Touquoy was in town this week with two gold bars—twins—weighing 182 oz. 15 cwt. They were a sight on which to feast the eyes, and represented a value of over \$3650, as the gold from this mine is very pure. After years of steady operating the mine now looks better than ever.

HOW THE COMSTOCK MILL RING HAS MADE MILLIONS.

Editor Engineering and Mining Journal.

Sir,—Now that the special manner in which the Hale & Norcross mine has been robbed has been exposed, the general system in which the various mill companies control and manipulate the other mines will interest the public. There are three mill companies on the Comstock Lode: The Comstock Mill Company, owned and controlled by John P. Jones, John W. Mackay and James L. Flood, controls the Consolidated California & Virginia Mining Company and the Sierra Nevada, Union Consolidated, Mexican, Ophir, Best & Belcher and Gould & Curry. The Nevada Mill and Mining Company, composed of John P. Jones, Alvin Hayward, W. S. Hobart (dead), Sam. Jones, A. C. Hamilton, and various stockholders (for the proportion owned by each, see Engineering and Mining Journal, May 25th, 1892). This corporation controls or controlled the Hale & Norcross, Savage, Chollar, Potosi, Ballion, Exchequer and Alpha. The Union Mill and Mining Company is owned by J. P. Jones, D. O. Mills, the Sharon Estate, Samuel Jones (J. P. Jones' brother), F. G. Newlands and R. F. Morrow. This corporation controls the Imperial, Yellow Jacket, Crown Point, Belcher, Overman, and a number of less important mines. The methods pursued by these three mill companies in robbing the mines is almost identical, the only exception being the Yellow Jacket mine, which, being a Nevada corporation, is bodily robbed, and no pretense made of returning anything to the corporation except just enough to give them the privilege of assessing the company to pay for the milling at \$7. per ton. The Union Mill and Mining Company was the patent corporation. Its

thieving operations were carried on for years with a daring which has only been equalled by the nefarious gang who have been exposed in the Hale & Norcross suit.

Out of the stealings by the Union Mill and Mining Company grow the fortune left by Wm. Sharon, which at his death was estimated to be \$20,000,000, the fortune of D. O. Mills, which is estimated to amount to \$10,000,000, and other fortunes which amount to fully \$10,000,000. These amounts, taken with others which have been spent, show a cold steal aggregating some \$60,000,000, at the least. This Mill company keeps on hand at all times 60,000 shares of the capital stock of the Yellow Jacket Company to insure them the control of this mine. Through it they can reach the mines on each side, and when any ore is found it is taken out through the Yellow Jacket shaft, and no one is the wiser, as it is appropriated bodily to the use of the Mill company. The superintendent of the Yellow Jacket mine is also superintendent of the Union Mill Company's mills. Both properties are, therefore, under the same control.

The system pursued by the Union Mill and Mining Company in robbing the mines under their control was undoubtedly the conception of the late William Sharon, whose mind was admittedly of a Mephistophelian type, and whose gigantic robberies have never been approached by the petty larcenists who have followed, or rather attempted to follow, in his footsteps. He undoubtedly was a master, and the pirates who made their victims walk the plank were not more cruel and heartless than he. Since his death the bulk of the stealing has been from or through the Yellow Jacket mine.

The next milling corporation to be formed was the Comstock Mill Company. This company owned the Eureka mill, recently burned, and the Morgan mill. This company has made a specialty of handling the Consolidated California & Virginia ore. Under an arrangement made by the members of this company, there was pooled some years ago 40,000 shares of Union Consolidated, 40,000 Sierra Nevada, 40,000 Mexican, and 40,000 Ophir. The pool was to continue for six years, and the time has not as yet expired. These stocks were locked up for the purpose of keeping control of these mines.

In order to pay the assessments on these stocks it was arranged that the rebates on wood, water and commissions on supplies should be applied to this purpose, and any deficit was made up from the annex pans of the Comstock Milling Company's mills.

The Nevada Mill and Mining Company is the last combination formed for the looting of the mines of the Comstock. Its working in connection with the Hale & Norcross mine has been thoroughly ventilated in the suit brought by M. W. Fox, but its working in connection with the Savage, the Chollar and the Potosi mines has not been laid bare to the public, but when it is (as it will be) it will be simply appalling. The amount stolen from these mines is far in excess of the amount taken from the Norcross.

At the Chollar mine the ore is extracted from the mine and taken to the Nevada mill and dumped. As far as known no assays are made of the ore and it is never weighed before being turned over to the thieves owning the mill. It is true that the assays are given, but there is evidence that these are arbitrary and bear no relation to the ore extracted. They simply take the ore, dump it into the mill, give the company just enough to make sure that assessments will be levied on stockholders to pay the \$7 per ton milling charge, and appropriate the balance.

The Potosi mine, also under the same management, is at the present time reporting \$27 ore. The mine has never been known to have any ore in it of this value, and it is a cold cure of their having either robbed some other mine to get ore of this grade or falsified the assays. There is a record on the Potosi books (of which a copy exists) of a credit to the Potosi Company of about \$100,000 worth of bullion, when the official records of Storey County does not show that that company produced any ore at the time the bullion was credited. The motive for this was to sell the stock on the market. The policy of this milling company is somewhat different from that pursued by the others, as they have flated the bulk of the stock of the companies they control, the only exception being the Potosi—this is the reason why the \$100,000 was passed to the credit of this company, and why assays are given high enough to save the necessity of assessments. The assessments would come out of the pockets of the owners of the Nevada mill, but the bullion comes out of the pockets of shareholders in other mines.

It is impossible to give in detail the continuous rascalities practiced by the thieving scoundrels who for so many years have controlled the great body of mineralized quartz. It has been the history of wrong, fraud and dishonesty, of political chicanery, of every kind of depravity and wrong-doing that illiterate and degraded human beings could invent when for the first time possessed of wealth greater than they ever imagined or expected to possess. It has been the habit of some of them to annually raid the people of this coast to obtain the necessary funds to keep their degraded connections in ease and luxury where depravity is the rule and morality the exception.

You note in your issue of the 11th of June the decadence of the output of ore in the State of Nevada. It is evident that you do not understand the cause of this, and we will therefore explain it. When it first began to decline it was arranged among the chieftains or mill rings controlling the Comstock lode that only enough ore to supply the needs of those rings should be extracted. J. P. Jones was to work the free coinage business in the Senate of the United States.

This arrangement continues at the present time, and there will be no increased output from the Comstock until the question of free coinage is settled one way or the other, or until the gang of thieves is routed from the lode.

Yours truly,

MINING STOCK ASSOCIATION,
Per J. H. TINGMAN, Secretary.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The last week of the session found the House of Commons with little or no business to transact, while in the Senate the work to be overtaken threatened to prolong the session into the present week. Mr. McLean, of York, by resolution urged the adoption of a railway passenger tariff of two cents per mile. He claimed that such a reduction would tend to increase travel, so that the railway corporation would really be the gainers thereby. His resolution was snowed under by an overwhelming majority in which party lines were obliterated.

It has been made law that a member when absent from his seat for a period of twelve days, in order that he may attend to public business or on account of sickness shall, nevertheless, receive his full sessional indemnity. Considering the protracted sessions and the smallness of the sessional allowance this new regulation is but fair to the men who sacrifice their private businesses in order to promote the public weal.

In the dying hours of the session a few changes in the tariff were made. A duty of five cents per dozen was placed on imported eggs, which according to statistics given were imported into Canada from the United States. So far as Nova Scotia is concerned this duty will practically be a dead letter.

The duty upon molasses containing 40 per cent. or less of saccharine matter has been increased from 1/2 to 1 cent per gallon, as we understand it the duty is increased as the percentage of saccharine decreases. The object of this duty is to encourage the importation of the higher grades of molasses.

Several ingredients used in the tanning of leather and in dyeing goods have been placed upon the free list.

The Government has been empowered to lower the duties upon imports from one or all of the British West Indian Islands, when the Government of any Island shall reduce the duties upon Canadian imports. This is a commencement in the right direction of differential duties.

The manufacturers in Canada of beet root sugar will continue to receive a bounty for two years to come. Mr. Laurier thinks that the farmers producing the beets should receive the bounty, but the majority in the House of Commons have decided otherwise.

On Saturday last the House was prorogued after a long and wearying session, in which much good work was done, but in which much good time was wasted. If the future sessions of parliament are to be of the same complexion as those of the past two years, men of standing will shrink from political life, and the arena of politics will be left to self-seeking politicians.

MATERIALS MINERS WANTED!

USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF

WOODILL'S (German Baking Powder)

—ARE—

PURE, WHOLESOME, WELL-PROPORTIONED

George Lawson,

Ph. D., LL. D., F. I. C. G. B. and Ireland.

Good, Experienced Hardrock MINERS can find Steady Employment in the Mining of the WEST WAVERLEY GOLD CO., Ltd., at WAVERLEY. Apply at the Mines to R. L. SHERMAN, MINE CAPTAIN.

ROBERT R. McLEOD,

Practical Gold and Silver Mining Expert. Special attention given to NOVA SCOTIA GOLD MINES. Many years experience in Colorado and Old Mexico. Acquainted with Mexican Mines, Mining Laws, Language and people. Address—BROOKFIELD, QUEENS CO., N. S. REFERENCES GIVEN.

W. & A. MOIR,

Mechanical Engineers & Machinists.

Our Specialty—MARINE ENGINE BUILDING AND REPAIRING.

— DEALERS IN —

MILL, MINING AND STEAMSHIP SUPPLIES.

Agents for GARLOCK'S PATENT PISTON ROD PACKINGS, Agents for "MAGNOLIA," a Perfect Anti-Friction Metal.

Engine Works, Barrington Street, Halifax.

MACDONALD & CO.

(LIMITED)

HALIFAX, N. S.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

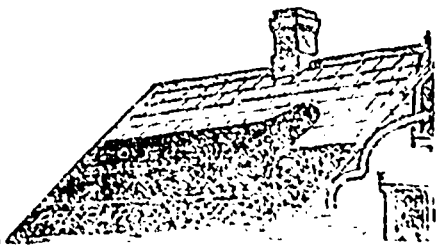
PUMPING MACHINERY

FOR MINERS' USE,

IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, &c.

2 & 3 Ply Ready-Made Felt Roofing.

Can be laid by any ordinary workman, and is cheap and durable. Just the roof you want. For descriptive circular & prices write to



H. H. FULLER & CO.,

HALIFAX, N. S.
AGENTS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

TRURO FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.

TRURO, N. S.
MANUFACTURERS.

GOLD MINING MACHINERY A SPECIALTY.

Boilers and Engines, Stoves, Ship Castings and Ship Steering Wheels.

IMPROVED ROTARY SAW MILLS.
SHINGLE and LATH MACHINES.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS

CONSTANTLY BEING RECEIVED IN FAVOR OF THE FAMOUS

Heintzman:-Pianos.

NEW STYLES, IN PLAIN & FANCY WOODS, Constantly Arriving.
PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

Sole Agents: HALIFAX PIANO & ORGAN CO.
157 and 159 HOLLIS STREET.

JAMES ROUE,

MANUFACTURER

Belfast Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Orange Phosphate, Club Tonic, Potass Water, Soda Water, Carbonated Potash & Lithia, Carbonated Lithia, Still Lithia.

HALIFAX N. S.

Address: WOOD'S WHARF.

P. O. Box 436 Telephone 203

C. G. SCHULZE,

Practical Watch and Chronometer Maker.

IMPORTER OF

Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Fine Jewelry and Optical Goods.

Chronometers for Sale, for Hire & Repaired Rates determined by Transit Observation.

Special Attention given to Repairing Fine Watches.

171 BARRINGTON ST., HALIFAX

GRIFFIN & KELTIE,

Monumental Designers and SCULPTORS.

Manufacturers and Importers of Monuments and Tablets, in Marble, New Brunswick, Scotch and Quincy Granites.

Wood and Slate Mantels, Grates, Tile Hearths, Marble and Tile Floor Specialty.

323 Barrington St., HALIFAX, N. S.

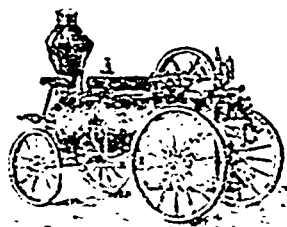
AARON SINFIELD

MASON AND BUILDER, HALIFAX.

BOILERS, OVENS, & all kinds of FURNACE WORK a Specialty.

Jobbing promptly executed in best Mechanical style in Country as well as City, at lowest possible Rates. ADDRESS—BRUNSWICK ST.

WOODWORKING MACHINERY



E LEONARD & SONS

BEFORE BUYING ENGINES, BOILERS ROTARY SAW MILLS, OR STEAM PUMPS, Write GEO. H. EVANS, 62 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. For Catalogue and prices

AMMONIA

In Baking Powder IS A DISEASE-PRODUCING AGENT.

It is especially contraindicated by reaction with the acids in the flour. The preparation of an UNOBJECTIONABLE Baking Powder containing AMMONIA is impossible. Avoid all such baking powder.

WOODILL'S German Baking Powder. GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN NO AMMONIA.

MINING.

FAULTING IN VEINS.

Written for the Engineering and Mining Journal by S. F. Emmons.

(Concluded.)

Although under suitable conditions the most rigid rock masses may develop a certain amount of plasticity, the effects of movement and pressure will necessarily vary very much with the relatively rigid or plastic nature of the rock material and with the amount of displacement to which they have been subjected. The crushed material may under favorable conditions be drawn out into long attenuated sheet-like masses, or it may only be irregularly broken and squashed. In fault-fissures, which have become mineral veins, it is much more difficult to recognize the original character of the material in the fissure than in other fault-fissures, because they are those that for some reason or other have become favorite channels for the circulation of chemically acting solutions, and this material is therefore more widely charged from its original condition. Hence it often requires an eye specially trained in the observation of structural phenomena to correctly interpret the observed conditions. The features of certain veins, which Mr. Church cites in disproof of the fault origin of the fissures, are to the structural geologist so many direct proofs of such origin. It seems singular that, in the case where he makes the apt comparison of the quartz slabs to figs pressed in a box, it had not occurred to him to call in pressure to account for the phenomenon. Whether the material was quartz at the time the pressure was exerted seems doubtful. I have often seen quartz which had filled a narrow seam, either by infiltration or replacement, and had so perfectly preserved the striations on the clay walls of the fissure as to appear itself to have been striated; yet there was no doubt that the quartz had been deposited subsequently to the movement which produced the fissure. In one such case the mine foreman pointed to the superior quality and definition of this quartz wall as a reason why he had never cross-cut on that side of his vein. It was a fault fissure, in a somewhat altered eruptive rock of relatively plastic nature, which was so finely "sheeted" that where there were abundant walls, and clay selvages of exceptional definition and regularity, it was difficult to tell where mineralization ceased laterally, and the foreman not long after found his richest body on the other side of the wall he had so long regarded as the best defined limit of his vein.

Faults, like flexures and other deformations of the original rock masses which make up the earth's crust, are the result of dynamic movements within that crust. Such movements are accompaniments of orographic disturbances at different periods in the earth's history, which have been most frequent in mountainous regions; hence the older the rocks in which veins occur, the greater the number of dynamic disturbances they are liable to have been subjected to. Each disturbance by no means necessarily produces new fracture or faults; it may result in further compression, or in a deformation in the nature of flexure. Further compression might produce some differential movement in the already broken parts of a vein, and this movement would be more readily effected on easily lubricated surfaces like clay selvages, or it might simply produce, what I have called for want of a better term ready at hand, intermolecular movement: that is, a slight relative displacement of small particles within a given mass without a movement of the mass itself in relation to adjoining masses.

An instance in point which occurs to me is the anthracite bed near Crested Butte, which lies nearly horizontally and is but slightly faulted, and yet the coal breaks readily into small irregular fragments, all of whose surfaces, many of which are curved, bear evidence of compression in direction and polish. The bed as a whole has evidently been intensely compressed, and yet only intermolecularly deformed.

As an instance of apparent flexure, I have in mind a great silver vein (the Bluebird, of Butte, Mont.) in granite, which has been so deformed that its line of dip has in certain parts of its course an S curve. When a new lower level (100 ft below the previous one) was run to strike it at the commencement of this curve, it was not found on its normal dip, but by crossing it was recovered 240 feet away in the hanging wall, going down at its normal angle. At first it was supposed to have been faulted, but in tracing it back above the cross-cut it was found to run up 50 ft. above the level, then descend gradually toward the foot wall, nearly down to the level of the drift, and curve up again in normal position a few feet above where it had been looked for. In all this distance the vein matter was continuous, but drawn out and attenuated, as coal seams are often found to be in abrupt flexures.

The subject of fault phenomena, which interests me extremely, can hardly be adequately discussed within the limits of a newspaper article; but I fear I have already unduly trespassed on your time and space, and will therefore close by saying that on geological grounds, some of which I have touched upon above, I think we are hardly justified in assuming, *a priori*, that a vein is likely to be more regular on its dip than on its strike.

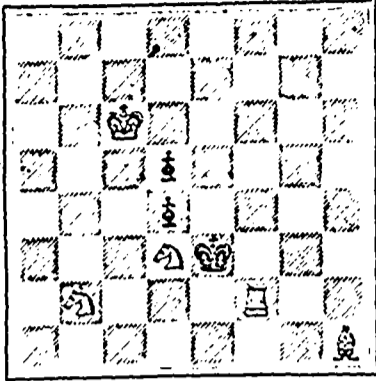
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

"Peter Piper Picked a Peck of Pickled Peppers." was a line of alliterative nonsense that the children used to say. Nowadays they can practice on the Perfect Painless, Powerful Properties of Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. It will improve a fact which will be useful to know. These Pellets cure sick headache, bilious attacks, indigestion, constipation and all stomach, liver and bowel troubles. They are tiny, sugar-coated pills, easy to take, and, as a laxative, are still better for a dose. No more groans and gripes from the old and drastic remedies. Pierce's Purgative Pellets are as painless as they are perfect in their effects.

CHIESS.

PROBLEM No. 120.

By F. M. Teod.
Black 3 pieces.



White 5 pieces.
White to play and mate in three moves.

GAME No. 123.

LASKER'S SIXTH VICTORY

The following is the tenth and final game of the great chess match between Emanuel Lasker, of Berlin, and J. H. Blackburne, the great English champion:

TENTH GAME—QUEEN'S PAWN TWO OPENING

- E. Lasker. J. H. Blackburne.
White. Black.
1 P to Q4 P to Q4
2 Kt to K B3 Kt to KB3
3 P to B4 P to K3
4 Kt to B3 QKt to Q3
5 B to B1 P to B3
6 P to K3 Kt to R4
7 B to K5 B to K2
8 Btk B Q takes B
9 B to Q3 P to KK 3
10 Q to K2 Castles
11 Castles (K R) P to KR4
12 KR to Q sq QKt to B3
13 QR to B sq B to Q2
14 Kt to K5 B to K sq
15 Q to B2 R to Q sq
16 P to Q R3 K: to Q2
17 Kt to B3 Kt to Kt2
18 R to K sq Kt to B3
19 P to Q Kt5 Kt to K5
20 Kt to K5 Kt takes K:
21 Q tks K: Kt to R4
22 P to Q R4 Kt to B3
23 P to Kt5 Kt to Q2
24 Kt to B3 P takes BP
25 Q tks P Kt to K3
26 Q to K3 P takes P
27 P tks P B to B2
28 Kt to K5 R to B sq
29 R to R sq R to R sq
30 R to K2 KR to B sq
31 KR to R2 Q to B2
32 P to Kt3 Q to B6
33 Q tks Q R takes Q
34 R tks P R takes R
35 R tks R R to B2
36 K to B sq B to K sq
37 K to K2 K to B sq
38 K to Q3 K to K2
39 R to B3 K to Q3
40 P to B3 R to B sq
41 P to K4 R to B2
42 R to R sq R to B sq
43 P to R4 R to B2
44 R to QKt sq R to B sq
45 K to K3 K to K2
46 P to R5 K to R3
47 P takes KtP R takes P
48 R to KR sq K to K2
49 R to R sq R to R sq
50 R to QB sq R to QB sq
51 R to QKt sq K to B3
52 R to KR sq K to Kt2
53 R to R sq R to QR sq
54 R to R sq R to B sq
55 P to Kt4 P tks KtP

- 56 P takes P R to Q R sq
57 P to K5 R to R6
58 K to Q2 R to R7 ch
59 K to K3 R to R6
60 K to B4 K: to Q3
61 B to B4 Kt to B sq
62 R to QB sq R to R4
63 B to Q5 B tks P
64 R to B5 R to R5
65 B takes B R tks P
66 R to B7 ch K to Kt sq
67 R takes P Resigns.



(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.



MONTREAL.

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

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, featuring a diamond-shaped logo and text: 'PROTECT YOUR HOMES FROM SICKNESS AND SORROW... FROM VILE ODORS THAT MAY BE AVOIDED WITHOUT & WITHIN...'

AUSTEN BROS., HALIFAX.

Thos. P. Connors, CUSTOM TAILOR.

55 Granville St. Cor. Sackville. HALIFAX, N. S.

If you wish to advertise anything, anywhere, at any time, write to Geo. L. ROWELL & Co., No. 10 Spruce St., New York.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

All communications to this department must be addressed directly to the Checker Editor, Mr. W. Forsyth, 56 Grafton St.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHARLES MATTHEWS, St. John, N. B.—Your favor of the 4th instant received with thanks. You can order cuts for checkers or chess from any type foundry. Send the width of your column and you will get the cuts complete, with the type men to set in the proper position. They do not cost much, but I would advise you to order several, as you may at times need to use more than one, and, besides, it is always best to be provided against all possible accidents. I shall be most happy to assist with original contributions for your column from time to time as opportunity may offer, but, just now, I am very busy. Will write you more fully soon, and will endeavor to send something. Please put me on your exchange list.

SIGEE, Miss, Preston, England.—Yours received with thanks. Will reply by mail soon.

T. B. LAMON, Stelarton—Please excuse my long delay in replying to your last p. c., but having mistaid it, cannot find it, and have to request you to repeat the moves that were of...

SOLUTION

PROBLEM 284.—The position was: black men 2, 3, 5, 7, kg. 20; white men 12, 13, 16, 21, king 11; black to play and win.

Table showing game progress: 20-24 25-18 21-27 21-26 11 8 11 8 11 8 21 17 24-27 10-15 27-31 2-6 8 11 8 11 8 11 7-10 15-19 31-27 black 11 8 11 8 11 8 wins 27-23 19-24 27-24 8 11 8 11 8 11

VAR. I.

Table showing game progress: 11 15 3 10 10 17 21 17 3-8 20-18 2-6 22 18 12 3 a 13 9 17 13 black 24-20 5-14 18-22 wins a If 10 6, black wins by first position. b I: was thus that Hamilton won against Wickwire.

GAME 175—"SWITCHER."

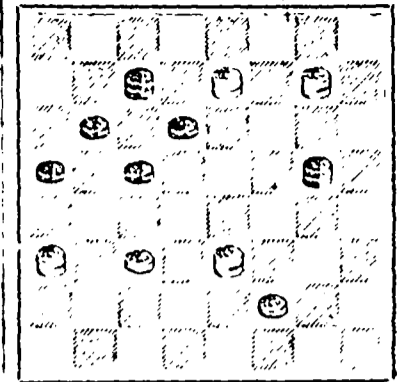
From the New York Clipper. Played at Lynn, Mass., between Messrs. H. Z. Wright and G. H. Knight.

Table showing game progress: 11-15 8-15 5-9 22-29 21 17 17 13 23 19 6 9 9-13 4-8 15-24 18-22 25 21 13 6 26 23 9 25 5-9 2-9 24-27 29-22 30 25 25 22 23 19 20 16 9-14 8-11 27-31 22-18 24 19 31 26 19 15 16 11 15-24 9-13 11-18 13-17 28 19 32 28 22 15 black 6-9 1-5 14-18 (Wright) 22 18 24 20 15 10 won. 13-22 15-24 31-26 26 17 28 19 10 6 7-11 a-12-16 9-14 27 24 19 12 6 2 11-15 10-15 26-22 18 11 29 25 2 6 a A forced win from this point.

PROBLEM 286.

By James Seaton, first published in 1848. Found in an old scrap album of Capt. Beck by Mr. Chas. Matthews, of St. John, N. B., who sends it to us.

Black men 9, 10, 13, 14, kings 6, 16.



White men 23, 27, kings 7, 8, 21, 23. Black to play and win.

This is a very neat stroke problem, and it calls for some study to discover the solution. Young players should see it without moving a piece in the five minutes allowed to a move.

Advertisement for 'CURES BILIOUSNESS' featuring a bottle of medicine and text: 'Biliousness of Liver... Cures Biliousness... D. B. B. EXCELS...'

NEW GOODS.

- DRAWING INSTRUMENTS. SAND GRAINED DRAWING PAPER. WHATMAN'S " " CALTRIDGE " " TRACING PAPER. PROCESS PAPER. TRACING LINEN. DRAWING PENS and a General Assortment of ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

A. & W. MACKINLAY, 137 Granville Street.

T. C. ALLEN & CO.,

Will offer for ten days only, LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S PUSSES, LADIES' HAND BAGS. Chatare Belts and Bags, Albums, &c.

GOOD GOODS! GREAT BARGAINS!

T. C. ALLEN & CO., BOOK-BINDERS, STATIONERS AND PRINTERS. 124 GRANVILLE ST.

Advertisement for 'THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.' featuring a circular logo and text: 'REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, PURIFY THE BLOOD. A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.'

CITY CHIMES.

Those who have attended the Academy of Music during the present week are loud in their praises of the Frawley Company, and well they may be, for its members are A No. 1 in their respective roles, and the plays go off with a smoothness that is positively delightful. So far, the Company have given us "Turned Up" and "Two Nights in Rome," and we are promised good things yet to come. Miss Jeanette Lowrie is one of those bright, vivacious young ladies whose winning smile, ringing laughter, quick action and intensity never fail to captivate audiences. Miss Harriet Ford's tenor, look and demeanor stamps her at once as a success wherever she appears. Miss Ina Anderson fully sustains her reputation as a first-class actress. Mr. Alf. Hampton is a veritable comedian who excites laughter spontaneously. Messrs. Frawley, Jepson and Liston are always equal to the occasion, and are evidently more at home upon the stage than anywhere else. The Frawley Company well deserves the patronage it is receiving, and the theatre-goers of Halifax are evidently determined to show Mr. Frawley that they appreciate the performances of his Company, trusting that he will be encouraged to prolong his present engagement and to book for another season during the coming winter.

St. James' Young Men's Society, of Dartmouth, will give a musical and literary entertainment in the Reform Club Hall on Thursday evening next, 21st inst., in aid of the sufferers by the St. John's fire. Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. McKay, Miss Allen and Mr. Milson, Messrs. Creighton and Dymond are among the vocalists who will take part. The Dartmouth orchestra will be present and will perform choice selections.

It has been decided to hold a concert in the Gardens on Tuesday evening next. There is to be a display of fireworks, which, with the fine music of the bands of the Leicestershire Regiment and the 63rd Rifle, and the general attractions of our beautiful Gardens, should draw an immense crowd. It is to be hoped that the audience inside the grounds will be at least as large as that which usually gathers around the fence on South Park, Sackville and Summer Streets on the occasion of a promenade concert. Our Gardens are magnificent now in the full glory of summer bloom, and present many beautiful scenes by night when brightly lighted by electricity, as well as when lying in the full splendor of the July sunshine. Frequenters of this Eden of Halifax, are anxiously awaiting the first afternoon concert by the band.

The strawberry festival is having its day, and several church societies, temperance clubs, etc. have been entertaining their friends during the past two weeks in this most acceptable manner, and in so doing have materially helped to fill their treasuries.

Tuesday next, Labor Day, has been declared a public holiday in order that the employees belonging to the various labor organizations may take part in the great demonstration. All necessary arrangements are now about completed and the parade promises to be the largest yet made. The 63rd, H. G. A., and St. Patrick's bands will furnish music for the occasion. If the weather be fine employers and employees will have ample opportunities to enjoy the "day off."

The yacht race, postponed from the 2nd inst., was sailed on Saturday afternoon over the Meagher's Rock course. There were five competitors—the *Daphne*, *Etienna*, *Hildred*, *Minnehaha* and *Nautilus*. *Etienna* carried off the palm, seconded by *Minnehaha*, with *Hildred* third in line. A match also took place between *Lenore*, *Youla* and *Hebe*, in which *Lenore* was victor, being two minutes and eighteen seconds ahead of *Youla*. These two swift little crafts are strong rivals, and have so far this season won one race each. They will compete again to-morrow, when, if the weather be kind, the race for the Chauncey cup will be sailed. Much interest is taken by our citizens in the Yacht Squadron races, and on a fine day the "white wings" present a pretty sight on our magnificent harbor as they flutter in the breeze and gleam in the sunlight.

A preliminary meeting of the L. L. was held in the southend this week. The aims of the new association are excellent, and the veil of mystery that at present surrounds it adds to the interest of the organization.

Children's day was celebrated in the Church of the Redeemer on last Sunday. The platform was beautifully decorated with plants and flowers. In the evening a concert was given by the school, assisted by the choir. The church was crowded. The children recited and sang their various parts in a very creditable manner. Among the most pleasing features was a solo by Flora McNutt, who has a very sweet voice. A song, "Do thy duty," by a little dot of about 4 years, Ethel Harris, was rendered in an excellent manner for one so small. Singing birds formed a new feature in church concerts.

The steamer *Blue Hill* is being fairly well patronized on her trips down the harbor, up Bedford Basin and up the Northwest Arm, but still not nearly so well patronized as the excursions merit. A more thoroughly pleasing way to spend these warm afternoons and evenings could hardly be desired than to board this excellent little boat, and while enjoying the invigorating breeze, to devote one's attention to the splendid scenery that meets the eye on every side. We would advise any who are sighing for "some place to go," or those who wish to "keep cool," to take a sail on the *Blue Hill*, the round trip giving full opportunity for lovers of nature to see and appreciate the beauties of our magnificent harbor.

The Parlor Museo at Masonic Hall has, notwithstanding the excessive heat, been well attended. "Venus" continues to mystify her audiences in her unique performances, and so far as we have heard, no one has as yet discovered wherein lies the secret of the illusion. The vivacious little dancer, Bertolo, has completely charmed those who have witnessed the wonderful exhibitions of her art. She displays marvellous energy and grace combined, and seems to thoroughly enjoy the excitement of her life. Punch and Judy, Professor Wildo and Sol Stone have been attentively listened to by the crowds who have been in attendance. On Tuesday evening Manager Somerby devoted the entire proceeds of his museo, amounting to some sixty-six dollars, to the St. John's relief fund. The little folks who are anxious to attend the Parlor Museo have a first class opportunity to see all that is to be seen at the afternoon receptions, which are given from two to five o'clock.

Dressed in best bib and tucker a large number of Halifax ladies have rallied forth this week to pay their respects to no less than three brides, Mrs. Dr. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Dr. Curry and Mrs. Fred Hart. These ladies have held crowded receptions, and in their pretty homes have gladly welcomed their many friends, old and new.

Now that "the gay little calendar spells July" we need no reminders that we are in the midst of summer with all its glories. We have had some very warm days this week, but delightful in spite of the heat. Hot days in Halifax are almost invariably followed by such refreshingly cool evenings that we Halifaxians are justified in wondering if more thoroughly enjoyable weather could be made than that which comes to us with our summer, or if a more pleasing spot than our city and its suburbs in which to pass the summer may be found. The Americans who in desperation have rushed from the oppressive, overwhelming heat of Boston and New York to this charming retreat are loud in their expressions of delight, and the future of Halifax and our Province is assured as a summer resort of almost unequalled excellence.

There are on view at Rupert Peart's establishment on George Street some very fine photographs of the members of the Government at Ottawa. Mr. H. Manley, representing S. J. Jarvis, the well-known Ottawa photographer, is at present in Halifax canvassing for subscribers to the group photograph of the Conservative members of the House of Commons, which, it goes without saying, all staunch Tories will wish to possess. The other pictures are Sir John Thompson, Major General Herbert and others whose names are familiar to us all. These photographs will no doubt find many purchasers, and the opportunity to obtain life-like likenesses of the men who manage the affairs of our great Dominion will be highly appreciated by our citizens.

The never-failing Sunday School picnic is once more with us, and already two or three of these interesting affairs have been held. St. Mark's School last week had a pleasant outing, and yesterday St. Matthew's School took their young people to Donaldson's. It is well to take advantage of this delightful weather, and the evident enjoyment of the small boys and girls amply repays teachers and friends for the time and labor expended by them. On this unsentimental subject some poet has been moved to break forth into rhyme, and remarks that—

"We know by the populous growth of the classes
By the glow in the cheeks of the lads and lasses,
By the way after session the teachers convene
And aloof from the scholars whispering seen,
By the way all the doctors do knowingly nod,
That the Sunday School picnic is bursting its pool."

Arrangements have been made by the South End Lawn Tennis Club for a tournament to be held on their grounds on Tuesday next. Play is to begin at ten o'clock in the morning, and some good games will no doubt be played throughout the day. The competitors are open to members of all tennis clubs in the Province, and a large number of our friends from the provincial towns intend taking a part in the play. A military band will be on the grounds, and with good music and many players the grounds will prove an attractive spot to all who are interested in the popular sport. Entries cannot be made later than to-morrow.

After the Grip Hood & Sarsaparilla will restore your strength and health, and expel every trace of poison from the blood.

SUMMER TUITION.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, SCHOOL & ARMY COACHING ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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

HEAD MASTER—Mr. H. M. Bradford, M. A. (Cantab.)
RESIDENT ASSISTANTS—Mr. G. M. Acklom, B. A. (Cantab.) Mr. P. B. Mellish, B. A. (Oxon.)

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